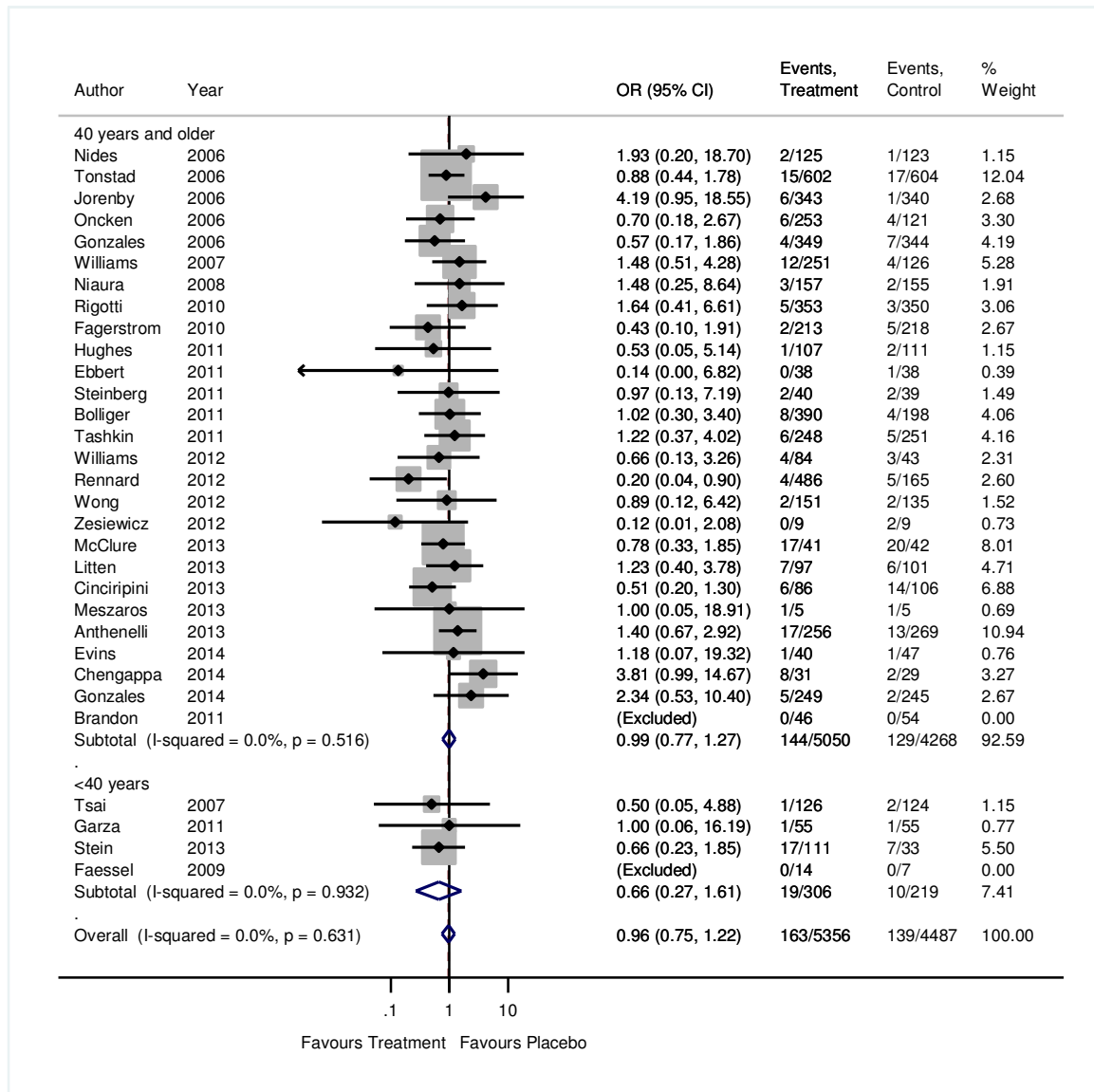


## Appendix 4

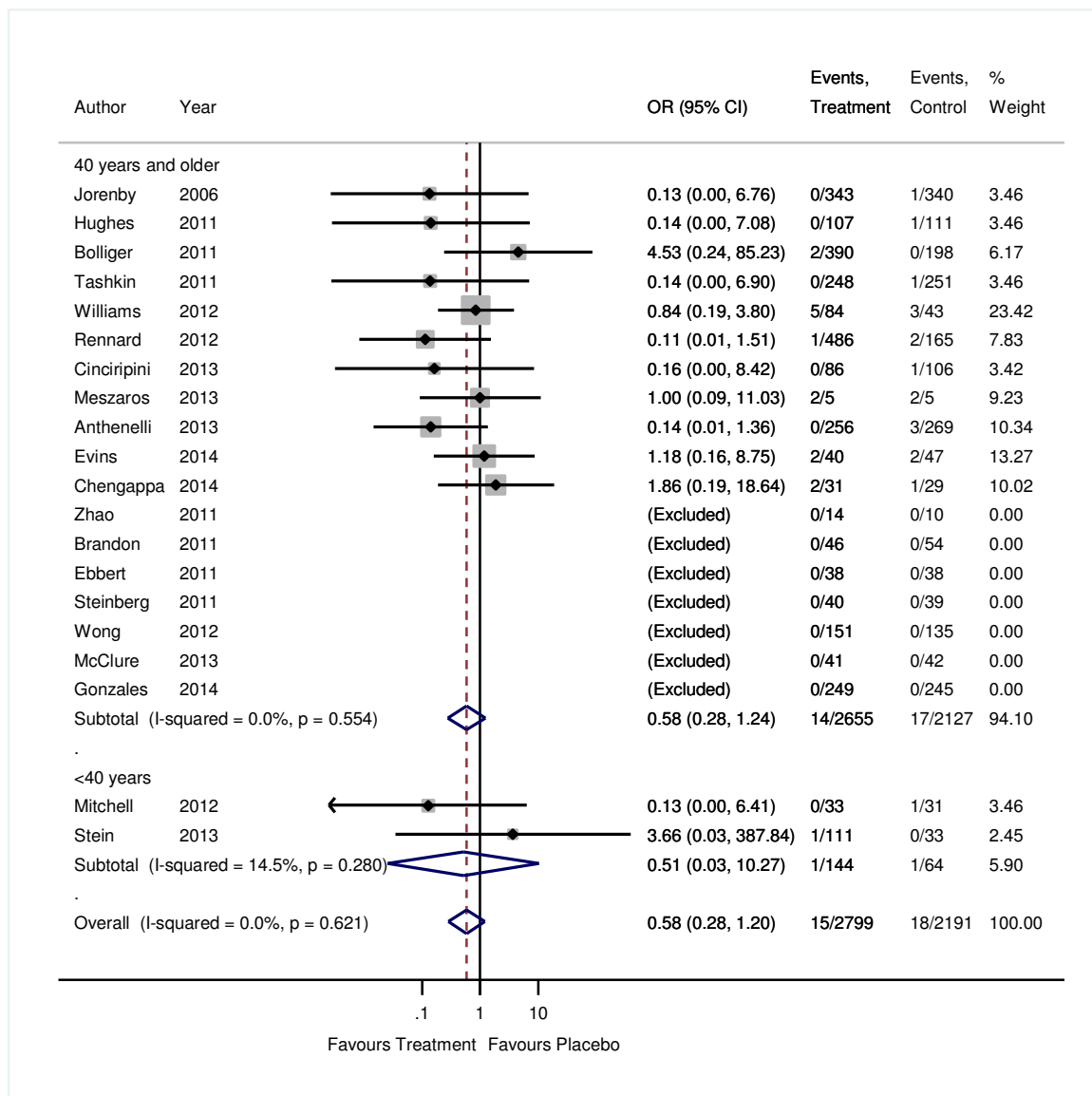
### SUBGROUP ANALYSES [posted as supplied by author]

