

Article: Slow identification of facial happiness in early adolescence predicts onset of depression during eight years of follow-up

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Online Resource 4

Sample without participants with social phobia or generalized anxiety disorder - Results logistic regression analyses of DSM-IV depression and symptoms of anhedonia and sadness for at least several days between age 11 and age 19 on facial emotion recognition reaction times at age 11

		Depression ^a		Anhedonia ^b with sadness as covariate		Sadness ^c with anhedonia as covariate	
		N=1501-1540		N=1434-1469		N=1434-1469	
		OR	P	OR	P	OR	P
Emotions tested separately	RT Happy	1.15	.06	1.06	.36	1.01	.93
	RT Sad	1.04	.64	0.91	.14	1.11	.08
	RT Angry	1.06	.42	0.97	.62	1.02	.70
	RT Fearful	1.06	.42	1.02	.70	1.10	.11
Multi-emotion models	RT Happy	1.24	.03	1.28	.004	Not tested	Not tested
	RT Sad	0.90	.30	0.77	.002	Not tested	Not tested
Posthoc analyses	RT Sad - RT Happy (HS)	0.92	.25	0.82	.002	Not tested	Not tested

^a CIDI-based DSM-IV diagnosis of major depressive disorder, minor depressive disorder or dysthymia;

^b Symptoms of anhedonia for at least several consecutive days;

^c Symptoms of sadness for at least several consecutive days;

All effects were adjusted for error proportions, gender and age at the time of the facial emotion recognition task;

OR = odds ratio; RT = mean reaction time for correct responses; all RTs in this table are standardized (Z-values) with one exception: HS was calculated on unstandardized RT Sad and RT Happy and was standardized afterwards