**Suppl 1.** Definitions of Biochemical Remission and Treatment Failure Across Studies

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| **Study** | **Definition of biochemical remission and treatment failure** |
| Hlivko et al [13] | Remission was defined as resolution of symptoms, reduction in serum aminotransferase levels to less than twice the normal upper limit, normalization of serum bilirubin and IgG levels, and improvement in liver histology to normal or only mild portal hepatitis. Relapses or treatment failure were defined as worsening symptoms and/or an increase in serum aminotransferase levels to more than three times the normal upper limit or an increase in serum IgG of more than 2 g/dL, which strongly correlates with the presence of further histological damage. |
| Giannkapoulos et al [14] | Biochemical remission was defined as normalization of serum transaminase levels. Response was defined as achievement or maintenance of aminotransferase levels ≤ 2 µkat/L. Treatment failure was defined as worsening of symptoms, intolerable side effects, and/or an increase in serum aminotransferase levels above 2 µkat/L. |
| Baven-Pronk et al [15] | Biochemical remission was defined as normalization of AST and/or ALT levels after the initiation of MMF. Relapses were defined as an increase in AST and/or ALT levels of more than threefold the upper limit after a response or remission. |
| Sharzehi et al [16] | Biochemical remission was defined as complete clinical and laboratory resolution of the disease, and partial responders were defined as those with transaminase levels between one and two times the upper limit of normal despite treatment for six months. |
| Roberts et al [17] | Biochemical remission was defined as the normalization of aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, and immunoglobulin G levels relative to the reference range of the local laboratory, with or without normalization of liver histology, within the initial two years of treatment. Conversely, treatment failure was determined by the exacerbation of AST or ALT levels, worsening histological activity, onset of liver failure (indicated by jaundice, ascites, or encephalopathy), or early discontinuation due to toxicity. |
| Liberal et al [18] | Biochemical response (BR) was defined as an improvement in AST levels (AST between one and two times the upper limit of normal). |
| Kolev et al [19] | Biochemical remission was defined as the normalization of ALT and IgG levels. |
| Hennes et al [20] | Biochemical remission was defined as an AST level of less than twice the normal upper limit. |
| Dalekos et al [21] | Biochemical responses were defined as normal transaminase and IgG levels. Non-response was defined as a < 50% decrease in serum transaminase levels within 4 weeks after the initiation of treatment. |
| Dalekos et al [22] | Biochemical responses were defined as normal transaminase and IgG levels. Non-response was defined as a < 50% decrease in serum transaminase levels within 4 weeks after the initiation of treatment. |
| Snijders et al (CAMARO trial)[23] | Biochemical remission was defined as normalization of serum ALT and IgG levels at 24 weeks. |

AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; IgG, immunoglobulin G levels.