1 SUPPLEMENT

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Costs and health-related quality of life in patients with NMO spectrum disorders and MOG-antibody associated disease (CHANCE^{NMO}-Study)

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16 eMethods:

17 Detailed description of cost valuation

A comprehensive questionnaire provided detailed primary individual, patient-reported, and 18 19 disease-related information on the consumption of medical and non-medical resources, care, and vocational occupation. Detailed data on patient demographics, education level, disease 20 21 onset, disease severity, serostatus, symptoms, immunotherapy, and management of attacks were 22 retrieved from the German Neuromyelitis Optica Study Group (NEMOS) database. Based on this utilization and individually reported frequencies, the consumption of resources was valued 23 24 monetarily in a micro-costing approach by using unit prices based on the latest health economic recommendations for Germany¹⁻⁴ as already applied to former analyses.^{5,6} As we assumed a 25 stable consumption of resources, we extrapolated costs to one year where appropriate to estimate 26 the annual cost of illness (COI) per patient. All costs before 2018 were inflation-adjusted.⁷ 27

28 Direct medical costs reflect the consumption of direct medical and treatment resources. Hereunder, diagnostic tests that were performed in an outpatient setting were calculated on the 29 30 basis of public price information given by the statutory, as well as by private health insurances 31 in Germany.⁸⁻¹¹ Furthermore, outpatient physician consultations were estimated as costs per patient-doctor contact and were obtained from department-specific honoraria in 2018 divided 32 through the number of patient contacts per year.⁴ For medical domiciliary visits, the official 33 value for travel compensation was added.¹² Inpatient hospital care comprised daily rates for 34 normal ward and intensive care units, which were multiplied with the individual duration of 35 36 stays. Moreover, rehabilitation in both the inpatient as well as outpatient sector was valued based on the latest Federal German Ministry Statutory Health Insurance Institutions reports.¹³⁻ 37 ¹⁵ Therefore, daily rates were estimated from German total expenditures in 2017 and inflation-38 39 adjusted. The respective daily rates were multiplied by the individual patient's duration of rehabilitation.⁴ Medical aids were subcategorized into 33 superordinate categories.⁴ The annual 40 expenses of the German Statutory Health Insurance Institutions, divided by the number of 41

insured persons with a prescription for medical aids, approximated the mean costs for aids in 42 43 these categories. Depending on the individual utilization of different medical aids, yearly per patient costs for aids were extrapolated.^{1,4} For outpatient hospital consultations in specialized 44 university-associated outpatient clinics, we used our own in-house remuneration as a rough 45 estimation. Therapeutic healing included physio-, occupational, speech and psychotherapy, as 46 well as lymphatic drainage and podiatry. The German "Heilmittelkatalog" (German catalog of 47 evidence-based and reimbursed remedies/therapeutic healing)¹⁶ provides detailed information 48 on adequate further therapies for each disease. Based on this information, we used the 49 remuneration agreements between care providers and health insurances to define costs per unit, 50 depending on wether the patient had a statutory or private health insurance.^{2,17-26} Drug costs 51 were monetized based on public prices for Germany depending on daily dosage and package 52 size.²⁷ As eculizumab (n=1) and inebilizumab (n=4) were applied as study medication in a few 53 54 patients, we did not count any prize for these medications.

Patients stated their care level within the questionnaire. The care level according to the 55 Germany health care system is stratified into five levels, while higher levels indicate a higher 56 loss of autonomy and self-care ability (care level 1 = low impairment of individual autonomy, 57 58 care level 5 = most severe impairment of individual autonomy with special demands for nursing 59 care). Since German care levels were re-defined from 2017 to 2018, the care levels of all patients had to be adjusted to the new nomenclature.^{28,29} Formal care costs included domestic 60 help (costs per hour based on the statutory minimum wage in Germany inclusive employer's 61 contribution),^{30,31} mobile nursing service (average basic care per hour cost of nearby mobile 62 nursing services)³², and residential care (rates per day).³³ On the other hand, non-professional 63 64 and non-trained persons provide informal care, mainly family members and/or friends. For the calculation of informal care costs, we substituted the time of care provided (hours per day) by 65 informal caregivers by the statutory minimum wage for the caring sector in Germany (plus 66 employer's contribution) in order to estimate the costs that would have risen if the care had 67

been provided by formal caregivers instead.^{4,30,31} Standards for classifying informal care costs 68 69 into direct or indirect costs are not consistent internationally. As our study was located in Germany and we additionally used a substitional cost approach, we classified them as direct 70 71 non-medical costs in line with latest German reccomendations for health economics evaluations.³⁴ In addition to informal care costs, the main contributors to direct non-medical 72 costs were travel expenses (EUR 0.30 or USD 0.35 per kilometer according to German tax 73 law³⁵), investments into constructional adaptions of the house and car, as well as legal fees and 74 other expenditures. 75

In contrast, indirect costs per definition arise from absenteeism, invalidity, or premature death, and thus represent the loss of productivity of an affected individual (and his or her caregiver). We used the human capital approach and calculated monetary losses due to reduction of working time, sick leaves, unemployment, and early retirement based on patient reported salary levels.² However, productivity loss due to premature death was not captured in this study because we did not collect death data.

