

Supplemental Material S6. Studies found in August 2020.

Study	Aim	Population	Method	Result
Byeon, 2020	Effects of Mendelsohn manoeuvre and NMES on swallowing and QoL	<i>N</i> = 43, CVA	Swallow assessed using FDS and QoL assessed using SWAL-QoL	Participants who had both NMES and Mendelsohn had highest FDS and SWAL-QoL scores than participants who had one therapy.
Chan et al., 2020	QoL in patients with PD using the CSWAL-QoL	<i>N</i> = 67, PD	The CSWAL-QoL and Geriatric Depression Scale to assess QoL and depression	Sleep, fatigue, eating duration and communication were the most severely affected by PD. Significant link between swallowing and depression.
Covello et al., 2020	Evaluate the oral health status, dysphagia, and QoL of people with MS	<i>N</i> = 101, MS	Assessed on DYMUS and the OHIP-14	15% of people needed to pause when eating, 25% had difficulty swallowing. Dysphagia impacted on QoL "although not more than the disease itself."
Kim et al., 2019	Meaning of life impacts on the relationship between depression and QoL in people with dysphagia?	<i>N</i> = 90, CVA, degenerative disease, TBI, or nervous disorder	SWAL-QoL measured QoL, CES-D measured depression, and PIL measured meaning of life	Meaning of life had mediating effect on the QoL and depression of people with dysphagia.
Padilla et al., 2019)	Explore QoL in Hispanic New Mexicans with dysphagia	<i>N</i> = 7, CVA, muscle weakness, CP, Guillain-Barré syndrome, TBI	SWAL-QoL, Neuro-QoL, interviews (interviews only with participants with acquired dysphagia).	QoL categorized as an emotional experience (themes: distrust, fear, frustration, acceptance, triggers, and impacts).
Pilz et al., 2020	To describe swallowing related QoL in people with DM1 and examine its association with swallowing and disease severity	<i>n</i> = 75 with DM1, <i>n</i> = 25 controls; DM1	SWAL-QoL	SWAL-QoL scores were significantly lower for those with DM1 than controls.
Ronnefarth et al., 2020	Determine impacts of dysphagia in cerebellar ataxia patients on QoL	<i>N</i> = 119, cerebellar ataxia	SWAL-QoL	Participants with dysphagia had significantly reduced QoL over those without dysphagia.
Shune & Namasivayam	Type/extent of burden felt by older adults caring for their spouse with dysphagia	<i>N</i> = 422 older adults with dysphagia and their spouse	National Health and Aging Trends Survey (population-based survey)	Older adults caring for their partners with dysphagia were more likely to feel emotional burden. They also reported feelings of

-MacDonald, 2020				loneliness, depression, financial difficulties, and physical difficulties.
Swales et al., 2020	Participation and psychological impacts of dysphagia and communication difficulties in PD	<i>N</i> = 78, PD	Mixed-methods survey	Emotional impacts of swallowing changes: frustration, annoyance, embarrassment, loneliness, depression, anxiety, self-consciousness, adjustment/ acceptance. "don't enjoy eating out as much...self-conscious in company" (p. 5).
Toledo-Rodríguez et al., 2019	How QoL is perceived in people with neurogenic dysphagia in Chile	<i>n</i> = 27, neurogenic dysphagia (CVA, PD, HD, MS, Encephalocranial trauma), <i>n</i> = 113 controls	SWAL-QoL-CH (Chile)	Participants with dysphagia presented with significant differences in all SWAL-QoL-CH domains.

Note. Centre of Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), cerebral palsy (CP), cerebrovascular accident (CVA), Chinese Version of the Swallowing Quality of Life Questionnaire (CSWAL-QoL), Myotonic Dystrophy (DM1), Dysphagia in Multiple Sclerosis (DYMUS), Functional Dysphagia Scale (FDS), Huntington Disease (HD), Oral Health Impacts Profile (OHIP-14), multiple sclerosis (MS), neuromuscular electrical stimulation (NMES), Quality of Life in Neurological Disorders (Neuro-QoL), Parkinson's Disease (PD), Purpose in Life Test (PIL), quality of life (QOL), Swallowing Quality of Life Questionnaire (SWAL-QoL), Swallowing Quality of Life Questionnaire- Chile (SWAL-QoL-CH), traumatic brain injury (TBI).