

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1. Sociodemographic and Clinical Characteristics of Bipolar Disorder**

**Subsample. This table highlights key demographic variables and co-occurring mental disorders in this subsample with bipolar disorder stratified by whether the categorical definition of mixed symptoms (PHQ-8 $\geq$ 10 and ASRM $>$ 5) was met at any visit during follow-up. Significant differences by diagnostic grouping are highlighted in bold.**

	Total (n= 988)	Mixed States (n= 174)	No Mixed States (n= 814)	
	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	<i>n</i> (%)	$\chi^2$ p-value
<b>Age Category</b>				<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Less than 30 years old</b>	257 (26.0%)	61 (35.0%)	196 (24.1%)	
<b>30-39 years old</b>	225 (22.8%)	49 (28.2%)	176 (21.6%)	
<b>40-49 years old</b>	158 (16.0%)	25 (14.4%)	133 (16.3%)	
<b>50-59 years old</b>	190 (19.2%)	23 (13.2%)	167 (20.5%)	
<b>60 years old or older</b>	158 (16.0%)	16 (9.2%)	142 (17.5%)	
<b>Sex (missing = 15)</b>		<b>(missing = 6)</b>	<b>(missing = 9)</b>	0.57
<b>Female</b>	605 (62.2%)	110 (65.5%)	495 (61.5%)	
<b>Male</b>	367 (37.7%)	58 (34.5%)	309 (38.4%)	
<b>Other</b>	1 (0.1%)	0	1 (0.1%)	
<b>Race (missing = 7)</b>		<b>(missing = 0)</b>	<b>(missing = 7)</b>	0.43
<b>American Indian/Alaskan Native</b>	8 (0.8%)	3 (1.7%)	5 (0.6%)	
<b>Asian/Asian American</b>	18 (1.8%)	4 (2.3%)	14 (1.7%)	
<b>Black or African American</b>	68 (6.9%)	13 (7.5%)	55 (6.8%)	
<b>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	3 (0.3%)	1 (0.6%)	2 (0.3%)	
<b>White</b>	846 (86.3%)	144 (82.8%)	702 (87.0%)	
<b>Other</b>	34 (3.5%)	9 (5.2%)	25 (3.1%)	
<b>Unknown</b>	4 (0.4%)	0	4 (0.5%)	
<b>Married (missing = 29)</b>		<b>(missing = 5)</b>	<b>(missing = 24)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Single</b>	354 (36.9%)	59 (34.9%)	295 (37.3%)	
<b>Committed Relationship</b>	81 (8.4%)	27 (16.0%)	54 (6.8%)	

<b>Married</b>	366 (38.2%)	55 (32.5%)	311 (39.4%)	
<b>Divorced</b>	110 (11.5%)	14 (8.3%)	96 (12.1%)	
<b>Separated</b>	28 (2.9%)	11 (6.5%)	17 (2.2%)	
<b>Widowed</b>	20 (2.1%)	3 (1.8%)	17 (2.2%)	
<b>Diagnosis</b>				
<b>Bipolar I Disorder</b>	480 (48.6%)	77 (44.3%)	403 (49.5%)	0.21
<b>Bipolar II Disorder</b>	278 (28.1%)	63 (36.2%)	215 (26.4%)	<b>0.009</b>
<b>Bipolar Disorder NOS</b>	230 (23.3%)	34 (19.5%)	196 (24.1%)	0.20
<b>Comorbidities</b>				
<b>Generalized Anxiety Disorder</b>	113 (11.4%)	19 (10.9%)	94 (11.5%)	0.81
<b>Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder</b>	12 (1.2%)	2 (1.1%)	10 (1.2%)	0.93
<b>Panic Disorder</b>	19 (1.9%)	3 (1.7%)	16 (2.0%)	0.83
<b>Phobic Disorder</b>	24 (2.4%)	3 (1.7%)	21 (2.6%)	0.51
<b>Reaction to Severe Stress/Adjustment Disorders</b>	62 (6.3%)	20 (11.5%)	42 (5.2%)	<b>0.002</b>
<b>Other Anxiety Disorder</b>	77 (7.8%)	16 (9.2%)	61 (7.5%)	0.45
<b>Substance Abuse Disorder</b>	78 (7.9%)	16 (9.2%)	62 (7.6%)	0.48

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 2. Sociodemographic and Clinical Characteristics of Sample in Major**

