

**Supplementary Table 4 PTSD and Gastrointestinal Ulcer Disease**

**Gastrointestinal Ulcer Disease Positive Findings**

Study	N, Gender, and Mean Age	PTSD Diagnostic & Assessment Methods	Description	Findings
Pietrzak et al. 2012 (21)	Adults aged > 60 years in Wave 2 National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC): 9463  Full PTSD: 469 Partial PTSD:545 Trauma exposed/-PTSD: 7519  Gender: Full PTSD = 69.7% women Partial PTSD = 65.7% women Trauma exposed/-PTSD = 53.2 % women  Mean ages not provided, but all participants > age 60 years	Lifetime PTSD diagnosis via NIAAA Wave 2 Alcohol Use Disorder and Associated Disabilities Interview Schedule-DSM-IV CVersion (AUDADIS-IV)	Study design: Part of a longitudinal study but present analyses based on assessment of PTSD at Wave 2 and retrospective report of health for prior year.  Primary outcome: self-report of past year dx any of 17 medical conditions	After adjustment for demographics and psychiatric comorbidity, full PTSD was associated with ↑ HTN, angina pectoris, tachycardia, other heart disease, <b>stomach ulcer</b> , gastritis, and arthritis (ORs=1.3 to 1.8). Partial PTSD was associated with increased odds of gastritis (OR=1.7), angina pectoris (OR=1.5), and arthritis (OR=1.4).
Sledjeski et al. 2008 (62)	Individuals from the National Comorbidity Survey-Replication (NCS-R): 5366  +PTSD: 574 +trauma/-PTSD: 4054 -trauma: 738  Gender : +PTSD = 75.0% women +trauma/-PTSD = 49.3% women - trauma = 59.1% women  3108 (52.8 weighted %)	Lifetime diagnosis via World Mental Health Survey Initiative Version of the World Health Organization Composite International Diagnostic Interview (WMH-CIDI).	Cross-sectional retrospective report Primary outcomes: 15 self-reported medical conditions	<b>+ PTSD highest risk arthritis/ rheumatism, back/neck pain, headaches, chronic pain, heart disease, and ulcers; those - trauma had the lowest rates of chronic medical conditions, and traumatized individuals without PTSD fell in-between</b>

	<p>females and 2258 (47.2 weighted %) males</p> <p>Mean (SD) age years:  +PTSD = 41.8 (0.8)  +trauma/-PTSD = 45.2 (0.5)  -trauma = 42.7 (1.1)</p>			
Scott et al. 2013 (70)	<p>Data from 19 of the World Mental Health Surveys</p> <p>A number of mental health conditions were examined, but among these were PTSD (sample size, gender composition, and mean age not provided)</p>	<p>Mental health diagnoses established per DSM-IV criteria using the WHO Composite International Diagnostic Interview</p>	<p>Cross-sectional retrospective survey.</p> <p>Primary outcome: ears between DSM-IV disorder and peptic ulcer onset (later via self-report)</p>	<p><b>Adjusting for age, gender, and country, OR for ulcer among those + PTSD = 2.6 ((5% CI = 2.1 – 3.1, p&lt;.05). After also adjusting for other mental disorder comorbidity, OR for those + PTSD was 1.7 (95% CI 1.4-2.1), after adjusting for smoking and education OR = 1.6 (95% CI 1.3 – 2.0), and after adjusting for child adversities OR = 1.5 (95% CI 1.2 – 1.8), all ps &lt;.05</b></p>
Weisberg et al. 2002 (71)	<p>Data from Primary Care Anxiety Research Project, a naturalistic, longitudinal study of anxiety disorders among primary care patients.</p> <p>+PTSD: 185  -PTSD/+trauma: 233  -trauma: 233</p> <p>Gender and mean age : uncertain – unable to access tables which may provide this information.</p>	<p>Anxiety disorders per DSM-IV criteria diagnosed with SCID</p>	<p>Although from a longitudinal study, present analyses appear to be based on cross-sectional/retrospective survey reports.</p> <p>Primary outcome18-self-reported medical problems</p>	<p><b>+PTSD group more than twice as likely as those without PTSD to report anemia, lung disease, or ulcer, more than three times as likely to report kidney disease, and more than four times as likely to report arthritis</b></p>

<b><u>Gastrointestinal Ulcer Disease Negative or Mixed Findings</u></b>				
<b>None</b>				