

Rubbo B, Best S, Hirst R, Shoemark A, Goggin P, Carr SB, Chetcuti P, Hogg C, Kenia P, Lucas JS, Moya E, Narayanan M, O'Callaghan C, Williamson M, Walker WT. Clinical features and management of children with primary ciliary dyskinesia in England

Supplementary files

Supplementary table 1. Regression model estimates for FEV1 and age, with covariates initially included in the initial model (n=213, R²=4.1%).

Variables	Coefficient	Standard error	p-value
Age	-0.0559	0.0291	0.056
Centre: Leicester	-0.408	0.290	0.161
Centre: RBH	-0.0123	0.223	0.956
Centre: UHS	-0.309	0.320	0.335
Age at diagnosis	0.0204	0.0270	0.450
Sex: Female	0.0638	0.190	0.737
Situs inversus	0.149	0.209	0.475
Presence of pathogens	-0.254	0.211	0.229
Constant	-1.232	0.380	0.001

Supplementary table 2 - Prevalence of pathogens isolated from 312 children with culture results available at annual review. Some cultures were positive for more than one pathogen.

Respiratory pathogen isolated	n (%)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	8 (2.6)
<i>Streptococcus pneumonia</i>	13 (4.2)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	16 (5.1)
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	56 (17.9)
<i>Moraxella catarrhalis</i>	6 (1.9)
Other	13 (4.2)

Supplementary table 3 - Use of prophylactic antibiotics in the 189 children in whom they were prescribed

Name of antibiotic	n (% from those on prophylaxis)
Azithromycin	113 (59.8%)
Co-amoxiclav	38 (20.1%)
Co-trimoxazole	18 (9.5%)
Colomycin	25 (13.2%)
Cephalosporins	4 (2.1%)
Flucloxacillin	3 (1.6%)
Amoxicillin	2 (1.1%)
Colomycin/Tobramycin	2 (1.1%)
Other	10 (5.3%)

Supplementary figure 1. Ethnicity of 333 children with PCD in 2015

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