

### Quality assessment tool:

- 1) Was the sample representative of patients in the general population with chronic life-limiting non-cancer disease?
  - a) Truly representative
  - b) Somewhat representative
  - c) Poorly representative or insufficient description of the of the group provided
  
- 2) Was the method by which the sample was identified, recruited and retained described?
  - a) Clear description/diagram illustrating recruitment, consent, exclusion, loss to follow up, death etc.
  - b) Unclear or incomplete description/diagram
  - c) Poor or no description of process provided
  
- 3) Were biases generated by the selection process; for example due to a very low participation rate, an all-volunteer sample or extremely restricted sampling?
  - a) Selection bias unlikely
  - b) Selection bias possible
  - c) Selection bias very likely
  
- 4) Was a control or comparison group available?
  - a) A well matched control/comparison group was available
  - b) A poorly matched control/comparison group was available
  - c) No control/comparison group was available
  
- 5) Were the measures used well-chosen to provide a serviceable assessment of self-estimation of life-expectancy?
  - a) Measures likely to provide a high quality assessment of self-estimated life expectancy
  - b) Measures moderately likely to provide a high quality assessment of self-estimated life expectancy
  - c) Measures unlikely to provide a high quality assessment of self-estimated life expectancy
  
- 6) Is comparator data available to provide a test of the accuracy of the patient's estimate?
  - a) Prospective collection of actual survival statistics
  - b) Use of physician estimates, predictive models, or equivalent
  - c) Disease standard survival only, or no comparator data used

### Result:

For each question, A = 3, B = 2, C = 1. Mean score from reviewers. 6-9 = Low quality, 10-14= medium quality, 15-18 = high quality