Patients' own out-of-pocket expenses (eTable 1) were estimated according to patients' selfreported data or, if missing, based on the standardized co-payments to the German statutory health care insurance.³⁶

85

86 eResults:

87 **Resource utilization**

Resource utilization was analyzed in order to estimate costs based on patients' retrospective
consumption of medical resources and to depict an overwiev of the current care situation.

The detailed characterization of resource utilization is shown in eTable 4. In general, it becomes obvious that resource ulilization drastically increased with increasing disability and loss of autonomy. Medication was the highest cost driver as 91% of all patients were treated with immunotherapies (eTable 3). Most of the patients (n=146, 69%) reported outpatient

consultations during the last three months. During this time periods mainly neurologists 94 95 (n=137) were consulted (1.9 times per patient), followed by general practitioners (n=57, 3.7 times). The same specialist distribution was noted for outpatient hospital consultations. 96 97 Hundred and six patients (50%) were treated in hospital within the last 12 months, mainly in neurology departments, with a mean duration of 7 (95% bootstrap CI 5.6 to 8.9) days. Fourteen 98 99 of these patients required 12 (95% bootstrap CI 5.6 to 18.9) days of intensive care unit (ICU) 100 treatment. With increasing disease severity, the mean number of hospitalization days increased 101 while the duration of stays in ICU decreased.

102 Therapeutic healing was the fourth highest cost driver of direct medical costs. Patients mainly 103 used physiotherapy (n=109, 51%) with an increase according to disease severity and a direct 104 correlation between hours of physiotherapy per week and a higher EDSS level (ρ =0.48, 95% 105 CI 0.37 to 0.58). The same correlation between EDSS and occupational therapy was seen 106 (ρ =0.41, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.52). Psychological therapy was obtained by only 13% (n=27), 107 although at least 24% of the patients asked for more psychological support.

108 Every sixth patient (n=34, 16%) received rehabilitation treatment, which increased with disease 109 severity: 12% (n=12) in the EDSS 0 - 3 group, 13% (n=9) in the EDSS 3.5 - 6 group, and 36% 110 (n=12) in the EDSS 6.5 - 8.5 group (p=0.002, ANOVA group analysis). Moreover, there was a 111 correlation between rising EDSS and the number of days in rehabilitation (p=0.18, 95% CI 0.039 to 0.31). Additionally, there was a notable increase of resource utilization for care in the 112 113 severely affected EDSS group, especially formal care. The number of patients who required 114 formal care increased with disease severity (EDSS 0 - 3 4% vs. EDSS 6.5 - 8.5 88%, p<0.001, non-parametric t-test), while the need of informal care was already more evident in the mild 115 disease severity group. Nevertheless, the hours per day of informal care showed a correlation 116 to disease severity (ρ =0.61, 95% CI 0.51 to 0.69). 117

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16 eQuestionnaire:

17 Please find below the English version of the original questionnaire for the survey of costs and health-related quality of life in patients with NMO spectrum disorders (NMOSD) and MOG 18 antibody-associated disease (MOGAD) from the CHANCE^{NMO}Study. A short letter addressed 19 to the patients including some instructions on how to fill in the questionnaire is not presented. 20 21 The patients were explicitly informed that all questions refer only to their neuromyelitis optica 22 spectrum disorder and not to any additional diseases. Please note that at the time of the questionnaire survey, MOGAD was partially assigned to NMOSD according to diagnostic 23 criteria of July 2015 (see reference 1, main manuscript). MOG antibody positive patients 24 25 received the same questionnaire.

26

27 Clinical data on disease onset, severity, duration, serostatus, symptoms, immunotherapy, and 28 management of attacks were retrieved from the NEMOS database in which all centers 29 prospectively update the information of every individual patient.

30

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Site:			Patient-ID:
	Your demogra	phics and professional occ	upation
Age: yea	ars		
Sex:	□ Male		
Are you employed a	at present?		
□ Yes □ No			
			Salary per month:
lf no:	□ Seeking □ Early reti	work irement due to NMOSD	BEFORE NMOSD manifestation
	Early reti	rement other reasons	€/month
	□ Reeduca	tion	NOW
	Retireme	ent	€/month
	Educatio	n/School	
	🗆 Housewi	fe/Househusband	
	□ Other		
Ţ			
If yes:			
1. Occupational cha	inge needed du	e to NMOSD? □ yes □ no	
2. Employment relat	tionship:	Employed	□ Self-employed
3. Working hours pe	er week:	BEFORE NMOSD manifesta	ation hours/week
		NOW hours/wee	ek
4. Salary per month	:	BEFORE NMOSD manifesta	ation€/month
		NOW	€/month
Family status:	□ Married		
	□ Living alon	e	
	Partnershi	o	
	□ Divorced		
	□ Widowed		
Medical insurance:	□ Statutory	□ Private	

Investments due to NMOSD

Have investments in structural modifications in your domestic environment been necessary since the onset of the disease (e. g. stair lift, ramp, etc.):

 \Box Yes \Box No If yes, which?

 Approximate total costs:
 _____€

 Own out-of-pocket costs:
 _____€

Have any investments/conversions been necessary on your car since the onset of the disease (e. g. steering aids, brake boosters, etc.)?

□ Yes □ No If yes, which?