#### By Age Depression



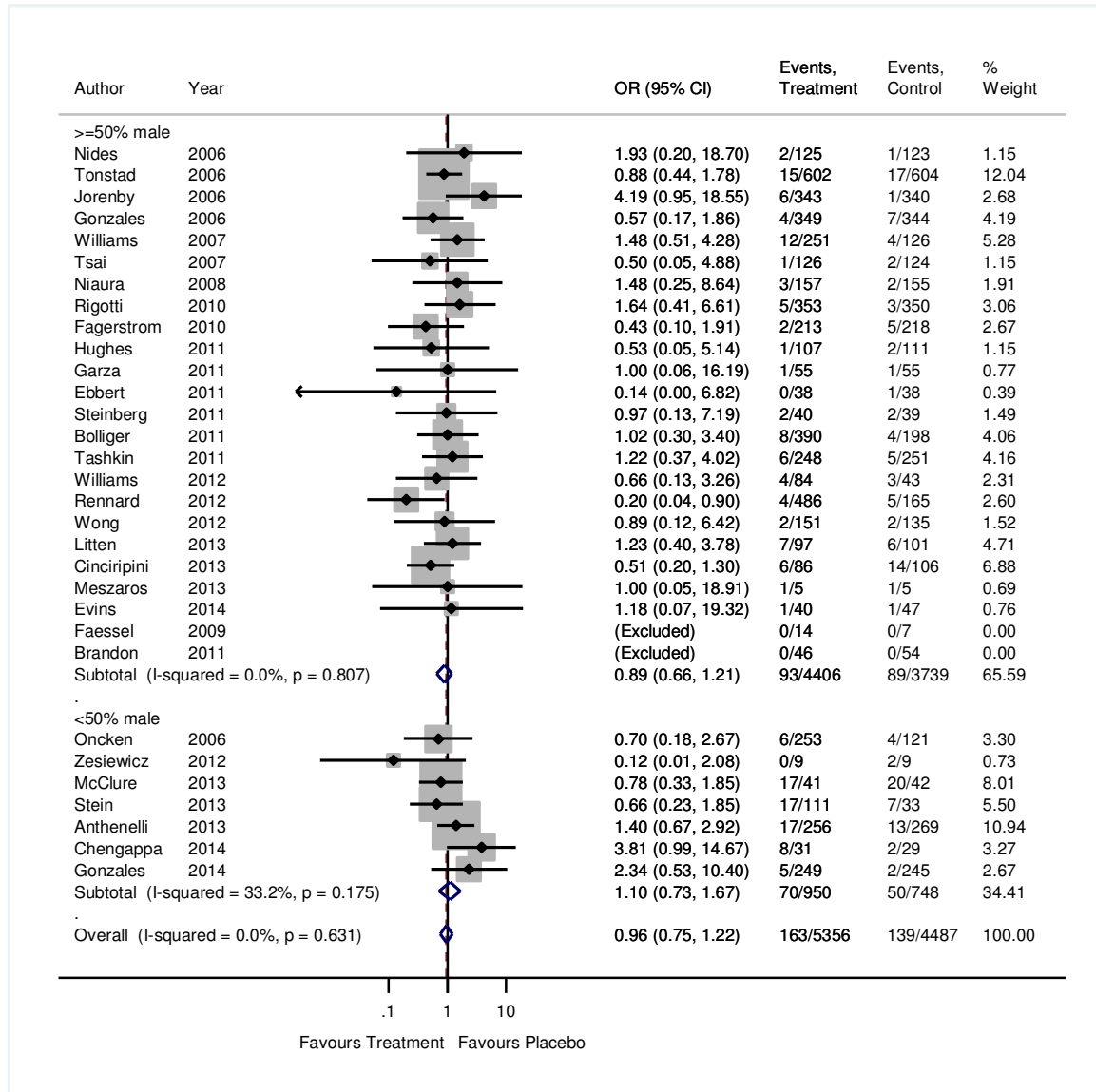
Note for Steinberg et al. 2011 mean age for overall sample used instead of mean age in the varenicline group.

