# Data supplement

Table DS1 Correlations between variables, showing that more antidepressant combinations and more psychiatric comorbidities were positively correlated with higher levels of difficult-to-treat major depressive disorder[a]

	Gender	P	Levels of difficulty to treat (ETT-1, ETT-2, ITT, DTT)	P	Antidepressant combinations	P	Psychiatric comorbidity	P
Gender	–		3.104	0.376	1.677	0.195	0.171	0.679
Levels of difficulty to treat (ETT-1,ETT-2, ITT, DTT)	3.102	0.376	–		**141.729**	**<0.0001****	**16.396**	**0.0009****
Antidepressant combinations	1.677	0.195	**141.729**	**<0.0001****	–		0.979	0.323
Psychiatric comorbidity	0.171	0.679	**16.396**	**0.0009****	0.979	0.323	–	

ETT-1, easy-to-treat group 1 (no antidepressant use); ETT-2, easy-to-treat group 2 (no antidepressant change); ITT, intermediate level of difficulty to treat (change after an adequate antidepressant trial once); DTT, difficult-to-treat group (change after an adequate antidepressant trial two or more times).
a. Results in bold are significant.
**$P<0.001$, chi-squared tests.
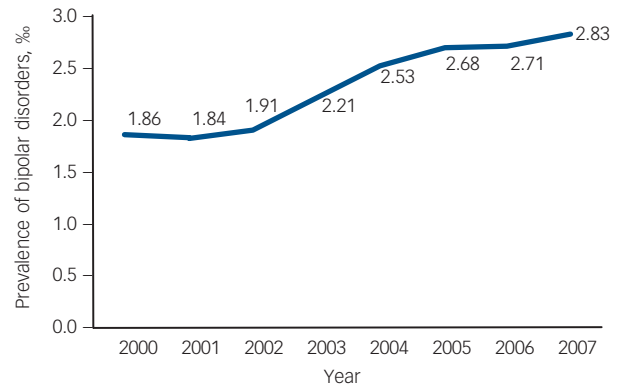
Fig. DS1 The prevalence of bipolar disorder in Taiwan 2000 to 2007.

This reflects clinicians' increasing awareness of bipolar disorder over time.