SUPPLEMENT – EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICIES FOR CONTROLLING THE U.S. OPIOID EPIDEMIC: A MODEL-BASED ANALYSIS

I.J. RAO, K. HUMPHREYS, M.L. BRANDEAU.

- Figure S1. Projections for each base case model in the absence of additional intervention
- Table S1. Parameter values and sources
- Table S2. Results of base-case analyses with no additional intervention
- Table S3. Results of interventions: difference from status quo (mean, minimum, and maximum)
- Table S4. Results of sensitivity analyses: percentage reduction in opioid-related deaths, compared to no intervention

Figure S1A. Projections for base case model 1 in the absence of additional intervention

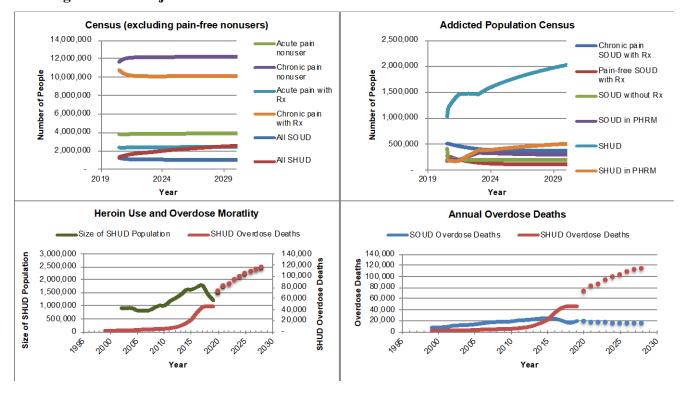


Figure S1B. Projections for base case model 2 in the absence of additional intervention

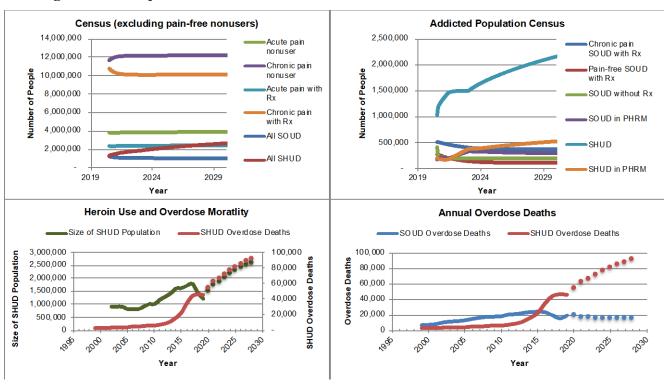


Figure S1C. Projections for base case model 3 in the absence of additional intervention

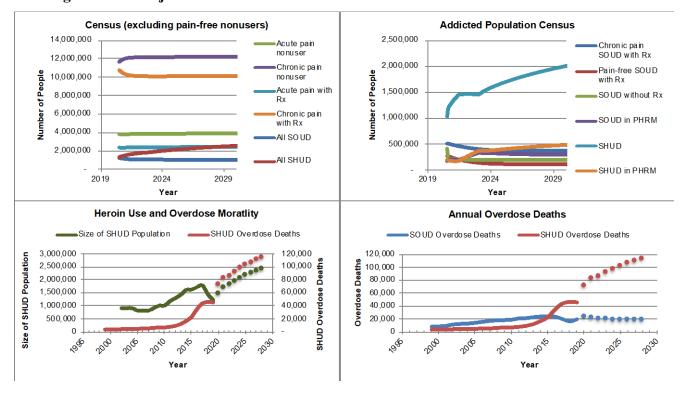


Figure S1D. Projections for base case model 4 in the absence of additional intervention

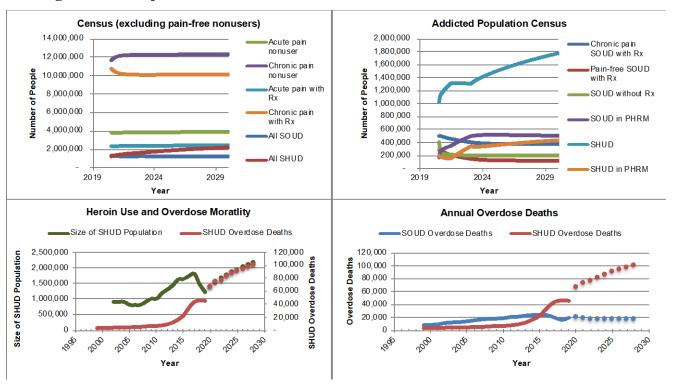


Figure S1E. Projections for base case model 5 in the absence of additional intervention

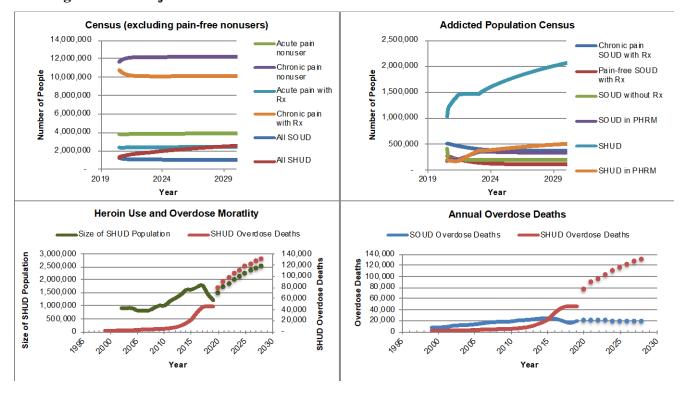


Figure S1F. Projections for base case model 6 in the absence of additional intervention