By Age suicidal ideation

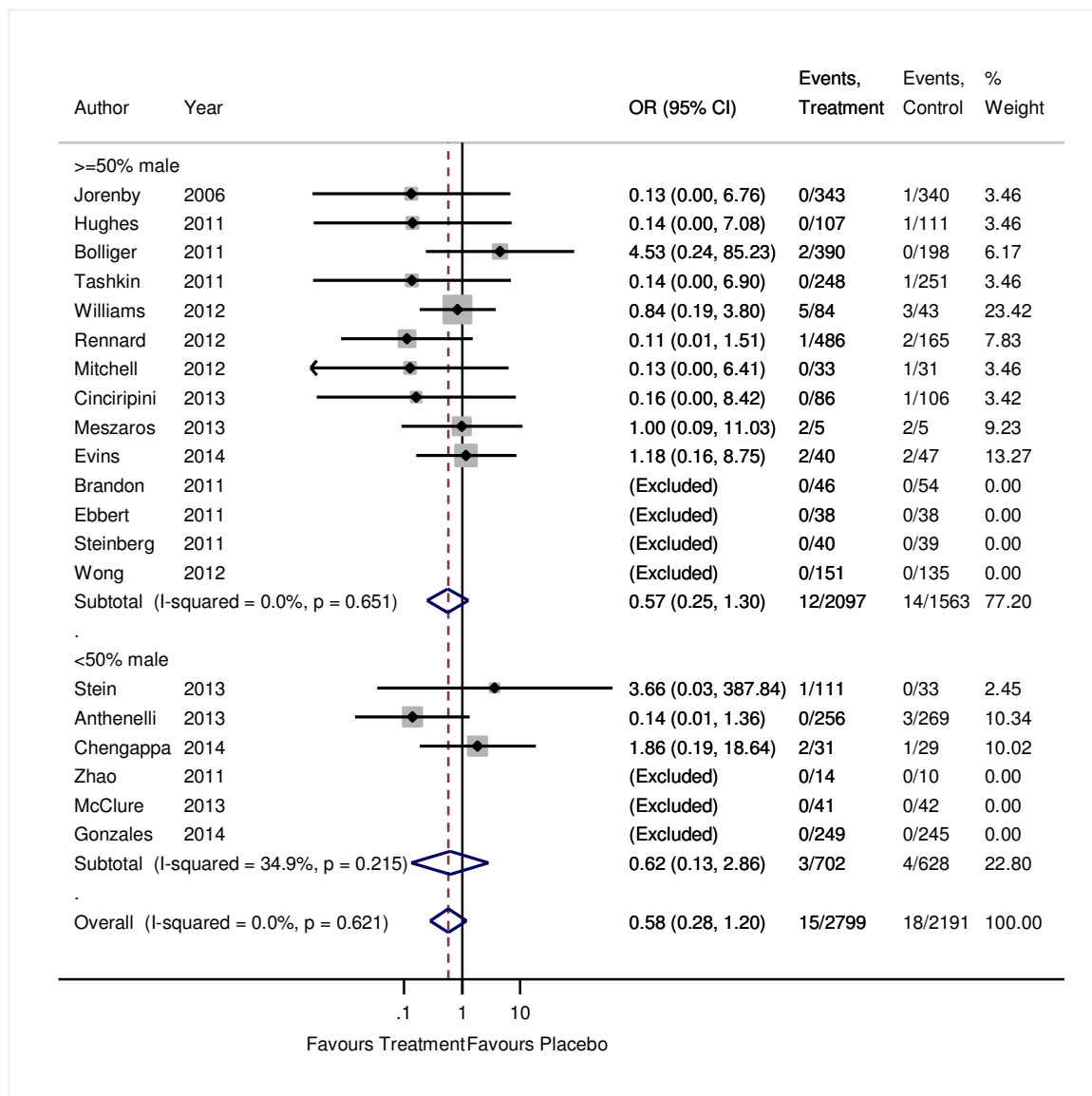


Note for Steinberg et al. 2011 mean age for overall sample used instead of mean age in the varenicline group.

