Figure 2. Incidence of cardiac events among those aged 5–30 years exposed to psychopharmacological treatment (2006–2018).

**A**  Overall annual incidence.

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| Cardiac events included cardiac arrest, atrial arrhythmias, supraventricular tachycardia, ventricular tachycardia, other rare or undefined arrythmias, and fainting and/or collapse. The overall mean incidence for all events was 0.98% and the overall mean incidence for first-ever events was 0.80%. |

**B** Annual incidence by sex.

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| The mean annual incidence rate of all cardiac events was 0.8% for males and 1.13% for females.  The mean annual incidence rate of first-ever cardiac events was 0.67% for males and 0.9% for females. |

**C**  Mean overall incidence by sex and age.

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| The mean overall incidence rates of cardiac events, by age group, were: 5–9 y = 0.36%, 10–14 y = 0.64%, 15–19 y = 1.18%, 20–24 y = 1.15%, 25–30 y = 1.00%.The mean overall incidence rates of first-ever events, by age group, were, 5–9 y = 0.33%, 10–14 y = 0.55%, 15–19 y = 0.96%, 20–24 y = 0.91%, 25–30 y = 0.78%. |

**D** Mean overall incidence by polypharmacy and sex.

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| Polypharmacy means receiving three or more psychotropic medications during the calendar year. Mean incidence of polypharmacy was calculated as the average of all annual incidence rates of polypharmacy for each sex. Females had the highest mean incidence when exposed to polypharmacy. |