Table S3. Impacts identified in the targeted literature review

| Disease-related impacts                 | No. of article mentions (n=15) | Impact Salience* |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Physical disability                    | 10 (67%)                      | High             |
| Social participation                   | 10 (67%)                      | High             |
| Sleep disturbance                      | 10 (67%)                      | High             |
| Emotional impact                       | 10 (67%)                      | High             |
| Family relationships                   | 9 (60%)                       | High             |
| Depression                             | 9 (60%)                       | High             |
| Anxiety                                | 8 (53%)                       | High             |
| Work disability                        | 7 (47%)                       | High             |
| Effect on daily activities             | 7 (47%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Loss of independence                   | 6 (40%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Loss of leisure time                   | 5 (33%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Fear / Frustration                     | 5 (33%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Health care costs                      | 5 (33%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Coping with disease                    | 4 (27%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Embarrassment                          | 4 (27%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Negative body image                    | 4 (27%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Impact on sexual functions             | 4 (27%)                       | Intermediate     |
| Other impacts                          | <3 (20%)                      | Low              |

*High corresponded to impacts mentioned in >50% of articles, intermediate to impacts mentioned in 25-49% of articles, and low impacts mentioned in <25% of articles.