Medication Adherence and Persistence on Selumetinib Treatment in Pediatric Patients: A US Claims Database Analysis

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Supplementary Table 1: Extended baseline demographics and clinical characteristics of pediatric patients treated with selumetinib

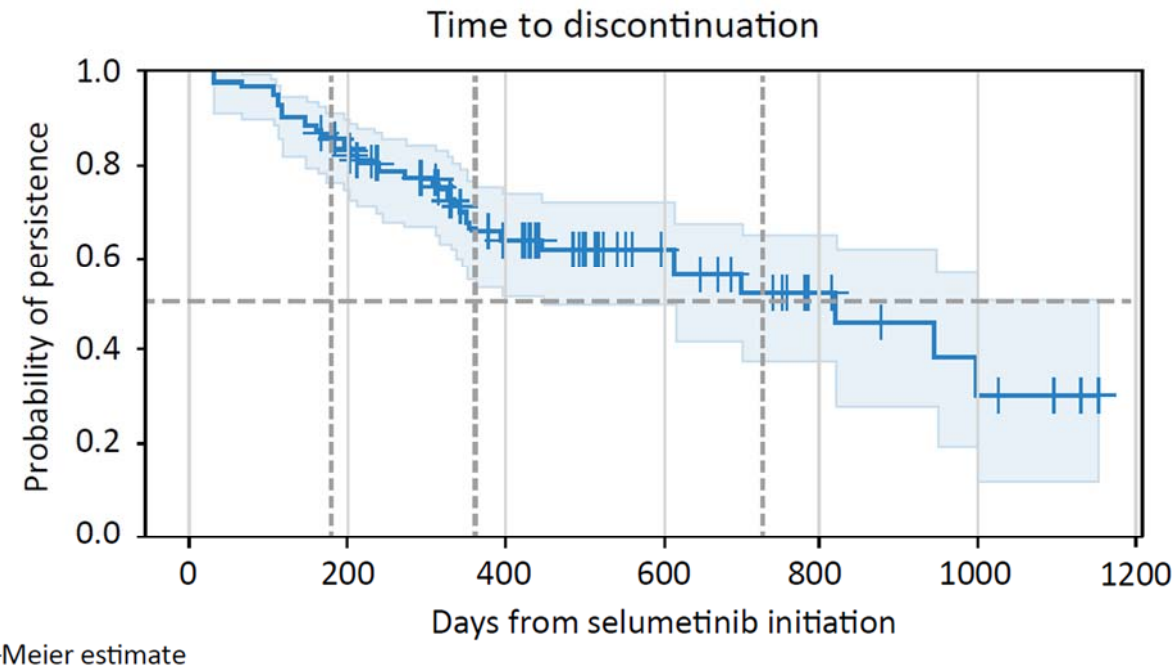
Patient characteristic	N=90
Mean age (SD), years	12.0 (4.3)
Age subgroup, years, n (%)	
2–5	8 (8.9)
6–11	29 (32.2)
12–18	53 (58.9)
Sex, n (%)	
Male	59 (65.6)
Female	31 (34.4)
Payor type, n (%)	
Commercial	61 (67.8)
Medicaid	29 (32.2)
Region, n (%)	
Northeast	9 (10.0)
North Central	13 (14.4)
South	29 (32.2)
West	10 (11.1)
Unknown*	29 (32.2)
CCI, mean (SD)	2.0 (2.4)
NF1-PN-related comorbidities, n (%)	
ADHD	26 (28.9)
Scoliosis	24 (26.7)
Headache	22 (24.4)
Abnormalities of gait and mobility	17 (18.9)
Dorsalgia (back pain)	15 (16.7)
Constipation	15 (16.7)
Muscle weakness	14 (15.6)
Abdominal pain	12 (13.3)
Congenital heart disease	7 (7.8)
Epilepsy/seizures	7 (7.8)
Anxiety disorders	6 (6.7)
Autism	6 (6.7)

Depression/bipolar disorder	5 (5.6)
Hypertension (and uncontrolled hypertension)	5 (5.6)
Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor	3 (3.3)
Leukemia	1 (1.1)

*Medicaid patients did not provide regional data.

