

#	First Author	Year	Journal	Study Name	Study Design
5	Andersohn	2009	American Journal of Psychiatry	Long-Term Use of Antidepressants for Depressive Disorders and the Risk of Diabetes Mellitus	Case-Control
4	Hiles	2016	Depression & Anxiety	Bidirectional prospective associations of Metabolic Syndrome components with Depression, Anxiety, and Antidepressant use	Cohort
1	Kivimaki	2010	Diabetes Care	Antidepressant Medication Use, Weight Gain, and Risk of Type 2 Diabetes	Case-control
2	Brown	2007	Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice	Type of antidepressant therapy and risk of type 2 diabetes in people with depression	Case-control

6	Pan	2012	Diabetologia	Use of antidepressant medication and risk of type 2 diabetes: results from three cohorts of US adults	Cohort
7	Pan	2012	Diabetologia	Use of antidepressant medication and risk of type 2 diabetes: results from three cohorts of US adults	Cohort
8	Pan	2012	Diabetologia	Use of antidepressant medication and risk of type 2 diabetes: results from three cohorts of US adults	Cohort
3	Pinar	2008	Progress in Neuro-Psychopharmacology & Biological Psychiatry	Maprotiline induced weight gain in depressive disorder: Changes in circulating ghrelin and adiponectin levels and insulin sensitivity	Cohort

Follow-Up Years	Sample Size	Mean Age (S.D)	Study Population (Ethnicity,Location)
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15 years

165958

56 (13)

n/a, U.K

6 years (follow up
at baseline, 2 and
6 years)

baseline assessment:
N = 2,776, 2-year
assessment: N = 2,203,
6-year assessment:
N = 1,899

Baseline:41.8
(13.1) ; 2-years:
44.3 (13.1) ; 6-
years: 48.20
(13.2)

n/a, Netherlands

4.8 years

151347

56.5

White Europeans, Finland

4.07 years

2391

53.6 (16.4)

n/a, Canada

HPFS:16 yrs	HPFS = 29,776	HPFS: 56.35 yrs	Mixed, USA
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NHS1:12 yrs	NHS 1 = 61,791	NHS1: 60.6 yrs	Mixed, USA
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NHSII: 12 yrs	NHS II = 76,868	NHS II: 38.6 yrs	Mixed, USA
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30 days	34	21.0 (1)	n/a, Turkey
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Inclusion	Exclusion
<p>30 years of age or older at the time of cohort entry; have had no diagnosis of diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance and no treatment with oral antidiabetics or insulin before cohort entry; have had a diagnosis of depression within 180 days before or 90 days after cohort entry; have had no treatment with antidepressants in the year prior to their first prescription of an antidepressant (cohort entry), have at least one database entry of BMI registered with a practice with ensured General Practice Research Database (GPRD) quality standards of recorded data for at least 1 year prior to cohort entry.</p>	<p>Patients without diagnosis of depression, patients with a prescription for an antidepressant in the year prior to cohort entry, patients who already started with two different antidepressants, patients without any database entry on BMI before cohort entry, patients with diabetes or impaired glucose tolerance before cohort entry.</p>
<p>Adults aged 18–65 years with and without depression and anxiety</p>	<p>Primary diagnosis of psychosis, obsessive compulsive disorder, bipolar disorder or severe addiction disorder or a lack of fluency in Dutch.</p>
<p>Employed citizens of Finland registered on Finland's health database between 1995 and 2005</p>	<p>Prevalence of diabetes</p>
<p>Residents of Saskatchewan eligible for prescription drug benefits during the study period, 20 years of age and older.</p>	<p>People who receive prescription benefits through a federal program and registered Indians.</p>

People 18 years and older, free of any cardiovascular illness at baseline and whose AD medication & BMI details are available

Participants who had diabetes (including type 1 and 2 diabetes mellitus and gestational diabetes), cardiovascular disease or cancer at baseline, participants without baseline information on ADM use or BMI.

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Residents of Turkey who are 18 years and older with BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²

Presence of clinically relevant complaints of organic nature, abnormalities in blood chemistry, hematology and urinalysis, severe acute or chronic illnesses, alcohol/drug abuse, and treatment with any medication in medical history.

