

Table S1. Criteria for identification of the patients with high risk of hepatitis C virus (HCV).

Criteria of the high-risk hepatitis C virus (HCV) patients	ICD9-CM codes for diagnosis	Laboratory values	%¹
Diagnosis of chronic liver disease (chronic hepatitis or alcohol liver disease, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis) excluding cirrhosis	5710, 5713, 5714, 57140, 57141, 57149, 5718, 5719, 5710, 5711		79,3
Elevated transaminases		AST > 68 U/l or/and ALT > 75 U/l	10,7
Diagnosis of lymphoma	201xx e 202xx		5,5
Chronic hepatitis B (HBV) infection	070.2x, 070.3x		5,2
Diagnosis of cirrhosis	571, 5712, 5715, 5716		2,3
Positive hepatitis C antibody test without quantitative HCV RNA test	070.41, 070.44, 070.51, 070.54, 070.7, 070.70, 070.71		1,8
Diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma	155		0,5
Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection	042xx, 044xx, 079.53, V08		0,5
Hemoglobinopathies	28261, 28262, 28263, 2827		0,5
Acute and subacute necrosis of liver	570		0,4
Current or prior hemodialysis	V56.0		0,3
Cryoglobulinemia	273.2		0,1

¹ Percentage calculated on patients at high risk of HCV (N=2 614)

Table S2. Patients already treated, referred and not referred to specialist care for direct-acting antiviral (DAA) treatment stratified by chronic liver disease.

	HCV patients without advanced liver disease	HCV patients with advanced liver disease	p value
	N = 496	N = 202	
	%	%	
Referred to the specialist centre, treated and responded to DAA	37.1	42.1	0.21
Referred to the specialist centre for DAA treatment	18.4	19.8	0.67
Not treated with DAA and not referred to the specialist centre	44.5	38.1	0.13

Note: HCV, hepatitis C virus.