ADHD, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; CCI, Charlson Comorbidity Index; NF1, neurofibromatosis type 1; PN, plexiform neurofibroma; SD, standard deviation.

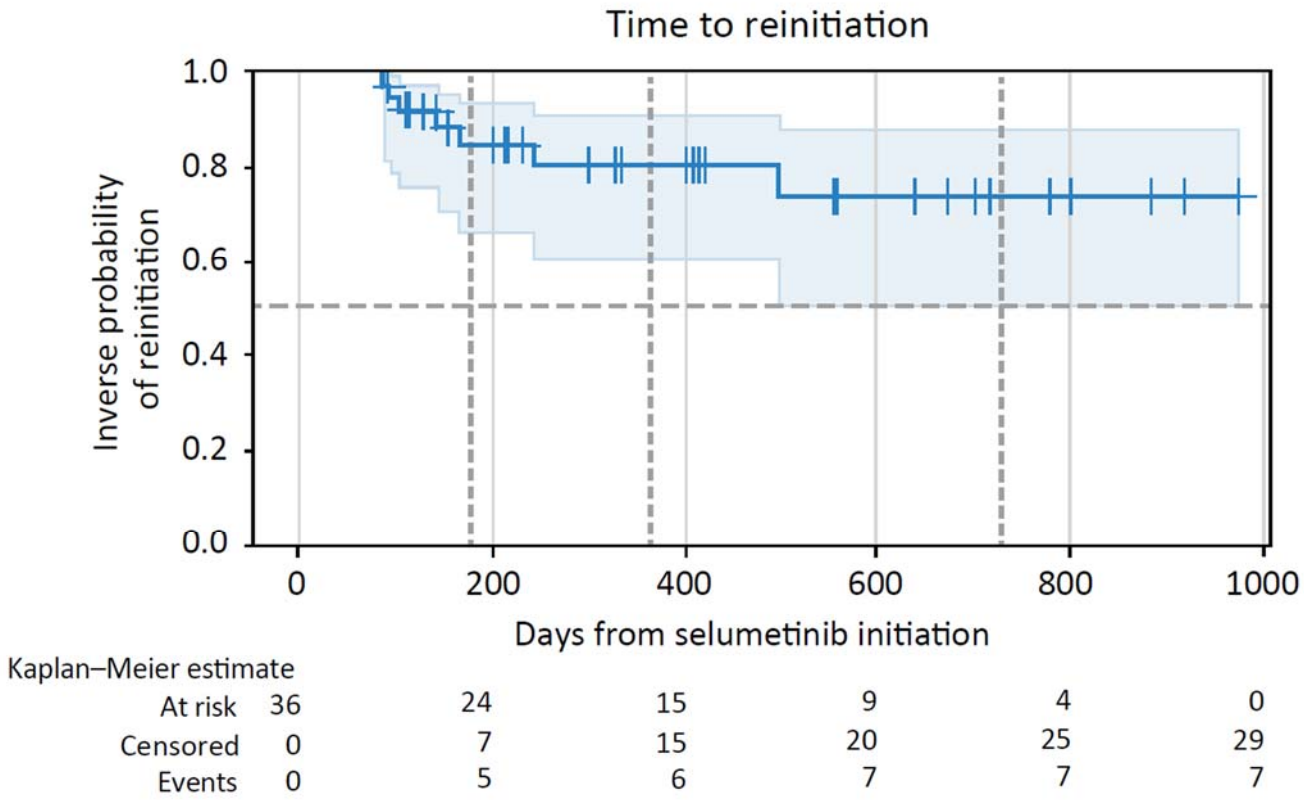
Supplementary Figure 1: Time to discontinuation (Kaplan–Meier analysis)



Kaplan–Meier estimate

At risk	90	70	40	21	9	5	0
Censored	0	5	21	39	48	50	54
Events	0	15	29	30	33	35	36

Supplementary Figure 2: Time to reinitiation (Kaplan–Meier analysis)



This analysis was limited to patients whose selumetinib treatment was interrupted.

Supplementary References

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