

Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Table S1. Rates and trends in monthly CNS-active and comparison medication use among long-stay nursing home residents with dementia

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	Period 1 Pre-COVID (January 2019 – February 2020)^b		Period 2 During COVID (March 2020 – June 2020)^c	
	Use at start of Period 1, % ^d	Slope during Period 1 (95% CI)	Use at end of Period 2, %	Slope change from Period 1 to Period 2 (95% CI)
Antipsychotic	15.12	-0.09 (-0.16, -0.02)*	15.07	0.43 (-0.06, 0.92)
Antianxiety	18.81	-0.07 (-0.17, 0.03)	18.20	0.16 (-0.50, 0.82)
Antidepressant	56.63	-0.11 (-0.21, -0.01)*	57.28	0.96 (0.25, 1.68)*
Hypnotic	0.62	-0.02 (-0.04, 0)	0.33	-0.02 (-0.15, 0.12)
Any psychotropic medication	64.69	-0.13 (-0.20, -0.05)**	64.80	0.77 (0.27, 1.28)**
Opioid	26.82	-0.18 (-0.25, -0.11)***	25.28	0.81 (0.34, 1.28)**
Diuretic	31.93	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.04)	31.59	-0.23 (-0.66, 0.21)

CI, confidence interval.

* <0.05 ; ** <0.01 ; *** <0.001 .

^a We excluded residents with diagnoses of schizophrenia, Tourette's, or Huntington's disease to match the exclusion criteria for the Minimum Data Set (MDS) antipsychotic measure.

^b Data from 20,695 long-stay residents with dementia; 71% female, mean age 85, 82% white, 16% black, 88% Medicaid eligible, 37% with diagnosis of anxiety, 50% with diagnosis of depression.

^c Data from 14,025 residents with dementia; 72% female, mean age 85, 82% white, 16% black, 89% Medicaid eligible, 39% with diagnosis of anxiety, 53% with diagnosis of depression.

^d Percent use reported here is predicted percent use from the interrupted time series model.