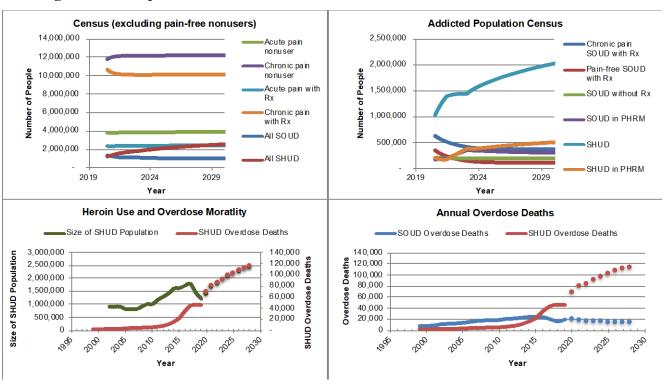


Figure S1G. Projections for base case model 7 in the absence of additional intervention

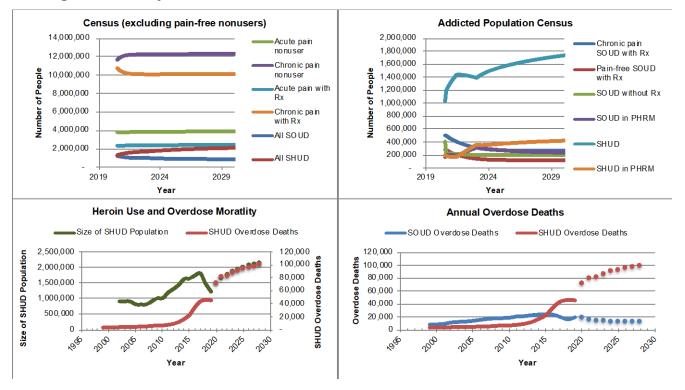


Figure S1H. Projections for base case model 8 in the absence of additional intervention

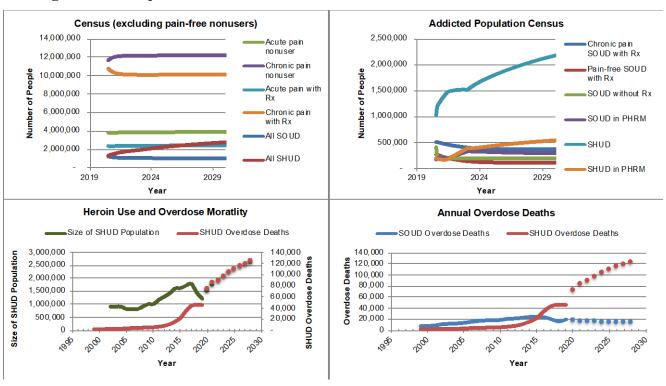


Figure S1I. Projections for base case model 9 in the absence of additional intervention

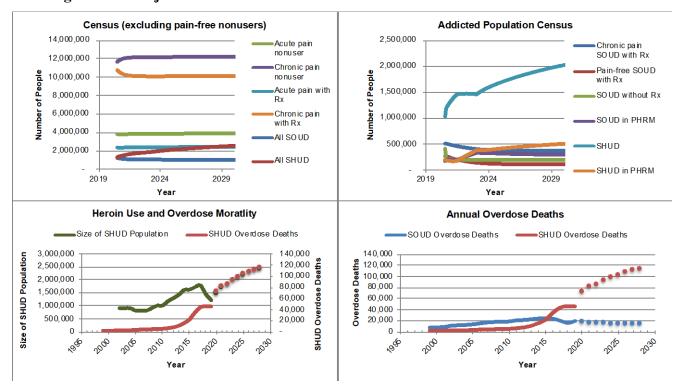
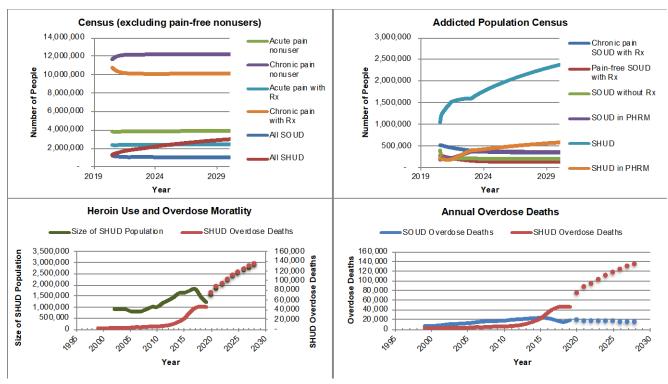


Figure S1J. Projections for base case model 10 in the absence of additional intervention



Abbreviations: SOUD = severe opioid use disorder; SHUD = severe heroin use disorder; PHRM = pharmacotherapy