 Approximate total costs:
 _____€

 Own out-of-pocket costs:
 _____€

Did you purchase any mobility aids during the last 12 months?

(Multiple answers possible):

Walking stick	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ Crutches	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ Walking frame	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
Manual wheelchair	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ Electric wheelchair	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ None	
□ Other:	
(quantity:	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
(quantity:	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)

Did you purchase any daily living aids during <u>the last 12 months</u>? (*Multiple answers possible*):

Special cuterly	1	(If yes: quantity: ; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
□ Key assistance		(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
□ Non-slip under	lay	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
□ Gripper		(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ None		
□ Other:		
(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in $€$)
-(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
-		
(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
- (1	quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
Did you purchase a (Multiple answers p	any care a cossible):	ids during the last 12 months?
□ Nursing bed		(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ Anti-decubitus	-mattress	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
□ Toilet seat rais	ser	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
□ Toilet wheelch	air	(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in \in)
☐ Bathtub insert ☐ None		(If yes: quantity:; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
□ Other:		
(quantity: _	, own out-of-pocket costs in €)
(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)
-(quantity: _	; own out-of-pocket costs in €)

Medical treatment due to NMOSD

Have you been under outpatient consultations within the last 3 months?

(If you have not received outpatient consultations within the last 3 months, please write the word "None" in the table.)

Reason for medical treatment (e. g. laboratory test)	Medical specialty (e. g. Neurologist)	Quantity (e.g.2 times a month)	Out-of-pocket costs in €

Did you receive any home visits within the last 3 months?

🗆 No

□ Yes (If yes: quantity: _____; own out-of-pocket costs in € _____)

Have you been under outpatient hospital consultations within the last 3 months?

(If you have not received outpatient hospital consultations within the last 3 months, please write the word "None" in the table).

Reason for outpatient hospital treatment (e.g. specialist consultation for therapy evaluation)	Medical specialty	Quantity (e. g. 2x)	Out-of-pocket costs in €
	(2. 5. (001010399)		

Have you been under inpatient hospital care within the last 12 months?

(If you have not received inpatient treatment within the last 12 months, please write the word "None" in the table.)

	Reason for inpatient hospital care (e. g. attack)	Medical specialty (e.g. Dept. of Neurology)	Number of overnight stays (e. g. 18 nights)	Out-of- pocket costs in €
1 st in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? No Yes (Number of overnight stays:)	-		
2 nd in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? INO Yes (Number of overnight stays:)			
3 rd in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? INO Yes (Number of overnight stays:)	-		
4 th in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? INO I Yes (Number of overnight stays:)			
5 th in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? INO I Yes (Number of overnight stays:)			
6 th in- patient stay	Intensive care unit stay? Intensive care unit stay? No I Yes (Number of overnight stays:)	-		

Have you been under rehabilitation therapy within the last 12 months?

- □ Inpatient rehabilitation
 - (If yes: Number of overnight stays: ____; out-of-pocket costs in € _____)
- □ Outpatient rehabilitation
 - (If yes: Number of overnight stays: ____; out-of-pocket costs in € _____)
- \square No

Have you been under one/some of the following therapies <u>within the last 3 months</u>: *(Multiple answers possible):*

🗆 Ph	ysiotherapy			
	If yes, duratio	n per week: _		hours
	Home visit:	□ No	□ Yes	
	Out-of-pocket	t costs :	€	
□ Oc	cupational ther	ару		
	If yes, duratio	n per week: _		hours
	Home visit:	□ No	□ Yes	
	Out-of-pocket	t costs :	€	
□ Sp	eech therapy			
	If yes, duratio	n per week: _		hours
	Home visit:	□ No	□ Yes	
	Out-of-pocket	t costs :	€	
🗆 Ps	ychology			
	If yes, duratio	n per week: _		hours
	Home visit:	□ No	□ Yes	
	Out-of-pocket	t costs :	€	
□ Otl	ner:	<u>-</u> -		
	If yes, duratio	n per week: _		hours
	Home visit:	□ No	□ Yes	
	Out-of-pocket	t costs :	€	
🗆 No				

Did you have any absent days from work due to NMOSD within the last 3 months?

□ Yes (If yes, number of days: _____ days)

□ No

Transportation costs due to NMOSD

Within the last 3 months, have you had any transportation due to your NMO spectrum disorder?

🗆 No

□ Yes - if yes, please fill in the following list:

Reason for transportation	Transportation Ambulance service	Private car	Cab	Public transport	Number of trips	Out-of-pocket costs in €	One way distance from home in kilometers
Outpatient consultations							
Outpatient hospital consultations							
Inpatient hospital care							
Inpatient rehabilitation							
Outpatient rehabilitation							

Reason for transportation	Transportation Ambulance service	Private car	Cab	Public transport	Number of trips	Out-of-pocket costs in €	One way distance from home in kilometers
Visit to a physiotherapist							
Visit to an occupational therapist							
Visit to a speech therapist							
Visit to a psychologist							
Other:							
Other:							

