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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Clinical spectrum and profile of interstitial lung disease: an ambispective study from a tertiary center in North India

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Supplementary Table 1. Baseline characteristics of patients included in the study (n=1201).

Characteristics	Value n (%)
Age (years)*	52.7±13.04
Females	668 (55.6%)
Males	533(44.3%)
BMI (kg/m ²)*	25.4 (±5.28)
Comorbidities	
None	714 (59.4%)
Diabetes mellitus	247 (20.6%)
Hypertension	283 (23.6%)
CKD	29(2.4%)
Sleep apnea	51(4.2%)
Hepatitis B	23 (1.9%)
Hepatitis C	25 (2.1%)
History of tuberculosis	194 (16.1%)
Any other [#]	67 (5.6%)
Smoking history	
Smokers/Ex-smokers	244(20.3%)
Non-Smoker	957 (79.7%)
History of any occupational/environmental exposure	
Visible dust	195(16.2%)
Molds	77(6.4%)
Exposure to air condition	321(26.7%)
Exposure to air cooler	340(28.3%)
Exposure to pigeon/parrot/hen	152(12.7%)
Changes in home recently	49(4.1%)
Symptoms	
Cough	1017(84.7%)
Shortness of breath	937(78.1%)
Expectoration	258(21.5%)
Joint Pain	261(21.7%)
Weight loss	190(15.8%)
Anorexia	149(12.4%)
Nonspecific chest pain	142(11.82%)
Fever	142(11.82%)
Pedal edema	126(10.5%)
Difficulty swallowing	57(4.7%)
Skin rash	81(6.7%)
Hemoptysis	25(2.08%)
Wheezing	112(9.3%)
Raynaud's	67(5.6%)
Digital/ hand ulcers	60(4.99%)

*Expressed as mean (±standard deviation). #Coronary artery disease, alcoholic liver disease, cerebrovascular accidents, osteoarthritis, celiac disease, inflammatory bowel disease.

Supplementary Table 2. Spirometric abnormalities in included subjects (n=1059).

Spirometric measurements	N (%)
FVC (liters)*	1.7 (±0.7)
FVC % predicted*	57.5 (±19.04)
FEV1(liters)*	1.5 (±0.6)
FEV1%predicted*	59.1 (±18.9)
FEV1/FVC ratio*	85.4 (±9.7)
Spirometric abnormality categorization	
Normal	109 (10.3%)
Obstruction	61 (6.9%)
Restriction	889 (83.9%)
Severity of restriction (FVC-based)	
Mild (>70%)	141(15.9%)
Moderate (60-69%)	166(18.6%)
Moderately severe (50-59%)	216(24.3%)
Severe (35-49%)	249(28.1%)
Very severe (<35%)	117(13.1%)

*Expressed as mean (±standard deviation).

Supplementary Table 3. Correlation between lung function tests and 6-minute walk distance among various subtypes of interstitial lung diseases (n=1059).

Diagnosis	FVC (mean) liters	FVC % predicted(mean)	FEV1 in litres(mean)	FEV1 % predicted(mean)	FEV1/FVC ratio(mean)	6MWD in meter (mean)
IIP	1.7±0.7	57.4±18.0	1.5±0.6	59.3±18.8	85.6±9.7	360.4±79.6
CTD-ILD	1.4±0.5	51.4±17.2	1.2±0.4	52.8±17.6	87.5±9.1	347.7±90.1 [#]
Sarcoidosis*	2.4±0.9	74.1±17.9*	1.9±0.7	70.1±18.3*	80.4±9.7	392.4±85.6 [#]
Hypersensitivity pneumonitis	1.5±0.7	52.8±17.8	1.3±0.6	54.1±18.4	86.1±8.5	384.7±73.8 [#]
IIPAF	1.5±0.7	53.9±18.1	1.3±0.6	53.7±18.4	81.5±9.8	368.8±73.8

*Patients with sarcoidosis had significantly higher mean FVC% predicted and FEV₁% predicted values compared to patients with other subtypes of interstitial lung disease (ILD) (p<0.01). [#]Patients with sarcoidosis had a significantly higher mean 6-minute walk distance (6MWD) compared to those with connective tissue disease-associated interstitial lung disease (CTD-ILD) (p<0.01). Similarly, patients with hypersensitivity pneumonitis also demonstrated a significantly higher 6MWD compared to CTD-ILD patients (p<0.02).

Supplementary Table 4. Yield of different methods for the diagnosis of interstitial lung disease in included patients (n=256/1201).

Methods for histologic diagnosis	Diagnostic	Non-diagnostic but contributing to MDD	Non-diagnostic
TBLB	69 (48.5%)	53(37.3%)	20(14.08%)
Any combination of Ebb, TBNA and BAL	65(40.1%)	68(41.9%)	29(17.9%)
Trans-bronchial Cry biopsy	31(67.4%)	13(28.3%)	2(4.3%)
Surgical lung biopsy	3(100%)	0	0
Other diagnostic procedures*	17(85%)	39(15%)	0

*Peripheral lymph node FNAC/Biopsy, liver biopsy, skin biopsy, transthoracic biopsy.