Table S1. Parameter values and sources

| Parameter | Value | Source |
|--|-------------|------------------------------------|
| DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | | |
| Total population size, age 12+ | 276,077,200 | 1 |
| Chronic pain prevalence (moderate to severe) | 8.6% | Calculated ²⁻⁵ |
| Acute pain prevalence (moderate to severe) | 2.5% | Calculated ⁶⁻¹¹ |
| Severe opioid use disorder prevalence | 0.49% | Calculated ¹² |
| Severe heroin use disorder prevalence | 0.36% | Calculated ¹²⁻¹⁵ |
| Rate of maturation into the population, people/month | 234,167 | Assumed ^{16,17} |
| PAIN NATURAL HISTORY | | |
| Acute pain incidence for pain-free nonusers, %/month | 2.5% | Calculated ^{6,7,9,10,18,} |
| Chronic pain incidence for pain-free nonusers, %/month | 0.30% | Assumed |
| Chronic pain subsidence, %/month | 8% | Assumed ²⁰ |
| Probability that acute pain persists without opioid prescription | 15.0% | Assumed ²¹ |
| Probability that acute pain persists with opioid prescription | 14.7% | Assumed |
| Percent of 12+ population with chronic pain of any severity | 43% | Calculated ³⁻⁵ |
| Percent of chronic pain population with moderate to severe | 20% | Assumed ² |
| pain | | |
| Percent of 12+ population getting surgery or ED trauma visit | 4% | Calculated ^{9,10,18,19} |
| Percent of surgeries resulting in moderate to severe pain | 61% | 6 |
| Percent of prescription-holding SOUD population who suffer from chronic pain | 65% | 22 |
| Percent of SOUD without Rx and SHUD populations who | 45% | Assumed ²³ |
| have with chronic pain | | |
| Risk ratio for chronic pain developing during acute pain | 0.98 | Assumed |
| treatment with vs. without opioids | | |
| PRESCRIBING BEHAVIOR | | |
| Percent of acute pain patients prescribed opioids | 38% | Calculated ²⁴⁻²⁸ |
| Probability of continued use of opioids for pain that persists | 50% | Assumed ²⁴ |
| from acute | | |
| Percent of total population prescribed opioids for chronic pain | 4% | Calculated ²⁹ |
| Probability of chronic pain sufferer being prescribed | 7.6% | Assumed |
| opioids, %/month | | |
| Probability of SOUD individual being prescribed | 7.6% | Assumed |
| opioids, %/month | | |
| Probability of opioid prescription renewal for chronic pain | 97% | Assumed |
| patients without SOUD, %/month | | |
| Probability of opioid prescription renewal for individuals with | 94% | Assumed ³⁰ |
| SOUD, %/month | | |
| Estimated annual decline in opioid prescriptions from 2018-2019 | 8.9% | 31 |
| Probability of individuals with introgenic SOUD continuing use of opioids after acute pain treatment | 50% | Assumed |

| Parameter | Value | Source |
|---|----------|-----------------------------|
| Probability that chronic pain opioid user without SOUD | 99% | Assumed |
| wants to get prescription renewed, %/month | | |
| Probability that an opioid user is able to get renewal for | 98% | Assumed |
| chronic pain prescription if they choose, %/month | | |
| USE DISORDER | | |
| Probability of developing SHUD for non-opioid users with no | 0.002% | Assumed |
| pain | | |
| Probability of iatrogenic SOUD with opioid | 0.20% | Calculated ^{32,33} |
| prescription, %/month | | |
| Probability of a non-medical user developing SOUD from | 7% | Calculated ³⁴ |
| diverted pills, %/month | | |
| Baseline* rate of escalation to SHUD from SOUD without | 4% | Assumed |
| Rx, %/month | | |
| Probability of escalation to SHUD if there are not diverted | 75%-60% | Expert opinion |
| pills for SOUD without Rx | | |
| SOUD prevalence among population with opioid prescription | 7% | Assumed ^{27,28,35} |
| for chronic pain | | |
| Percent of SHUD population who escalated from SOUD | 80% | 13,14 |
| Number of pain-free nonusers a prescription holder diverts | 0.01 | Assumed |
| opioids to, #/month | | |
| Proportionality factory relating SOUD without Rx population | 0.02 | Calculated |
| able to be sustained by diverted pills to lagged number of | | |
| prescription holders | | |
| TREATMENT AND DESISTANCE | | |
| Percent of SOUD population enrolled in pharmacotherapy | 13%-26% | Asssumed ²⁸ |
| Percent of SHUD population enrolled in pharmacotherapy | 16%-32% | Assumed ^{36,37} |
| Rate of SOUD with Rx enrollment in | 0.05%-1% | Assumed |
| pharmacotherapy, %/month | | |
| Rate of SOUD without Rx enrollment in | 2%-4% | Assumed |
| pharmacotherapy, %/month | | |
| Rate of SHUD enrollment in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 2%-4% | Assumed ³⁸ |
| Rate of drop out from pharmacotherapy for SOUD, %/month | 5% | Assumed |
| Rate of drop out from pharmacotherapy for SHUD, %/month | 14% | Calculated ³⁹ |
| Rate of desistance from SOUD in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 1.0% | Assumed ²³ |
| Baseline rate of desistance from SOUD without | 0.5% | Calculated ^{23,40} |
| pharmacotherapy, %/month | | |
| Rate of desistance from SHUD in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 0.5% | Assumed |
| Rate of desistance from SHUD not in | 0.25% | Assumed |
| pharmacotherapy, %/month | | |
| Probability of enrollment in pharmacotherapy if there are not | 15%-30% | Expert opinion |
| diverted pills for SOUD without Rx | | |
| Probability of desistance if there are not diverted pills for | 10% | Expert opinion |
| SOUD without Rx | | 1 1 |

| Parameter | Value | Source |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------|
| MORTALITY | | |
| Mortality rate for the general population, %/month | 0.07% | 17 |
| Mortality rate for SOUD not in pharmacotherapy %/month | 0.23% | Calculated ^{12,17,40-42} |
| Mortality rate for SHUD not in pharmacotherapy %/month | 0.54% | Calculated 12,15,17,41- |
| Mortality rate for SOUD in pharmacotherapy %/month | 0.15% | Calculated ⁴⁰ |
| Mortality rate for SHUD in pharmacotherapy %/month | 0.30% | Calculated ⁴⁰ |
| Overdose mortality for person with SHUD, not in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 0.43% | Calculated ^{12,15,17,41} , |
| Overdose mortality for person with SOUD, not in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 0.15% | Calculated ^{12,17,40-42} |
| Infection-related mortality for person with SHUD, not in pharmacotherapy, %/month | 0.03% | Calculated ⁴³ |
| 1-month relative risk of use disorder-related mortality in vs. out of pharmacotherapy for person with severe use disorder | 0.50 | 40 |
| UTILITY VALUES | | |
| Pain-free nonuser | 1 | Assumed |
| Chronic pain nonuser | 0.85 | Assumed |
| Acute pain nonuser | 0.88 | Calculated ^{6,44} |
| Acute pain with Rx | 0.94 | Calculated ^{6,44} |
| Chronic pain with Rx | 0.85 | Assumed |
| SOUD not in pharmacotherapy | 0.83 | Assumed |
| SOUD in pharmacotherapy | 0.92 | Assumed |
| SHUD not in pharmacotherapy | 0.8 | 45-47 |
| SHUD in pharmacotherapy | 0.9 | 45-47 |
| Dead | 0 | Assumed |

