

Supplementary Table 1. The driving laws for narcolepsy patients in other countries

	Private/ commercial separated	Requirement for doctors to report	Guideline details	Web link
USA				
California	No	Yes	Several levels of restriction that may be applied to drivers with narcolepsy. - Medical probation II: condition has been well controlled for 3 to 5 months. - Medical Probation type III: drivers with at least 6 months of control over symptoms, but are still at risk of experiencing sleepiness and/or cataplexy. - Drivers with more than 6 months of control over symptoms may have restrictions lifted entirely. Driving privileges can also be suspended if the doctor reports that the condition is not well controlled.	https://narcolepsynetwork.org/narcolepsydrivinglaws/
South Dakota	No	No	The driver's license application asks an applicant whether he or she in the past 12 months has experienced any narcoleptic episodes. Applicants who respond in the affirmative to these questions must have their physician complete a medical statement form.	
Utah	No	No	Individuals who apply for or hold a license and have, or develop, or suspect physical, mental, or emotional impairment that may affect driving safety are responsible for reporting this to the division or its agent. "DO YOU HAVE OR HAVE YOU HAD, ANY OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS?" Do you have a condition that produces abnormal sleepiness (sleep apnea, narcolepsy, etc.?)	
Maryland	No	No	Driver's License Applicants are asked if they have a physical or mental condition that could affect driving. If the answer is yes, the applicant must have a physician complete medical evaluation form and they must complete a health questionnaire. Narcolepsy is on the list of conditions MD specifically asks about. Applications with medical evaluation forms are subject to evaluation by the state medical advisory board.	
Maine	No	No	Maine specifically asks about Narcolepsy and requires a medical evaluation. There is a specific evaluation form for the doctor to fill out.	
Canada	Yes	No	<Non-commercial drivers> eligible for a licence if: - There have been no daytime sleep attacks or cataplexy, with or without treatment, during the past 12 months. <Commercial drivers> generally not eligible for a licence. May be eligible if: - Sleep specialist supports driving commercial vehicles - There have been no daytime sleep attacks or cataplexy during the last 12 months - Do not drive commercial vehicle for long hours, overnight or on irregular shifts	https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/transportation/driving-and-cycling/roadsafetybc/medical-fitness/medical-prof/med-standards/18-sleep-disorders
EU	Yes	No	Not particularly mention 'narcolepsy'. Driving licences shall not be issued for drivers suffering from a serious neurological disease, unless the application is supported by authorised medical opinion.	https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A02006L0126-20201101
Netherlands	Yes	No	<Private driver> - Individuals with narcolepsy may be considered fit if, based on a specialist report, adequate treatment is provided for at least two consecutive months. - The Epworth Sleeping Scale score must be less than 11. - The eligibility period is one year the first time. <Commercial driver> Persons with narcolepsy are permanently unfit.	https://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0011362/2021-07-01
Belgium	Yes	No	Not particularly mention 'narcolepsy'. If a person has health problems that cause seizures or other conditions that may make driving a vehicle difficult, the person might not be issued a driver's license or might have it suspended. More strict rules for commercial drivers.	https://www.mensura.be/en/blog/mandatory-certificate-of-fitness-to-drive
Finland	No	Yes	If a driver has narcolepsy, he must discuss this situation with a physician. When applying for the first driving licence, a person with narcolepsy need a medical certificate of driving ability.	https://www.ajokortti-info.fi/en/maintaining-driving-skills/driving-health
UK	Yes	If a patient continue to drive against doctor's advice	<Private driver> Narcolepsy patients must inform the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA) of their condition, so that DVLA can make the necessary investigations affect their ability to drive safely, and patients will be permitted to drive only if DVLA and can reach an informed decision on whether to permit patients to drive. <Commercial driver> It would be unusual for a person with narcolepsy to be issued with licence.	https://www.gov.uk/narcolepsy-and-driving https://www.narcolepsy.org.uk/resources/narcolepsy-and-driving
Japan	No	No	Not particularly mention 'narcolepsy'. If a person has health problems that cause seizures or other conditions that may make driving a vehicle difficult, the person might not be issued a driver's license or might have it suspended.	https://www.loc.gov/item/global-legal-monitor/2013-12-11/japan-severe-punishment-for-drivers-who-have-seizures-in-certain-traffic-accident-cases/
Australia	Yes	Only when the situation requires	<Private driver> - A conditional licence may be considered by the driver licensing authority subject to periodic review, taking into account information provided by a specialist in sleep disorders on the response to treatment. <Commercial driver> - A conditional licence may be considered by the driver licensing authority subject to at least annual review, taking into account information provided by a specialist in sleep disorders as to whether the following criteria are met: • Cataplexy has not been a feature in the past; and • Medication is taken regularly; and • There has been an absence of symptoms for six months; and • Normal sleep latency present on Maintenance of Wakefulness Test (on or off medication).	https://austroads.com.au/publications/assessing-fitness-to-drive/ap-g56/sleep-disorders/general-assessment-and-manage-menwl78b3ms/narcolepsy14
New Zealand	Yes	Yes	<Private driver> Individuals should not drive if they have narcolepsy that is likely to impair ability to drive safely. Driving should stop on diagnosis until: • There is a satisfactory response to treatment, and clearance by an appropriate specialist, or • Individual does not suffer from the full range of symptoms, in particular unpredictable episodes of cataplexy. <Commercial driver> Individuals who have severe narcolepsy or narcolepsy with excessive sleepiness or cataplexy are considered unfit to drive commercial vehicle.	https://www.nzta.govt.nz/driver-licences/getting-a-licence/medical-requirements/medical-reviews-and-revocations/