

**Supplemental Table 1:** List of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medications

Amphetamine  
Amphetamine sulfate  
Atomoxetine  
Clonidine\*  
Dexmethylphenidate  
Dextroamphetamine  
Guanfacine  
Lisdexamfetamine  
Methamphetamine  
Methylphenidate  
Pemoline

*\*Some psychotropic medications are used for more than one indication*

## Supplemental Table 2: List of covariates

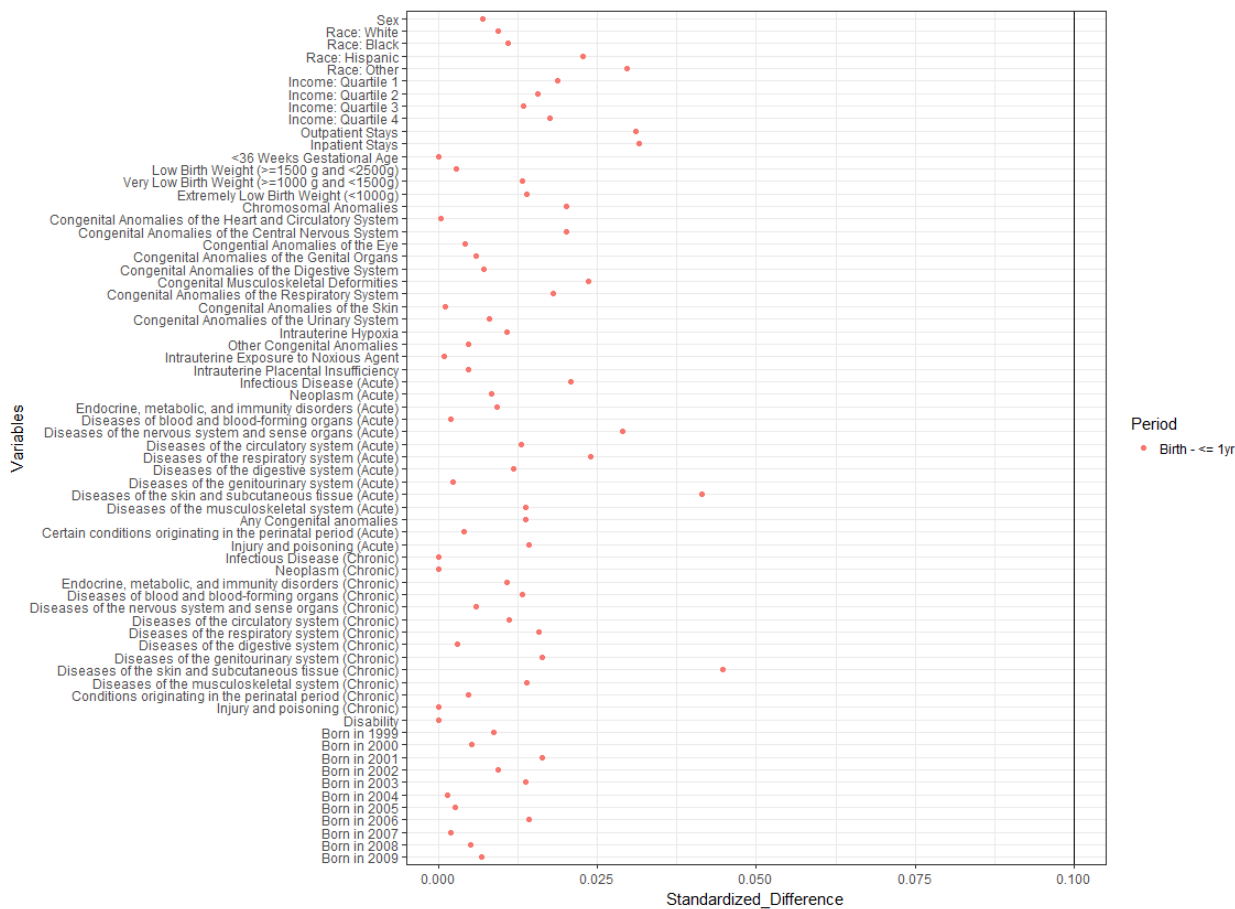
- 1 Sex
- 2 Race
- 3 Income Based on ZIP Code of Residence (quartile)
- 4 Number of Outpatient Stays (quartile)
- 5 Total Number of Inpatient Stays
- 6 <36 Weeks Gestational Age
- 7 Low Birth Weight ( $\geq 1500$  g and  $< 1000$ g)
- 8 Very Low Birth Weight ( $\geq 1000$  g and  $< 1500$ g)
- 9 Extremely Low Birth Weight ( $< 1000$ g)
- 10 Chromosomal Anomalies
- 11 Congenital Anomalies of the Heart and Circulatory System
- 12 Congenital Anomalies of the Central Nervous System
- 13 Congenital Anomalies of the Eye
- 14 Congenital Anomalies of the Genital Organs
- 15 Congenital Anomalies of the Digestive System
- 16 Congenital Musculoskeletal Deformities
- 17 Other Congenital Anomalies
- 18 Congenital Anomalies of the Respiratory System
- 19 Congenital Anomalies of the Skin
- 20 Congenital Anomalies of the Urinary System
- 21 Intrauterine Hypoxia
- 22 Intrauterine Exposure to Noxious Agent
- 23 Intrauterine Placental Insufficiency
- 24 Infectious Disease (Acute)
- 25 Neoplasm (Acute)
- 26 Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (Acute)
- 27 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (Acute)
- 28 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (Acute)
- 29 Diseases of the circulatory system (Acute)
- 30 Diseases of the respiratory system (Acute)
- 31 Diseases of the digestive system (Acute)
- 32 Diseases of the genitourinary system (Acute)
- 33 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (Acute)
- 34 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system (Acute)
- 35 Congenital anomalies
- 36 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (Acute)
- 37 Injury and poisoning (Acute)
- 38 Infectious Disease (Chronic)
- 39 Neoplasm (Chronic)
- 40 Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (Chronic)
- 41 Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs (Chronic)
- 42 Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (Chronic)
- 43 Diseases of the circulatory system (Chronic)
- 44 Diseases of the respiratory system (Chronic)
- 45 Diseases of the digestive system (Chronic)
- 46 Diseases of the genitourinary system (Chronic)
- 47 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (Chronic)
- 48 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system (Chronic)
- 49 Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (Chronic)
- 50 Injury and poisoning (Chronic)
- 51 Reason for Medicaid Eligibility
- 52 Born in 1999
- 53 Born in 2000
- 54 Born in 2001
- 55 Born in 2002
- 56 Born in 2003
- 57 Born in 2004
- 58 Born in 2005
- 59 Born in 2006
- 60 Born in 2007
- 61 Born in 2008
- 62 Born in 2009

