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**Supplementary Table 1.** Two by two table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Surprise question</th>
<th>1-year mortality</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0.85</th>
<th></th>
<th>0.57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>a/(a+c)</td>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>d/(d+b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Likelihood Ratio (+LR)</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>Sensitivity/1-Specificity</td>
<td>Negative Likelihood Ratio (-LR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Predictive Value (PPV)</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>a/(a+b)</td>
<td>Negative Predictive Value (NPV)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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 (HFrEF)

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.