# Delphi Process

The first- and second-round Delphi surveys were delivered in an online format. The questionnaire consisted of statements regarding the indications, eligible patient populations, dosing, monitoring, assessment of response and adverse events related to the use of teprotumumab for the treatment of TED. Additionally, the statements were intended to gain an understanding of experts’ opinions regarding appropriate indications, and alternative dosing schedules, not explored within teprotumumab clinical trials. Finally, opinions regarding teprotumumab, its potential adverse effects, and potential management strategies, were also explored. The first-round responses were analyzed ahead of round two and used to create an anonymized overview of the results and feedback, which was then used to inform development of the second-round questionnaire. Statements that had reached consensus in the first-round were excluded from the second-round survey, and additional statements were included based on free-text responses if they were reported by ≥2 experts. The second-round responses were then analyzed, and an anonymized overview of the results derived from feedback was produced and used to inform the statements for use within the consensus meeting.

The definition of consensus for this project was: ≥80% of experts rated their “agreement” between 7 and 9 or “disagreement” between 1 and 3 (on a 9-point scale) (Figure 1). Furthermore, where ≥80% of experts reported the same answer in response to an open question provided in the first Delphi round, this was considered as agreement and was not carried forward to subsequent rounds.

Forty-nine experts met criteria in Table 1 and were contacted by a third-party for participation in this study. As this was a modified-Delphi process, it was crucial to ensure bias was limited throughout the process. Firstly, anonymity was maintained to ensure initial perspectives were not informed by other survey participants based on their profile/status. To control this bias, experts were contacted on a 1:1 basis without any group emails. Additionally, ahead of Delphi panel participation, experts were randomly assigned a unique username and ID number by a third-party agency to be used throughout the duration of the Delphi panel survey rounds and during the consensus meeting to ensure blinding of the study investigators.