

[Supplementary online-only material for Phillips JT, Agrella S, Fox RJ: Dimethyl fumarate: a review of efficacy and practical management strategies for common adverse events in patients with multiple sclerosis. *Int J MS Care*. 2017;19(2):74–83.]

**Supplementary Table 1. Summary of common DMF-related AEs in integrated analyses of DEFINE and CONFIRM<sup>10</sup>**

Factor	Incidence of AEs, %	
	DMF 240 mg twice a	
	Placebo group (n = 771)	day group (n = 769)
	<b>Over 2 y</b>	
Any GI AE	31	40
Discontinuation due to GI AEs	<1	3
Common GI AEs		
Abdominal pain	5	9
Upper abdominal pain	6	10
Nausea	9	12
Vomiting	5	8
Diarrhea	11	14
Symptomatic treatment for GI AEs	14	19
Any flushing AE <sup>a</sup>	8	45
Any serious flushing	0	<1
Discontinuation due to flushing	<1	4
Symptomatic treatment for flushing	<5	5
	<b>Over months 0–3</b>	
Any GI AE	17	27

Any serious GI AE	0	0
Discontinuation due to GI AEs	<1	3
Common GI AEs		
Abdominal pain	3	7
Upper abdominal pain	3	7
Nausea	5	9
Vomiting	2	5
Diarrhea	5	9
Symptomatic treatment for GI AEs	4	11
Any flushing AE <sup>a</sup>	5	37
Any serious flushing	0	<1
Discontinuation due to flushing	0	2
Symptomatic treatment for flushing	<1	3

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Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; CONFIRM, A Randomized, Multicenter, Placebo-Controlled and Active Referenced [Glatiramer Acetate] Comparison Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of BG00012 in Subjects with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis; DEFINE, A Randomized, Multicenter Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Dose-Comparison Study to Determine the Efficacy and Safety of BG000012 in Subjects with Relapsing-Remitting Multiple Sclerosis; DMF, delayed-release dimethyl fumarate (also known as gastroresistant DMF); GI, gastrointestinal.

<sup>a</sup>An expanded definition of flushing was used to capture events related to flushing and included the preferred terms flushing, hot flush, erythema, generalized erythema, burning sensation, skin burning sensation, feeling hot, and hyperemia.