

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Lymphopenia is Not the Primary Therapeutic Mechanism of Diroximel Fumarate in Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis: Subgroup Analyses of the EVOLVE-MS-1 Study

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Table S1 Demographics and baseline characteristics stratified into quartiles by % ALC decline at week 96 (safety population)

	Q1 (≥ 47% decline) <i>n</i> = 198	Q2 (30 to < 47% decline) <i>n</i> = 207	Q3 (12 to < 30% decline) <i>n</i> = 194	Q4 (< 12% decline) <i>n</i> = 202	All patients ¹ <i>n</i> = 801
Age, years, mean (SD)	45.4 (10.1)	42.5 (10.5)	40.4 (11.2)	41.4 (10.3)	42.4 (10.7)
Female, <i>n</i> (%)	139 (70.2)	145 (70.0)	138 (71.1)	142 (70.3)	564 (70.4)
Race, <i>n</i> (%)					
White	194 (98.0)	197 (95.2)	184 (94.8)	177 (87.6)	752 (93.9)
Black or African American	2 (1.0)	7 (3.4)	8 (4.1)	22 (10.9)	39 (4.9)
Other ²	2 (1.0)	3 (1.4)	2 (1.0)	3 (1.5)	10 (1.2)
Ethnicity, <i>n</i> (%)					
Hispanic or Latino	8 (4.0)	10 (4.8)	4 (2.1)	4 (2.0)	26 (3.2)
BMI, kg/m ² , mean (SD)	26.8 (5.6)	26.3 (6.0)	25.6 (5.6)	26.3 (6.4)	26.3 (5.9)
US region, <i>n</i> (%)	69 (34.8)	67 (32.4)	53 (27.3)	82 (40.6)	271 (33.8)
Prior DMT, <i>n</i> (%)	124 (62.6)	130 (62.8)	113 (58.2)	144 (71.3)	511 (63.8)
Time since diagnosis, years, mean (SD)	8.9 (7.8)	7.6 (6.7)	6.5 (6.1)	7.7 (6.6)	7.7 (6.9)
No. of relapses in previous year, mean (SD)	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.9)	0.8 (0.8)	0.7 (0.7)	0.7 (0.8)
EDSS score, mean (SD)	2.8 (1.5)	2.6 (1.5)	2.7 (1.4)	2.7 (1.4)	2.7 (1.4)
No. of Gd ⁺ lesions, mean (SD)	1.0 (2.3)	0.9 (2.1)	1.4 (5.4)	1.2 (3.9)	1.1 (3.6)
Gd ⁺ lesion free, <i>n</i> (%)	137 (70.6)	143 (70.4)	131 (68.6)	140 (69.7)	551 (69.8)

ALC absolute lymphocyte count, BMI body mass index, DMT disease-modifying therapy, EDSS expanded disability status score, Gd⁺ gadolinium-enhancing, Q quartile

¹ The population includes subjects with non-missing lymphocyte count at baseline and week 96 in the safety population.

² “Other” race includes Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander, and multiple races; subjects who reported multiple races including White were included in White subgroup.

Table S2 Subgroup analysis 1: summary of subjects with number of relapses by quartiles of % ALC decline (safety population)

	Q1 (≥ 47% decline) <i>n</i> = 198	Q2 (30 to < 47% decline) <i>n</i> = 207	Q3 (12 to < 30% decline) <i>n</i> = 194	Q4 (< 12% decline) <i>n</i> = 202	All patients ¹ <i>N</i> = 801
No. of patients with relapse, <i>n</i> (%)					
0	166 (83.8)	177 (85.5)	162 (83.5)	155 (76.7)	660 (82.4)
1	22 (11.1)	25 (12.1)	24 (12.4)	35 (17.3)	106 (13.2)
2	10 (5.1)	5 (2.4)	5 (2.6)	7 (3.5)	27 (3.4)
3	0	0	1 (0.5)	5 (2.5)	6 (0.7)
≥ 4	0	0	2 (1.0)	0	2 (0.2)

ALC absolute lymphocyte count, Q quartile

¹ The population includes subjects with non-missing lymphocyte count at baseline and week 96 in the safety population.