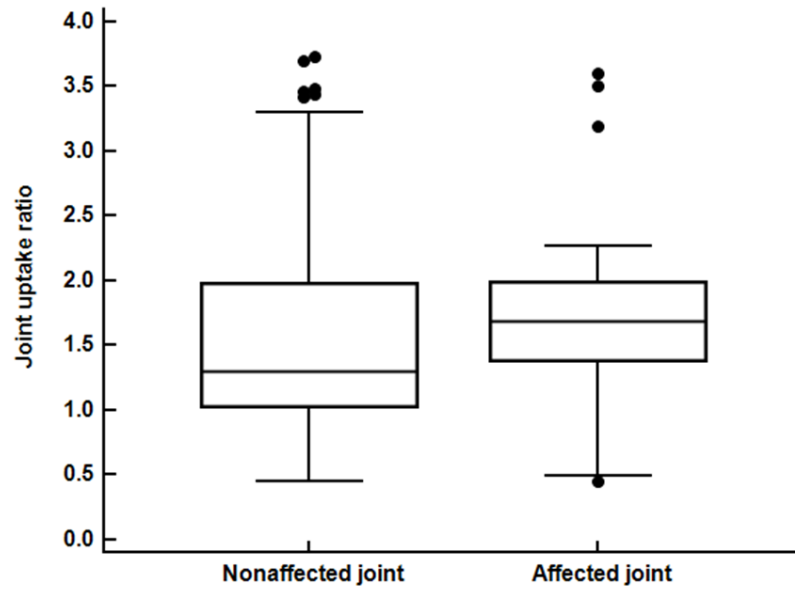
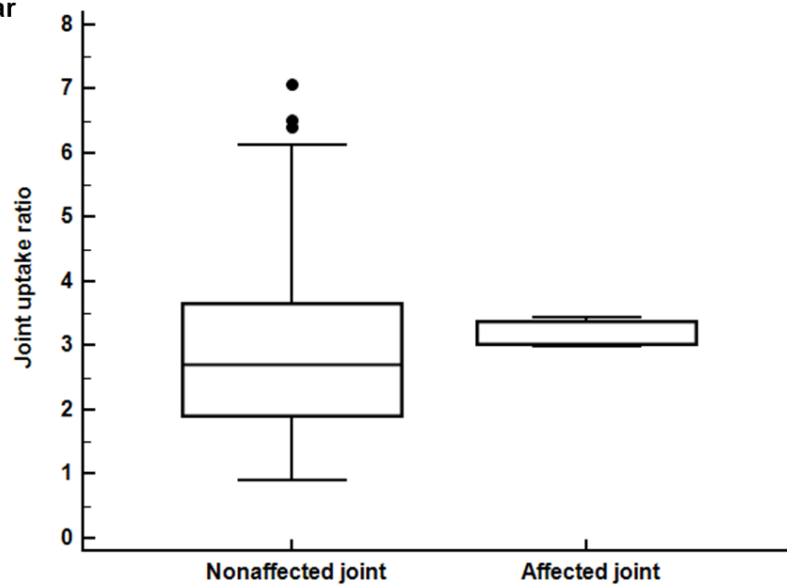


Supplementary Figure. S1. Distribution of the joint uptake ratio of nonaffected joints and affected joints in shoulder (A), sternoclavicular (B), elbow (C), knee (D), sacroiliac (E), ankle (F), tarsal (G), metatarso-phalangeal (MTP) (H), toe interphalangeal (IP) (I), wrist (J), thumb IP (K), metacarpo-phalangeal (MCP), (L), finger proximal interphalangeal (PIP) (M), and finger distal interphalangeal (DIP) (N) joints.

