

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

Questionnaire	Item	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.