

Article title

Major depressive disorders increase the susceptibility to self-reported infections in two German cohort studies

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Online Resource 5: Results of quantitative bias analysis in case of outcome misclassification

	If all participants with CES-D score ≥ 16 points reported too many infections	If 50% of all participants with MDD diagnosis reported too many infections	If 90% of all participants with MDD diagnosis reported too many infections
Outcome	IRR* [95% CI]	IRR* [95% CI]	IRR* [95% CI]
URTI	0.96 [0.84–1.10]	0.92 [0.80–1.04]	0.78 [0.68–0.89]
LRTI	1.23 [0.94–1.62]	1.14 [0.87–1.50]	1.07 [0.82–1.41]
Any RTI	1.01 [0.89–1.14]	0.96 [0.85–1.08]	0.82 [0.72–0.93]
Cystitis	1.08 [0.70–1.66]	1.03 [0.66–1.59]	0.86 [0.56–1.33]
GI infection	1.54 [1.20–1.98]	1.52 [1.18–1.96]	1.33 [1.04–1.71]
Fever	1.46 [1.10–1.94]	1.36 [1.02–1.81]	1.22 [0.91–1.61]
Intake of antibiotics	1.03 [0.82–1.29]	0.98 [0.78–1.22]	0.87 [0.69–1.09]

*adjusted for age, sex, socioeconomic status (years of education, marital status, income), BMI, household size, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity, stress, intake of proton pump inhibitors, chronic lung disease, diabetes mellitus, heart failure, chronic kidney disease and stroke.