Supplementary Table 1

Pathophysiological Feature	Potential effect on drug disposition
Reduced / altered blood flow through the liver. Fibrosis, TIPS	Reduced first pass effect, resulting in increased bioavailability and risk of toxicity and drug-drug interactions.
Loss of hepatocytes	Reduced metabolic capacity
Ascites	Impaired absorption Altered distribution
Reduced synthesis of haematopoietic growth factors and coagulation factors Splenomegaly, varices, thrombocytopenia.	Predispose to bruising and bleeding. Prolonged prothrombin time and raised INR (does not correlate with bleeding risk)
Portal hypertension	Thrombotic complications with thrombopoietin agonists.
Cholestasis	Absorption of highly lipophilic drugs reduced. Impaired elimination via biliary excretion.
Hypalbuminaemia Raised bilirubin	Drugs displaced from binding sites, increasing bioavailability.