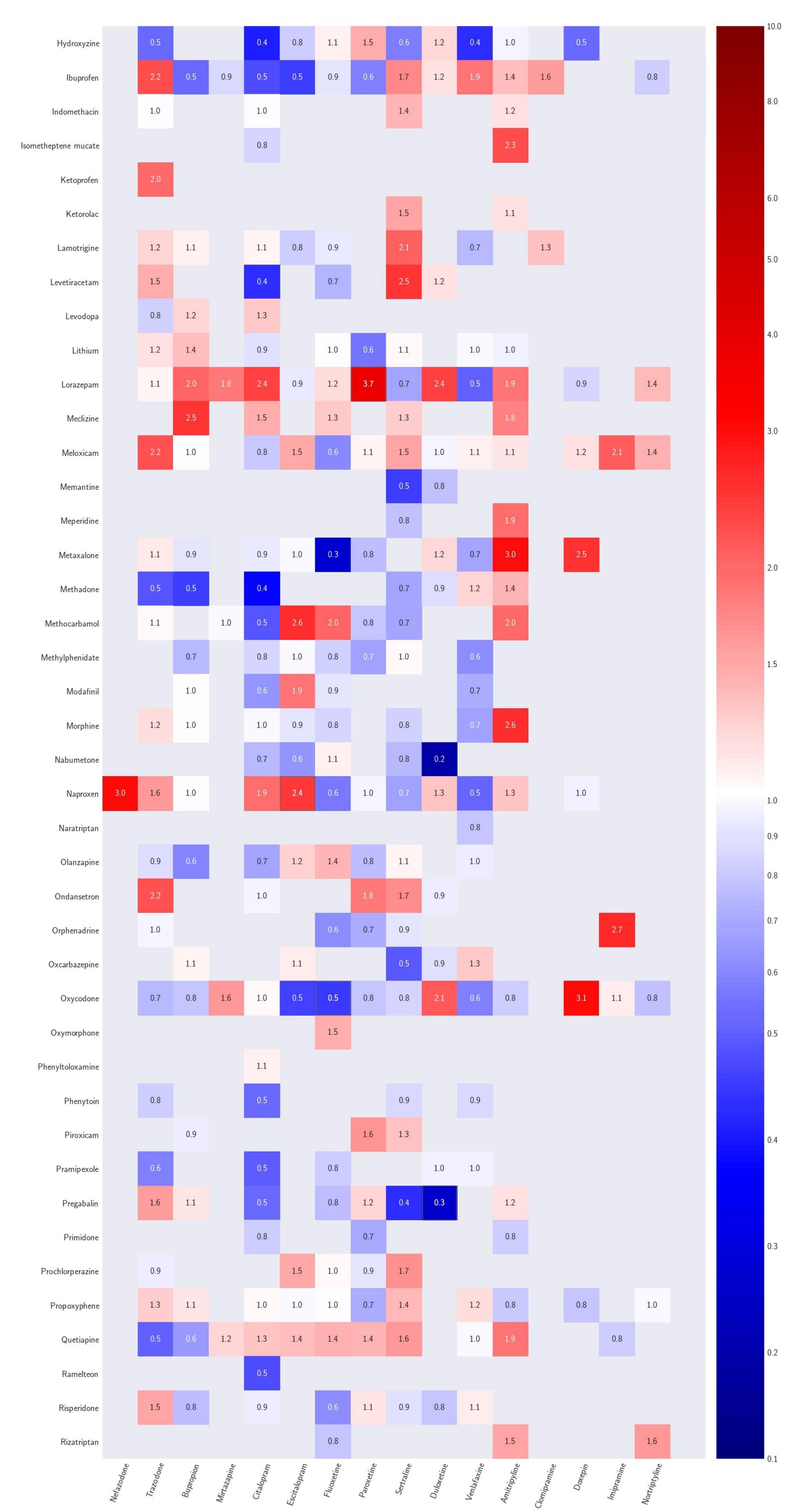
