SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

ONLINE SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure 1. Population pyramid for individuals with Atopic Dermatitis in Catalonia in 2017.
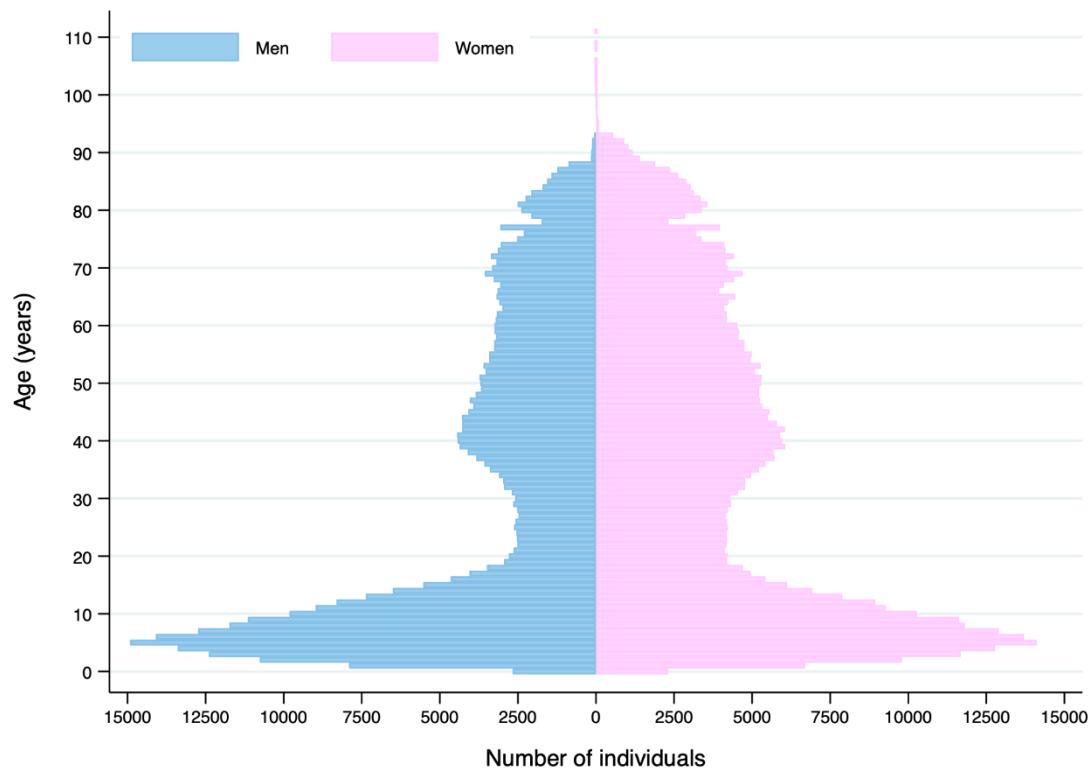
Figure 2. Flowchart classification of the Atopic Dermatitis adult cohort, overall and by disease severity according to prescribed medication.

Among all individuals from the study population who received a diagnosis of atopic dermatitis (537,098 individuals), the type and amount of medication received for the treatment of AD could be retrieved for 83,70% of the cases (449,565 individuals). Based on this severity criterium, there were 12,860 individuals with severe AD, and 436,705 individuals were classified as non-severe. Individuals with no information on drug consumption over the study period were assumed to be non-severe AD (87,533 individuals). This assumption relies on the fact that severe medication for AD might be expensive, so most likely retrieved from pharmacies. Therefore, those diagnosed at the NHS but without medication might be individuals with mild AD who might not need treatment or decided not to take the prescribed medication, perhaps because of mild symptoms. NHS – National Health Service.
