

**Fig. S1. Latency periods and hospital stays for severe cutaneous adverse reaction (SCAR) patients.** Almost all cases of Stevens–Johnson syndrome (SJS)/toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) developed within 6 weeks after the first exposure to the causative agents. On the other hand, drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms (DRESS) showed varied latency periods (**a, b**). After eliminating 3 SJS/TEN cases and 1 DRESS case that had medical histories of previous adverse reactions, the latency periods showed a right-skewed distribution (**c, d**). A large portion of SJS/TEN patients were hospitalized within 5 weeks. However, some TEN patients were hospitalized for more than 8 weeks (**e**). For DRESS, the majority of patients were discharged from the hospital within 3 weeks. However, some DRESS patients were hospitalized for much longer (**f**). Latency periods represent the time elapsed from exposure to causative agents to the occurrence of mucocutaneous involvement.