

Title:

Association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and autism spectrum disorder in children: A retrospective cohort study based on Japanese claims data

Authors (names and e-mail addresses):

Madoka Yamamoto-Sasaki¹, E-mail: sasaki.madoka.44w@st.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Satomi Yoshida¹, E-mail: yoshida.satomi.4r@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Masato Takeuchi¹, E-mail: takeuchi.masato.3c@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Sachiko Tanaka-Mizuno², E-mail: sachikot@belle.shiga-med.ac.jp

Yusuke Ogawa³, E-mail: ogawa.yusuke.2u@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Toshiaki A Furukawa⁴, E-mail: furukawa@kuhp.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Koji Kawakami¹, E-mail: kawakami.koji.4e@kyoto-u.ac.jp

Affiliations (Institutional addresses)

1, Department of Pharmacoepidemiology, Graduate School of Medicine and Public Health, Kyoto University, Yoshidakonoe-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

2, Department of Medical Statistics, Shiga University of Medical Science, Setatsukinowacho, Otsu, Shiga 520-2121, Japan

3, Department of Healthcare Epidemiology, Graduate School of Medicine and Public Health,
Kyoto University, Yoshidakonoe-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

4, Department of Health Promotion and Human Behavior, Graduate School of Medicine and
Public Health, Kyoto University, Yoshidakonoe-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan

Corresponding author: Koji Kawakami, MD, PhD

Abstract

Background: Studies using data from Western countries have raised concerns that treating pregnant women with antidepressants may increase the risk of autism spectrum disorders (ASDs) in their offspring. However, to date, the studies are inconclusive. We therefore examined the association between antidepressant use and ASD using claims data collected in Japan.

Methods: This retrospective cohort study was based on claims data from mothers and their children from January 2005 to July 2014, obtained from the Japan Medical Data Center. The information from mothers and children was linked using the family identification code. Information on antidepressant prescriptions during pregnancy was extracted from the database. To collect information on ASD, children for whom data were available 24 months or more after birth were followed up from birth through July 2014 or up until their withdrawal from the database. To ensure appropriate diagnosis of ASD, mother-child pairs where the children's data did not cover the 24 months after birth or pairs where children had a diagnosis of ASD within only 23 months after birth were excluded from the study cohort. We used logistic regression analyses to evaluate the association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and the children's ASD diagnosis. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Statistics ver. 21.0.

Results: Of the 53,864 eligible mother-child pairs, 26,925 met the study criteria. Crude analysis showed that the ASD prevalence in children was significantly higher with any antidepressant use

than with non-use (odds ratio [OR], 2.32; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.08, 4.95). However, when the analysis was adjusted for the confounding effect of maternal depression during pregnancy, statistical significance was lost (OR, 0.76; CI, 0.27, 2.18).

Conclusions: After adjustment for confounders, we found no significant association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children in Japan. This result provides additional evidence to support the idea that antidepressant use during pregnancy itself is not associated with an increase in ASD in children. In addition, this represents the first evidence based on Asian data.

Keywords:

maternal depression; antidepressant; pregnancy; autism spectrum disorder.

Introduction:

Depression is a common mental disease during pregnancy [1]. Untreated prenatal depression increases the risk of pregnancy-related complications, such as gestational diabetes, poor obstetric outcomes, and adverse consequences to the child's development [2,3]. In recent years, antidepressant use during pregnancy has increased to approximately 2%–7% in Western countries [4,5]. However, this practice has raised concerns of a possible increased risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD) in the children, as reported in some studies [6–9]. On the other hand,

some studies did not show any significant association when confounders were taken into consideration [10–15]. Therefore, it remains to be clarified whether the use of antidepressants during pregnancy increases the risk for ASD in children.