Abbreviations: Rx = prescription; SHUD = severe heroin use disorder; SOUD = severe opioid use disorder

Table S2. Results of base-case analyses with no additional intervention

Table S2a. Results over 5 years

| Set | Parameter Set Brief Description | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Total Opioid Use Disorder Deaths | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths |
|------|--|--|--|--|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Reference case | 6,323,398 | 6,224,610 | 551,410 | 86,165 | 465,245 |
| 2 | Decreased chance of heroin death | 6,327,809 | 6,228,243 | 444,130 | 86,166 | 357,964 |
| 3 | Increased chance of prescription opioid death | 6,322,344 | 6,223,704 | 571,413 | 107,318 | 464,094 |
| 4 | Reduced probability of turning to heroin if there are not enough pills to divert | 6,325,973 | 6,227,398 | 510,306 | 93,437 | 416,869 |
| 5 | Reduced pharmacotherapy effectiveness | 6,319,769 | 6,221,158 | 613,237 | 101,048 | 512,189 |
| 6 | Increased chance of individuals with SOUD having a prescription (initial) | 6,323,584 | 6,224,797 | 544,933 | 90,067 | 454,866 |
| 7 | Decreased chance of iatrogenic use disorder | 6,326,165 | 6,227,859 | 521,638 | 77,852 | 443,786 |
| 8 | Increased chance of starting heroin from no pain non-use disorder state | 6,321,941 | 6,222,912 | 569,065 | 86,160 | 482,905 |
| 9 | Decreased chance of escalating from SOUD to SHUD regardless of pill supply | 6,323,398 | 6,224,610 | 551,410 | 86,165 | 465,245 |
| 10 | Increased likelihood of diverting opioid prescription to pain-free nonuser | 6,320,089 | 6,220,763 | 591,530 | 87,342 | 504,188 |
| Mean | | 6,323,447 | 6,224,605 | 546,907 | 90,172 | 456,735 |

Table S2b. Results over 10 years

| Set | Parameter Set Brief Description | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Total Opioid Use Disorder Deaths | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths |
|------|--|--|--|--|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | Reference case | 6,759,006 | 6,652,032 | 1,226,112 | 164,261 | 1,061,851 |
| 2 | Decreased chance of heroin death | 6,765,194 | 6,657,196 | 996,437 | 164,267 | 832,170 |
| 3 | Increased chance of prescription opioid death | 6,757,822 | 6,651,002 | 1,261,789 | 204,434 | 1,057,355 |
| 4 | Reduced probability of turning to heroin if there are not enough pills to divert | 6,762,881 | 6,656,282 | 1,121,251 | 180,671 | 940,580 |
| 5 | Reduced pharmacotherapy effectiveness | 6,753,518 | 6,646,673 | 1,383,189 | 196,359 | 1,186,830 |
| 6 | Increased chance of individuals with SOUD having a prescription (initial) | 6,759,171 | 6,652,204 | 1,218,802 | 168,333 | 1,050,470 |
| 7 | Decreased chance of iatrogenic use disorder | 6,764,316 | 6,658,235 | 1,112,636 | 144,093 | 968,542 |
| 8 | Increased chance of starting heroin from no pain non-use disorder state | 6,756,342 | 6,648,949 | 1,287,111 | 164,224 | 1,122,887 |
| 9 | Decreased chance of escalating from SOUD to SHUD regardless of pill supply | 6,759,006 | 6,652,032 | 1,226,112 | 164,261 | 1,061,851 |
| 10 | Increased likelihood of diverting opioid prescription to pain-free nonuser | 6,752,959 | 6,645,049 | 1,363,568 | 167,645 | 1,195,922 |
| Mean | | 6,759,021 | 6,651,966 | 1,219,701 | 171,855 | 1,047,846 |

Abbreviations: LY = life year; QALY = quality-adjusted life year; SHUD = severe heroin use disorder; SOUD = severe opioid use disorder.

Table S3. Results of interventions: difference from the status quo (mean, minimum, and maximum) Table S3a. Results of interventions over five years

