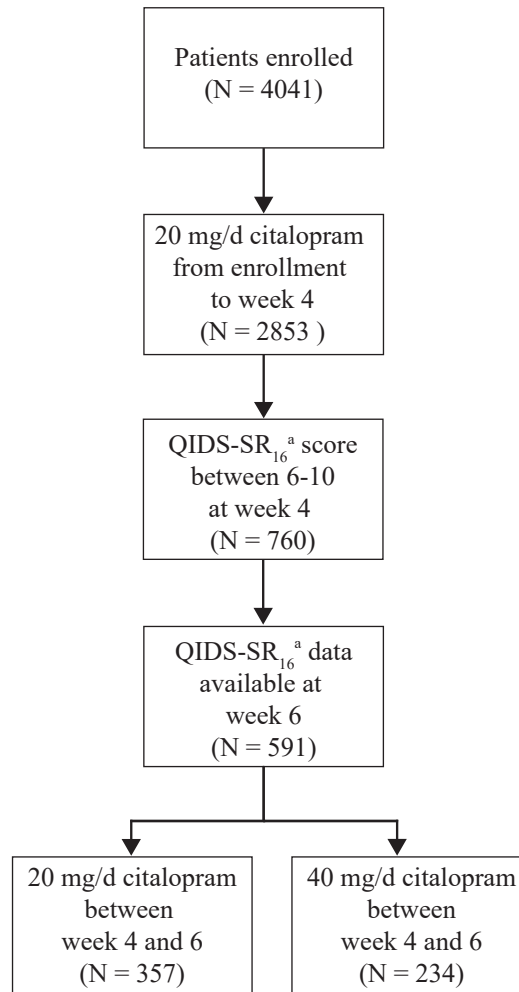


Citalopram amplifies the influence of living conditions on mood in a dose-dependent manner in depressed patients enrolled in the STAR*D study

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SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



^a QIDS-SR₁₆ = Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology-Self-Report

Figure S1: Criteria used to select patients participating to the STAR*D study which constitute the evaluable sample analyzed in the present study

TABLE S1. QIDS-SR16 values at enrollment and week 4 in the 20 and 40 mg/d dose groups

	20mg/d	40mg/d
Enrollment		
Minimum	3	5
1st Quartile	11	12
Median	14	15
Mean	14.14	14.7
3rd Quartile	17	17
Maximum	23	26
Standard deviation	3.78	3.79
Week 4		
Minimum	6	6
1st Quartile	7	7
Median	8	8
Mean	7.93	8.16
3rd Quartile	9	9
Maximum	10	10
Standard deviation	1.39	1.44

TABLE S2. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics associated with improvement by citalopram dose^a - Relative Risk

Characteristics	20 mg/die		RR ^b	95%CI		40 mg/die		RR ^b	95%CI	
	N = 357 (60.4%)					N = 234 (39.6%)				
	IMPROVED	NOT IMPR		Lower	Upper	IMPROVED	NOT IMPR		Lower	Upper
	n	n				n	n			
Overall	203	154				128	106			
Ethnicity										
Non-Caucasian ^c	59	49	0.94	0.77	1.16	26	31	0.79	0.58	1.08
Caucasian	144	105				102	75			
Sex										
Female	130	92	1.08	0.89	1.31	81	59	1.16	0.90	1.48
Male	73	62				47	47			
Marital status										
No more married	55	22	1.19	0.98	1.46	26	22	0.91	0.66	1.24
Never married	49	37	0.95	0.76	1.20	32	22	0.99	0.75	1.31
Married	79	53				52	35			
Employment status										
Unemployed & Retired	66	44	0.95	0.79	1.14	36	39	0.74	0.56	0.97
Employed	117	68				74	40			
Education^d										
< College	112	68	1.01	0.84	1.21	57	57	0.71	0.56	0.89
≥ College	71	44				53	22			
Income^e										
Lower	57	48	0.94	0.75	1.18	29	38	0.64	0.47	0.88
Middle	68	46	1.03	0.84	1.27	41	40	0.75	0.58	0.98
Higher	74	54				54	26			
Experienced traumatic event										
No	118	85	1.07	0.89	1.29	67	63	0.86	0.68	1.09
Yes	82	69				61	41			
Witnessed traumatic event										
No	141	100	1.12	0.91	1.38	85	79	0.82	0.65	1.04
Yes	59	54				43	25			
Drug abuse										
No	38	35	1.04	0.26	4.24	26	30	0.62	0.33	1.16
Yes	1	1				3	1			
Insurance status										
No insurance	64	39	1.01	0.83	1.22	41	35	0.80	0.62	1.03
Public insurance	17	8	1.10	0.82	1.48	2	12	0.21	0.06	0.77
Private insurance	101	63				66	32			

