Supplementary Table 1. High-risk drugs and associated risk alleles [1,6,10].\*

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| --- | --- |
| Drug | Associated Alleles |
| Allopurinol | *HLA-B\*58:01 (or B\*58* haplotype) |
| Carbamazepine | *HLA-B\*15:02, HLA-B\*15:11, HLA-B\*15:18* (and other B75 serotype alleles), *HLA-B\*59:01, HLA-C\*07:04, HLA-A\*31:01* |
| Lamotrigine | *HLA-B\*15:02* |
| co-trimoxazole | *HLA-B\*15:02, HLA-C\*06:02, HLA-C\*08:01* |
| Methazolamide | *HLA-B\*59:01, HLA-Cw\*01:02* |
| Nevirapine | *HLA-C\*04:01* |
| Oxcarbazepine | *HLA-B\*15:02, HLA-B\*15:18* |
| oxicam non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents | *HLA-B\*73:01* |
| Phenytoin | *HLA-B\*15:02* (weak), *HLA-B\*51:01* (weak), *HLA-Cw\*08:01, HLA-DRB1\*16:02, CYP2C9\*3* |
| Sulfamethoxazole | *HLA-B\*38:02* |

\*Note that this table is not an exhaustive compilation and should not be used to infer usefulness of these alleles for population screening, where high odds ratios and very high (essentially 100%) negative predictive values are required. Consensus guidelines on clinical use of pharmacogenetic testing are available through the Clinical Pharmacogenetic Implementation Consortium (<https://cpicpgx.org/guidelines/>), to which the interested reader is referred.