Care due to NMOSD

The following questions refer to the <u>last month</u>
--

Do you have a care	e level?	
□ No	□ Yes	(if yes, which care level do you have: Level)
Do you regularly us	se a care se	ervice?
□ No		
□ Yes (if y	es, how ofte	en does the care service come?:;
Tota	al costs in €	/month; out-of-pocket costs in €/month)
Do you live in a nu	rsing home	
□ No		
□ Yes (if y	es, total cos	ts in €/month; out-of-pocket costs in €)
Do you use a home	e aid for sup	pport?
🗆 No		
□ Yes (if ye	es, how mar	ny hours per day: ;
Tota	al costs in €	/month; out-of-pocket costs in €/month)
Enlist support from	your family	or friends for one of the following areas?
(Multiple answers	possible):	
□ Care		(if yes, how many hours per day:)
Househo	ld help	(if yes, how many hours per day:)
Doing gr	oceries	(if yes, how many hours per day:)
□ Other: _		(if yes, how many hours per day:)
🗆 Not appli	cable	
Who supported you	u? <i>(Multipl</i> e	answers possible):
Partner		□ Son/Daughter
□ Father		Other family member:
□ Mother		□ Friend
Does this support r	equire the r	eduction of a family member's or friend's occupation?
□ No	□ Yes	(if yes, for how many hours per week:)

Other drug therapy / Special diagnostics due to NMOSD

What drugs were you taking in the last month because of your NMO spectrum disorder on a fixed schedule?

(Multiple entries possible. Please also mention over-the-counter drugs. If you did not take any drugs, please write the word "None" in the table.

Drug name	Dose	Intake interval per day	Out-of-pocket
(e. g. Lyrica)	(e. g. 300 mg)	(e. g. 1-1-1)	costs in €

Have any of the following apparative / invasive tests been performed as **outpatient** examinations <u>in the last 12 months</u>?

(Multiple answers possible, if you have any questions, please ask your study physician)

MRI examination of the head	(if yes: quantity)
□ MRI examination of the spinal cord	(if yes: quantity)
Evoked potentials	(if yes: quantity)
Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT)	(if yes: quantity)
Lumbar puncture	(if yes: quantity)
□ Other:	_ (quantity)
□ Not applicable	

Other costs due to NMOSD

Are there any other costs not listed in this questionnaire due to your NMO spectrum disorder? Please specify the reasons for additional expenses and their costs (e.g. for artificial nutrition, etc.).

Expenses	Costs in €

Health care satisfaction

All in all - how satisfied are you in general with your health care?

- □ Very satisfied
- □ Mostly satisfied
- □ Moderately dissatisfied
- □ Very dissatisfied

In which areas of care do you see room for improvement in your NMO spectrum disorder treatment (*e. g. psychological support, outpatient treatment, etc.*)? Please let us know if you have any suggestions for improvement.

16 eTables:

17 eTable 1. Social, educational and occupational status of the CHANCE^{NMO}-Study cohort

18 stratified by disease severity

	All patients	EDSS 0 - 3	EDSS 3.5 - 6	EDSS 6.5 - 8.5
n ^a (%)	212 (100)	101 (48)	70 (33)	33 (16)
Family status, n ^b (%)				
Married	127 (60)	54 (53)	48 (69)	19 (58)
Living alone	34 (16)	17 (17)	9 (13)	7 (21)
Partnership	29 (14)	22 (22)	4 (6)	2 (6)
Divorced	15 (7)	6 (6)	7 (10)	2 (6)
Widowed	5 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	3 (9)
Missing data	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)
Medical insurance, n ^c (%)				
Statutory	197 (93)	94 (93)	65 (93)	31 (94)
Private	13 (6)	7 (7)	3 (4)	2 (6)
Missing data	2 (1)	0 (0)	2 (3)	0 (0)
Education, n (%)				
Higher education entrance qualification	49 (23)	30 (30)	13 (19)	6 (18)
Advanced technical college certificate	8 (4)	7 (7)	0 (0)	1 (3)
Vocational extension certificate	3 (1)	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Secondary school	46 (22)	17 (17)	23 (33)	6 (18)
General school	16 (8)	9 (9)	4 (6)	3 (9)
Primary School	1 (<1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Missing data	88 (42)	36 (36)	27 (39)	17 (52)
No graduation	1 (<1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)
Professional experience, n (%)				
Completed vocational training	82 (39)	39 (39)	31 (44)	10 (30)
Completed higher education/ University education	36 (17)	23 (23)	8 (11)	5 (15)
Vocational extension studies	1 (<1)	1 (<1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
No education	11 (5)	3 (3)	6 (9)	2 (6)
Missing data	82 (39)	35 (35)	25 (36)	16 (48)
Professional occupation, n ^e (%)				
Patients of working age	181 (85)	97 (96)	57 (81)	22 (67)
Total Employed	84 (40)	60 (60)	16 (23)	5 (15)
Employed	77 (92)	55 (92)	15 (94)	5 (100)
Self-Employed	5 (6)	4 (7)	1 (6)	0 (0)
Missing data	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Occupational change needed	12 (6)	6 (6)	4 (6)	1 (3)
Absent days from work ^f	32.5 (23.5 to 41.3)	23.9 (15.5 to 32.6)	43.2 (24.4 to 62.1)	54.7 (3.3 to 76.4)
Unemployed	128 (60)	41 (41)	54 (77)	28 (85)
Retirement	29 (23)	5 (12)	13 (24)	8 (29)

