**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE**

**Supplemental table 1.** Baseline characteristics at the time of HVPG measurement and transjugular liver biopsy

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| **Patient characteristics (n = 41)** |
| Age: median (IQR) | 11 (13 years)  |
| Females (%) | 13 (31.7%) |
| Diagnosis, n (%) |  |
|  Acute liver failurea | 3 (7.3 %) |
|  Chronic liver diseaseb | 12 (29.3%) |
|  Non-cirrhotic portal hypertensionc | 4 (9.8%) |
|  Acute Hepatitisd | 15 (36.6%) |
|  Non-hepatic causes of portal hypertensione | 7 (17.1%) |
| Prophylaxis with beta-blockers for variceal bleeding | 0 |
| Platelets, median (IQR) | 104 (127) |

aAcute liver failure: autoimmune hepatitis (n=2), idiopathic (n=1)

bChronic liver disease: autoimmune hepatitis (n=4), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (n=1), methylmalonic acidemia (n=1), glycogen storage disease (n=1), acute lymphocytic leukemia s/p chemotherapy (n=1), idiopathic (n=2), other (n=2)

cHepatic non-cirrhotic portal hypertension: congenital hepatic fibrosis (n=3), other (n=1)

dAcute hepatitis: s/p liver transplantation (n=8), s/p bone marrow transplantation (n=3), non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (n=1), other (n=3)

eNon-hepatic causes of portal hypertension: hemolytic uremic syndrome (n=1), overgrowth syndrome (n=1), propionic acidemia s/p liver transplant (n=1), congenital heart disease s/p Fontan (n=1), constrictive pericarditis (n=1), Budd Chiari (n=1), omental cyst (n=1)