

Supplementary table 1. Baseline characteristics of included patients with radiographic axial spondyloarthritis.

	Total study population (N=58)	Patients with facet joint ankylosis development (n=19)	Patients without facet joint ankylosis development (n=39)
Age at inclusion (years)	49 (9.7)	49 (8.2)	49 (10.5)
Gender (male)	49 (84%)	17 (89%)	32 (82%)
HLA-B27 status	49 (84%)	14 (74%)	35 (90%)
Uveitis	15 (26%)	5 (26%)	10 (26 %)
Psoriasis	5 (9%)	2 (11%)	3 (8%)
IBD	3 (5%)	2 (11%)	1 (3%)
Heel enthesitis	7 (12%)	3 (16%)	4 (10%)
Dactylitis	5 (9%)	3 (16%)	2 (5%)
Peripheral arthritis	9 (16%)	4 (21%)	5 (13%)
CRP (mg/L)	12.0 (17.7)	12.3 (17.7)	11.8 (18.0)
Elevated CRP	31 (53%)	11 (58%)	20 (51%)
NSAID use	37 (64%)	13 (68%)	24 (62%)
csDMARD use	14 (24%)	6 (32%)	8 (21%)
TNFi use	16 (28%)	8 (42%)	8 (21%)
ASDAS	2.6 (1.2)	2.6 (1.3)	2.5 (1.2)
High disease activity (ASDAS≥2.1)	33 (57%)	10 (53%)	23 (59%)
Results reflect mean (standard deviation) or n (%), as appropriate axSpA; axial spondyloarthritis, HLA-B27; Human Leukocyte Antigen B27, IBD; Inflammatory Bowel Disease, CRP; C-Reactive Protein, ESR; Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate, NSAID; Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drug, csDMARD; conventional synthetic Disease-Modifying AntiRheumatic Drug, TNFi; tumor necrosis factor inhibitor, ASDAS; Axial Spondyloarthritis Disease Activity Score			