Seeking work	5 (4)	3 (7)	1 (2)	1 (4)
On sick leave	11 (9)	4 (10)	6 (11)	1 (4)
Education/School	7 (5)	5 (12)	1 (2)	1 (4)
Parental leave	3 (2)	2 (5)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Early retirement due to NMOSD	41 (32)	9 (22)	22 (41)	8 (29)
Housewife/Househusband	12 (9)	7 (17)	2 (4)	3 (11)
Other	12 (9)	3 (7)	5 (9)	4 (14)
Reeducation	1 (<1)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)
Early retirement other reasons	7 (5)	3 (7)	2 (4)	2 (7)
Reduction of working time ^g				
All patients	2.6 (1.6 to	2.8 (1.3 to	2.3 (0.6 to	3.2 (0.3 to 6.9)
	3.7)	3.9)	4.0)	
Employed patients ^h	6.9 (4.2 to	4.6 (2.6 to	9.7 (3.8 to	20.8 (8.5 to 33.0)
	9.2)	6.8)	17.1)	. ,

In some cases, percentages may not add exactly to 100% due to rounding. Abbreviation: EDSS, expanded disability status scale.

^aEDSS values of eight patients were missing.

^bData on the family status of two patients were missing in the entire cohort and the moderate affected EDSS group, respectively.

^oData on the medical insurance of two patients were missing. ^oData on employment status of two patients were missing in the entire cohort and of one patient in the mildly affected group.

^fAbsent days from work as mean number of days (bootstrap lower to upper 95% confidence interval of the mean [CI]) during the last three months; refer to the number of patients with absent days from work (All patients n=56, EDSS 0 - 3 n=34, EDSS 3.5 - 6 n=15, EDSS 6.5 - 8.5n=7).

^gReduction of working time in hours per week; mean (bootstrap 95% CI) ^hEmployed patients: all n=84, EDSS 0 - 3 n = 60, EDSS 3.5 - 6 n = 16, EDSS 6.5 - 8.5 n = 5.

30 31

32

 $19\\20\\21\\22\\23\\24\\25\\26\\27\\28\\29$

eTable 2. Geographical distribution of inhabitants and CHANCE^{NMO}-Study participants across the German federal states

German federal states	German population in	%	Study participants	%
	2018 ^a (in 1 000)		(n)	
Baden-Wuerttemberg	11 023.4	13	19	9
Bavaria	12 997.2	16	23	11
Berlin	3 613.5	4	45	21
Brandenburg	2 504.0	3	3	2
Bremen	681.0	<1	0	0
Hamburg	1 830.6	2	9	4
Hesse	6 243.3	8	0	0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1 611.1	2	6	3
Lower Saxony	7 962.8	10	34	16
North Rhine-Westphalia	17 912.1	22	60	28
Rhineland-Palatinate	4 073.7	5	0	0
Saarland	994.2	1	0	0
Saxony	4 081.3	5	7	3
Saxony-Anhalt	2 223.1	3	6	3
Schleswig-Holstein	2 889.8	3	0	0
Thuringia	2 151.2	3	0	0
Total	82 792.4	100	212	100

33 ^aAdapted from the German Federal Statistical Office.³⁶

Immunotherapy	n	%
Rituximab	131	59
Azathioprine	35	16
Prednisolone	23	10
Tocilizumab	11	5
Mycophenolate mofetil	6	3
Intravenous immunoglobulin	4	2
Inebilizumab	4	2
Methothrexate	4	2
Belimumab	1	<1
Daclizumab	1	<1
Eculizumab	1	<1
Mitoxantrone	1	<1
Ocrelizumab	1	<1
All	223	10

eTable 3. Diversity of immunotherapies used by the CHANCE^{NMO}-Study participants

37 193 patients (91%) were treated with one or more immunotherapies.

39 eTable 4. Utilization of healthcare ressources by CHANCE^{NMO}-Study participants

40 stratified by disease severity

	All patients	EDSS 0 - 3	EDSS 3.5 - 6	EDSS 6.5 - 8.5
n ^a (%)	212 (100)	101 (48)	70 (33)	33 (16)
Need for nursing care	118 (56)	29 (29)	51 (73)	32 (97)
Informal care	111 (52)	26 (26)	50 (71)	29 (88)
Informal care total, hours/day ^{b,c}	1.8 (1.4 to 2.2)	0.6 (0.3 to 0.9)	2.1 (1.6 to 2.8)	4.4 (3.1 to 5.7)
Nursing care	40 (19)	1 (1)	15 (21)	22 (67)
Nursing care, hours/day ^b	0.6 (0.4 to 0.8)	0.01 (0.0 to 0.03)	0.6 (0.3 to 1.0)	2.1 (1.2 to 2.9)
Household	76 (36)	17 (17)	36 (51)	19 (58)
Houshold, hours/day ^b	0.7 (0.5 to 0.8)	0.3 (0.1 to 0.4)	0.8 (0.6 to 1.0)	1.5 (0.9 to 2.1)
Shopping assistance	98 (46)	20 (20)	47 (67)	26 (79)
Shopping assistance, hours/day ^b	0.4 (0.4 to 0.5)	0.2 (0.1 to 0.2)	0.6 (0.5 to 0.7)	1.0 (0.6 to 1.1)
Formal care	50 (24)	4 (4)	11 (16)	29 (88)
Domestic help	30 (14)	4 (4)	10 (14)	13 (39)
Domestic help, hours/day ^b	0.3 (0.1 to 0.6)	0.1 (0 to 0.4)	0.1 (0 to 0.1)	1.1 (0.1 to 2.6)
Nursing service	17 (8)	-	1 (1)	14 (42)
Nursing home	3 (1)	-	-	2 (6)
Care degree	54 (25)	1 (1)	23 (33)	26 (79)
Care level 1	3 (1)	-	1 (1)	2 (6)
Care level 2	18 (8)	-	13 (19)	4 (12)
Care level 3	16 (8)	1 (1)	6 (9)	8 (24)
Care level 4	11 (5)	-	2 (3)	8 (24)
Care level 5	6 (3)	-	1 (1)	4 (12)
Therapeutic healing	123 (58)	41 (41)	49 (70)	28 (85)
Physiotherapy	109 (51)	33 (33)	44 (63)	28 (85)