All previous studies on this issue have used only subjects in Western countries; no such study has to date been conducted in Asian countries. In addition, it is known that antidepressant use during pregnancy in Japan is lower than in Western countries. Thus, using Japanese subjects we sought to evaluate whether the use of antidepressants during pregnancy increases the risk for ASD in the offspring. In this study, we describe a retrospective cohort study of 26,925 mother-child pairs in which we examined the prevalence of ASD in the children of mothers who used or did not use antidepressants during pregnancy, based on claims data from Japan.

Methods

Study design and data source

This study was a retrospective cohort study of 53,864 mother-child pairs. We obtained our data from an administrative claims database maintained by the Japan Medical Data Center (JMDC, Tokyo, Japan). The database consists of insurance eligibility data and includes medical and pharmacy claims. Information in the database included gender, year and month of birth, medical services provided or drugs prescribed, the date of diagnosis, inpatient or outpatient status, and

the size and specialty of the medical facilities used. The data were labelled by unique personal identification codes and family codes.

Subjects

We extracted mother-child pairs from the database where data for the 11 months prior to delivery were available for the mother, from January 2005 to July 2014 (mothers, 47,388; children, 53,864). We linked mother and child information using the family identification code. We selected pairs where the children's data were available for at least 24 months after birth, and excluded pairs where the children's data did not cover the 24 months after birth or pairs where the children had a diagnosis of ASD within only 23 months of birth to ensure an appropriate diagnosis of ASD.

Exposure

To evaluate exposure, information on the antidepressants prescribed to the mother during pregnancy was collected. An antidepressant was defined according to the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) classification used by the database (i.e., ATC N06A). The pregnancy period of mothers was taken as 9 months calculated from the month preceding the birth month of the child, and the 9 months were divided into 3 periods of 3 months, namely first trimester, second trimester, and third trimester. If the mother had been prescribed antidepressants

during any of these periods, the child was included in the group of those exposed during the fetal period regardless of the duration of antidepressant use. Antidepressant use was classified by pharmacological type into three categories: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs), serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs), and all other types.

Outcomes

The incidence of ASD was determined from the diagnoses of ASD as coded by the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10). Children were considered to have ASD if they had a diagnostic code of ICD F840, F841, F845, F848, or F849. However, as already mentioned, children receiving a diagnosis of ASD within 23 months of birth only were excluded to ensure an appropriate diagnosis of ASD. We followed up the selected children from birth through July 2014 or their withdrawal from the database.

Statistical analysis

We used maternal age at birth, gender of the child, and maternal depression diagnosis (ICD F31, F32, or F33) during pregnancy as baseline characteristics, and compared the baseline characteristics between the exposed and unexposed groups.

For outcome analyses, we used logistic regression analyses to estimate the odds ratios (ORs) and their 95% confidence intervals (CIs). First, we conducted a crude comparison of

exposed children with unexposed children. Next, we performed two analyses adjusted by covariates. In the first analysis, the maternal age at birth and the gender of the child were used as covariates (Model 1). In the second analysis, maternal age at birth, gender of the child, and maternal depression diagnosis during pregnancy were used as covariates (Model 2). Finally, we conducted a restricted analysis limited to children of mothers with a depression diagnosis during pregnancy.

All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) Statistics ver. 21.0 (International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, New York, USA).

Results

Of a total of 53,864 pairs found in the database, 26,925 met the recruitment criteria as outlined in **Figure 1** and were retained in the cohort. Of these, 195 mothers (0.7%) used antidepressants during pregnancy, and 26,730 mothers (99.3%) did not.

Baseline characteristics of the cohort

Table 1 shows the baseline characteristics of the subjects. The mean maternal age at birth of antidepressant users and non-users was 32.1 and 31.4 years, respectively. Mothers who received a depression diagnosis during pregnancy comprised 81.5% of antidepressant users. The

percentage of children of antidepressant users and non-users of male gender was 49.7% and 51.3%, respectively.

The sample included 430 children diagnosed with ASD (1.6%). Boys were more likely to have a diagnosis of ASD than girls, with a ratio of 3:1 (335 [1.2%] vs. 95 [0.4%]).

