STROBE Statement—checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies

	Item No.	Recommendation	Page No.	Relevant text from manuscript
Title and abstract	1	(*a*) Indicate the study's design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract	1	a cross-sectional multicenter study from 13 countries
		(*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found	2	Multi-center study of prevalent cases of skin diseases conducted in general dermatology out-patient clinics in 13 European countries. Adult patients with common skin diseases have significant psychological co-morbidities. These results have clear clinical implication for the treatment of common skin diseases.
Introduction				
Background/rationale	2	Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported	3	Introduction§1-3
Objectives	3	State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses	3	The objective of this present study was to investigate the co-occurrence of depression, anxiety and suicidal thoughts in patients with common skin diseases with robust international data in European countries
Methods				
Study design	4	Present key elements of study design early in the paper	3	An observational cross-sectional multi-center study of prevalent cases of skin diseases

Setting	5	Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection	3	Patients were recruited from dermatological outpatient clinics in 13 European countries from November 2011 to February 2013.
Participants	6	(*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants	4	consecutive patients were invited to participate in the study on one or more random days until 250 was reached. The inclusion criteria were:.. A control group of at least 125 subjects were recruited by announcement, only those willing to participate were included at each center from among hospital employees at the same institution, but not from the same department.
Variables	7	Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable	4	Questionnaires
Data sources/ measurement	8*	For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group	4	Patients: Each participant completed a questionnaire and gave them to the consultant before being examined clinically. Each patient was examined by a dermatologist who recorded the diagnosis; if required a secondary diagnosis was recorded. The presence of other

				conditions including the following treated co-morbidities were recorded: control group: The employees were informed about the study and invited to answer the questionnaire after giving written consent. The subjects were not examined. Information on treated co-morbidities was self- reported.
Bias	9	Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias		Recruiting consecutive patients in a general dermatology out-patient clinic on random days
Study size	10	Explain how the study size was arrived at	5	The statistical power was calculated on the basis of the prevalence of depression in the general population being 8.5% (ref) and the expected prevalence in the dermatological population being higher. This prevalence was found to be around 20% in the dermatological population (ref), however since our cases were non selected outpatients with several skin conditions at various degree of severity, we expected to find a lower prevalence. In order to have a power of 0.80 and alpha=0.05, to identify a difference between a prevalence of depression of 8.5% in controls and 11% in cases, using a one-sided test, 3500 cases and 1300 controls

were necessary (about 233 cases and 87 controls in each center).

Quantitative variables	11	Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why	4	Questionnaires §2
Statistical methods	12	(*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding	5	Statistical analysis (SPSS versions 22……..)
		(*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions	5	"To compare the prevalence…)
		(*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed	5	Statistical analysis §3
		Cross-sectional study—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy		--
		(*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses		--
Results				
Participants	13*	(a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed		Figure 1
		(b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage		Figure 1
		(c) Consider use of a flow diagram		Figure 1
Descriptive data	14*	(a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders		Table 1 and 2
		(b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest		Table 1 and 2
Outcome data	15*	*Cross-sectional study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures		*Table 3-5*
Main results	16	(*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included		Table 3-5
		(*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized	4	HADS Subgroups

Continued on next page

Other analyses	17	Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses		
Discussion				
Key results	18	Summarise key results with reference to study objectives	7	Principal findings
Limitations	19	Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias	8,9	Strength and limitations
Interpretation	20	Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence	9	Conclusions and implications
Generalisability	21	Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results	9	Strength and limitations
Other information				
Funding	22	Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based	10	Funding