

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)



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



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





Exposure duration (ED)







Figure 8. The Changes of Incidence Rate Ratios Over Time

(For Herpes Zoster – Adalimumab in Optum Database)

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