	Means difference (95% CI)	P-value
Age (non-elderly <65 yr vs. elderly ≥65 yr)	−0.6 (−1.4, 0.1)	0.090
Prior use of anti-TNF agents (no vs. yes)	−1.0 (−1.5, −0.6)	<0.001[a]
Prior use of anti-TNF agents (none vs. 1)	−0.9 (−1.5, −0.4)	<0.001[a]
Prior use of anti-TNF agents (none vs. 2)	−1.3 (−2.0, −0.5)	0.001[a]
Prior use of anti-TNF agents (1 vs. 2)	−0.3 (1.0, 0.4)	0.360
Concomitant use of steroid	0.4 (−0.1, 0.9)	0.110
Concomitant use of AZA or 6-MP	−0.4 (−0.9, 0.1)	0.090

Mean difference of change from baseline of pMayo score

Supplementary Fig. 3. Univariable analysis of the factors associated with changes in the partial Mayo (pMayo) score. The patient factors affecting the effectiveness of golimumab (GLM) treatment were determined by forest plots analysis. Change in the pMayo score from baseline to week 6 was used to evaluate GLM effectiveness. Non-elderly or elderly classified as patients aged <65 or ≥65 years, respectively. The *P*-value was calculated using the independent *t*-test. [a]*P*<0.05. TNF, tumor necrosis factor; AZA, azathioprine; 6-MP, 6-mercaptopurine; CI, confidence interval.

REFERENCE

1. Matsuoka K, Kobayashi T, Ueno F, et al. Evidence-based clinical practice guidelines for inflammatory bowel disease. J Gastroenterol 2018;53:305-353.