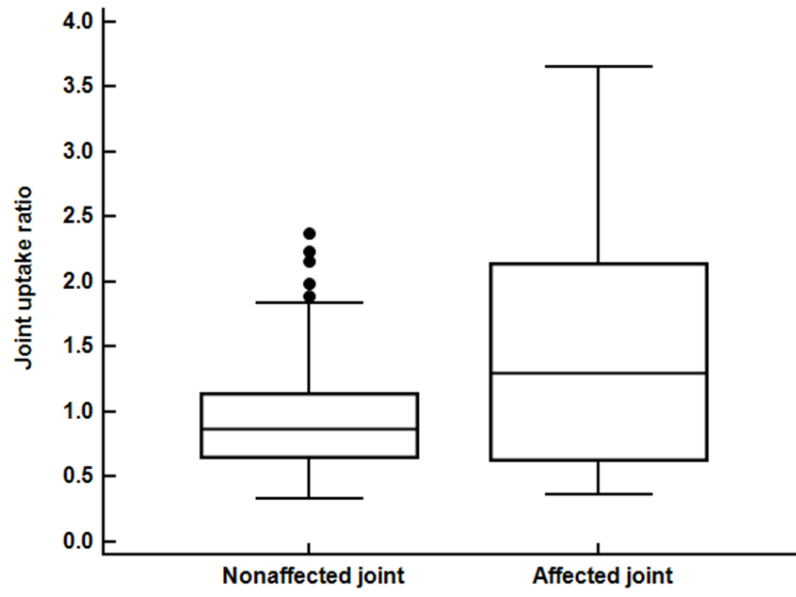
(A) Shoulder



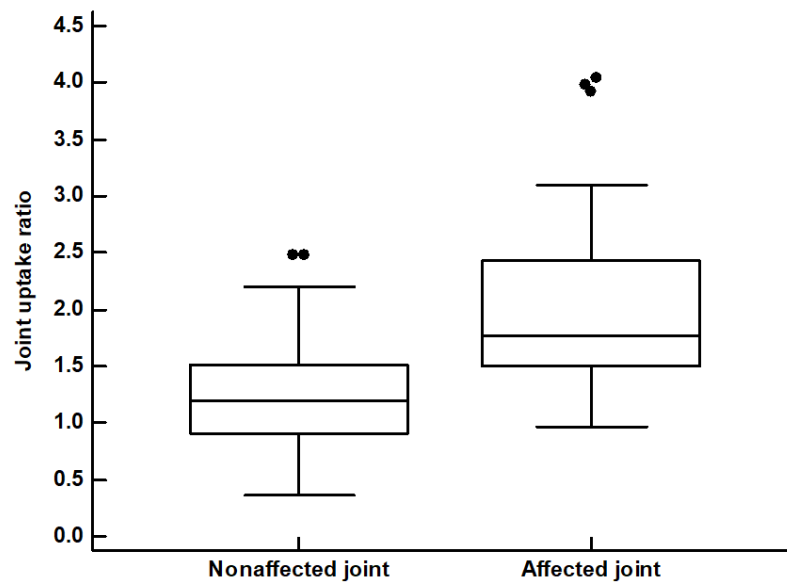
(B) Sternoclavicular



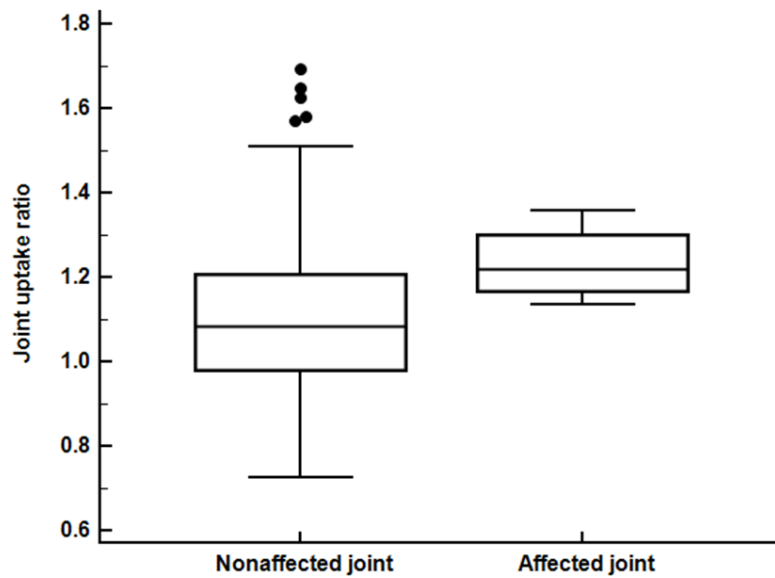
(C) Elbow



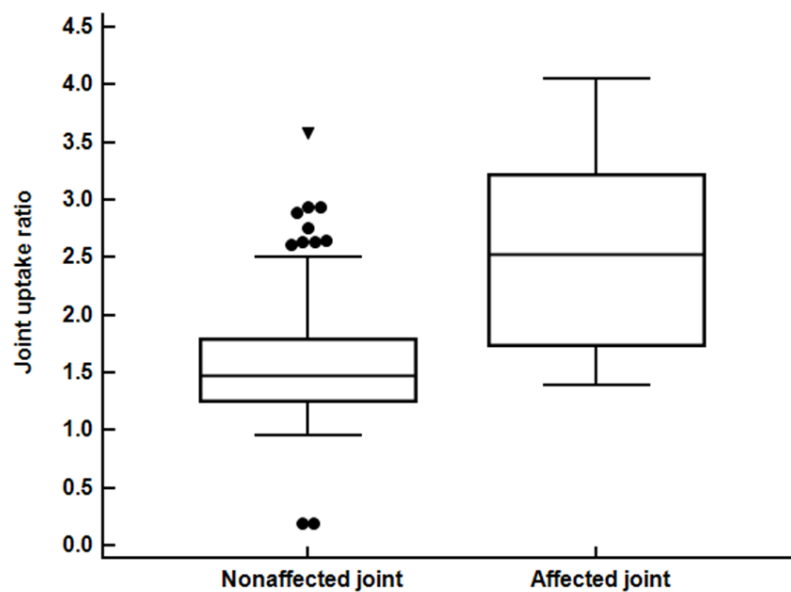
(D) Knee



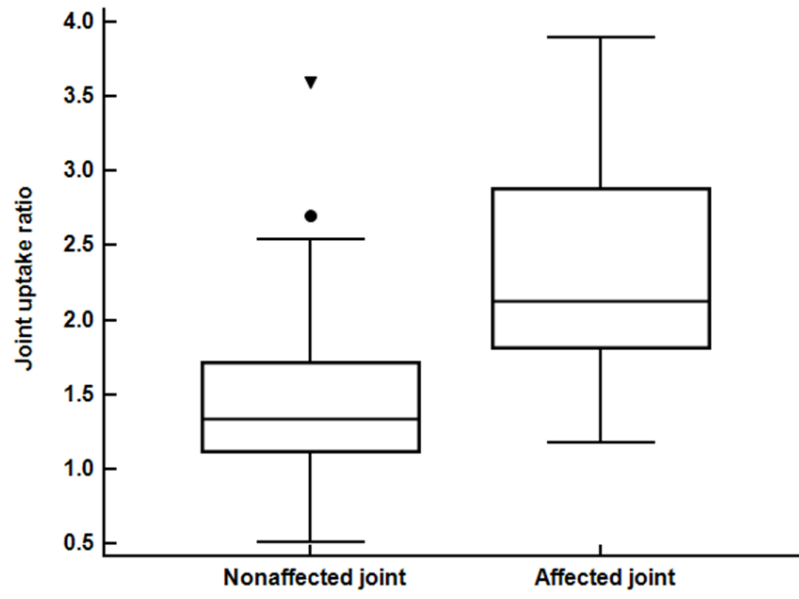
(E) Sacroiliac



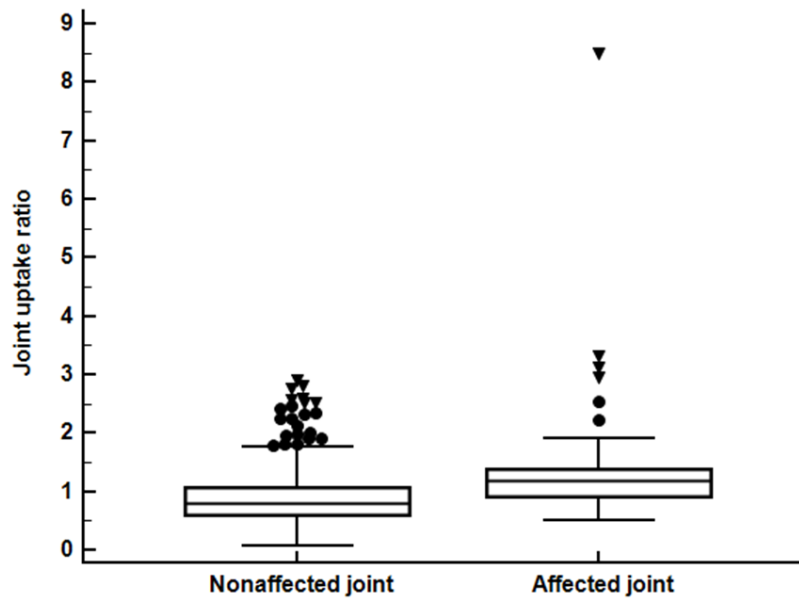
