

Table e-1: Clinical characteristics of each subtype based on final diagnoses

Clinical characteristics		CM (n=33)	SCM (n=4)	FJ (n=20)	MMS (n=3)	Total (n=60)
Rate of onset	acute	6	0	8	2	16
	subacute	2	0	9	0	11
	gradually	25	4	3	1	33
Preceding contributory event	Yes	7	0	12	0	19
	No	26	4	8	3	41
Course	improved	0	0	2	0	2
	stable	13	1	4	1	19
	waxing and waning	5	0	2	0	7
	slowly progressive	14	3	5	1	23
	rapidly progressive	1	0	7	1	9
Distribution	face	19	3	1	0	23
	proximal	1	0	15	1	17
	distal	23	1	5	0	29
	both	9	3	0	2	14
Provoking factors	rest	4	0	10	1	15
	action	23	4	3	2	32
	supine position	0	0	3	1	4
	fatigue	14	2	5	1	22
	stress	15	1	6	0	22
Suppressing factors	posture	5	0	2	1	8
	alcohol	3	1	0	1	5
	suppressible	0	0	5	0	5
	distraction	1	0	3	0	4
	none	24	3	8	1	36
Stimulus sensitive	Yes	19	0	9	2	30
	No	14	4	11	1	30
Change of jerks with Distraction	Yes	1	0	16	1	18
	No	32	4	4	2	42

Legend:

Classification of myoclonus is given as the final diagnosis following review at six months post-diagnosis.

CM: Cortical myoclonus, FJ: Functional jerks, MMS: Multiple myoclonus subtypes, SCM: Subcortical myoclonus.

Table e-2: Initial clinical diagnosis versus electrophysiological diagnosis

Initial clinical diagnosis		Electrophysiological diagnosis					
		CM	SCM	SM	PM	FJ	MMS
CM	19	14	4	0	0	0	1
SCM	7	4	2	0	0	0	1
SM	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FJ	15	0	2	0	0	12	1
MwS	17	12	2	0	0	3	0
Total	60	30	10	0	0	17	3

Legend:

CM: Cortical myoclonus, SCM: Subcortical myoclonus, SM: Spinal myoclonus, PM: peripheral myoclonus, FJ: Functional jerks, MMS: multiple myoclonus subtypes, MwS: Myoclonus without subtype