

Supplementary materials to: Lee T, Lim YJ, Li AY, et al. Real-world drug utilisation of nintedanib and pirfenidone for interstitial lung disease in Singapore. Ann Acad Med Singap 2026;55:392-5.
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Supplementary Table S1. Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of patients with interstitial lung disease treated with nintedanib or pirfenidone.

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Nintedanib (n=26*)</i>	<i>Pirfenidone (n=18)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>P value</i>
Age, years				
Mean $\pm$ SD	73.2 $\pm$ 11.0	73.3 $\pm$ 8.5	73.3 $\pm$ 9.9	0.974
Sex, n (%)				0.048
Male	21 (80.8%)	18 (100%)	39 (88.6%)	
Race, n (%)				0.329
Chinese	22 (84.6%)	12 (66.7%)	34 (77.3%)	
Malay	2 (7.7%)	4 (22.2%)	6 (13.6%)	
Indian	2 (7.7%)	2 (11.1%)	4 (9.1%)	
BMI (kg/m²)				0.235
Mean $\pm$ SD	22.0 $\pm$ 5.1	20.4 $\pm$ 2.8	21.4 $\pm$ 4.4	
Smoking status, n (%)¹				0.082
Non-smoker	12 (48.0%)	5 (27.8%)	17 (38.6%)	
Smoker	0	3 (16.7%)	3 (6.8%)	
Ex-smoker	13 (52.0%)	10 (55.6%)	23 (52.3%)	
Baseline lung function				
FVC (% predicted), Mean $\pm$ SD	69.4 $\pm$ 13.4	74.2 $\pm$ 17.9	71.4 $\pm$ 15.4	0.327
DLCO (% predicted), Mean $\pm$ SD	47.4 $\pm$ 13.3	45.3 $\pm$ 12.2	46.6 $\pm$ 12.8	0.599
Comorbidities, n (%)				
Diabetes Mellitus	7 (26.9%)	7 (38.9%)	14 (31.8%)	0.402
Pulmonary Hypertension	9 (34.6%)	4 (22.2%)	13 (29.5%)	0.376
Liver Disease ²	8 (30.8%)	5 (27.8%)	13 (29.5%)	0.831
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	5 (19.2%)	6 (33.3%)	11 (25%)	0.288
Myocardial Infarction/Ischemic Heart Disease	5 (19.2%)	5 (27.8%)	10 (22.7%)	0.506
Peptic Ulcer Disease	3 (11.5%)	4 (22.2%)	7 (15.9%)	0.341
Heart Failure	2 (7.7%)	5 (27.8%)	7 (15.9%)	0.073
Chronic Kidney Disease	3 (11.5%)	4 (22.2%)	7 (15.9%)	0.341
Cerebrovascular Accident/Transient Ischemic Attack	4 (15.4%)	2 (11.1%)	6 (13.6%)	0.685
Osteoporosis	3 (11.5%)	2 (11.1%)	5 (11.4%)	0.965

Dementia	3 (11.5%)	1 (5.6%)	4 (9.1%)	0.497
Connective Tissue Disease	4 (15.4%)	0	4 (9.1%)	0.081
Obstructive Sleep Apnoea	1 (3.8%)	2 (11.1%)	3 (6.8%)	0.347
Tuberculosis	2 (7.7%)	0	2 (4.5%)	0.228
Asthma	1 (3.8%)	1 (5.6%)	2 (4.5%)	0.789
Peripheral Vascular Disease	1 (3.8%)	0	1 (2.3%)	0.400
Number of comorbidities, n (%)				
Median (IQR)	2 (1-4)	3 (2-4)	2 (1-4)	0.415
0	3 (11.5%)	1 (5.6%)	4 (9.1%)	0.476
1	6 (23.1%)	2 (11.1%)	8 (18.2%)	
2	7 (26.9%)	4 (22.2%)	11 (25.0%)	
≥ 3	10 (38.5%)	11 (61.1%)	21 (47.7%)	
Concurrent medications, n (%)				
Oral corticosteroid	4 (17.4%)	6 (28.6%)	10 (22.7%)	0.481
Immunosuppressant(s)	2 (8.7%)	3 (14.3%)	5 (11.4%)	0.658
Diagnosis, n (%)				
Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis	17 (65.4%)	18 (100.0%)	35 (79.5%)	0.006
Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis ³	9 (34.6%)	0	9 (20.5%)	

* Among 26 patients on nintedanib, five patients were switched to pirfenidone and one of these five patients was switched back to nintedanib.

¹ Smoking status data missing for one patient in nintedanib group.

² Liver Disease included chronic viral hepatitis, cirrhosis of any aetiology, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, other chronic liver conditions.

³ Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis comprise three Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis (PPF), three Fibrotic Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis, and three CTD-associated ILD.