(F) Ankle



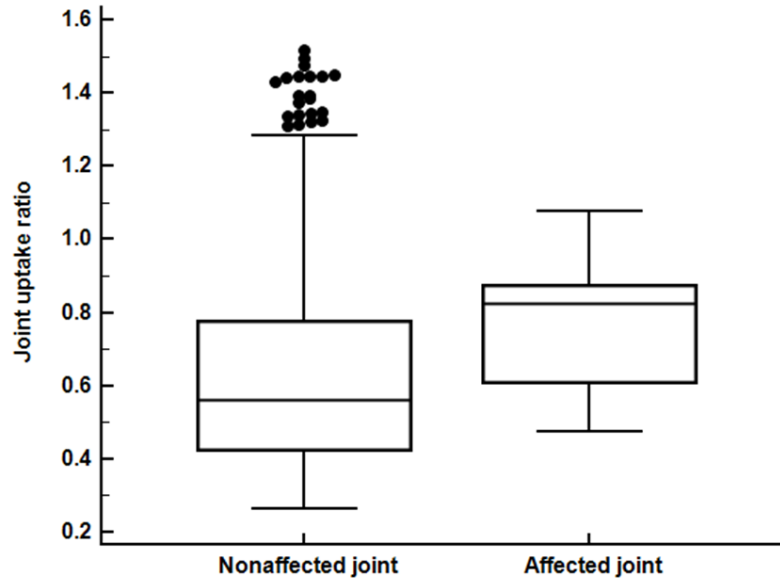
(G) Tarsal



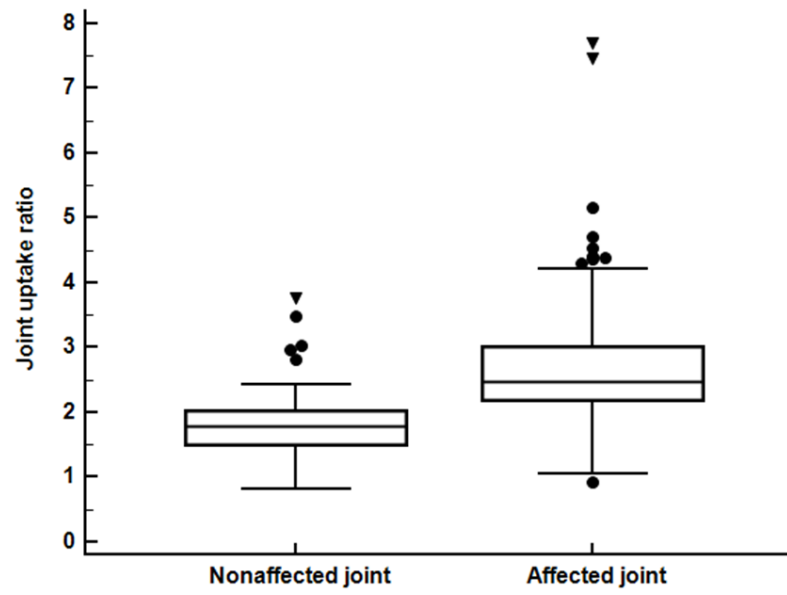
(H) MTP



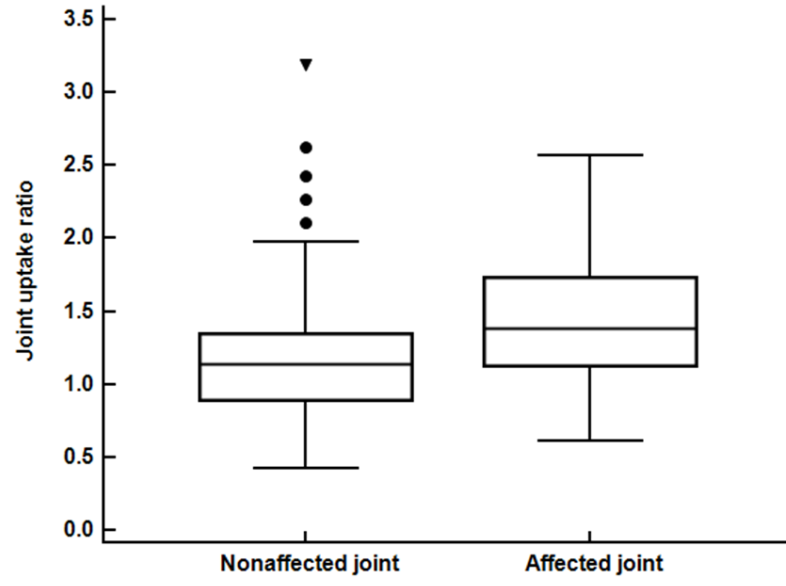
(I) Toe IP



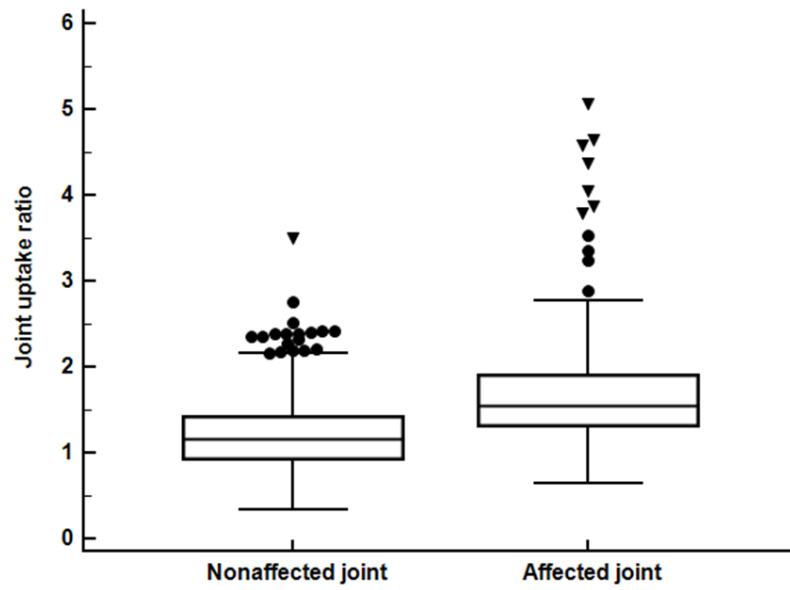
(J) Wrist



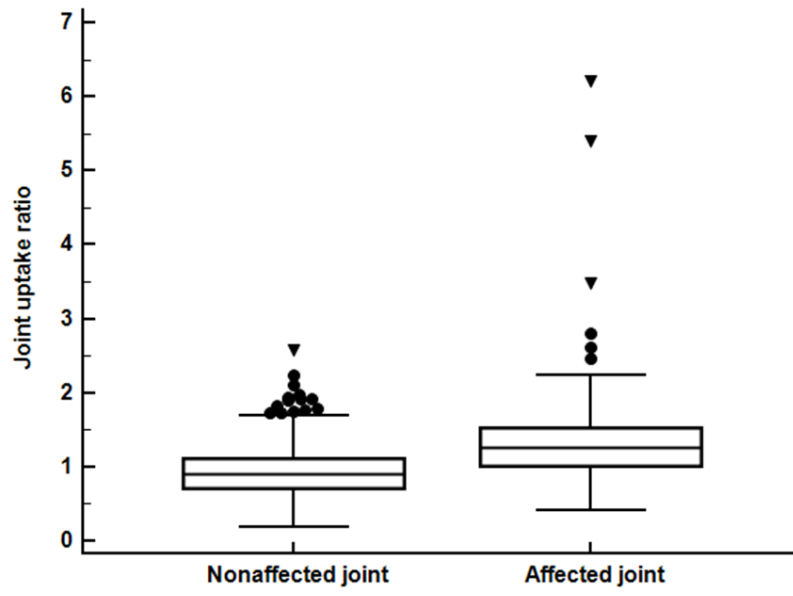
(K) Thumb IP



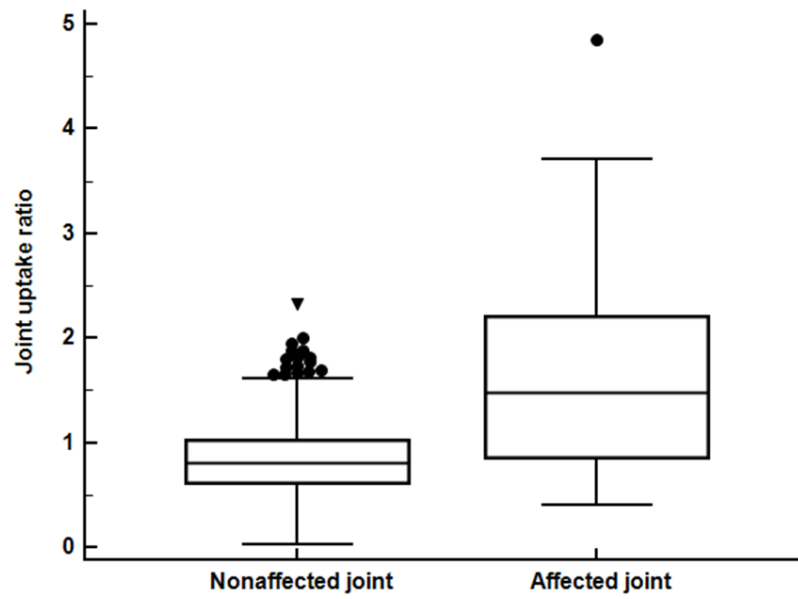
