Supplementary Table 2. Serious adverse events related to high efficacy DMTs.

Treatment	Adverse events
Dimethyl fumarate	- PML risk Class II[1]
Fingolimod	- PML risk Class II[1] - Herpetic infections[2] - Other opportunistic infections[3] - Skin cancer, lymphomas
Cladribine	- PML risk unknown, probably class III in MS[1, 4] - Herpetic infections[2] - Tuberculosis reactivation - Cancer: more frequent in the cladribine arm than in the placebo arm, but similar to the general population
Natalizumab	- PML risk Class I[1] - PML-IRIS[5] - Herpetic infections
Alemtuzumab	- PML risk Class III?[1, 6] - Herpetic infections[2], including CMV - Tuberculosis reactivation - Lysteria meningitis - Other opportunistic infections - HPV and cervical dysplasia - Cardiovascular (stroke, heart infarction, arterial dissection)[7] - Liver injury[8] - Secondary autoimmunity[8]
Ocrelizumab/rituximab	- PML risk Class III for rituximab[1], carry-over from natalizumab/fingolimod to ocrelizumab[9] - Hepatitis B reactivation

	- Hypogammaglobulinemia - Cancer: more common in ocrelizumab arm than in control arms, but similar to the general population (breast cancer) - Neutropenia[10]
aHSCT	- Opportunistic infections - Secondary autoimmunity[11]

Abbreviations: PML: progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; MS: multiple sclerosis; IRIS: immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome; HPV: human papillomavirus.

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