**Methods**

*Study Design and Patient Population*

This was a retrospective study of a cohort of patients with pemphigus treated with rituximab and followed up at the Autoimmune Bullous Disease Clinic of the Division of Dermatology in Rabin Medical Center, Israel, which is a tertiary referral center. The study cohort was established using the following protocol: the hospital outpatient clinic’s computerized database was queried for the names and IDs of all patients who attended the Autoimmune Bullous Disease Clinic between January 1, 1995, and March 31, 2020. All patient files were manually reviewed. Only those with a clinical, histologic, and immunofluorescence diagnosis of pemphigus, who were treated with rituximab (MabThera, Roche Pharmaceuticals), independently of the treatment line, at a protocol of 1,000 mg on days 0 and 14, were included. Rituximab treatment was further confirmed by cross-checking with the Rabin Medical Center pharmacy, which records all rituximab treatments in our center.

Retreatment after the first cycle was indicated for patients who had achieved partial remission, patients who relapsed after remission, or patients who failed to achieve remission. Prior to the recent introduction of rituximab to the Israeli Health basket, some eligible patients were not treated due to financial constraints.

*Statistical Analysis*

Baseline characteristics and categorical variables were summarized using descriptive statistics and compared with the unpaired 2-tailed *t* test, exact Fisher test, χ2 test, Mann-Whitney test, or Kruskal-Wallis test as appropriate. When the Kruskal-Wallis test showed significance, further pairwise comparisons were corrected using the Bonferroni-Dunn procedure. *p* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The data were analyzed using SPSS, version 19.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc).