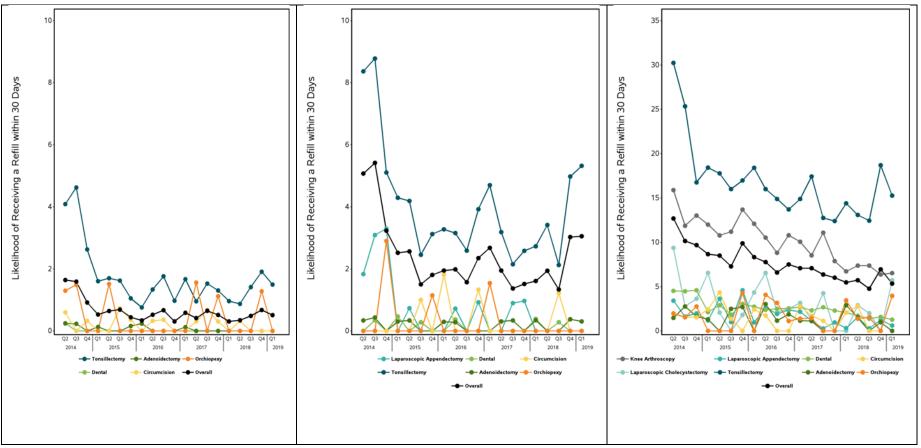
Appendix: Trends in Routine Opioid Dispensing after Common Pediatric Surgeries in the United States: 2014–2019

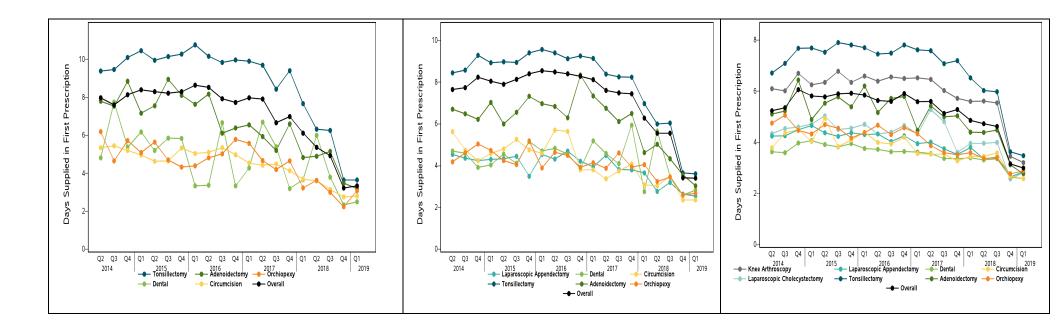
Contents	
Item	Page
Appendix Table 1. Procedure Included in the Analysis and Associated CPT Codes	3
Appendix Table 2. ICD Codes for Common Co-Morbidities	4
Appendix Figure 1. Percentage of Children Who Received an Opioid Prescription Refill After	
Surgery, Overall and by Procedure, 2014-2019	5
Appendix Figure 2. Average Days Dispensed in Initial Opioid Prescription After Surgery, Overall	
and by Procedure, 2014-2019	6
Appendix Table 3. Patient-Level Time Series Segmented Regression Analysis: Comparison of the	
Likelihood of Filling a Prescription After Versus before Joinpoint Intercepts, Adjusted for Age,	7
Gender, Race, Surgery and OSA diagnosis	
Appendix Figure 3. Percentage of Children Who Received an Opioid Prescription After Surgery,	
Overall and by Opioid Type, 2014-2019	8

Appendix Table 1. Procedure Included in the Analysis and Associated CPT Codes				
Procedure	CPT codes			
Circumcision	54150-54163			
Dental surgery	41899			
Orchiopexy	54640, 54600			
Arthroscopic knee surgery	29880-29887, 29866-77			
Laparoscopic appendectomy	44970			
Tonsillectomy+/- adenoidectomy	42820, 42825, 42821, 42826			
Adenoidectomy only	42836, 42835, 42831, 42830			
Laparoscopic cholecystectomy	47562-47563			

