Supplementary Material

Body Weight as a Determining Factor in the Predominance of Adverse Drug Reactions Induced by Fixed-Dose Adalimumab Injections in Female Patients in a Korean Hospital Setting

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Total (<i>n</i> = 727)	Male (<i>n</i> = 446)	Female (<i>n</i> = 281)	<i>p</i> - values
Age [Median, (min-max)]*	34.5 (19–78)	46 (19-84)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Effect [<i>n</i> , (%)]			
Yes	394 (88.3%)	235 (83.6%)	<i>p</i> = 0.120
No	45 (10.1%)	38 (13.5%)	<i>p</i> = 0.052
Non-Judgment	7 (1.6%)	8 (2.9%)	<i>p</i> = 0.238
Number of Patients with ADRs [<i>n</i> , (%)] [*]	227 (50.9%)	171 (60.9%)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Number of ADRs [<i>n</i>]	352	290	
ADR per Patient*	1.6	1.7	<i>p</i> = 0.044
Sub-Grouped by Diagnosis			
1) A			
Total $(n = 320)$	Male (<i>n</i> = 262)	Female (<i>n</i> = 58)	
Age [Median, (min-max)]*	33 (19–78) ^a	58 (19–67)	<i>p</i> = 0.038
Effect [<i>n</i> , (%)]	238 (90.8%)	53 (91.4%)	<i>p</i> = 0.897
Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	148 (56.5%)	42 (72.4%)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Number of ADRs [<i>n</i>]	229	85	
ADR Cases per Patient*	1.5	2.0	<i>p</i> = 0.002
2) R			
Total ($n = 172$)	Male (<i>n</i> = 46)	Female (<i>n</i> = 126)	
Age [Median, (min-max)]	36 (19–78)	52 (19–84)	<i>p</i> = 0.158
Effect [<i>n</i> , (%)]	39 (84.8%)	98 (77.8%)	<i>p</i> = 0.312
Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	22 (47.8%)	76 (60.3%)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
Number of ADRs [<i>n</i>]	40	112	
ADR Cases per Patient	1.8	1.5	<i>p</i> = 0.102
3) B + C			
Total (<i>n</i> = 167)	Male (<i>n</i> = 105)	Female (<i>n</i> = 62)	

	Age [Median, (min-max)]	36 (19–71)	36.5 (19–75)	<i>p</i> = 0.061
	Effect [<i>n</i> , (%)]	87 (82.9%)	53 (86.9%)	P= 0.656
	Number of Patients with ADRs [<i>n</i> , (%)] [*]	41 (39.0%)	32 (52.5%)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
	Number of ADRs [<i>n</i>]	59	58	
	ADR Cases per Patient	1.4	1.8	<i>p</i> = 0.229
4) P				
Total (<i>n</i> = 31)		Male (<i>n</i> = 18)	Female (<i>n</i> = 13)	
	Age [Median, (min-max)]	38 (25–67)	54 (26–64)	<i>p</i> = 0.309
	Effect [<i>n</i> , (%)]	16 (88.9%)	12 (92.3%)	<i>p</i> = 0.751
	Number of Patient with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	9 (50.0%)	10 (76.9%)	<i>p</i> < 0.001
	Number of ADRs [<i>n</i>]	13	18	
	ADR Cases per Patient	1.4	1.8	<i>p</i> = 0.220
5) Comorbid Disease				
Total (<i>n</i> = 22)				
Tc	tal(n = 22)	Male (<i>n</i> = 10)	Female $(n = 12)$	
Tc	tal (n = 22) Age [Median, (min-max)]	Male (<i>n</i> = 10) 47 (19–60)	Female (<i>n</i> = 12) 38 (19–71)	<i>p</i> = 0.527
Tc	tal (n = 22) Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect [n, (%)]	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%)	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%)	p = 0.527 p = 0.650
To	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	Male (<i>n</i> = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%)	Female (<i>n</i> = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%)	p = 0.527 p = 0.650 p < 0.001
Tc	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$
	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$
	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient E	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$
To 6) To	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient E tal $(n = 15)$	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6 Male (n = 5)	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5 Female (n = 10)	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$
 	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)]Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per PatientEtal $(n = 15)$ Age [Median, (min-max)]	Male (n = 10) 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6 Male (n = 5) 36 (23–48)	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5 Female (n = 10) 37.5 (19–71)	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$ $p = 0.285$
	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient E tal $(n = 15)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$	Male $(n = 10)$ 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6 Male $(n = 5)$ 36 (23–48) 5 (100.0%)	Female (n = 12) 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5 Female (n = 10) 37.5 (19–71) 9 (90.0%)	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$ $p = 0.285$ $p = 0.464$
	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient E tal $(n = 15)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	Male $(n = 10)$ 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6 Male $(n = 5)$ 36 (23–48) 5 (100.0%) 0 (0.0%)	Female $(n = 12)$ 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5 Female $(n = 10)$ 37.5 (19–71) 9 (90.0%) 3 (30.0%)	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$ $p = 0.285$ $p = 0.464$ $p < 0.001$
	tal $(n = 22)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$ ADR Cases per Patient E tal $(n = 15)$ Age [Median, (min-max)] Effect $[n, (\%)]$ Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$ Number of ADRs $[n]$	Male $(n = 10)$ 47 (19–60) 9 (90.0%) 7 (70.0%) 11 1.6 Male $(n = 5)$ 36 (23–48) 5 (100.0%) 0 (0.0%) 0	Female $(n = 12)$ 38 (19–71) 10 (83.3%) 8 (66.7%) 12 1.5 Female $(n = 10)$ 37.5 (19–71) 9 (90.0%) 3 (30.0%) 4	p = 0.527 $p = 0.650$ $p < 0.001$ $p = 0.678$ $p = 0.285$ $p = 0.464$ $p < 0.001$

