Contents

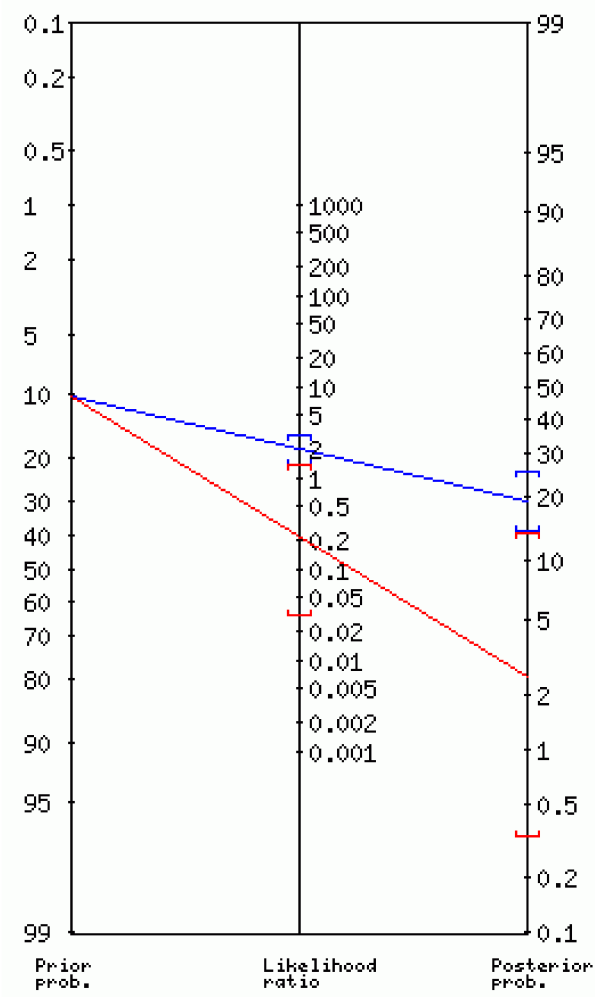
Supplementary Table 1. Two by two table

		1-year mortality		**Total**
Surprise question		+	-	
	+	17 **a**	66 **b**	83 **a+b**
	-	3 **c**	88 **d**	91 **c+d**
Total		20 **a+c**	154 **b+d**	174

Supplementary Table 2. Performance of the SQ to predict 1-year mortality among ambulatory patients with HF

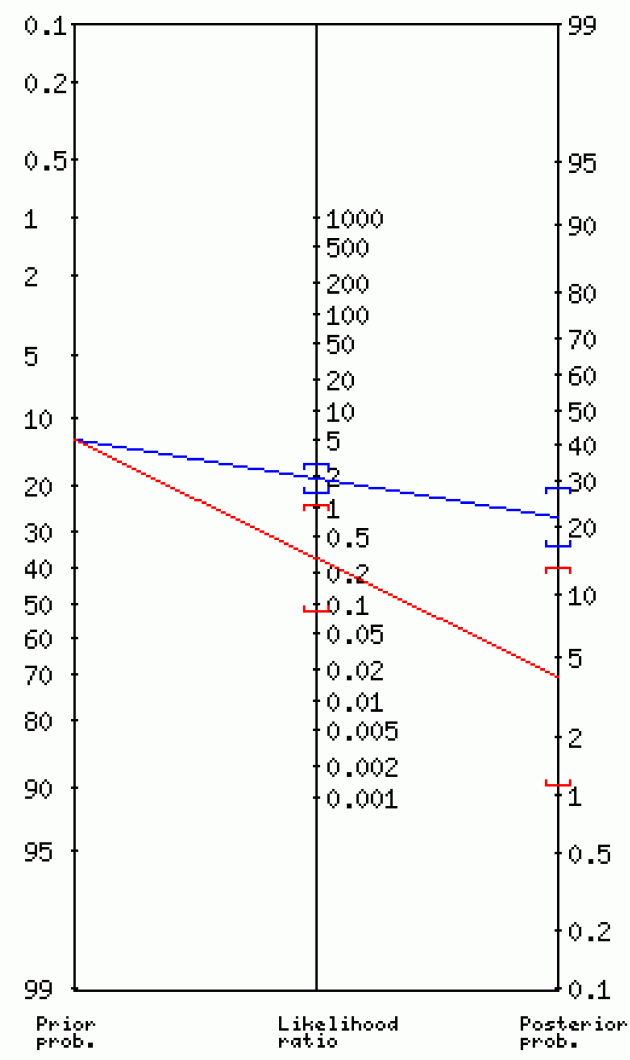
Sensitivity	0.85 **a/(a+c)**	Specificity	0.57 **d/(d+b)**
Positive Likelihood Ratio (+LR)	1.98 **Sensitivity/1-Specificity**	Negative Likelihood Ratio (-LR)	0.26 **1-Sensitivity/Specificity**
Positive Predictive Value (PPV)	0.20 **a/(a+b)**	Negative Predictive Value (NPV)	0.97 **d/(c+d)**