Details of antidepressant use

Table 2 shows the type of antidepressant used and the trimester of pregnancy of antidepressant use. The numbers of mothers prescribed SSRIs, SNRIs, and/or antidepressants of other classes were 152 (77.9%), 10 (5.6%), and 50 (25.6%), respectively. The numbers of mothers prescribed any of the above-mentioned three drugs in the first, second, and/or third trimester were 187 (95.9%), 72 (36.9%), and 58 (29.7%), respectively.

Association between antidepressant use and ASD

Table 3 shows an association between any antidepressant use and any ASD in the children. In the crude and Model 1 analyses, ASD risk was significantly higher with any antidepressant use than in the non-use group (crude, OR, 2.32, CI, 1.08, 4.95; Model 1, OR, 2.37, CI, 1.10, 5.09). However, in the Model 2 analysis, which included maternal depression diagnosis during pregnancy as a covariate, statistical significance was lost (OR, 0.76; CI, 0.27, 2.18).

Table 4 shows the results of the subgroup analysis restricted to only children of mothers

with a depression diagnosis during pregnancy. There was no significant difference in the ASD risk between the antidepressant use and non-use groups (OR, 0.42; CI, 0.13, 1.37).

Discussion

In this cohort study, children of mothers using antidepressants during pregnancy were found to be at higher risk of ASD compared with children of non-users, before adjustment for confounders. However, after adjustment for confounders, including maternal depression during pregnancy, the excess risk of ASD was not statistically significant. In addition, in the subgroup analysis restricted to only children of mothers with a depression diagnosis during pregnancy, no increased risk for ASD was found. These results mean show that antidepressant use itself during pregnancy is not associated with an increased risk for ASD in the offspring.

Previous studies examining the association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children have produced conflicting results, presumably due to differences in study design and/or study conditions, such as differences in confounders. In population-based or retrospective cohort studies using data from the Netherlands, USA, Sweden, or Canada, the excess risk of ASD in children associated with maternal exposure to antidepressants during pregnancy was not significant after adjustment for maternal psychiatric conditions [10–12], or after further analysis, such as using a sibling or subgroup analysis restricted to children of mothers with a diagnosis of affective disorders [13–15]. The results of these studies are

consistent with the present results. However, population-based case-control studies using data from the Netherlands, USA, or Sweden reported an additional risk of ASD in children due to maternal exposure to antidepressants during pregnancy [6–8]. However, case-control studies often overestimate risk, and antidepressant treatment might indicate other exposures that lead to increased risk for ASD [5].

All previous studies on this issue have used data from Western countries; none until now has used data from an Asian country. Our study is the first to use Asian data, and the prevalence of ASD in the children was found to be approximately 1.6% (430/26,925), similar to the current estimates for developed countries of approximately 1.5% [16].

The similar prevalence of ASD in the children despite the low antidepressant use during pregnancy seen in our study suggests that there is no association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children. In our study, the percentage of mothers diagnosed with depression during pregnancy was approximately 1.0% (279/26,925), much lower than the percentage in Western countries (approximately 10–15%) [17,18]. In addition, we found a 0.7% (195/26,925) usage of antidepressants during pregnancy in the Japanese data, much lower than in Western countries where it is approximately 2%–7% [4,5]. In a study from Hong Kong, antidepressant use was found in approximately 0.7% of pregnant women [19], the same as in our study. In that report, the relatively lower percentage was ascribed to the conservative approach of local medical practice. The lower percentage of antidepressant use in our study might also reflect

the conservative social practices generally prevailing in Japan. However, our study agrees with previous reports from Western countries [5,20] in that the most commonly used type of antidepressant during pregnancy was an SSRI.

ASD has a multi-factorial etiology [21], and the presence of a genetic contribution is strongly supported by twin and family studies [22,23]. ASD is believed to have multiple genetic variants. Moreover, the etiology and common variant alleles contributing to polygenic risk in ASD are thought to be shared, at least in part, with other neurodevelopmental or psychiatric disorders [16]. Notably, the incidence of depression was found to be higher in the first-degree relatives of young children with ASD [24]. Thus, it is plausible that a genetic etiology of maternal depression links it to the genetic etiology of ASD in the child.

