

Supplemental Methods 1. Handling gaps and overlaps in pharmacy claims

If the end date of the first prescription and fill date of the next prescription was less than the duration of the last filled prescription, gaps between subsequent prescriptions were merged and considered to be continuous exposure to the drug. If there was an overlap between the previous and following prescription, it was assumed that patients received the refill prior to the expiration of the previous fill, and days of exposure to the medication were extended by the number of overlapping days between prescription fills.