The Influence of Depression on Biased Diagnosis of Premenstrual Syndrome and Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder by the PSST Inventory

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Table S1. Descriptive statistics for study sample.

	Without depression				With depression			
	Without PMS/PMDD **(N = 58)**	**PMS** **(N = 52)**	**PMDD** **(N = 14)**	Statistical test (df)	Without PMS/PMDD **(N = 34)**	PMS **(N = 48)**	PMDD **(N = 9)**	Statistical test
Mean age	24.79 (3.04)	24.77 (3.44)	23.21 (3.09)	F = 1.472(123) p > 0.05	23.82 (3.25)	24.29 (3.53)	22.33 (2.70)	F = 1.315(90) P > 0.05
Mean cycle length	28.60 (2.26)	28.73 (2.61)	28.64 (2.70)	F = 0.037(123) p > 0.05	28.50 (2.94)	28.83 (2.28)	28.00 (3.00)	F = 0.447(90) P > 0.05
CES-D	14.45 (9.88)	16.52 (8.84)	17.29 (9.29)	F = 0.910(123) p > 0.05	23.62 (12.24)	26.13 (11.61)	28.67 (14.41)	F = 0.779(90) P > 0.05
OC (n) No OC (n)	13 45	11 41	1 13	χ^2 = 1.473(1) p > 0.05	7 27	16 32	1 8	χ^2 = 2.523(1) p > 0.05
Psychiatric treatment (n)	2	1	2	χ^2 = 3.717(1)	7	11	4	χ^2 = 2.286(1)

Psychotherapy (n)	4	1	1	p > 0.05 $\chi^2 = 1.992(1)$ p > 0.05	8	13	0	p > 0.05 $\chi^2 = 2.986(1)$ p > 0.05

PMS/PMDD was diagnosed using prospective methods; CES-D - The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale; OC - oral contraceptive; *SD*s are given in square brackets; χ^2 - Fisher's exact test;