ONLINE SUPPLEMENT 2: Questionnaires used to measure rheumatologist-level determinants

Determinant measured	Explanation of the determinant & relation with guideline adherence	Questionnaire used	Number of scales	Score range
Cognitive bias	Cognitive bias is an error in our thinking that occurs when people process and interpret information, trying to simplify information. Many different types of cognitive biases are known and they can influence medical decision making.[27]	Inventory for Cognitive Bias in Medicine (ICBM): 22 short case descriptions followed by a multiple choice question.[17]	1	0 to 22 (higher score indicates less cognitive bias)
Personality	Personality traits play an important part in our behaviour and can also influence medical decision making.[28, 29]	Big Five Inventory (BFI; Dutch version): 44 statements answered on a 5-point likert	5 (extraversion, neuroticism, openness,	1 to 5 on every subscale (a higher score indicating a more extravert, neurotic, open, conscience or

		scale (completely disagree to completely agree).[19]	conscientiousness and agreeableness)	agreeable personality)
Thinking styles	Thinking styles are relatively stable personality traits which address how people think. Two different thinking styles are distinguished: the rational ('deliberate' or 'conscious') and the experiential ('automatic' or 'unconscious') thinking style. These styles have been linked before to guideline adherence.[30, 31]	Rational Experiential Inventory (REI; Dutch version): 40 statements answered on a 5-point likert scale (completely disagree to completely agree).[18]	2 (rationality and experientality)	20 to 100 on every subscale (a higher score indicating a more rational/experiential thinking style)
Numeracy	Numeracy and risk literacy are important when interpreting and	Berlin Numeracy Test (BNT; Dutch version):	1	0 to 7 (a higher score indicating a higher level of

	acting on risk information. These skills are important in many health decisions but physicians seem to struggle with numeracy.[32] As guideline adherence also involves medical decision making and risk interpretation, this measure was included.	seven open questions		numeracy)
Knowledge	Guideline knowledge is often mentioned as an important determinant of guideline adherence.[15, 24]	A self-developed questionnaire with 2x10 multiple choice questions on general guideline knowledge and specific RA guideline knowledge	2 (general and specific knowledge)	General knowledge: 0 to 10 Specific knowledge: -5.2 to 10 (negative scores due to correction for guessing). On both scales a higher scores indicates more knowledge.

Guideline agreement	Guideline agreement is mentioned as an determinant of guideline adherence. [15, 24]	Two statements answered on 5-point likert scale (completely disagree to completely agree)	2 (general and specific agreement with the guideline)	1 to 5 on every subscale (a higher score indicating a higher level of agreement)
Outcome expectancy	Outcome expectancy is mentioned as an determinant of guideline adherence. [15, 24]	One statement answered 5-point likert scale (completely disagree to completely agree)	1	1 to 5 (a higher score indicating a higher level of outcome expectancy)