Supplementary table 1

Two-by-two contingency table for disproportionality analysis

Item	Target adverse events reported	Other adverse events reported	Total
Target drugs	a	b	a + b
Other drugs	c	d	c + d
Total	a + c	b + d	a + b + c + d

(a) is the number of reports for the specific drug and specific AE, (b) is the number of reports for the specific drug and other AEs, (c) is the number of reports for other drugs and the specific AE, and (d) is the number of reports for other drugs and other AEs.

Supplementary table 2

The principles of disproportionate measurement and the criteria for signal detection

Method	Calculation formula	Criteria
ROR	$\mathrm{ROR} = \frac{a / c}{b / d}$	a ≥ 3
	$SE(lnROR) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d}}$	ROR ≥ 1
	$95\%CI = e^{\ln(ROR) \pm 1.96se}$	95%CI (lower limit) > 1
PRR	$\mathrm{PRR} = \frac{a / (a + b)}{c / (c + d)}$	a ≥ 3
	$SE(lnPRR) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a + b} + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{c + d}}$	PRR ≥ 2
	$95\%CI = e^{\ln(PRR) \pm 1.96se}$	95%CI (lower limit) > 1
	$\chi 2 = \frac{(ad - bc)^2 (a + b + c + d)}{(a + b)(a + c)(c + d)(b + d)}$	a ≥ 3

		PRR ≥ 2
		$\chi 2 \geq 4$
BCPNN	IC=$log_2 \frac{p(x,y)}{p(x)p(y)} = log_2 \frac{a(a+b+c+d)}{(a+b)(a+c)}$ E(IC)=$log_2 \frac{(a+\gamma 11)(a+b+c+d+\alpha)(a+b+c+d+\beta)}{(a+b+c+d+\gamma)\ (a+b+\alpha 1)(a+c+\beta 1)}$ $V(IC) = \frac{1}{(ln2)^2}\{\left[\frac{(a+b+c+d)-a+\gamma-\gamma 11}{(a+\gamma 11)(1+a+b+c+d+\gamma)}\right] + \left[\frac{(a+b+c+d)-(a+b)+\alpha-\alpha 1}{(a+b+\alpha 1)(1+a+b+c+d+\alpha)}\right] + \left[\frac{(a+b+c+d)-(a+c)+\beta-\beta 1}{(a+c+\beta 1)(1+a+b+c+d+\beta)}\right]\}$ $\gamma = \gamma 11 \frac{(a+b+c+d+\alpha)(a+b+c+d+\beta)}{(a+b+\alpha 1)(a+c+\beta 1)}$ *IC-2SD=E(IC)-2*$\sqrt{V(IC)}$ $\alpha 1 = \beta 1 = 1;\ \alpha = \beta = 2;\ \gamma 11 = 1$	IC025>0
EBGM	EBGM $= \frac{a(a+b+c+d)}{(a+c)(a+b)}$ $SE(lnEBGM) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}+\frac{1}{c}+\frac{1}{d}}$ $95\%CI =\ e^{\ln(EBGM)\pm 1.96se}$	EBGM05>2