Table SIII. *Multivariate regression model showing associations of sociodemographic characteristics, disease severity and duration, psoriatic arthritis and current treatment modality with treatment satisfaction*

Characteristic	TSQM	
	β	*p*
Female[a]	−0.070	0.250
Age	0.063	0.311
Psoriasis Area and Severity Index	−0.041	0.537
Dermatology Life Quality Index	**−0.437**	**<0.001**
Disease duration	−0.046	0.483
Psoriatic arthritis[b]	**−0.185**	**0.005**
Topical therapy[c]	**−0.236**	**0.007**
Phototherapy[c]	−0.140	0.069
Traditional systemic therapy[c]	**−0.258**	**0.001**
No. of systemic therapies[d]	0.040	0.635

The Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM) was chosen as dependent variable; gender, age, PASI, DLQI, disease duration (in years), psoriatic arthritis, current type of treatment and number of systemic therapies were independent variables. β represents the standardised regression coefficient. For metric variables (age, PASI, DLQI and disease duration) a positive β-value indicates rising treatment satisfaction with increase of the respective variable. For binary variables (all others) a positive β-value reveals greater treatment satisfaction in the respective group compared to the reference group. Significant *p*-values are highlighted in bold.
[a]The reference group for "female" was male.
[b]The reference group for "psoriatic arthritis" comprised participants without psoriatic arthritis.
[c]The reference group for "topical therapy", "phototherapy" and "traditional systemic therapy" was biologicals.
[d]"No. of systemic therapies" designates the number of different systemic antipsoriatic medications ever obtained, including traditional systemic medications and biologicals.