

See “Fecal S100A12 is associated with future hospitalization and step-up of medical treatment in patients with Crohn’s disease in clinical remission: a pilot study” on pages 203-212.

Supplementary Table 1. *Post-Hoc* Sample Size Calculation of Fecal S100A12 for Time-to-Clinical Outcomes¹

	Hazard ratio	No. of events ^a	No. of sample ^a	Cumulative event rate ^a	Baseline event rate of bottom 3 quartiles group
Time to clinical relapse	2.20	27/40/67	107/320/427	0.254/0.125/0.157	B0: 0.068
Time to CD-related hospitalization	4.87	10/7/17	36/109/145	0.277/0.064/0.118	B0: 0.034
Time to step-up of medication	2.83	18/21/39	53/158/211	0.336/0.135/0.185	B0: 0.074
Time to CD-related intestinal resection	6.94	3/8/11	84/250/334	0.091/0.014/0.033	B0: 0.007

Two-sided α 0.05, $1-\beta$ 0.8, planned average follow-up 2 years, censoring rate 0.02.

^aValues are presented as the top quartile/bottom 3 quartiles/total.

CD, Crohn's disease.

REFERENCE

1. Schoenfeld DA. Sample-size formula for the proportional-hazards regression model. *Biometrics* 1983;39:499-503.