

### S3 Appendix: Mental health and addictions-related outcomes

<b>Mental health and addictions-related outpatient physician visit definition (OHIP): DSM-IV</b>	
Psychiatrist visit	Any outpatient (office, home, long term care) non-lab visit/consult to a psychiatrist.
Mental health and addictions-related general practitioner/family physician visit	Any outpatient (office, home, long term care) non-lab visit/consult to a general practitioner/family physician <u>and</u> a mental health diagnostic code (295, 296, 297, 298, 300, 301, 302, 306, 309, 311, 303, 304, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 904, 905, 906, 909).
<b>Mental health and addictions-related emergency department visits (NACRS) and hospitalizations (CIHI-DAD): ICD-10-CA codes<sup>b</sup></b>	
Any mental health and addictions	F04-F99 in primary problem field <u>or</u> X60-X84, Y10-Y19, Y28 in secondary positions when there is no F04-F99 code in the primary problem field.
<b>Hospitalizations in designated psychiatric beds (OMHRS): DSM-IV codes<sup>a</sup></b>	
Any mental health and addictions	Any (including missing diagnoses). Exclude 290.x. or 294.x (Dementia) in primary problem field or provisional diagnoses 2 when primary problem field is blank.

Abbreviations: ICD-10-CA, International Classification of Diseases, 10<sup>th</sup> edition with Canadian enhancements; DSM-IV, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual, 4<sup>th</sup> revision. Datasets: Ontario Health Insurance Plan (OHIP); National Ambulatory Care Reporting System (NACRS); Canadian Institute for Health Information's Discharge Abstract Database (CIHI-DAD); Ontario Mental Health Reporting System (OMHRS).

<sup>a</sup>Diagnostic codes for dementia were excluded, as they represent a unique patient population that was not the focus of this study.