Supplementary table 1: Definitions of SES-CDa of each segment

Variables	0	1	2	3
A: Size of ulcers	None	Aphthous ulcers	Large ulcers	Very large ulcers
		(φ 0.1 to 0.5 cm)	(φ0.5 to 2 cm)	$(\phi > 2 \text{ cm})$
B: Ulcerated surface	None	<10%	10-30%	>30%
C: Affected surface	Unaffected segment	<50%	50–75%	>75%

SES-CDa=A+B+C

no mucosal activity (SES-CDa=0); mild disease (1≤SES-CDa<5); and ulcerative disease (SES-CDa≥5)

Supplementary Table 2. Results of endoscopic and MR findings

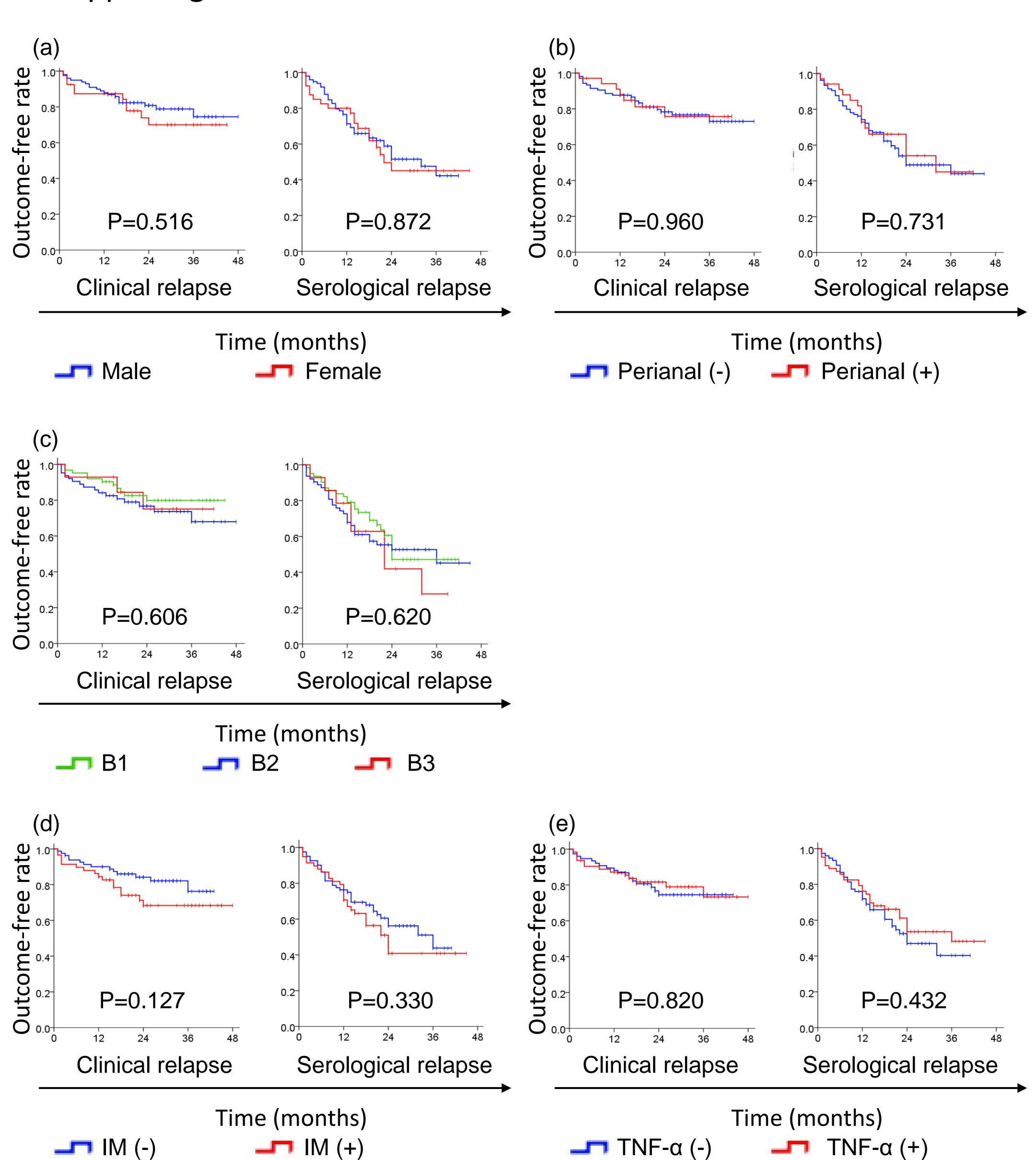
	terminal ileum	proximal ileum	jejunum	
Endoscopic findings				
Ulcerative disease (SES-CDa ≥5), n (%)	42 (30.2)	47 (33.8)	3 (2.2)	
Mild disease (5> SES-CDa ≥1), n (%)	40 (28.8)	37 (26.6)	7 (5.0)	
MR findings				
Severe disease (MaRIA ≥11), n (%)	45 (32.4)	38 (27.3)	3 (2.2)	
Mild disease (11> MaRIA ≥7), n (%)	36 (25.9)	29 (20.9)	22 (15.8)	

