Supplementary Table S1. Clinical characteristics and treatment outcomes of typical and atypical FMF cases.

Variable	Total (n=30)	Typical FMF (n=18)	Atypical FMF (n=12)	*p*-value
Female	20 (66.7%)	14 (83.3%)	5 (41.7%)	0.045
Age (years)	41.5 [29.5-54.3]	42 [29.5-55.5]	42 [29.3-53.5]	0.73
Disease duration (years)	14 [4.5-51]	9 [1-37.8]	25 [8-60.8]	0.16
Attack frequency (per month)	1 [0.75-2.75]	2 [1.0-4.0]	0.4 [0.2-1.0]	<.001
Concomitant use of colchicine	25 (83.3%)	15 (83.3%)	10 (83.3%)	1
Dose of colchicine (mg/day)	1.0 [0.5-1.5]	1.0 [0.5-1.1]	1.0 [0.5-1.9]	0.41
Colchicine-resistance	8 (26.7%)	5 (27.8%)	3 (25.0%)	1
Colchicine-intolerance	16 (53.3%)	8 (44.4%)	8 (66.7%)	0.28
CRP (mg/dL)	0.075 [0.02-0.24]	0.08 [0.02-0.17]	0.09 [0.02-0.30]	0.98
SAA (µg/mL)	8.1 [4.6-19.9]	7.8 [4.6-46.5]	8.1 [4.5-19.9]	0.94
Canakinumab treatment duration (months)	16.5 [5.75-35.3]	12 [4.8-24]	32.5 [9.8-48.8]	0.11
Over 50% reduction in attack frequency	14 (46.7%)	10 (55.6%)	4 (33.3%)	0.28
Exon 10 mutation presence	2 (6.7%)	2 (11.1%)	0 (0%)	0.5

The variables measured included demographic data, disease duration, frequency of attacks, colchicine usage and dosage, resistance and intolerance to colchicine, C-reactive protein (CRP) and serum amyloid A (SAA) levels, duration of canakinumab treatment, reduction in attack frequency, and the presence of exon 10 mutations. Data are presented as medians [interquartile ranges] for continuous variables or as numbers (percentages) for categorical variables, with *p*-values indicating statistically significant differences between the typical and atypical FMF groups.

Supplementary Table S2. Clinical and laboratory features in dose-increased groups.

Variable	Dose-increased group (n=14)
Female	8 (57.1%)
Age (years)	39.5 [27.5–54.2]
Duration since diagnosis (years)	14 [1–37.8]
Attack frequency at dose increase (per month)	1 [0.8–2.8]
Concomitant colchicine use	11 (78.6%)
Colchicine dose (mg/day)	1.0 [0.4–1.5]
Colchicine intolerance	8 (57.1%)
Colchicine resistance	5 (35.7%)
Duration until dose increase (months)	3 [2–7]
Duration of canakinumab treatment (months)	15 [4–32]
Over 50% reduction in attack frequency (months)	8 (57.1%)
Discontinuation due to adverse events	1 (6.7%)
Discontinuation due to inadequate response	6 (40.0%)
Exon 10 mutation presence	1 (7.1%)

The variables measured included demographic data, disease duration, frequency of attacks, colchicine usage and dosage, resistance and intolerance to colchicine, C-reactive protein (CRP) and serum amyloid A (SAA) levels, duration of canakinumab treatment, reduction in attack frequency, and the presence of exon 10 mutations. The data are represented as median [interquartile range] or number (percentage), and *p*-values indicate statistically significant comparisons between the two groups.