**Supplemental Table 3:** List of psychotropic medications for conditions other than ADHD

<b><u>Sedative/Anxiolytics</u></b>	<b><u>Antidepressants</u></b>	<b><u>Antipsychotics</u></b>	<b><u>Mood Stabilizers</u></b>
Alprazolam	Amitriptyline	Aripiprazole*	Aripiprazole*
Buspirone	Amoxapine	Asenapine*	Asenapine*
Chloral Hydrate	Bupropion	Brexiprazole	Carbamazepine
Chlordiazepoxide	Citalopram	Chlorpromazine	Cariprazine
Clobazam	Clomipramine	Clozapine	Divalproex Sodium
Clonazepam	Desipramine	Fluphenazine	Gabapentin
Clonidine*	Desvenlafaxine	Haloperidol	Lamotrigine
Clorazepate	Doxepin	Iloperidone	Lithium Carbonate
Diazepam	Duloxetine	Loxapine	Lithium Citrate
Estazolam	Escitalopram	Lurasidone	Olanzapine*
Eszopiclone	Fluoxetine	Mesoridazine	Oxcarbazepine
Flurazepam	Fluvoxamine	Molindone	Pregabalin
Halazepam	Imipramine	Olanzapine*	Quetiapine Fumarate
Lorazepam	Isocarboxazid	Paliperidone	Risperidone*
Meprobamate	Levomilnacipran	Perphenazine	Topiramate
Midazolam	Maprotiline	Pimozide	Valproic Acid
Oxazepam	Milnacipran	Quetiapine	Ziprasidone*
Quazepam	Mirtazapine	Risperidone*	
Ramelteon	Nefazodone	Thioridazine	
Suvorexant	Nortriptyline	Thiothixene	
Tasimelteon	Olanzapine/Fluoxetine	Trifluoperazine	
Temazepam	Paroxetine	Triflupromazine	
Triazolam	Perphenazine/Amitriptyline	Ziprasidone*	
Zaleplon	Phenelzine		
Zolpidem	Protriptyline		
	Selegiline		
	Sertraline		
	Tranylcypromine		
	Trazodone		
	Trimipramine		
	Venlafaxine		
	Vilazodone		
	Vortioxetine		