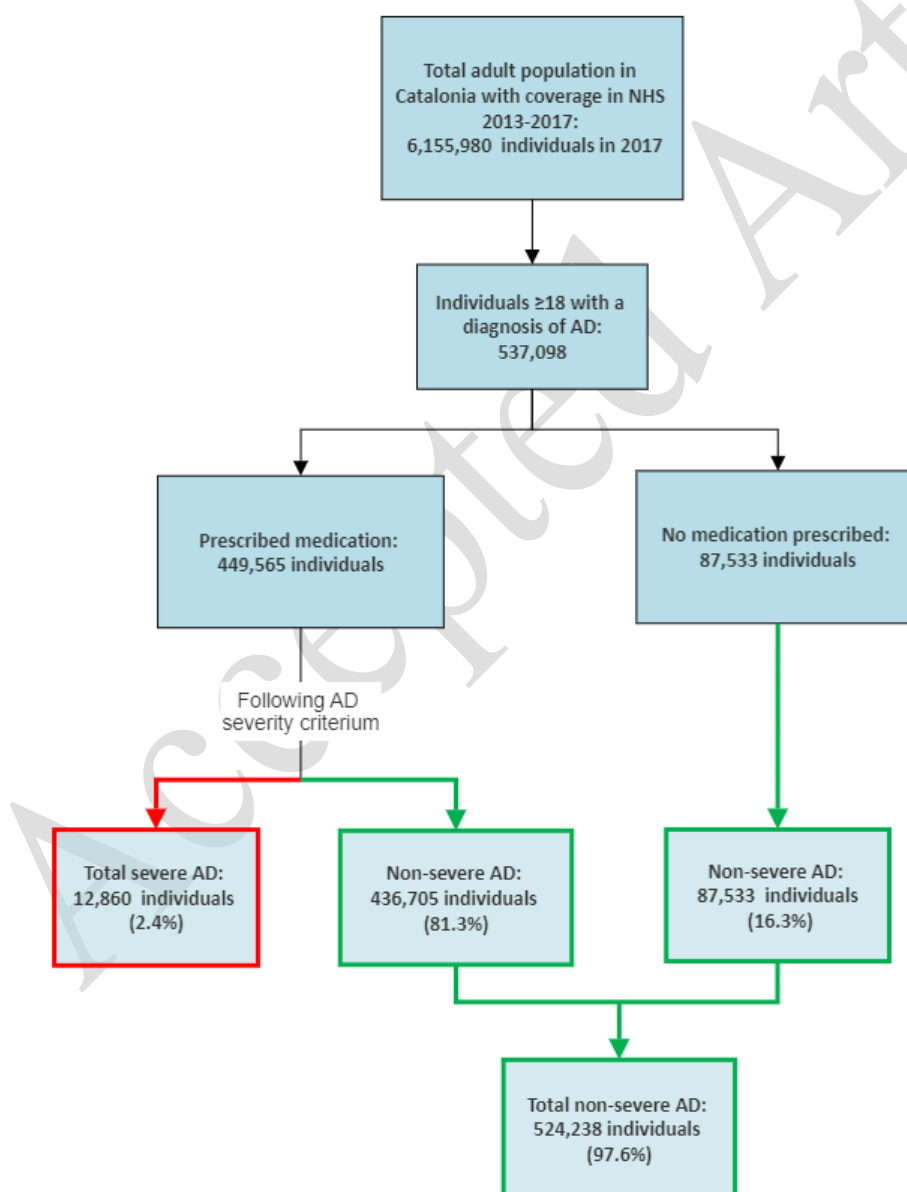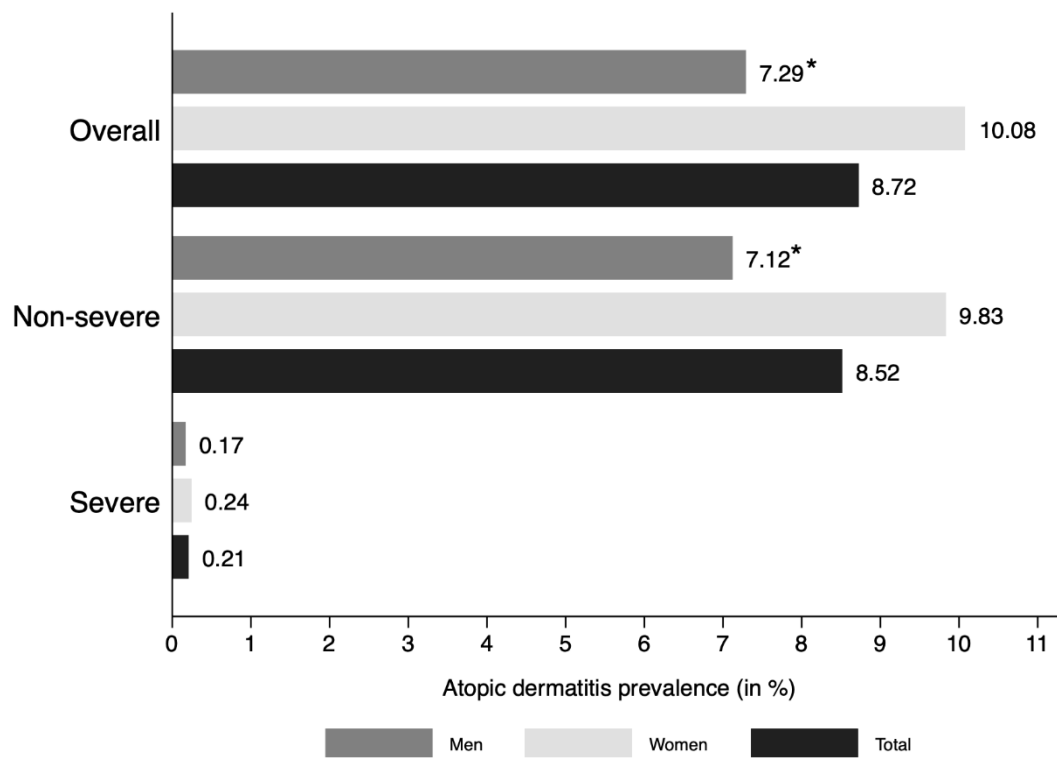
Figure 3. Prevalence of AD in the Catalan adult population (2013-2017). Statistical analysis on the difference in prevalence by gender within each group (overall, non-severe, severe): * p<0.001.

