## Original article

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## Contribution of comorbid conditions to the association between diabetes and disability pensions: a population-based nationwide cohort study

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Supplementary Table A. Identification of depressive disorder, other psychiatric disorders, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, and musculoskeletal disorder (8).

	Register information used	Source of register data		
(a) Depressive disorder	Antidepressants (ATC code N06); ICD-10 codes F32-F34	a,b		
(b) Other psychiatric disorders	Antipsychotic, neurosis, and sleeping disorder medication (ATC code N05); ICD-10 codes F00-F31, F35-F99	a,b		
(c) Cardiovascular disease	Cardiovascular disease medication (ATC code C01); ICD-10 codes I20-I25, I46-I49, I60-I69	a,b		
(d) Hypertension	Hypertension medication (ATC code C02); ICD-10 codes I10-I15	a,b		
(e) Musculoskeletal disorders	ICD-10 codes M00-M99	b		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Swedish Prescribed Drug Register

ATC=Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Appendix

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Supplementary Table B. Four-year onset and incidence rate per 1000 person years for cause-specific disability pension. Disability pension diagnoses with more than 50 cases during four year follow-up are listed.

	Diabetes			No diabetes			
	(N=14 198)			(N=39 204)			
	N of cases	%	$IR^a$	N of cases	%	$IR^a$	
Disability pension based on mental	265	2	4.7	361	0.9	2.3	
disorder (F00-F99)							
Disability pension based on	203	1	3.6	238	0.6	1.5	
musculoskeletal disorder (M00-M99)							
Disability pension based on diseases	160	1	2.8	73	0.2	0.5	
of the circulatory system (I00-I99)							
Disability pension based on injury,	55	0.4	1.0	58	0.1	0.4	
poisoning and certain other							
consequences of external causes							
(S00-T98)							
Disability pension based on disease	41	0.3	0.7	68	0.2	0.4	
of the nervous system (G00-G99)							
Disability pension based on	60	0.4	1.1	32	0.08	0.2	
neoplasms (C00-D48)							
Disability pension based on	81	0.6	1.4	4	0.01	0.03	
endocrine, nutritional and metabolic							
diseases including diabetes (E00-							
E90)							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> incidence rate per 1000 p-y: (number of disability pension cases during four-year follow-up/4

years/number of people at risk)\*1000

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	Model		Model 2 <sup>b</sup>		Model 3 <sup>c</sup>		% Atte- nuation <sup>d</sup>
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	114411011
Depression (ref=no)	•				6.81	5.52-	
						8.40	
Other mental (ref=no)			•		4.44	3.58-	
						5.49	
CVD (ref=no)	•		ě		0.84	0.68-	
						1.03	
Hypertension	•				1.16	0.88-	
(ref=no)						1.54	
Musculoskeletal					1.00	0.80-	
(ref=no)						1.24	
Diabetes (ref=no	2.09	1.79-2.45	2.02	1.70-	1.17	0.98-	
diabetes)				2.41		1.40	
Model 2 vs Model 1							15
Model 3 vs Model 1							79
Model 3 vs Model 2							67

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Unadjusted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Adjusted for sex, age, education, type of living area, family situation, and birth country

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Adjusted as Model 2 and additionally for other conditions

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm d}$  Attenuation percentage (Model 2 vs Model 1): 100  $\times$  (B\_{Model 1} - B\_{Model 2}) / (B\_{Model 1})

Supplementary Table D. Contribution of diabetes and comorbid conditions to the risk of disability pension due to musculoskeletal disorders.

	Model 1 <sup>a</sup>		Model 2 <sup>b</sup>		Model 3°		% Atte- nuation <sup>d</sup>
	HR	95%	HR	95%	HR	95%	
		CI		CI		CI	
Depression (ref=no)	•	ě	•	•	2.21	1.75-	
						2.79	
Other mental (ref=no)	•				1.13	0.90-	
						1.43	
CVD (ref=no)	•				0.80	0.62-	
						1.05	
Hypertension	•				0.84	0.60-	
(ref=no)						1.18	
Musculoskeletal	•	•			5.34	4.37-	
(ref=no)						6.53	
Diabetes (ref=no	2.42	2.01-	1.59	1.31-	1.37	1.12-	
diabetes)		2.92		1.94		1.67	
Model 2 vs Model 1							47
Model 3 vs Model 1							65
Model 3 vs Model 2							33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Unadjusted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Adjusted for sex, age, education, type of living area, family situation, and birth country

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Adjusted as Model 2 and additionally for other conditions

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm d}$  Attenuation percentage (Model 2 vs Model 1): 100  $\times$  (B\_{Model 1} - B\_{Model 2}) / (B\_{Model 1})

Supplementary Table E. Contribution of diabetes and comorbid conditions to the risk of disability pension due to diseases of the circulatory system.

	Model 1 <sup>a</sup>		Model 2 <sup>b</sup>		Model 3 <sup>c</sup>		% Atte- nuation <sup>d</sup>
	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	HR	95% CI	
Depression (ref=no)	•	•		•	1.83	1.31- 2.55	
Other mental (ref=no)	•	•		•	0.97	0.70- 1.35	
CVD (ref=no)	•	•	•	٠	7.36	5.32- 10.19	
Hypertension (ref=no)					2.78	2.03- 3.82	
Musculoskeletal (ref=no)					0.77	0.53- 1.12	
Diabetes (ref=no diabetes)	9.75	7.04- 13.5	5.99	4.25- 8.44	3.30	2.30- 4.72	
Model 2 vs Model 1							21
Model 3 vs Model 1							48
Model 3 vs Model 2							33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Unadjusted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup> Adjusted for sex, age, education, type of living area, family situation, and birth country

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup> Adjusted as Model 2 and additionally for other conditions

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm d}$  Attenuation percentage (Model 2 vs Model 1): 100  $\times$  (B  $_{\text{Model 1}}-$  B  $_{\text{Model 2}})$  / (B  $_{\text{Model 1}}$