

**Health-related quality of life measurement in in-patient geriatric rehabilitation: A Comparison of the feasibility and suitability between the SF-36 and EQ-5D-5L questionnaires, Dr. Stefan Grund**

**Supplementary Data**

**Appendix 1**

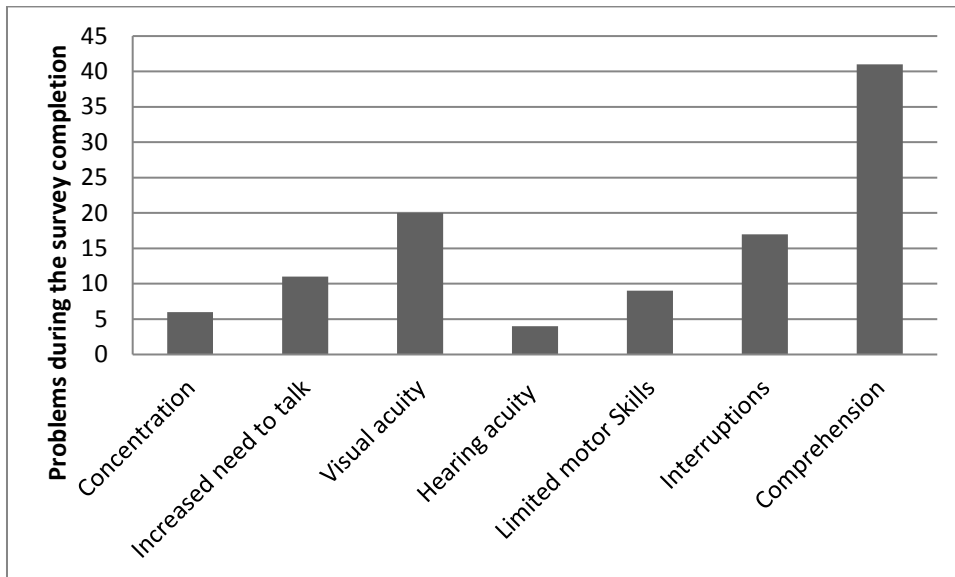
**Table 1:** Percentages of primary diagnoses of the geriatric rehabilitation patients (N=86)

<b>Primary Diagnosis</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Femoral fracture</b>	22.1
<b>Stroke/cerebral hemorrhage</b>	10.5
<b>Cardiac Decompensation</b>	7.0
<b>Fall without or other fracture</b>	7.0
<b>Degenerative joint disease</b>	7.0
<b>Peripheral arterial occlusive disease</b>	5.8
<b>Abdominal Surgery</b>	4.7
<b>Spine fracture</b>	4.7
<b>Fracture of the pelvic ring</b>	4.7
<b>Kidney failure</b>	4.7
<b>Pneumonia</b>	3.5
<b>Gastrointestinal disease</b>	3.5
<b>Other</b>	15.1

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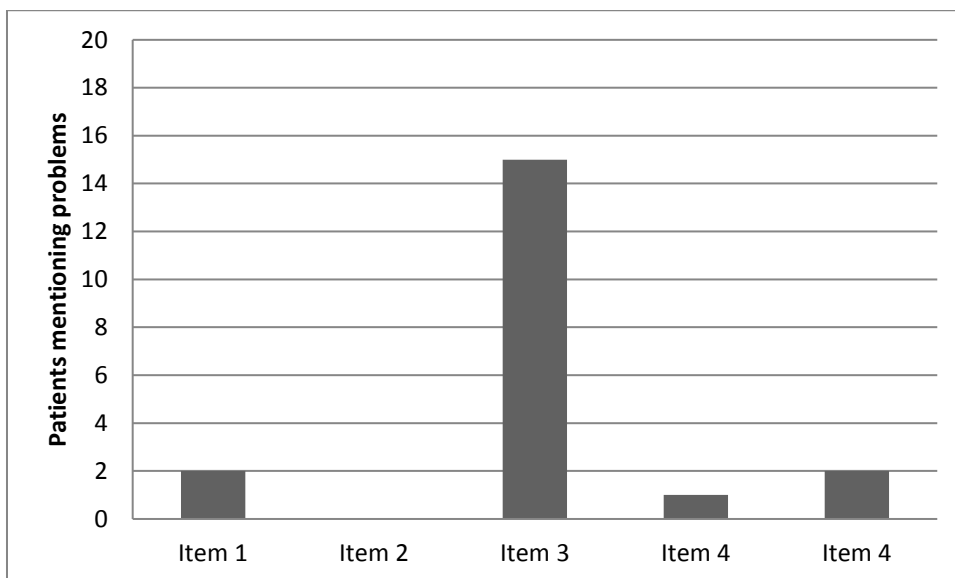
**Appendix 2**

**Figure 1:** Amount of patients having issues during the survey completion; N=86



**Appendix 3**

**Figure 2:** Amount of patients showing comprehension problems with single items of the EQ-5D-5L (i.e. questions/comments); N=86



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**Appendix 4**

**Figure 3:** Mean scale scores of the SF-36 dimensions of the 1998 German ‘Bundes-Gesundheitssurvey’ representative sample age group 7 (N=457, >70 years) and geriatric rehabilitation patients at the Diakonissenkrankenhaus Mannheim (N=86, mean age 80.98 years). Error bars represent the standard error of the mean (SEM).