Supplementary Table 3. Diagnostic accuracy of Ulcer healing (MaRIA < 11) for endoscopic healing (SES-CDa < 5)

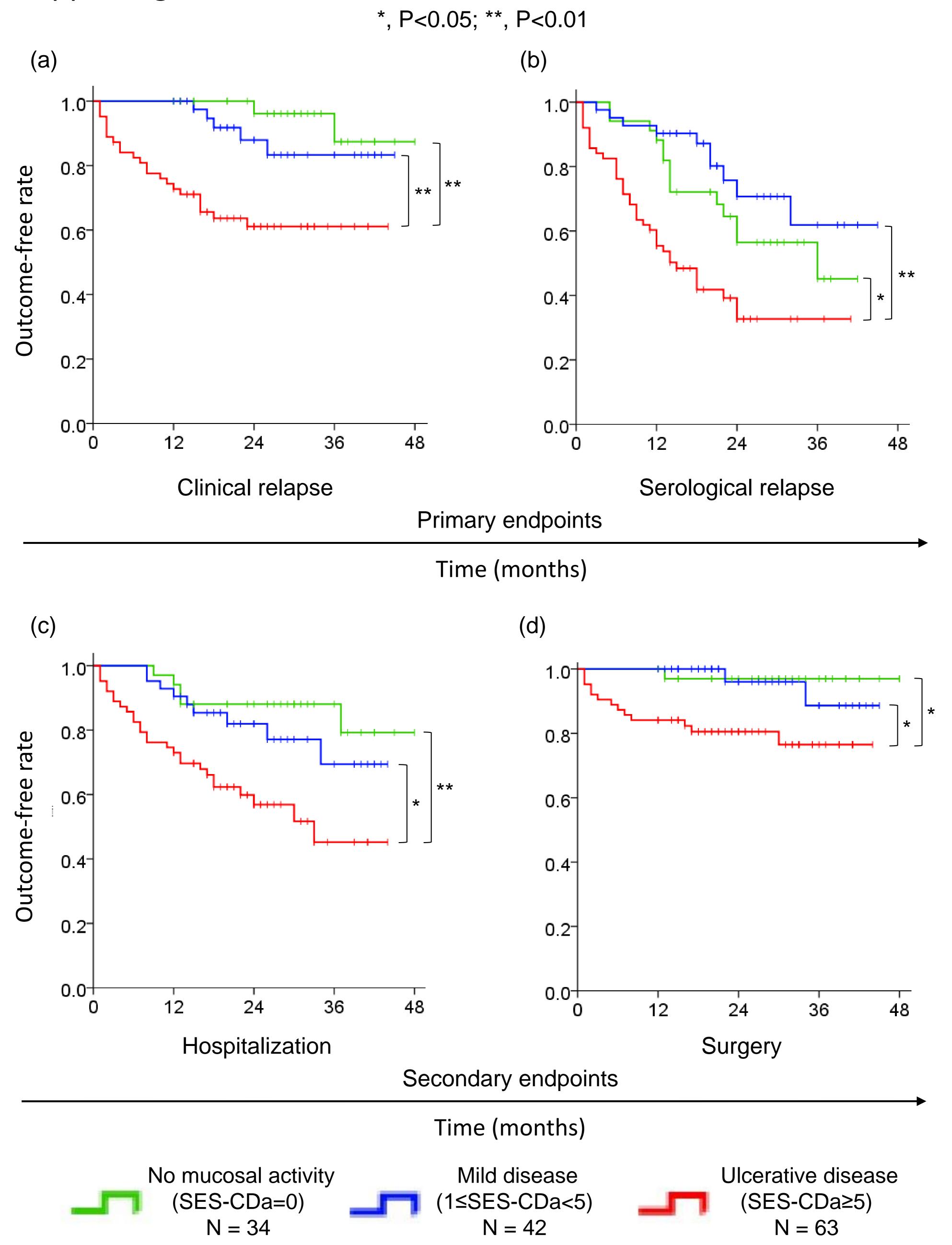
	Sensitivity	Specificity	PPV	NPV	Accuracy	kappa coefficient
Total Small bowel (95% CI)	93.4%	81.4%	95.1%	76.1%	90.9%	0.729
	(91.5%-94.8%)	(74.2%-87.0%)	(93.2%-96.6%)	(69.3%-81.3%)	(87.9%-93.2%)	(0.640-0.798)
Terminal ileum (95% CI)	93.6%	80.0%	90.7%	85.7%	89.2%	0.749
	(89.1%-96.6%)	(70.7%-86.1%)	(86.4%-93.6%)	(75.7%-92.3%)	(83.2%-93.2%)	(0.609-0.841)
Proximal ileum (95% CI)	84.2%	81.6%	92.4%	66.0%	83.5%	0.612
	(79.7%-87.3%)	(69.6%-89.9%)	(87.4%-95.8%)	(56.3%-72.7%)	(76.9%-88.0%)	(0.459-0.719)
Jejunum (95% CI)	100.0% (99.0%- 100.0%)	100.0% (54.8%- 100.0%)	100.0% (99.0%- 100.0%)	100.0% (54.8%- 100.0%)	100.0% (98.0%- 100.0%)	1.000 (0.538-1.000)

