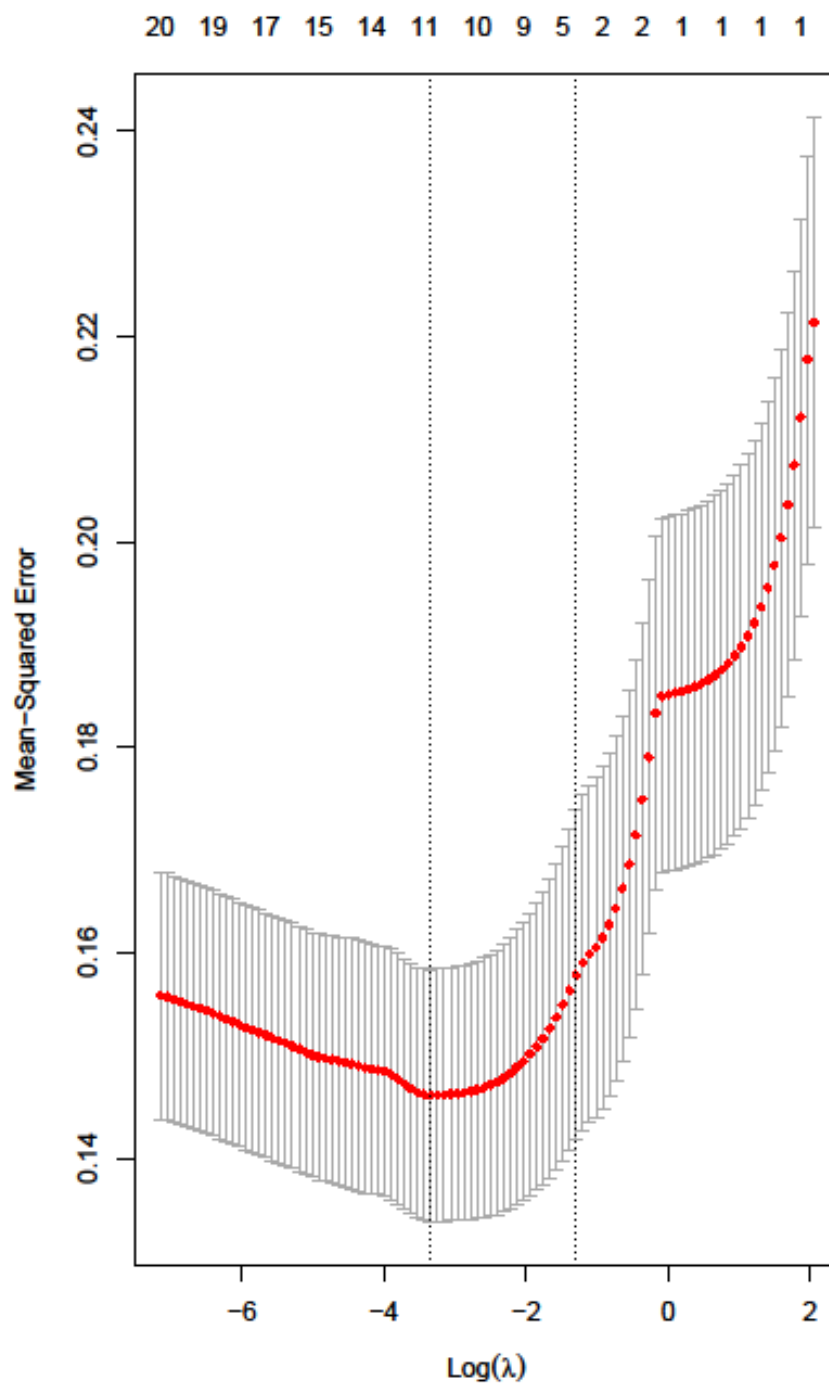
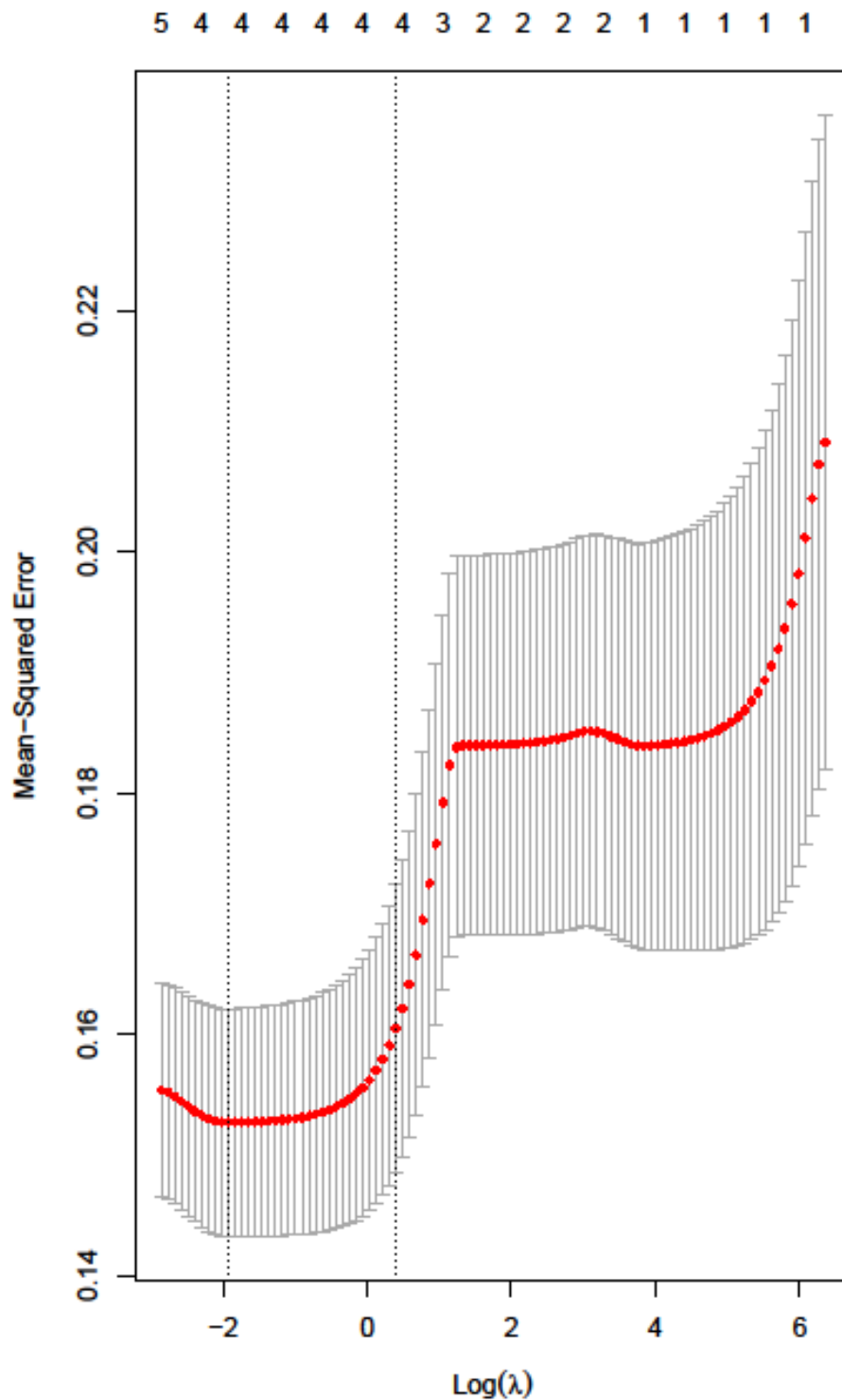