(L) MCP



(M) Finger PIP

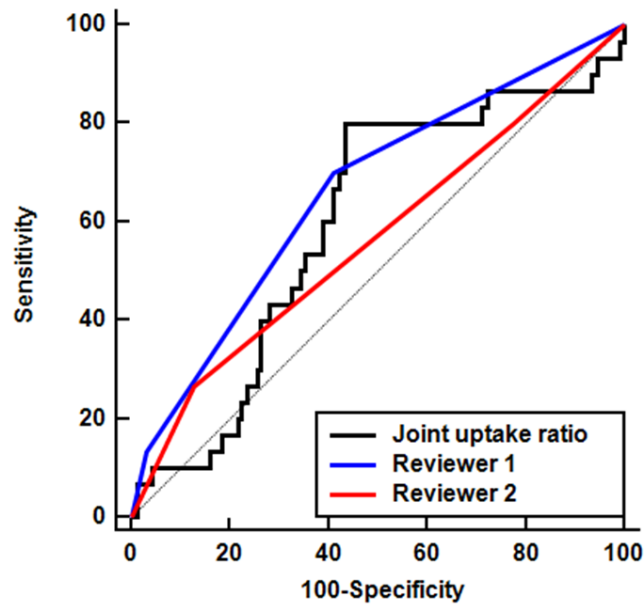


(N) Finger DIP

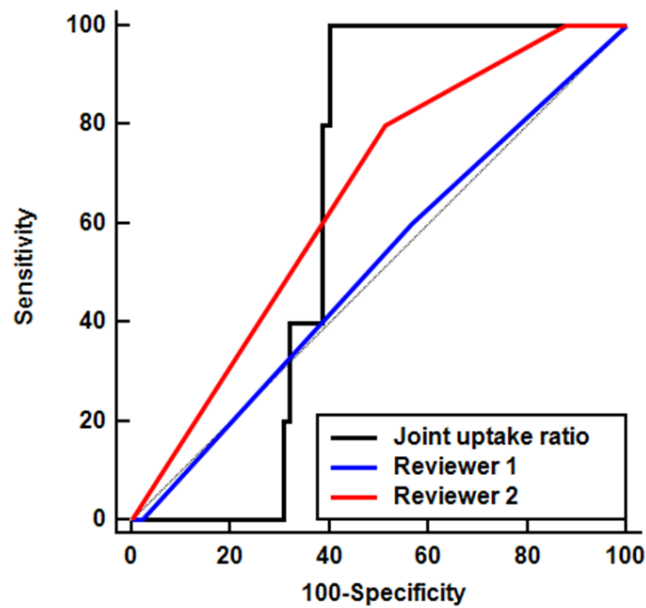


Supplementary Figure. S2. Comparison of receiver operating characteristic curves for the visual analysis of two readers (Reviewer 1 and Reviewer 2) and the joint uptake ratio in detecting affected joints on shoulder (A), sternoclavicular (B), elbow (C), knee (D), sacroiliac (E), ankle (F), tarsal (G), metatarso-phalangeal (MTP) (H), toe interphalangeal (IP) (I), wrist (J), thumb IP (K), metacarpo-phalangeal (MCP), (L), finger proximal interphalangeal (PIP) (M), and finger distal interphalangeal (DIP) (N) joints.