*\*Some psychotropic medications are used for more than one indication*

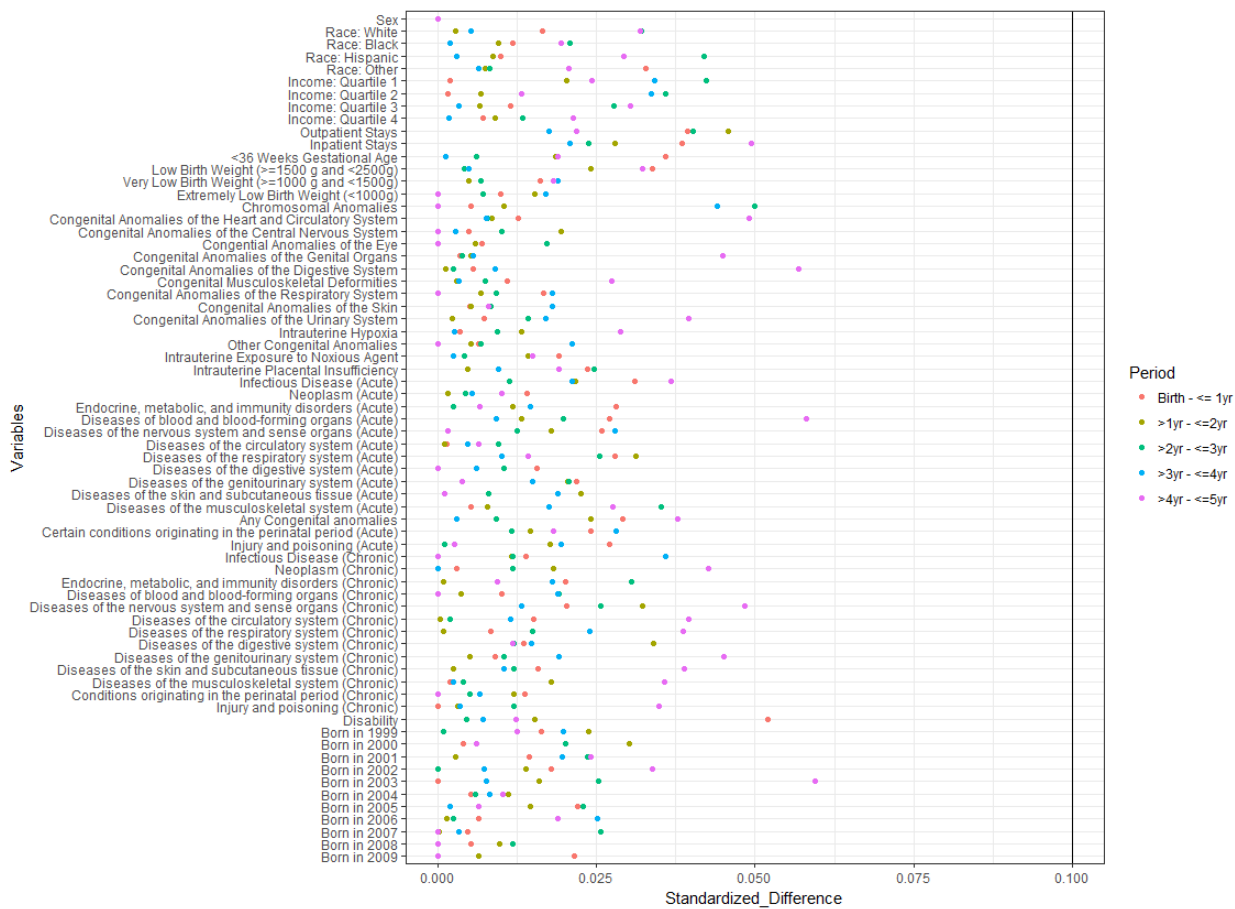
**Supplemental Figure 1:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for pyloromyotomy in Texas and matched unexposed children