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Figure 4. Prevalence of AD by gender and age groups (in % terms). A) Overall population; and B) by severity. Differences in AD prevalence by gender within each age group were evaluated. *, p<0.01.
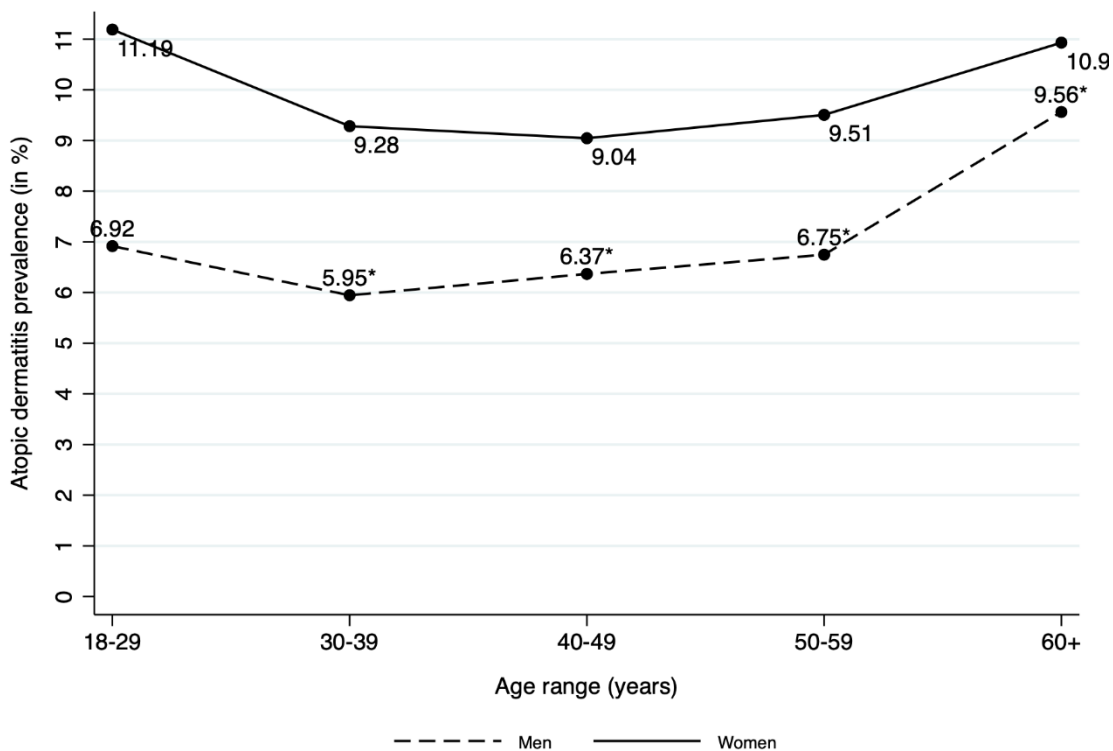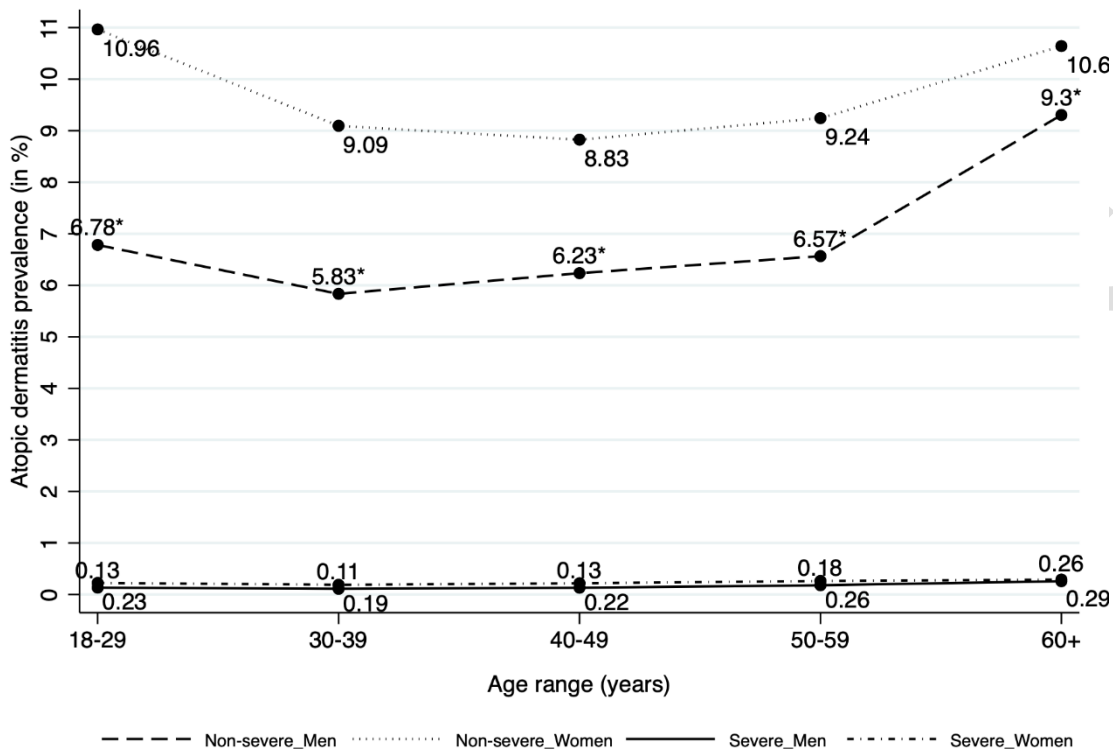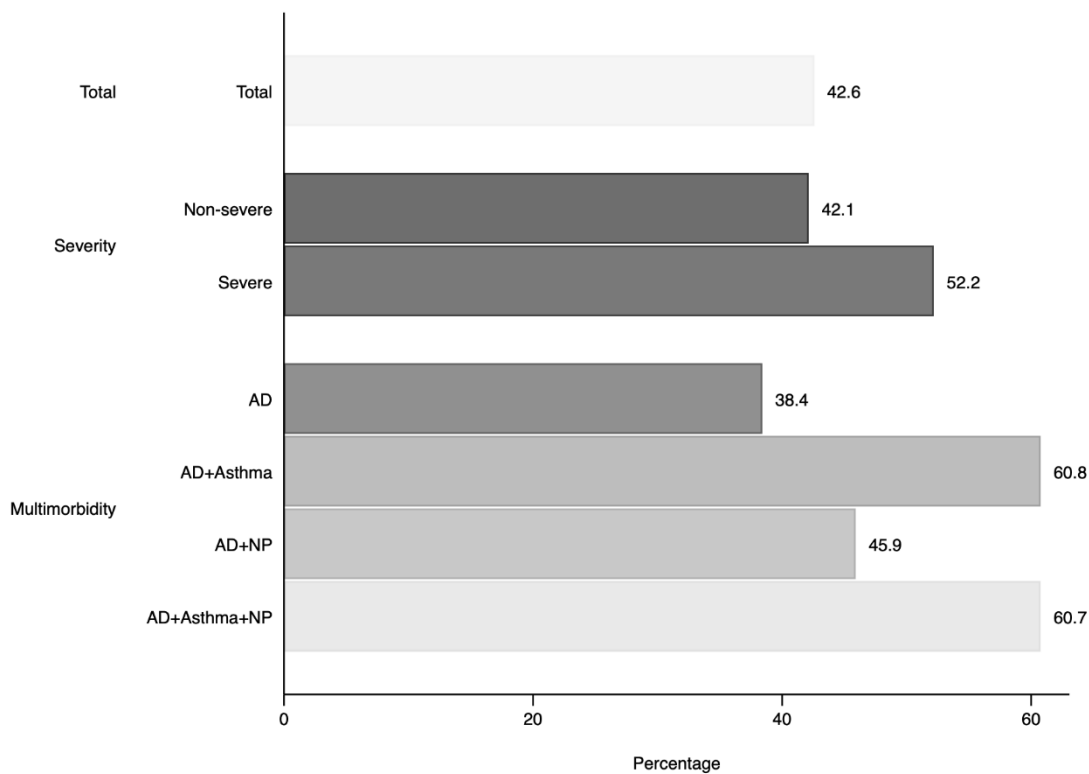
Figure 5. The proportion of individuals with tIgE ≥ 100 KU/L in the adult AD cohort over the 2016-2017 period.

Abbreviations: AD – Atopic Dermatitis; NP - Nasal Polyposis. Note: Proportion of individuals with total serum IgE (tIgE) type 2 inflammation (≥ 100 KU/L) in the total studied population, in the severity sub-populations, and by multi-morbidity. Differences between severe and non-severe sub-populations and between individuals with multi-morbidities (asthma and/or NP) and those without are statistically significant with p-value < 0.001.