

Supplemental Online Content

Schnurr PP, Chard KM, Ruzek JI, et al. Comparison of prolonged exposure vs cognitive processing therapy for treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder among US veterans: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2022;5(1):e2136921.
doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.36921

eTable. Serious Adverse Events

eFigure. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Severity on the CAPS-5 as a Function of Treatment Group

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Serious Adverse Events

	Prolonged Exposure	Cognitive Processing Therapy
	Patients with SAEs (Total Events)	Patients with SAEs (Total Events)
Total SAEs	55 (78)	63 (97)
Attributed	1 (2)	2 (2)
Possibly attributed	3 (3)	9 (9)
SAE type: Death	1 (1)	2 (2)
Attributed	0 (0)	0 (0)
Possibly attributed	0 (0)	0 (0)
SAE type: Psychiatric Hospitalization	9 (13)	23 (29)
Attributed	0 (0)	1 (1)
Possibly attributed	1 (1)	6 (6)
SAE type: Suicide Attempts	2 (5)	3 (3)
Attributed	0 (0)	0 (0)
Possibly attributed	0 (0)	0 (0)

Note. Adverse events were recorded from patient reports during treatment and assessment visits, and review of VA electronic medical records through 30 days post-6-month follow-up. Prolonged Exposure and Cognitive Processing Therapy did not differ in SAEs except more Cognitive Processing Therapy participants experienced psychiatric hospitalization, $\chi^2 = 6.16$, $p < .05$.

eFigure. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Severity on the CAPS-5 as a Function of Treatment Group

