

Table 2. Use of antidepressant drugs and acute pancreatitis among 6,161 cases and 61,637 control subjects from 2006-2008 in Sweden. Odds ratios (OR) and 95 % confidence intervals (95% CI). No use of antidepressant drugs is the reference category.

Antidepressant drug use.	Antipsychotic/anxiolytic antidepressant drugs*			Other antidepressant drugs†		
	Crude‡	Model 1§	Model 2□	Crude‡	Model 1§	Model 2□
Time before index date	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)	OR (95% CI)
No use	1	1	1	1	1	1
Current (0-114 days)	1.9 (1.4-2.6)	1.4 (1.0-1.9)	0.9 (0.6-1.2)	1.4 (1.1-1.6)	1.1 (0.9-1.4)	0.8 (0.6-0.9)
Recent (115-180 days)	3.1 (1.6-5.7)	2.5 (1.3-4.9)	1.6 (0.8-3.0)	1.8 (0.9-3.4)	1.4 (0.7-2.8)	1.2 (0.6-2.4)
Past (6-12 months)	2.3 (1.4-3.9)	1.8 (1.0-3.0)	1.1 (0.6-1.9)	2.3 (1.5-3.7)	1.9 (1.2-3.1)	1.5 (0.9-2.4)
Former (>12 months)	3.2 (2.3-4.5)	2.1 (1.5-3.0)	1.5 (1.0-2.1)	1.5 (0.9-2.4)	1.1 (0.7-1.8)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)

* dicyprazine, levomepromazine, melperone, prochlorperazine

† fluphenazine, perphenazine, flupenthixole, thioridazine, chlorpromazine, haloperidol, pimozide, ziprasidone, aripiprazole, quetiapine, risperidone, paliperidone, clozapine & olanzapine

‡ Adjusted for age and sex

§ Adjusted for history of alcohol related co-morbidity

□ Adjusted for history of alcohol related diagnoses or drugs for alcoholism, chronic obstructive lung disease, ischemic heart disease, obesity, diabetes, opioid use, gall stone disease, educational level, marital status, and number of concomitant medications