

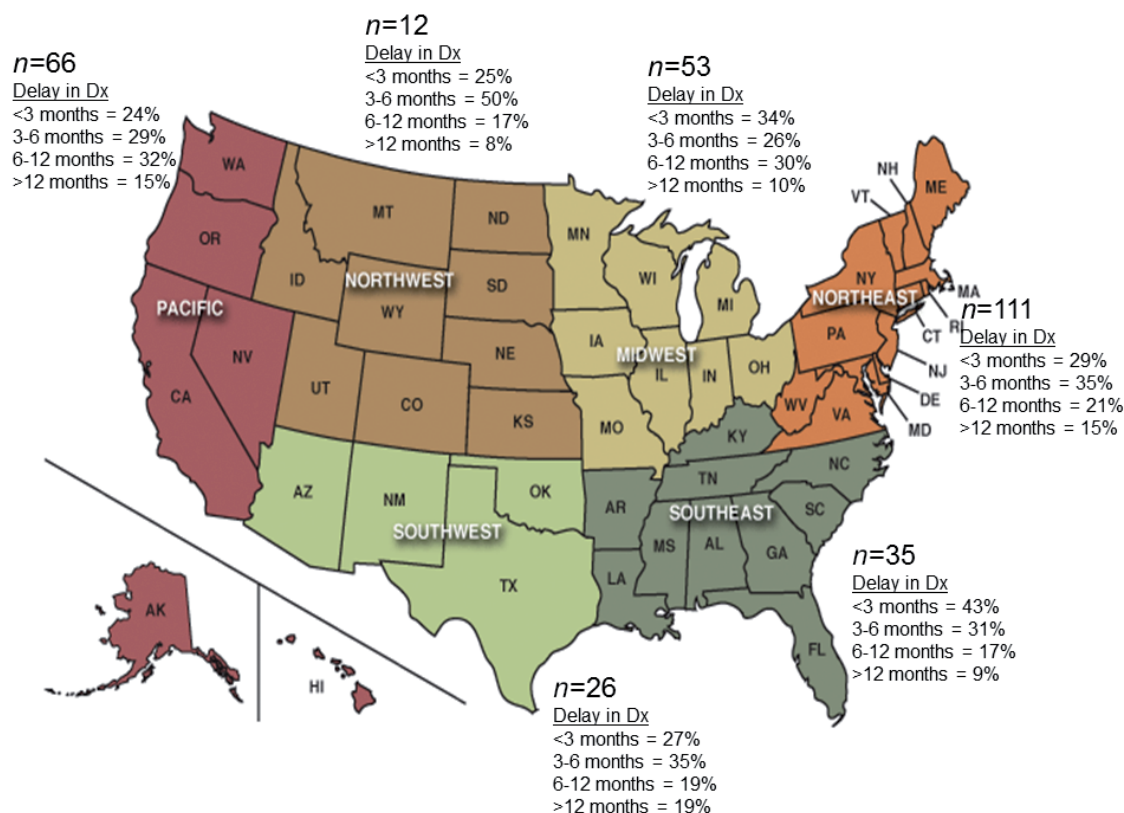


Fig. S1. Number of patients with pemphigus vulgaris enrolled in the registry in the USA and the delay in diagnosis by geographical region. Percent of patients with a certain delay in diagnosis out of all patients within a specified region.

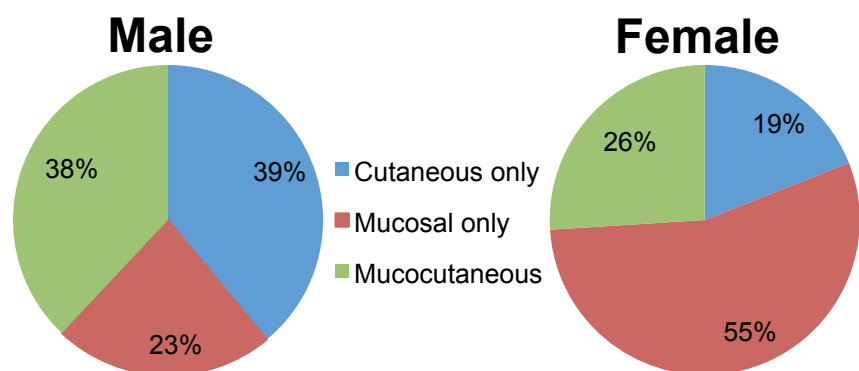


Fig. S2. Lesion location varies by gender. Percentages are based on lesion location of male and female patients that reported active lesion at the time of survey. Male registry participants had predominantly cutaneous involvement while females had predominantly mucosal involvement ($p < 0.001$, $\Lambda = 0.055$). Two patients were omitted from the analysis due to conflicting data.

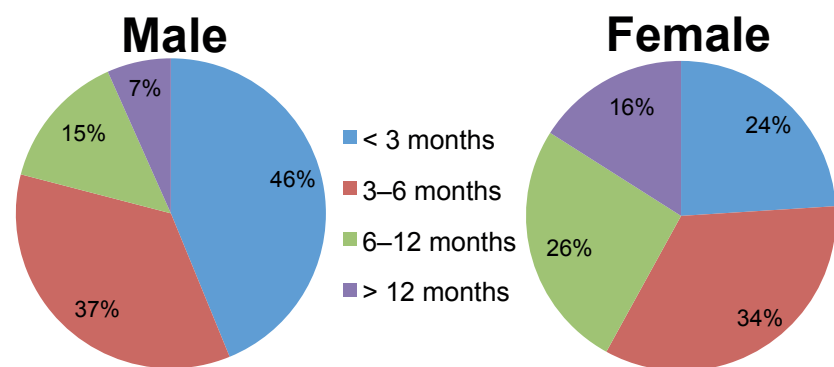


Fig. S3. Delay in diagnosis separated by gender in patients with pemphigus vulgaris. Percentages are based on the delay in diagnosis (<3 months, 3–6 months, 6–12 months and >12 months) in male or female patients. Male patients are more likely to be diagnosed sooner than female patients ($p < 0.001$, $\Lambda = 0.043$).

Table SI. *Pemphigus vulgaris* population and demographics

	n (%)	Age, years Mean ± SD	Ratio
Sex			
Female	282 (72)	46.2 ± 13.1	2.54:1
Male	111 (28)	44.3 ± 16.2	
Race			
Caucasian	289 (73.5)		
Asian	35 (8.9)		
Hispanic	24 (6.1)		
Multi-racial	23 (5.9)		
African American	14 (3.6)		
Native American/Alaskan	2 (0.5)		
No response	6 (1.5)		