Supplementary material - Figures

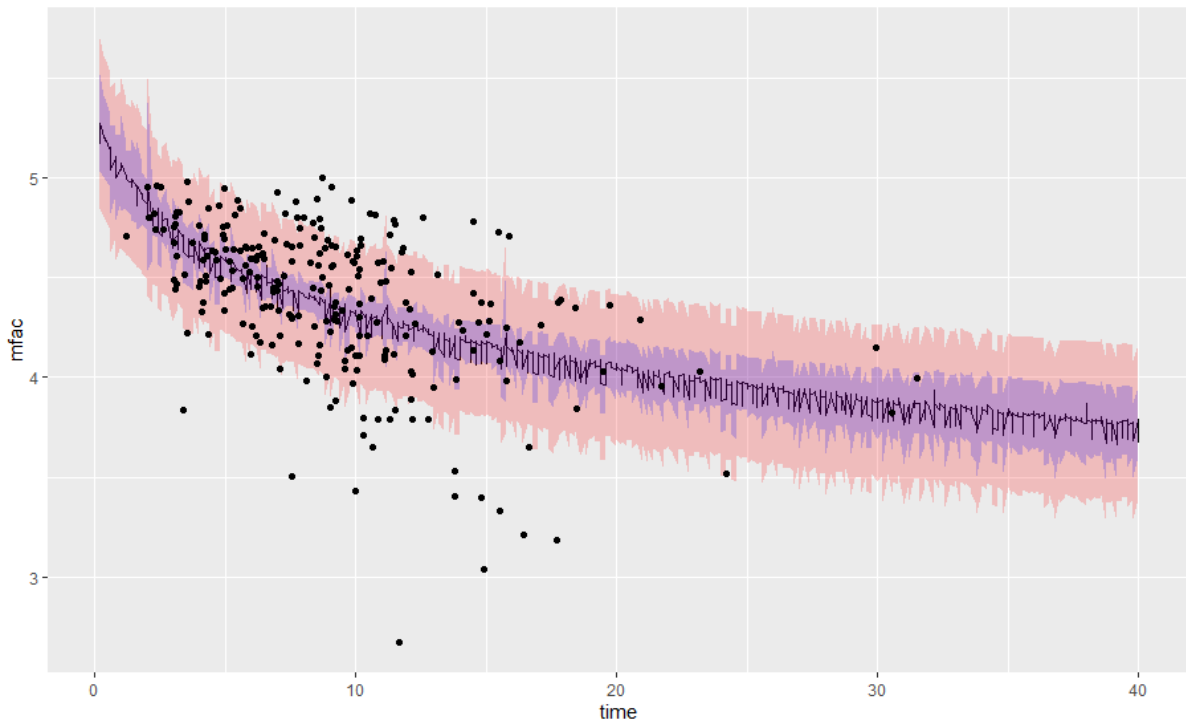
Online supplementary Figure 1. Cross-validation of adaptive LASSO for manual muscle testing (MMT), a plot of the Mean-Squared Error (MSE) against $\log(\lambda)$ where λ is the shrinkage parameter. Numbers on top corresponds to the number of non-zero coefficients at each choice of $\log(\lambda)$. First dotted line corresponds to the λ with the minimum MSE, whereas the second dotted line corresponds to the λ one standard error away from the minimum MSE.



