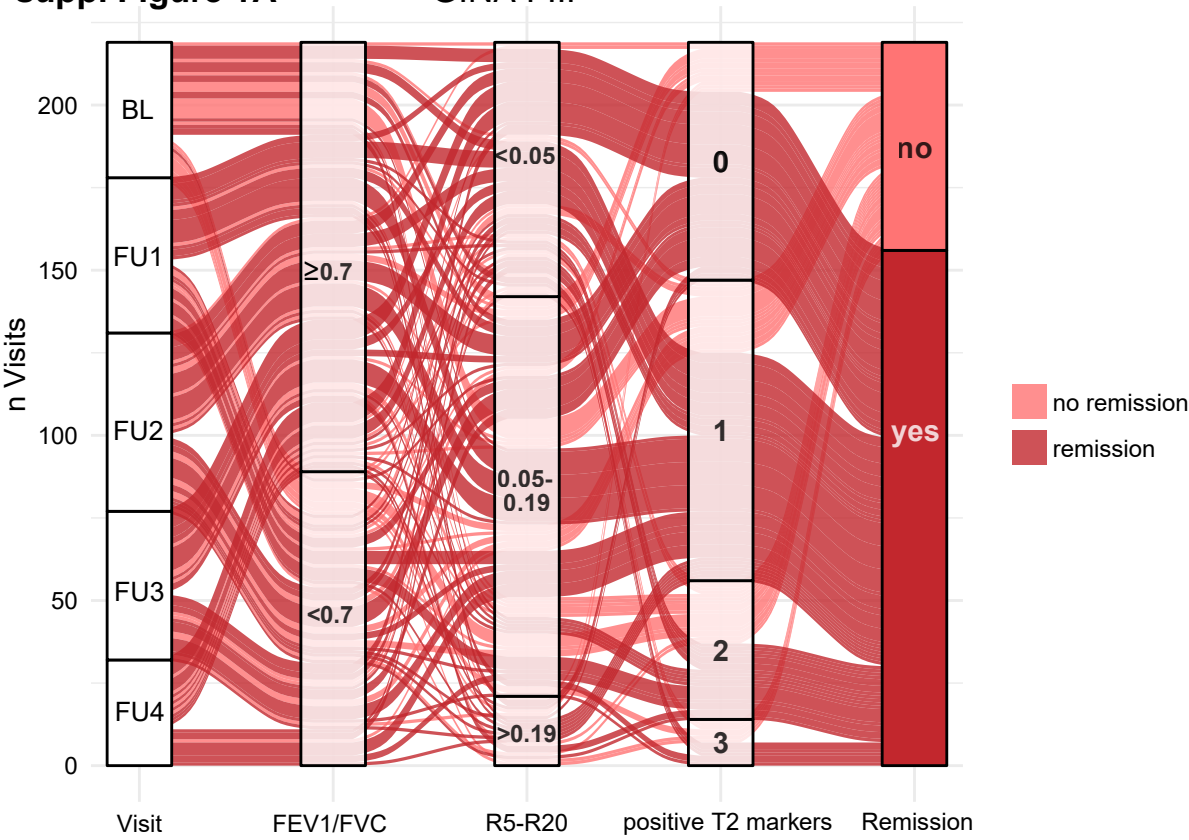