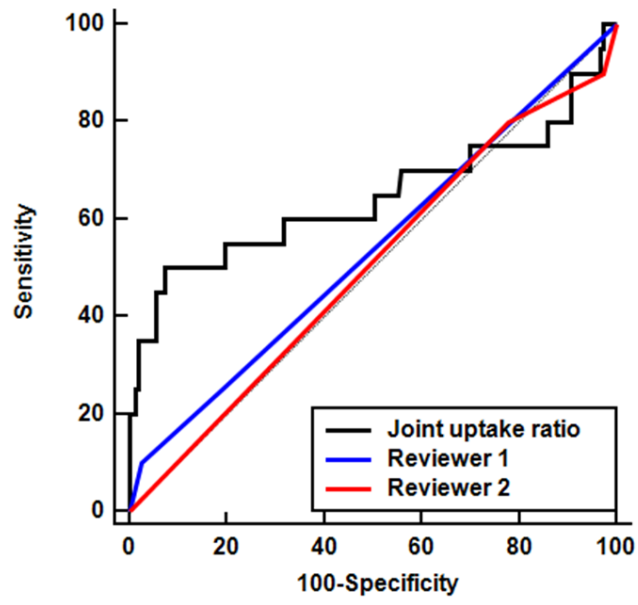
(A) Shoulder



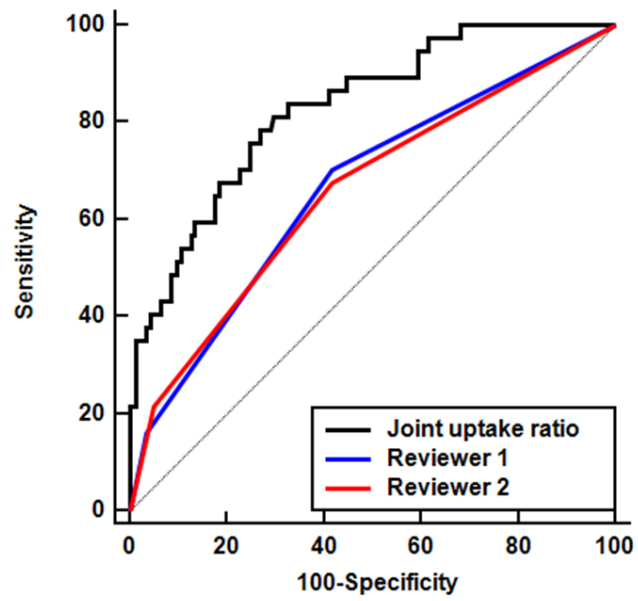
(B) Sternoclavicular



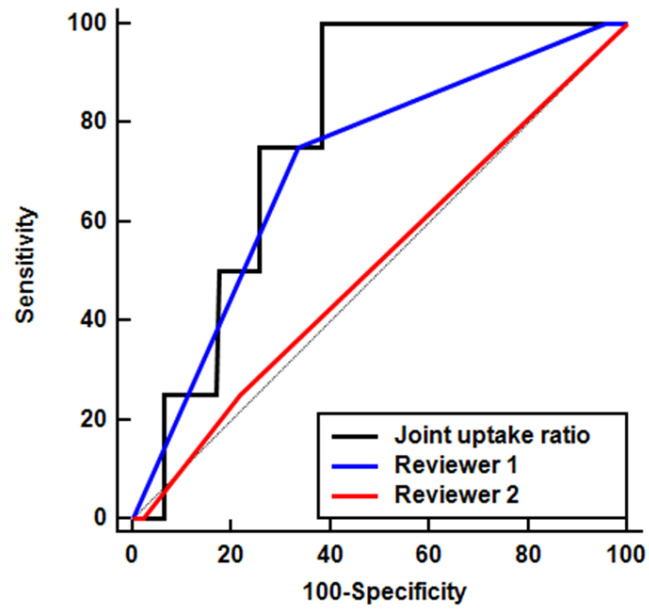
(C) Elbow



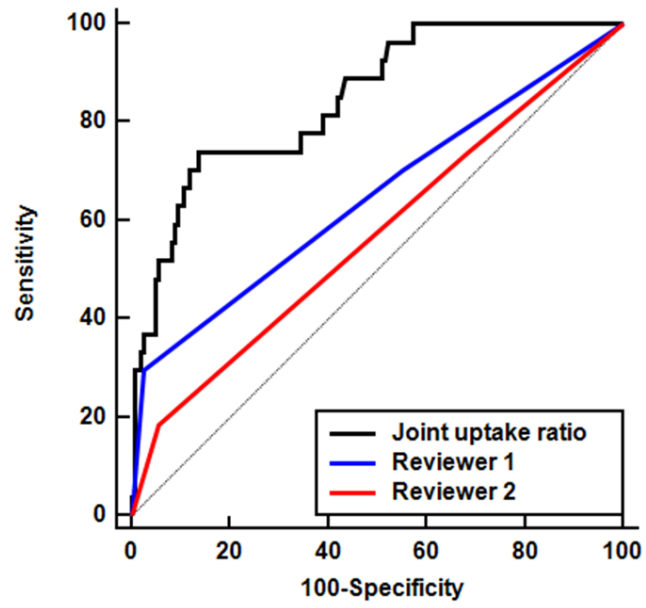