Our study using Japanese claims data showed that antidepressant use during pregnancy leads to no increased risk for ASD in children vs. non-use after accounting for confounding factors, including depression in the mother. The results support the conclusion that antidepressant use during pregnancy is itself not associated with an increase in ASD in children. Medical treatment of pregnant women with antidepressants improves both the mental condition of the woman and the development of the child. However, concerns about possible antidepressant influences on development, including influences on ASD in children, persist. Clarification of the risks and benefits of using antidepressants during pregnancy is helpful for patients and clinicians, and our study will aid this. Further studies are necessary before a

determination of the association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children can be made.

Strengths

Our study used a large-scale database consisting of data from families who joined company insurance programs, and approximately 27,000 mother-child pairs were included in the study. Our results therefore have generalizability. Furthermore, to our knowledge, ours is the first retrospective cohort study using Asian data to explore the association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children.

Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, the data were obtained from an administrative claims database that did not include some important information, such as information on socioeconomic status, which is considered to be related to maternal depression. Second, maternal depression was found in approximately 1% of pregnant women, and antidepressant use was approximately 0.7%. These are lower numbers than in the West, as reported in the literature. It is unknown whether these low percentages are due to database characteristics or regional differences. Due to the relatively small number of women in our sample who used antidepressants during pregnancy, we could not secure a sample size adequate to support analysis of the effects of antidepressant

type or trimester of pregnancy. Further assessment using a cohort of a size adequate for these analyses should be conducted. Third, we included no data dated prior to the pregnancy of the mother. Therefore, we could not consider information on the presence of depression or the prescription of antidepressants prior to the pregnancy of the mother. In addition, we lacked information that would enable us to consider genetic factors contributed by the father.

Conclusions

In a Japanese sample, after adjustment for confounders, we found no significant association between the use of antidepressants during pregnancy and ASD in the offspring. The result provides additional evidence to support the idea that antidepressant use during pregnancy is not associated with an increased risk for ASD in children. In addition, the result is the first evidence based on Asian data regarding this association. Clarification of the risks and benefits of using antidepressants during pregnancy is helpful for patients and clinicians, and our study will aid this. However, some previous studies have shown conflicting results to our study, and the concerns that the use of antidepressants during pregnancy increases the risk for ASD in children persist for both patients and clinicians. Further studies are necessary before an association between antidepressant use during pregnancy and ASD in children can be determined.

List of abbreviations

ASDs: autism spectrum disorders; OR: odds ratio; 95% CI: 95% confidence interval; JMDC: Japan Medical Data Center; ATC: Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical; SSRIs: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; SNRIs: serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors; ICD-10: International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision; IBM SPSS Statistics: International Business Machines Corporation Statistical Package for the Social Sciences Statistics

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Our study protocol was approved by the Kyoto University Graduate School and Faculty of Medicine, Ethics Committee. For this type of study, formal consent is not required.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Availability of data and material

The datasets for this study are not publicly available because of the policy of the data vendor (JMDC). Requests to access the datasets should be directed to JMDC.

Competing interests

All of the authors except one report they have no conflict of interest to disclose. KK receives consulting fees or speakers honoraria from: Takeda Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Kaken Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., AbbVie Inc., Eisai Co., Ltd., Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd., Santen Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Bayer Yakuhin Ltd., Chugai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Otsuka Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Olympus Corporation, Shin Nippon Biomedical Laboratories, LTD., and Japan Medical Data Center Co., Ltd.; research funds from: Olympus Corporation, Sumitomo Dainippon Pharma Co., Ltd., Bayer Yakuhin Ltd., Stella Pharma Corporation, Novartis Pharma K.K., CMIC Co., Ltd., Amgen Astellas BioPharma K.K., Suntory Beverage & Food Ltd., and Medical Platform Co., Ltd.; and holds stocks in: School Health Record Center Co., Ltd. and Real World Data Co., Ltd.

