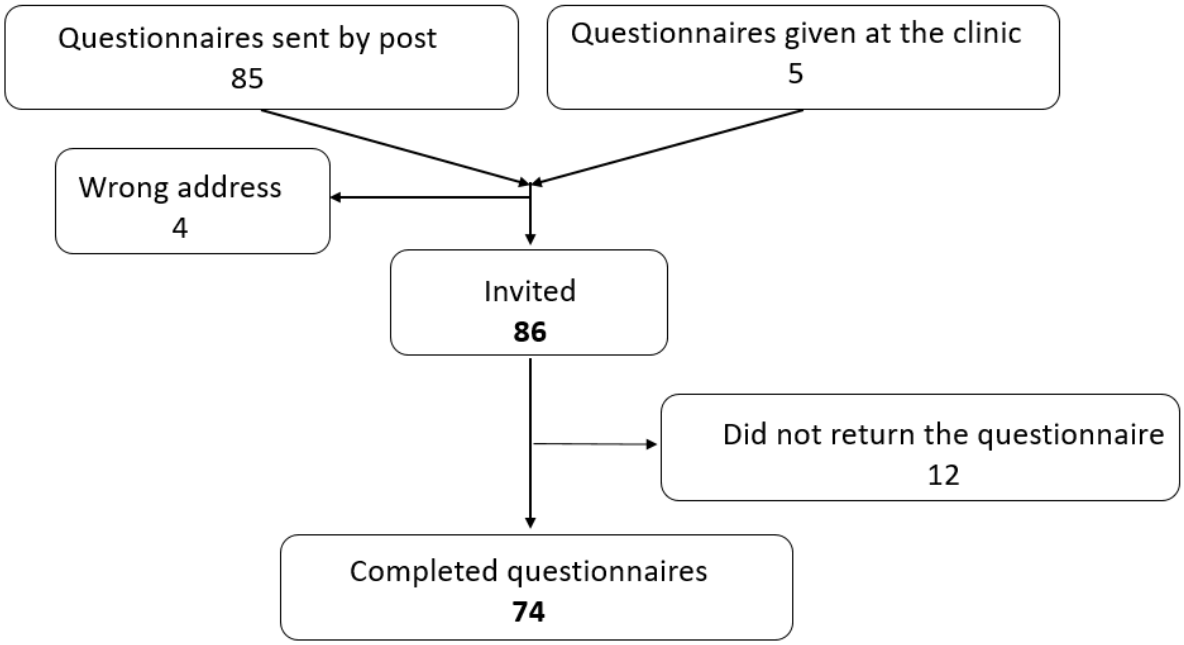

Figure S1 Flow chart of Swiss patients with PCD or their parents who were invited and participated in the survey.

Table S1: Availability and results of diagnostic tests among Swiss patients (N=74) with PCD

	N (%)
nNO testing	
nNO normal levels	6 (8)
nNO low levels (≤77 nL/min)	37 (50)
Not performed	31 (42)
Videomicroscopy	
Beat frequency/pattern normal	10 (14)
Beat frequency/pattern abnormal	35 (47)
Not performed	29 (39)
Electron microscopy	
Normal ultrastructure	5 (7)
Class 1 defect identified	30 (41)
ODA	11 (15)
ODA and IDA	13 (18)
MTD and IDA	6 (8)
Class 2 defect identified	7 (9)
Inconclusive result	3 (4)
Not performed	29 (39)
Immunofluorescence analysis	
Normal	3 (4)
Abnormal	11 (15)
Not performed	60 (81)
Genetic analysis	
No pathogenic mutation identified	2 (3)
Confirmed pathogenic mutation#	11 (15)
Mutation only in one allele	7 (9)
Not performed	54 (73)

PCD: primary ciliary dyskinesia; nNO: nasal nitric oxide; ODA: outer dynein arm defect; ODA and IDA: outer and inner dynein arm defect; MTD and IDA: microtubular disorganization and inner dynein arm defect

