

Domain	Outcome	Explanation
Skin	Scaling	Flaking of the skin, medical term is desquamation
	Inflammation of the skin	Red skin (erythema), rash, swelling of the skin
	Wounds	Open skin, oozing, medical terms are ulceration, exudation, excoriation
	Pustulosis	Large pimple-like bumps, often many together
	Ichthyosis linearis circumflexa	Typical skin characteristics of Netherton (large patches with linear guirlande like borders of red, scaly skin)
	Disease activity	How the visibility and burden of Netherton changes over time
	Thickening of the skin	Medical term is hyperkeratosis
	Dry skin	Medical term is xerosis
	Pigmentation	Darker or lighter color of the skin
	Blisters	Bubble on the skin filled with fluid, medical term is vesiculation
	Eczema	Medical term is atopic dermatitis
	Keratosis pilaris	Small rough-feeling bumps around body hairs, sometimes called 'chicken skin'
	Skin odor	Smell of the skin, can be unpleasant
	Sunburn	Red, warm and sore skin caused by too much sun, medical term photosensitivity
	Skin cancer	The risk of skin cancer due to Netherton or treatment
	Collodion	A tight, yellow, shiny layer wrapping a baby at birth that is shed the weeks after birth
	Neonatal erythroderma	Red baby, baby born with (almost) completely red skin
Sensations	Itch	Severity, intensity, duration, consequences, scratching, medical term is pruritus
	Pain	General and skin pain, severity, duration, consequences
	Unpleasant sensation of the skin	Uncomfortable skin, sensitive skin, tense skin
Temperature	Problems with body temperature regulation	Overheating, reaction to hot or cold weather, medical terms are hypothermia, hyperthermia
	Impaired sweating	Difficulty with sweating, less sweating, medical term is hypohydrosis
Treatment	Knowledge about treatment	Including treatment misconceptions
	Treatment adherence	Taking your medications correctly, following your prescribed treatment correctly
	Duration of treatment response	The time period that your medication is effective
	Satisfaction with treatment from patient/caregiver's perspective	How happy you are with your or your child's/partner's treatment
	Satisfaction with outcome from patient/caregiver's perspective	How happy you are with the result or effect of your or your child's/partner's treatment
	Hospital stay	Staying in the hospital for a longer time

Mortality	Death	Death due to Netherton
Side-effects of treatment	Local side effects of treatment	For example red skin after an injection at the injection site due to treatment
	Systemic side effects of treatment	For example weight gain, Cushing due to treatment
	Short-term side effects of treatment	For example nausea after taking medication due to treatment
	Long-term side effects of treatment	For example growth problems, stretch marks due to treatment
Vitality	Sleep problems	Difficulty falling asleep, waking up at night, needing sleeping pills
	Fatigue	Feeling tired without a clear reason
	Energy level	How strong and vital a person feels to do physical activities
	Sports and leisure participation	Participating in sports and other activities persons do in their free time
	Mobility	Being able to move your body, bending arms and legs, stiffness
Mental functioning	Interoception	Feeling what is going on inside your body, such as knowing when you feel hot, thirsty or tired
	Intelligence	IQ, cognitive development, developmental delay
	Neuropsychological functioning	Complex mental processes such as planning and reasoning
	Concentration and attention	Think carefully about something you are doing and thinking about nothing else
	Memory	Storing and retrieving information in your mind
	Personality and temperament	A person's characteristic way of thinking, feeling, and behaving
Emotional functioning	Mental health	For example: depression, anxiety, trauma, anger, sadness
	Mental health of parents or spouses	For example: depression, anxiety, trauma, anger, sadness
	Stress	Feeling emotional or physical tension, frustration, or nervousness
	Coping	A typical way to react to an event for a certain person
	Body image	How you see your own body
	Emotional problems related to appearance	How you feel about how you look
	Self-esteem	Your sense of your own worth, value, and abilities
	Disease- and treatment related anxiety	Fear related to Netherton or treatment of Netherton (fear for the impact of Netherton on your life, fear for side-effects of treatment)
	Anxiety related to social interactions	Fear related to interactions with other persons (fear of being excluded, fear about what others may think about you)

	Irritability (in infants)	A baby that is not feeling well, crying a lot and being difficult to soothe, grumpy, fussy, due to Netherton or treatment of Netherton
	Loneliness	Feeling alone
Social functioning	Bullying and teasing	Unwanted aggressive behavior from others
	Stigmatization	That many people unfairly regard you as being bad or having something to be ashamed of
	Social exclusion	Other people making you feel isolated and unimportant (being stared at, receiving unpleasant remarks, being ignored)
	Rejection by others	Excluding a person from a social situation on purpose (for example at the playground in school)
Personal relationships	Difficulties in approaching others	Finding it hard to make contact with other persons
	Personal relationships	Relation with other persons
	Contact with peers	Contact with people of your own age (for example with classmates)
	Establishing and maintaining intimate relationships	Having a romantic or sexual relationship
	Skin contact	Cuddling, hugging, being held
	Support from family and friends	That you feel that you are cared for and assisted by family and friends
Family functioning	Family impact	The effect of Netherton on the family (partner, parents, children)
	Protective behavior (of parents or partner)	Trying to protect the person with Netherton from harm, hurt, unhappiness or bad experiences
	Being or becoming independent	Not needing help or money from someone else (for example parents), not being or feeling controlled by other people
	Parent-child relation	The relation between parents and children, affection, attachment, parenting
	Parents worry about children with Netherton	The worries parents have about their children with Netherton, for their health, wellbeing, development, future
	Parents feeling guilty	Parents feeling guilty about the child having Netherton
	Siblings of child with Netherton	How the siblings of a child with Netherton are doing, they may receive less attention from parents or worry about their sibling with Netherton
	Family planning	Whether a person can and wants to have children, related to Netherton
Societal functioning	Functioning in school	How children do in school, school attendance, performance in school, behavior in school
	Learning problems	Problems with learning a specific skill, such as dyslexia or dyscalculia
	Employment status	Having a (paid) job, working hours, receiving social benefit

