Supplementary Material

List of Supplementary Material for the article

Disclaimer

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Supplementary eTable 1: PTSD phenomenology and sequelae, by PTSD status and rank of frequency chosen as worst event (n=2986)

		No PTSD (n=2304)	PTSD from events most often chosen as worst (n=260)	PTSD from events less often chosen as worst (n=213)	PTSD from events least often chosen as worst (n=91)
Phenomenology					
Re-experiencing symptoms	Mean	1.2	3.3	3.1	3.3
Avoidance symptoms	Mean	1.1	4.6	4.4*	4.4
Arousal symptoms	Mean	1.0	3.4	3.3	3.6
Symptoms made work, home, social tasks extremely difficult	%	2.6	18.5	18.9	22.8
Symptoms were severely distressing	%	6.6	36.9	38.5	40.2*
Symptoms lasted more than 1 year	%	40.4	73.7	74.2	71.7
Received professional treatment for symptoms	%	41.0	76.3	72.5	74.7
Sequelae					
Depression onset following PTSD onset	Hazard ratio	1.0 [Reference]	3.3	3.6	2.5
Phobic anxiety[†]	%	22.1	37.6	35.9	35.9
Physical functioning (lower is worse, range 0 to 100)[††]	Mean	88.9	83.2	82.6	84.0
Divorced or separated, among women ever married[†††]	%	11.1	18.9	16.1	22.5
Unemployed[^]	%	3.0	7.2	3.3	6.5
Exercise, days per week[†]	Mean	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Smoker[†]	%	4.7	7.8	8.1	10.3
Body mass index[†]	Mean	26.8	28.3	27.6	26.3

[^]Excluding women who listed job loss as their worst event.
[†]Restricted to women whose worst event was before 2005, when phobic anxiety, smoking, exercise, and BMI were assessed.
[††]Restricted to women whose worst event was before 2001, when physical functioning was assessed.
[†††]Excluding women whose worst event was assault by intimate partner, divorce, or marital problems.
[*]Statistically significant difference compared with events most often chosen, p<.01.
Note:
<u>Events most often chosen</u>: unexpected death of someone close, rape, intimate partner violence.
<u>Events less often chosen</u>: combat, someone close illness, injury, someone close mental illness, physical abuse by parent, sexual molestation, serious illness or operation, miscarriage or stillbirth, other dangerous situation.
<u>Events least often chosen</u>: natural and man-made disasters, parent drug problem, parent legal problem, witnessed serious injury or death, witness parental physical fighting, assault, sexual harassment at work, stalked, pregnancy complication, serious legal problems, serious financial problems, serious accident.

Supplementary eTable 2: Comorbidities of PTSD in Nurses PTSD subsample and women in the National Epidemiologic Survey of

Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC), a representative sample of U.S. adults, 2004-2005

		NURSES PTSD subsample			NESARC[†]		
		No PTSD (n=2304)	PTSD (n=703)	Risk ratio	No PTSD (n=3155)	PTSD (n=568)	Risk ratio
Depression, lifetime	%	26.7	61.0	**2.3**	31.2	68.8	**2.2**
Divorced or separated, among women ever married	%	11.1	18.5	**1.7**	17.7	24.6	**1.4**
Unemployed	%	3.0	5.6	**1.9**	5.7	11.8	**2.1**
Smoker	%	4.7	7.8	**1.7**	21.9	35.1	**1.6**
Body mass index	Mean	26.8	27.7	**Difference = 0.9**	29.0	29.5	**Difference = 0.5**
Heavy alcohol use[*]	%	3.6	2.3	**0.6**	4.7	8.7	**1.9**

[†]Restricted to white women exposed to a potentially traumatic event, ages 40 to 59, to match characteristics of Nurses sample in 2005 when most sequelae were assessed.
[*]NESARC measure is alcohol abuse or dependence.