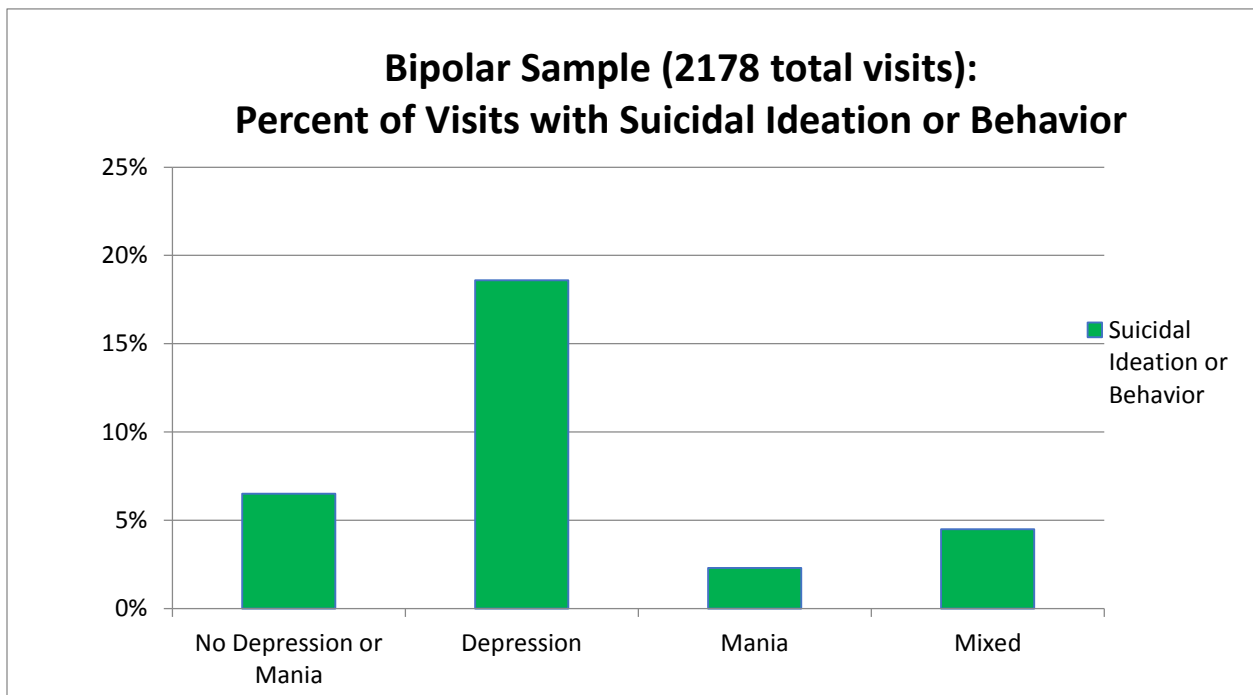
**Depression Subsample.** This table highlights key demographic variables and co-occurring mental disorders in this subsample with major depression stratified by whether the categorical definition of mixed symptoms (PHQ-8 $\geq$ 10 and ASRM $>$ 5) was met at any visit during follow-up. Significant differences by diagnostic grouping are highlighted in bold.

	Total (n= 5117)	Mixed States (n= 623)	No Mixed States (n= 4494)	
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	$\chi^2$ p-value
<b>Age Category</b>				<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Less than 30 years old</b>	1632 (31.9%)	259 (41.6%)	1373 (30.6%)	
<b>30-39 years old</b>	1137 (22.2%)	116 (18.6%)	1021 (22.7%)	
<b>40-49 years old</b>	826 (16.2%)	111 (17.8%)	715 (15.9%)	
<b>50-59 years old</b>	773 (15.1%)	80 (12.8%)	693 (15.4%)	
<b>60 years old or older</b>	749 (14.6%)	57 (9.2%)	692 (15.4%)	
<b>Sex (missing = 27)</b>		<b>(missing = 2)</b>	<b>(missing = 25)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Female</b>	3380 (66.4%)	442 (71.2%)	2938 (65.7%)	
<b>Male</b>	1708 (33.6%)	177 (28.5%)	1531 (34.3%)	
<b>Other</b>	2 (0.04%)	2 (0.3%)	0	
<b>Race (missing = 33)</b>		<b>(missing = 4)</b>	<b>(missing = 29)</b>	<b>0.001</b>
<b>American Indian/Alaskan Native</b>	27 (0.5%)	5 (0.8%)	22 (0.5%)	
<b>Asian/Asian American</b>	108 (2.1%)	12 (2.0%)	96 (2.2%)	
<b>Black or African American</b>	383 (7.5%)	70 (11.3%)	313 (7.0%)	
<b>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	4 (0.1%)	0	4 (0.1%)	
<b>White</b>	4314 (84.9%)	491 (79.3%)	3823 (85.6%)	
<b>Other</b>	196 (3.9%)	34 (5.5%)	162 (3.6%)	
<b>Unknown</b>	52 (1.0%)	7 (1.1%)	45 (1.0%)	
<b>Married (missing = 201)</b>		<b>(missing = 19)</b>	<b>(missing = 182)</b>	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
<b>Single</b>	2229 (45.3%)	337 (55.8%)	1892 (43.9%)	
<b>Committed Relationship</b>	337 (6.9%)	50 (8.3%)	287 (6.7%)	