Type of Depression	Dianostic Criteria for Depression
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n/a	Prescription of Antidepressant medication(s)
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MDD, Dysthymia, Social Phobia, Panic Disorder, Agoraphobia, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder	World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI, version 2.1)
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MDD	History of admission to a psychiatric hospital and a record of long-term (at least 1 year) psychotherapy or record of work disability for at least 90 days for ICD-10 diagnostic codes F32–F34.
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n/a	ICD-9 codes 296, 309, and 311 and a prescription for antidepressant therapy within 6 months of one another (i.e., +/- 3 months).
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n/a

Depression was reported by answering the following two questions (1) In your lifetime, have you ever had 2 weeks or more when nearly every day you felt sad, blue or depressed for most of the day? (2) Did you ever tell a doctor or mental health specialist that you were feeling depressed? and by reporting use of AD medication in the past two years from cohort entry.

n/a

Five-item Mental Health Index (MHI-5), a subscale of the Short-Form 36 Health Status Survey, use of AD medication

n/a

Five-item Mental Health Index (MHI-5), a subscale of the Short-Form 36 Health Status Survey, Women in in 2001 reported their lifetime history of depression by answering the following two yes or no questions: (1) In your lifetime, have you ever had 2 weeks or more when nearly every day you felt sad, blue or depressed for most of the day? (2) Did you ever tell a doctor or mental health specialist that you were feeling depressed? and reported their use of AD since 2001.

n/a

Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders (SCID-I)

Type of Antidepressant Prescribed	Doasage
<p>Tricyclic antidepressants, Tetracyclic antidepressants, SSRIs, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, and Other (Aminoketone class of antidepressants, Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, Noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants, Serotonin Antagonist and Reuptake Inhibitors, Selective Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors)</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>TCA, SSRI, Other (Class not specified)</p>	<p>n/a</p>
<p>SSRI, TCA, Others (Monoamine oxidase inhibitors, Monoamine oxidase A inhibitors, Serotonin antagonist and reuptake inhibitors, Tetracyclic antidepressants, Noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants, Serotonin and norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors, Norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors)</p>	<p>varies</p>
<p>TCA, SSRI, TCA and SSRI concurrently and Combination of antidepressants - TCA, SSRI and Other (Aminoketone class of antidepressants, Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors, Tetracyclic antidepressants, Monoamine Oxidase A Inhibitor, Serotonin Antagonist and Reuptake Inhibitors, Selective Serotonin and Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors)</p>	<p>n/a</p>

SSRI, TCA, Other class of
antidepressant, Combination of
Antidepressants

n/a

SSRI, TCA, Other class of
antidepressant, Combination of
Antidepressants

n/a

SSRI, TCA, Other class of
antidepressant, Combination of
Antidepressants

n/a

Maprotiline - Tetracyclic antidepressant

150 mg/day

Duration of Antidepressant Use

Diagnostic Criteria for Type 2 Diabetes

RECENT: prescription that lasted into the 6-month period before the index date. FORMER: prescription supply ended between 6 and 12 months before the index date and PAST: prescription ended between 12 and 24 months before the index date

At least one prescription of an antidiabetic drug, or two diagnoses of diabetes on different calendar days, or a diagnosis of diabetes and a diabetes-specific test on different calendar days.

One month

Hyperglycemia was defined as fasting plasma glucose greater than or equal to 6.1 mmol/L or use of antidiabetic medication.

4 years

Use of antidiabetes medication for treatment of type 2 diabetes as defined by ICD-10 code E11

6 months (+/- 3 months)

Diagnosis of diabetes as defined by ICD-9 code 250 by two or more physicians within a 2 year period, or one or more hospitalizations with a diabetes code as the primary, secondary, or other diagnosis, or the dispensation of an oral antidiabetic agent

HPFS (1996–2006) = 10 years

The National Diabetes Data Group criteria (NDDG) was used to confirm diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes

NHS I (1996–2008) = 12 years

The National Diabetes Data Group criteria (NDDG) was used to confirm diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes

NHS II (1993–2007) = 14 years

The National Diabetes Data Group criteria (NDDG) was used to confirm diagnosis of Type 2 Diabetes

30 days

Fasting plasma glucose, Serum Insulin and Insulin Resistance were measured.