Supplementary Table 3 PTSD and Metabolic Syndrome or Type 2 Diabetes				
Metabolic Syndrome Positive Findings				
Study	**N, Gender, and Mean Age**	**PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods**	**Description**	**Findings**
Heppner et al. 2009 (22)	VA patients: 253 (92% men) +PTSD: 139 Subthreshold PTSD: 60 -PTSD: 54 Gender: Full sample = 8% women (values not provided by subgroup) Mean (SD) Age years: Full sample 51.5 (9.0) (values not given by subgroup)	PTSD severity measured with Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS); CAPS score > 65 + DSM-IV criteria used to define PTSD	Cross-sectional design. Primary outcome = metabolic syndrome	**43% of +PTSD sample met criteria for metabolic syndrome. 46% of those with PTSD & MDD, 34% of those with PTSD only, 29% of those with MDD only (n=17) had metabolic syndrome**
Jin et al. 2009 (67)	Outpatients > age 40 with psychiatric symptoms warranting treatment with antipsychotic medications: 203 PTSD: 33 Schizophrenia: 65 Dementia: 56 Mood disorder: 49 Gender: PTSD = 12% women Schizophrenia = 26% women Dementia = 45% women Mood disorder = 39% women Mean (SD) Age years: PTSD = 59.7 (10.5) Schizophrenia = 58.3 (10.6) Dementia = 77.2 (9.8)	Diagnosis of PTSD and other psychiatric disorders established by treating psychiatrist per DSM-IV criteria	Cross sectional analyses. Primary outcome: AHA criteria for metabolic syndrome	**AHA criteria for metabolic syndrome met by 72% of people with PTSD, 60% of people with schizophrenia, 58% with mood disorders, and 56% of people with dementia**

	Mood disorder: 67.1 (13.2)			

Metabolic Syndrome Negative Findings				
Study	**N and Gender**	**PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods**	**Description**	**Findings**
Linnville et al. 2011 (19)	Vietnam- era VA patients in Robert E. Mitchell Center for Prisoner of War Studies + current PTSD/+Repatriated Prisoner of War (RPW): 61 - current PTSD/+lifetime PTSD/+ RPW: 29 -current or lifetime PTSD/+RPW: 196 - PTSD (combat experience but not POWs): 65 Gender: All men	PTSD psychiatrically assessed with DSM-IV criteria	Cross-sectional data approximately 25 years after repatriation. Primary outcome: Metabolic Syndrome using a modified National Cholesterol Education Program (NCEP) definition for the Adult Treatment Panel III criteria	Neither lifetime or current + PTSD, or current PTSD were significant predictors of metabolic syndrome.

Metabolic Syndrome Mixed Findings				
Study	**N, Gender, and Mean Age**	**PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods**	**Description**	**Findings**
Weiss et al 2011.(20)	245 participants in a larger study of risk factors for PTSD among low income predominantly African American urban population +current PTSD: 46 - current PTSD: 199 Mean age 45 years (SD not provided). Gender: 69.6% women	PTSD diagnosed per DSM-IV criteria determined through CAPS	Cross-sectional study. Primary outcome metabolic syndrome per Adult Treatment Panel (ATP) III guidelines	**+ current PTSD higher rates of metabolic syndrome than – current PTSD (47.8% vs. 31.2%, $p<.05$), but lifetime diagnosis of PTSD was not associated with metabolic syndrome**

Type 2 Diabetes Positive Findings				

Study	N, Gender, and Mean Age	PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods	Description	Findings
Boyko et al. 2010 (69)	Data from Millennium Cohort Study +PTSD: 1,595 - PTSD: 42,115 Gender: 74% men Mean age: not provided	PTSD per DSM-IV criteria determined via self-report PTSD Checklist – Civilian Version (PCL-C)	Cross-sectional survey data. Primary outcome: self-reported diagnosis of type 2 diabetes during preceding 3 years	**After adjusting for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, and BMI, +PTSD associated with increased risk of self-reported type 2 diabetes mellitus (OR = 2.24; 95% CI 1.54–3.26)**
Agyemang et al 2012 (68)	Data from adults in Community Health Services for Asylum Seekers in the Netherlands +PTSD men: 2,681 + PTSD women:1,967 -PTSD men: 66066 -PTSD women: 32,466 Gender: see above Mean age not provided by over 80% of sample < 40 years	PTSD per clinical chart diagnosis	Retrospective chart review Primary outcome: chart diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus	**+ PTSD more likely than - PTSD to have type 2 diabetes mellitus among men(age-adjusted prevalence ratio (APR) = 1.40; 95% CI, 1.12–1.76) and women (APR = 1.22; 95% CI, 0.95–1.56)**
Lukaschek et al. 2013 (102)	Data from 2,970 adults in Cooperative Health Research in the Region of Augsburg study. +PTSD: 50 Partial PTSD: 261 Gender: 48.4% men Mean age 56.1 (SD unknown) years	PTSD per ICD-10 criteria determined via a set of scales and added questions	Primary outcome: Type 2 diabetes mellitus	**+PTSD more likely to have Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus than subjects with no traumatic event (OR: 3.18; 95% CI 1.44–7.03, p value 0.004). Results generally similar after adjusting for various potential confounds.** Partial PTSD was not associated with increased risk of diabetes

Type 2 Diabetes Negative Findings				
Study	**N, Gender, and Mean Age**	**PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods**	**Description**	**Findings**
Spiro et al. 2006 (58)	2262 male Veterans in Veterans Health Study +PTSD = 456 -PTSD 1455 MDD: 351 Mean age years" +PTSD: 56 -PTSD: 64 MDD: 61 (SDs not provided)	DSM-IV criteria were applied using information from the PTSD Checklist for Civilians (PCL-C), Traumatic Stress Scale, and the Combat Scale	Cross-sectional self-report Primary outcomes: Health status: SF-36 22 self-reported conditions or symptoms from the comorbidity index	PTSD reported an average of 7.1 comorbid medical conditions compared to 4.5 among those with neither PTSD or depression ($p<.001$) ORs (adjusted for age and depression) were significant (OR CI > 1.0) for angina, CHF, dermatitis, prostatitis, and stroke, **but not for BP, diabetes, or enlarged prostate**
Type 2 Diabetes Mixed Findings				
None				