

This work was written as part of one of the author's official duties as an Employee of the United States Government and is therefore a work of the United States Government. In accordance with 17 U.S.C. 105, no copyright protection is available for such works under U.S. Law. Access to this work was provided by the University of Maryland, Baltimore County (UMBC) ScholarWorks@UMBC digital repository on the Maryland Shared Open Access (MD-SOAR) platform.

Please provide feedback

Please support the ScholarWorks@UMBC repository by emailing scholarworks-group@umbc.edu and telling us what having access to this work means to you and why it's important to you. Thank you.

Supplementary Material for the Article:

Opioid prescribing rates from the emergency department: Down but not out

This material supplements, but does not replace, the peer-reviewed paper in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*.

Mir M. Ali ^a, Eli Cutler ^b, Ryan Mutter ^c, Rachel Mosher Henke ^d,
Maryann Mazer-Amirshahi ^e, Jesse M. Pines ^f, Nicholas Cummings ^d

^a Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, US Department of Health and Human Services, 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington D.C. 20201, USA

^b Qventus

^c Health, Retirement and Long-Term Analysis Division, Congressional Budget Office

^d IBM Watson Health

^e MedStar Washington Hospital Center

^f US Acute Care Solutions

Correspondence:

Mir M. Ali

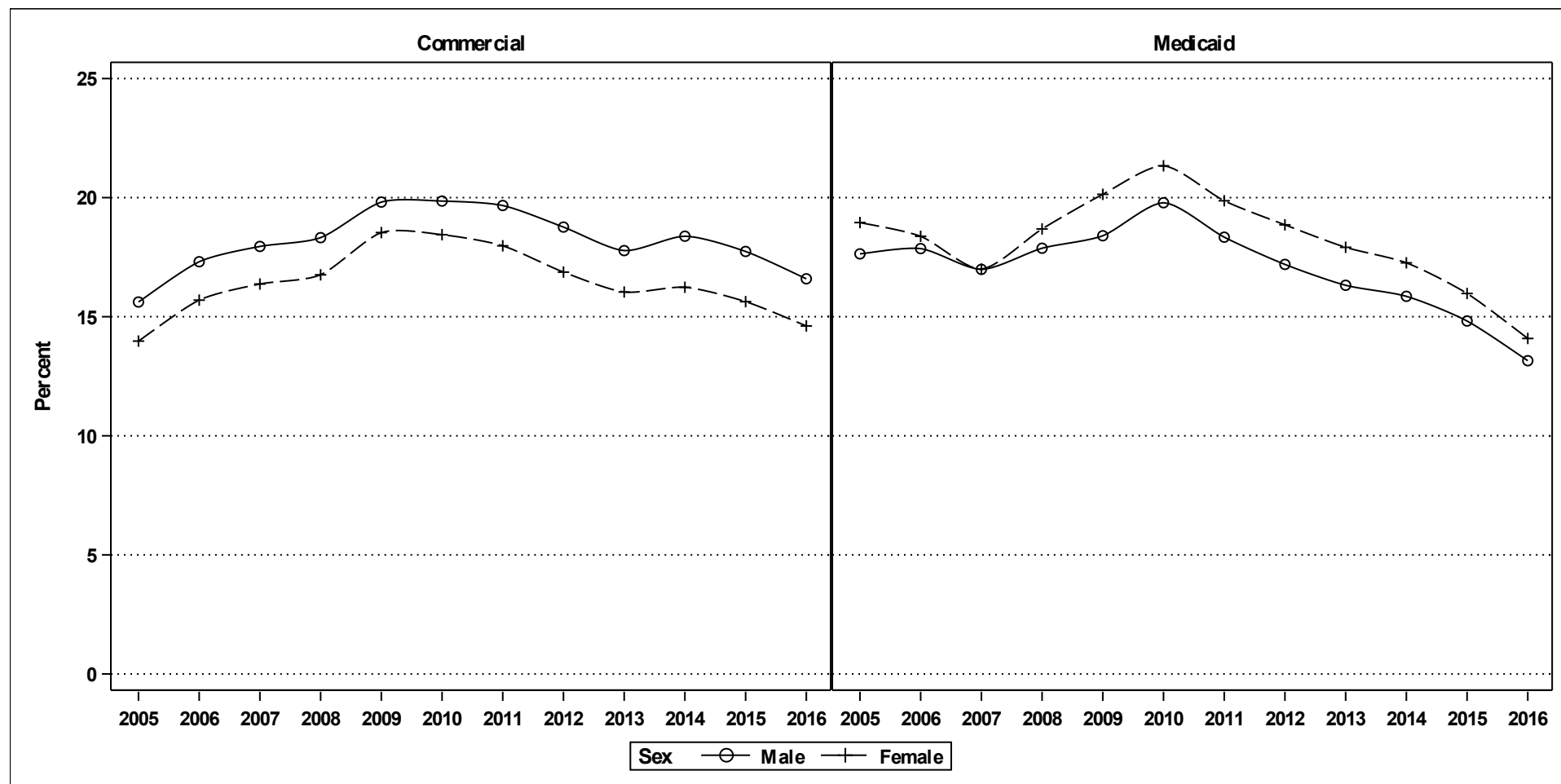
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation

