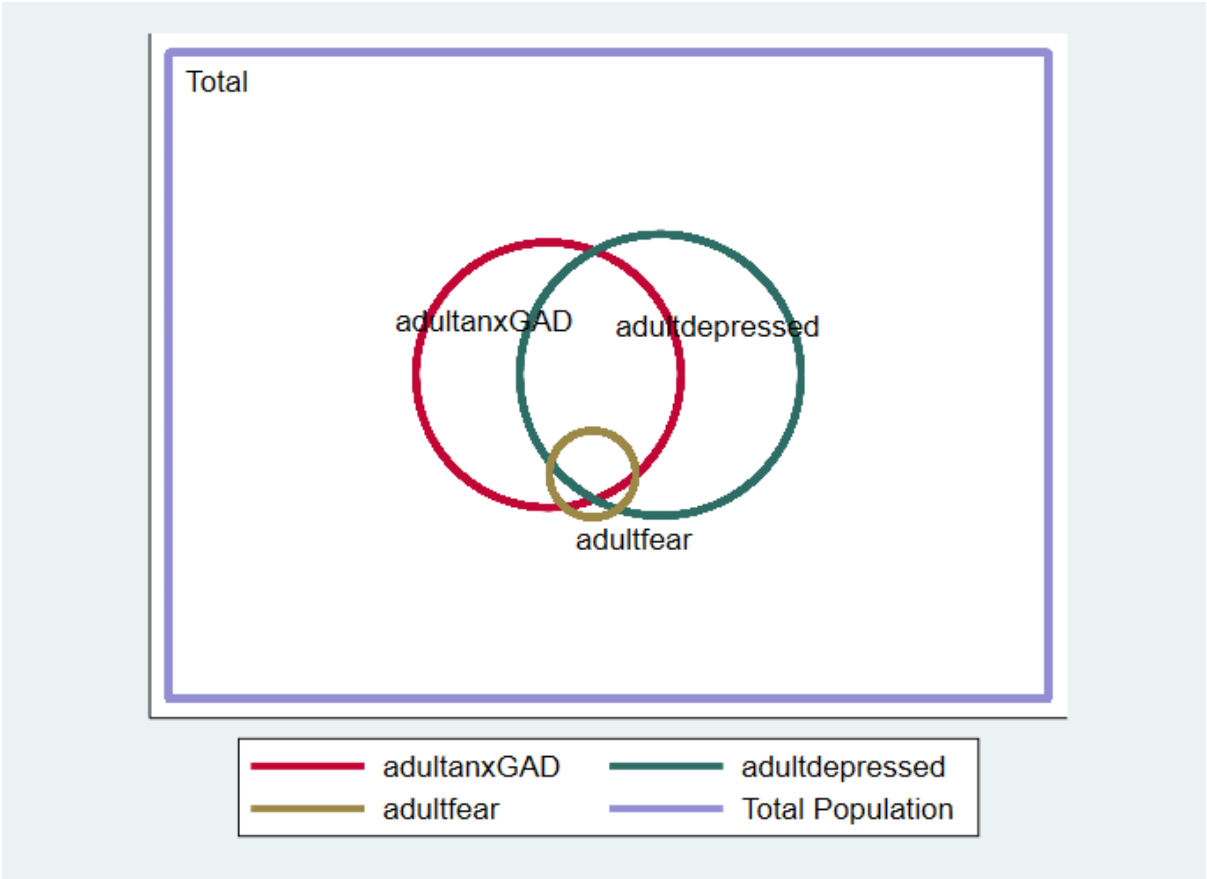
Appendix 3. The overlap of internalising disorders in the 24-year ALSPAC cohort




A: adultanxGAD: 347
B: adultdepressed: 391
C: adultfear: 37
AB Overlap: 183
AC Overlap: 31
BC Overlap: 29
ABC Overlap: 26
Total population: 357

*Table showing the results of a multinomial logistic regression model when individual internalising disorders were considered as binary outcomes for hazardous drinkers and harmful drinkers compared with lower-risk drinkers.*

| **24-year clinic (TF5) n=3572** | Prevalence n (%) | Crude (model 1) OR (95% CI) | Model 2* OR (95% CI) | Model 3* OR (95% CI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Lower-risk drinkers* | | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref |
| *Hazardous drinkers* | | | | |
| No diagnosis | 1545 (51.26) | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref |
| GAD only | 71 (4.03) | 0.83 (0.59-1.16) | 0.86 (0.62-1.21) | 0.88 (0.60-1.30) |
| Depression only | 81 (4.60) | 0.72 (0.53-0.97) | 0.77 (0.56-1.05) | 0.86 (0.60-1.21) |
| GAD and Depression only | 54 (3.06) | 0.55 (0.38-0.78) | 0.58 (0.40-0.83) | 0.55 (0.36-0.83) |
| GAD, Depression and FBA | 7 (0.40) | 0.47 (0.18-1.20) | 0.52 (0.20-1.33) | 0.46 (0.14-1.56) |
| *Harmful drinkers* | | | | |
| No diagnosis | 292 (9.69) | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref | 1.00 ref |
| GAD only | 19 (5.01) | 1.04 (0.61-1.75) | 1.14 (0.67-1.91) | 1.23 (0.69-2.2) |
| Depression only | 34 (8.97) | 1.47 (0.97-2.21) | 1.69 (1.11-2.56) | 1.61 (0.99-2.61) |
| GAD and Depression only | 25 (6.60) | 1.22 (0.77-1.95) | 1.37 (0.85-2.19) | 1.32 (0.76-2.30) |
| GAD, Depression and FBA | 7 (1.85) | 2.22 (0.86-5.69) | 2.72 (1.05-7.03) | 4.35 (1.54-12.27) |

**Model 1 (crude). Model 2 adjusted for sex. Model 3 adjusted for sex, social status, income and maternal education*

No diagnosis (none of depression, GAD, FBA) (n=3014)
Gad only (n = 159)
Depression only (n = 205)
GAD and Depression only (n = 157)
GAD, Depression and FBA (n=26)
Some combinations not shown due to small cell-counts: FBA alone (n ≤ 5), GAD and FBA (n ≤ 5), depression and FBA (n ≤ 5).
**figures from multinomial logistic regression modelling