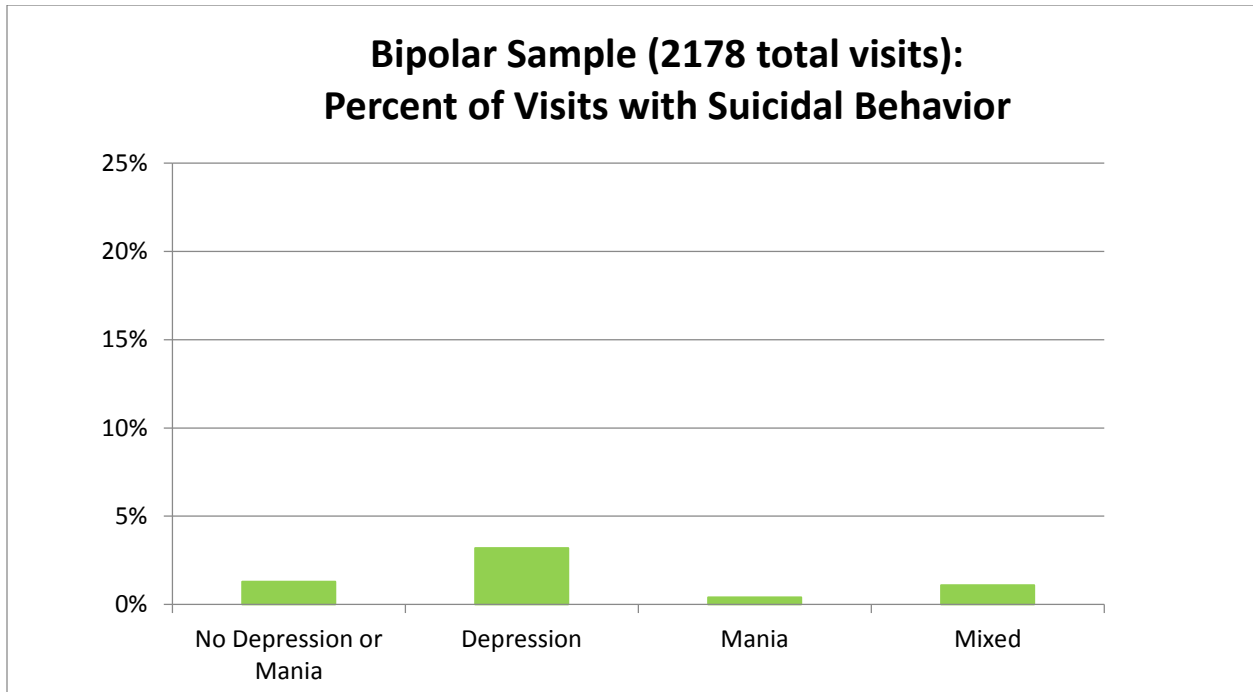
<b>Married</b>	1692 (34.4%)	137 (22.7%)	1555 (36.1%)	
<b>Divorced</b>	462 (9.4%)	54 (8.9%)	408 (9.5%)	
<b>Separated</b>	104 (2.1%)	15 (2.5%)	89 (2.1%)	
<b>Widowed</b>	92 (1.9%)	11 (1.8%)	81 (1.9%)	
<b>Comorbidities</b>				
<b>Generalized Anxiety Disorder</b>	1369 (26.7%)	177 (28.4%)	1192 (26.5%)	0.32
<b>Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder</b>	115 (2.2%)	14 (2.3%)	101 (2.3%)	0.99
<b>Panic Disorder</b>	195 (3.8%)	22 (3.5%)	173 (3.9%)	0.70
<b>Phobic Disorder</b>	209 (4.1%)	22 (3.5%)	187 (4.2%)	0.46
<b>Reaction to Severe Stress/Adjustment Disorders</b>	499 (9.7%)	80 (12.8%)	419 (9.3%)	<b>0.006</b>
<b>Other Anxiety Disorder</b>	689 (13.5%)	103 (16.5%)	586 (13.0%)	<b>0.017</b>
<b>Substance Use Disorder</b>	397 (7.7%)	55 (8.8%)	342 (7.6%)	0.29

