

## Supplementary Online Content

Martin PR, Tamblyn RM, Benedetti A, Ahmed S, Tannenbaum C. Effect of a pharmacist-led educational intervention on inappropriate medication prescriptions in older adults: the D-PRESCRIBE randomized clinical trial. *JAMA*. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.16131

### **Supplement 2.** eTable

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

Prevalence, risk difference and relative risk for discontinuation of inappropriate prescriptions at 6-month follow-up (Per-Protocol analysis)

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\*95% CI's were calculated using robust standard error

Outcome	Intervention Group No. (%)	Control Group No. (%)	Absolute risk difference % (95% CI)*	Number-needed-to-treat	Relative Risk (95% CI)	Intra-cluster correlation
<b><u>Main Outcome:</u></b>						
<b>Discontinuation of inappropriate prescriptions – All classes</b>						
	99/219 (45.2)	25/218 (11.5)	34 (26 - 41)	2.94	3.94 (2.7 - 5.9)	0.001
<b><u>Secondary Outcomes<sup>a</sup>:</u></b>						
<b>Discontinuation of sedative hypnotic prescriptions</b>						
	58/124 (46.7)	11/138 (8.0)	38 (29 - 48)	2.63	5.86 (3.2 - 10.7)	0.002
<b>Discontinuation of glyburide prescriptions</b>						
	17/58 (29.31)	8/53 (15.1)	14 (-2 to 28)	7.14	0.94 (-0.1 to 3.1)	0.005
<b>Discontinuation of NSAID prescriptions</b>						
	19/30 (63.3)	5/22 (22.7)	41 (13 - 60)	2.46	1.78 (.2 - 5.3)	0.011

<sup>a</sup> As the N for first generation Antihistamines was too small; a sub-group analysis was not feasible.

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