US Department of Health and Human Services

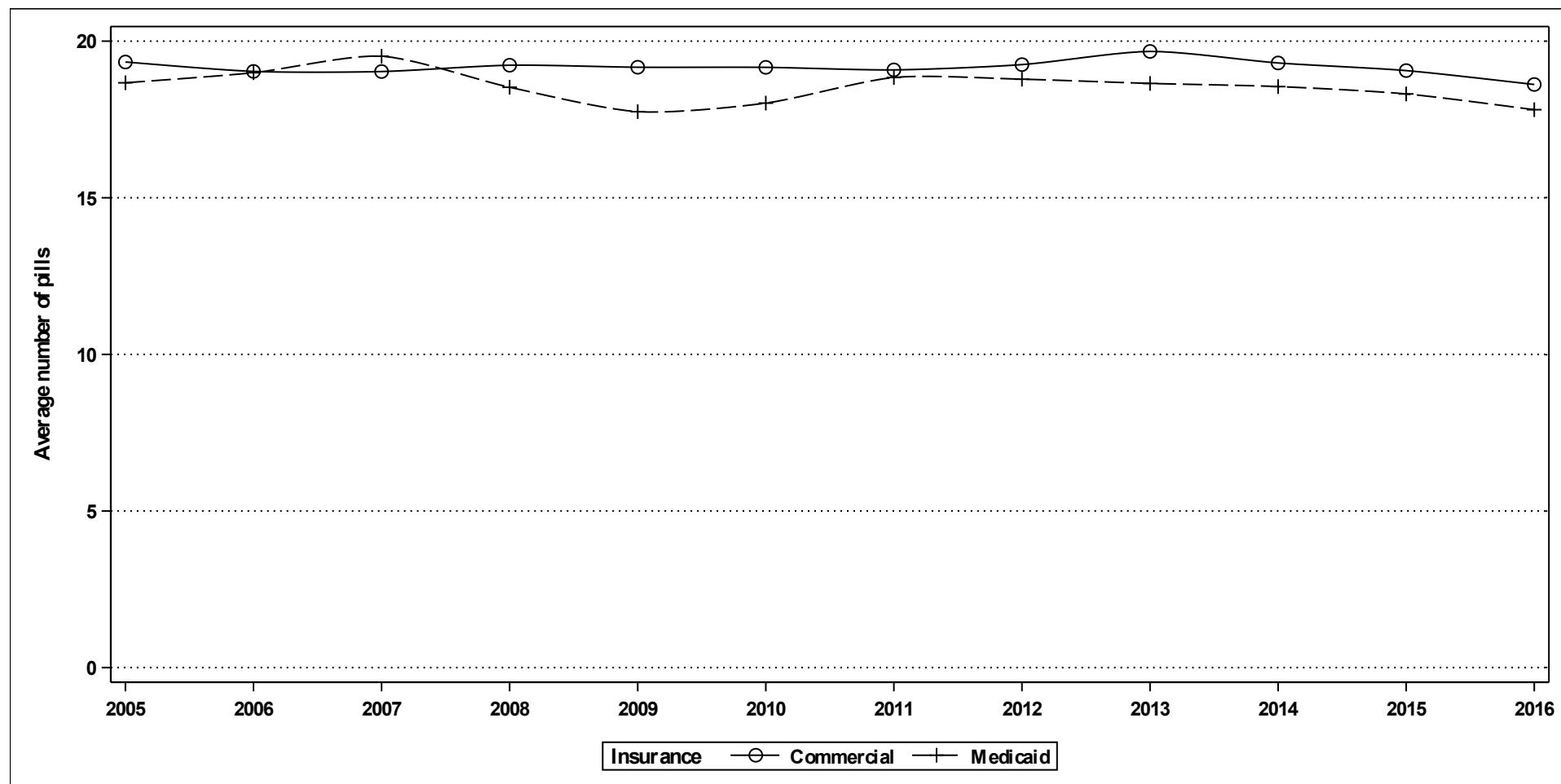
200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20201

Phone: 202-205-5914

ali.mir.m@gmail.com



Appendix Figure A1. Emergency department visits resulting in filled prescriptions for each type of opioid, by insurance type and sex.



Appendix Figure A2. Average number of pills dispensed per filled opioid prescription written from the emergency department, by insurance type.

Appendix Table A1 (Attrition).

Number of ED visits limited to states and health plans that contributed to MarketScan each year†

Number of ED visits	Commercial	Medicaid
Not missing Enrollee ID or service date	32,245,865	39,184,777
Excluding multiple ED visits on the same day with different attributes	32,196,944	39,170,208
Between the ages of 12 and 64 years	27,369,934	23,226,069
Excluding Medicare-Medicaid dual-eligibles	27,153,926	19,355,604
Excluding enrollees without drug coverage data	24,808,986	18,804,993
With merged enrollment records with ED visits	24,633,390	18,726,254
Enrolled for at least 7 days after ED visit	24,499,740	18,528,867
Enrolled for at least 7 days before ED visit	24,364,211	18,344,352
With no inpatient admission within 7 days prior to opioid claim if any opioid claim	24,042,868	18,204,337
With no office visit in which opioid script could be written within 7 days prior to opioid claim if any opioid claim	22,433,779	17,010,294
Excluding invalid opioid quantities if any opioid	22,401,978	16,987,173
With opioid script for a pill	3,388,015	3,115,301
Excluded if days' supply or quantity too high to be from the ED	3,288,081	3,024,409
Without multiple opioid claims on same day within 7 days following ED visit	3,250,717	2,960,046
Without multiple opioid claims on different days within 7 days following ED visit	2,715,769	2,429,940
With opioid prescribed after ED visit for acute or chronic pain	1,801,242	1,410,034

ED: emergency department.

† The Medicaid and commercial insurance data are from the same state. Filters are applied sequentially, that is, each row is a subset of the row above it.