

Supplemental Online Content

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eMethods.

This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

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Logistic regression

In addition to Hidradenitis Suppurativa, variables known to be associated with CS were tested in univariate regression models; depression, smoking status (current/previous smoker vs none smoker), diabetes mellitus, body mass index, sex, age, and the presence of other inflammatory diseases (inflammatory bowel disease and rheumatic comorbidities). Only significant variables from the univariate models (HS, depression, and smoking) were added to the multivariate model. Relevant interaction terms (depression*HS, HS*smoking, and depression*smoking) were tested but not significant and therefore not incorporated in the multivariate model.

The presence of any other central sensitisation diagnosis from part B of the CSI was also tested and significantly associated with CSS score in the univariate analysis. When adjusting the association between HS and CSI score for central sensitisation diagnoses HS remained an independent predictor of CSI score (data not shown). However, depression and the presence of any central sensitisation diagnosis showed collinearity preventing the use of both variables in the multivariate model. As depression is one the most common comorbidities of HS only depression is included in the analyses and Table 2.

Correlation with disease severity

Outliers of IHS4 scores and AN-count were assessed and removed prior to analysis. Correlations between CSI scores and Hurley stage, IHS4 and AN-count were assessed using Spearman's rho for non-normally distributed data.