| | Mean Change [Min, Max] | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Policy | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths | Total Opioid- Related Deaths | | | | | | |
| Acute Pain Prescribing | 244 | -80 | -1,110 | -1,267 | -2,376 | | | | | | |
| | [171, 323] | [-166, 14] | [-1,346, -932] | [-2,189, -662] | [-3,298, -1,593] | | | | | | |
| Prescribing for Transitioning Pain | 53 | 71 | -555 | 217 | -339 | | | | | | |
| Trescribing for Transitioning Lam | [36, 72] | [51, 95] | [-690, -421] | [25, 291] | [-537, -203] | | | | | | |
| Chronic Pain Prescribing | 255 | 360 | -3,496 | 2,327 | -1,169 | | | | | | |
| Chrome I am I reserroing | [138, 360] | [227, 487] | [-4,293, -3,119] | [1,183, 3,212] | [-2,223, 93] | | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling | 1,000 | 1,783 | -38,300 | 49,197 | 10,897 | | | | | | |
| Ding Rescheduling | [345, 1,665] | [989, 2,600] | [-46,921, -32,958] | [30,670, 58,905] | [-3,947, 18,714] | | | | | | |
| Drug Reformulation | 192 | 250 | -1,628 | 57 | -1,570 | | | | | | |
| Diug Kelorinulation | [125, 262] | [172, 333] | [-1,992, -1,415] | [-752, 614] | [-2,378, -800] | | | | | | |
| Dl | 625 | 732 | 373 | -10,576 | -10,203 | | | | | | |
| Pharmacotherapy | [161, 749] | [297, 860] | [-1, 1,644] | [-12,477, -4,338] | [-12,228, -2,694] | | | | | | |
| F 0::1D: 1100/ | 211 | 313 | -3,078 | 1,977 | -1,102 | | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 10% | [156, 490] | [252, 641] | [-3,758, -2,616] | [-1,246, 2,891] | [-4,377, -309] | | | | | | |
| F 0 ' ' 1 D' 1170/ | 317 | 469 | -4,618 | 2,967 | -1,650 | | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 15% | [233, 734] | [377, 961] | [-5,637, -3,924] | [-1,865, 4,338] | [-6,563, -462] | | | | | | |
| 21.1 | 970 | 808 | -4,441 | -19,012 | -23,454 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone 5% | [881, 1,055] | [734, 878] | [-5,274, -3,840] | [-21,071, -15,278] | [-26,032, -19,527] | | | | | | |
| 37.1 | 3,026 | 2,519 | -13,345 | -57,658 | -71,003 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone 15% | [2,751, 3,292] | [2,289, 2,738] | [-15,850, -11,535] | [-63,972, -46,223] | [-78,884, -58,988] | | | | | | |
| 37.1 | 6,436 | 5,352 | -26,753 | -117,212 | -143,965 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone 30% | [5,858, 7,010] | [4,868, 5,823] | [-31,787, -23,120] | [-130,269, -93,630] | [-160,180, -119,217] | | | | | | |
| a : E 1 | 107 | 88 | 0 | -2,809 | -2,809 | | | | | | |
| Syringe Exchange | [95, 119] | [78, 98] | [0,0] | [-3,116, -2,259] | [-3,116, -2,259] | | | | | | |
| D) (D | 515 | 90 | -3,633 | -667 | -4,300 | | | | | | |
| PMP | [342, 695] | [-114, 304] | [-4,440, -3,122] | [-2,661, 681] | [-6,293, -2,441] | | | | | | |
| | 342 | 391 | -370 | -3,583 | -3,953 | | | | | | |
| Psychosocial Treatment | [291, 380] | [335, 427] | [-433, -309] | [-4,033, -2,866] | [-4,446, -3,213] | | | | | | |
| D D 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 1,907 | 2,537 | -40,870 | 28,106 | -12,764 | | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 5% | [1,186, 2,639] | [1,689, 3,409] | [-49,912, -35,186] | [12,003, 37,506] | [-25,520, -4,835] | | | | | | |
| D D 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | 3,837 | 4,140 | -46,016 | -14,757 | -60,773 | | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 15% | [2,978, 4,711] | [3,176, 5,129] | [-55,902, -39,646] | [-26,145, -5,986] | [-71,540, -51,118] | | | | | | |
| B B 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 7,057 | 6,809 | -53,755 | -80,785 | -134,540 | | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 30% | [5,973, 8,174] | [5,656, 7,997] | [-64,911, -46,350] | [-97,600, -63,775] | [-150,355, -115,965] | | | | | | |

| | | | Mean Change [Min,] | Maxl | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Policy | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths | Total Opioid- Related Deaths | |
| Drug Rescheduling + SEP | 1,113 | 1,877 | -38,300 | 46,091 | 7,790 | |
| Drug Resenedumig - SEI | [451, 1,789] | [1,078, 2,702] | [-46,921, -32,958] | [27,926, 55,753] | [-6,691, 15,561] | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Pharmacotherapy | 1,580 | 2,454 | -37,606 | 38,285 | 679 | |
| | [963, 2,353] | [1,687, 3,379] | [-46,155, -32,346] | [21,032, 53,180] | [-13,189, 15,400] | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Psychosocial | 1,300 | 2,124 | -38,393 | 45,631 | 7,239 | |
| Treatment | [636, 1,984] | [1,320, 2,962] | [-47,022, -33,031] | [27,751, 55,197] | [-7,009, 14,919] | |
| PMP + Naloxone 5% | 1,467 | 883 | -7,895 | -19,653 | -27,548 | |
| 1 Wil - Maloxoffe 570 | [1,210, 1,727] | [609, 1,163] | [-9,496, -6,807] | [-23,570, -15,660] | [-31,331, -23,297] | |
| PMP + Naloxone 15% | 3,485 | 2,562 | -16,439 | -58,244 | -74,684 | |
| 1 Wil + Ivaloxoffe 1370 | [3,053, 3,916] | [2,142, 2,982] | [-19,634, -14,194] | [-66,062, -46,574] | [-82,669, -62,374] | |
| PMP + Naloxone 30% | 6,834 | 5,343 | -29,306 | -117,714 | -147,020 | |
| 1 Wil - Naioxolic 5070 | [6,118, 7,556] | [4,685, 6,002] | [-34,910, -25,314] | [-131,518, -93,932] | [-163,320, -122,023] | |
| PMP + SEP | 621 | 177 | -3,633 | -3,472 | -7,105 | |
| TWI TSEI | [441, 813] | [-32, 401] | [-4,440, -3,122] | [-5,747, -2,045] | [-9,380, -5,166] | |
| PMP + Pharmacotherapy | 1,125 | 804 | -3,275 | -11,072 | -14,347 | |
| T WIT T Harmacotherapy | [706, 1,424] | [412, 1,141] | [-4,136, -2,265] | [-14,921, -4,735] | [-18,313, -7,000] | |
| PMP + Psychosocial Treatment | 851 | 473 | -3,989 | -4,214 | -8,203 | |
| T WIT T Sychosocial Treatment | [663, 1,053] | [253, 714] | [-4,854, -3,419] | [-6,475, -2,844] | [-10,442, -6,263] | |
| All Prescribing (Acute, Transitioning, | 553 | 352 | -5,099 | 1,171 | -3,927 | |
| Chronic) | [348, 758] | [114, 596] | [-6,252, -4,418] | [-1,002, 2,667] | [-6,101, -1,751] | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 5% | 1,502 | 1,142 | -9,288 | -17,894 | -27,182 | |
| All Fleschollig + Naioxolle 376 | [1,215, 1,786] | [835, 1,451] | [-11,218, -8,040] | [-21,982, -14,198] | [-31,138, -23,218] | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 15% | 3,515 | 2,816 | -17,688 | -56,646 | -74,334 | |
| All Hescholig Naioxolie 1376 | [3,055, 3,968] | [2,365, 3,265] | [-21,178, -15,299] | [-64,619, -45,248] | [-82,054, -62,289] | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 30% | 6,856 | 5,591 | -30,337 | -116,361 | -146,698 | |
| All Fleschollig + Naioxolle 30% | [6,115, 7,598] | [4,904, 6,276] | [-36,186, -26,226] | [-130,296, -92,814] | [-162,772, -121,928] | |
| All Prescribing + SEP | 659 | 439 | -5,099 | -1,645 | -6,743 | |
| All Fleschollig + SEF | [448, 876] | [196, 693] | [-6,252, -4,418] | [-4,098, -71] | [-9,198, -4,489] | |
| All Dragarihing + Dharmagatharany | 1,161 | 1,063 | -4,736 | -9,231 | -13,967 | |
| All Prescribing + Pharmacotherapy | [733, 1,484] | [661, 1,430] | [-5,939, -3,769] | [-13,257, -2,536] | [-18,111, -6,305] | |
| All Prescribing + Psychosocial Treatment | 887 | 733 | -5,447 | -2,371 | -7,818 | |
| | [668, 1,113] | [479, 1,003] | [-6,657, -4,709] | [-4,810, -853] | [-10,236, -5,563] | |
| All Prescribing + Drug Reformulation + | 2,689 | 2,519 | -10,666 | -33,887 | -44,554 | |
| Pharmacotherapy + SEP + Naloxone 5% + Psychosocial Treatment | [2,357, 3,183] | [2,143, 3,057] | [-13,005, -9,230] | [-40,973, -27,622] | [-51,593, -38,081] | |

