**Author material**

**Author Table 1.** ICD diagnostic codes. (page 2)

**Author Table 2.** STROBE Statement - checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies. (pages 3-4)

**Author Table 3.** Absolute rates and relative odds of premature death at least 6 months after a diagnosis of traumatic brain injury (TBI) compared to unaffected sibling controls, stratified by lifetime psychiatric comorbidity. (page 5)

**Author Table 4.** Recommendations from recent clinical guidelines for traumatic brain injury on psychiatric comorbidity, substance abuse, and suicide risk. (page 7)

**Author Table 1.** ICD diagnostic codes.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category | Diagnostic codes |
| TBI | ICD-8/9: 800-804, 851–854  ICD-10: S01.0–S01.9, S02.0, S02.1, S02.3, S02.7–S02.9, S04.0, S06.1–S06.9, S07.0, S07.1, S07.8. S07.9, S09.7–S09.9, T01.0, T02.0, T04.0, T06.0, T90.1, T90.2, T90.4, T90.5, T90.8, T90.9 |
| Uncertain suicides | ICD-8/9 980-989  ICD-10: Y10-Y34 |
| Moderate-severe TBI | ICD-8/9: 851–854  ICD-10: S06.01–S06.09 |
| Alcohol or drug abuse or dependence | ICD-8: 303, 304  ICD-9: 303, 304, 305.1, 305.9  ICD-10: F10-F19, except x.5 |
| Depression and related mood disorders | ICD-8: 296, 298.0, 300.4  ICD-9: 296, 298A, 300E, 311  ICD-10: F32-F39 |
| Any psychiatric disorder | ICD-8: 290-315  ICD-9: 290-319  ICD-10: F00-F99 |
| Comorbid bodily injuries | ICD-8: 805, 806-848, (except 806.00) 860-897, 900-906, 910-918, 922-929, 940-949, 952-957, 958 (except 958.00), 959, 995  ICD-9: 805-848, 860-897, 901-906, 908.0-2&4-9, 910-919, 922-924, 926-929, 940-949, 952.1-.4, 953-959  ICD-10: S10-S11, S13, S16-S99, T00-T14, T21-T32, T79, T91-T95, T98.2 |
| Concussion | ICD-8/9: 850  ICD-10: S06.0 |
| Traumatic cerebral oedema and diffuse brain injury | ICD-10: S06.1, S06.2 |
| Focal brain injury | ICD-10: S06.3 |
| Epidural, traumatic subdural, or subarachnoid haemorrhage | ICD-10: S06.4–7 |