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1A: Frequency of Visits with Primary Outcome of Suicidal Ideation or Behavior by Mood State in Subsample with Bipolar Disorder**

This figure illustrates the overall proportion of visits by mood state for which the primary outcome of suicidal ideation or behavior was reported within the subsample of patients with bipolar disorder. Visits with “no depression or mania” were determined by a self-reported PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM≤5. Visits with “depression” were defined by a PHQ-8≥10 and an ASRM≤5 and mania by a PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM>5. “Mixed” visits were those in which the PHQ-8≥10 and ASRM>5.

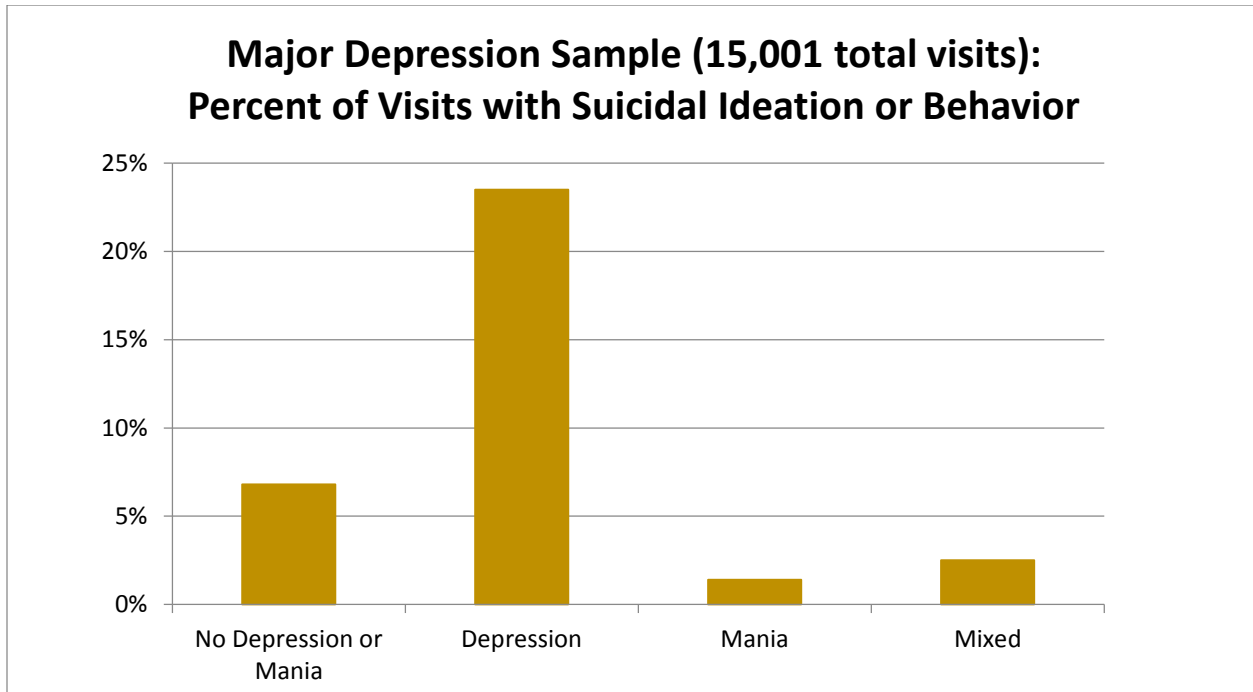


**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1B: Frequency of Visits with Outcome of Suicidal Behavior by Mood State in Subsample with Bipolar Disorder**



