

**Supplementary Table S2.** Overview of Included Studies focusing on Alexithymia and Chronic Tinnitus

I D	Author(s) & Year	Title	Outcome measurement	Study outcome
1	Bakhla, Dayal, Bala and Toppo [112]	Auditory sensation with affective agnosia: A prevalence of alexithymia among tinnitus patients	- TAS-20 - THI - HADS-A - HADS-D	- prevalence of tinnitus-related distress: slight (10%), mild (17.1%), moderate (20%), severe (34.3%) and catastrophic (18.6%) - prevalence of alexithymia in patients suffering from tinnitus = 65.7% - subgroup categorized as high THI significantly scored higher on TAS- 20, DIF, DDF but not EOT and higher on depression and anxiety
2	Salonen, Johansson and Joukamaa [114]	Alexithymia, depression and tinnitus in elderly people	- TAS-20 - BDI - <i>Individual</i> Tinnitus Questionnaire - Audiometric measurements	- severity of alexithymia was associated with presence of tinnitus - TAS-20 did not correlate with tinnitus severity (categorized as patients with or without annoyance due to tinnitus) - patients with tinnitus but without annoyance were most commonly alexithymic and scored the highest on TAS-20 - patients with annoying tinnitus were more commonly alexithymic than subjects without tinnitus
3	Wielopols ki, Kleijnung, Koch, Peter, Meyer, Rufer and Weidt [113]	Alexithymia Is Associated with Tinnitus Severity	- TAS-20 - THI - BDI	- prevalence of tinnitus-related distress: slight (12.6%), mild (29%), moderate (28%), severe (21.7%) and catastrophic (8.7%) - THI and its subscales (functional, emotional, catastrophic) were significantly associated with TAS- 20, DIF and DDF but not EOT - significant prediction of tinnitus- related distress by DIF and BDI - THI functional subscale independently associated with higher DIF