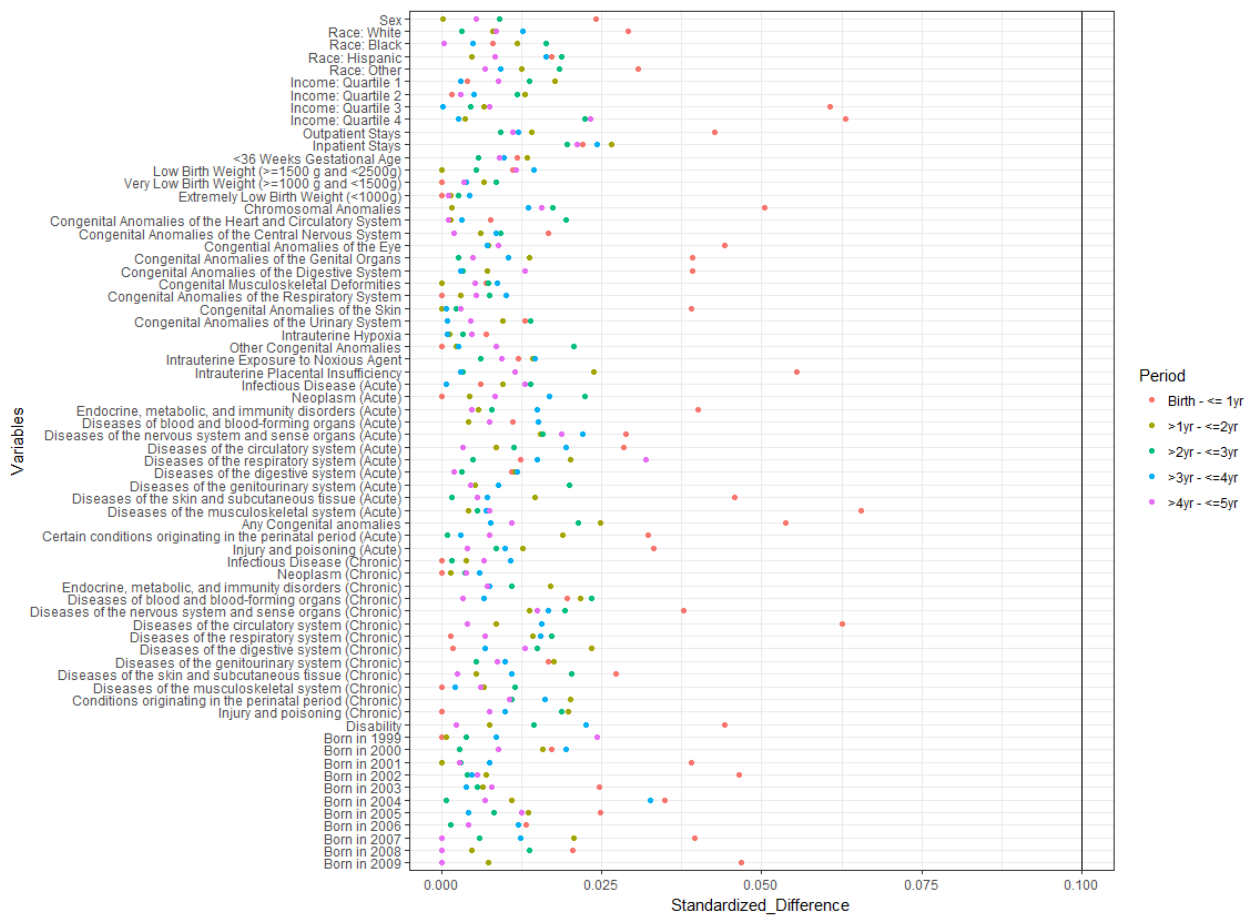
**Supplemental Figure 2:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for inguinal hernia repair in Texas and matched unexposed children



