WEB TABLE I STUDIES EVALUATING PROPRANOLOL FOR TREATMENT OF INFANTILE HEMANGIOMA. FOR THE PURPOSE OF BREVITY, ONLY CLASS 4 STUDIES WITH NE"30 PATIENTS OR CLASS 3 STUDIES AND ABOVE ARE INCLUDED

Author, year (design) [Reference]	Level	*N*	Location	Dosage	Age	Duration	Outcome	Adverse Effects
Qin, 2009 (case series) [49]	4	58	Superficial (*n*=29), deep (*n*=9), mixed (*n*=22)	1-1.5mg/kg/d	Mean 4 months	Mean 3.5 months (range 2-5 months)	Excellent response (29%), good (60%), moderate (21%), poor (2%)	Bradycardia, diarrhea, sleep change
Sans, 2009 (case series) [13]	4	32	Cutaneous	2-3mg/kg/d	Mean 4.2 months	Mean 6.1 months	Objective clinical/ultrasonogram evidence of healing at 2 months. (100%)	Fall in blood pressure during sleep (3%) wheezing (3%)
Holmes, 2010 (case series) [21]	4	31	Cutaneous	3mg/kg/d	Mean 3.9 months	Mean 12.5 weeks (range 4-11.7 months)	Halt of progression (100%), regression (87%)	Asymptomatic hypotension (3%), restless sleep (3%), GERD (3%)
Manunza, 2010 (case series) [3]	4	30	Facial, mucosal, periorbital, subglottic, PHACES (n=1)	Initial 1mg/kg/d, increased to 2mg/kg/d	Mean 5.8 months	Range 3.5-15 months (some ongoing)	Cessation of growth and change in color (100%)	Persistent ulceration of lesion (7%), asymptomatic hypotension (10%)
Zvulunov, 2011 (case series) [14]	4	42	Cutaneous	2.1mg/kg/d (mean)	Mean 28 months	Mean 3.6 +/- 2.1 months	Statistically significant reduction in lesion	Sleep disturbances (5%), somnolence (2%), dyspnea (2%)
Bagazgoitia, 2011 (case series) [15]	4	71	Cutaneous, periorbital	2mg/kg/d	Mean 5.8 months	Mean 20.0 weeks	Reduction by 50% by 16 weeks (59%)	Mild reduction in BP, agitated sleep (14%), cyanotic breath holding spells (1%), stridor (1%)
Hermans, 2011 (trial with historical controls) [18]	3b	20	Ulcerated cutaneous	Increased to 2-2.5mg/kg/d	Mean 3.5 months	Not stated, average time to resolution of ulcer: 8.7 weeks (vs. 22.7 in controls)	Resolution of ulceration (100%), resolution faster compared to controls (p=0.012).	Drowsiness (37%), restless sleeping (10%), cold extremities (30%), poor feeding (10%), gastrointestinal upset (5%)
Hogeling, 2011 (randomized control trial) [9]	1b	20	Cutaneous	2mg/kg/d	Mean 2.2 months	6 months	Statistically significant resolution compared to controls observed at 4 and 8 weeks (p<0.01), 12, 16, 20 and 24 weeks (p<0.05)	Bronchiolitis (20%), sleep disturbance (10%), cold extremities (5%), streptococcal infection (5%), viral URI (5%), viral gastroenteritis (5%), elevated ALP (5%), dental caries (5%), IH ulceration (5%)
Saint Jean, 2011 (case series) [26]	4	33	Cutaneous, ulcerated	2-3mg/kg/d	Mean 5.4 months	Mean 5.9 months	Resolution of ulceration within 12 weeks (91%)	Ulceration following cessation (12%), disturbed sleep (15%), esophageal reflux (3%), cold extremities (3%)

Author, year (design) [Reference]	Level	*N*	Location	Dosage	Age	Duration	Outcome	Adverse Effects
Talaat, 2011 (case series) [27]	4	50	Cutaneous, orbital, mucus membranes, visceral	2mg/kg day	Mean 6.4 months	Mean 6.5 months	Regression in all patients, excellent in 75%	Ulceration and scarring (1%), partial persistence (19%), skin changes (10%), recurrence (3%)
Bertrand, 2011 (case control) [28]	3b	12	Cutaneous, peri-orbital, parotid, mucus membrane	2.7mg/kg day	Mean 3.7 months	Mean 10.6 months	Mean improvement of 78.7% with propranolol, significantly better than steroid ($p<0.001$)	Sleep disturbance (50%), hypotension (8%), vomiting (8%)
Schupp, 2011 (case series) [24]	4	55	Cutaneous, deep	2mg/kg day	Mean 6 months	Mean 6 months	15% total regression, 83% partial regression, 2% no response	Cold extremities (11%), exanthema (5%), fatigue (7%), gastro-esophageal problems (4%), reactive airway disease (4%)
Rössler, 2011 (case series) [23]	3b	30	Cutaneous	2mg/kg day	Mean 135 days	Median 198 days	Statistically significant improvement among patients treated with propranolol vs. corticosteroid ($p<0.01$)	Recurrence, (17%) temporary hypotonia (10%), lethargy (10%), pulmonary obstruction (7%)
Price, 2012 (case series) [22]	3b	68	Cutaneous	2mg/kg day	Mean 4.9 months	Mean 7.9 months	75% improvement in 83% of patients	Hypoglycemia (1%), skin eruption (3%), fever (3%), tachycardia (1%), recurrence (3%)
Blatt, 2012 (case series) [20]	4	54	Cutaneous, laryngeal, hepatic, PHACES (*n*=2)	1-3mg/kg day	Median 4 months	Not stated	Resolution of treatment in 48%, remainder ongoing	Cough (4%), wheezing (2%), sleepiness (6%), hypotension (2%), bradycardia (2%), skin change (2%)
Celik, 2012 (case series) [25]	4	67	Cutaneous, visceral, periocular	2mg/kg day	Mean 7 months	Not stated	Regression in all patients, total involution in 7 patients. Response more rapid in superficial lesions	Recurrence (15%)