³⁸

Physiotherapy, treatments/week ^b	1.4 (1.1 to 1.8)	2.1 (0.4 to 0.9)	1.8 (1.2 to 2.4)	2.8 (2.1 to 3.6)
Occupational therapy	28 (13)	1 (1)	12 (17)	14 (42)
Occupational therapy, treatments/week ^b	0.3 (0.2 to 0.4)	<0.1 (0 to 0.1)	0.3 (0.2 to 0.5)	1.2 (0.6 to 1.8)
Speech therapy	1 (<1)	-	-	-
Speech therapy, treatments/week ^b	<0.1 (0.0 to 0.04)	-	-	-
Psychology	27 (13)	11 (11)	12 (17)	3 (9)
Psychology, treatments/week ^b	0.3 (0.2 to 0.4)	0.3 (0.1 to 0.4)	0.3 (0.1 to 0.5)	0.3 (0 to 0.7)
Lymph drainage	6 (3)	-	-	6 (18)
Lymph drainage, treatments/week ^b	0.1 (0.01 to 0.2)	-	-	0.5 (0.1 to 0.9)
Medication	200 (94)	93 (92)	68 (97)	32 (97)
Immunotherapy	193 (91)	90 (89)	65 (93)	32 (97)
Treatment of attacks	61 (29)	29 (29)	19 (27)	12 (36)
Symptomatic therapy	184 (87)	82 (81)	64 (91)	32 (97)
Medical aids	72 (34)	8 (8)	32 (46)	28 (85)
Mobility aids	57 (27)	5 (5)	24 (34)	24 (73)
Daily living aids	31 (15)	3 (3)	13 (19)	13 (39)
Care aids	37 (17)	3 (3)	12 (17)	18 (55)
Rehabilitation	34 (16)	12 (12)	9 (13)	12 (36)
Inpatient admission, days ^b	9.4 (5.5 to 14.3)	4.9 (2.3 to 7.8)	5.3 (1.8 to 9.5)	24.7 (9.0 to 44.7)
Inpatient hospital care ^d	106 (50)	55 (54)	28 (40)	18 (55)
Normal ward, days ^b	7.1 (5.6 to 8.9)	7.0 (5.0 to 9.2)	6.6 (3.5 to 9.6)	9.1 (4.4 to 15.3)
Intensive care unit, days ^b	0.8 (0.3 to 1.5)	1.1 (0.2 to 2.4)	0.2 (0.0 to 0.5)	1.4 (0.3 to 3.3)
Outpatient hospital consultations ^e	85 (40)	34 (34)	33 (47)	17 (52)
Outpatient hospital consultations, last 3 months ^b	0.7 (0.6 to 0.9)	0.7 (0.4 to 1.0)	0.7 (0.5 to 0.9)	1.0 (0.6 to 1.4)
Outpatient consultations ^f	146 (69)	60 (59)	59 (84)	23 (70)
Outpatient consultations, last three months ^b	1.5 (1.0 to 2.2)	1.2 (0.5 to 2.2)	1.3 (0.8 to 2.0)	3.1 (1.1 to 5.2)
Outpatient diagnostic tests	151 (71)	72 (71)	56 (80)	16 (48)
MRI brain	128 (60)	65 (64)	43 (61)	15 (45)
MRI spine	125 (59)	59 (58)	49 (70)	14 (42)
EP	29 (14)	17 (17)	7 (10)	3 (9)
OCT	43 (20)	24 (24)	13 (19)	4 (12)
LP	28 (13)	19 (19)	6 (9)	2 (6)
Investments	45 (21)	5 (5)	21 (30)	17 (52)
Home	43 (20)	5 (5)	19 (27)	17 (52)
Car	11 (5)	0 (0)	5 (7)	5 (15)

Abbreviations: EDSS, expanded disability status scale; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; EP, evoked potentials; OCT, optical

coherence tomography; LP, lumbar puncture.

^aEDSS values of eight patients were missing.

^bmean (bootstrap 95% bootstrap confidence interval)

"Informal care costs in hours per day includes the category unspecific support next to nursing care, houshould, and shopping assistance.

deInpatient hospital care during the last twelve months and outpatient hospital consultations within the last three months mainly took

 $\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 42 \\ 43 \\ 44 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 47 \\ 48 \end{array}$ place in neurology departments.

