

Supplementary Table 3. Risk factors of Exacerbation of NTM-PD in RA patients with microbiologically confirmed NTM-PD (n = 35)

Variable	Crude HR (95% CI)	p value
Comorbidities		
Diabetes mellitus	0.54 (0.15–1.93)	0.340
Hypertension	0.51 (0.18–1.44)	0.202
Cardiovascular disease	0.94 (0.31–2.85)	0.911
Malignancy	0.59 (0.08–4.41)	0.604
History of tuberculosis	1.34 (0.47–3.76)	0.584
COPD	1.47 (0.59–3.68)	0.409
ILD	3.24 (0.98–10.77)	0.055
Social history		
Smoking	1.98 (0.62–6.30)	0.248
Alcohol	0.93 (0.12–7.24)	0.947
Medications		
Corticosteroid	0.46 (0.18–1.18)	0.107
Methotrexate	0.72 (0.30–1.71)	0.451
Hydroxychloroquine	1.11 (0.32–3.85)	0.870
Sulfasalazine	0.92 (0.36–2.30)	0.850
Leflunomide	1.27 (0.54–3.02)	0.588
bDMARDs	0.41 (0.09–1.81)	0.241
Chest CT (nodular/bronchiectatic with fibrocavitary form)	0.99 (0.41–2.42)	0.994

bDMARDs, biologic disease modifying anti-rheumatic drugs; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CT, computed tomography; HR, hazard ratio; ILD, interstitial lung disease; NTM-PD, non-tuberculous mycobacterial pulmonary disease; RA, rheumatoid arthritis.

The risk factors for exacerbation of NTM-PD were evaluated using Cox regression analysis, estimating HR.