Supplementary file 6 Details of methodology for beta testing decision aid

- **Study population:** Patients with axSpA who face a treatment decision to initiate or switch between b/tsDMARDs. These were other patients than those who were included in the explorative needs assessments or alpha testing phase.

- **Recruitment:** Patients were recruited from outpatient clinics by experts of the working group SpA working in different hospitals across the Netherlands, including the rheumatology department of the Maastricht University Medical Centre. Care-providers of recruited patients were financially compensated for their efforts to invite eligible patients. Furthermore, patients were recruited in social media posts of the Dutch Arthritis Society and on the website of the decision aid.

- **Phases of beta testing:** The beta testing phase consisted of four steps: First, at the outpatient visit, eligible patients and care-providers discussed that initiating or switching a b/tsDMARD might be needed. Patients were informed on available treatment options. Subsequently, patients received a personalized card on which potential b/tsDMARDs were ticked by their rheumatologist. Second, patients used the web-based decision aid at home. They were given a few days to think about whether they agreed to initiate a (new) b/tsDMARD and to think about which drug they preferred, whenever two or more options were available. Third, patients signed informed consent prior to completing an online questionnaire with questions on patients’ socio-demographic background and nine statements derived and adapted from the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Telehealth Usability Questionnaire (TUQ) related to the decision aid. Finally, during their next contact with their care-provider, patients discussed whether they felt sufficiently informed to make a treatment decision on if so, which b/tsDMARD they preferred.