

Figure 1. Selection process of study population

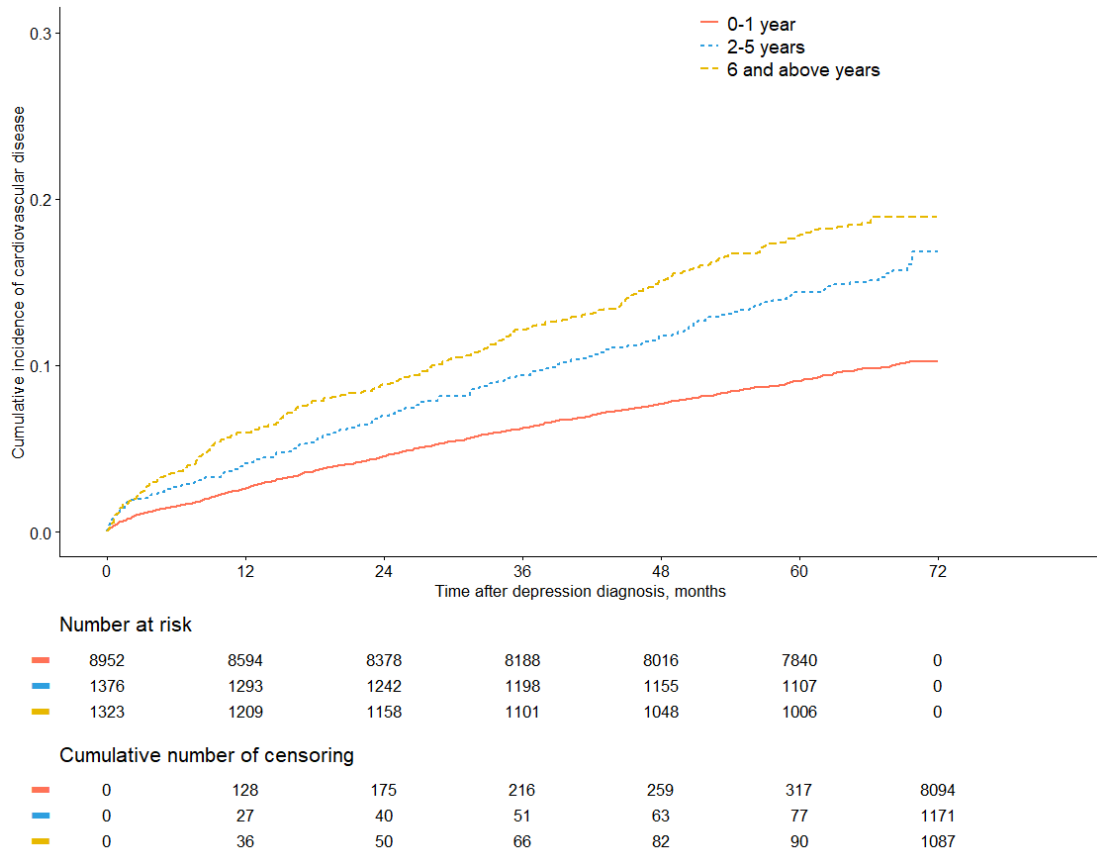


Figure 2. Cumulative incidence of CVD by depression duration

Individuals with longer depression duration were more likely to develop incident CVD over time.