**Author Table 2.** STROBE Statement - checklist of items that should be included in reports of observational studies.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Item No** | **Recommendation** | **Page #** |
| **Title and abstract** | | 1 | (*a*) Indicate the study’s design with a commonly used term in the title or the abstract | 1 |
| (*b*) Provide in the abstract an informative and balanced summary of what was done and what was found | 2-3 |
| **Introduction** | | | |  |
| Background/rationale | | 2 | Explain the scientific background and rationale for the investigation being reported | 4-5 |
| Objectives | | 3 | State specific objectives, including any prespecified hypotheses | 4-5 |
| **Methods** | | | |  |
| Study design | | 4 | Present key elements of study design early in the paper | 6-9 |
| Setting | | 5 | Describe the setting, locations, and relevant dates, including periods of recruitment, exposure, follow-up, and data collection | 6-7 |
| Participants | | 6 | (*a*) *Cohort study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants. Describe methods of follow-up  *Case-control study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of case ascertainment and control selection. Give the rationale for the choice of cases and controls  *Cross-sectional study*—Give the eligibility criteria, and the sources and methods of selection of participants | 6-8 |
| (*b*)*Cohort study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and number of exposed and unexposed  *Case-control study*—For matched studies, give matching criteria and the number of controls per case | 6-8 |
| Variables | | 7 | Clearly define all outcomes, exposures, predictors, potential confounders, and effect modifiers. Give diagnostic criteria, if applicable | 6-9 |
| Data sources/ measurement | | 8\* | For each variable of interest, give sources of data and details of methods of assessment (measurement). Describe comparability of assessment methods if there is more than one group | 6-8 |
| Bias | | 9 | Describe any efforts to address potential sources of bias | 8-9 |
| Study size | | 10 | Explain how the study size was arrived at | 6-8 |
| Quantitative variables | | 11 | Explain how quantitative variables were handled in the analyses. If applicable, describe which groupings were chosen and why | 8-9 |
| Statistical methods | | 12 | (*a*) Describe all statistical methods, including those used to control for confounding | 8-9 |
| (*b*) Describe any methods used to examine subgroups and interactions | 8-9 |
| (*c*) Explain how missing data were addressed | 8 |
| (*d*) *Cohort study*—If applicable, explain how loss to follow-up was addressed  *Case-control study*—If applicable, explain how matching of cases and controls was addressed  *Cross-sectional study*—If applicable, describe analytical methods taking account of sampling strategy | 8 |
| (*e*) Describe any sensitivity analyses | 8-9 |
|  | | | |  |
| **Results** | | | |  |
| Participants | 13\* | (a) Report numbers of individuals at each stage of study—eg numbers potentially eligible, examined for eligibility, confirmed eligible, included in the study, completing follow-up, and analysed | | 10 |
| (b) Give reasons for non-participation at each stage | | 10 |
| (c) Consider use of a flow diagram | | -- |
| Descriptive data | 14\* | (a) Give characteristics of study participants (eg demographic, clinical, social) and information on exposures and potential confounders | | 10, 21 |
| (b) Indicate number of participants with missing data for each variable of interest | | 21 |
| (c) *Cohort study*—Summarise follow-up time (eg, average and total amount) | | 10 |
| Outcome data | 15\* | *Cohort study*—Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures over time | | 10-11 |
| *Case-control study—*Report numbers in each exposure category, or summary measures of exposure | |
| *Cross-sectional study—*Report numbers of outcome events or summary measures | |
| Main results | 16 | (*a*) Give unadjusted estimates and, if applicable, confounder-adjusted estimates and their precision (eg, 95% confidence interval). Make clear which confounders were adjusted for and why they were included | | 10 |
| (*b*) Report category boundaries when continuous variables were categorized | | 8 |
| (*c*) If relevant, consider translating estimates of relative risk into absolute risk for a meaningful time period | | 23-26 |
| Other analyses | 17 | Report other analyses done—eg analyses of subgroups and interactions, and sensitivity analyses | | 11-12 |
| **Discussion** | | | |  |
| Key results | 18 | Summarise key results with reference to study objectives | | 13 |
| Limitations | 19 | Discuss limitations of the study, taking into account sources of potential bias or imprecision. Discuss both direction and magnitude of any potential bias | | 16-17 |
| Interpretation | 20 | Give a cautious overall interpretation of results considering objectives, limitations, multiplicity of analyses, results from similar studies, and other relevant evidence | | 16 |
| Generalisability | 21 | Discuss the generalisability (external validity) of the study results | | 13-15 |
| **Other information** | | | |  |
| Funding | 22 | Give the source of funding and the role of the funders for the present study and, if applicable, for the original study on which the present article is based | | 3 |

\*Give information separately for cases and controls in case-control studies and, if applicable, for exposed and unexposed groups in cohort and cross-sectional studies.

**Note:** An Explanation and Elaboration article discusses each checklist item and gives methodological background and published examples of transparent reporting. The STROBE checklist is best used in conjunction with this article (freely available on the Web sites of PLoS Medicine at http://www.plosmedicine.org/, Annals of Internal Medicine at http://www.annals.org/, and Epidemiology at http://www.epidem.com/). Information on the STROBE Initiative is available at www.strobe-statement.org