Funding

The study was not funded.

Authors' contributions

MYS conceptualized and designed the study, and conducted processing, analysis and interpretation of the data, and drafting and revision of the manuscript. SY and MT contributed to the analysis and interpretation of the data and were involved in reviewing and revising the manuscript for intellectual content. STM contributed to the design of the study, and the analysis

and interpretation of the data. YO, TAF, and KK contributed to the design of the study, and were involved in reviewing and revising the manuscript for intellectual content. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript to be published.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank JMDC for providing us with the claims data for analysis and Mr. Kenji Kochi (Kyoto University) for data-processing support.

References

1. Le Strat Y, Dubertret C, Le Foll B. Prevalence and correlates of major depression episode in pregnant and postpartum women in the United States. *J Affect Disord.* 2011; 135:128–138.
2. Gentile S. Untreated depression during pregnancy: Short- and long-term effects in offspring: A systematic review. *Neuroscience.* 2017; 342:154–166.
3. Stein A, Pearson RM, Goodman SH, Rapa E, Rahman A, McCallum M, et al. Effects of perinatal mental disorders on the fetus and child. *Lancet.* 2014; 384:1800–1819.
4. Molenaar NM, Brouwer ME, Duvekot JJ, Burger H, Knijff EM, Hoogendijk WJ, et al. Antidepressants during pregnancy: Guideline adherence and current practice amongst Dutch gynaecologists and midwives. *Midwifery.* 2018; 61:29–35.
5. Yonkers KA, Blackwell KA, Glover J, Forray A. Antidepressant use in pregnant and

- postpartum women. *Annu Rev Clin Psychol*. 2014; 10:369–392.
6. Croen LA, Grether JK, Yoshida CK, Odouli R, Hendrick V. Antidepressant use during pregnancy and childhood autism spectrum disorders. *Arch Gen Psychiatry*. 2011; 68:1104–1112.
 7. Rai D, Lee BK, Dalman C, Golding J, Lewis G, Magnusson C. Parental depression, maternal antidepressant use during pregnancy, and risk of autism spectrum disorders: population based case-control study. *BMJ*. 2013; 346:f2059.
 8. Gidaya NB, Lee BK, Burstyn I, Yudell M, Mortensen EL, Newschaffer CJ. In utero exposure to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors and risk for autism spectrum disorder. *J Autism Dev Disord*. 2014; 44:2558–2567.
 9. Boukhris T, Sheehy O, Mottron L, Berard A. Antidepressant use during pregnancy and the risk of autism spectrum disorder in children. *JAMA Pediatrics*. 2016; 170:117–124.
 10. Hviid A, Melbye M, Pasternak B. Use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors during pregnancy and risk of autism. *N Engl J Med*. 2013; 369:2406–2415.
 11. Clements CC, Castro VM, Blumenthal SR, Rosenfield HR, Murphy SN, Fava M, et al. Prenatal antidepressant exposure is associated with risk for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder but not autism spectrum disorder in a large health system. *Mol Psychiatry*. 2015; 20:727–734.
 12. Castro VM, Kong SW, Clements CC, Brady R, Kaimal AJ, Doyle AE, et al. Absence of

