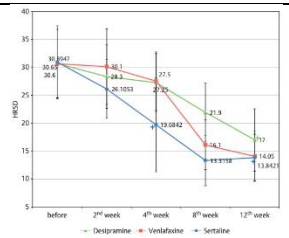
Table 2. Characteristics of included studies in He (2021)

Author	N at baseline, Age, Gender, Country	Diagnostic criteria	Intervention	Control	Outcome	Results	Risk of Bias
He (2021)							
Banerjee, 2011	326 participants (111 placebo, 107 sertraline, 108 mirtazapine). *Age in years, Mean (SD)* I: 80 (8.4), C: 79 (8.4) *No. Male (%)* I: 34 (32%), C: 31 (29%) *Country:* UK	Participants were eligible if they had probable or possible Alzheimer's disease, depression (lasting ≥4 weeks), and a CSDD score of 8 or more.	Sertraline (150 mg)	Mirtazapine (45 mg)	Reduction in depression (CSDD score), 13w	*Reduction in depression - CSDD score* I: 8.6 (4.9): n=78 C: 7.9 (5.0): n= 85	Reduction in depression: Low
Katona, 1998	198 patients (99 paroxetine, 99 imipramine) *Age in years, Mean (range)* I: 76 (59-98), C: 76(59-97) *No. Male (%)* I: 17 (17.2%), C: 27 (27.3%) *Country:* Australia Germany, Australia, France, Italy, Switzerland	Patients (>60 years) with a clinical diagnosis of dementia according to DSM-III-R criteria and diagnosed with major/minor depression according to Research Diagnostic Criteria and MADRS score of 20 or more, and have mild to moderate cognitive impairment supported by MMSE of 17±23 points.	Paroxetine (20-40mg)	Imipramine (50-100 mg)	*Depressive symptoms* (MADRS), 8w Adverse events, 8w	*Depressive symptoms - MADRS* I: -12.6 (10.0), n=96 C: -11.8 (10.0), n=96 p = 0.386 *Adverse events (at least one treatment-emergent AE)* I: 51 (51.5%) C: 50 (50.5%) p = 0.820	Depressive symptoms: Low Adverse events: Low
Mokhber, 2014	59 patients (Sertraline, Venlafaxine, Desipramine) *Age in years, Mean (SD)*	Patients diagnosed with mild to moderate Alzheimer dementia (MMSE 20–24 and 10–20) and with major depressive disorder	Sertraline (25 mg) Venlafaxine (37.5 mg)	Desipramine (25 mg)	Reduction in depression *(HRSD), 12w* *Adverse events, 12w*	Reduction in depression – *HRSD* At 12w, only sertraline was shown to have had a significant effect on depression.	Reduction in depression: Low

	S: 67.3 (3.0), V: 67.9 (2.8), D: 67.6 (5.3) *No. Male (%)* S: 13 (65), V: 10 (50), D: 11 (58) *Country:* Iran	(diagnosed according to DSM-IV and semi-structured interview by the study psychiatrist).				 *Adverse events, n (%)* *Headaches* S: 5 (16.6), V: 1 (3.3), D: 0 (0) *Restlessness* S: 3 (10.0), V: 3 (10.0), D: 0 (0) *Nausea* S: 2 (6.6), V: 6 (20.0), D: 3 (10.0),	
Taragano, 1997	37 participants (18 Fluoxetine, 19 Amitriptyline). *Age in years, Mean (SD)* I: 71.7 (5.0); C: 72.4 (4.9) *No. Male (%)* I: 23%, C: 22% *Country:* Argentina	Patients with probable AD (based on the National Institute for Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke/ Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association's criteria) and with major depressive syndrome (according to DSM).	Fluoxetine (10 mg)	Amitriptyline (25 mg)	Reduction in depression *(HRSD), 45d*	Reduction in depression – *HRSD* *At 0d, Mean (SD)* *I: 25.3 (3.8)* *C: 26.3 (4.0)* *At 45d, Mean (SD)* *I: 16.7 (2.9)* *C: 15.6 (3.2)*	Reduction in depression: Low

CSDD: Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia; MADRS: Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale; MMSE: Mini Mental State Examination; HRSD: Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression.

****For further details, see risk of bias table in the appendix.***