Supplementary Table 1. Previous studies on the epidemiology of posttraumatic syndrome (PTS) following severe physical injury

Author (year)	Design	PTS	Subject	Findings
Shalev et al. (1996) <sup>5</sup>	Prospective	PTSD	Injured trauma survivors	PTSD diagnosis after trauma: 25.5%
Blanchard et al. (1996) <sup>9</sup>	Prospective	PTSD	Injured trauma (motor vehicle) survivors	1 year course and risk factor
McFarlane (2000) <sup>4</sup>	Review article	PTSD	Injured trauma survivors	Longitudinal course and risk factor
Zatzick et al. (2007) <sup>6</sup>	Retrospective	PTSD	Injured trauma survivors, Nationwide US study	23% of trauma survivors had PTSD symptoms 1 year after hospitalization
Bryant et al. (2010) <sup>2</sup>	Prospective	Depression, anxiety, PTSD	Injured trauma survivors,	Psychiatric disorders 12months after trauma injury: 31%
Shih et al. (2010) <sup>10</sup>	Prospective	PTSD, MDD	Injured trauma survivors	Symptoms of PTSD and depression after trauma injury: 6 month and 12 month follow up
Tracy et al. (2011) <sup>46</sup>	Retrospective	PTSD, Depression	Natural disaster survivors	Differences in the determinants between PTSD and depression
Vu et al. (2012) <sup>48</sup>	Prospective	Depression	Natural disaster survivors	Depression diagnosis after disaster: 8.5%
Tang et al. (2014) <sup>49</sup>	Prospective	Depression	Natural disaster survivors	Prevalence of depression after natural disasters: 5.8–54%
Schweininger et al. (2015) <sup>3</sup>	Prospective	Depression, anxietys, PTSD	Injured trauma survivors	Relationship between psychiatric disorder and disability
Bryant et al. (2015) <sup>47</sup>	Prospective	PTSD	Injured trauma survivors	Five trajectories of PTSD

PTSD: posttraumatic stress disorder, MDD: major depressive disorder