## Supplementary Material

*Additional Methods:*

Our entire survey was piloted among 12 non-physicians, 6 rheumatologists, and 3 other physicians who provided valuable feedback regarding the clarity of questions and length, covering a range of ages from 19 years to mid-80s. Patients with incomplete questionnaires contributed data from questions which they answered; missing data is reported for individual covariates. This study was approved by the Hospital for Special Surgery Institutional Review Board. ICD-10 codes were used to identify patients with SRDs (Supplementary Table 1). We evaluated demographic baseline characteristics of survey respondents to non-respondents (Supplementary Table 2).

**Supplementary Table 1. ICD-10 Algorithms Used to Identify Patients with Systemic Rheumatic Diseases (SRDs)**

| SRD | ICD-10 Codes* |
|---|---|
| Rheumatoid arthritis | M05.x, M06.x |
| Polyarthritis-multiple sites, Type not Specified | M13.xx |
| Palindromic rheumatism | M12.3x |
| Behcets | M35.2 |
| Systemic lupus erythematosus | M32.x |
| Systemic sclerosis | M34.x |
| Ankylosing spondylitis/sacroiliitis | M45.x |
| Inflammatory Spondyloarthropathy | M46.9x, M46.80, M46.82, M46.84, M46.86, M46.87, M46.88 |
| Sjogren's/Sicca syndrome | M35.0x |
| Psoriatic arthritis | L40.5x |
| Juvenile Arthritis | M08.x |
| Mixed connective tissue disease | M35.8, M36.8 |
| Undifferentiated Connective Tissue Disease | M35.9 |
| Myositis | M33.x, G72.41, M36.0 |
| Vasculitides | M30.x, M31.x, I77.6 |
| Sarcoidosis | D86.x |
| Overlap syndrome | M35.1 |
| Relapsing Polychondritis | M94.1 |
| Diffuse eosinophilic fasciitis | M35.4 |
| IgG4-related disease | M35.5 |
| Autoinflammatory Syndromes | M04.x |
| Enteropathic arthritis-multiple sites, Inflammatory Arthritis Associated with IBD | M07.69, M07.6 |
| Primary Antiphospholipid Syndrome | D68.61, D68.62, D68.3 |
| Polymyalgia Rheumatica | M35.3 |

**Algorithms required two codes within the same row ≥ 7 days apart*

*Additional Results*:

Respondents to our survey were slightly older (58.7 [14.2] versus 57.2 [16.5] years) and were more likely to be white (84.2% versus 78.3%) (Supplementary Table 2). Although the difference in age was statistically significant likely due to our large sample size, this difference was very small and not likely to be clinically meaningful. Given that fewer non-White patients responded, our survey may not be generalizable to non-White patients.

Supplementary Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents with an SRD to Non-Respondents with an SRD

| | Respondents N=1483 | Non- Respondents N=2062 | P-value** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age in years, mean (SD) | 58.7 (14.2) | 57.2 (16.5) | <0.01 |
| BMI, mean (SD) | 26.8 (8.2) | 26.6 (6.3) | 0.41 |
| Female | 1213 (81.8) | 1652 (80.1) | 0.24 |
| Race | | | <0.01 |
| • White | 1248 (84.2) | 1614 (78.3) | |
| • Non-white* | 192 (12.9) | 387 (18.8) | |
| • Missing | 43 (2.9) | 61 (3) | |
| Ethnicity | | | 0.71 |
| • Hispanic/Latinx | 115 (7.8) | 167 (8.1) | |
| • Not Hispanic/ Latinx | 1338 (90.2) | 1846 (89.5) | |
| • Missing | 30 (2) | 49 (2.4) | |

*Includes: American Indian/Alaskan Native/ Native Hawaiian/Other, Asian/ Indian Subcontinent, Black race
**T-tests were used for continuous variables, Fisher's Exact tests were used for categorical variables. Missing values are reported but were not included in p-value calculations.