Data supplement to Chitty et al. Relationship between prescribed psychotropic medications and co-ingested alcohol in intentional self-poisonings. Br J Psychiatry doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.115.172213

Online Supplement DS1

Medication classifications

Psychotropic medications	CNS-acting	Other	Medications not analysed
Anticonvulsants ^a	Anticonvulsants	Acne medications	Antimalarial medications
anticonvulsants	anticonvulsants	Agents affecting bone metabolism	Antibacterial medications
barbiturates	barbiturates	Antihypertensive agents	Antineoplastics
Antidepressants	Anorexiants & anti- obesity	A2RA	Anthelmintics
SNRI	Anticholinergics	ACE inhibitors	Antiseptics
SSRI	Anticholinesterases	Antianginal drugs	Antidiarrhoea medications
TCA	Anti-migraine drugs	Antiarrhythmic medications	Antispasmodic agents
MAOI	AntiParkinson medication	Anticoagulants	Cough suppressants
Miscellaneous	Antiemetics and antinauseants	Anti-inflammatory agents	Laxatives
Antipsychotics	Alpha or beta- blockers	Antivirals	OTC cold and flu medications
atypical	Antihistamines H2	CCB	Vitamins &
antipsychotics	antagonists		supplements
typical antipsychotics	H2 antagonists	Cardiac glycosides	
lithium	Melatonin	Colchicine	
Agents for ADHD treatment	Muscle relaxants	Diuretics	
atomoxetine	NSAIDs	Hypoglycemic agents	
dexamphetamine	Paracetamol	Hypolipidaemic agents	
methylphenidate	Oral corticosteroids	Immunosuppressants	
Sedatives	Opioid antagonists	Insulin	
benzodiazepines	Opioids	PPIs	
other hypnotics	Sympathomimetic agents	Salicylates	
		Sex hormones and related drugs	
		Statins	
		Sulphonylureas	
		Thiazolidinediones	
		Thyroid hormones and	
		anti-thyroid drugs	
		Uticosuric agents	
		Vasodilators	

A2RA, angiotensin-II receptor antagonists; ACE, angiotensin-converting enzyme; ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CCB, calcium channel-blockers; MAOI, monoamine oxidase inhibitors; NSAIDs, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; PPI, proton pump inhibitors; OTC, over the counter; SNRIs, selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors; SSRIs, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; TCAs, tricyclic antidepressants.

a. Anticonvulsants were included in this category if the patient did not have a seizure disorder. 'CNS-acting' medications were defined as medications that are either: (a) Classified in the MIMS CNS medication category but not primarily indicated for a psychiatric disorder or (b) Not classified in the MIMS CNS medication category but can be prescribed as a psychiatric treatment or (c) Not classified in the MIMS CNS medication category but have analgesic effects or significant CNS effects. Medications categorized as 'other' included medications with no or limited CNS effects and those not prescribed for psychiatric treatment.

Table DS1 Multivariable analysis of odds of Alc+ conferred by demographic, psychiatric and medication variables.				
		AOR (99% CI) ^a	p value	
Presentation year		1.04 (1.02 - 1.05)	<0.001	
Age group	18 - 24	1 (Reference)		
	25 - 34	1.55 (1.24 - 1.94)	<0.001	
	35 - 44	1.98 (1.58 - 2.48)	<0.001	
	45 - 54	2.35 (1.82 - 3.03)	<0.001	
	55 - 64	1.95 (1.37 - 2.78)	<0.001	
	65 - 75	0.72 (0.39 - 1.33)	0.17	
	75+	0.37 (0.16 - 0.88)	0.003	
Gender	Male	1 (Reference)		
	Female	0.70 (0.60 - 0.82)	<0.001	
Any diagnosis ^b	No	1 (Reference)		
	Yes	1.31 (1.03 - 1.68)	0.004	
Unplanned self-poisoning ^c	No (i.e. premeditated)	1 (Reference)		
	Yes	1.52 (1.20 – 1.93)	<0.001	
Prescribed medications ^d	Anticonvulsant	0.82 (0.58 - 1.17)	0.15	
	Antidepressant	0.91 (0.75 - 1.10)	0.20	
	Antipsychotic	0.51 (0.40 - 0.65)	<0.001	
	Sedative	0.86 (0.71 - 1.04)	<0.05	
	Stimulant	0.54 (0.19 - 1.49)	0.15	
	CNS-acting	0.77 (0.63 – 0.95)	<0.01	
	Other	0.96 (0.75 - 1.21)	0.63	
	Medication free	1.04 (0.81 - 1.34)	0.67	

^a Adjusted odds ratio of alcohol co-ingestion (Alc+)
^b Includes psychiatric diagnoses defined by Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders III-R or IV
^c Available for 5189 (71.3%) cases
^d Referenced to those not on that particular class of medication. Medications are not mutually exclusive
Alc-: No alcohol co-ingestion; Alc+: alcohol co-ingestion; CNS-acting: medications with significant CNS effects; Other: medications without significant CNS effects.