Supplemental Table 1. Characteristics of antipsychotic prescribers and according to their preferred drug in 2010 (n=347 general practitioners)

2010 GPs' characteristics	Total prescribers n=347		Antipsychotic preference in 2010						p-value†
			First generation n=125		Second generation n=173		No preference n=49		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Age year) median [interquartile range]	57 [51-61]		58 [53-62]		55 [50-60]		57 [52-60]		<.001
Gender									.174
Male	324	93.4	120	96.0	157	90.7	47	95.9	
Female	23	6.6	5	4.0%	16	9.3	2	4.1	
Region									.029
Centre	28	8.1	18	14.4	7	4.1	3	6.1	
Centre-East	54	15.6	24	19.2	25	14.4	5	10.2	
North-East	90	25.9	24	19.2	53	30.6	13	26.5	
West	43	12.4	14	11.2	22	12.7	7	14.3	
Paris area	20	5.8	7	5.6	11	6.4	2	4.1	
South-East	72	20.7	19	15.2	41	23.7	12	24.5	
South-West	40	11.5	19	15.2	14	8.1	7	14.3	
Number of consultations per year for all patients									.496
≤ 2908	87	25.1	34	27.2	38	22.0	15	30.6	
2908 - 5170	174	50.1	64	51.2	85	49.1	25	51.0	
> 5170	86	24.8	27	21.6	50	28.9	9	18.4	
Share of consultations for patients > 65 years old									.060
≤ 19%	87	25.1	19	15.2	55	31.8	13	26.5	
19 – 35%	174	50.1	72	57.6	79	45.7	23	47.0	
> 35%	86	24.8	34	27.2	39	22.5	13	26.5	
Share of consultations with AP prescription									.148
≤ 0.63%	87	25.1	25	20.0	46	26.6	16	32.7	
0.63 – 1.38%	174	50.1	63	50.4	84	48.5	27	55.1	

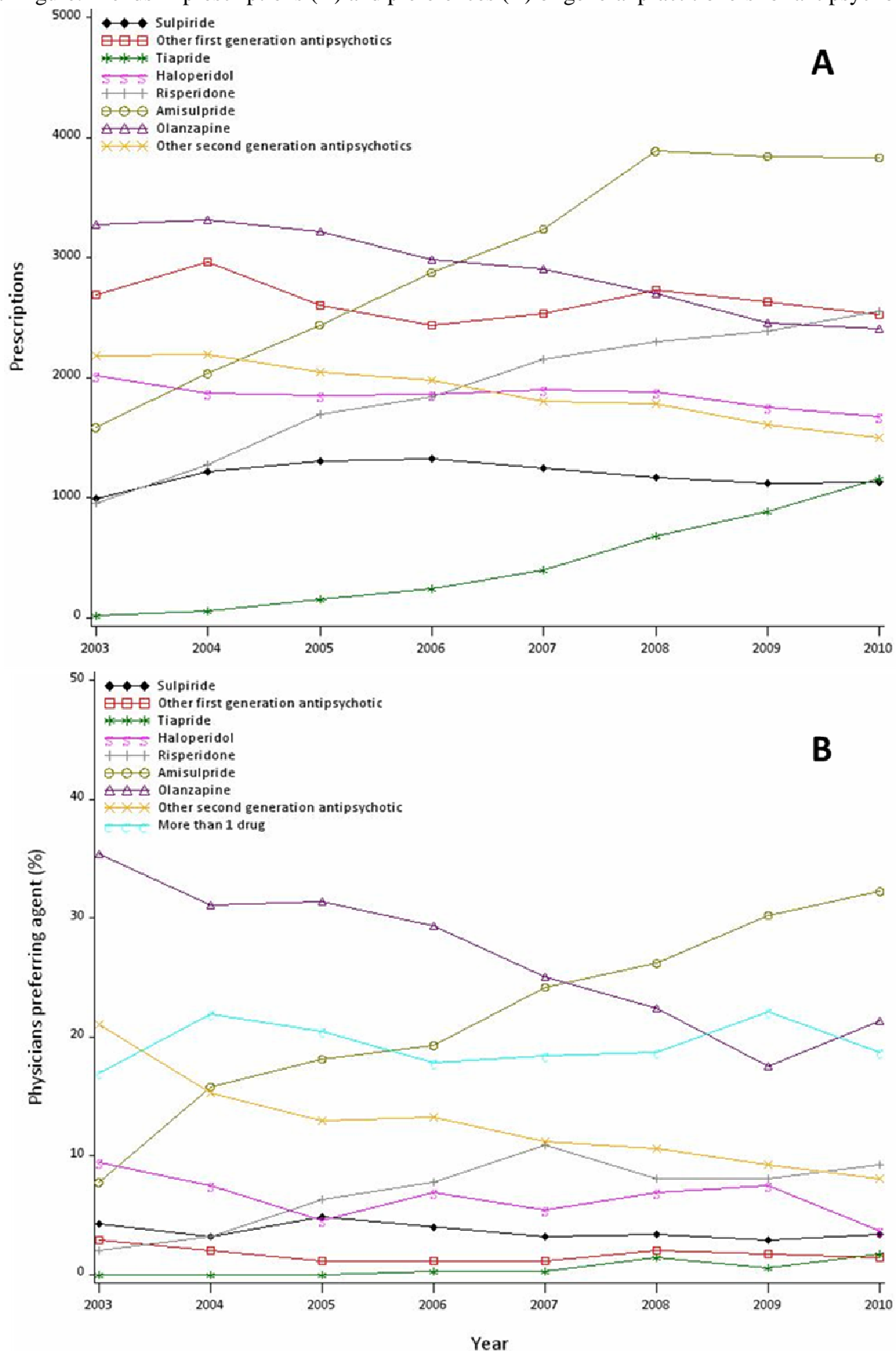|									p†
> 1.38%	86	24.8	37	29.6	43	24.9	6	12.2	
Number of patients with at least 1 AP prescription									<.001
≤ 8	103	29.7	31	24.8	47	27.2	25	51.0	
8-17	158	45.5	52	41.6	85	49.1	21	42.9	
> 17	86	24.8	42	33.6	41	23.7	3	6.1	
Mean age of patients at their first AP prescription over 2003-2010									.078
≤ 47.4 years	87	25.1	21	16.8	48	27.7	18	36.7	
47.4 – 57.5 years	174	50.1	73	58.4	81	46.9	20	40.8	
> 57.5 years	86	24.8	31	24.8	44	25.4	11	22.5	
Share of AP consultations with ≥ 2 concomitant AP prescriptions									.071
0%	91	26.2	34	27.2	38	22.0	19	38.8	
>0 – 21%	170	49.0	66	52.8	84	48.5	20	40.8	
> 21%	86	24.8	25	20.0	51	29.5	10	20.4	