PPV, Positive predictive value; NPV, Negative predictive value

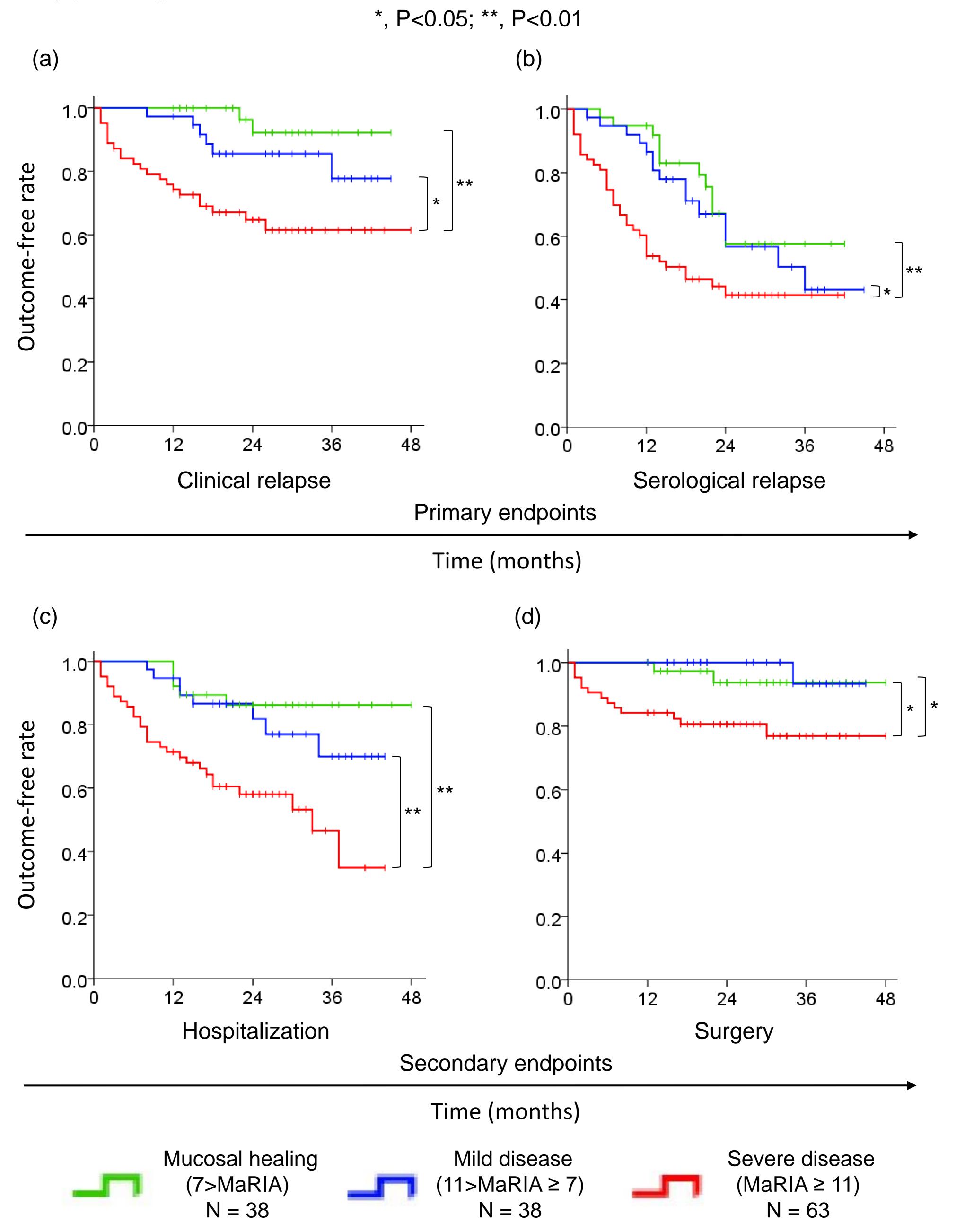
Supple. Fig. 1



Supple Fig. 1: Comparison of cumulative clinical-relapse-free rates and serological-relapse-free rates regarding sex (a); the presence of perianal involvement (b); CD behavior (c); the use of immunomodulator (d); the use of anti-TNF inhibitors (e).



Supple Fig. 2: The Kaplan–Meier curve analysis for (a) clinical relapse, (b) serological relapse, (c) hospitalization, and (d) surgery stratified with BAE findings. The outcomes did not significantly differ between patients with SB mild disease and with no mucosal activity in the SB.



Supple Fig. 3: The Kaplan–Meier curve analysis for (a) clinical relapse, (b) serological relapse, (c) hospitalization, and (d) surgery stratified with MRE findings. The outcomes did not significantly differ between patients with SB mild disease and with mucosal healing on MRE.