



**Table S1. Examples of Prevalence of Impostor Phenomenon within Various Health-Related Professions**

Reference	Type of Professional (e.g., Nurses, Pharmacists, Medical Students)	Sample Size	Survey Used	Prevalence of IP and Cutoff Used
Ares (2018)[1]	Clinical nurse specialists	68	CIPS	20.5% (CIPS Score $\geq 62$ )
Barr-Walker et al (2019)[2]	Health science librarians	703	HIPS	14.5% (HIPS Score $\geq 42$ )
Holliday et al (2020)[3]	Medical and dental students	485	CIPS	18% (CIPS Score $\geq 80$ )
Jacobs and Sasser (2021)[4]	Nursing students	150	CIPS	48.7% (CIPS Score $\geq 61$ )
Kimball et al (2020)[5]	Chiropractic students	406	CIPS	39% (CIPS Score $\geq 62$ )
Levant et al (2020)[6]	Third year medical students	112	CIPS	51% (CIPS Score $\geq 62$ )
Paladugu et al (2021)[7]	Hospitalists	71	CIPS	33.8% (CIPS Score $\geq 60$ )
Schmulian et al (2020)[8]	Graduate allied health students	72	YIS	37.5% (YIS Score $\geq 5$ )
Shreffler et al (2021)[9]	Medical students	233	CIPS	42.1% (CIPS Score $\geq 61$ )
Sullivan and Ryba (2020)[10]	Pharmacy residents	720	CIPS	57.5% (CIPS Score $\geq 62$ )

Abbreviations: CIPS, Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale; HIPS, Harvey Impostor Phenomenon Scale; YIS, Young Impostor Scale

**Table S1 References**

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