

Supplementary material

Binary logistic regression was performed after dichotomizing the two item questions (willingness to deprescribe one or more of their regular medications if the doctor said it was possible and overall satisfaction with their prescribed medications) by grouping the 4 Likert responses to “strongly agree and agree” versus “strongly disagree and disagree”.

However, in Univariate analysis, Sociodemographic and clinical variables like Age, sex, Education, charlson comorbidity index (CCI) and reason of hospital visit (chief complaint) didn't fit final model according to the Hosmer-Lemeshow assumption owing to having $p > 0.2$. The level of statistical significance was defined as $p < 0.05$ and all tests were two-tailed as shown in the table below.

Supplementary Table: Univariate analysis of Sociodemographic and clinical variables with the two item questions

| Variables | 21. Willingness to stop one or more of regular medicines if the doctor said it was possible (agreed/strongly agreed) | | 22. Overall satisfaction with the current medications (agreed/strongly agreed) | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|--|---------|
| | COR (95% CI) | P-Value | COR (95% CI) | P-Value |
| Age | 1.02(0.98-1.06) | 0.37 | 0.89(0.93-1.04) | 0.60 |
| Sex (male) | 0.94(0.53-1.66) | 0.83 | 1.26(0.55-2.9) | 0.58 |
| Education | - | 0.59 | - | 0.35 |
| Unable to read and write | 1.39(0.48-4.06) | 0.54 | 1.76(0.36-8.5) | 0.48 |
| Primary school | 2.25(0.64-7.89) | 0.20 | 0.75(0.15-3.86) | 0.73 |
| Secondary school | 1.44(0.37-5.5) | 0.59 | 1.07(0.16-7.06) | 0.94 |
| Higher education | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Reason of admission | - | 0.96 | - | 0.92 |
| CCI | 0.85(0.63-1.15) | 0.37 | 0.82(0.54-1.25) | 0.35 |

Abbreviation: CCI: Charlson Comorbidity Index, CI: Confidence Interval, COR: Crude Odds Ratio

Note: None of the variables fits the final model ($P > 0.2$)