Supplementary Figure 1. Fagan´s nomogram for women



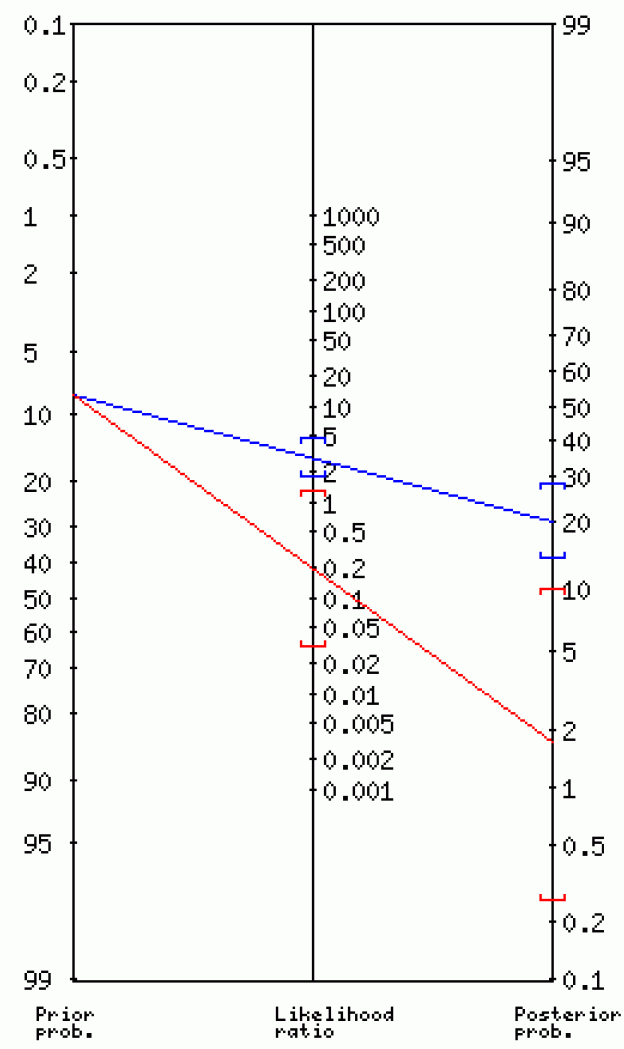
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 10%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 19% (95% CI, 14%-25%) according to the +LR of 2.04. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points.
The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within one year of 2% (95% CI, 0%-14%) according to the negative likelihood ratio (–LR) of 0.22. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 8 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 2. Fagan´s nomogram for men



