

Supplementary Table 1. Response to the question: ‘Do you believe that it is necessary to train the patients on HRT?’

	Yes	No
Total	1757 (81.4%)	401(18.6%)
Group A	97 (81.5%)	22 (18.5%)
Group B	365 (83.7%)	71 (16.3%)
Group C	1295 (80.8%)	308 (19.2%)
<i>P</i> value (subspecialization)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	<i>P</i> > 0.05*
Among men	161 (81.3%)	37 (18.7%)
Among women	1596 (81.4%)	364 (18.6%)
<i>P</i> value(gender)	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05

Data are given as the number of persons giving each response (%).

*Overall χ^2 test for comparisons between different professional groups.

Supplementary Table 2. Response to the question: “China has a low use of HRT, what do you think are the reasons?” (multiple answers accepted)

	Side effects		Do not understand		Traditional concept	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Total	992 (46%)	1166 (54%)	1232 (57.1%)	926 (42.9%)	1049 (48.6%)	1109 (51.4%)
Group A	62 (52.1%)	57 (47.9%)	50 (42%)	69 (58%)	83 (69.7%)	36 (30.3%)
Group B	208 (47.7%)	228 (52.3%)	256 (58.7%)	180 (41.3%)	209 (47.9%)	227 (52.1%)
Group C	722 (45%)	881(55%)	926 (57.8%)	677 (42.2%)	757 (47.2%)	846 (52.8%)
<i>P</i> value (subspecialization)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	<i>P</i> < 0.01*
Among men	79 (39.9%)	119 (60.1%)	124 (62.6%)	74 (37.4%)	88 (44.4%)	110 (55.6%)
Among women	913 (46.6%)	1047 (53.4%)	1108 (56.5%)	852 (43.5%)	961 (49%)	999 (51%)
<i>P</i> value(gender)	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05

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Supplementary Table 3. Response to the question on the benefits of HRT

	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	<i>P</i> value (subspecialization)	Among men	Among women	<i>P</i> value(gender)
Can HRT relieve vasomotor symptoms?								
Yes	2006 (93%)	113(95%)	416 (95.4%)	1477 (92.1%)	<i>P</i> < 0.05*	183 (92.4%)	1823 (93%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
No	152(7%)	6(5%)	20 (4.6%)	126 (7.9%)	<i>P</i> < 0.05*	15 (7.6%)	137 (7%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Can HRT prevent osteoporosis?								
Yes	1309 (60.7%)	104 (87.4%)	324 (74.3%)	881 (55%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	129 (65.2%)	1180 (60.2%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
No	849 (39.3%)	15 (12.6%)	112 (25.7%)	722 (45%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	69 (34.8%)	780 (39.8%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Does HRT have a beneficial impact on the urogenital atrophy?								
Yes	1286 (59.6%)	99 (83.2%)	287 (65.8%)	900 (56.1%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	124 (62.6%)	1162 (59.3%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
No	872 (40.4%)	20 (16.8%)	149 (34.2%)	703 (43.9%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	74 (37.4%)	798 (40.7%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Can HRT prevent cardiovascular disease?								

Yes	951 (44.1%)	93 (78.2%)	252 (57.8%)	606 (37.8%)	$P < 0.01^*$	114 (57.6%)	837 (42.7%)	$P < 0.01$
No	1207 (55.9%)	26 (21.8%)	184 (42.2%)	997 (62.2%)	$P < 0.01^*$	84 (42.4%)	1123 (57.3%)	$P < 0.01$
Can HRT reduce the risks for certain tumors?								
Yes	924 (42.8%)	53 (44.5%)	205 (47%)	666 (41.5%)	$P > 0.05^*$	89 (44.9%)	835 (42.6%)	$P > 0.05$
No	1234 (57.2%)	66 (55.5%)	231 (53%)	937 (58.5%)	$P > 0.05^*$	109 (55.1%)	1125 (57.4)	$P > 0.05$

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Supplementary Table 4. Response to the question on the risks of HRT