^fMost outpatient consultations took place with neurologists (54%), followed by general practitioners (22%).

eTable 5. Mean out-of-pocket money per patient of the CHANCE^{NMO}-Study cohort 49

stratified by disease severity 50

	Mean (95% bootstrap CI)				
Out-of-pocket money of	All patients	EDSS 0 - 3	EDSS 3.5 - 6	EDSS 6.5 - 8.5	
n ^a	212	101	70	33	
Direct medical costs	967 (570 to 1 399)	336 (247 to 450)	641 (424 to 898)	2 193 (915 to 4 224)	
Outpatient hospital consultations	15 (5 to 28)	16 (2 to 36)	18 (1 to 48)	7 (0 to 15)	
Inpatient hospital care total	56 (35 to 83)	67 (37 to 108)	35 (18 to 54)	68 (9 to 167)	
Medications	136 (115 to 158)	86 (70 to 107)	145 (114 to 177)	273 (201 to 360)	
Rehabilitation	49 (28 to 73)	29 (13 to 49)	26 (11 to 47)	127 (48 to 237)	
Therapeutic healing	105 (72 to 142)	49 (28 to 79)	131 (73 to 204)	176 (74 to 293)	
Medical aids	101 (48 to 178)	16 (1 o 46)	211 (55 to 426)	132 (64 to 224)	
Formal care	505 (135 to 893)	73 (14 to 148)	75 (0 to 178)	1 410 (146 to 3 471)	
Direct non-medical costs	2 581 (1 238 to 4 358)	165 (85 to 258)	3 392 (1 129 to 6 860)	8 855 (3 310 to 16 230)	
Transportation	157 (97 to 227)	112 (60 to 174)	230 (95 to 410)	178 (28 to 381)	
Investments home	1 885 (690 to 3 440)	53 (0 to 129)	2 036 (482 to 4 495)	7 600 (2 263 to 14 908)	
Investments car	539 (164 to 1 039)	0	1 126 (111 to 2 382)	1 077 (68 to 2 297)	
Total out-of-pocket money	3 548 (2 116 to 5 474)	501 (367 to 664)	4 033 (1 635 to 7 645)	11 048 (5 261 to 18 552)	
Total costs incl. out-of-pocket money	59 574 (51 225 to 68 293)	34 991 (28 570 to 41 937)	60 037 (48 399 to 72 369)	129 688 (101 946 to 160 336)	

Mean out-of-pocket money (bootstrap 95% confidence interval) per patient per year in Euros.

Abbreviations: EDSS, expanded disability status scale.

51 52 53 54 55 ^aEDSS values of eight patients were missing.

^bProportion of total costs that had to be covered by patients. No out-of-pocket money was due for outpatient consultations and medical tests

within the direct medical cost category

eTable 6. Detailed mean annual costs per patient of the CHANCE^{NMO}-Study cohort stratified

58 by serostatus.

56

57

Mean (95% bootstrap CI)					
	MOGAD				
	AQP4-IgG (+) NMOSD	Double negative NMOSD	IPND (+)	IPND (-)	
n	141	25	25	21	
Direct medical costs	26 136 (9 905 to 26 929)	17 000 (9 905 to 26 929)	25 037 (17 757 to 33 574)	32 907 (14 117 to 62 241)	
Outpatient consultations	530 (415 to 652)	409 (203 to 636)	808 (404 to 1 295)	975 (274 to 2 123)	
Outpatient hospital consultations	287 (230 to 349)	130 (43 o 238)	280 (130 to 454)	283 (129 to 437)	
Inpatient hospital care	5 183 (3 333 to 7 161)	2 315 (890 to 4 002)	6 375 (3 287 to 10 263)	7 345 (3 843 to 11 624)	
Medication incl. apheresis	9 455 (7 884 to 11 356)	5 989 (3 767 to 8 517)	10 130 (4 880 to 17 789)	16 111 (5 430 to 32 018)	
Immunotherapy	7 582 (6 175 o 9 403)	5 223 (3 040 to 7 823)	7 034 (3 198 to 12 919)	12 799 (3 807 to 28 554)	
Treatment of attacks	1 042 (538 to 1 653)	296 (20 to 784)	2 345 (772 to 4 216)	2 780 (369 to 6 353)	
Symptomatic therapy	830 (593 to 1 102)	470 (213 to 771)	751 (116 to 1 936)	532 (184 to 950)	
Outpatient diagnostic tests	248 (200 to 304)	324 (169 to 535)	398 (250 to 542)	425 (276 to 616)	
Rehabilitation	1 750 (902 to 2 687)	2 506 (0 to 6 948)	1 883 (371 to 4 073)	821 (0 to 1 906)	
Therapeutic healing	3 531 (2 660 to 4 541)	3 576 (1 744 to 6 206)	3 333 (1 633 to 5 250)	3 335 (1 151 to 6 380)	
Medical aids	592 (395 to 811)	454 (129 to 970)	341 (86 to 662)	317 (21 to 692)	
Formal care	4 540 (2 068 to 8 077)	1 296 (0 to 3 611)	1 488 (119 to 3 242)	3 294 (0 to 8 535)	
Direct non-medical costs	22 729 (17 222 to 28 916)	14 346 (5 432 to 25 079)	17 910 (6 004 to 32 478)	11 923 (4 562 to 20 897)	
Informal care	18 220 (14 239 to 22 686)	12 621 (4 891 to 22 931)	15 009 (5 182 to 27 992)	10 946 (4 297 to 18 403)	
Transportation	379 (243 to 557)	324 (36 to 720)	414 (203 to 647)	262 (86 to 469)	
Investments home	3 596 (1 540 to 6 247)	0	848 (41 to 1 868)	714 (0 to 2 000)	