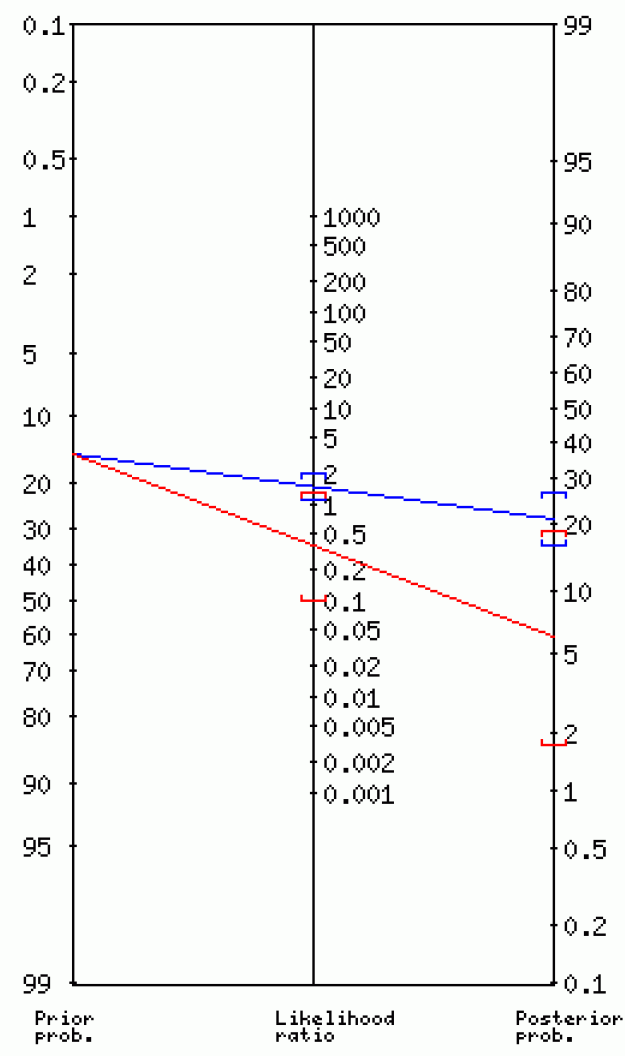
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 13%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within a year of 22% (95% CI, 16%-28%) according to a positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 1.94. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 4% (95% CI, 1%-13%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.29. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 3. Fagan´s nomogram for those aged under 70



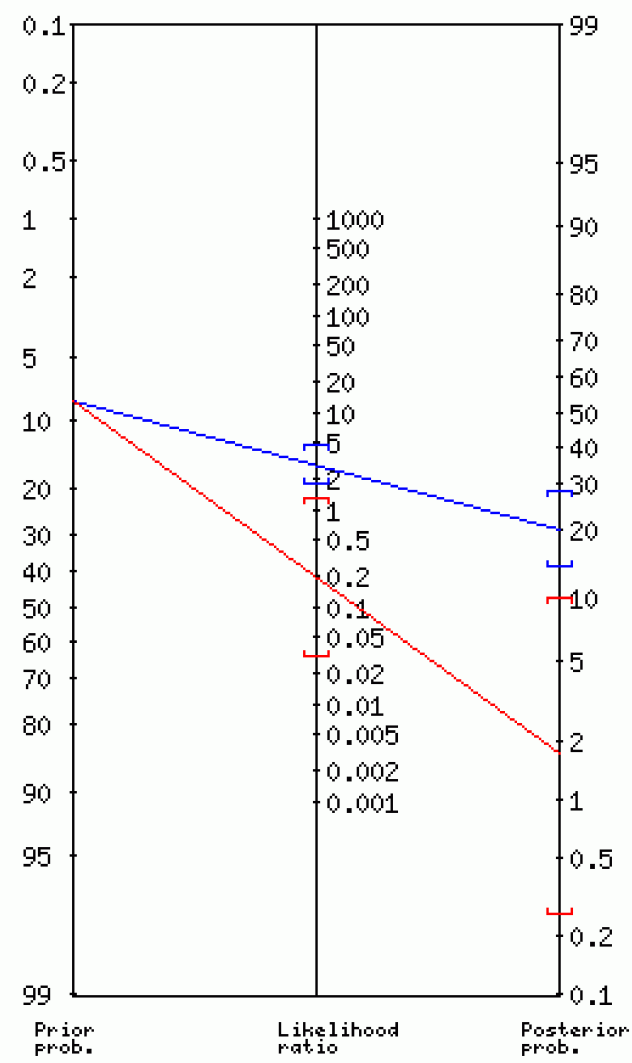
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 8%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 20% (95% CI, 14%-28%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 2.86. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 12 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 2% (95% CI, 0%-10%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.20. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 6 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 4. Fagan´s nomogram for those aged 70 or older



