**Supplementary Table 1. Patient characteristics**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Warfarin　　　(n = 14) | Factor Xa inhibitors  (n = 14) | P value |
| Age | 38.3±17.2 | 46.1±15.9 | 0.2202 |
| Female | 12(85.7%) | 12(85.7%) | 1.0000 |
| SLE | 8(57.1%) | 11(78.6%) | 0.2248 |
| SLEDAI | 2.88±1.46 | 2.72±1.62 | 0.8377 |
| Antiplatelet | 4(28.6%) | 8(57.1%) | 0.1266 |
| Symptom |  |  |  |
| Arterial thrombosis | 4(28.6%) | 5(35.7%) | 0.6857 |
| Venous thrombosis | 11(78.6%) | 11(78.6%) | 1.0000 |
| Pregnancy complication | 3(21.4%) | 4(28.6%) | 0.6625 |
| aPL profile |  |  |  |
| aCL IgM/IgG | 8(57.1%) | 8(57.1%) | 1.0000 |
| aβ2GPI IgM/IgG | 7(50.0%) | 7(50.0%) | 1.0000 |
| Lupus anticogulant | 12(85.7%) | 11(78.6%) | 0.6217 |
| aPS/PT IgM/IgG | 11(78.6%) | 11(78.6%) | 1.0000 |
| Triple criteria aPL positivity | 6(42.9%) | 6(42.9%) | 1.0000 |
| aPL score | 36.7±30.2 | 32.0±25.6 | 0.6602 |
| aPL score > 30 | 7(50.0%) | 6(42.9%) | 0.7047 |
| Comorbidity |  |  |  |
| Hypertension | 4(28.6%) | 6(42.9%) | 0.4302 |
| Diabetes | 0(0%) | 0(0%) | N/A |
| Dyslipidaemia | 0(0%) | 3(21.4%) | 0.0668 |
| Use of statin | 0(0%) | 3(21.4%) | 0.0668 |
| Smoking | 3(21.4%) | 3(21.4%) | 1.0000 |
| Obesity | 4(28.6%) | 3(21.4%) | 0.6625 |
| CKD | 0(0%) | 1(7.1%) | 0.3085 |
| Use of corticosteroids | 8(57.1%) | 10(71.4%) | 0.4302 |
| Use of immunosuppressant | 0(0%) | 1(7.1%)¶ | 0.3085 |

SLEDAI, SLE disease activity index; aPL, antiphospholipid antibodies; aCL, anticardiolipin antibodies; aβ2GPI, anti-beta2 glycoprotein I antibodies; aPS/PT, phosphatidylserine-dependent anti-prothrombin antibodies; N/A, not applicable; CKD, chronic kidney disease

¶, tacrolimus

**Supplementary Table 2.**

**The distributions of confounding covariates between the factor Xa inhibitors group (n = 18) and warfarin group (n = 36).**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unconditional | | | Conditional on Inverse probability weighting | | |
|  | Xa-inhibitors | Warfarin | SD | Xa-inhibitors | Warfarin | SD |
| Hypertension, % | 44.4 | 47.2 | 0.056 | 39.3 | 43.2 | 0.079 |
| Diabetes mellitus, % | 0 | 13.9 | 0.568 | 0 | 9.18 | 0.450 |
| Dyslipidaemia, % | 27.8 | 44.4 | 0.351 | 29.1 | 39.6 | 0.222 |
| Smoking, % | 38.9 | 22.2 | 0.369 | 32.5 | 27.4 | 0.112 |
| Obesity, % | 16.7 | 27.8 | 0.269 | 18.4 | 23.5 | 0.126 |
| CKD, % | 11.1 | 19.4 | 0.232 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 0.014 |
| Arterial thrombosis, % | 44.4 | 72.2 | 0.588 | 53.2 | 60.1 | 0.140 |
| Venous thrombosis, % | 72.2 | 52.8 | 0.409 | 60.6 | 59.0 | 0.033 |
| aPL score > 30, % | 44.4 | 52.8 | 0.169 | 47.7 | 50.7 | 0.060 |
| Use of corticosteroids, % | 77.8 | 75.0 | 0.066 | 79.6 | 77.4 | 0.054 |

SD, standardized difference; CKD, chronic kidney disease; aPL, antiphospholipid antibodies

**Figure legend**

**Supplementary Fig. 1. (A)** The distribution of propensity scores between 18 patients treated with factor Xa inhibitors and 36 patients treated with warfarin. **(B)** The Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve and the Concordance (C) statistic of the variables.