mainly DNAH5, DNAH11, DNAI1, HYDIN, CCDC39 and CCDC40 mutations

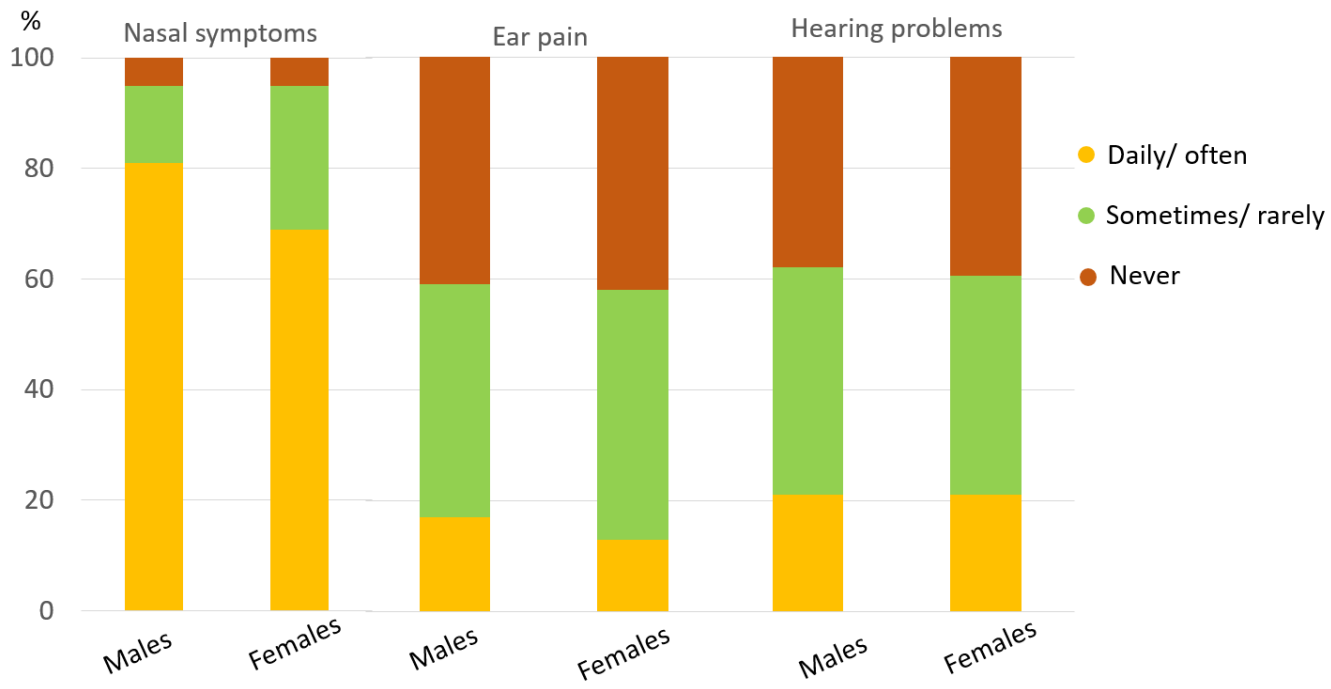

Figure S2 Prevalence and frequency of upper respiratory symptoms by sex among Swiss participants with PCD