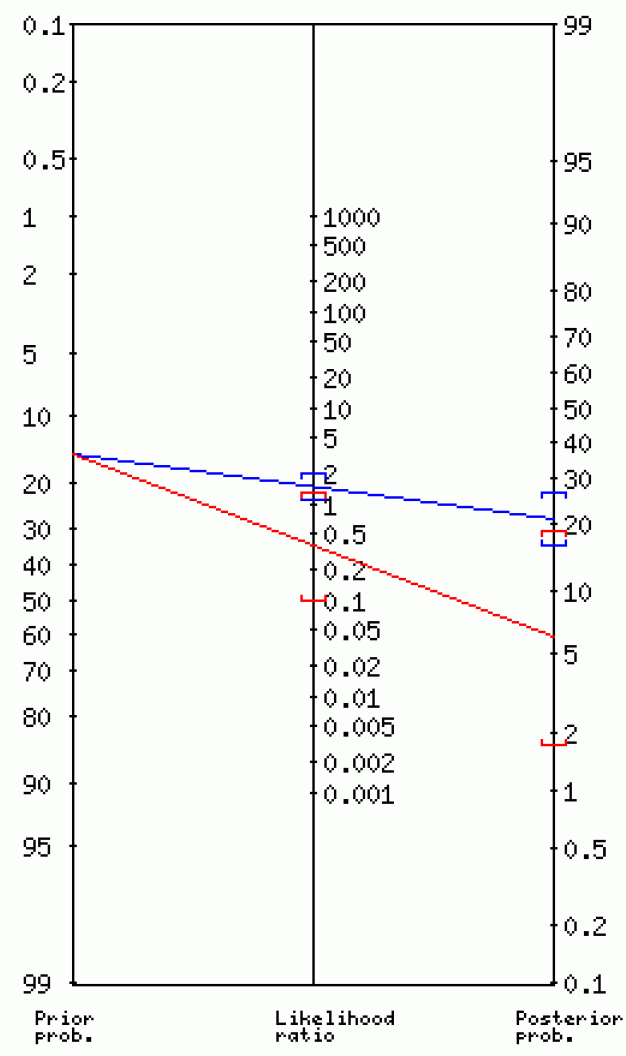
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 15%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 21% (95% CI, 16%-26%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 1.49. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 6 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 6% (95% CI, 2%-19%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.36. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 5. Fagan´s nomogram for those with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF)



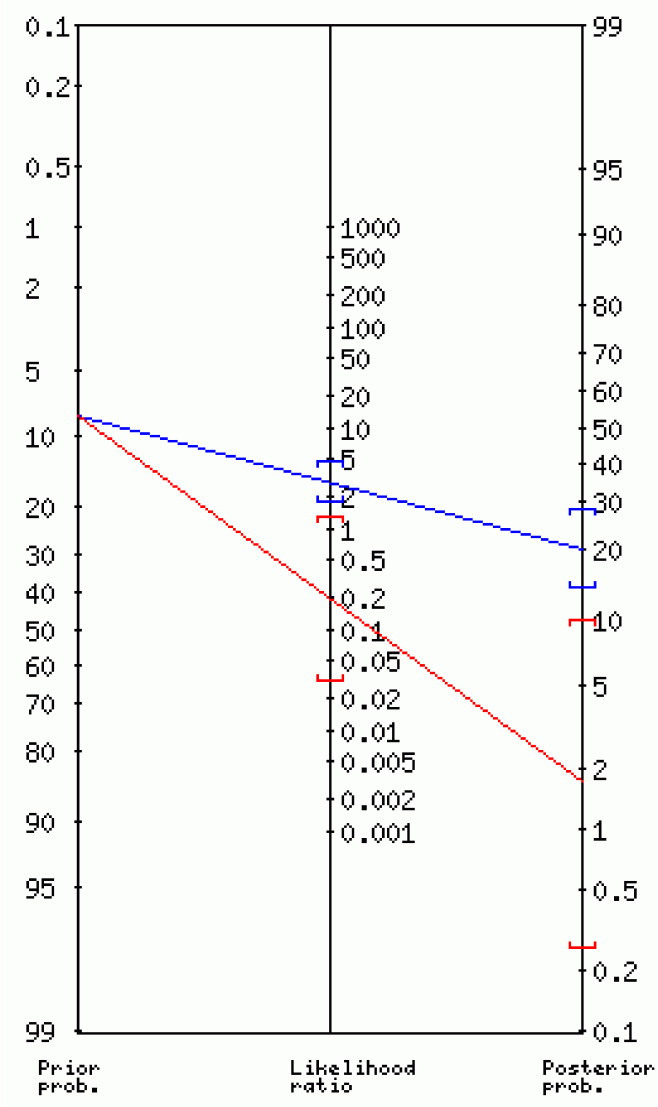
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 11%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 20% (95% CI, 16%-24%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 1.98. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 2% (95% CI, 0%-11%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.14. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 9 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 6. Fagan´s nomogram for those with mildly reduced ejection fraction (HFmrEF)