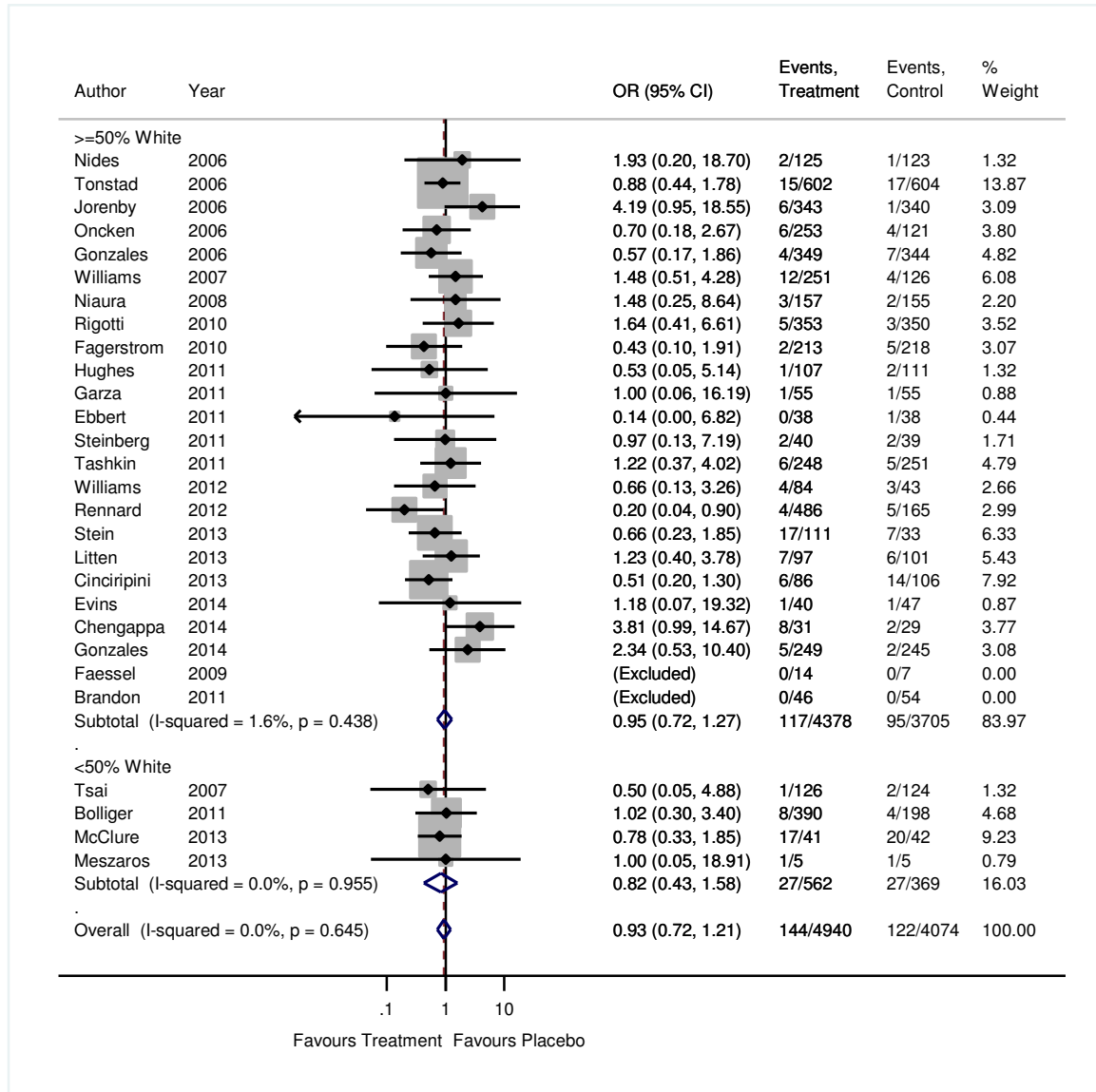
## By Sex Depression



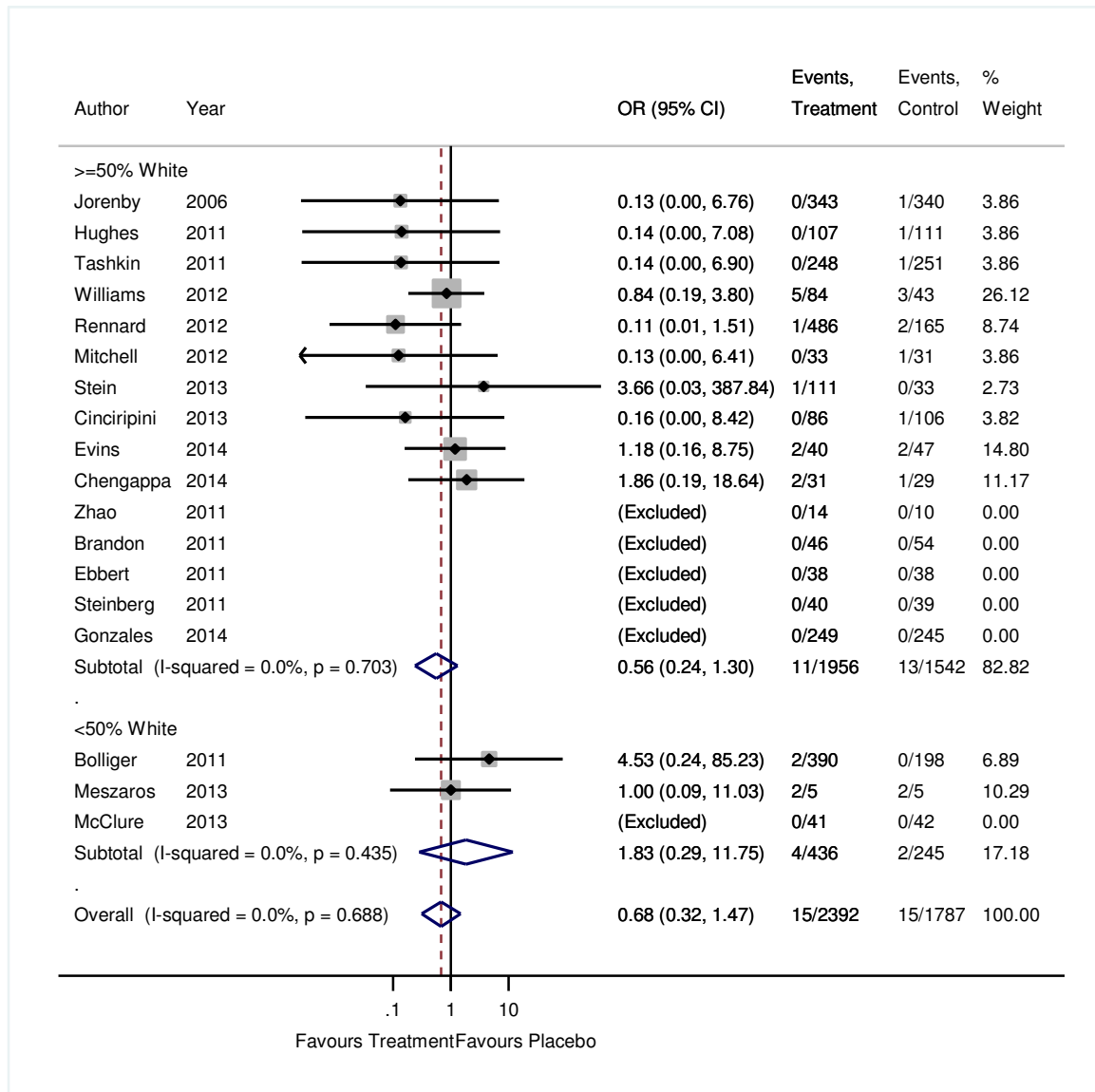
## By Sex Suicidal Ideation