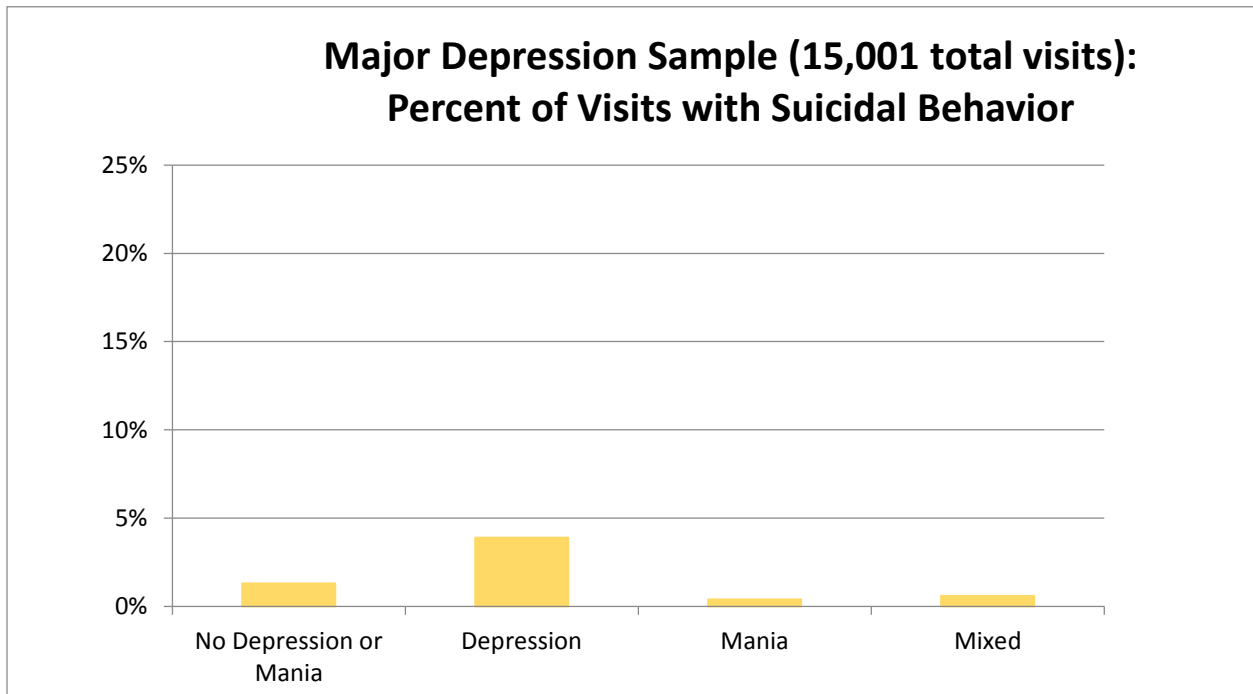
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**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1C: Frequency of Visits with Primary Outcome of Suicidal Ideation or Behavior by Mood State in Subsample with Major Depression**



This figure illustrates the overall proportion of visits by mood state for which the primary outcome of suicidal ideation or behavior was reported within the subsample of patients with major depression. Visits with “no depression or mania” were determined by a self-reported PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM≤5. Visits with “depression” were defined by a PHQ-8≥10 and an ASRM≤5 and mania by a PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM>5. “Mixed” visits were those in which the PHQ-8≥10 and ASRM>5.

**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE 1D: Frequency of Visits with Outcome of Suicidal Behavior by Mood State in Subsample with Major Depression**



This figure illustrates the overall proportion of visits by mood state for which suicidal behavior was reported within the subsample of patients with major depression. Visits with “no depression or mania” were determined by a self-reported PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM≤5. Visits with “depression” were defined by a PHQ-8≥10 and an ASRM≤5 and mania by a PHQ-8<10 and an ASRM>5. “Mixed” visits were those in which the PHQ-8≥10 and ASRM>5.



**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 3: Correlation Between PHQ-8 Score and ASRM Scores**

	All Ages	≤55 years old	>55 years old
<b>Bipolar Disorder</b>	0.016 p=0.45	0.017 p=0.50	-0.016 p=0.70
<b>Major Depressive Disorder</b>	-0.16 p<0.001	-0.15 p<0.001	-0.20 p<0.001