Table SI. *Demographics and baseline characteristics of patients with and without psychiatric disorder (interdisciplinary treatment group)*

	Interdisciplinary treatment group ($n=23$)	
	With psychiatric disorder ($n=10$)	Without psychiatric disorder ($n=13$)
Age, years, mean ± SD	43.7 ± 16.6	51.1 ± 19.8
Female sex, *n* (%)	7/10 (70.0)	6/13 (46.2)
Monthly income (household), *n* (%)		
≤1,000 Euros	2/10 (20.0)	4/13 (30.8)
1,001–2,000 Euros	5/10 (50.0)	5/13 (38.5)
2,000–3,000 Euros	2/10 (20.0)	3/13 (23.1)
>3,000 Euros	0/10 (0.0)	1/13 (7.7)
Missing information	1/10 (10.0)	0/13 (0.0)
Characteristics of psoriasis		
Disease duration, years, mean ± SD	28.3 (12.2)	25 (12.3)
Psoriatic arthritis, *n* (%)	4/10 (40.0)	3/13 (23.1)
Nail involvement, *n* (%)	3/10 (30.0)	4/13 (30.8)
Positive family history, *n* (%)	4/10 (40.0)	5/13 (38.5)
Previous treatment of psoriasis, *n* (%)		
Topical	10/10 (100)	13/13 (100)
UV/PUVA	8/10 (80.0)	8/13 (61.5)
Systemic non-biologic	5/10 (50.0)	10/13 (76.9)
Systemic biologic	4/10 (40.0)	4/13 (30.8)
Dermatology life quality index, mean ± SD	19.6 ± 5.8 [$n=9$]	15.8 ± 7.9 [$n=12$]
Psoriasis area and severity index, mean ± SD	12.6 ± 3.7	18.6 ± 7.4
Investigator global assessment of disease severity, *n* (%)		
Mild	0/10 (0)	0/13 (0)
Moderate	8/10 (80.0)	8/13 (61.5)
Severe/very severe	2/10 (20.0)	5/13 (38.5)
Patient satisfaction with psoriasis care[a], mean ± SD	44.1 ± 18.3 [$n=9$]	47.9 ± 30.0 [$n=13$]
General morbidity		
Body mass index, mean ± SD	26.7 ± 4.0	28.0 ± 6.9
Depression (previously diagnosed by physician), *n* (%)	2/10 (20.0)	0/13 (0.0)
Currently smoking, *n* (%)	1/10 (10.0)	3/13 (23.1)
Alcohol consumption (>3 units/week), *n* (%)	1/10 (10.0)	5/13 (38.5)

[a]Assessed using a 100 unit visual analogue scale with 0 reflecting total dissatisfaction and 100 reflecting maximal satisfaction with treatment/medical care of atopic eczema. None of the observed differences between groups was statistically significant.

Table SII. *Comparative effectiveness of patients with and without psychiatric disease (interdisciplinary treatment group)*

	Interdisciplinary treatment group ($n=23$)	
	With psychiatric disorder ($n=10$)	Without psychiatric disorder ($n=13$)
Primary outcome		
Quality of life response		
Change in DLQI, mean ± SD	14.8 ± 9.7 [$n=9$]	7.3 ± 9.1 [$n=12$]
Secondary outcome		
Quality of life response		
Proportion with reduction in DLQI ≥5 units[a], *n* (%)	8/9 (88.9) [$n=9$]	6/12 (50.0)[$n=12$]
Clinical response		
Change in PASI, mean ± SD	3.7 (6.8)	9.7 (7.2)
PASI75 response, *n* (%)	2/10 (20.0)	6/13 (46.2)
PASI50 response, *n* (%)	4/10 (40.0)	8/13 (61.5)
Global disease severity		
IGA clear/almost clear, *n* (%)	4/9 (44.4)	6/11 (54.6)
Patient satisfaction[b]		
VAS-score, mean ± SD	59.1 ± 38.4 [$n=9$]	66.2 ± 28.2 [$n=13$]
Change in VAS score since baseline	15.0 ± 33.5 [$n=9$]	18.3 ± 38.7 [$n=13$]

[a]In patients with baseline Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) ≥5. [b]Assessed using a 100 unit visual analogue scale (VAS) with 0 reflecting total dissatisfaction and 100 reflecting maximal satisfaction with treatment/medical care of atopic eczema. None of the observed differences between groups was statistically significant.

Table SIII. *Results from the linear regression analysis on predictors for change in the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) after 6 months of anti-psoriatic care (*n = *43)*

	Univariate (unadjusted) analysis		Multivariate (adjusted) analysis	
Independent variable	Regression-coefficient[a] (95% CI)	*p*-value	Regression-coefficient (95% CI)	*p*-value
Treatment group (reference: dermatological care)				
Interdisciplinary care, mental disorder present	7.2 (0.6–13.9)	0.034	9.2 (2.9–15.6)	0.005
Interdisciplinary care, mental disorder absent	–0.3 (–6.3–5.7)	0.922	–1.9 (–7.4–3.7)	0.501
Age (per year)	–0.03 (0.2–0.1)	0.711	0.2 (0.01–0.4)	0.044
Sex (reference: female)	1.0 (–4.4–6.4)	0.717	2.5 (–2.3–7.3)	0.308
Duration of psoriasis (per year since onset)	–0.2 (–0.4 to –0.001)	0.049	–0.4 (–0.6 to –0.1)	0.002

[a]The regression-coefficient relates to the predicted difference in DLQI response between groups.
Positive coefficients indicate lower DLQI scores, negative coefficients higher DLQI scores at 6-months follow-up compared to baseline.