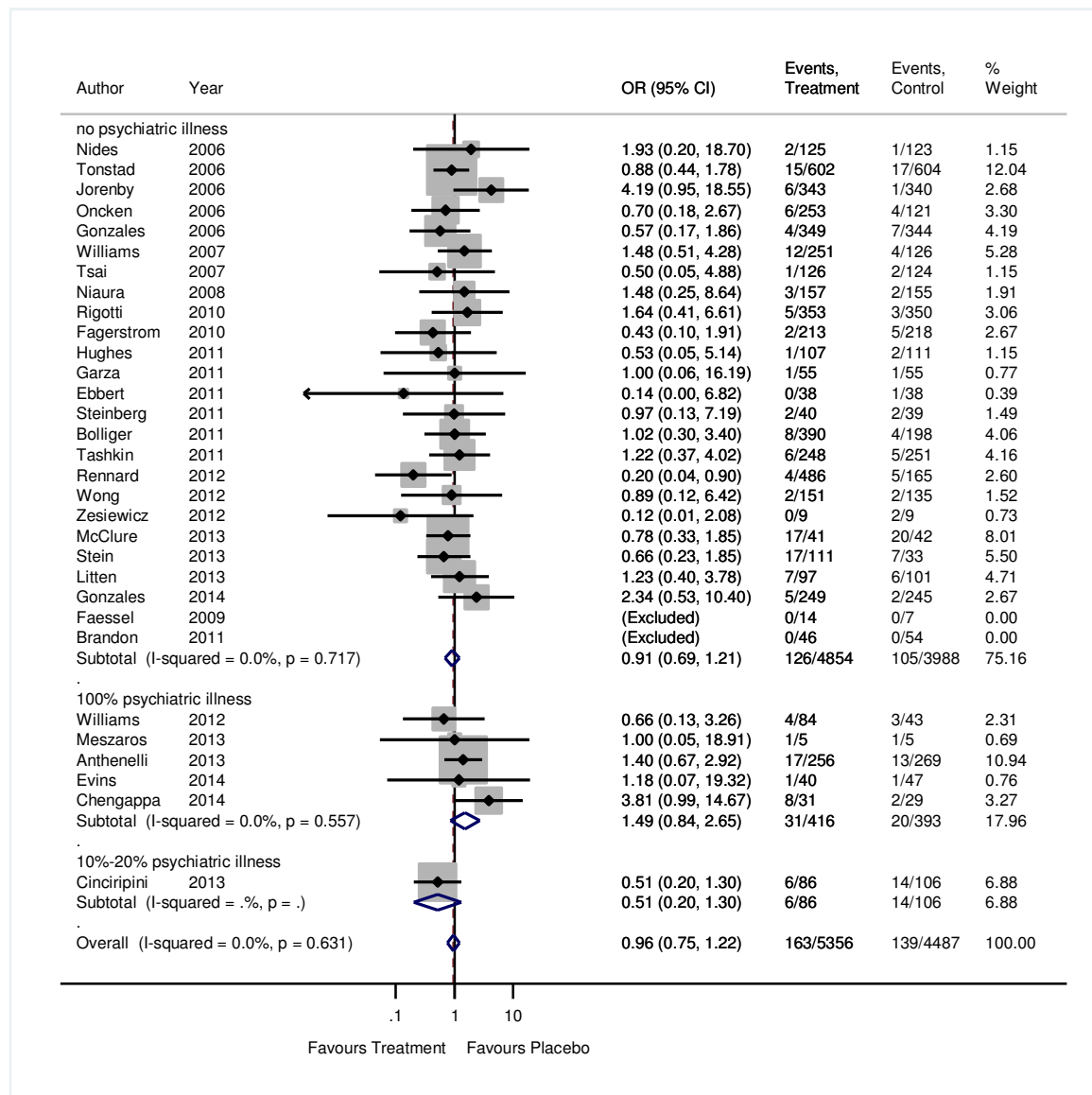
## By Ethnicity Depression



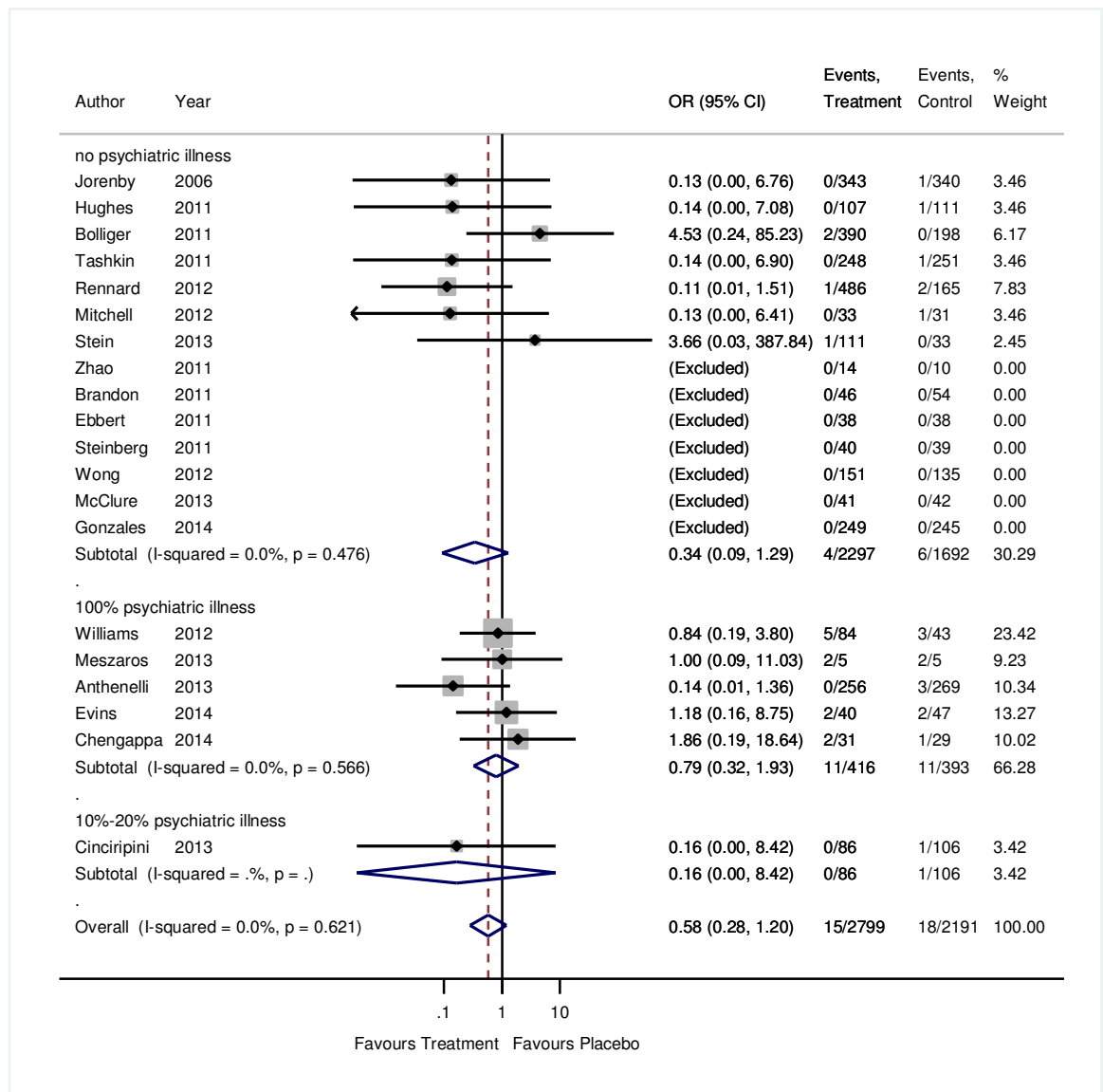
## By Ethnicity Suicidal Ideation



## By presence