Figure 1. Self-Controlled Case Series (SCCS) method

Figure 2.1. Pictorial representation of the Self-Controlled Case Series (SCCS) method using “30 days within the start of exposure” to define the ‘risk’ period (OMOP approach)

Figure 2.2. Pictorial representation of the SCCS method using total exposure time to define the ‘risk’ period (OMOP approach)
Figure 2.3. Pictorial representation of the SCCS method using “total exposure time plus 30 days within exposure end” to define the ‘risk’ period (OMOP approach)

Figure 2.4. Pictorial representation of the SCCS method using “total exposure time plus 60 days within exposure end” to define the ‘risk’ period (OMOP approach)

Figure 2.5. Pictorial representation of the SCCS method using “total exposure time plus 90 days within exposure end” to define the ‘risk’ period (OMOP approach)
Figure 3. Pictorial representation of the SCCS method using total exposure time to define the ‘risk’ period (Exposure duration approach)

![Diagram of SCCS method]

- Baseline
- Exposure duration (ED)/risk period
- Washout Period: 1-30 days after the exposure end
- Washout Period: 31-60 days after the exposure end
- Washout Period: 61-90 days after the exposure end

Study Start — Date of first prescription — Date of last prescription — Study End

Figure 4. Primary Analysis: Incidence Rate Ratios of Each Drug-Outcome Pair by Database

![Graphs of Incidence Rate Ratios]

Note: Risk period is exposure duration (ED) plus 30 days within exposure end
Abbreviations by order in figure: AMI — Acute Myocardial Infarction; GIP — GI Perforation; HZ — Herpes Zoster; ILD — Interstitial Lung Disease; Lym — Lymphoma; Pne — Pneumonia; HL — Hyperlipidemia; HT — Hypertension; OH — Orthostatic Hypotension; Pro - Proteinuria
Figure 5. Secondary Analysis: Choice of Case Inclusion Criteria

New Cases vs. All Cases

Note: Risk period is exposure duration (ED) plus 30 days within exposure end
Figure 6. Secondary Analysis: Choice of Risk Periods (OMOP Approach)
Figure 7. Secondary Analysis: Choice of Risk Periods (Exposure Duration Approach)
Figure 8. The Changes of Incidence Rate Ratios Over Time

(For Herpes Zoster – Adalimumab in Optum Database)

LBCI=Lower Bound Confidence Interval
Number on top of IRR – number of cases

Note: Risk period is exposure duration (ED) plus 30 days within exposure end