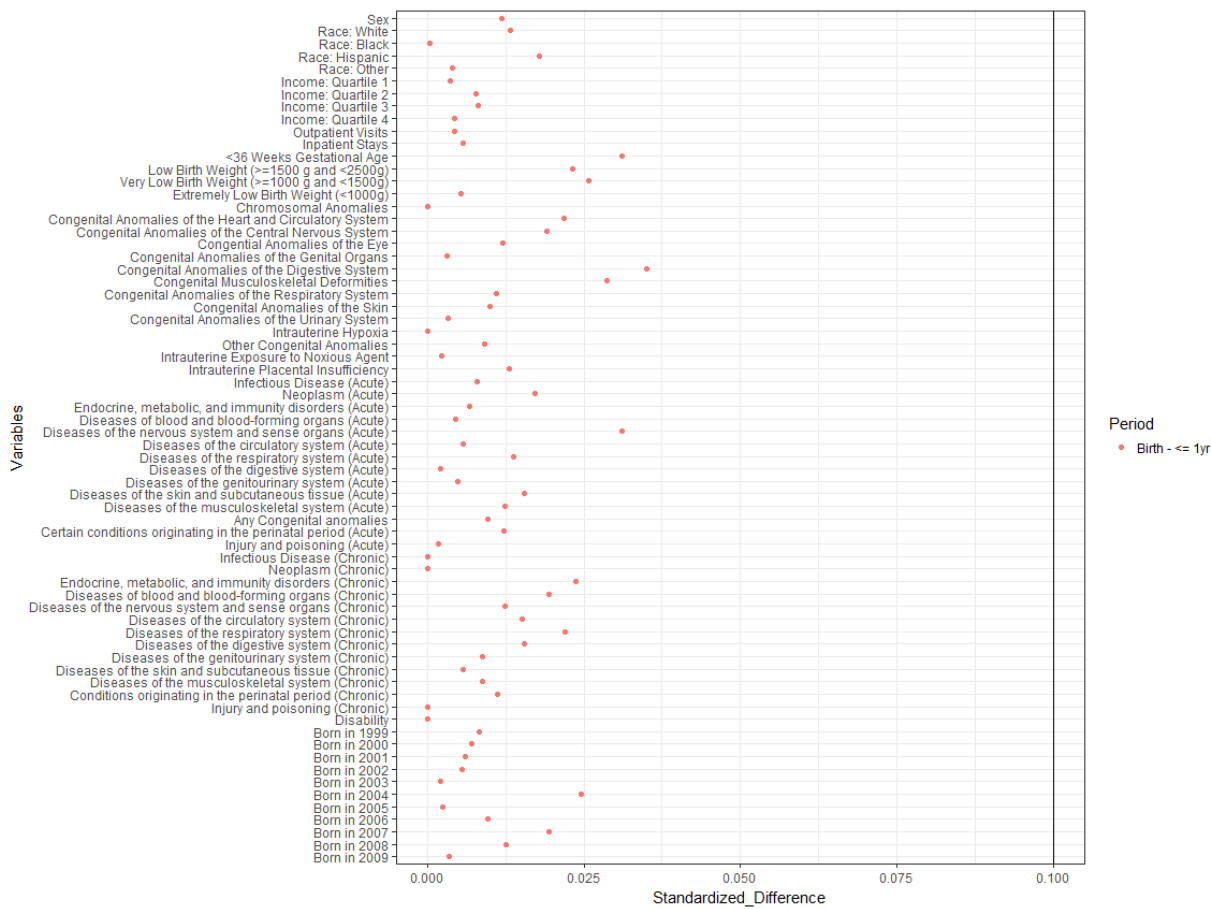
**Supplemental Figure 3:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for circumcisions outside the perinatal period in Texas and matched unexposed children



**Supplemental Figure 4:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomies in Texas and matched unexposed children