Abbreviations: AP: antipsychotic

Sex and region are expressed as number and percentages.

Age is expressed as median [interquartile range]. Other quantitative variables are expressed as number and percentages in the first quartile, second and third quartiles, and last quartile of the variable distribution for the 347 physicians.

† Statistical tests: Kruskal-Wallis test was used for age; chi² tests or exact Fisher tests were used for the other variables.

Supplemental Figure. Trends in prescriptions (A) and preferences (B) of general practitioners for antipsychotic agents,

2003 – 2010

Other first generation antipsychotics include chlorpromazine, flupentixol, fluphenazine, loxapine, penfluridol, periciazine, pimozide, pipamperone, pipotiazine, thioridazine and zuclopenthixol. Other second generation antipsychotics include aripiprazole and clozapine. The series "more than 1 drug" represent physicians who equally preferred more than one antipsychotic drug in a given year. Source: IMS Health, Disease Analyzer[TM], 2003-2010.

Supplemental Table 2. Distribution of antipsychotic preferences in 2003 and 2010 and changes in preference between 2003 and 2010 (n=347 general practitioners)

Drug name **# and % preferring agent**			Preferred drug in 2010								
			Amisulpride N=12 (3.5%)	Olanzapine N=32 (9.2%)	Risperidone N=112 (32.3%)	Other SGAs N=6 (1.7%)	Haloperidol N=13 (3.7%)	Sulpiride N=74 (21.3%)	Tiapride N=28 (8.1%)	Other FGAs N=5 (1.4%)	More than 1 N=65 (18.7%)
Amisulpride	N=15	(4.3%)	20.0	13.3	33.3	0	13.3	6.7	0	0	13.3
Olanzapine	N=7	(2.0%)	0	28.6	28.6	14.3	0	0	14.3	0	14.3
Risperidone	N=27	(7.8%)	7.4	14.8	59.3	3.7	0	11.1	0	0	3.7
Other SGAs	N=0	(.0%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haloperidol	N=33	(9.5%)	3.0	18.2	36.4	3.0	15.1	6.1	3.0	0	15.1
Sulpiride	N=123	(35.4%)	1.6	4.1	21.1	.8	1.6	42.3	7.3	0.8	20.3
Tiapride	N=73	(21.0%)	1.4	13.7	32.9	0	1.4	12.3	16.4	2.7	19.2
Other FGAs	N=10	(2.9%)	0	10.0	60.0	0	0	20.0	0	0	10.0
More than 1	N=59	(17.0%)	5.1	3.4	35.6	3.4	5.1	8.5	8.5	3.4	27.1

(Row header "Preferred drug in 2003" appears vertically at left of data rows.)

Abbreviations: FGA: first-generation antipsychotic, SGA: second-generation antipsychotic

Numbers in each cell represents line percentages (e.g. 20% of physicians who preferred amisulpride in 2003 still preferred this drug in 2010).

Other FGAs include chlorpromazine, flupentixol, fluphenazine, loxapine, penfluridol, periciazine, pimozide, pipamperone, pipotiazine, thioridazine and zuclopenthixol. Other SGAs include aripiprazole and clozapine.

"More than 1" denotes physicians who equally preferred more than one antipsychotic medication. In 2003, 18 (30.5%) physicians preferred >1 FGA, 7 (11.9%) physicians preferred >1 SGA and 34 (57.6%) equally preferred a FGA and a SGA. In 2010, 5 (7.7%) physicians preferred >1 FGA, 11 (16.9%) physicians preferred >1 SGA and 49 (75.4%) equally preferred a FGA and a SGA.

Source: IMS Health, Disease Analyzer[TM], 2003-2010.