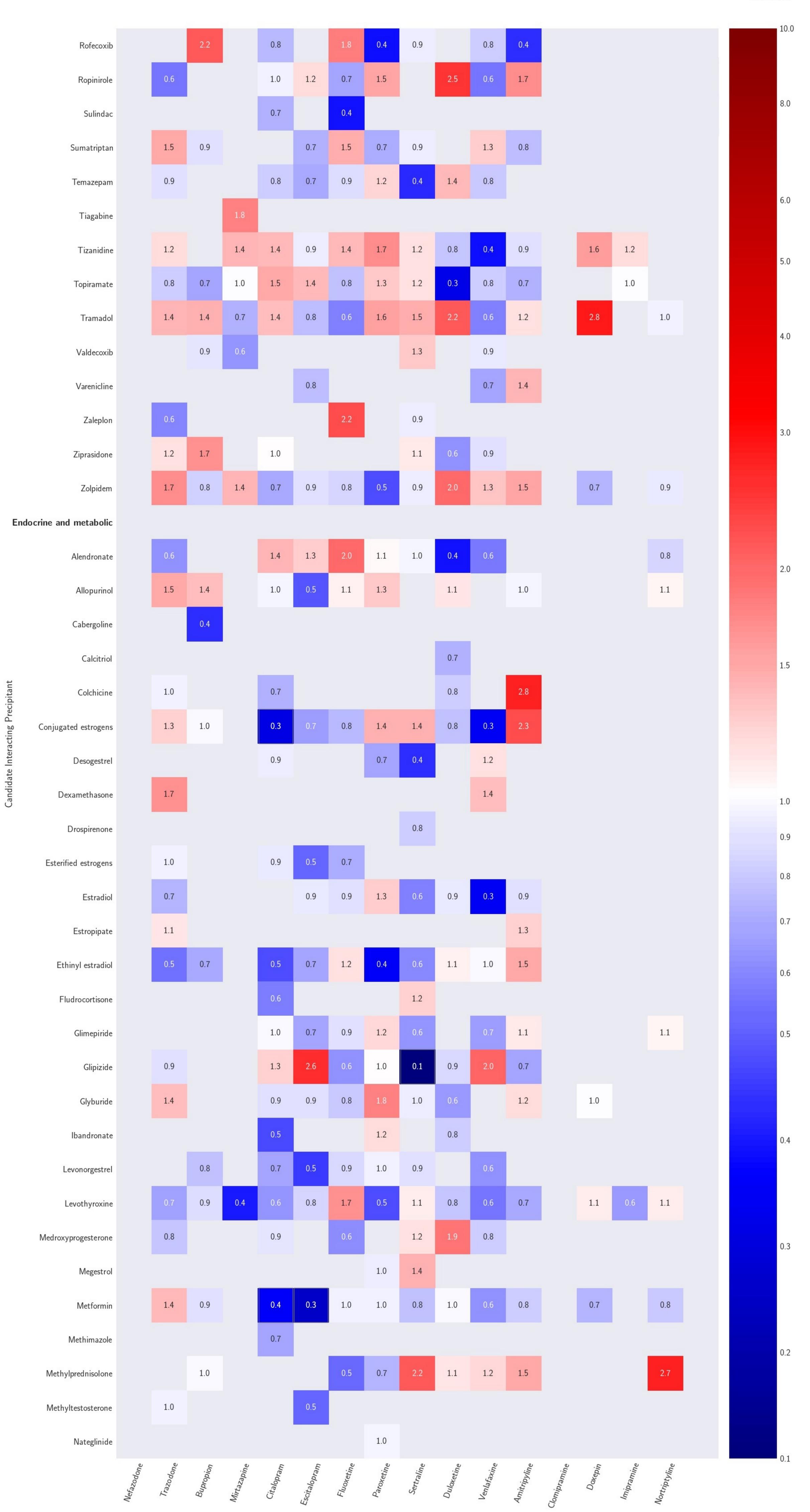