	Career possibilities	The choices a person has in choosing a job related to having Netherton (not in food industry due to scaling, not as hair dresser due to allergy)
	Workplace discrimination	Being treated badly or different at work because of having Netherton, by co-workers, managers, and others
	Financial burden	Having more costs because of Netherton (paying for medication, costs of extra housework, travelling to the hospital, also for parents of a child with Netherton)
	Loss of income	Receiving less money due to Netherton (not being able to work, working less hours, having less career opportunities, also for parents of a child with Netherton)
	Health insurance	Health insurance not paying for all treatments, being expensive, getting accepted
	Home care for housework	Having someone (paid by the government) to do housework or care for you at home, getting acces to this service
Daily life functioning	Extra housework	Doing more vacuum cleaning, laundry, and other housework due to Netherton and treatment (scaling, cream in clothes)
	Travel	Problems with travel due to Netherton (staying elsewhere, vacation, using public transport)
	Carrying out daily routine	How Netherton influences the things you do every day
	Clothing choices	How Netherton influences your clothing (hiding skin, no dark clothing because of scaling, soft clothing)
	Time spent on caring for skin	How much time a person with Netherton spends on skin care (cleaning skin, applying cream on skin)
	Caring for skin is unpleasant	Skin care being uncomfortable or making you unhappy (bad smell of cream, cream is painful or unpleasant to apply)
	Hair care	Brushing and washing hair, styling hair
Hair	Hair growth	How fast your hair gets longer
	Hair density	How many hairs you have on your head
	Hair thickness	How thick a single hair is
	Breakability of hair	How easily your hair breaks
	Hair structure	The way your hair is build and looks
	Hair gloss	How shiny your hair is
Physical development	Growth	How fast a person gets longer, also growth delay, growth impairment, stunted growth
	Length	How long you are
	Weight	How heavy you are
	Head circumference	A measurement of a person's head around its largest area
	Timing of puberty	At what age your body begins to develop and change as you move from child to adult, delayed puberty
	Central nervous system problems	When the brain or nerves do not function as they should, limiting your health and functioning
	Failure to thrive (baby)	When a baby's weight or weight gain is seriously lower than it should be
Nutrition	Nutritional status	The intake of nutrients (vitamins, protein etc.) and use of those nutrients in your body

	Dehydration	When your body does not have enough water to carry out its normal functions
	Reflux in infants	When a baby often throws up something they have just eaten with stomach acid, without being ill
	Appetite	Wanting to eat or drink
Infections	Skin infections	Infections of the skin, such as bacterial infections, viral infections, fungal infections, sterile infections
	Non-skin related infections	Infections of any other organ than the skin, such as infections of the lungs, eyes, blood, other organs
Allergies	Food allergies	Abnormal reaction to specific foods of your immune system, can be mild or very serious (common foods are peanut, nuts, milk, egg)
	Allergies	Abnormal reaction to specific substances of your immune system, such as house dust mite, foods, substances such as latex or antibiotics
	Hay fever	An allergy caused by pollen from trees and grasses or dust, causing a runny nose and watery eyes
	Asthma	A disease in which your airways narrow and swell, making breathing difficult
	Hives	Many round, red, swollen bumps on the skin that itch very much
Assessments	Vital signs	Measurements of the body's most basic functions, such as blood pressure, temperature, heart rate
	Blood assessment	When a blood sample is checked to measure substances in the blood, looking at blood biomarkers
	Biopsy assessment	After a biopsy a small piece of tissue is examined under a microscope, looking at skin biomarkers or LEKTI
	Microbiological assessment	Looking which bacteria, viruses and fungi grow on your skin or other organs, by wiping the skin with a swab
	Genetic assessment	Looking at the DNA of a person in the laboratory, SPINK5 mutation analysis
	Radiologic assessment	Examining a part of the body using X-ray or a CT scan
	Other non-invasive measurements of the skin	Non-painful and non-harmful measurements to better investigate the skin and its components, for example using laser or photography
	Urinalysis	Investigating the urine of a person, for example looking at amino acids
	Fecal analysis	Investigating the poop of a person
Eyes	Dry eyes	Having not enough tears to protect your eyes, leading to itchy, red, burning eyes
	Impaired vision	When a person does not see well
	Eye abnormalities	Eyes that are not looking or functioning normal
Ears	Ear plugging	When your ears become obstructed by fluid, ear wax, scales or other things
	Impaired hearing	When a person does not hear well
	Ear discharge	Any fluid that comes out of the ear
Nails	Nail abnormalities	Nails that are not looking or functioning normal
Teeth	Teeth abnormalities	Teeth that are not looking or functioning normal