Figure S1: Questionnaire for patients with vitiligo-associated leukotrichia

Patient Number: _____ Investigator: _____
Consultation Card Number: _____ Date of Investigation: _____
Phone No.: _____

Notes
1. This study aims to investigate the clinical features of patients with vitiligo. Doctors and researchers should review, collect, and sign the questionnaire, and all the participates in this project promise to keep privacy and confidentiality for patients throughout the process.

Part A : Epidemiological questionnaire for vitiligo patients
1. Personal information
A1. Age: □□ (years)
A2. Weight (kg) / height (m) 2=BMI: ____kg/___m2
A3. Gender: (a) = male (b) = female
A4. Fitzpatrick classification: Type □ I, Type II□ □Type III, Type III, Type □ Type IV, Type □ V
2. Clinical features related to vitiligo
B1. Age of onset: □□ years
B2. Disease duration: □□□ months
B3. Presence and absence of emotional triggers prior to onset: (a) _____ (b) no
B4. Staging (a) Progression (b) Stabilization
B5. Whether a homomorphic reaction occurs: (a) = Yes (c) = None
B6. Vitiligo classification: (a) segmental type (b) non-segmental type: 1 = sporadic, 2 = generalized, 3 = facial and neck type, 4 = acral type, 5 = mucosal type (c) mixed type (d) undetermined type
B7. With or without halo nevi: (a) Yes (b) No
B8. With or without mucosal involvement: (a) Yes (b) No
B9. Associated hair whitening: (a) Yes (b) No
3. Medical history
C1. Personal History: (a) = Yes (b) = None (None i.e. skip the entry) □ autoimmune thyroid disease (such as hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, Hashimoto thyroiditis, etc.) □ diabetes □ pernicious anemia □ lupus erythematosus □ scleroderma □ atopic dermatitis □ psoriasis □ alopecia areata □ premature gray hair □ other ___
C2. Family history:
C2.1. Family history of vitiligo (direct line, collateral blood relatives within three generations): (a)=Yes (b)=Non
C2.2. Family history of pre-born gray hair (direct line, collateral blood relatives within three generations): (a)=Yes (b)=None
C2.3. Family history of autoimmune disease (direct line, within three generations of collateral blood relatives): (a) = Yes (b) = none

VETFa Table -	Site%	Staging（0-4）	Spreading （-1，+1）
D1. Head and neck (0-9%)			
D2. Torso (0-36%)			

D3. Upper extremities (0-18%)			
D4. Lower extremities (0-36%)			
D5. Hand and Foot /			
D6. Total (0-100%)			
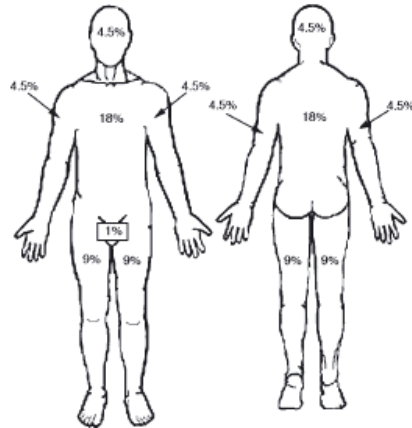
Please mark the white spots/white hair and halo mole areas in the picture

Part B Clinical features and treatment status of VAL

E. Hair affected sites: (a) terminal hairs (b) hairs (c) both affected

E1. If terminal hair is affected: (a) Yes 1. Scalp 2. Eyebrows 3. Eyelashes 4. Beard 5. Nose hair 6. Armpit hair 7. Pubic hair 8. Leg hair 9. Others (b) No

E2. Hair involvement: (a) Yes (b) No E3. Patients suffer □□ terminal hairs in total

Head and face VAL

F1. Hair affected: (a) hair (b) eyebrows (c) eyelashes (d) beard (e) nose hair

F2. Hair whitening ratio or density: □□□% or □□□ sticks/cm2

F3. Hair whitening time: □□□ month

F4. Leukoplakia affected: □□□%

F5. Whether the basal has macroscopic leukoplakia: (a) yes (b) no

F6. Whether leukoplakia is found on physical examination: (a) Yes (b) No

F7. Order of white hair and white spots: (a) white patches before white hair (b) simultaneous detection (c) white hair before white spots (d) not paying attention

F8. Whether gray hair is treated and how it is treated: (a) not yet treated (b) drugs (c) phototherapy (d) surgery (e) drugs combined with phototherapy (f) other

F9. Reasons why gray hair is not treated: _____ How effective is gray hair: (a) no double color (b) degree of double color 1-25% (c) degree of double color 26-50% (d) degree of double color 51-75% (e) Degree of polychromism 76-100%

Wood lamp inspection

F10. Whether white spot fluorescence at the base of gray hair is enhanced: (a) Yes (b) No

F11. Whether white fluorescence is enhanced: (a) Yes (b) No

F12. Whether the white spot boundary is clear: (a) Yes (b) No

F13. Whether the leukoplakia is completely discolored: (a) Yes (b) No

F14. Remark_____

Non-head and facial vitiligo and white hair

G1. Hair affected: (a) axillary hair (b) pubic hair (c) leg hair (d) other _____

G2. Leukoplakia course: □□□ months

G3. Leukoplasia and leukoplakia appear in order: (a) leukoplakia precedes leukoplakia (b) found simultaneously (c) white hair precedes leukoplakia (d) not concerned

Wood lamp inspection

G4. Whether white spot fluorescence at the base of gray hair is enhanced: (a) Yes (b) No

G5. Enhancement of white fluorescence: (a) Yes (b) No

G6. Whether the white spot boundary is clear: (a) Yes (b) No

G7. Whether the leukoplakia is completely discolored: (a) Yes (b) No

G8. Remark_____