or absence of Psychiatric Illness Depression

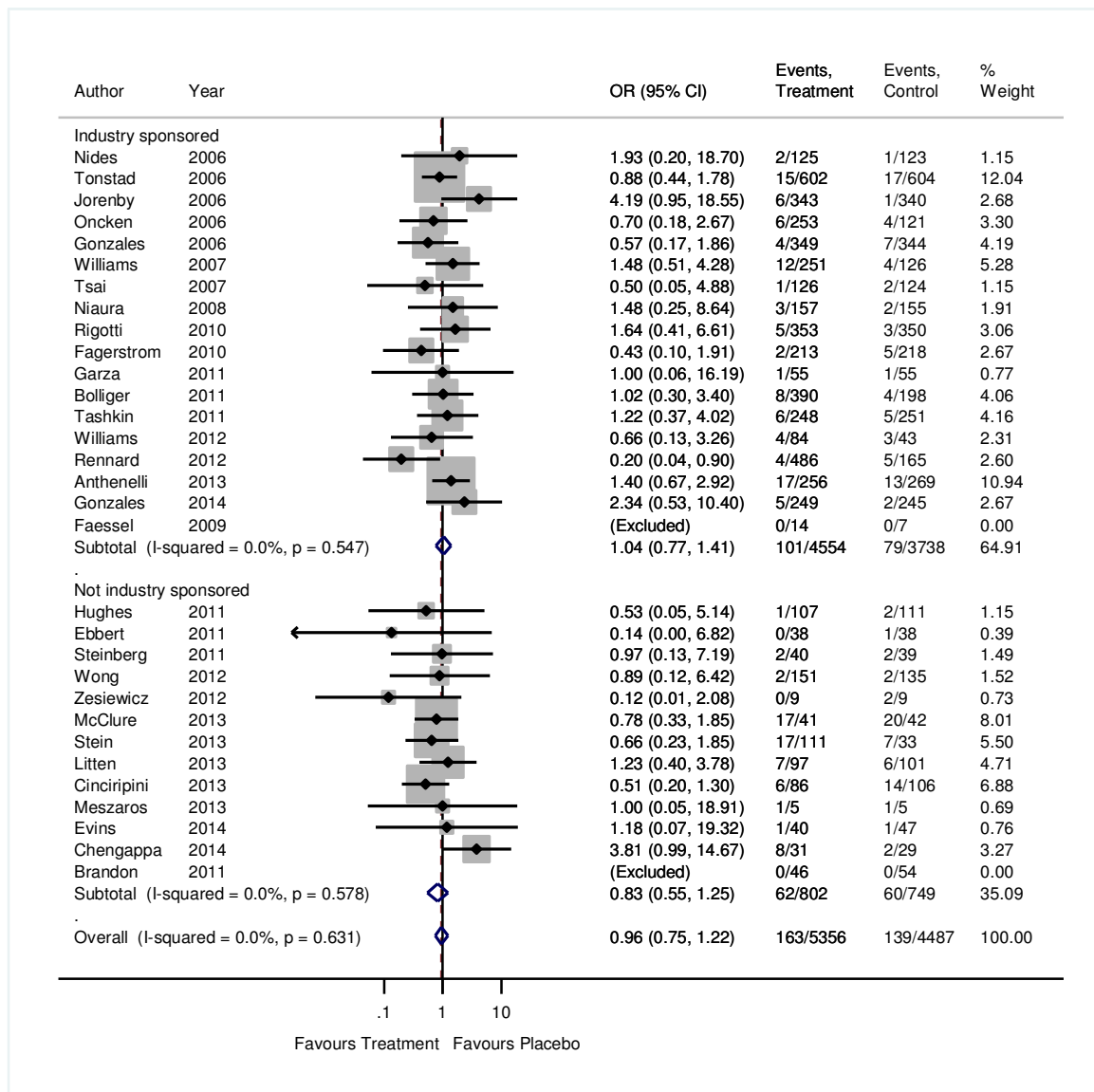


## By presence or absence of Psychiatric Illness Suicidal