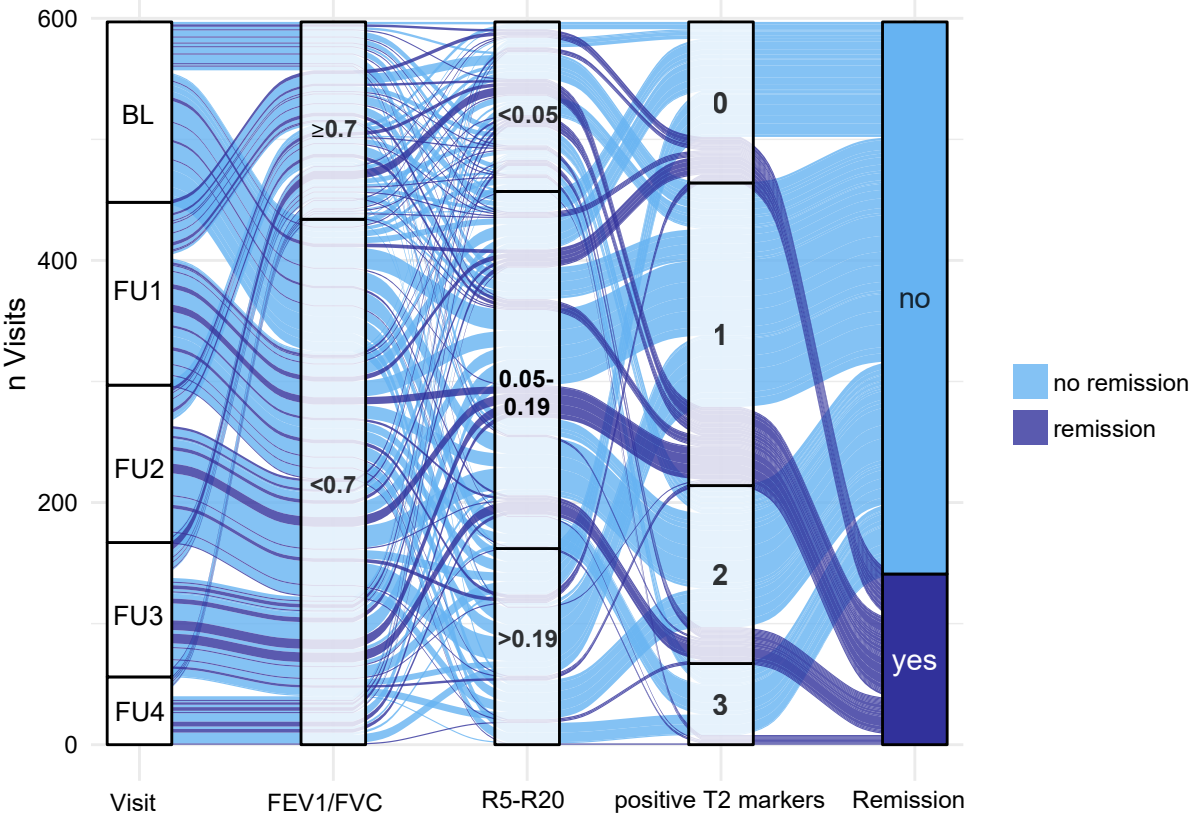


