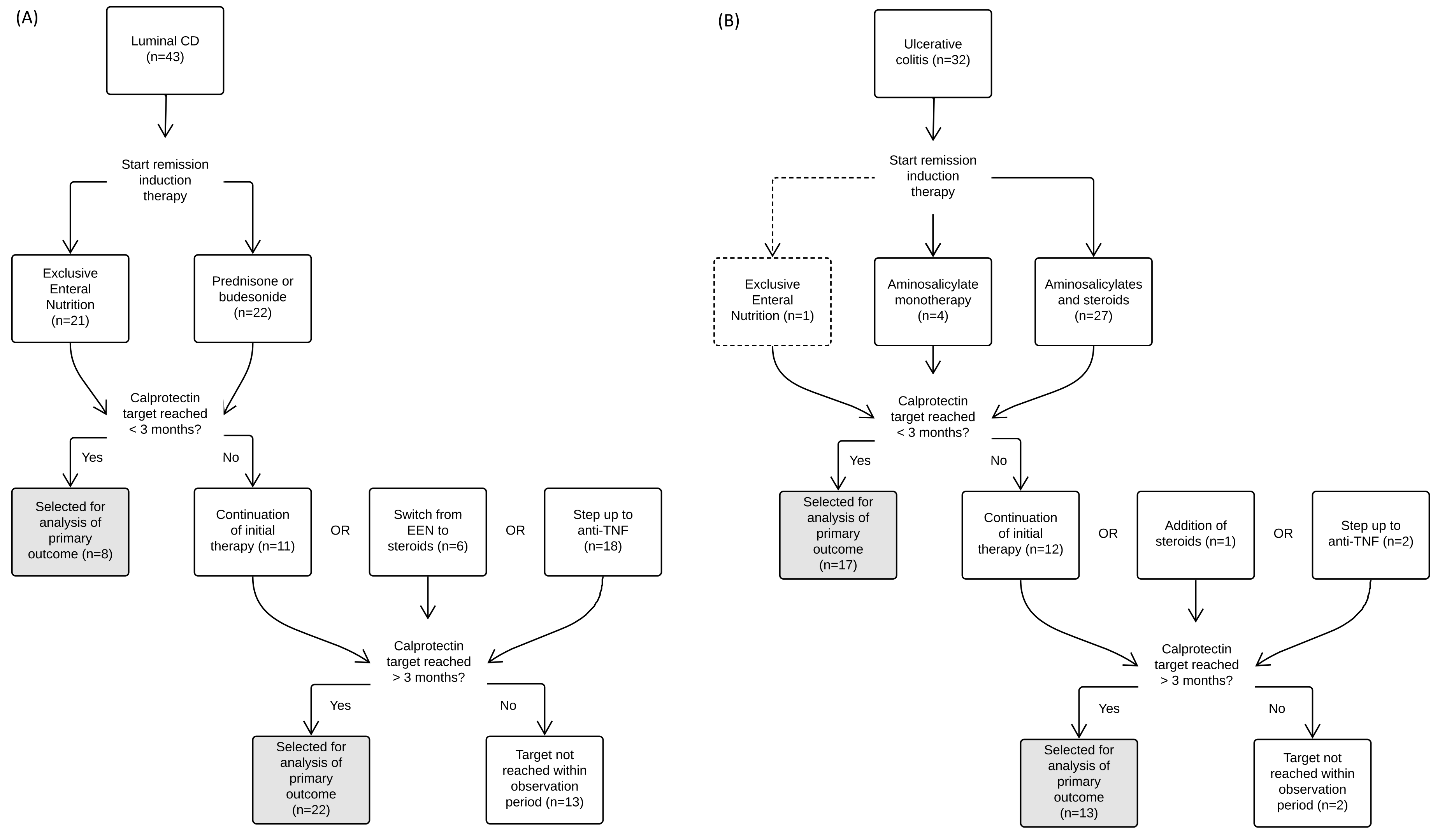
**Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 1.** Faecal calprotectin of an imaginary patient with Crohn’s disease plotted over time. Time-to-reach target is defined as the first calprotectin measurement below 250 μg/g after the start of induction therapy (in this case 6 months). Time-to-first flare is defined as the time from the first calprotectin measurement below 250 μg/g until reappearance of symptoms with calprotectin values above 250 μg/g (in this case 6 months)



**Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 2.** Flow of patients with (a) Crohn’s disease and (b) ulcerative colitis in the first year postdiagnosis indicating how many reached the treatment target within 12 weeks, and how many at a later stage.

**Table, Supplemental Digital Content 3**. Impact of initial choice of induction therapy on one year outcomes

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crohn’s disease** |  |  |  |  |
| Induction + maintenance therapy | n | Median time-to-reach target (range) | n | Median time-to-flare (range) |
| EEN + thiopurine | 6 | 7.5 weeks (4 – 24) | 3 | 7 weeks (1 – 42) |
| Steroids + thiopurine | 10 | 14.5 weeks (4 – 58) | 2 | 41.5 weeks (34 – 49) |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ulcerative colitis** |  |  |  |  |
| Induction + maintenance therapy | n | Median time-to-reach target (range) | n | Median time-to-flare (range) |
| Steroids + 5-ASA | 19 | 11 weeks (3 – 56) | 15 | 22 weeks (5 – 55) |
| Steroids + thiopurine + 5-ASA | 7 | 11 weeks (2 – 35) | 3 | 40 weeks (20 – 73) |
| 5-ASA | 3 | 5 weeks (3 – 63) | 1 | 43 weeks |

**Figure, Supplemental Digital Content 4.** Overview of changes in faecal calprotectin from baseline to the moment of reaching the target range (ΔFC↓) and from the last result in range to the first out-of-range result (ΔFC↑).