Ideation

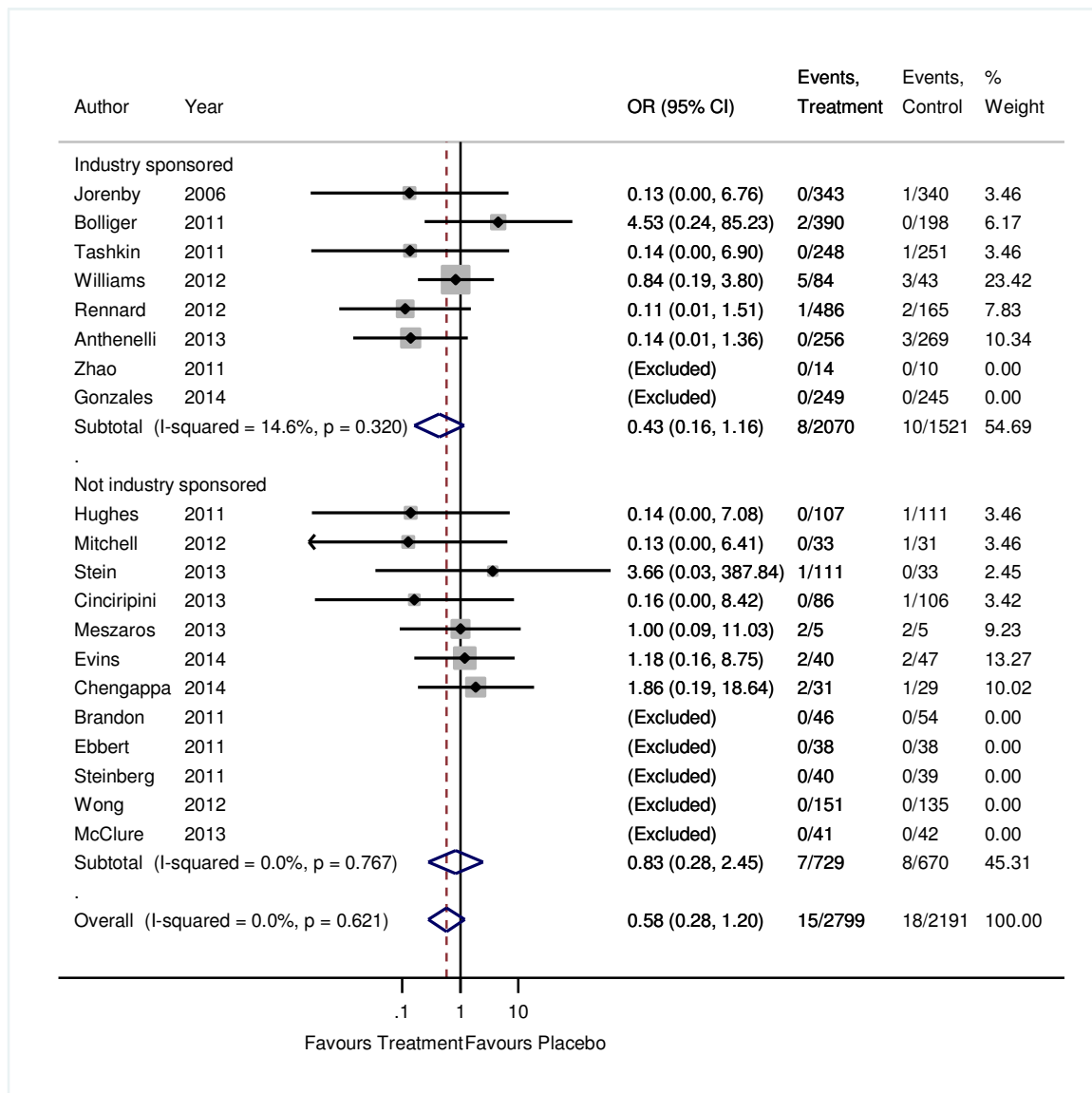




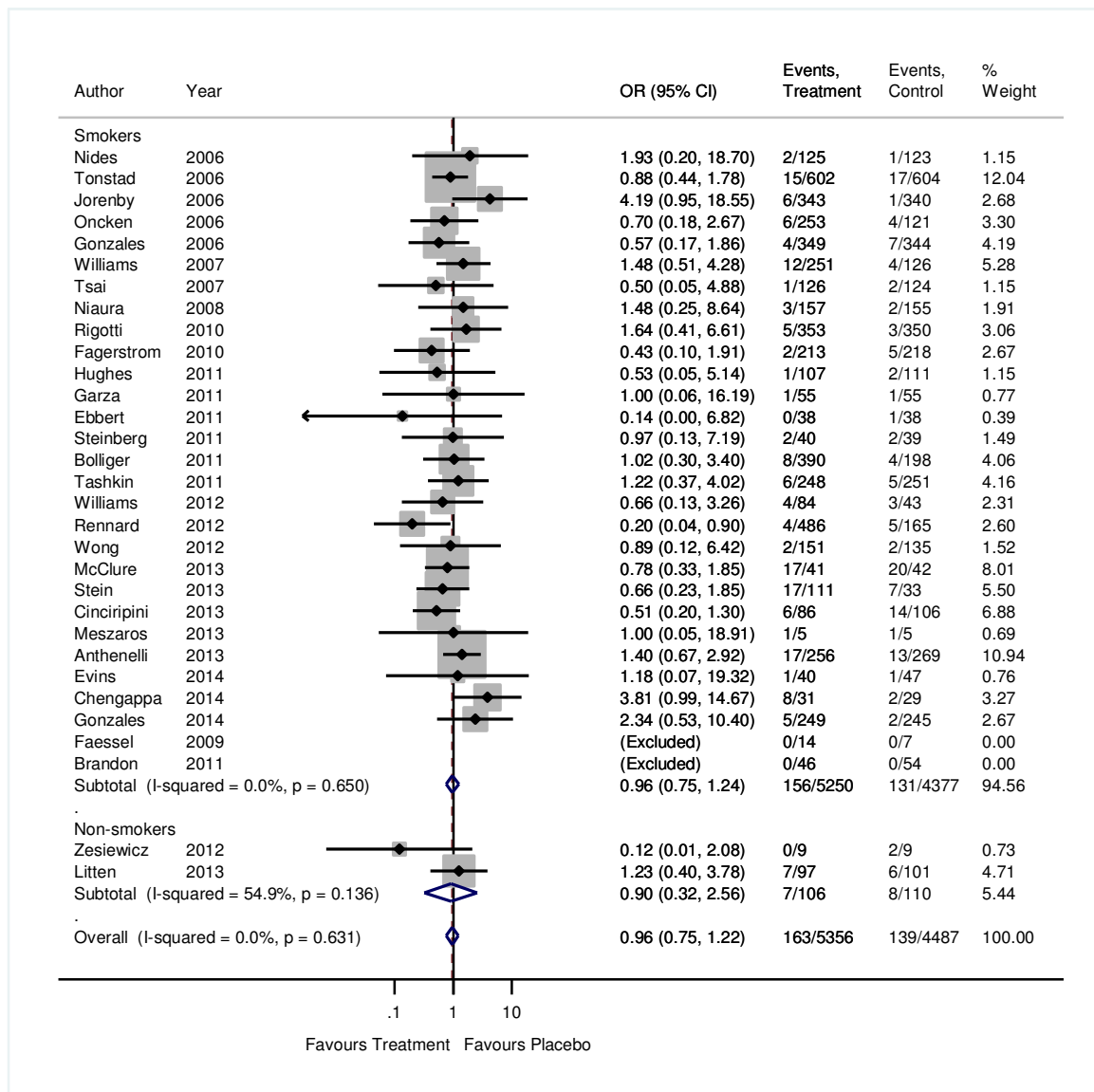
## By whether industry sponsored or not Depression