6

Investments car	534 (79 to 1 223)	1 400 (0 to 4 200)	1 640 (0 to 4 398)	0
Indirect costs	11 992 (8 645 to 16 037)	17 534 (8 473 to 29 011)	19 391 (9 409 to 31 506)	15 569 (5 569 to 26 979)
Loss of salary for employed	3 529 (2 012 to 5 259)	1 603 (0 to 4 749)	3 146 (0 to 9 201)	2 642 (0 to 7 925)
Loss of salary for unemployed	4 512 (2 384 to 7 137)	5 242 (834 to 11 518)	6 756 (874 to 14 933)	1 923 (0 to 4 533)
Loss of salary as an indicator for productivity loss - days of sick leave	3 488 (1 558 to 5 886)	6 460 (301 to 16 205)	9 219 (2 680 to 19 679)	9 876 (2 581 to 19 008)
Loss of salary - working time reduction	462 (12 to 1 049)	4 228 (0 to 10 621)	271 (0 to 812)	1 128 (0 to 2 899)
Total costs	60 857 (51 448 to 71 889)	48 879 (30 267 to 71 780)	62 339 (40 498 to 89 542)	60 398 (32 400 to 97 376)

Mean costs (bootstrap 95% confidence interval) per patient per year including out-of-pocket money expenses in Euros. Abbreviations: NMOSD, neuromyelitis optica spectrum disorders; AQP4-IgG(+), aquaporin-4 immunoglobulin G antibody (positive patients); MOGAD IPND (+), myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein immunoglobulin G antibody positive disease fulfilling the International Panel for NMO Diagnosis criteria 2015; MOGAD IPND (-), MOGAD not fulfilling the IPND criteria.

63 64

eTable 7. Patients' satisfaction with care supply stratified by disease severity

Care satisfaction	All patients	EDSS 0 - 3	EDSS 3.5 - 6	EDSS 6.5 - 8.5
n ^a (%)	194 (92) ^b	94 (93)	62 (89)	31(94)
Very satisfied	96 (49) ^c	55 (59)	31 (50)	9 (29)
Mostly satisfied	77 (40)	31 (33)	23 (37)	18 (58)
Moderately dissatisfied	20 (10)	8 (9)	7 (11)	4 (13)
Very dissatisfied	1 (<1)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)

^aEighteen values for care satisfaction and eight EDSS values were missing.

^bPercentage in this row refer to the total number of patients in the respective group; All patients n= 212, EDSS 0 - 3 n=101, EDSS 3.5 - 6 n=70, EDSS 6.5 - 8.5 n=33.

⁶⁵Eighteen values for care sa
⁶⁶^bPercentage in this row reference
⁶⁷n=70, EDSS 6.5 - 8.5 n=33.
⁶⁸^cAll other percentages reference
⁶⁹Percentages may not add ex

⁶All other percentages refer to the percentages shown in the column above.
 ⁶Percentages may not add exactly to 100% due to rounding.

70

eTable 8. Specification of the time periods for the categories queried in the

72 CHANCE^{NMO}-Study questionnaire

Before disease manifestation	Ever since disease manifestation	Last 12 months	Last 3 months	Last 1 month	Current state
State of vocational occupation	Investments in house adaption	Medical aids	Outpatient consultations	Formal care	State of vocational occupation
Salary	Investments in car adaption	Inpatient hospital care	Outpatient hospital consultations	Informal care	Salary
Working hours a week		Rehabilitation	Therapeutic healing	Working time reduction of relatives	Working hours a week
		Outpatient diagnostic tests	Transportation costs		Further costs
		Attacks	Absent days from work		Care satisfaction
		Immunotherapy			Health-related quality of life

16 eFigures:



17 eFigure 1. Mean annual costs per patient subdivided by disease duration

18

19 Mean total annual costs per patient per year of the entire study population and related to disease duration. In one patient, the disease duration 20 was unknown. Bar 2 (0-1 year disease duration, n=30) and bar 3 (0-5 years disease duration, n=97) both include patients who became ill less 21 than one year ago and serve for comparison with patients who became ill more than five years ago (n=114, bar 4). The total annual costs per 22 patient in the different disease duration groups were the same, but some individual cost categories differed (0-1 years of illness vs. >5 years of 23 illness): outpatient consultations and inpatient hospital care costs (p<0.001), outpatient diagnostic tests (p<0.001), rehabilitation costs 24 (p<0.001), investments home (p=0.03), and indirect costs (p=0.05). Abbreviations: EUR, Euros (2018).

25



26 eFigure 2. Level of problems experienced by patients with different disease duration

27

Patients were able to provide levels on a scale from 0-5 (0 = no problems, 5 = unable / extreme problems) for each of the five dimensions of

the EQ-5D-5L (EuroQoL five dimensions five levels). There was no statistically significant difference regarding the development of problems

28 29 30

in relation to disease duration.