Appendix Table 2. ICD Codes for Comorbidities						
Diagnoses	ICD-9	ICD-10				
History of Substance	291.0-5, 291.8-82, 305.00-	Part 1: F10, F11, F12, F13,				
Abuse	03, 304.40-43, 304.30-33,	F14, F15, F19				
	304.20-23, 292.0, 304.00-	Part 2: ,2022, .23,				
	304.03, 304.10-304.13					
Depression	296.2, 311	F33.0, F33.1, F33.2				
Obstructive Sleep Apnea	327.23, 327.27, 327.21	G47.33, G47.30				
(OSA)						
Overdose	977.9	T50.901A, T50.902A,				
		T50.903A, T50.904A				



Appendix Figure 1. Percentage of Children Who Received an Opioid Prescription Refill After Surgery, Overall and by Procedure, 2014-2019 Each figure displays, by quarter and year, the percentage of children who received more than one opioid prescription within 30 days of surgery. Panels show data for the relevant procedures specific to the three age groups: (A) Infant to 4 years (B) 5 to 10 years (C) 11 to 17 years

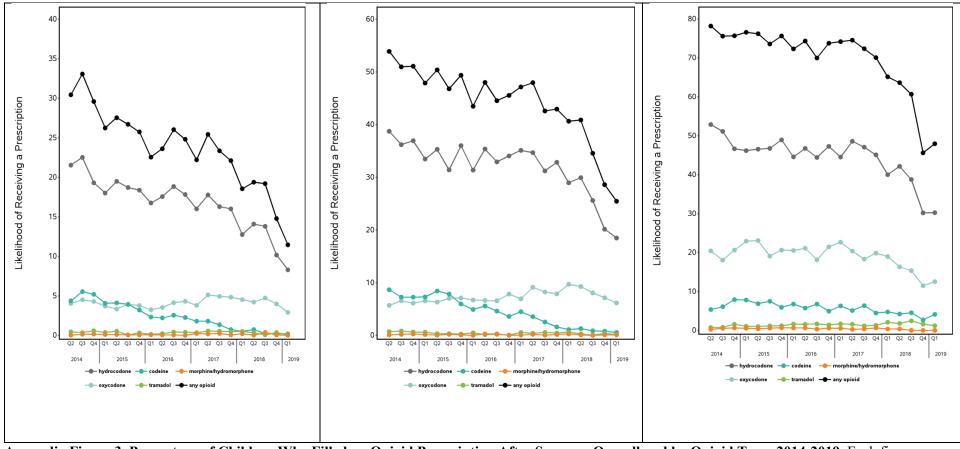


Appendix Figure 2. Average Days Dispensed in Initial Opioid Prescription After Surgery, Overall and by Procedure, 2014-2019. Panels show the average days opioid supply dispensed in the first opioid prescription filled within 7 days after surgery specific to the three age groups: (A) Infant to 4 years (B) 5 to 10 years (C) 11 to 17 years

Appendix Table 3. Patient-Level Time Series Segmented Regression Analysis: Comparison of the Likelihood of Filling a Prescription After Versus before Joinpoint Intercepts, Adjusted for Age, Gender, Race, Surgery and OSA diagnosis

Pre-Joinpoint		Post-Joinpoint		
Age Group	Slope (95% CI)	P value	Slope (95% CI)	P value
	-0.63 (-0.71, -0.55)	<0.001	-2.04 (-4.40, 0.32)	0.09
Age <5 Years				
	-0.60 (-0.70, -0.50)	<0.001	-3.40 (-4.75, -2.04)	< 0.001
Age 5-10 Years				
	-0.35 (-0.46, -0.24)	<0.001	-5.48 (-6.06, -4.89)	<0.001
Age 11-17 Years				

^{1.} We included demographic covariates listed in Table 1 for each of the three age groups, including age in years within the specific developmental group, gender, race, surgery type and obstructive sleep apnea diagnosis. Slopes represent the percentage change per quarter. The model controlled for quarter with relation to the identified Joinpoint quarter and contained indicators for period (pre- versus post-Joinpoint), and the interaction of quarter and period, adjusted for the covariates listed above.



Appendix Figure 3. Percentage of Children Who Filled an Opioid Prescription After Surgery, Overall and by Opioid Type, 2014-2019. Each figure displays, by quarter and year, the percentage of children who filled an opioid prescription within 7 days of surgery. Panels show data for the relevant procedures specific to the three age groups: (A) Infant to 4 years (B) 5 to 10 years (C) 11 to 17 years