	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	<i>P</i> value (subspecialization)	Among men	Among women	<i>P</i> value(gender)
Does HRT increase the risk of breast cancer?								
Very common	324 (15%)	47 (39.5%)	63(14.4%)	214 (13.3%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	21 (10.6%)	303 (15.5%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Common	555 (25.7%)	29 (24.4%)	112 (25.7%)	414 (25.8%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	56 (28.3%)	499 (25.5%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Uncommon	1037 (48.1%)	34 (28.6%)	207 (47.5%)	796 (49.7%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	94 (47.5%)	943 (48.1%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Rare	217 (10.1%)	9 (7.6%)	48 (11%)	160 (10%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	23 (11.6%)	194 (9.9%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Very rare	25 (1.2%)	0	6 (1.4%)	19 (1.2%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	4 (2%)	21 (1.1%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Does HRT increase the risk of serious venous thromboembolic events?								
Very common	143 (6.6%)	16 (13.4%)	26 (6%)	101 (6.3%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	9 (4.5%)	134 (6.8%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Common	619 (28.7%)	78 (65.5%)	136 (31.2%)	405 (25.3%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	58 (29.3%)	561 (28.6%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Uncommon	1368 (63.4%)	24 (20.2%)	268 (61.5%)	1076 (67.1%)	<i>P</i> < 0.01*	126 (63.6%)	1242 (63.4%)	<i>P</i> > 0.05
Rare	0	0	0	0		0	0	

Very rare	28 (1.3%)	1 (0.8%)	6 (1.4%)	21 (1.3%)	$P > 0.05^*$	5 (2.5%)	23 (1.2%)	$P > 0.05$
Does HRT increase the risk of endometrial hyperplasia or cancer?								
Increase	781 (36.2%)	49 (41.2%)	188 (43.1%)	544 (33.9%)	$P < 0.01^*$	78 (39.4%)	703 (35.9%)	$P > 0.05$
Decrease	662 (30.7%)	59 (49.6%)	118 (27.1%)	485 (30.3%)	$P < 0.01^*$	56 (28.3%)	606 (30.9%)	$P > 0.05$
No change	715 (33.1%)	11(9.2%)	130 (29.8%)	574 (35.8%)	$P < 0.01^*$	64 (32.3%)	651 (33.2%)	$P > 0.05$
Do you consider that HRT would lead to weight gain?								
Yes	1058 (49%)	23 (19.3%)	185 (42.5%)	850 (53%)	$P < 0.01^*$	82 (41.4%)	976 (49.8%)	$P < 0.05$
No	1100 (51%)	96 (80.7%)	251 (57.5%)	753 (47%)	$P < 0.01^*$	116 (58.6%)	984 (50.2%)	$P < 0.05$
Can people become addicted to HRT?								
Yes	834 (38.6%)	96 (80.7%)	152 (34.9%)	586 (36.6%)	$P < 0.01^*$	57 (28.8%)	777 (39.6%)	$P < 0.01$
No	1324 (61.4%)	23 (19.3%)	284 (65.1%)	1017 (63.4%)	$P < 0.01^*$	141 (71.2%)	1183 (60.4%)	$P < 0.01$

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*Overall χ^2 test for comparisons between different professional groups.

Supplementary Table 5. Response to the question: “What’s the main reason for you to avoid HRT?”

	Cancer	Weight gain	Addiction	Serious venous thromboembolic events
Total	945 (43.8%)	657 (30.4%)	472 (21.9%)	84 (3.9%)
Group A	50 (42%)	40 (33.6%)	2 (16.8%)	9 (7.6%)
Group B	213 (48.9%)	111 (25.5%)	85 (19.5%)	27 (6.2%)
Group C	682 (42.5%)	506 (31.6%)	367 (22.9%)	48 (3%)
<i>P</i> value(subspecialization)	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	<i>P</i> < 0.05*	<i>P</i> > 0.05*	<i>P</i> < 0.01*
Among men	81(40.9%)	61 (30.8%)	43 (21.7%)	13 (6.6%)
Among women	864 (44.1%)	596 (30.4%)	429 (21.9%)	71 (3.6%)
<i>P</i> value(gender)	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> > 0.05	<i>P</i> < 0.05

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