- evidence for increase in risk for autism or attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder following antidepressant exposure during pregnancy: A replication study. *Transl Psychiatry*. 2016; 6:e708.
13. Sujan AC, Rickert ME, Oberg AS, Quinn PD, Hernandez-Diaz S, Almqvist C, et al. Association of maternal antidepressant use during the first trimester of pregnancy with preterm birth, small for gestational age, autism spectrum disorder, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in offspring. *JAMA*. 2017; 317:1553–1562.
 14. Brown HK, Ray JG, Wilton AS, Lunsby Y, Gomes T, Vigod SN. Association between serotonergic antidepressant use during pregnancy and autism spectrum disorder in children. *JAMA*. 2017; 317:1544–1552.
 15. Sorensen MJ, Gronborg TK, Christensen J, Parner ET, Vestergaard M, Schendel D, et al. Antidepressant exposure in pregnancy and risk of autism spectrum disorders. *Clinical Epidemiology*. 2013; 5:449–459.
 16. Lyall K, Croen L, Daniels J, Fallin MD, Ladd-Acosta C, Lee BK, et al. The changing epidemiology of autism spectrum disorders. *Annu Rev Public Health*. 2017; 38:81–102.
 17. Kumar R, Robson KM. A prospective study of emotional disorders in childbearing women. *Br J Psychiatry*. 1984; 144:35–47.
 18. Evans J, Heron J, Francomb H, Oke S, Golding J. Cohort study of depressed mood during pregnancy and after childbirth. *BMJ*. 2001; 323:257–260.

19. Man KKC, Chan EW, Ip P, Coghill D, Simonoff E, Chan PKL, et al. Prenatal antidepressant use and risk of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in offspring: Population based cohort study. *BMJ*. 2017; 357:j2350.
20. Andrade SE, Reichman ME, Mott K, Pitts M, Kieswetter C, Dinatale M, et al. Use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) in women delivering liveborn infants and other women of child-bearing age within the US Food and Drug Administration's Mini-Sentinel program. *Arch Womens Ment Health*. 2016; 19:969–977.
21. Schaefer GB. Clinical genetic aspects of ASD spectrum disorders. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2016; 17:E180.
22. Colvert E, Tick B, McEwen F, Stewart C, Curran SR, Woodhouse E, et al. Heritability of autism spectrum disorder in a UK population-based twin sample. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2015; 72:415–423.
23. Sandin S, Lichtenstein P, Kuja-Halkola R, Larsson H, Hultman CM, Reichenberg A. The familial risk of autism. *JAMA*. 2014; 311:1770–1777.
24. Eriksson MA, Westerlund J, Anderlid BM, Gillberg C, Fernell E. First-degree relative of young children with autism spectrum disorders: Some gender aspects. *Res Dev Disabil*. 2012; 33:1642–1648.

