

Supplementary Data

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE S1. PREVIOUS STUDIES ON CARDIOVASCULAR ADVERSE EFFECTS OF STIMULANT MEDICATIONS

<i>First author</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Number of person-years</i>	<i>Groups compared</i>
<i>In adults</i>			
Holick et al. (2009)	Cerebrovascular event transient ischemic attack ^a	Data not presented	Patients with ADHD, atomoxetine-users vs. stimulant-users
Habel et al. (2011)	Serious cardiovascular events ^a	806,182	Non-users vs. users and past users (independent of diagnosis of ADHD)
Schelleman et al. (2012)	Sudden death or ventricular arrhythmia ^b	465,700	Non-users vs. users (independent of diagnosis of ADHD)
<i>In children and adolescents</i>			
Winterstein et al. (2007)	Emergency department visits ^b	124,932	Patients with ADHD, non-users vs. users and past users
Winterstein et al. (2009)	Emergency department visits ^a	52,783	Patients with ADHD, methylphenidate-users vs. amphetamine-users
Gould et al. (2009)	Sudden unexplained death ^a	Data not presented	Stimulant use in 564 cases of sudden death compared with 564 cases of young people who died in motor vehicle traffic accidents
McCarthy et al. (2009)	Sudden death ^a	18,637	Patients with any disorder, non-users vs. users
Schelleman et al. (2011)	All causes of death ^a	2,179,757	Non-users vs. users (independent of diagnosis of ADHD)
Cooper et al. (2011)	Serious cardiovascular events ^a	2,579,104	Non-users vs. users and past users (independent of diagnosis of ADHD)
Olfson et al. (2012)	Any cardiovascular events ^a	304,310	Patients with ADHD, non-users vs. users and past users
<i>Present study</i>			
Dalsgaard et al. (2014)	Any cardiovascular event	6,767,982	Non-users vs. users and past users, both patients with ADHD and population level independent of diagnosis of ADHD

^aNo increased risk for the outcome associated with the exposure.

^bIncreased risk for the outcome associated with the exposure.