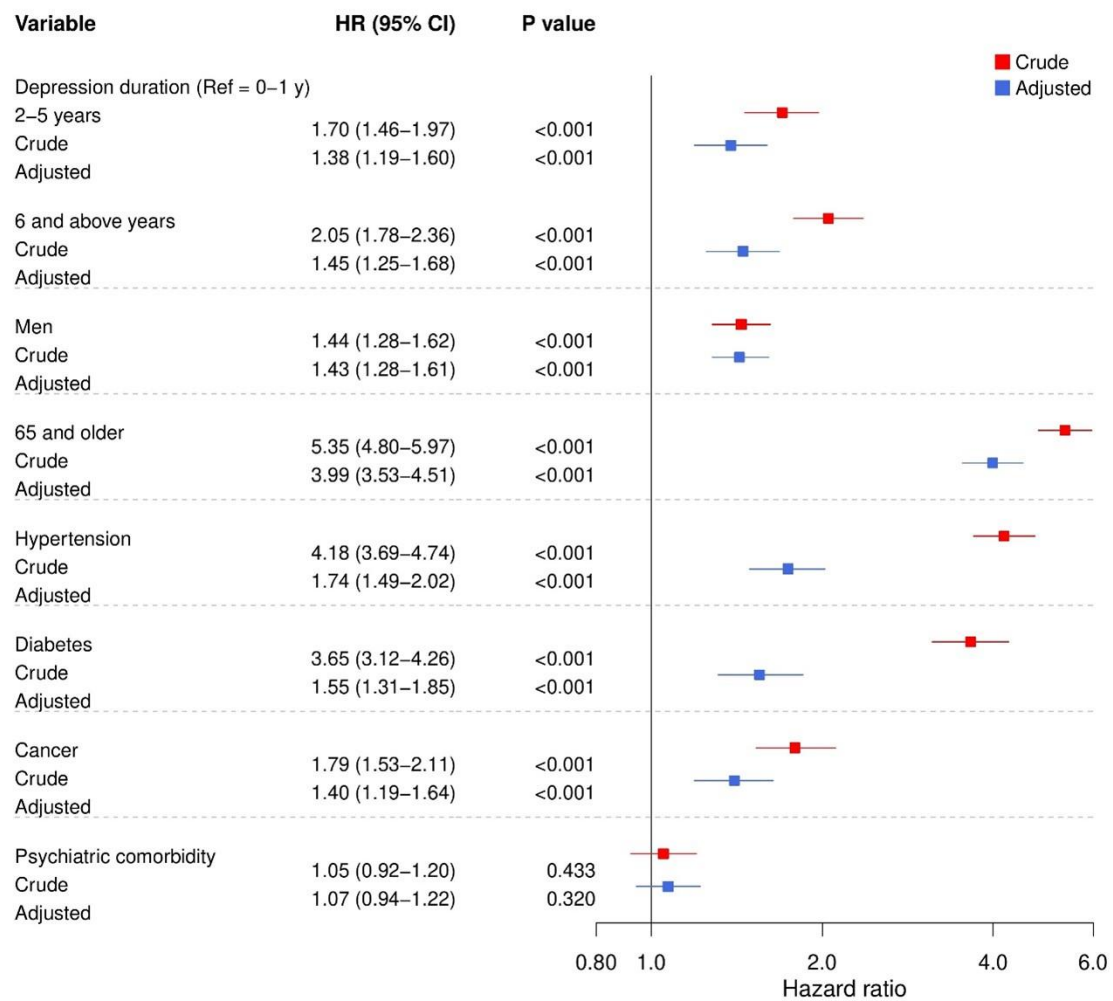


Figure 3. Crude and adjusted HRs for CVD among patients with depression

The risk of subsequent CVD was significantly higher among patients with a duration of depression of 2–5 years (adjusted HR: 1.38 [1.19–1.60]) and 6 and above years (adjusted HR: 1.45 [1.25–1.68]) compared with those with the duration of 0–1 year, after controlling for covariates.