suppl Figure 1A

GINA I-III

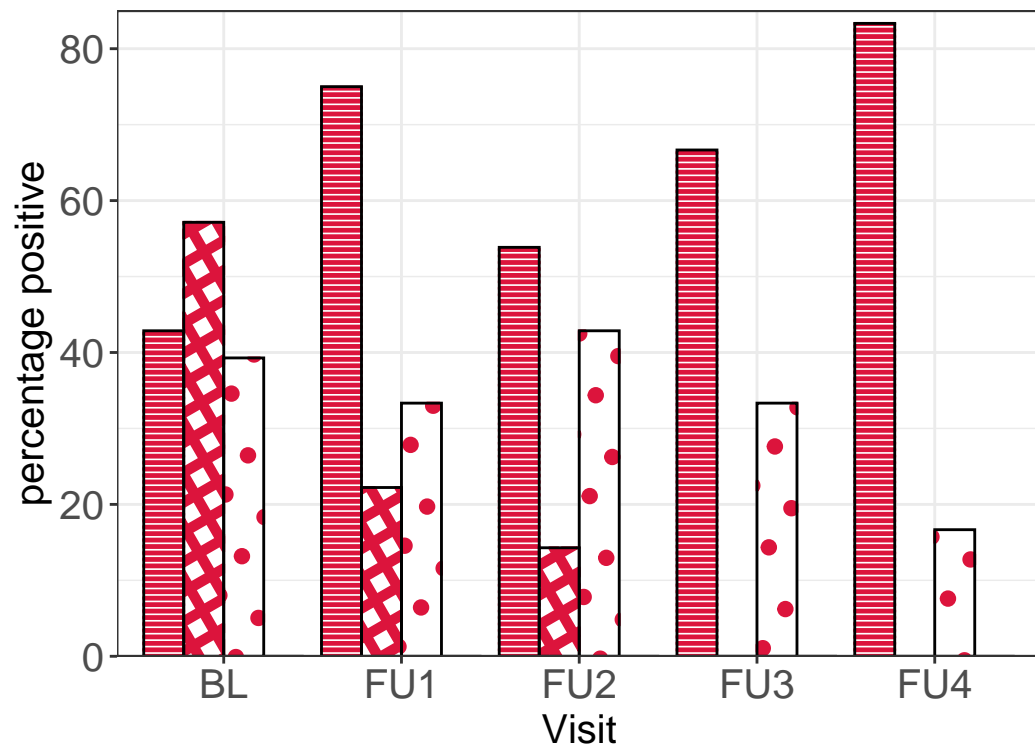


## GINA IV-V



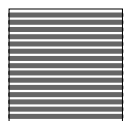
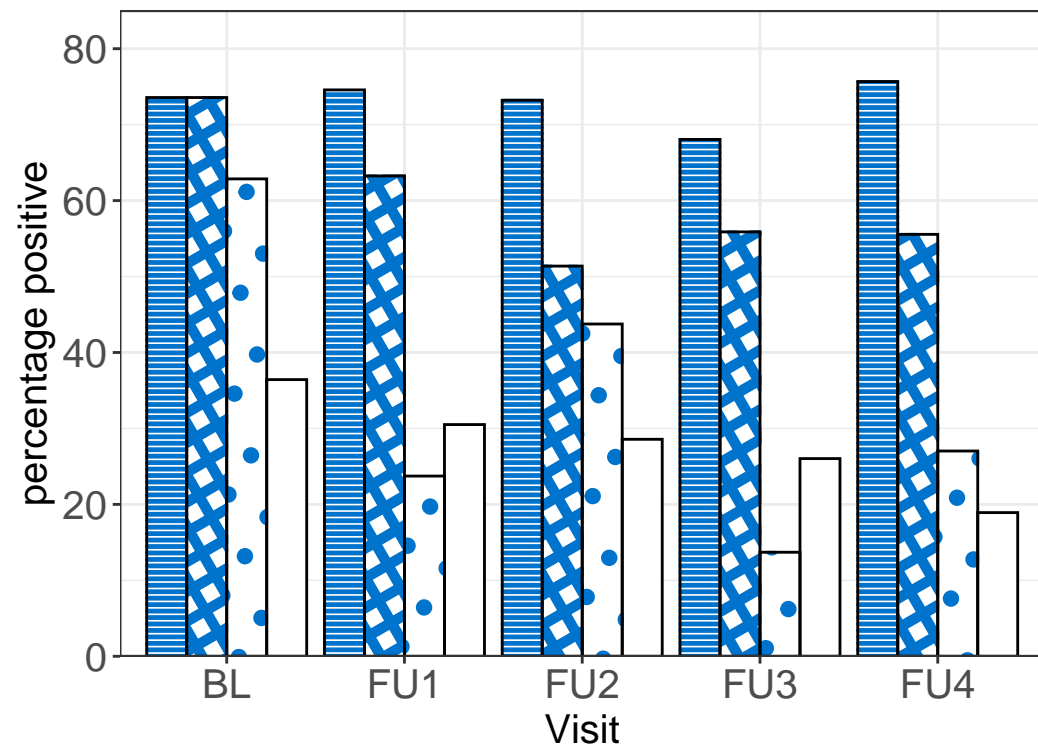
suppl Figure 2A

GINA I-III

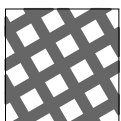


2B

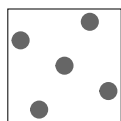
GINA IV-V



ACT <20



Exacerbations



Abnormal or  
unstable lungfunction



OCS use

Supplementary Figure 1: Alluvial plots showing remission patterns in mild-to-moderate (GINA I–III; A) and severe asthma (GINA IV–V; B) based on airflow obstruction (FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC), small airway disease (R<sub>5</sub>–R<sub>20</sub>), and T2 markers. Remission was more frequent in mild-to-moderate asthma patients with less obstruction, lower R<sub>5</sub>–R<sub>20</sub>, and fewer T2 markers, while severe asthma patients with greater obstruction and more T2 markers showed low remission rates.

Supplementary Figure 2:

Failure to achieve asthma remission in mild-to-moderate (GINA steps I–III; A) and severe asthma (GINA steps IV–V; B). Displayed are the four defining criteria for non-remission: daily symptoms, impaired lung function, exacerbations, and oral corticosteroid use. In mild-to-moderate asthma (A), daily symptoms and impaired lung function were the primary contributors, whereas in severe asthma (B), exacerbations and oral corticosteroid use were more common.