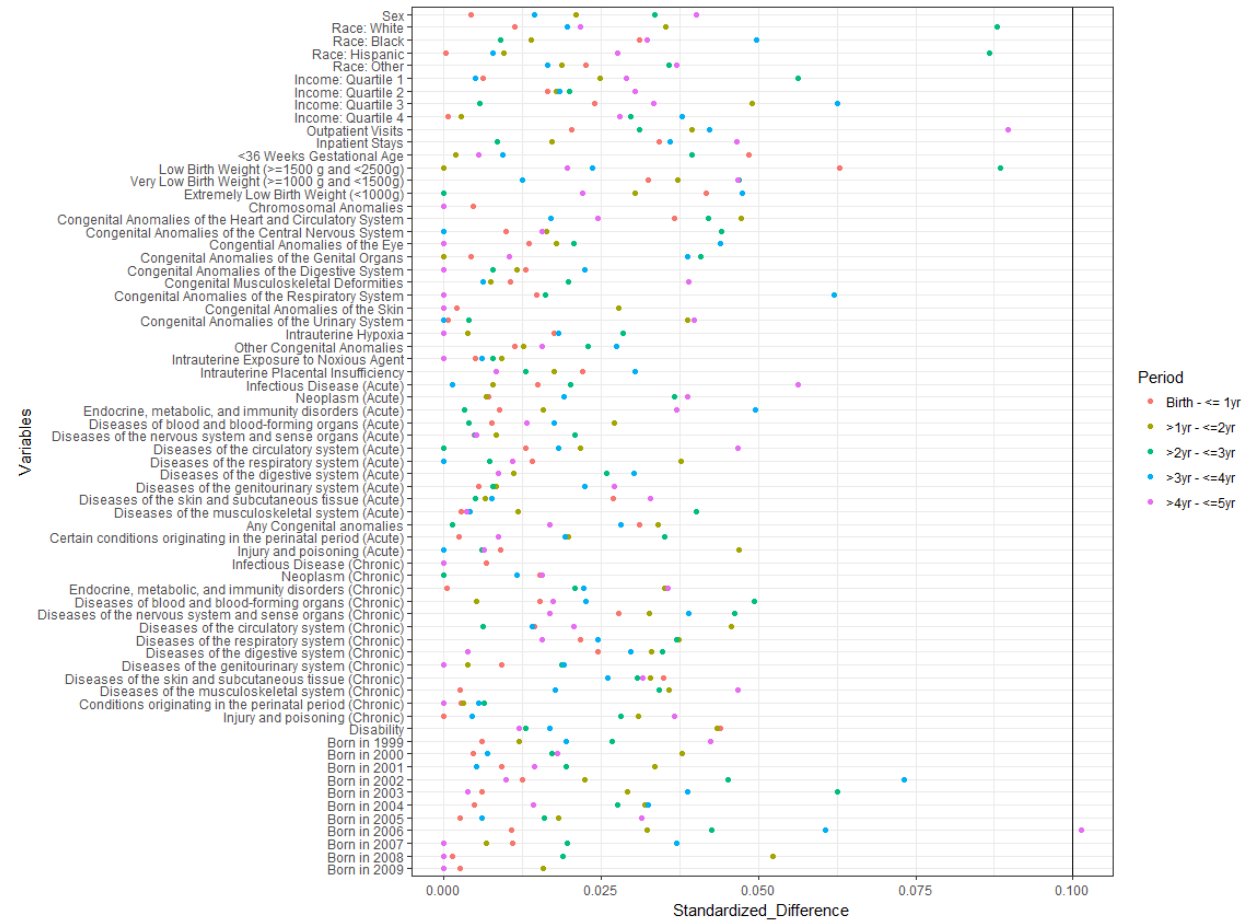


**Supplemental Figure 5:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for pyloromyotomy in New York and matched unexposed children