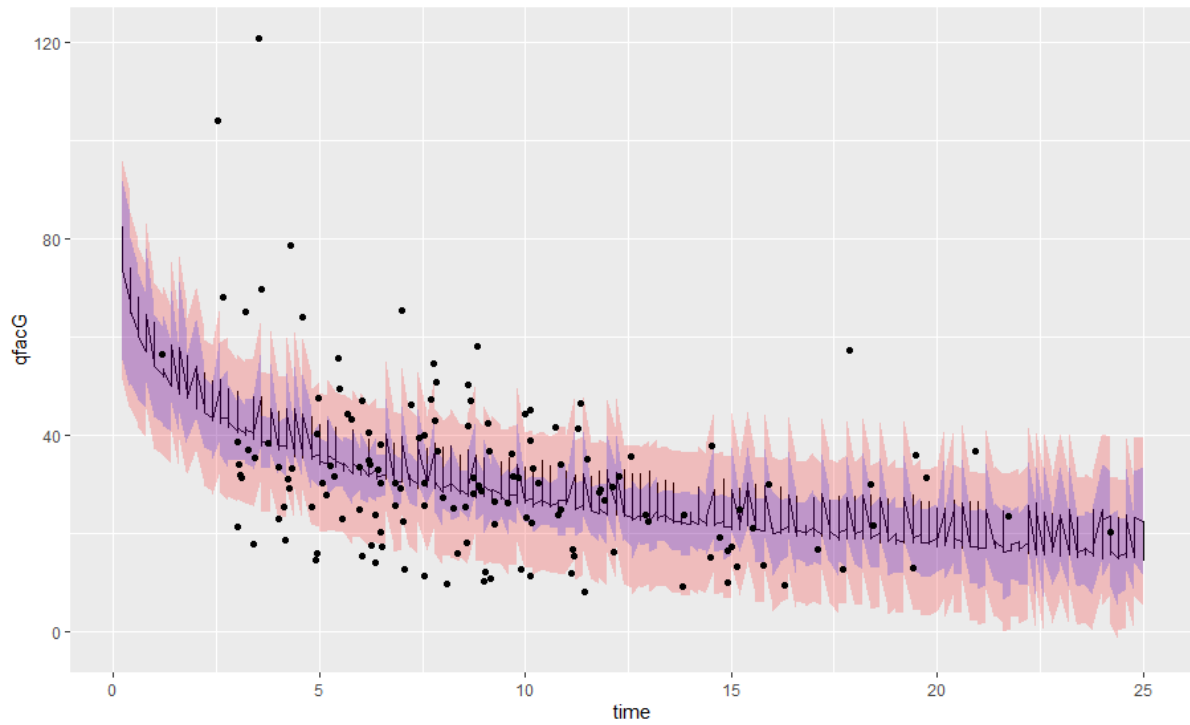
Online supplementary Figure 2. Cross-validation of adaptive LASSO for quantitative muscle testing (QMT), a plot of the Mean-Squared Error (MSE) against $\log(\lambda)$ where λ is the shrinkage parameter. Numbers on top corresponds to the number of non-zero coefficients at each choice of $\log(\lambda)$. First dotted line corresponds to the λ with the minimum MSE, whereas the second dotted line corresponds to the λ one standard error away from the minimum MSE.



Online supplementary Figure 3. Progression of MMT factor. Predicted progression of MMT factor (mfac) measure over time from onset of disease with error bars representing one standard error (blue) and two standard errors (red) away from predicted values (n = 106). Median number of follow up visits contributing to the model = 3 (Interquartile range: 2-5).



Online supplementary Figure 4. Progression of QMT factor. Predicted progression in QMT factor (qfacG) over time from onset of disease with error bars representing one standard error (blue) and two standard errors (red) away from predicted values (n = 80). Median number of follow up visits contributing to the model = 3 (Interquartile range: 2-4).



Online supplementary Figure 5. Scatterplot demonstrating relationship between time to use of a mobility aid and age of onset of disease.