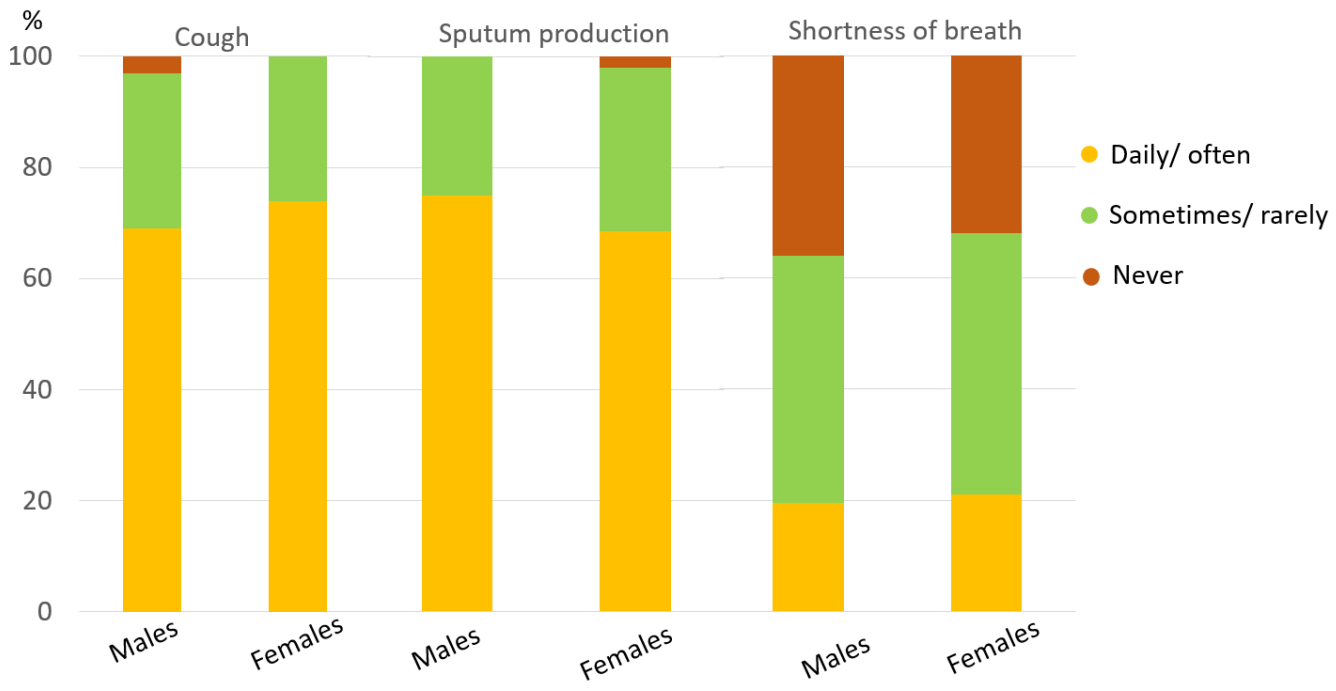

Figure S3 Prevalence and frequency of lower respiratory symptoms by sex among Swiss participants with PCD

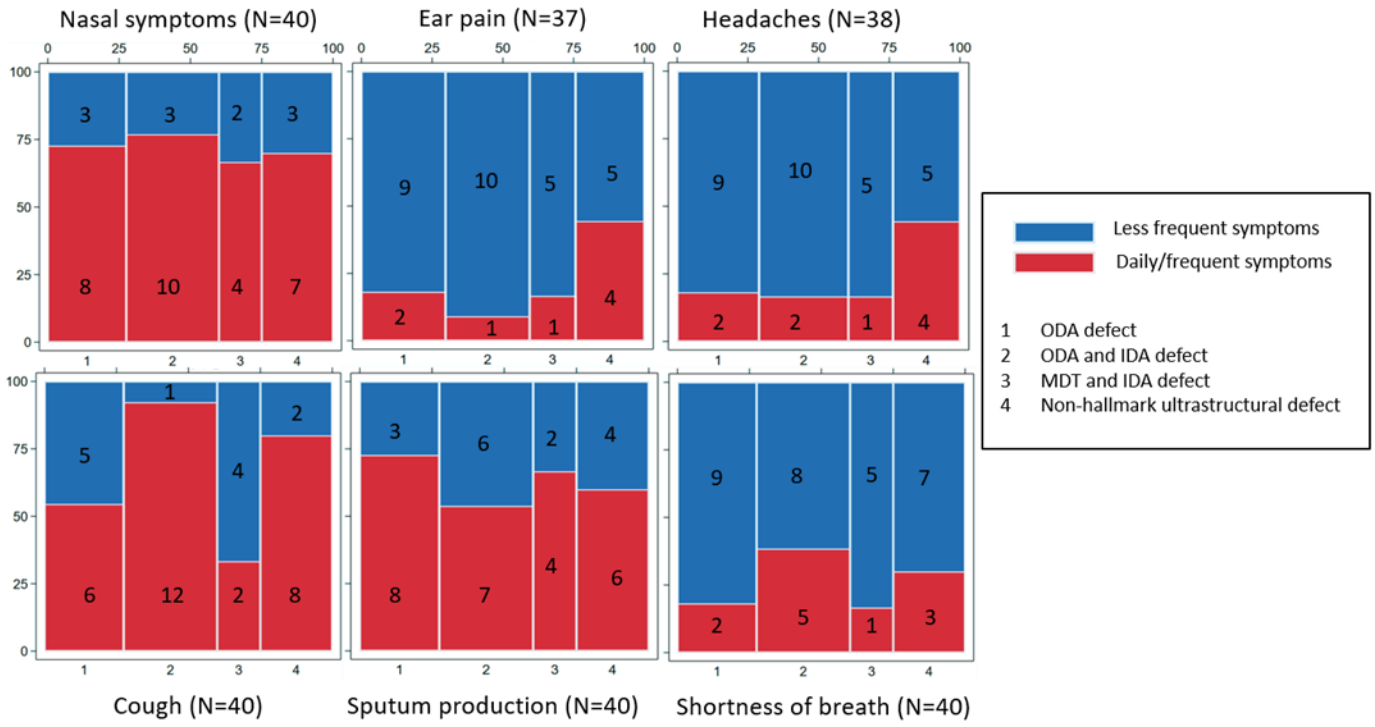

Figure S4 Mosaic plot representing symptom frequency by ciliary ultrastructural defect among Swiss participants with PCD and with abnormal electron microscopy findings (N=40)

ODA: outer dynein arm defect; ODA and IDA: outer and inner dynein arm defect; MTD and IDA: microtubular disorganization and inner dynein arm defect