

Appendix 2 (as supplied by authors): Studies identified but excluded from our meta-analysis of optimum depression cut-off point for the PHQ9.

Reason for exclusion and references:

1) Full text reading revealed that studies did not meet initial inclusion criteria

Kalpakjian, C., et al., *Patient health questionnaire-9 in spinal cord injury: An examination of factor structure as related to gender*. Journal of Spinal Cord Medicine, 2009. **32**(2): p. 147-156.

Means-Christensen, A., et al., *An efficient method of identifying major depression and panic disorder in primary care*. Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2005. **28**(6): p. 565-572.

Hides, L., et al., *Reliability and validity of the Kessler 10 and Patient Health Questionnaire among injecting drug users*. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry, 2007. **41**(2): p. 166-168.

Hancock, P. and A. Lerner, *Clinical utility of Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) in memory clinics*. International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, 2009. **13**(3): p. 188-191.

Carballeira, Y., et al., *Criterion validity of the French version of Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) in a hospital department of internal medicine*. Psychology and Psychotherapy-Theory Research and Practice, 2007. **80**: p. 69-77.

Chowdhury, A., S. Ghosh, and D. Sanyal, *Bengali adaptation of Brief Patient Health Questionnaire for screening depression at primary care*. Journal of the Indian Medical Association, 2004. **102**(10): p. 544-547.

Corapcioglu, A. and G. Ozer, *Adaptation of revised Brief PHQ (Brief-PHQ-r) for diagnosis of depression, panic disorder and somatoform disorder in primary*

healthcare settings. International Journal of Psychiatry in Clinical Practice, 2004. **8**(1): p. 11-18.

Pibernik-Okanovic, M., et al., Diabetologia Conference: 45th EASD Annual Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes Vienna Austria Conference Start, 2009. **52**(S1): p. S392-S393.

Ell, K., et al., *Routine PHQ-9 depression screening in home health care: depression, prevalence, clinical and treatment characteristics and screening implementation*. Home health care services quarterly, 2005. **24**(4): p. 1-19.

2) PHQ-9 and/or structured interview were modified

Cannon, D.S., et al., *The PHQ-9 as a brief assessment of lifetime major depression*. Psychological Assessment, 2007. **19**(2): p. 247-251.

Esler, D., et al., *The validity of a depression screening tool modified for use with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people*. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health, 2008. **32**(4): p. 317-321.

Johnson, J., et al., *The Patient Health Questionnaire for Adolescents: Validation of an instrument for the assessment of mental disorders among adolescent primary care patients*. Journal of Adolescent Health, 2002. **30**(3): p. 196-204.

3) unacceptable truncation technique was used – the sample was truncated on the basis of PHQ-9 score (women with negative screens (PHQ-9<10) did not undergo reference testing)

Hanusa, B., et al., *Screening for depression in the postpartum period: A comparison of three instruments*. Journal of Women's Health, 2008. **17**(4): p. 585-596.

- 4) the study fulfilled the inclusion criteria, but did not report different cut-off scores to diagnose MDD (either used only algorithm to detect any or major depressive disorder or reported different cut-off scores only for any depressive disorder)

Becker, S., K. Al Zaid, and E. Al Faris, *Screening for somatization and depression in Saudi Arabia: a validation study of the PHQ in primary care*. International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 2002. **32**(3): p. 271-283.

Diez-Quevedo, C., et al., *Validation and utility of the patient health questionnaire in diagnosing mental disorders in 1003 general hospital Spanish inpatients*. Psychosomatic Medicine, 2001. **63**(4): p. 679-686.

Eack, S.M., C.G. Greeno, and B.-J. Lee, *Limitations of the Patient Health Questionnaire in Identifying Anxiety and Depression in Community Mental Health: Many Cases are Undetected*. Research on Social Work Practice, 2006. **16**(6): p. 625-631.

Henkel, V., et al., *Use of brief depression screening tools in primary care: consideration of heterogeneity in performance in different patient groups*. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2004. **26**(3): p. 190-198.

Lowe, B., et al., *Diagnosing ICD-10 depressive episodes: Superior criterion validity of the patient health questionnaire*. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics, 2004. **73**(6): p. 386-390.

Mazzotti, E., et al., *The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) for the screening of psychiatric disorders: A validation study versus the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV axis I (SCID-I)*. Italian Journal of Psychopathology, 2003. **9**(3): p. 235-242.

Muramatsu, K., et al., *The patient health questionnaire, Japanese version: Validity according to the mini-international neuropsychiatry interview-plus*. Psychological Reports, 2007. **101**(3 I): p. 952-960.

Persoons, P., et al., *Anxiety and mood disorders in otorhinolaryngology outpatients presenting with dizziness: Validation of the self-administered PRIME-MD Patient Health Questionnaire and epidemiology*. General Hospital Psychiatry, 2003. **25**(5): p. 316-323.

Picardi, A., et al., *Screening for depressive disorders in patients with skin diseases: A comparison of three screeners*. Acta Dermato Venereologica, 2005. **85**(5): p. 414-419.

Weobong, B., et al., *The comparative validity of screening scales for postnatal common mental disorder in Kintampo, Ghana*. Journal of Affective Disorders, 2009. **113**(1-2): p. 109-117.

5) we were unable to extract from the published version of the article enough data to analyse criterion validity for different cut-offs or to assess the quality of the study

Hahn, D., K. Reuter, and M. Harter, *Screening for affective and anxiety disorders in medical patients: Comparison of HADs, GHQ-12 and brief-PHQ*. GMS Psycho Social Medicine, 2006. **3**: p. 1-11.

Spitzer, R., et al., *Validity and utility of the PRIME-MD Patient Health Questionnaire in assessment of 3000 obstetric-gynecologic patients: The PRIME-MD Patient Health Questionnaire Obstetrics-Gynecology Study*. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2000. **183**(3): p. 759-769.

Spitzer, R.L., K. Kroenke, and J.B. Williams, *Validation and utility of a self-report version of PRIME-MD: the PHQ primary care study. Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders. Patient Health Questionnaire*. Jama, 1737. **282**(18): p. 1737-44.

Williams, J., et al., Movement Disorders Conference: 23rd Annual Symposium on Etiology, Pathogenesis, and Treatment of Parkinson's Disease and Other Movement Disorders Baltimore, MD United States Conference Start, 1875. **24**(12).

Navines, R., et al., Journal of Affective Disorders Conference: 5th Biennial Meeting of the International Society for Affective Disorders, ISAD Vancouver, BC Canada Conference Start, 2010. **122**(pp S65-S66).

- 6) Two studies analysed the validity of the PHQ-9 in the same population, but only one reported the diagnostic properties for other cut-off points apart from 10, hence was included in the meta-analysis**

Thombs, B.D., R.C. Ziegelstein, and M.A. Whooley, *Optimizing Detection of Major Depression Among Patients with Coronary Artery Disease Using the Patient Health Questionnaire: Data from the Heart and Soul Study*. Journal of General Internal Medicine, 2008. **23**(12): p. 2014-2017. **Included**

McManus, D., S.S. Pipkin, and M.A. Whooley, *Screening for depression in patients with coronary heart disease (data from the heart and soul study)*. American Journal of Cardiology, 2005. **96**(8): p. 1076-1081. **Excluded**