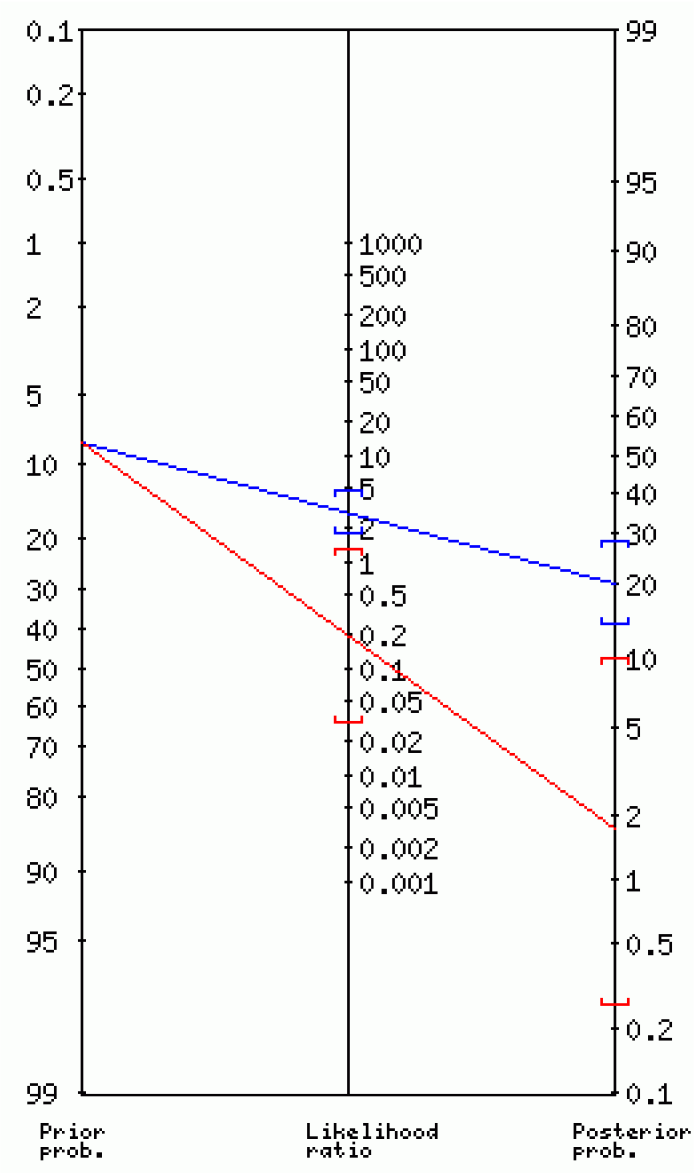
Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 11%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 25% (95% CI, 10%-49%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 2.78. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 14 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 5% (95% CI, 1%-21%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.44. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 6 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 7. Fagan´s nomogram for those with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF)



Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 13%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 20% (95% CI, 11%-34%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 1.63. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 7 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 7% (95% CI, 1%-29%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.46. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 6 percentage points.

Supplementary Figure 8. Fagan´s nomogram for those at NYHA class I/II



Based on a pre-test probability of dying within 1 year of 8%, the blue line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a positive Surprise Question (+SQ) dying within 1 year of 14% (95% CI, 10%-20%) according to the positive likelihood ratio (+LR) of 1.94. A +SQ increases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 6 percentage points. The red line shows a post-test probability of a patient with a negative SQ (–SQ) dying within a year of 4% (95% CI, 1%-9%) according to the negative LR (–LR) of 0.44. A -SQ decreases the probability of a patient dying within 1 year by 4 percentage points.