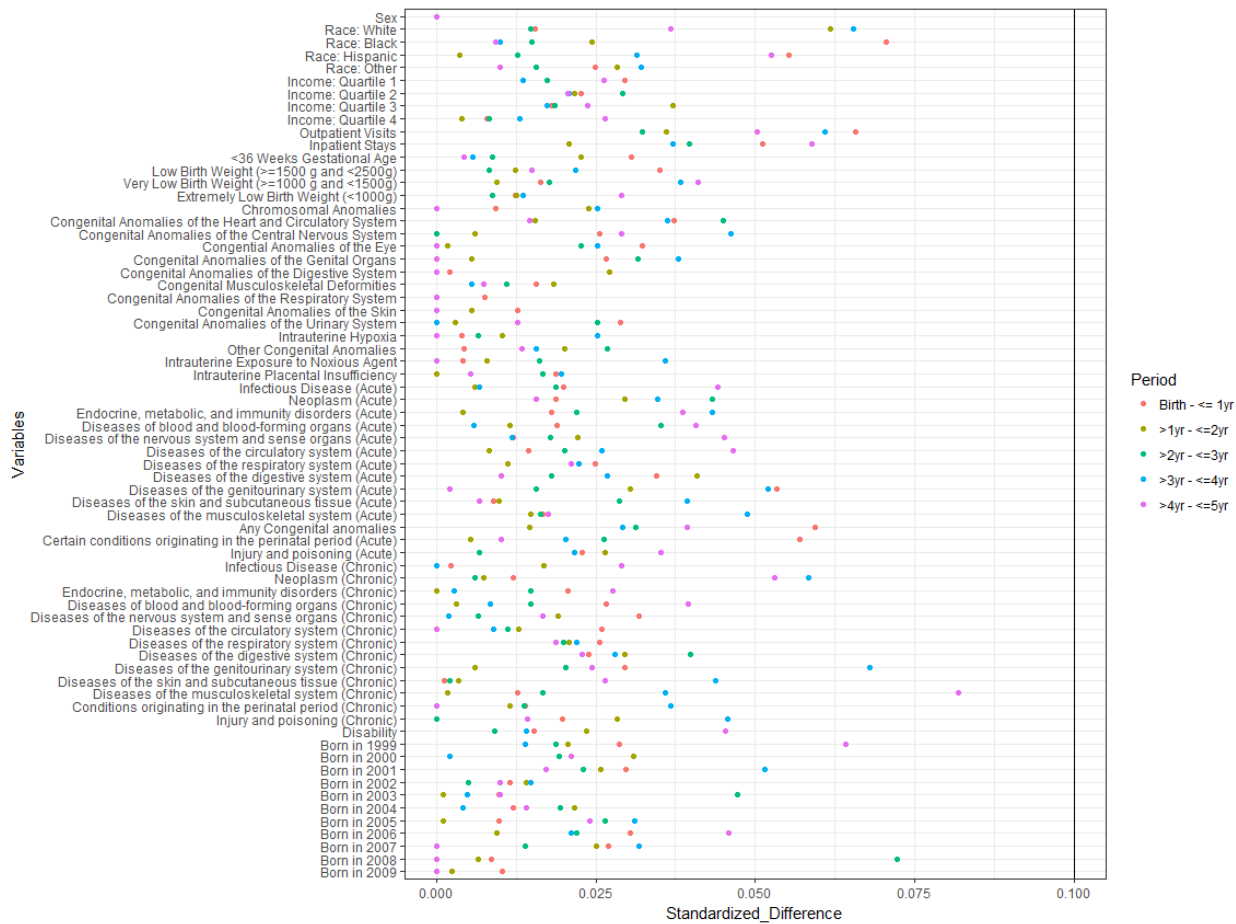




**Supplemental Figure 6:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for inguinal hernia repair in New York and matched unexposed children



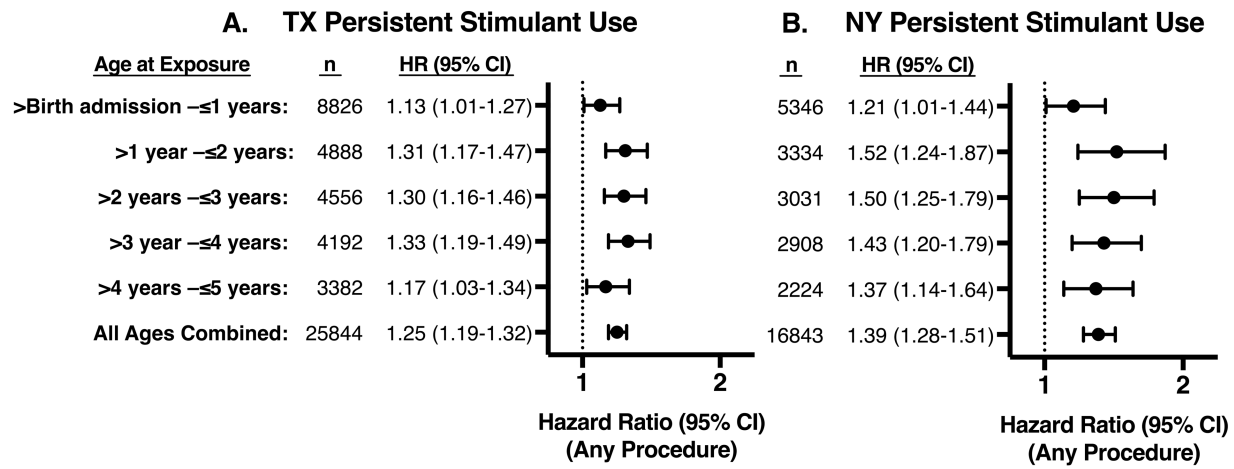
**Supplemental Figure 7:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for circumcisions outside the perinatal period in New York and matched unexposed children



