Supplementary table 3: Logistic regression for photosensitivity

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|   | β | SE (β) | p-value | B |
| Gender | -0,894 | 0,271 | 0,001 | 0,409 |
| Ethnic background  |   |   | 0,033 |   |
| Ethnic background (1) | -15,012 | 24495,462 | 1,000 | 0,000 |
| Ethnic background (2) | -1,600 | 28080,023 | 1,000 | 0,202 |
| Ethnic background (3) | -1,692 | 19182,308 | 1,000 | 0,184 |
| Ethnic background (4) | -11,104 | 16984,527 | 0,999 | 0,000 |
| Ethnic background (5) | -15,440 | 25445,242 | 1,000 | 0,000 |
| Anti dsDNA antibodies | -0,715 | 0,196 | <0,0001 | 0,489 |
| PGA | 0,328 | 0,115 | 0,004 | 1,389 |
| Antimalarial medication | 0,537 | 0,201 | 0,008 | 1,711 |
| Disease duration | 0,043 | 0,012 | <0,0001 | 1,043 |
| Constant | -7,966 | 9473,534 | 0,999 | 0,000 |

Supplementary table 3: Tables of estimates of multiple logistical regression models for photosensitivity. The model includes gender (male=1, female=0), ethnic background, anti-dsDNA antibodies at inclusion, PGA Score at inclusion, use of antimalarial medication at inclusion and disease duration at inclusion in years. β = regression coefficient, SE (β) = standard error for β, B = odds ratio.