Factors associated with high 24-month persistence with denosumab: results of a real-world, non-interventional study of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis in Germany, Austria, Greece, and Belgium

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Electronic Supplementary Material

Online Resource 1 Covariates entered into the multivariable analysis model and statistically significant associations with 24-month persistence

Covariate	Country			
	Germany	Austria	Greece	Belgium
Age			$p < 0.0001$	
Currently smoking			$p = 0.0246$	
Formerly smoking			$p = 0.1776$	
Modified Wolfe comorbidity index	$p = 0.0481$	$p = 0.0541$		
Any chronic medical condition	$p = 0.0065$			
Number of concomitant medications taken at baseline			$p = 0.1596$	
≥1 fall in the 12 months prior to enrollment	$p = 0.0381$		$P = 0.2133$	$p = 0.0269$
≥2 historical fractures		$p = 0.0525$		
History of hip fracture			$p = 0.0838$	
≥1 occurrence of immobility in the 12 months prior to enrollment		$p = 0.0193$		
Previous PMO therapy in the 12 months before enrollment			$p = 0.0751$	
History of discontinuation of osteoporosis therapy (not calcium or vitamin D)			$p = 0.1940$	
Reason for prescribing: failed other available osteoporosis therapy	$p = 0.1259$		$p = 0.0330$	
Reason for prescribing: intolerant to other osteoporosis therapy			$p = 0.1063$	
Reason for prescribing: multiple risk factors for fracture	$p = 0.0999$	$p = 0.1633$		
Reminder service available		$p = 0.0179$	$p = 0.0058$	
Academic center	$p = 0.0105$	$p = 0.0038$		$p = 0.0015$
Employment status			$p = 0.1495$	
Center type	$p = 0.0681$			
Proximity to clinic (minutes)				$p = 0.1266$
Region	$p = 0.1721$			
Cause of menopause		$p = 0.1119$		
Physician sex		$p = 0.1320$	$p = 0.0491$	
Physician specialty	$p = 0.0991$	$p < 0.0001$		$p = 0.0492$
Physician years of practice		$p = 0.0161$	$p = 0.0580$	
Prior calcium and/or vitamin D supplements		$p = 0.1047$	$p = 0.0610$	

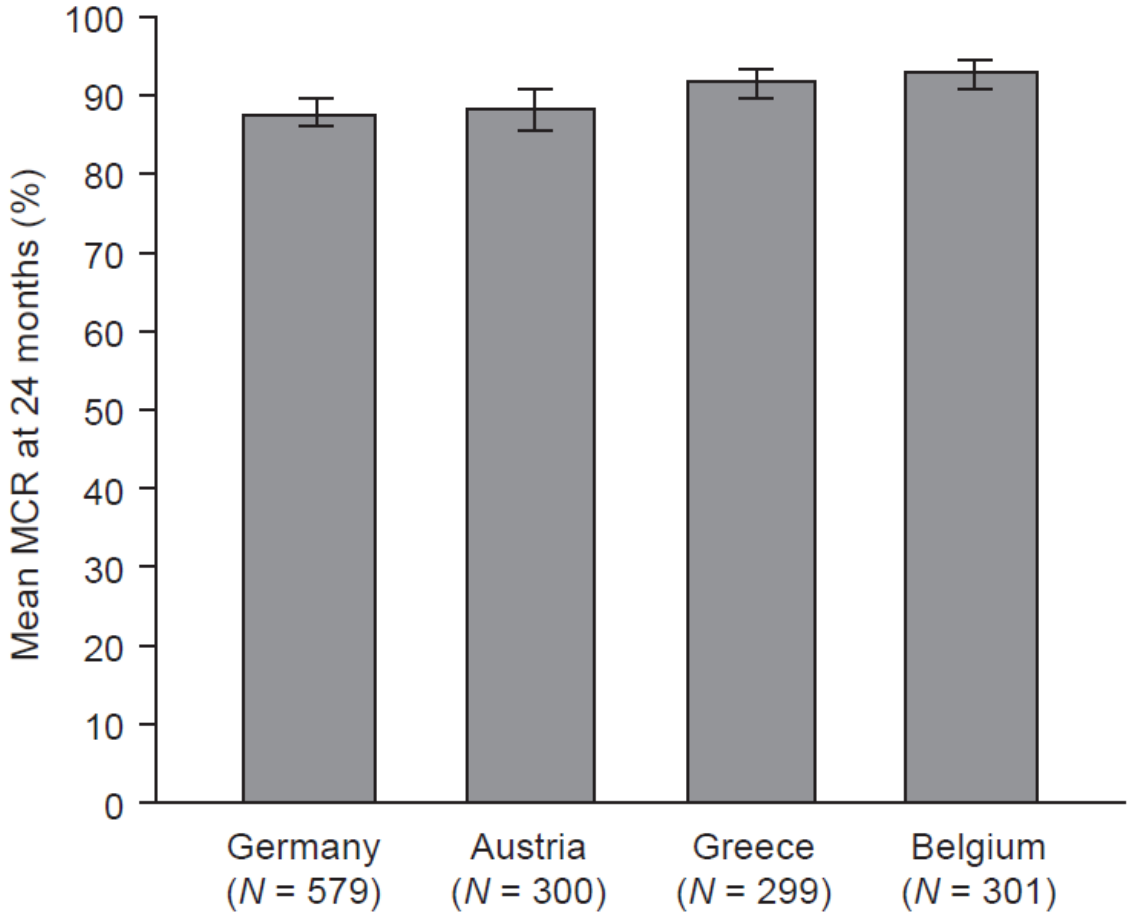
P values show the statistical significance of the covariate in the country-specific model, with *p* values <0.05 considered to be significant (shown underlined). Covariates in bold text were considered to be clinically relevant

PMO postmenopausal osteoporosis

Key shown below

	Covariate not eligible for inclusion in the country-specific model		Covariate significantly associated with 24-month persistence
	Covariate not significantly associated with 24-month persistence		

Online Resource 2 MCR of denosumab at 24 months



Data are shown as mean percentages ± 95 % CIs

The MCR was calculated as the percentage of time that a patient was covered by denosumab, as assessed from prescription records, and was based on the assumption that each injection of denosumab provides 6 months of medication coverage

CI confidence interval, *MCR* medication coverage ratio

Online Resource 3 Sensitivity analysis of persistence and adherence with denosumab at 24 months

	Germany (*N* = 579)	Austria (*N* = 300)	Greece (*N* = 299)	Belgium (*N* = 301)
Persistence, %				
6 months + 4 weeks	65.3 (61.3–69.2)	69.3 (63.8–74.5)	72.6 (67.1–77.6)	76.4 (71.2–81.1)
6 months + 6 weeks	72.2 (68.4–75.8)	78.0 (72.9–82.6)	79.3 (74.2–83.7)	81.7 (76.9–85.9)
6 months + 12 weeks	77.4 (73.7–80.7)	82.0 (77.2–86.2)	86.6 (82.2–90.3)	87.7 (83.5–91.2)
Adherence, %				
6 months ± 6 weeks	71.2 (67.3–74.8)	77.0 (71.8–81.6)	78.6 (73.5–83.1)	79.7 (74.7–84.1)
6 months ± 8 weeks	74.8 (71.0–78.3)	79.7 (74.7–84.1)	81.9 (77.1–86.1)	85.0 (80.5–88.9)
6 months ± 12 weeks	77.2 (73.6–80.6)	82.0 (77.2–86.2)	86.6 (82.2–90.3)	87.0 (82.7–90.6)

Data are shown as percentages (95 % confidence intervals)