(D) Knee



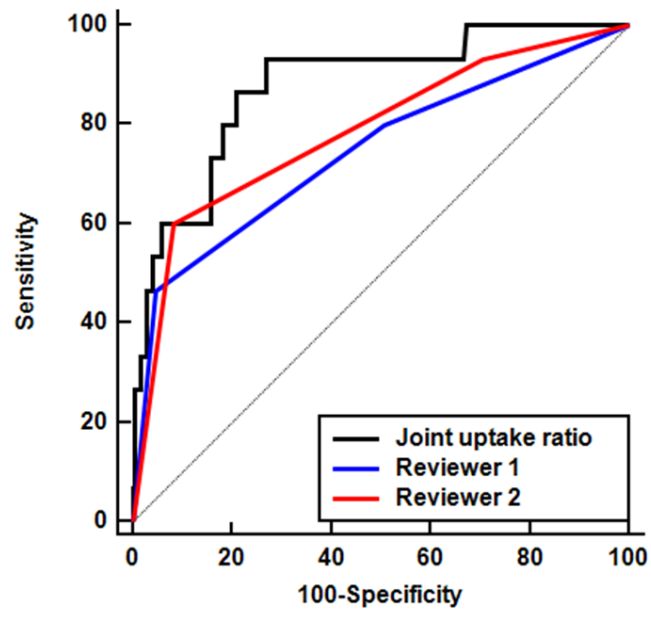
(E) Sacroiliac



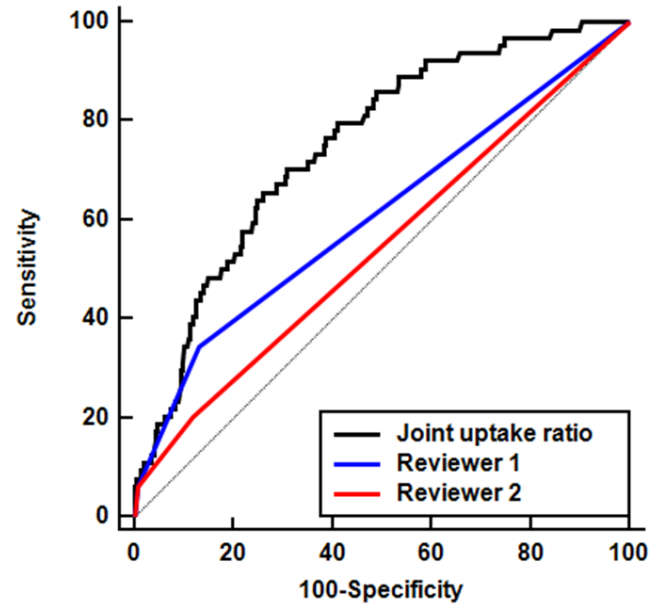
(F) Ankle



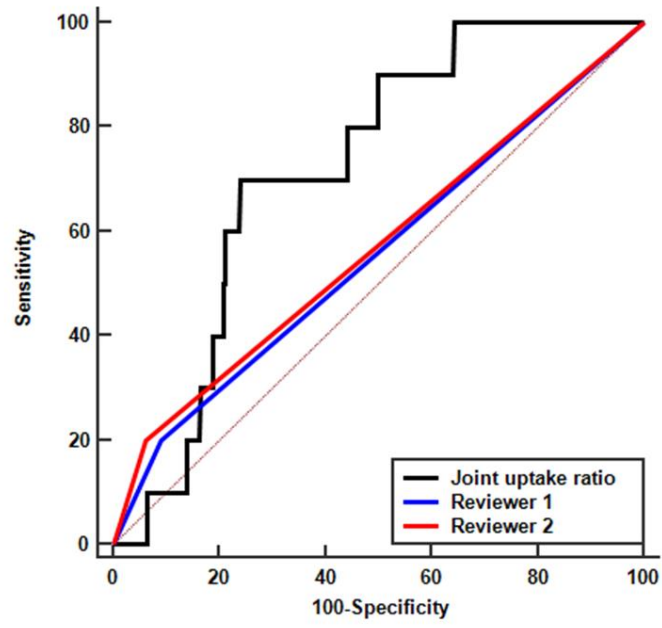
(G) Tarsal



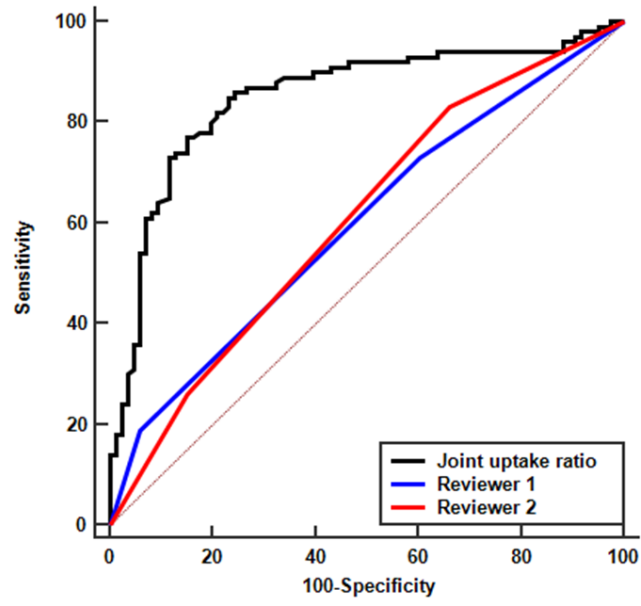
