**Table e-1.** Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Effectiveness analysis**  **(N = 3,315)** | **Safety**  **analysis**  **(N = 4,188)** |
| **Age, years**  Mean (SD) |  | |
| 39.2 (10.1) | 39.4 (10.0) |
| Median | 39.5 | 39.9 |
| **Female, n (%)** | 2,351 (70.9) | 2,992 (71.4) |
| **Duration of MS,a years, mean (SD)** | 8.4 (6.6) | 8.4 (6.5) |
| **Previous MS DMTs, n (%)** |  | |  |
| No previous DMT | 176 (5.3) | 255 (6.1) |
| Interferons | 1,578 (47.6) | 2,011 (48.0) |
| Glatiramer acetate | 779 (23.5) | 962 (23.0) |
| Natalizumab | 617 (18.6) | 754 (18.0) |

Abbreviations: DMT = disease-modifying therapy; MS = multiple sclerosis; N (n) = number of patients; SD = standard deviation.

aDuration of MS since diagnosis.

Data for the effectiveness analysis taken from Ziemssen T, Lang M, Tackenberg B et al. Clinical and demographic profile of patients receiving fingolimod in clinical practice in Germany and the benefit–risk profile of fingolimod after 1 year of treatment: initial results from the observational, noninterventional study PANGAEA. Neurotherapeutics 2018;15:190–199, with the permission of the copyright holders (authors).