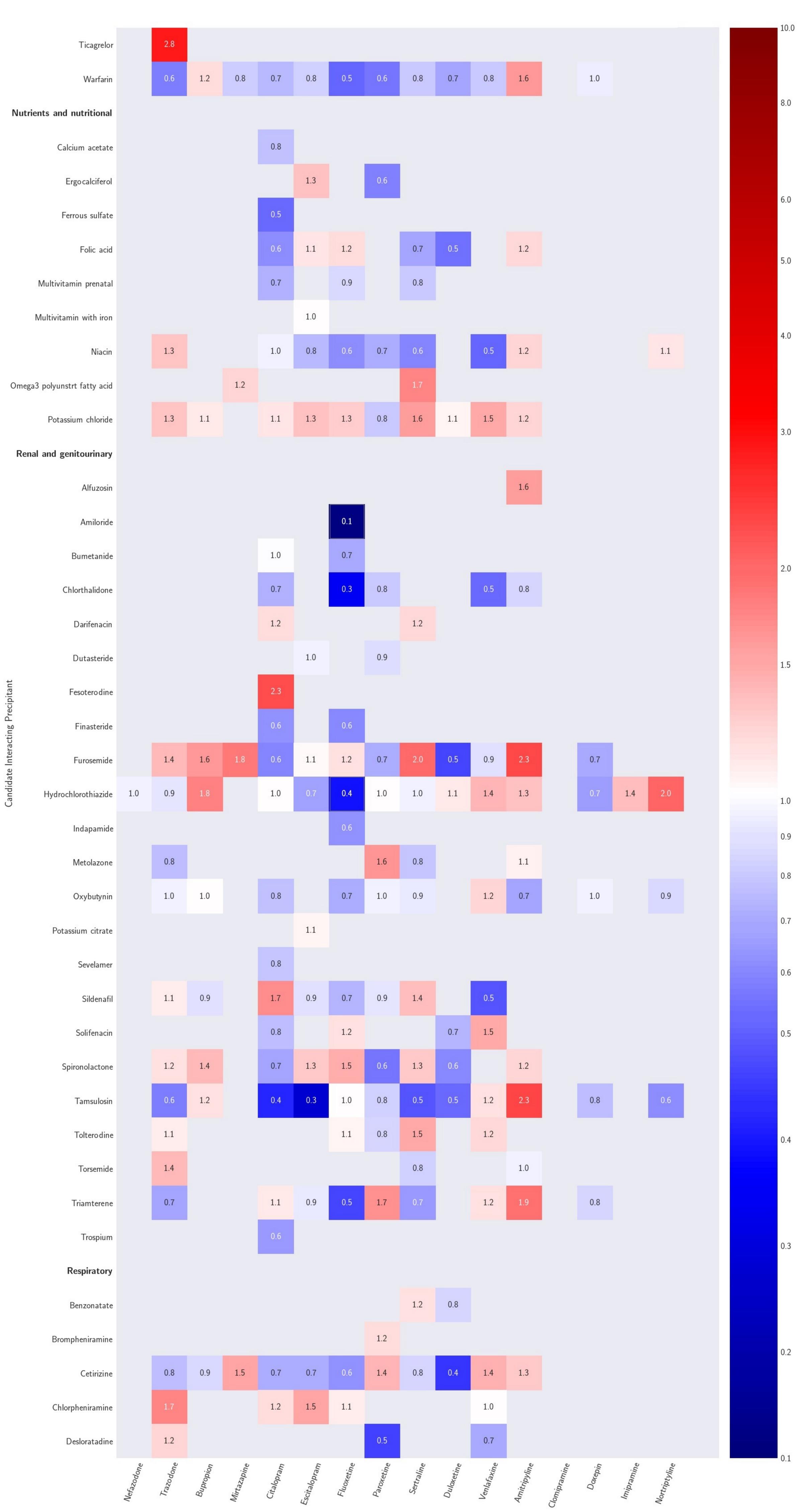
Candidate Interacting Precipitant

Candidate Interacting Precipitant





Candidate Interacting Precipitant



10.0

8.0

5.0

4.0

3.0

2.0

1.5

1.0

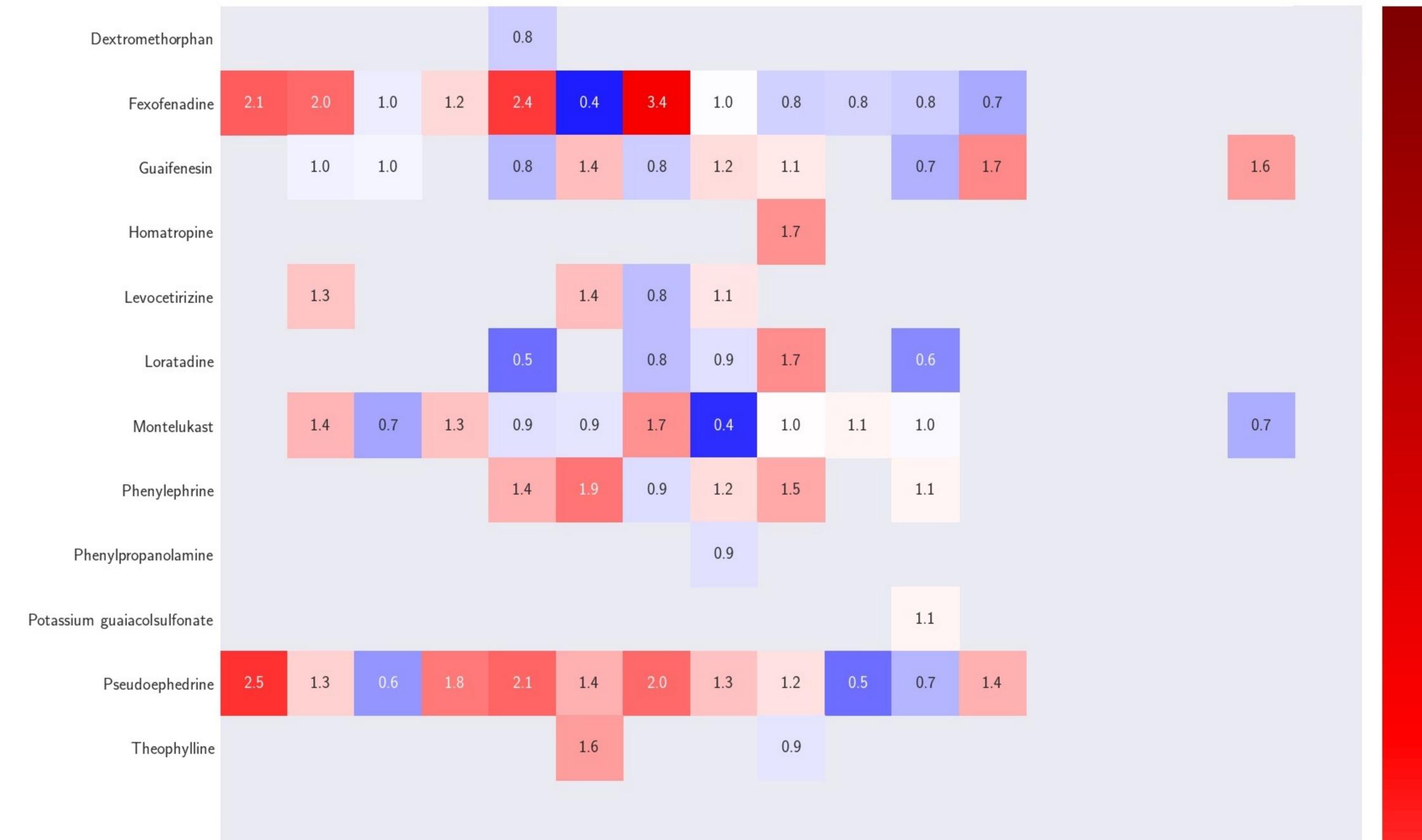
0.9

0.8

0.7

0.6

0.4



Antidepressant object drugs on the x-axis are alphabetized within following pharmacologic classes: a) compounds with 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)2 receptor antagonist properties (nefazodone, trazodone); b) compound with 5-HT3 receptor antagonist properties (vortioxetine); c) dopamine reuptake blocking compound (bupropion); d) noradrenergic antagonist (mirtazapine); e) selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (citalopram, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluoxamine, paroxetine, sertraline, vilazodone); f) serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (desvenlafaxine, duloxetine, levomilnacipran, venlafaxine); and g) tricyclic and related compounds (amitriptyline, amoxapine, clomipramine, desipramine, doxepin, imipramine, maprotiline, nortriptyline, protriptyline, trimipramine). Precipitant drugs on the y-axis are alphabetized within therapeutic category per Facts & Comparisons Clinical Drug Information (Wolters Kluwer: Alphen aan den Rijn, South Holland, Netherlands). Cells with bolded effect estimates and black borders met the traditional threshold for statistical significance. Semi-Bayes shrinkage prespecified a variance of 0.67, assuming that 95% of true rate ratios would fall within an unspecified 25-fold range of each other. We constructed the heatmap using the Seaborn data visualization library for Python (Waskom M. New York University: New York, NY, United States) available in the GitHub repository (GitHub Inc.: San Francisco, CA, United States) at github.com/mwaskom/seaborn/tree/v0.8.1.

Trazodone
Bupropion
Bupropion
Mirtazapine
Citalopram
Fluoxetine
Paroxetine
Paroxetine
Paroxetine
Paroxetine
Paroxetine
Ouloxetine
Paroxetine
Duloxetine
Paroxetine
Paroxetine