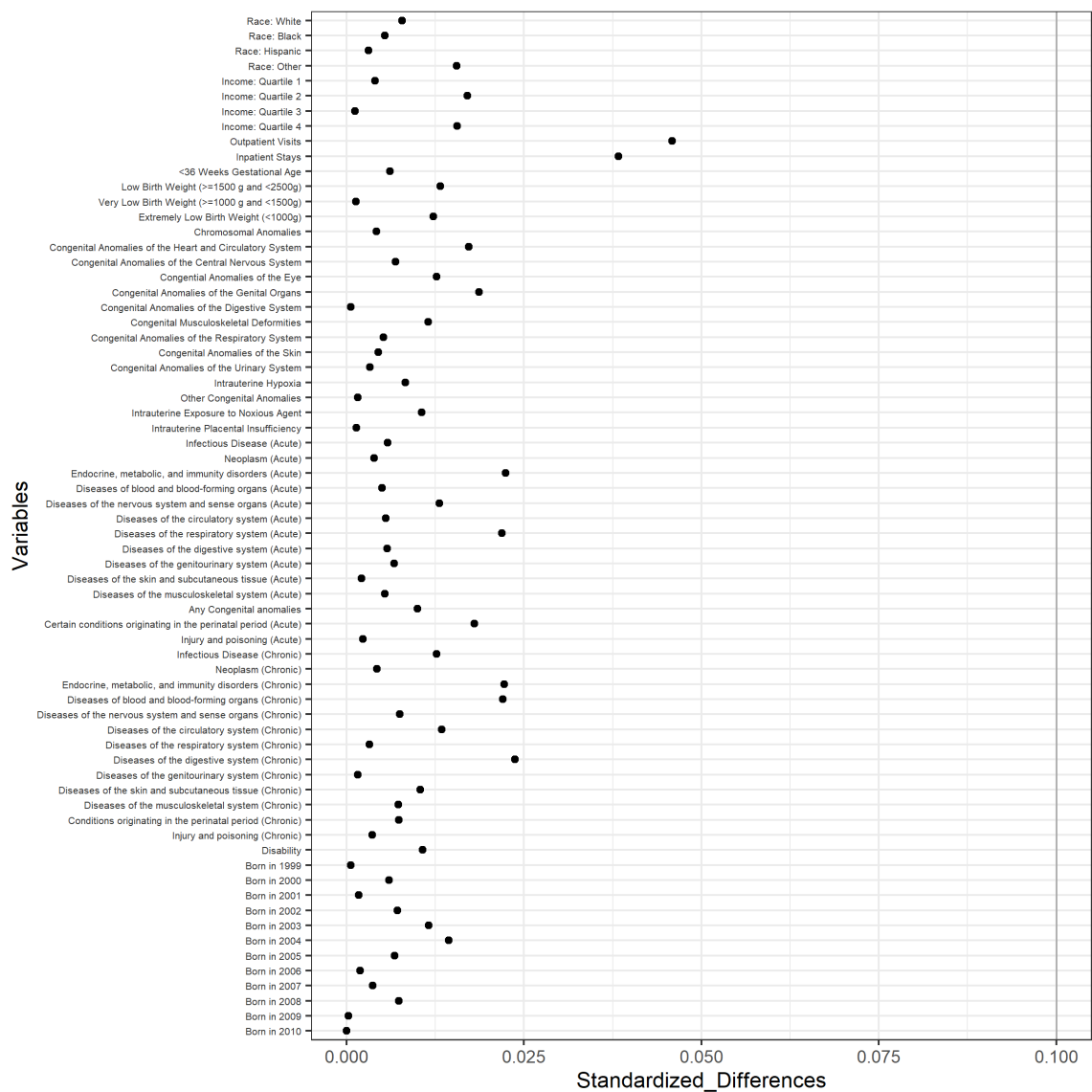
**Supplemental Figure 8:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing children exposed to anesthesia for tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomies in New York and matched unexposed children



**Supplemental Figure 9:** Hazard ratios for persistent ADHD medication use after a single exposure to surgery and anesthesia stratified by state (Texas and New York)



**Supplemental Figure 10:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing girls exposed to anesthesia for pyloromyotomy, inguinal hernia repair, or tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomies in Texas or New York and matched unexposed girls



**Supplemental Figure 11:** Absolute standardized differences for covariates comparing boys exposed to anesthesia for pyloromyotomy, inguinal hernia repair, or tonsillectomy and/or adenoidectomies in Texas or New York and matched unexposed boys

