

Table S1. Adjusted associations between primary care physicians' medical characteristics, and gender, age group and medical specialty (N=503)

Characteristic	Women (vs. men)	p-value ¹	≥ 60 years (vs. < 60)	p-value ¹	Pediatric or gynecology (vs. general internal medicine)	p-value ¹
	OR (95%CI)		OR (95%CI)		OR (95%CI)	
Has his/her own GP	1.3 (0.9-1.9)	0.20	1.1 (0.7-1.6)	0.79	3.3 (2.2-4.9)	<0.001
Has seen his/her PCP in the past 12 months	1.0 (0.6-1.8)	0.91	2.3 (1.2-4.3)	0.01	1.1 (0.6-1.8)	0.77
Has seen a psychiatrist or a psychologist in the past 12 months	2.0 (1.2-3.4)	0.01	0.2 (0.1-0.5)	<0.001	1.1 (0.7-1.8)	0.76
Has been hospitalized in 2019	1.1 (0.5-2.1)	0.83	2.6 (1.3-5.0)	0.01	1.8 (1.0-3.5)	0.07
Has been off work due to illness in 2019	1.1 (0.7-1.8)	0.60	0.6 (0.3-1.0)	0.05	1.1 (0.7-1.7)	0.83

¹ multivariable logistic regression (adjusted for gender, age group and medical specialty)

Table S2. Adjusted associations between medical conditions present in at least 10% of study participants and sociodemographic characteristics (non-automatic backward stepwise procedure)

Characteristics	Depression and/or anxiety	p-value ¹	Burnout	p-value ¹	Dyslipidemia	p-value ¹	Hypertension	p-value ¹	At least one cardiovascular risk factor ²	p-value ¹
	OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)		OR (95% CI)	
Men (vs. women)	0.9 (0.6-1.4)	0.67	1.0 (0.6-1.6)	0.98	1.7 (1.0-2.7)	0.04	2.9 (1.6-5.0)	<0.001	2.3 (1.5-3.4)	<0.001
≥ 60 years (vs. < 60)	0.5 (0.3-0.8)	0.01	0.4 (0.2-0.7)	0.003	2.5 (1.5-4.1)	<0.001	3.3 (1.9-5.5)	<0.001	2.3 (1.5-3.5)	<0.001
General internal medicine (vs. pediatric or gynecology)	1.6 (1.0-2.7)	0.07	1.8 (1.1-3.0)	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Group (vs. solo or duo)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.07	0.6 (0.4-1.0)	0.07	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	0.08
Rural (vs. urban or semi-urban)	1.7 (1.0-2.9)	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 (1.2-3.8)	0.01	NA	NA
> 8 half-days worked per week (vs. ≤ 8)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Civil status: other ³ (vs. married)	1.7 (1.1-2.8)	0.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ multivariable logistic regression (non-automatic backward stepwise procedure: only covariates associated with a p value <0.1 were included in the analysis)

² cardiovascular risk factors: hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, obesity and smoking

³ single, divorced, separated or widowed