DATA SUPPLEMENT

SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Exclusion of the 8 subjects with a baseline FEV_1 of under 70% of predicted provides the following demographic and clinical parameters (Supplement Table 1). Exclusion means that the conditions the power calculation provided (n = 17 for both groups) are no longer met.

Characteristics	Non-EIB (n=22)	EIB (n=12)	Significance
			(P value)
Age (years)	12.3 (3.0)	12.8 (3.3)	0.64
Height (cm)	153.2 (19.4)	154.5 (20.9)	0.92
Weight (kg)	48.8 (21.7)	48.3 (16.2)	0.91
Male (%)	87(34)	92(29)	0.66
Inhalation allergies? (%)	83(39)	67(49)	0.33
ICs usage? (%)	52(51)	67(49)	0.36
FEV_1 predicted at baseline (%)	93 (10)	90 (10)	0.36
FEV₁ decrease (%)	7.1 (3.9)	26.4 (15.3)	< 0.001
Peak amplitude EMG (μV)	1.72 (0.97-2.62)	1.72 (0.96 – 2.11)	0.77
Peak width (s)	3.35 (2.72 – 3.68)	2.94 (2.14 – 3.66)	0.52
Area under curve	2.63 (1.43 – 3.90)	3.67 (1.19 – 6.37)	0.54
Tonic activity (μV)	1.62 (1.39 – 2.04)	1.95 (1.52 – 2.43)	0.21

Supplement Table 1: Demographic and clinical parameters of the study population. Data is displayed as mean (±SD)with corresponding p-value, or as a percentage. Measured EMG parameters are displayed as median (IQR), significant differences are displayed in bold print.

CORRELATION

There was a very strong correlation between the decrease in FEV_1 and the increase in peak amplitude of the diaphragm, a Spearman's rho of 0.82 was found (Supplement Figure 1).

GROUP COMPARISON

EMG parameters at the diaphragm were comparable between groups at baseline (Supplement Figure 2). At the nadir FEV_1 we found a significant increase in peak amplitude and area under curve (Supplement Table 1).

	Non-EIB (n=22)	EIB (n=12)	P-value
Δ Peak amplitude (μ V)	0.20 (-0.10 - 0.54)	3.01 (1.82 - 7.74)	< 0.001
Δ Peak width (s)	-0.68 (-1.10 - (-0.54))	0.09 (-0.56 – 1.45)	0.05
\triangle AUC (μ Vs)	-0.25 (-0.87 – 0.47)	3.91 (0.65 – 14.10)	< 0.01
Δ Baseline activity (μ V)	0.21 (-0.52 – 0.72)	-0.32 (-1.12 – 0.31)	0.37

Supplement Table: Overview of the increases in measured EMG parameters between baseline and at the nadir FEV1. All data is displayed as a median (IQR) with the corresponding P-value, significant differences are displayed in bold print.

It is possible to distinguish between EIB and non-EIB using the difference in peak amplitude with a sensitivity of 92% and a specificity of 91% at a cut-off value of $1.15\mu V$. The area under curve of the ROC curve was 0.96 (Supplement Figure 3). The measure area under curve allows to distinguish between EIB and non-EIB with a sensitivity of 75% and a specificity of 91% using a cut-off value of $1.57\mu Vs$. The area under curve of the ROC curve is 0.80 (Supplement Figure 3).