

Supplementary Online Content

Rosa Parisi R, Webb RT, Carr MJ, et al. Alcohol-related mortality in patients with psoriasis: a population-based cohort study. *JAMA Dermatol*. Published online September 15, 2017.
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eAppendix. Assessment of alcohol consumption

eFigure 1. Algorithm used to extract information on alcohol consumption

eFigure 2. National Statistics definition of alcohol-related death³

eFigure 3. Flow-chart of patients included in the study

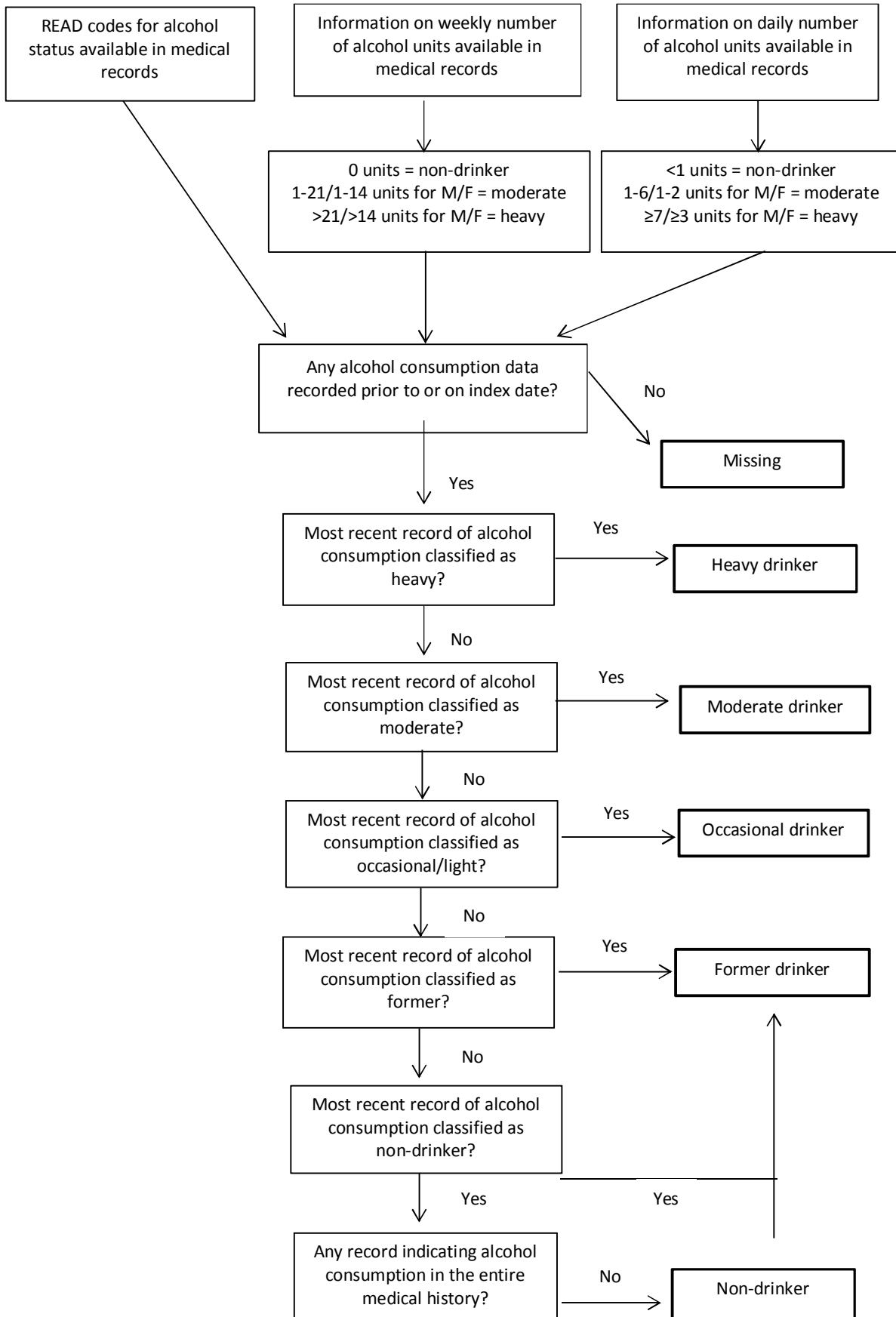
eReferences

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Assessment of alcohol consumption

Self-reported alcohol consumption was collected prospectively and coded by general practitioners or practice nurses on the consultation date in CPRD. The most recent alcohol consumption record, prior to entry into the study, was used to classify participants' drinking behaviour. Information on alcohol consumption is recorded using Read codes, classifying alcohol status, with additional data on daily/weekly units of alcohol consumption. We used both sources of information (as shown in e-Figure 1) to arrive at a final classification and updated the approach used in an existing algorithm on alcohol consumption. This algorithm has previously been used with CPRD datasets¹. Five drinking categories were defined, as follows: non-drinkers, former drinkers, occasional drinkers, current moderate drinkers (those who had a code for current alcohol consumer and an indicator of whether they drank within daily [32g or 24g of alcohol for men and women respectively] and/or weekly [168g of alcohol for men and 112g for women] sensible drinking limits for the UK at the time of observation)², and current heavy drinkers (defined as those who exceeded daily and/or weekly sensible drinking limits). We reclassified non-drinkers as former drinkers if they had any record of drinking recorded in their entire clinical record, entered on CPRD prior to study entry. Alcohol consumption was classified using some non-specific Read codes (such as, Read code 136..00 "alcohol consumption") only when additional information on alcohol units was available. Otherwise, the patient's status was classified as missing.