Table S1

^aImprovement was measured as a reduction ≥ 1 in 16-item Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology-Self-Report (QIDS-SR₁₆) score between week 4 and 6

^bComparison is with the group listed last under the category or with the opposite characteristic

^cAsian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial; ^d< College = <16 years of schooling, \geq College = \geq 16 years of schooling; ^eLower = monthly gain \leq \$1000, Middle = monthly gain \$1000-\$2500, Higher = monthly gain > \$2500

RR, Relative Risk

TABLE S3. Baseline sociodemographic characteristics associated with remission by citalopram dose^a - Relative Risk

Characteristics	20 mg/die N = 357 (60.4%)			40 mg/die N = 234 (39.6%)			95%CI			
	REM	NO REM	RR ^b	95%CI		REM	NO REM	RR ^b	95%CI	
	n	n		Lower	Upper	n	n		Lower	Upper
Overall	203	154				128	106			
Ethnicity										
Non-Caucasian ^c	38	70	0.97	0.72	1.32	9	48	0.58	0.31	1.11
Caucasian	90	159				48	129			
Sex										
Female	82	140	1.08	0.81	1.45	39	101	1.45	0.89	2.38
Male	46	89				18	76			
Marital status										
No more married	35	42	1.22	0.88	1.70	11	37	0.87	0.46	1.62
Never married	29	57	0.91	0.63	1.32	12	42	0.84	0.46	1.55
Married	49	83				23	64			
Employment status										
Unemployed & Retired	40	70	0.92	0.68	1.25	12	63	0.54	0.30	0.97
Employed	73	112				34	80			
Education^d										
< College	74	106	1.21	0.89	1.65	22	92	0.60	0.37	0.99
≥ College	39	76				24	51			
Income^e										
Lower	35	70	1.02	0.70	1.47	12	55	0.57	0.31	1.05
Middle	49	65	1.31	0.95	1.81	16	65	0.63	0.37	1.09
Higher	42	86				25	55			
Experienced traumatic event										
No	76	127	1.15	0.86	1.54	30	100	0.87	0.56	1.37
Yes	49	102				27	75			
Witnessed traumatic event										
No	89	152	1.16	0.84	1.59	39	125	0.90	0.55	1.45
Yes	36	77				18	50			
Drug abuse										
No	26	47	0.71	0.17	2.95	11	45	0.39	0.13	1.20
Yes	1	1				2	2			
Insurance status										
No insurance	41	62	1.07	0.79	1.46	14	62	0.58	0.33	1.01
Public insurance	10	15	1.08	0.64	1.81	0	14	0.00	n.d.	n.d.
Private insurance	61	103				31	67			

Table S2

^aRemission was defined as a score ≤ 5 at week 6 on the 16-item Quick Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology-Self-Report

^bComparison is with the group listed last under the category or with the opposite characteristic

^cAsian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial; ^d< College = <16 years of schooling, ≥ College = ≥16 years of schooling; ^eLower = monthly gain ≤ \$1000, Middle = monthly gain \$1000-\$2500, Higher = monthly gain > \$2500

