Appendix 1. Advisory board Advisory board participants

Name	Country	Comment
Dr Mohammed Al Jumah	KSA	Advisor
Dr Mohammad Al Muhaizea	KSA	Advisor
Dr Ahmed Al Rumayan	KSA	Advisor
Dr Abdulaziz Al Saman	KSA	Advisor
Dr Ali Al Shehri	KSA	Advisor
Dr Edward Cupler	KSA	Moderator
Dr Samah Ishak	KSA	Advisor
Dr Mohammed Jan	KSA	Advisor
Dr Ayaz Shah	KSA	Advisor
Dr Abubaker Al Madani	UAE	Advisor
Dr Wassim Fathallah	UAE	Advisor
Dr Pawan Kashyape	UAE	Advisor
Dr Gururaj Kodavooru	UAE	Advisor
Dr Cristina Skrypnyk	BAHRAIN	Advisor
Dr Gholamreza Zamani	IRAN	Advisor
Dr Laila Bastaki	KUWAIT	Advisor
Dr Andre Megarbane	LEBANON	Advisor
Dr Khalid Elthilily	OMAN	Advisor
Dr Sylvie Tuffery Giraud	FRANCE	Advisor
Dr Andoni Urtizberea	FRANCE	Advisor
Dr Carlos Ortez	SPAIN	Advisor

Appendix 2. Questionnaire

Discussion guide for MENA DMD expert meeting – 23 September, 2016 Facilities/Organization

Describe the ${\bf type}$ of ${\bf clinics}$ where DMD patients are mostly diagnosed and/or followed-up

-	Pubi	IC/	priv	/ate	Ш

- Dedicated neuromuscular clinic \square
- Multidisciplinary clinic (if any) \square

Referral process

- 1. What is the main source of DMD patients referral in your accounts?
- a. Pediatricians, child neurologists \square
- b. Neurologists □
- c. Geneticists \square
- d. Family medicine □
- e. Other specialties \square
- f. Teachers, relatives \square
 - 2. What are the motives of the DMD patient referral?
- a. Muscle of weakness \square
- b. Isolated elevated of serum CK levels \square
- c. Walking delay/difficulty \square
- d. Frequent falling \square

	Genetic counseling/family history \square Other complications (e.g., cardiac, respiratory) \square
	Approximate caseload of patients with muscular dystrophy and among them cases of DMD?
	chnical facitilies: your clinic do you have access to:
	DMD PCR genetic studies – locally sent abroad DMD MLPA genetic studies – locally sent abroad DMD mutation specific genetic studies - locally sent abroad Muscle biopsy Respiratory investigations (FVC, others) Cardiac investigations (echocardiography) PGD (preimplantation genetic diagnosis)
Do	aff by you have in your team a dedicated MD to deal with DMD patients/neuromuscular patients Yes □ No □ Is a physiotherapist or other paramedic assisting you in the clinic? Yes □ No □ Would you like to support training for your physiotherapist in terms of managing DMD patients? Yes □ No □
	meline verage time needed on average to reach a final diagnosis of DMD:
-	Time between first symptoms and going to the physician Time between first referral and identification of a deletion/duplication in the DMD gene Time between first referral and identification of a point mutation in the DMD gene iagnosis
1.	What are the current diagnostic steps for DMD patients in your countries?
). !.	Muscle Biopsy Multiplex PCR MLPA test MLPA test followed by sequencing of the DMD gene (if MLPA negative) Targeted exome sequencing – panel of genes (i.e, muscular dystrophies); What action would you take typically if negative result found? Whole exome sequencing
	4. How could you/we improve the process of early point mutation defection in DMD patients?
	Is it a financial issue for you and/or the patients and relatives? Yes □ No □ Do you need a regional center for DMD sequencing? Yes □ No □

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- Would you suggest that we should screen all DMD patients with sequencing prior to any MLPA test?
Yes □ No □
- Would you like send your patients DNA abroad still for sequencing?
Yes \square No \square Do you envisage any obstacles with sending Dried Blood Spot (DBS) test samples abroad for sequencing?
Data collection – registries
5. Do you collect the genetic and clinical information either formally or informally currently in some kind of repository? Yes \square No \square
6. How important would it be to collect this information in a registry to support patient follow-up and publications? Yes \square No
7. Do you feed (or would like to do so) registries for DMD patients
- At the national level Yes □ No □ - At the regional level (GCC) Yes □ No □
- At the international level (TREAT-NMD or others) Yes □ No □
Natural history
8. What is the typical natural history for diagnosed DMD patients in the Middle East region, once a differential diagnosis has been made?
9. What is the typical life expectancy of DMD patients in the Middle East?
Follow-up – outcome measures
13. Which clinical and patient-reported outcome measures are available in your clinic; At ambulatory stage:
 Only symptoms and disabilities reported by patient and relatives Yes □ No □ Manual muscle testing (MMT) Yes □ No □ 6-min walking test (6MWT) Yes □ No □
- Other timed function tests Yes \square No \square
- Functional scales (North Star Scale, MFM, others) Yes □ No □
- Myotools Yes □ No □ - Other (quality of care scales) Yes □ No □
At nonambulatory stage:
- Same as above Yes □ No □
- Respiratory and/or cardiac outcome measures? Yes □ No □
14. Which criteria do you use to define whether a DMD patient is nonambulatory relative to an ambulatory patient?
15. What are your experiences and feelings about the 6MWT?
a. In your clinical practice?
h. In clinical recearch ctudies?

b. Assigned nurse education

c. School/kindergarten/sport teacher awareness programsd. Educational awareness sessions for different physician specialties

e. Website, facebook or other social media

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22. Is there a patient support group/organization in your country? Yes \square NO \square	
- If so, is it dedicated to neuromuscular patients exclusively? Yes \square No \square	
- Or to rare diseases Yes □ No □	
- Or to disabled people as a whole Yes \square No \square	
Prospects	
How do you feel identification, management and treatment of DMD patients can be improved in the MirEast?	ddle
What recommendations and tools would you propose for improving long-term outcomes in DMD patients in your co	oun-