Abbreviations: LY = life year; PMP = prescription monitoring program; SEP = syringe exchange program; QALY = quality-adjusted life year.

Table S3b. Results of interventions over ten years

| Table 55b. Results of filter ventions | Mean Change [Min, Max] | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Policy | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths | Total Opioid- Related Deaths | | | | | |
| N | 492 | 184 | -2,960 | -6,971 | -9,932 | | | | | |
| Acute Pain Prescribing | [356, 645] | [24, 363] | [-3,550, -2,473] | [-10,428, -4,545] | [-13,365, -7,018] | | | | | |
| | 120 | 152 | -1,456 | -651 | -2,106 | | | | | |
| Prescribing for Transitioning Pain | [87, 161] | [111, 200] | [-1,787, -1,108] | [-1,511, -353] | [-2,971, -1,461] | | | | | |
| Cl ' D ' D ' 'I' | 615 | 791 | -8,910 | -1,183 | -10,093 | | | | | |
| Chronic Pain Prescribing | [395, 838] | [537, 1,052] | [-10,824, -7,839] | [-5,979, 2,443] | [-14,812, -5,396] | | | | | |
| D D 1 - 1-1: | 3,220 | 4,428 | -80,415 | 43,148 | -37,267 | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling | [1,978, 4,626] | [2,933, 6,089] | [-98,066, -66,948] | [13,352, 55,268] | [-66,479, -12,009] | | | | | |
| Drug Reformulation | 397 | 492 | -3,887 | -3,696 | -7,583 | | | | | |
| Drug Reformulation | [276, 532] | [351, 648] | [-4,704, -3,334] | [-6,733, -1,599] | [-10,588, -4,933] | | | | | |
| Pharmacotherapy | 972 | 1,132 | 1,215 | -29,228 | -28,013 | | | | | |
| Тнаттасопстару | [240, 1,188] | [424, 1,361] | [286, 4,636] | [-35,110, -12,098] | [-34,256, -7,462] | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 10% | 477 | 630 | -7,374 | -681 | -8,055 | | | | | |
| Execus Opioid Disposal 1070 | [377, 998] | [521, 1,236] | [-8,919, -6,399] | [-12,242, 1,434] | [-19,738, -5,873] | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 15% | 716 | 945 | -11,061 | -1,010 | -12,072 | | | | | |
| Execus opioid Disposar 1570 | [565, 1,496] | [782, 1,853] | [-13,379, -9,598] | [-18,346, 2,161] | [-29,589, -8,800] | | | | | |
| Naloxone 5% | 1,300 | 1,096 | -8,434 | -39,881 | -48,315 | | | | | |
| | [1,140, 1,457] | [962, 1,226] | [-10,009, -7,087] | [-45,739, -33,139] | [-53,982, -41,215] | | | | | |
| Naloxone 15% | 4,056 | 3,414 | -25,351 | -121,950 | -147,302 | | | | | |
| | [3,559, 4,548] | [2,998, 3,825] | [-30,094, -21,298] | [-139,797, -100,916] | [-164,569, -125,187] | | | | | |
| Naloxone 30% | 8,628 | 7,253 | -50,851 | -251,057 | -301,908 | | | | | |
| | [7,575, 9,686] | [6,372, 8,133] | [-60,385, -42,706] | [-287,593, -206,446] | [-337,268, -255,116] | | | | | |
| Syringe Exchange | 150 | 126 | 0 | -5,934 | -5,934 | | | | | |
| , , , | [133, 173] | [111, 145] | [0,0] | [-6,791, -4,933] | [-6,791, -4,933] | | | | | |
| PMP | 1,096 | 736 | -9,468 | -11,378 | -20,846 | | | | | |
| | [768, 1,454] 661 | [351, 1,153] 758 | <i>[-11,441, -8,057]</i> -819 | [-19,320, -5,810] -13,626 | [-28,717, -13,867] -14,446 | | | | | |
| Psychosocial Treatment | [561, 744] | [646, 837] | [-1,020, -652] | [-15,567, -11,118] | -14,446 [-16,533, -11,880] | | | | | |
| | 4,396 | 5,418 | -84,933 | 1,560 | -83,373 | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 5% | [3,035, 5,922] | [3,824, 7,179] | [-103,322, -70,770] | [-32,882, 16,148] | [-117,062, -54,621] | | | | | |
| | 6,896 | 7,519 | -93,988 | -83,996 | -177,984 | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 15% | [5,281, 8,676] | [5,713, 9,493] | [-113,853, -78,424] | [-127,956, -63,720] | [-220,847, -142,144] | | | | | |
| | 11,060 | 11,011 | -107,611 | -218,526 | -326,136 | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Naloxone 30% | [9,028, 13,273] | [8,858, 13,345] | [-129,698, -89,933] | [-277,349, -177,489] | [-383,338, -279,408] | | | | | |

