

Summary of the most frequent\*concomitant therapy in NPC patients treated with miglustat versus standard care over 12 months

<b>Therapeutic class</b>	<b>Juveniles/adults (miglustat) n=20</b>	<b>Juveniles/adults (Standard Care) n=9</b>	<b>Paediatrics (miglustat) n=12</b>
Number of patients with at least one concomitant medication at screening and during study	20 (100%)	8(89%)	12 (100%)
<b>Benzodiazepine derivatives and related drugs</b>	10 (50%)	1 (11%)	0
<b>Anilides</b>	8 (40%)	4 (44%)	2 (17%)
<b>Antipropulsives</b>	6 (30%)	0	3 (25%)
<b>Propionic acid and derivatives</b>	6 (30%)	2 (22%)	0
<b>Penicillins with extended spectrum</b>	5 (25%)	2 (22%)	2 (17%)
<b>Hormones</b>	4 (20%)	0	0
<b>Multivitamins</b>	4 (20%)	0	0
<b>Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors</b>	4 (20%)	1 (11%)	0
<b>Anesthetics for topical use</b>	3 (15%)	0	0
<b>Beta-lactamase resistant penicillins</b>	3 (15%)	0	0
<b>Aminoalkyl ethers</b>	2 (10%)	0	2 (17%)
<b>Influenza vaccines</b>	1 (5%)	0	5 (42%)
<b>Sympathomethics</b>	1 (5%)	0	2 (17%)

\* used in >10% of patients in at least one of the three populations studied; data collected from clinical trial 007

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<b>Glucocorticoids</b>	1 (5%)	1(11%)	2 (17%)
<b>Macrolides</b>	1 (5%)	0	2 (17%)
<b>Opium alkaloids and derivatives</b>	1 (5%)	0	2 (17%)
<b>Cephalosporins and related substances</b>	0	0	2 (17%)

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