SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

Table S1. Cox Proportional Hazards' Regression Analysis for LT or death

	Early disease[a] (n=2732)		Moderate/Advanced disease[a] (n=1043)		Below POISE criteria[b] (n=1071)		Abov
	aHR (95%CI)	*p*-value	aHR (95%CI)	p-value	aHR (95%CI)	p-value	aHR (
Pre-treatment GLOBE score	2.69 (2.24-3.24)	0.001	2.18 (1.85-2.57)	<0.001	3.89 (2.66-5.69)	<0.001	2.56 (2
$\Delta GLOBE_{0-1}$	2.20 (1.57-3.07)	<0.001	2.31 (1.76-3.03)	<0.001	2.67 (1.54-4.63)	<0.001	2.80 (2
$\Delta GLOBE_{0-1}^{2}$	1.05 (1.004-1.10)	0.034	1.13 (1.03-1.25)	0.012	-	-	1.19 (1

Abbreviations: $\Delta GLOBE_{0-1}$, delta GLOBE during the first year of UDCA; HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; LT, liver transplantation.

Hazard ratio adjusted for gender, year of diagnosis, and baseline AST and ALT

[a] Biochemical disease stage according to Rotterdam criteria

[b] Below POISE was defined as ALP <1.67 xULN and bilirubin <1.0 xULN; Above POISE was defined as an ALP ≥1.67 xULN or bilirubin >1.0 xULN.
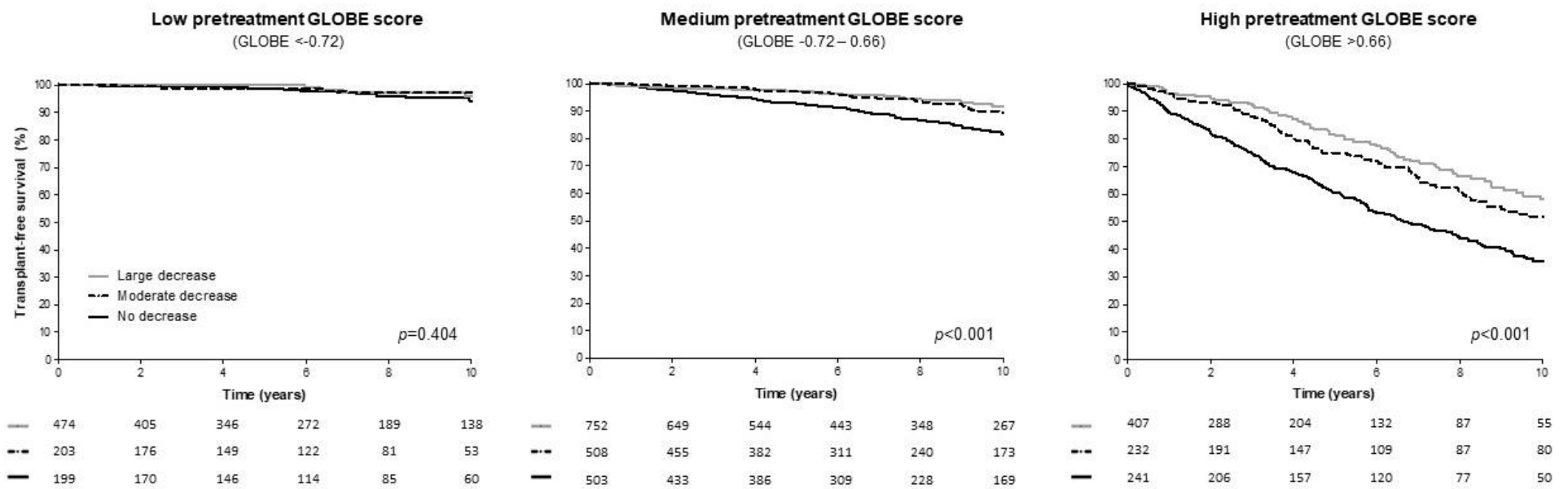
Figure S1. Transplant-free survival in patients with a low, medium, and high pretreatment GLOBE score, stratified according to $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2}$ category. A $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2} \geq 0$ was included in the group of no decrease. Patients with $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2} < 0$ were separated into 2 groups based on their median $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2}$ of -0.31 as cut-off. Patients with a $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2}$ between -0.31 and 0 were considered to have a moderate decrease, whereas patients with a $\Delta GLOBE_{1-2} < -0.31$ were considered to have a large decrease.