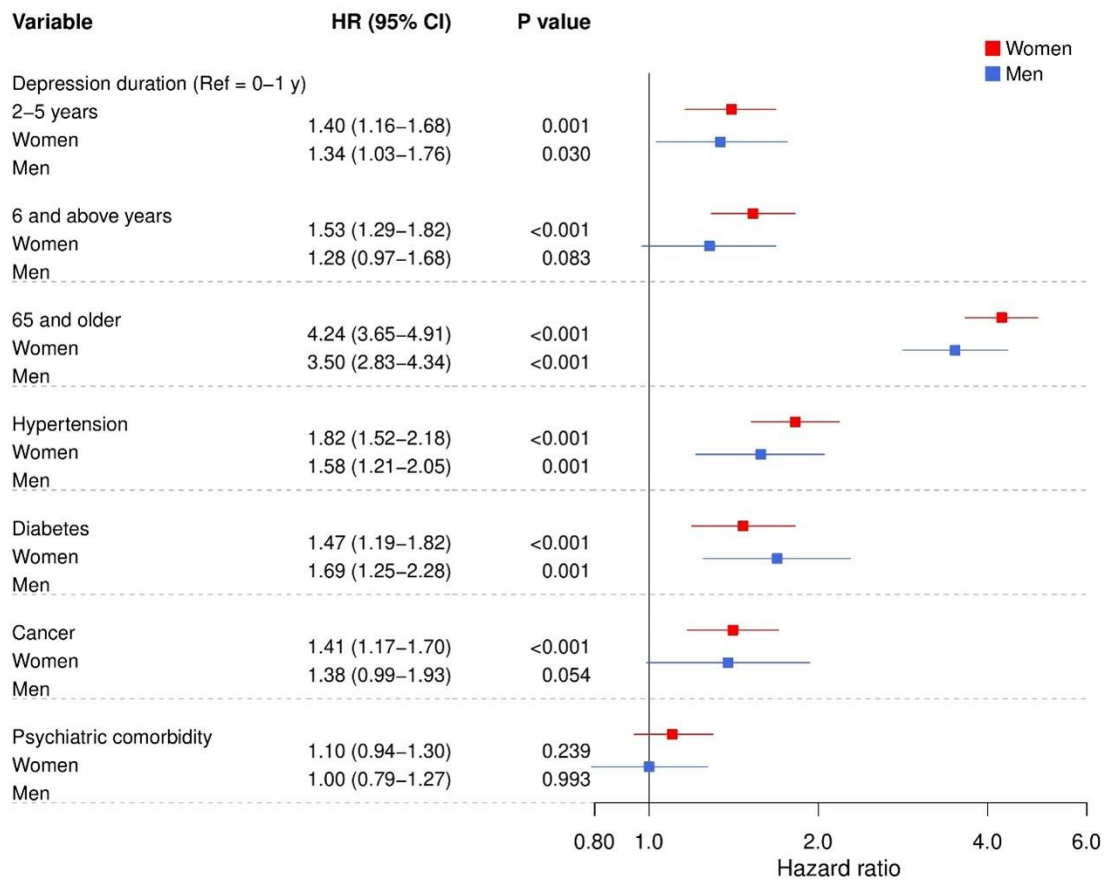


Figure 4. Adjusted HRs for CVD by sex among patients with depression

The significant association between duration of depression and risk of new-onset CVD was observed in women (2–5 years vs. 0–1 year: 1.40 [1.16–1.68]; 6 and above years vs. 0–1 year: 1.53 [1.29–1.82]), and a significant association in men only appeared in the depression duration of 0–1 year (1.34 [1.03–1.76]).

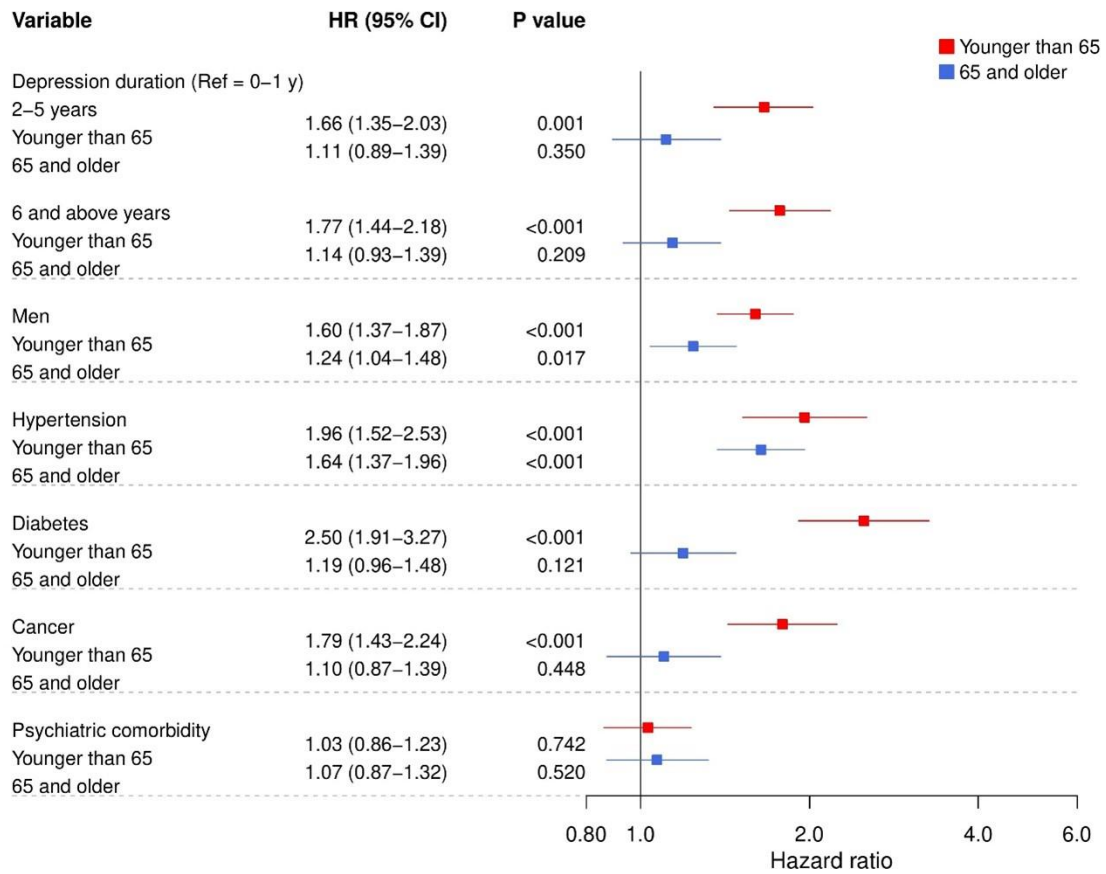


Figure 5. Adjusted HRs for CVD by age among patients with depression

The association was significant in those younger than 65 (2–5 years vs. within 1 year: 1.66 [1.35–2.03]; 6 and above years vs. within 1 year: 1.77 [1.44–2.18]), but not in those aged 65 and above.