| | Mean Change [Min, Max] | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Policy | Discounted Net Present LYs (Thousands) | Discounted Net Present QALYs (Thousands) | Pill Deaths | Heroin Deaths | Total Opioid- Related Deaths | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + SEP | 3,371 | 4,554 | -80,415 | 37,011 | -43,404 | | | | |
| Drug resenedating - SE1 | [2,115, 4,794] | [3,048, 6,230] | [-98,066, -66,948] | [6,538, 49,218] | [-73,293, -17,730] | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Pharmacotherapy | 4,076 | 5,415 | -78,578 | 15,383 | -63,194 | | | | |
| | [2,865, 5,658] | [3,934, 7,258] | [-96,051, -65,346] | [-19,553, 41,045] | [-97,768, -39,404] | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling + Psychosocial | 3,775 | 5,061 | -80,598 | 30,780 | -49,818 | | | | |
| Treatment | [2,499, 5,227] | [3,526, 6,773] | [-98,262, -67,087] | [-15, 43,030] | [-80,003, -24,057] | | | | |
| PMP + Naloxone 5% | 2,362 | 1,802 | -17,438 | -50,813 | -68,251 | | | | |
| Tivit - Titulokolle 270 | [1,884, 2,867] | [1,292, 2,343] | [-20,890, -14,748] | [-64,293, -41,540] | [-81,470, -56,964] | | | | |
| PMP + Naloxone 15% | 5,045 | 4,060 | -33,423 | -131,969 | -165,391 | | | | |
| Tivii - Tulionolle 1370 | [4,250, 5,866] | [3,284, 4,863] | [-39,851, -28,164] | [-156,782, -108,599] | [-189,563, -140,705] | | | | |
| PMP + Naloxone 30% | 9,499 | 7,798 | -57,517 | -259,646 | -317,163 | | | | |
| 1 Wil - Maloxolle 5070 | [8,182, 10,852] | [6,587, 9,045] | [-68,448, -48,375] | [-302,133, -213,011] | [-358,421, -268,152] | | | | |
| PMP + SEP | 1,244 | 859 | -9,468 | -17,242 | -26,710 | | | | |
| TWI + SEI | [900, 1,624] | [462, 1,295] | [-11,441, -8,057] | [-25,994, -11,221] | [-35,390, -19,277] | | | | |
| PMP + Pharmacotherapy | 2,035 | 1,829 | -8,311 | -39,788 | -48,099 | | | | |
| 1 Wil 1 Harmacomerapy | [1,454, 2,600] | [1,270, 2,465] | [-10,406, -6,055] | [-53,388, -24,290] | [-61,968, -30,344] | | | | |
| PMP + Psychosocial Treatment | 1,738 | 1,471 | -10,240 | -24,728 | -34,968 | | | | |
| T WIT T Sychosocial Treatment | [1,361, 2,154] | [1,030, 1,955] | [-12,330, -8,671] | [-33,912, -18,551] | [-44,028, -27,222] | | | | |
| All Prescribing (Acute, Transitioning, | 1,230 | 1,129 | -13,157 | -9,090 | -22,247 | | | | |
| Chronic) | [841, 1,647] | [674, 1,615] | [-15,953, -11,272] | [-18,199, -2,734] | [-31,260, -14,005] | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 5% | 2,491 | 2,191 | -20,946 | -48,620 | -69,566 | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Naioxone 3% | [1,953, 3,053] | [1,612, 2,799] | [-25,182, -17,805] | [-63,218, -39,266] | [-83,881, -57,072] | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 15% | 5,163 | 4,439 | -36,569 | -129,968 | -166,537 | | | | |
| All Flescholing + Naioxolie 1576 | [4,312, 6,037] | [3,598, 5,307] | [-43,701, -30,906] | [-155,804, -106,845] | [-191,709, -142,046] | | | | |
| All Duogonihino Nolovono 200/ | 9,599 | 8,162 | -60,117 | -257,943 | -318,060 | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Naloxone 30% | [8,233, 10,999] | [6,891, 9,468] | [-71,631, -50,640] | [-301,301, -211,529] | [-360,170, -269,226] | | | | |
| All Describing CED | 1,378 | 1,252 | -13,157 | -14,965 | -28,122 | | | | |
| All Prescribing + SEP | [973, 1,816] | [785, 1,757] | [-15,953, -11,272] | [-24,877, -8,161] | [-37,938, -19,432] | | | | |
| All Describing Dhamas Alamas | 2,164 | 2,216 | -11,990 | -37,403 | -49,393 | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Pharmacotherapy | [1,591, 2,785] | [1,664, 2,918] | [-14,898, -10,006] | [-52,141, -21,414] | [-64,369, -31,420] | | | | |
| All Describing Describes of Tract | 1,868 | 1,859 | -13,906 | -22,378 | -36,284 | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Psychosocial Treatment | [1,430, 2,342] | [1,348, 2,411] | [-16,815, -11,867] | [-32,717, -15,421] | [-46,476, -27,288] | | | | |
| All Prescribing + Drug Reformulation + | 4,495 | 4,508 | -23,830 | -97,086 | -120,916 | | | | |
| Pharmacotherapy + SEP + Naloxone 5% + Psychosocial Treatment | [3,813, 5,450] | [3,741, 5,545] | [-28,962, -20,209] | [-121,612, -80,974] | [-145,396, -104,291] | | | | |