**Author Table 3.** Absolute rates and relative odds of premature death at least 6 months after a diagnosis of traumatic brain injury (TBI) compared to **unaffected sibling controls**, stratified by lifetime psychiatric comorbidity.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Diagnostic group** | **All-cause mortality** | | **Suicide** | | **Accidents** | |
| ***n* (%)** | **aOR (95% CI)** | ***n* (%)** | **aOR (95% CI)** | ***n* (%)** | **aOR (95% CI)** |
| *Any psychiatric disorder* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No TBI, no psychiatric disorder | 481 (0.2%) | 1.0 (ref) | 86 (0.04%) | 1.0 (ref) | 107 (0.1%) | 1.0 (ref) |
| No TBI, psychiatric disorder | 328 (1.4%) | 3.3 (2.5-4.5) | 107 (0.4%) | 4.9 (2.7-8.7) | 64 (0.3%) | 2.3 (1.2-4.5) |
| TBI, no psychiatric disorder | 553 (0.4%) | 2.1 (1.8-2.4) | 97 (0.1%) | 1.8 (1.2-2.6) | 175 (0.1%) | 2.9 (2.1-3.9) |
| TBI, psychiatric disorder | 773 (3.4%) | 7.5 (6.1-9.2) | 201 (0.9%) | 8.1 (5.4-12.2) | 172 (0.7%) | 7.5 (4.8-11.7) |
| *Depression* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No TBI, no depression | 708 (0.3%) | 1.0 (ref) | 150 (0.06%) | 1.0 (ref) | 149 (0.1%) | 1.0 (ref) |
| No TBI, depression | 101 (1.6%) | 2.3 (1.6-3.5) | 43 (0.7%) | 3.3 (1.6-6.8) | 22 (0.3%) | 8.4 (2.8-24.7) |
| TBI, no depression | 1,120 (0.8%) | 2.5 (2.3-2.8) | 213 (0.1%) | 2.2 (1.7-2.8) | 308 (0.2%) | 3.1 (2.5-3.9) |
| TBI, depression | 206 (3.6%) | 4.7 (3.5-6.4) | 85 (1.5%) | 5.6 (3.4-9.1) | 39 (0.7%) | 4.9 (2.4-9.9) |
| *Substance abuse* |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No TBI, no substance abuse | 633 (0.3%) | 1.0 (ref) | 132 (0.1%) | 1.0 (ref) | 126 (0.1%) | 1.0 (ref) |
| No TBI, substance abuse | 176 (2.8%) | 4.8 (3.2-7.3) | 61 (1.0%) | 9.0 (4.0-20.6) | 45 (0.7%) | 5.7 (2.3-14.0) |
| TBI, no substance abuse | 752 (0.5%) | 2.1 (1.8-2.3) | 147 (0.1%) | 1.8 (1.4-2.4) | 199 (0.1%) | 2.6 (2.0-3.3) |
| TBI, substance abuse | 574 (5.7%) | 8.2 (6.5-10.4) | 151 (1.5%) | 7.8 (5.1-11.9) | 148 (1.5%) | 10.5 (6.3-17.5) |

**Note:** Any psychiatric disorder also included substance abuse. aORs depict odds ratios for deaths during follow-up in TBI patients compared with unrelated population controls, stratified by psychiatric diagnoses, and adjusted for income, marital status and immigration status. 95% CIs are 95% confidence intervals. The suicide category included both certain and undetermined deaths

**Author Table 4.** Recommendations from recent clinical guidelines for traumatic brain injury on psychiatric comorbidity, substance abuse, and suicide risk.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Authors** | **Year** | **Country/ region** | **Psychiatric comorbidity** | **Substance abuse** | **Suicide risk** |
| Mass et al.[42](#_ENREF_42) | 1997 | Europe | None | None | None |
| Bartlett et al.[35](#_ENREF_35) | 1998 | UK | None | If intoxicated when TBI occurs, admit to hospital | If suicide suspected, admit to hospital |
| Newcombe and Merry[43](#_ENREF_43) | 1999 | Australia | None | If intoxicated when TBI occurs, admit to hospital | None |
| Vos et al.[44](#_ENREF_44) | 2002 | Europe | None | If intoxicated when TBI occurs, admit to hospital | None |
| NICE[45](#_ENREF_45) | 2007 | UK | None | If intoxicated when TBI occurs, admit to hospital and give advice on misuse at discharge | None |
| Brain Trauma Foundation[46](#_ENREF_46) | 2000-12 | USA | None | None | None |