**Table S2**

QT-prolonging drugs that preclude the use of hydroxychloroquine in the COV-HCQ trial

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Alfuzosin | Metronidazole |
| Amiodarone | Mirtazapine |
| Amitriptyline | Moxifloxacin |
| Aripiprazole | Olanzapine |
| Azithromycin | Pipamperone |
| Ciprofloxacin | Posaconazole |
| Citalopram | Quetiapine |
| Clarithromycin | Ranolazine |
| Clozapine | Risperidone |
| Cotrimoxazolea | Roxithromycin |
| Doxepin | Sertraline |
| Flecainide | Solifenacin |
| Fluoxetine | Selected ß-sympathomimeticsa |
| Galantamine | Tacrolimus |
| Haloperidol | Tazobactam |
| Ivabradine | Tizanidine |
| Lithium | Tramadol |
| Metoclopramide | Trimipramine |
| Melperone | Venlafaxine |

aDrugs precluding the use of hydroxychloroquine in the COV-HCQ trial under specific medical circumstances (congenital long QT syndrome or multiple QT-prolonging drugs as co-medication).