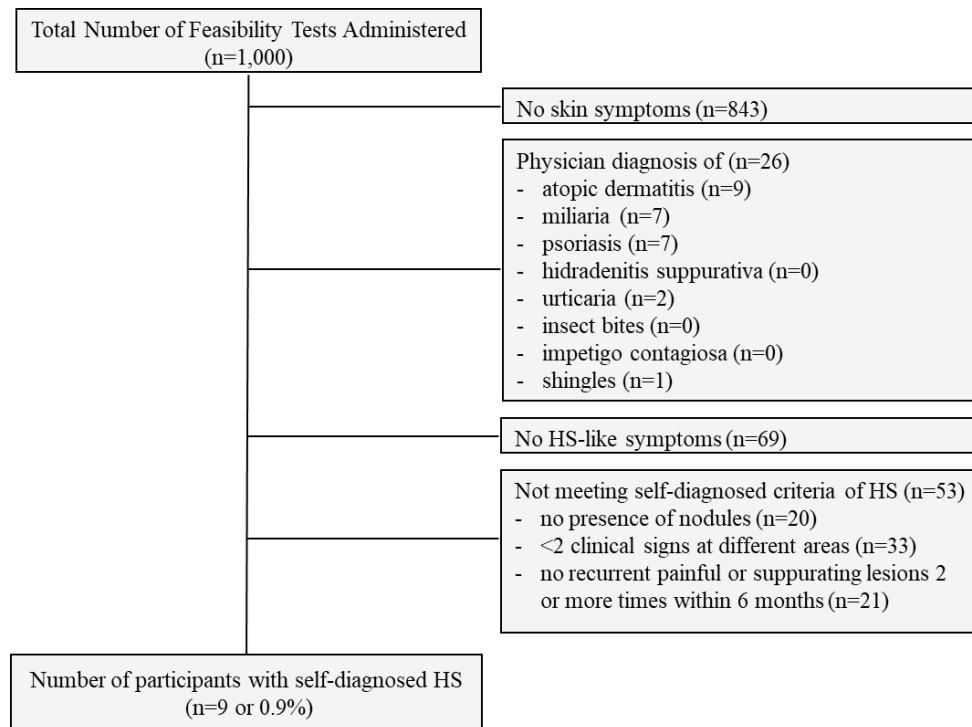


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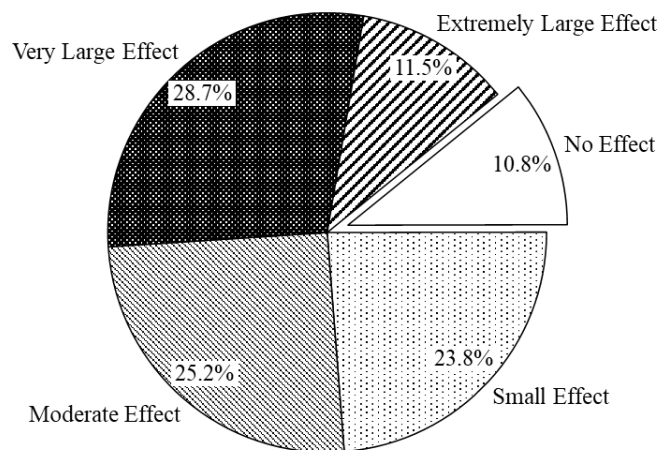
Fig. S1. Feasibility test results of participants with self-diagnosed hidradenitis suppurativa



## Fig. s2. Dermatology life quality index among participants with self-diagnosed hidradenitis suppurativa

Participants were categorized into 5 groups based on their DLQI total scores: (i) 0-1 points indicated no effect at all (n=43), (ii) 2-5 points indicated a small effect (n=95), (iii) 6-10 points indicated a moderate effect (n=101), (iv) 11-20 points indicated a very large effect (n=115), and (v) 21-30 points indicated an extremely large effect (n=46) on the patient's quality of life.

Abbreviation: DLQI, dermatology life quality index.



### Fig. s3. Short form 36-item health survey among participants with self-diagnosed hidradenitis suppurativa

The Z-tests indicated that the T-scores of all SF-36v2 dimensions were significantly lower in participants with self-diagnosed HS in comparison to the general population in 2017. T-scores of all SF-36v2 dimensions are shown as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. The horizontal gray line indicates the value for the general population in Japan. Asterisks (\*) indicate that the p-value is  $<0.05$ .

Abbreviations: HS, hidradenitis suppurativa; SF-36v2, short form 36-item health survey version 2.

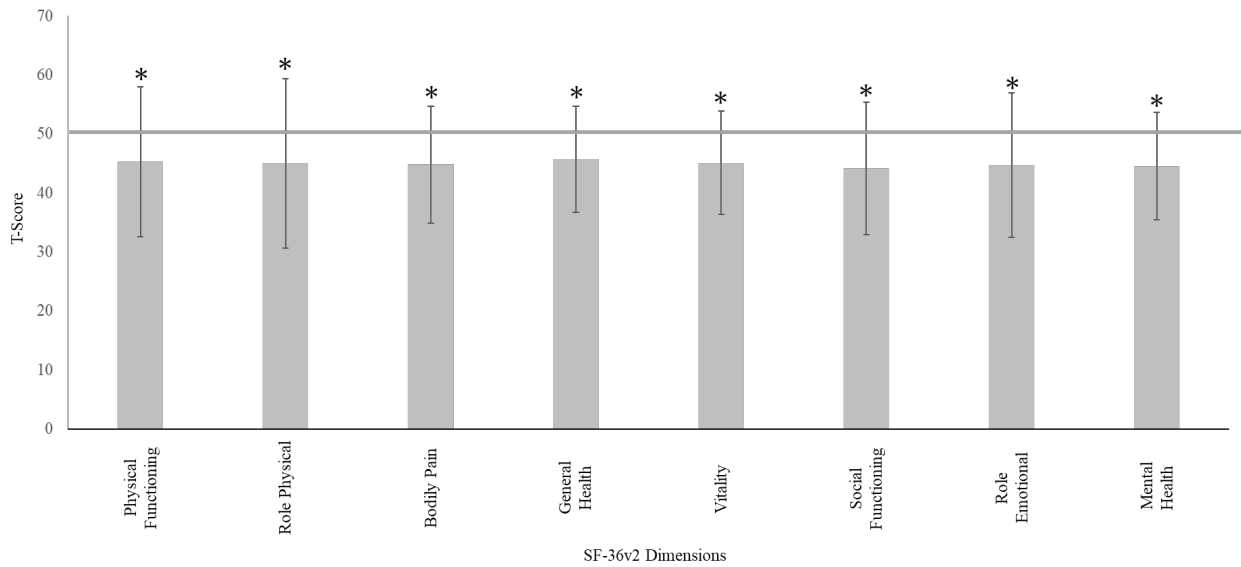


Fig. s4. Illustrations of hidradenitis suppurativa-related clinical signs used for eligibility screening

The illustrations were originally developed and shown to participants in Japanese. The illustrations were translated into English by the authors solely for the purpose of publication in an English language journal.

