Figure E1 CONSORT diagram, severe asthma cohort

Subjects identified n=70

Invited to participate in study n=65

Refused to participate n=10

Enrolled in study n=55
Randomised to conventional management n=28
Randomised to inflammatory based management n=27

Produced 0 sputum samples n=4
Conventional management n=1
Inflammatory management n=3

Produced 1 sputum sample n=9
Conventional management n=4
Inflammatory management n=5

Produced >1 sputum sample n=42
Conventional management n=23
Inflammatory management n=19

Figure E1 COsort diagram, severe asthma cohort
297x420mm (300 x 300 DPI)
Figure E2 Starting inflammatory phenotype and subsequent phenotypes for subjects with severe asthma

297x420mm (300 x 300 DPI)
Figure E3 Changes in sputum eosinophils and neutrophils in subjects demonstrating 2 or more inflammatory phenotypes. A: eosinophilic and neutrophilic phenotypes; B: eosinophilic and neutrophilic and paucigranulocytic phenotypes; C: eosinophilic mixed phenotypes; D: eosinophilic, mixed and paucigranulocytic phenotypes; E: eosinophilic, neutrophilic and mixed phenotypes. The left hand panel depicts changes in sputum eosinophils and the right hand panel changes in sputum neutrophils. Subjects with mild to moderate asthma are denoted by the suffix M.
Figure E4 Scatter plot showing the change in FeNO50 for each phenotype change. The phenotype observed first is shown above the plots and the phenotype observed at the subsequent visit is shown below the x axis. The horizontal bar through each plot represents the group median. Comparison between the groups was made using the Kruskall Wallis test. There was no significant difference between the groups.
Figure E5 Scatter plot showing the change in ACT score for each phenotype change. The phenotype observed first is shown above the plots and the phenotype observed at the subsequent visit is shown below the x axis. The horizontal bar through each plot represents the group median. Comparison between the groups was made using the ANOVA test. There was no significant difference between the groups.