

Supplementary Table 1: Item-wise score of the N-GAMS among the study participants (N=183)

Gender Awareness	Mean	SD
<i>Gender Sensitivity</i>		
1. Dealing with the differences between men and women creates inequality in healthcare	3.07	1.32
2. Physician's knowledge of gender differences in illness and healthcare increases quality of care	4.40	0.97
3. Physicians should only address biological differences between men and women	2.90	1.45
4. In non-sex-specific health disorders the sex/gender of the patient is irrelevant	2.70	1.42
5. A physician should confine as much as possible to biomedical/medical aspects of health complaints of men and women	2.25	1.16
6. Physicians do not need to know what happens in the lives of men and women to be able to deliver medical care	3.52	1.33
7. Differences between male and female physicians are too small to be relevant	2.83	1.32
8. Especially because men and women are different, physicians should treat everybody the same	2.60	1.30
9. Physicians who address gender differences are not dealing with the important issues	3.20	1.18
10. In communicating with patients, it does not matter to a physician whether the patients are men or women	2.73	1.42
11. In communicating with patients, it does not matter whether the physician is a man or a woman	2.36	1.31
12. Differences between male and female patients are so small that physicians can hardly take them into account	3.44	1.18
13. For effective treatment, physicians should address gender differences in etiology and consequences of disease	4.19	0.99
14. It is not necessary to consider gender differences in presentation of complaints	3.42	1.32
<i>Gender Role Ideology towards Patients</i>		
15. Male patients better understand physician's advice/instructions than female patients	2.15	1.31
16. Female patients compared to male patients have unreasonable expectations of physicians	2.39	1.28
17. Women more frequently than men want to discuss problems with physicians that do not belong in the consultation room	2.60	1.25
18. Women expect too much emotional support from physicians	2.86	1.27
19. Male patients are less demanding than female patients	2.37	1.29
20. Women are larger consumers of health care than is actually needed	2.50	1.14
21. Men do not go to a physician for harmless health problems	3.06	1.38
22. Medically unexplained symptoms develop in women because they lament too much about their health	2.64	1.26
23. Female patients complain about their health because they need more attention than male patients	2.25	1.26
24. It is easier to find causes of health complaints in men because men communicate in a direct way	2.77	1.27
25. Men approach health care more often with problems they should have prevented	3.02	1.13
<i>Gender Role Ideology towards Doctors</i>		
26. Male physicians put too much emphasis on technical aspects of medicine compared to female physicians	2.57	1.22
27. Female physicians extend their consultations too much compared to male physicians	2.51	1.22
28. Male physicians are more efficient than female physicians	2.12	1.27
29. Female physicians are more empathic than male physicians	3.14	1.10
30. Female physicians needlessly take into account how a patient experiences disease	2.72	1.15
31. Male physicians are better able to deal with the work than female physicians	2.39	1.26
32. Female physicians are too emotionally involved with their patients	2.61	1.15