(H) MTP



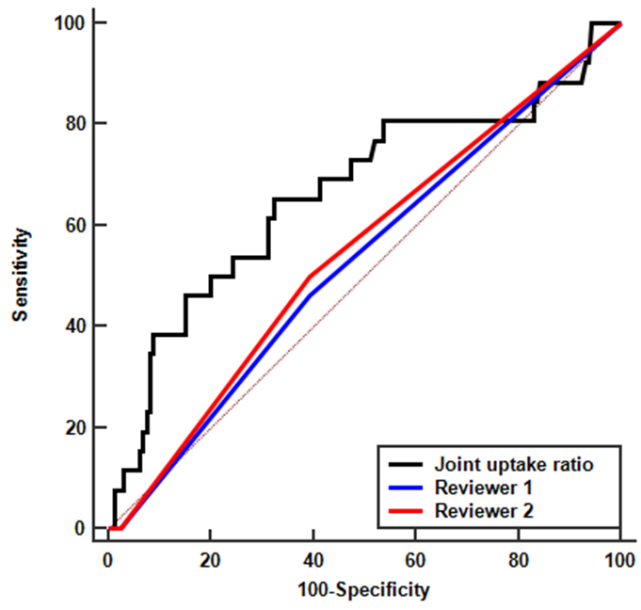
(I) Toe IP



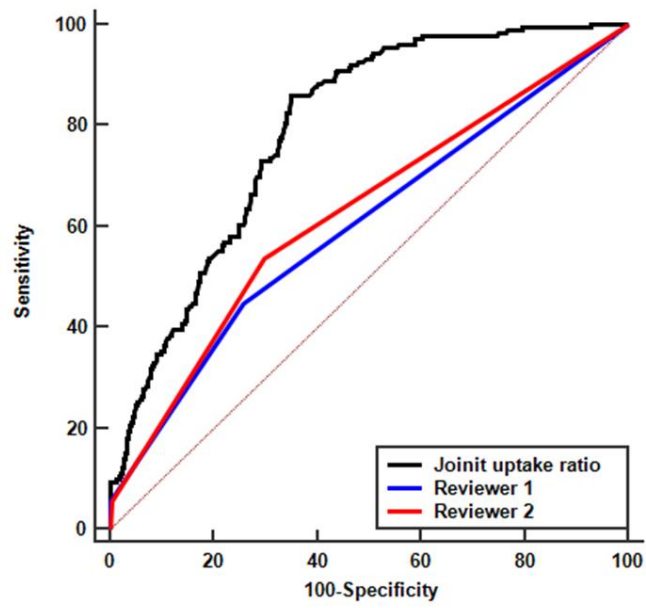
(J) Wrist



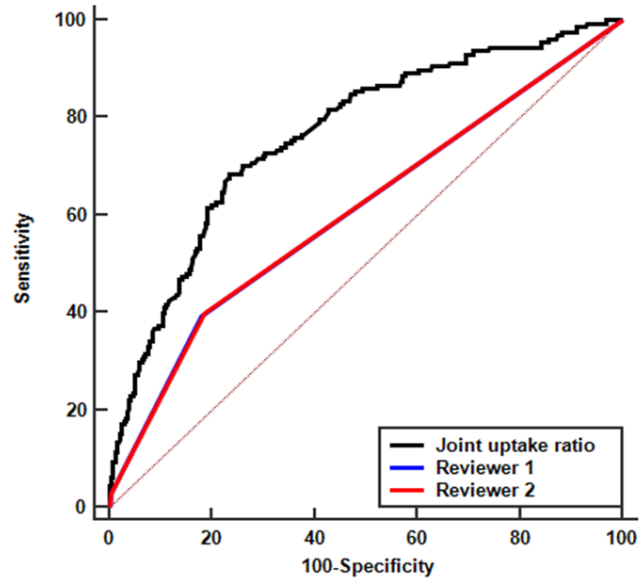
(K) Thumb IP



(L) MCP



(M) Finger PIP



(N) Finger DIP

