

Supplementary Table 1. Generic questionnaire assessing health-related quality of life

Questionnaire	Items	Structure	Scoring system	Advantage	Disadvantage
SF-36	36 Likert scale	Two summary components: physical component summary+mental component summary Eight domains: physical functioning, physical role, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, emotional role, mental health	All domains and summary scores expressed as T-scores. Higher scores mean better HRQoL.	Easy to complete, higher sensitivity, most widely used questionnaire, multiple language versions, norm based scoring, shorter forms available (SF-8, SF-12).	License fee, need to use scoring algorithms, different normative data according to population
SIP	136 dichotomous scale	Twelve domains in 3 dimensions: 1) Independent dimension: sleep & rest, eating, work, home management, recreation & pastimes. 2) Physical dimension: ambulation, mobility, body care, movement. 3) Psychosocial dimension: social interaction, alertness, behavior, emotional behavior, communication.	All domains and overall scores expressed as scales (0-100). Higher scores mean worse HRQoL.	Widely used, comparable with other diseases	Burdensome to respond for severe patients, license fee to use, no validated foreign language forms.
NHP	45 Likert scale	Six domain scores: energy, pain, emotional reaction, sleep, social isolation, physical abilities. Seven life areas affected: occupation, jobs in home, home life, social life, sex, hobbies, holidays,	Domain scores expressed as scales (0-100). Higher scores mean worse HRQoL.	No license fee, short time to complete, validated foreign language forms.	Less used in liver disease patients.

SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; SIP, Sickness Impact Profile; NHP, Nottingham health profile.

Supplementary Table 2. Disease specific questionnaires for health-related quality of life in chronic liver disease patients

Questionnaire	Items	Structure	Scoring system	Advantage	Disadvantage
CLDQ	29 Likert scales	Six domain scores: abdominal symptoms, fatigue, systemic symptoms, activity, emotional function, worry	All domains and overall scores expressed as scales (1-7). Higher scores mean better HRQoL.	Simple scoring system.	Sometimes hard to recognize the small change in HRQoL.
LDQOL	75 Likert scales+SF-36	Twelve liver specific domains: symptoms, effect on daily living, concentration, memory, sexual function, sexual problems, sleep, loneliness, hopelessness, quality of social interaction, health distress and self-perceived stigma of liver disease.	All domains expressed as scales (0-100). Higher scores mean better HRQoL.	Sometimes more sensitive than CLDQ.	Limitation of published data.
SF-LDQOL	36 Likert scales+SF-36	Nine domains: symptoms, effects of liver disease, memory/concentration, sleep, hopeless, distress, loneliness, stigma of liver disease/sexual problems.	All domains expressed as scales (0-100). Higher scores mean better HRQoL.	Sometimes more sensitive than CLDQ.	Limitation of published data.
LDSI	18 Likert scales	Nine symptom severity scales: itch, joint pain, abdominal pain, daytime sleepiness, worry about family situation, decreased appetite, depression, fear of complications, jaundice, nine symptom hindrance scales.	Symptom severity expressed as scales (1-5). Symptom hindrance expressed as scales (0-10). Higher scores mean worse HRQoL.		Limitation of published data. Only validated in the Netherlands.

CLDQ, chronic liver disease questionnaire; HRQoL, health-related quality of life; LDQOL, liver disease quality of life; SF-36, Medical Outcomes Study Short Form-36; SF-LDQOL, short form liver disease quality of life; LDSI, liver disease symptom index.