### By whether industry sponsored or not suicidal ideation

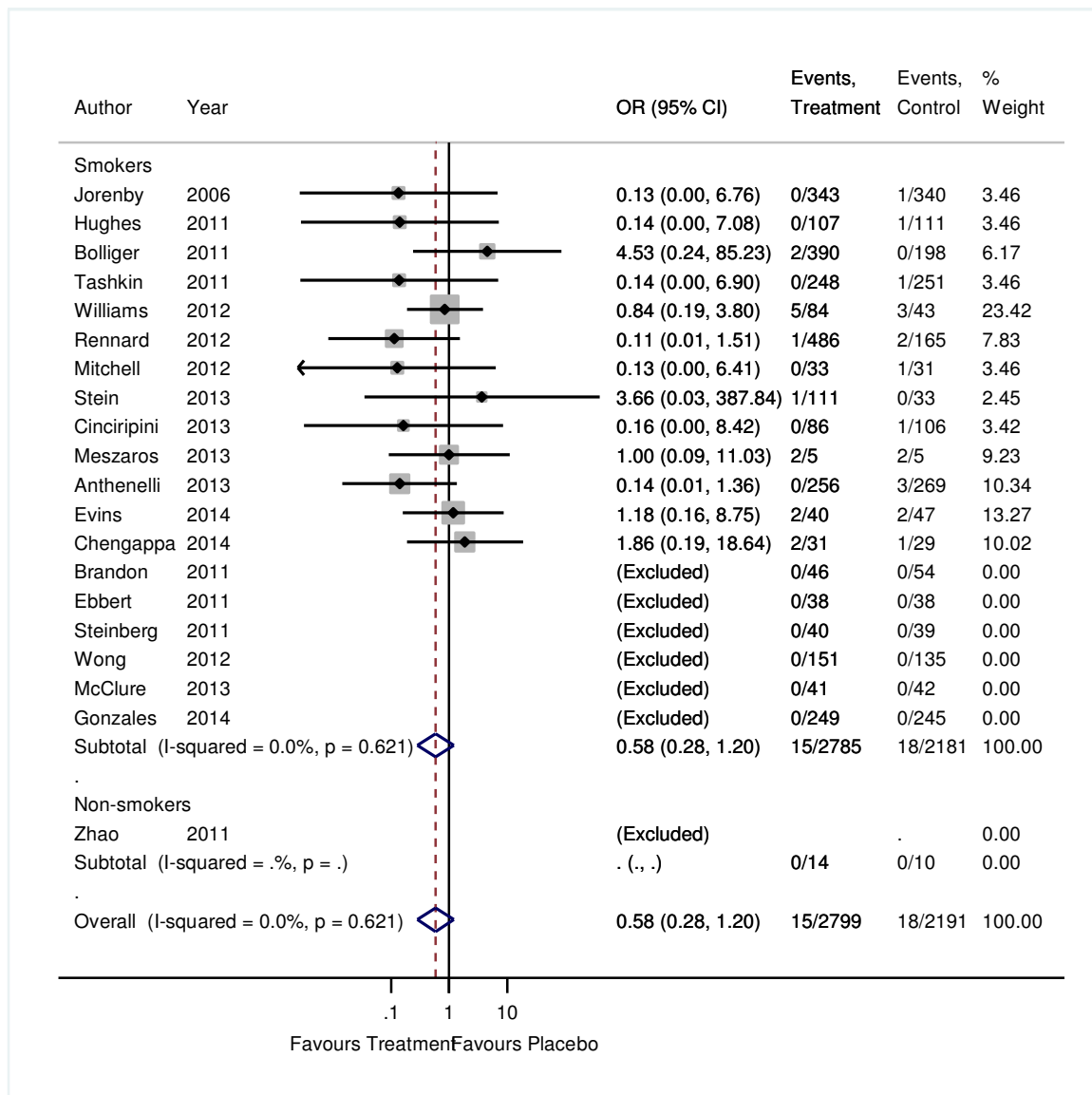


## By smoking status Depression



N.B smokers and users of smokeless tobacco were included in the same category as there is evidence that cigarette smokers and smokeless tobacco users have similar concentrations of nicotine in the blood- Gritz et al. 1981<sup>1</sup>

By smoking status Suicidal ideation



N.B smokers and users of smokeless tobacco were included in the same category as there is evidence that cigarette smokers and smokeless tobacco users have similar concentrations of nicotine in the blood- Gritz et al. 1981<sup>1</sup>. There were no reports of suicidal ideation in studies of non-smokes.

## Reference

1. Gritz ER, Baer-Weiss V, Benowitz NL, Van Vunakis H, Jarvik ME. Plasma nicotine and cotinine concentrations in habitual smokeless tobacco users. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 1981; 30:201-209.