Abbreviations; A, Ankylosing spondylitis; B, Bechet's disease; C, Crohn's disease; P, Psoriasis; R, Rheumatoid arthritis; Complex, two or more diseases; and E, others

ADR cases per patient were calculated by counting ADR incidences divided by number of patients with ADR.

* Items marked are statistically significant between males and females.

		Males	Females	<i>p</i> - values	
Т	(n = 461)				
Subgrouped by Percentiles of Patients in Each Gender					
Patients with High 50 Percentile BW ($n = 230$)					
	Number of Patients [<i>n</i> , (%)]	134 (58.3%)	96 (41.7%)		
	Age [Median, (min-max)]*	35 (19–74)	50.5 (19-84)	<i>p</i> = 0.036	
	Body Weight [Median, (min-max)]*	75.3 (66.0–120.0)	59.8 (54.0-80.0)	<i>p</i> = 0.017	
	Effect, Yes [<i>n</i> , (%)]	117 (87.3%)	79 (82.3%)	<i>p</i> = 0.290	
	Number of Patients with ADRs [<i>n</i> , (%)]	67 (50.0%)	56 (58.3%)	<i>p</i> = 0.211	
	ADR Cases Per Patient	1.6	1.7	<i>p</i> = 0.508	
	(Incidences/Number of Patients with ADR)				
Patients with Low 50 Percentile BW ($n = 231$)					
	Number of Patients [<i>n</i> , (%)]	134 (58.0%)	97 (42.0%)		
	Age [Median, (min-max)]*	36 (19–78)	43 (19–79)	<i>p</i> = 0.010	
	Body Weight [Median, (min-max)]*	59.0 (36.8-66.0)	49.0 (31.7-53.9)	p = 0.007	
	Effect, Yes [<i>n</i> , (%)]	116 (86.6%)	78 (80.4%)	p = 0.208	
	Number of Patients with ADRs $[n, (\%)]^*$	73 (54.5%)	66 (68.0%)	<i>p</i> = 0.038	
	ADR Cases per Patient	1.6	1.6	<i>p</i> = 0.317	
	(Incidences/Number of Patients with ADR)				

Table S2. Effectiveness and ADR incidences in male or female patients sub-grouped by 50 percentile

*Items marked are statistically significant for gender differences.