### Table S2. Sensitivity and specificity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBDA</th>
<th>Progression</th>
<th>Non-progression</th>
<th>Predictive values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low/moderate</td>
<td>1 (FN)*</td>
<td>33 (TN)</td>
<td>NPV = ( \frac{TN}{TN + FN} = \frac{33}{34} = 0.97 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>42 (TP)</td>
<td>159 (FP)</td>
<td>PPV = ( \frac{TP}{TP + FP} = \frac{42}{201} = 0.21 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\*The false negative patient had MBDA 44 score, which is the highest value for moderate MBDA.

FN – false negative  
FP – false positive  
TN – true negative  
TP – true positive  
NPV – negative predictive value  
PPV – positive predictive value

### Text S1

So, the evaluation of the MBDA score as predictor for radiographic progression versus non-progression over one year showed a high sensitivity (98%*) and a negative predictive value (NPV) of 0.97. However, specificity and positive predictive value (PPV) were very low (17% and 0.21 respectively).

*The false negative patient had MBDA 44 score, which is the highest value for moderate MBDA.