Figure

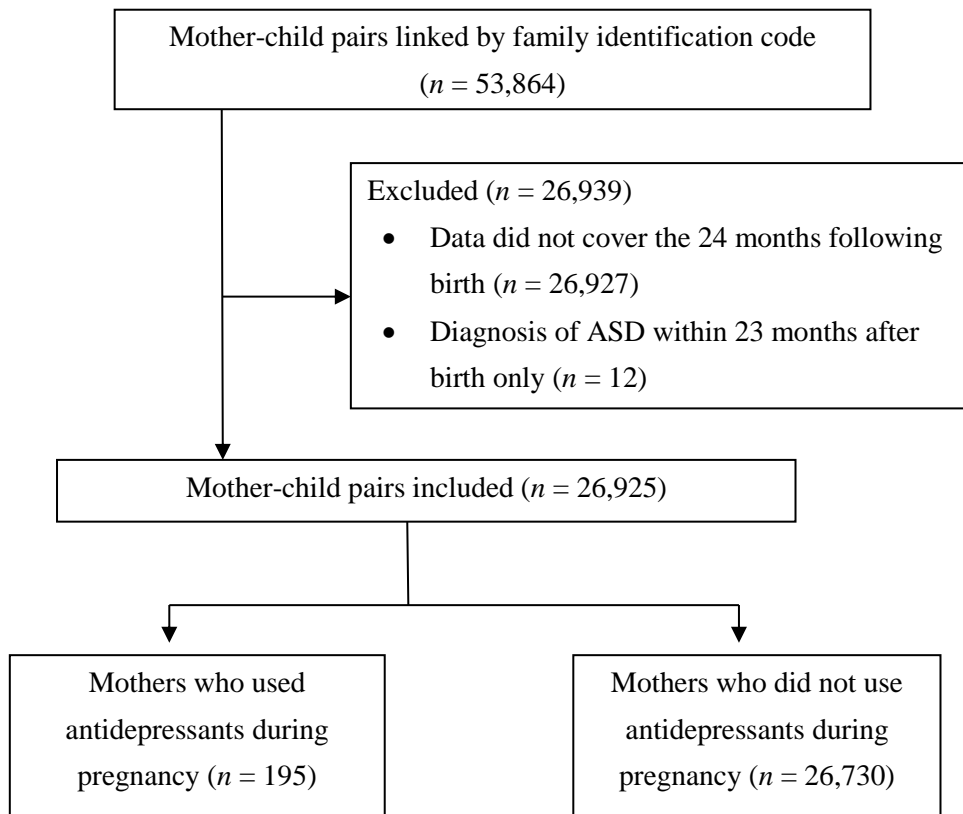


Figure 1. Flowchart of the process of identifying mother-child pairs for inclusion in the study.

Abbreviations: ASD, autism spectrum disorder.

Tables

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of antidepressant users and non-users

	Antidepressant use during pregnancy	
	User (<i>n</i> = 195)	Non-user (<i>n</i> = 26,730)
Maternal age at birth ^{a)}		
mean (SD), y	32.1 (4.57)*	31.4 (4.39)
<20, <i>n</i> , (%)	0 (0.0)	17 (0.1)
20–29, <i>n</i> , (%)	59 (30.3)	9001 (33.7)
30–39, <i>n</i> , (%)	124 (63.6)	16,838 (63.0)
≥40, <i>n</i> , (%)	12 (6.2)	874 (3.3)
Diagnosed as depressed during pregnancy ^{b)} , <i>n</i> , (%)	159 (81.5)**	120 (0.4)
Child gender ratio (% male)	49.7	51.3

Abbreviations: SD, standard deviation.

a) *t*-test; *, *P* < 0.05

b) χ^2 test; **, *P* < 0.01

Table 2. Type of antidepressant used and prevalence of antidepressant use in each trimester

	Prevalence of antidepressant use in each trimester ^a , <i>n</i> (%)			
	All	First	Second	Third
Type of antidepressant				
All types	195	187	72	58
SSRIs	152 (77.9)	145 (77.5)	62 (86.1)	48 (82.8)
SNRIs	10 (5.6)	10 (5.3)	3 (4.2)	3 (5.2)
Other	50 (25.6)	49 (26.2)	15 (20.8)	13 (22.4)

Abbreviations: SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors; SNRIs, serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors.

- a) The 9 months prior to the birth month of the child were divided into 3 × 3-month intervals, namely the first, second, and third trimesters.

Table 3. Odds ratios for ASD diagnosis in the children of mothers using/not using antidepressants during pregnancy

Antidepressant exposure	All children	Children with ASD	Age at ASD diagnosis ^{a)}	Crude OR		Model 1 OR ^{b)}		Model 2 OR ^{c)}	
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> (%)	average (SD), month	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value
Non-user	26,730	423 (1.58)	39.1 (14.8)	1 (Reference)	-	1 (Reference)	-	1 (Reference)	-
User	195	7 (3.59)	41.3 (18.5)	2.32 (1.08, 4.95)	0.03	2.37 (1.10, 5.09)	0.03	0.76 (0.27, 2.18)	0.61

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

a) Age at which the child was first diagnosed with ASD.

b) Adjusted for maternal age at birth and gender of the child.

c) Adjusted for maternal age at birth, gender of the child, and maternal depression diagnosis during pregnancy (Disorders F31, F32, or F33; International Classification of Disorders).

Table 4. Odds ratios for ASD diagnosis in the children of mothers with a diagnosis of depression

Antidepressant exposure	All children	Children with ASD	Adjusted OR ^{a)}	
	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value
Non-user	120	8 (6.67)	1 (Reference)	-
User	159	5 (3.14)	0.42 (0.13, 1.37)	0.15

Abbreviations: OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

a) Adjusted for maternal age at birth and gender of the child.