RR, Relative Risk; n.d., not determined

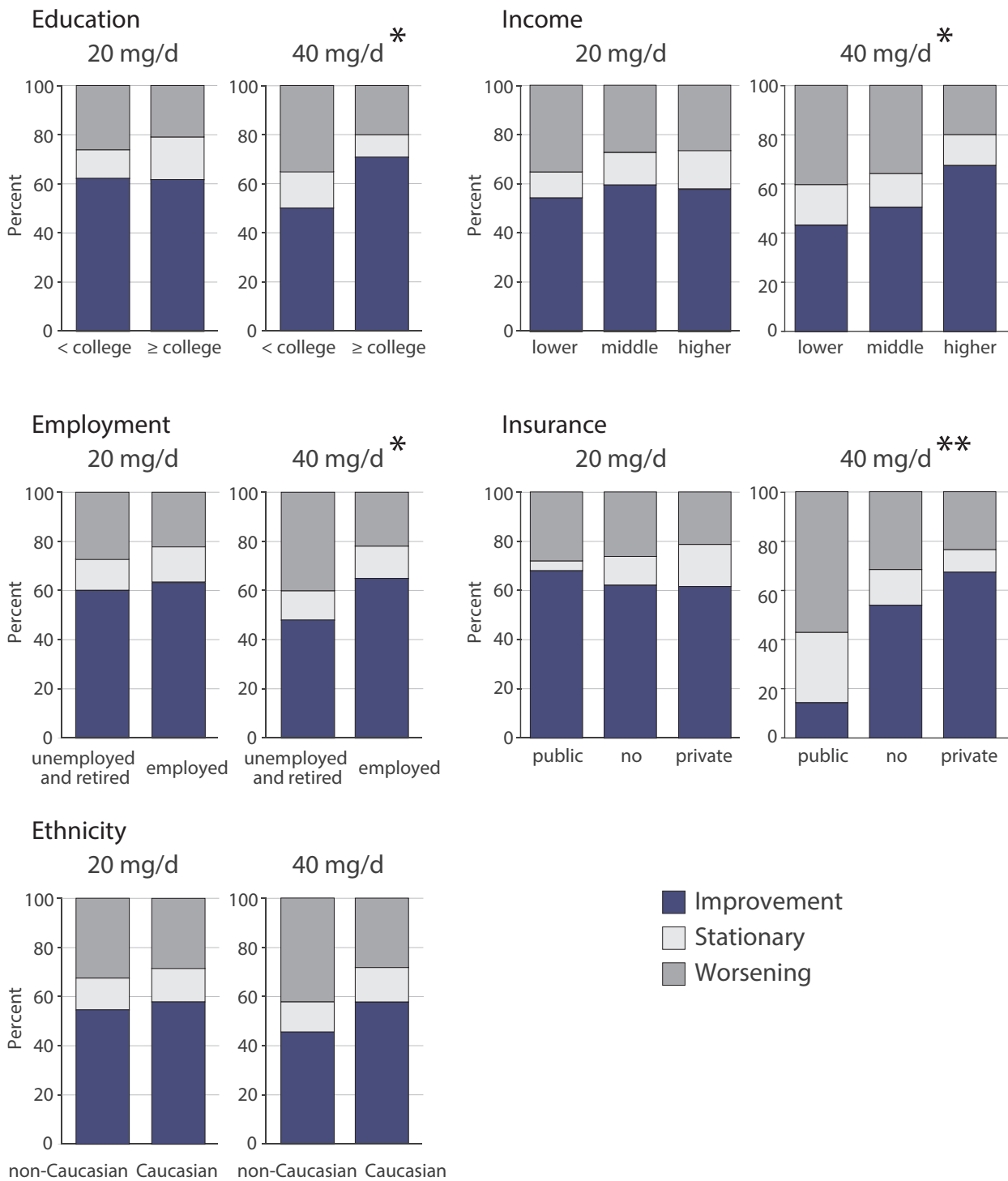


Figure S2. The 40, compared to 20 mg/d dose, leads to an increase not only of the percent of improvements in patients living in a favorable environment but also of and the percent of worsening in patients living in an unfavorable environment. Percent of patients showing improvement (i.e., reduction ≤ 1 in QIDS-SR16 score), percent of stationary patients (i.e. no change in QIDS-SR16 score) and percent of patients showing a worsening (i.e., increase ≥ 1 in QIDS-SR16 score) were measured between week 4 and 6, according to the dose regimen - either 20 or 40 mg/d dose. Only patients receiving the 40 mg/d dose showed a variation in these percent significantly moderated by the sociodemographic characteristics. Chi-square * $p < 0.05$ and ** $p < 0.01$