Table SVI. Dose-response analysis for the supplementary risk set sampling allowing for prevalent cancer other than cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma (cSCC) before index date

	Cases ($n = 878$)	Controls ($n = 8,780$)	OR (95% CI)	*p*-value
MTX exposure, *n* (%)				
Never	662 (75)	6,976 (79)	1 [Reference]	
Ever	216 (25)	1,804 (21)	1.26 (1.07–1.49)	0.005
MTX dose intervals (g), *n* (%)				
None	662 (75)	6,976 (79)	1 [Reference]	
(0, 2.5)	117 (13)	1,129 (13)	1.09 (0.89–1.34)	0.40
(2.5, 5)	62 (7)	442 (5)	1.49 (1.13–1.97)	0.005
(5, 7.5)	27 (3)	175 (2)	1.64 (1.09–2.48)	0.019
>7.5	10 (1)	58 (1)	1.86 (0.94–3.67)	0.076
Per oral MTX dose (g)[a], median (range)*	2.00 (0.08,9.00) $n = 201$	1.50 (0.08,11.25) $n = 17,46$	1.08 (1.03–1.13)[d]	0.002
Subcutaneous MTX dose (g)[b], median (range)*	1.03 (0.04,10.63) $n = 39$	0.81 (0.01,9.21) $n = 294$	1.12 (0.99–1.26)[d]	0.064
Total MTX dose (g)[c], median (range)*	2.15 (0.04,10.63) $n = 216$	1.70 (0.01,11.25) $n = 1,804$	1.08 (1.04–1.13)[d]	0.0003

Data on filled prescriptions of MTX were available for the period July 2005 to 2016. The accumulated MTX doses were calculated up to the index date, which was in the period 2010 to 2016.
[a]The oral methotrexate (MTX) doses are the accumulated doses of oral MTX among cases and controls. For this specific OR, conditional logistic regression controlling for the subcutaneous dose was used. [b]The subcutaneous MTX doses are the accumulated doses of subcutaneous MTX among cases and controls. For this specific OR, conditional logistic regression controlling for the oral dose was used. [c]Conditional logistic regression was used with only the total dose as the independent variable. [d]ORs indicating the increase in risk of cSCC per 1 g increment in MTX dose.
*Dose among exposed.
CI: confidence interval; OR: odds ratio.