

Table DSI Logistic regression models of the factors associated with higher rates of treatment adequacy

| | Model 1 OR (95% CI) | Model 2 OR (95% CI) |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Gender | 1.30 (0.73–2.33) | 1.30 (0.70–2.43) |
| Age ¹ | 1.01 (0.99–1.03) | 1.01 (0.99–1.03) |
| Urbanicity ² | 1.08 (0.63–1.86) | 1.02 (0.59–1.75) |
| Employment (not working v. paid employment) | 1.20 (0.66–2.19) | 1.16 (0.62–2.17) |
| Provider (generalised care v. specialised care) | 0.22 (0.14–0.35) | 0.76 (0.34–1.71) |
| Illness (chronic illness v. absence of chronic illness) | 0.81 (0.42–1.59) | 0.85 (0.43–1.67) |
| Health state (EuroQol score) ³ | 0.99 (0.98–1.00) | 0.99 (0.98–1.00) |
| Country | | |
| Belgium v. Spain | 1.45 (0.55–3.82) | 1.96 (0.68–5.71) |
| France v. Spain | 3.67 (1.75–7.68) | 8.91 (3.37–23.55) |
| Germany v. Spain | 3.11 (1.38–7.00) | 5.16 (1.81–14.18) |
| Italy v. Spain | 2.17 (0.77–6.11) | 1.67 (0.43–6.51) |
| The Netherlands v. Spain | 4.51 (1.80–11.31) | 5.14 (1.94–13.62) |
| Interaction | | |
| Belgium×generalised care | | 0.35 (0.09–1.30) |
| France×generalised care | | 0.10 (0.03–0.35) |
| Germany×generalised care | | 0.20 (0.05–0.84) |
| Italy×generalised care | | 0.92 (0.22–3.80) |
| The Netherlands×generalised care | | 0.43 (0.14–1.27) |

1. Centralised around median value (42 years).

2. City with >100 000 inhabitants v. smaller urbanisation.

3. Centralised around median value (70)

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