

Supplementary Online Content

Kendler KS, Ohlsson H, Sundquist J, Sundquist K. Alcohol use disorder and mortality across the lifespan: a longitudinal cohort and co-relative analysis. *JAMA Psychiatry*. Published online April 20, 2016. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2016.0360.

eAppendix. Definition of Alcohol Use Disorders

eFigure. Expected Hazard Ratio For Death as the Outcome With AUD Registration as a Time-Dependent Exposure as a Function of Age in 4 Age Groups From Late Adolescence to Middle Adulthood In Individuals Born 1966 to 1990

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

eAppendix

Definition of Alcohol Use Disorders

AUD was defined by ICD codes for main and secondary diagnoses from Swedish medical registries (the Swedish Hospital Discharge Register, containing all hospitalizations for all Swedish inhabitants from 1973-2010 and the Outpatient Care Register, containing information from all outpatient clinics from 2001 to 2010) for the following diagnoses: ICD8 and 9: alcohol-related psychiatric disorders (291), alcohol dependence (303), alcohol abuse (305A), alcohol-related polyneuropathy (357F), alcohol-related cardiomyopathy (425F), alcohol-related gastritis (535D), alcoholic fatty liver, alcohol hepatitis, alcoholic cirrhosis, unspecified liver damage caused by alcohol (571A-D), toxic effects of alcohol (980), alcoholism (V79B); ICD10: alcohol related psychiatric and behavioral disorders (F10, excluding acute alcohol intoxication: F10.0), rehabilitation of a person with alcohol abuse (Z50.2), guidance and medical advice to a person with alcohol abuse (Z71.4), alcohol-related pseudo-Cushing syndrome (E24.4), alcohol-related degeneration of the nervous system and brain (G31.2), alcohol-related polyneuropathy (G62.1), alcohol-related myopathy (G72.1), alcohol-related cardiomyopathy (I42.6), alcohol-related gastritis (K29.2), liver diseases caused by alcohol (K70.0-K70.9), acute pancreatitis caused by alcohol (K85.2), chronic pancreatitis caused by alcohol (K86.0), treatment of pregnant alcoholic woman (O35.4), toxic effects of alcohol (T51.0-T51.9), and based on Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) codes in the Prescribed Drug Register (containing all prescriptions in Sweden picked up by patients from 2005 to 2010): disulfiram (N07BB01), acamprosate (N07BB03), or naltrexone (N07BB04). Additionally, we identified individuals with at least two convictions of drunk driving (law 1951:649) or drunk in charge of maritime vessel (law 1994:1009) in the Crime registers (the Swedish Crime Register included national complete data on all convictions from 1973-2010, the Swedish suspicion register included national complete data on all

individuals strongly suspected of crime from 1998-2010) insuring that we did not count arrests in the suspicion register that described the same event contained in the conviction register.

eFigure

The expected hazard ratio for death as the outcome with AUD Registration as a time-dependent exposure as a function of age in 4 age groups from late adolescence to middle adulthood in individuals born 1966 to 1990. Sex, educational status and year of birth are included in the model as covariates. Estimated hazard ratios are presented for the general population and in half-siblings, full-siblings and monozygotic twins discordant for AUD.

