

Table DS1 Summary table of papers included in the systematic review

First author, year, country	Study design, sample selection, setting	Study size (second/first generation), classification and assessment of schizophrenia	Follow-up period (months)	Assessment of selection bias	Adjusted for confounders in the design or analysis
Hagg, 1998 Sweden	Cross-sectional Consecutive Hospital	58/58, ICD-9 and clinical interview	NS	Participation and withdrawals not accounted for	None
Chae, 2001 Korea	Prospective cohort NS Hospital	17/10, NS	2	Withdrawals not accounted for	None
Lund, 2001 USA	Retrospective cohort Consecutive Hospital and primary care	552/2461, ICD-9 and clinical interview	25	No control for other diabetogenic medication	None
Kurt, 2002 Turkey	Prospective cohort Random Hospital	49/26, DSM-IV and SCID	2	Excluded losses to follow-up	None
Sernyak, 2002 USA	Cross-sectional Consecutive Hospital	22648/15984, ICD-9 and clinical interview	NS	No control for weight, other diabetogenic medication	Age, income, gender, ethnicity, disability, comorbid psychiatric illness, service use
Koro, 2002 USA	Case-control Consecutive Primary care	3231/18443, clinical interview	62	No control for race, social class, weight gain, severity of schizophrenia	Age, gender, index year, duration follow-up, use of other diabetes-inducing medication
Lindenmeyer, 2003 USA	Randomised controlled trial Random Hospital	76/25, DSM-IV and clinical interview	3	Last observation carried forward	None
Zhao, 2003 USA	Retrospective cohort Consecutive Hospital	462/353, ICD-9 and clinical interview	12	Risk factors (fasting hyperglycaemia, diabetes mellitus, ethnicity, obesity, lifestyle) not accounted for	Age, gender, region, enrolment status, treatment duration, comorbidity
Ollendorf, 2004 USA	Retrospective cohort Consecutive Hospital	1826/617, ICD-9 and clinical interview	14	Intention to treat, selection bias, no adjustment for body mass index, lipid levels, fasting hyperglycaemia, race, ethnicity	Age, gender, health plan type, region, number of diabetes screening tests
Leslie, 2004 USA	Retrospective cohort Consecutive/ Hospital and primary care	Not known, ^a clinical interview	12 ^b	Prior medication unknown	Age, gender, race, income, comorbid psychiatric illness, service use, disability
Miller, 2005 USA	Cross-sectional Consecutive Hospital	24/21, clinical interview	NS	More blood tests with clozapine	None
Lambert, 2005 USA	Case-control Consecutive Hospital and primary care	1670/1993, ICD-9 and clinical interview	12	Diagnosis not validated, no control for body mass index, fasting hyperglycaemia	Age, gender, ethnicity, other diabetogenic medication
Cohen, 2005 The Netherlands	Cross-sectional Consecutive Hospital	142/101, ^c DSM-IV	NS	No control for lifestyle, diet	Age
Lambert, 2006 USA	Retrospective cohort Consecutive Hospital	12759/3008, ICD-9	12	No control for weight, family history of diabetes mellitus, physical activity, socio-economic status	Gender, age, ethnicity, marital status, exposure to other diabetogenic medication

NS, not stated.

a. Total study size=56 849.

b. Minimum follow-up was 12 months.

c. We classified sulpiride as a first-generation and not a second-generation antipsychotic in this review.