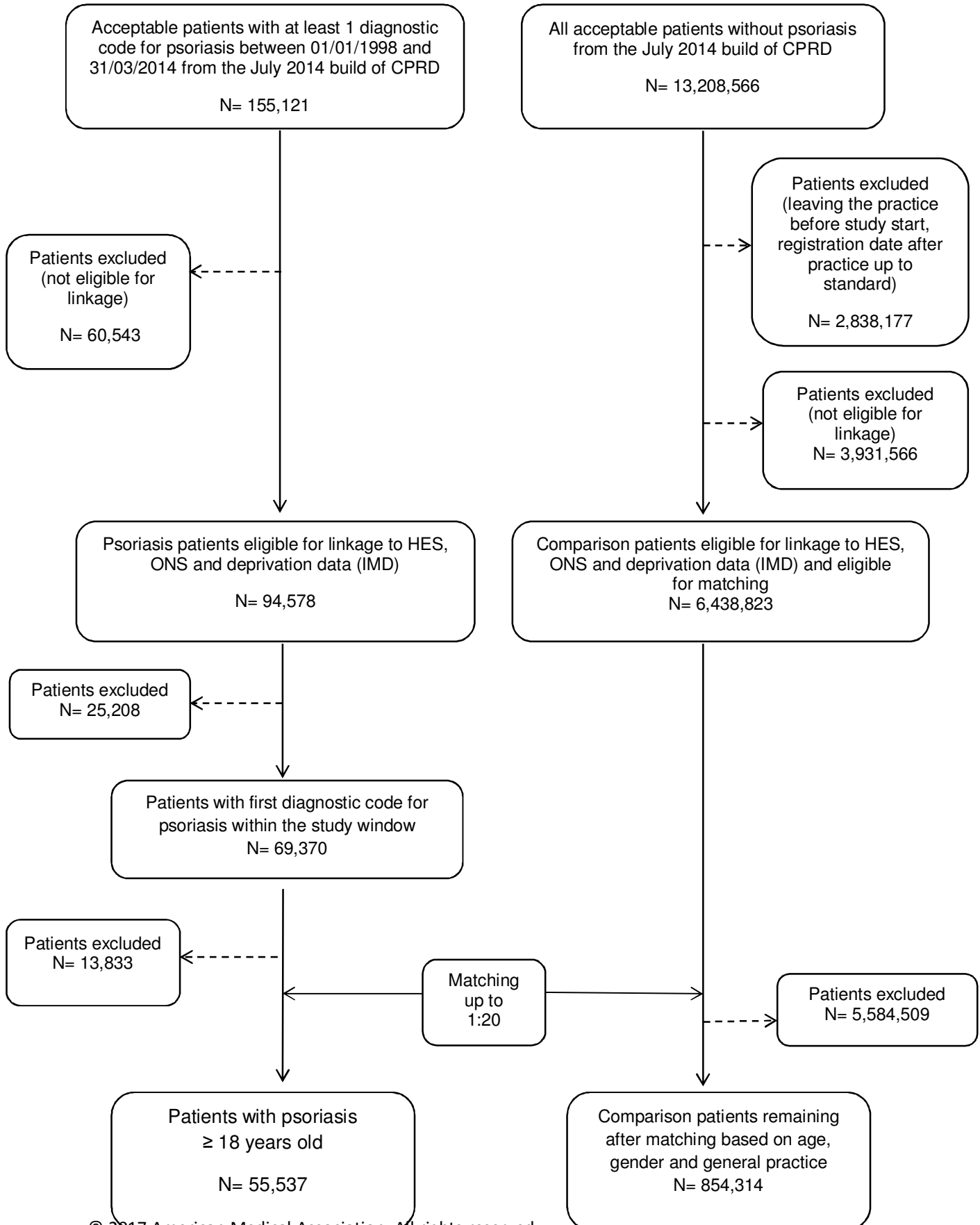
eFigure 1: Algorithm used to extract information on alcohol consumption



eFigure 2. National Statistics definition of alcohol-related death³

International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision			
291	Alcoholic psychoses		
303	Alcohol dependence syndrome		
305.0	Non-dependent abuse of alcohol		
425.5	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy		
571	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (Excluding 571.6 - Biliary cirrhosis)		
E860	Accidental poisoning by alcohol		
International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision			
F10	Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol		
G31.2	Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol		
G62.1	Alcoholic polyneuropathy		
I42.6	Alcoholic cardiomyopathy		
K29.2	Alcoholic gastritis		
K70	Alcoholic liver disease		
K73	Chronic hepatitis, not elsewhere classified		
K74	Fibrosis and cirrhosis of liver (Excluding K74.3–K74.5 - Biliary cirrhosis)		
K86.0	Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis		
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol		
X65	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol		
Y15	Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, undetermined intent		

eFigure 3: Flow-chart of patients included in the study



References

1. Bell S, Daskalopoulou M, Rapsomaniki E, et al. Association between clinically recorded alcohol consumption and initial presentation of 12 cardiovascular diseases: population based cohort study using linked health records. *BMJ*. 2017;356.
2. Department of Health. Sensible drinking: The report of an inter-departmental working group. 1995.
http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4084702.pdf. Accessed 16 June 2017.
3. Breakwell C, Baker A, Griffiths C, Jackson G, Fegan G, Marshall D. Trends and geographical variations in alcohol-related deaths in the United Kingdom, 1991-2004. *Health Stat Q*. 2007;Spring(33):6-24.