

Data supplement to Looijmans et al. Changing the obesogenic environment to improve cardiometabolic health in residential patients with a severe mental illness: cluster randomised controlled trial. Br J Psychiatry doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.117.199315

Table DS1 Categorization of antipsychotic medication according to the strength of the side effect (none, mild or strong) on cardiometabolic health.

Categorizing is based on the Dutch Farmacotherapeutisch Kompas [Pharmacotherapeutic Compass] (FC), website UptoDate (UtD) and the expert opinion (EP) of three psychiatrists.

Antipsychotic medication	Source
No cardiometabolic influence	
Aripiprazole	FC
Haloperidol	FC
Bromperidol	EP
Flupenthixol	FC
Pimozide	FC
Sulpiride	FC
Tiapride	EP
Penfluridol	EP
Fluphenazine	UtD
Mild cardiometabolic influence	
Risperidone	FC
Quetiapine	FC
Chlorprothixene	EP
Levomepromazine	EP
Paliperidone	UtD
Periciazine	EP
Pipamperon	EP
Zuclopentixol	EP
Fluspirilene	EP
Strong cardiometabolic influence	
Clozapine	FC
Olanzapine	FC

Note: FC = (Dutch) National Health Care Institute (Zorginstituut Nederland). Farmacotherapeutisch kompas. <http://www.farmacotherapeutischkompas.nl/inleidendeteksten/i/inl%20antipsychotica.asp>. Retrieved 23 June 2015; UtD = Selected adverse effects of antipsychotic medications for schizophrenia (www.uptodate.com). Retrieved 3 Augustus 2015; EP = expert opinion.

Table DS2. Waist circumference and metabolic syndrome Z-score after 3 and 12 months of lifestyle intervention in SMI inpatients stratified for gender, type of facility and age groups. Results of linear mixed models analyses with adjustment for age, gender, type of facility and AP side effect if not stratified for this factor.

Waist circumference												
		Gender						Type of facility				
		Males (n=398)			Females (n=238)			Sheltered facilities (n=369)			Long-term clinical care facilities (n=267)	
β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	
Intervention effect ^a												
at 3 months ^b	-2.42	[-4.10; -0.74]	0.005	-0.11	[-2.82; 2.59]	0.94	-1.68	[-3.34; -0.01]	0.05	-0.47	[-3.28; 2.34]	0.74
at 12 months ^b	-1.61	[-3.29; 0.07]	0.06	-0.47	[-3.41; 2.46]	0.75	-2.63	[-4.28; -0.98]	0.002	1.14	[-1.78; 4.06]	0.44
Group difference (intervention vs control)	0.20	[-3.01; 3.42]	0.90	1.96	[-2.63; 6.54]	0.40	3.59	[0.41; 6.78]	0.03	-4.36	[-8.91; 0.18]	0.06
Time effect only												
3 months	1.17	[-0.04; 2.39]	0.06	1.12	[-0.77; 3.01]	0.24	1.74	[0.63; 2.86]	0.002	-0.07	[-2.23; 2.10]	0.95
12 months	0.56	[-0.64; 1.75]	0.36	1.11	[-0.89; 3.11]	0.27	1.45	[0.32; 2.58]	0.01	-0.68	[-2.80; 1.44]	0.53
		Age groups						≥ 56 Years (n=192)				
		≤ 43 Years (n=220)			44–55 Years (n=224)			≥ 56 Years (n=192)				
β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	
Intervention effect ^a												
at 3 months ^b	-1.53	[-3.93; 0.88]	0.21	-2.38	[-5.00; 0.24]	0.07	-0.38	[-3.13; 2.37]	0.79			
at 12 months ^b	-0.99	[-3.40; 1.42]	0.42	-2.37	[-4.95; 0.20]	0.07	-0.47	[-3.45; 2.52]	0.76			
Group difference (intervention vs control)	1.35	[-3.10; 5.81]	0.55	2.59	[-1.96; 7.14]	0.26	-2.41	[-7.28; 2.45]	0.33			
Time effect only												
3 months	1.52	[-0.10; 3.14]	0.07	1.36	[-0.59; 3.31]	0.17	0.14	[-1.85; 2.12]	0.89			
12 months	1.29	[-0.32; 2.89]	0.12	1.39	[-0.48; 3.25]	0.14	-0.72	[-2.82; 1.37]	0.50			
Metabolic syndrome Z-score												
		Gender						Type of facility				
		Males (n=319)			Females (n=193)			Sheltered facilities (n=298)			Long-term clinical care facilities (n=214)	
β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	β	95% CI	p-value	
Intervention effect ^a												
at 3 months ^b	-0.33	[-0.55; -0.10]	0.004	-0.07	[-0.31; 0.17]	0.58	-0.31	[-0.51; -0.11]	0.002	-0.14	[-0.42; 0.14]	0.32

Abbreviations: CI: confidence interval.

^a control group is reference.

^b group x time.