

TABLE 2. Summary of efficacy conclusions and implications for clinical practice for limb tremor in ET^a

Pharmacological Class		Efficacy Conclusions	Implications for Clinical Practice	Safety Conclusions
Anticonvulsants	Carisbamate	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Gabapentin	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Levetiracetam	Nonefficacious	Not useful	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Pregabalin	Nonefficacious	Not useful	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Progabide	Unlikely efficacious	Unlikely useful	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Topiramate	Efficacious (>200 mg/day)	Clinically useful (>200 mg/day)	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring <i>The most common adverse effects with topiramate were appetite suppression, weight loss, cognitive impairment, and paresthesias.</i>
Beta-blockers	Zonisamide	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Propranolol	Efficacious	Clinically useful	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring <i>Withdrawals were rare and mainly attributed to fatigue and bradycardia.</i>
	Propranolol long-acting	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Nadolol	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Metoprolol	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Atenolol	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Sotalol	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Primidone	Efficacious	Clinically useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Consistent withdrawal attributed to adverse effects (first dose acute toxic reaction, sedation, daytime sleepiness, tiredness, nausea, ataxia, dizziness, and confusion).</i>
Benzodiazepines	Phenobarbital/phenobarbitone	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Phenobarbital may be associated with depression and cognitive and behavioral effects.</i>
	T2000 (1,3-dimethoxymethyl-5,5-dephenyl-barbituric acid)	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Insufficient evidence to make conclusions on the safety of the intervention
	Alprazolam	Likely efficacious	Possibly useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Adverse effects with benzodiazepines include sedation, and cognitive and behavioral effects have been well described for other conditions.</i>
Calcium channel blockers	Flunarizine	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Flunarizine been associated with the development of parkinsonism and other movement disorders.¹⁵⁻¹⁹</i>
Carbonic anhydrase inhibitors	Nimodipine	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Methazolamide	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>CBC and platelets should be measured before starting methazolamide and periodically during use to monitor for hematological reactions. Serum electrolytes should also be periodically monitored.</i>
Other drugs	Acetazolamide	Insufficient evidence	Unlikely useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring
	Amantadine	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Isoniazid	Insufficient evidence	Unlikely useful	Unacceptable risk <i>Isoniazid can lead to severe and possibly fatal hepatitis.</i>
	Mirtazapine	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Olanzapine	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Associated with the induction of parkinsonism, akathisia, and tardive dyskinesia</i>
Botulinum toxin	Theophylline	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Trazodone	Unlikely efficacious	Unlikely useful	Acceptable risk without specialized monitoring
	Botulinum toxin type A	Likely efficacious	Possibly useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring <i>Hand weakness was a frequent dose-related adverse event.</i>
Surgery	Unilateral Vim-DBS	Likely efficacious	Possibly useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring
	Bilateral Vim-DBS	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring
	Unilateral Radiofrequency thalamotomy	Likely efficacious	Possibly useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring
	Unilateral Gamma-knife thalamotomy	Insufficient evidence	Investigational	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring
	Unilateral MRI-focused ultrasound thalamotomy	Likely efficacious	Possibly useful	Acceptable risk with specialized monitoring

^aSee further details in the Supporting Information.
CBC, complete blood count.