Abbreviations: LY = life year; PMP = prescription monitoring program; SEP = syringe exchange program; QALY = quality-adjusted life year.

Table S4. Results of sensitivity analyses: percentage reduction in opioid-related deaths, compared to no intervention Table S4a. Results of sensitivity analysis over five years

| | Base Case | Hei mort | - | Pill mo | ortality | escala | oility of tion to oin | chroni with o | Ys for ic pain opioid ription | pills to | sion of o non- ers | star phari theraj indiv with S | oility of rting maco- py for ridual SOUD I no ription |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------|---------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|--|----------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Policy | | +25% | -25% | +25% | -25% | -25% | -50% | +10% | -2.0% | +50% | -50% | -25% | -50% |
| Acute Pain Prescribing | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Transitioning Pain Prescribing | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Chronic Pain Prescribing | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Drug Rescheduling | 2.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.6 | -1.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| PMP | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 |
| Drug Reformulation | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 10% | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 15% | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.9 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Naloxone Availability 5% | -4.3 | -4.2 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 | -4.3 |
| Naloxone Availability 15% | -13.0 | -12.8 | -13.0 | -13.0 | -12.9 | -13.0 | -13.1 | -13.0 | -13.0 | -13.0 | -13.0 | -13.0 | -12.9 |
| Naloxone Availability 30% | -26.3 | -26.1 | -26.4 | -26.4 | -26.2 | -26.4 | -26.5 | -26.3 | -26.3 | -26.3 | -26.3 | -26.3 | -26.2 |
| Pharmacotherapy | -1.9 | -1.9 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -2.0 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -1.0 |
| Psychosocial Treatment | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.8 |
| Syringe Exchange | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 |

Abbreviations: PMP = prescription monitoring program; QALY = quality-adjusted life year; SOUD = severe opioid use disorder.

Table S4b. Results of sensitivity analysis over ten years

| | Base Case | Hei mort | oin tality | Pill mo | | | Pill mortality | | Pill mortality | | Probability of chronic pain pills to not heroin prescription users | | escalation to | | chronic pain with opioid | | o non- | star phari thera indiv with S | py for idual |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|----------------|-------|--|-------|---------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------|---|-----------------|
| Policy | | +25% | -25% | +25% | -25% | -25% | -50% | +10% | -2.0% | +50% | -50% | -25% | -50% | | | | | | |
| Acute Pain Prescribing | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | | | | | | |
| Transitioning Pain Prescribing | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | | | | | | |
| Chronic Pain Prescribing | -0.8 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.9 | | | | | | |
| Drug Rescheduling | -3.1 | -2.2 | -4.4 | -4.4 | -1.6 | -3.9 | -5.2 | -3.1 | -3.1 | -4.4 | -1.6 | -3.2 | -3.3 | | | | | | |
| PMP | -1.7 | -1.6 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -1.7 | -1.8 | -1.7 | -1.7 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.7 | -1.8 | | | | | | |
| Drug Reformulation | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 10% | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -1.2 | -0.1 | -0.7 | -0.8 | | | | | | |
| Excess Opioid Disposal 15% | -1.0 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.8 | -0.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone Availability 5% | -4.0 | -3.8 | -4.1 | -4.0 | -3.9 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -3.9 | -3.9 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone Availability 15% | -12.1 | -11.8 | -12.3 | -12.1 | -12.0 | -12.1 | -12.2 | -12.1 | -12.1 | -12.1 | -12.1 | -12.0 | -12.0 | | | | | | |
| Naloxone Availability 30% | -24.8 | -24.3 | -25.1 | -24.8 | -24.7 | -24.8 | -24.9 | -24.8 | -24.8 | -24.8 | -24.7 | -24.7 | -24.6 | | | | | | |
| Pharmacotherapy | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.2 | -2.2 | -2.4 | -2.2 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -1.8 | -1.3 | | | | | | |
| Psychosocial Treatment | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.3 | | | | | | |
| Syringe Exchange | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | | | | | | |

Abbreviations: PMP = prescription monitoring program; QALY = quality-adjusted life year; SOUD = severe opioid use disorder.

References

- US Census Bureau. Age and sex composition in the United States, 2019. 2019. https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2019/demo/age-and-sex/2019-age-sex-composition.html (accessed Jun 22 2021).
- 2. Huguet A, Miró J. The severity of chronic pediatric pain: an epidemiological study. *J Pain* 2008; **9**(3): 226-36.
- 3. Institute of Medicine. Relieving Pain in America: A Blueprint for Transforming Prevention, Care, Education, and Research. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2011.
- 4. Tsang A, Von Korff M, Lee S, et al. Common chronic pain conditions in developed and developing countries: gender and age differences and comorbidity with depression-anxiety disorders. *J Pain* 2008; **9**(10): 883-91.
- 5. Vetter TR. The epidemiology of pediatric chronic pain. Handbook of Pediatric Chronic Pain. New York: Springer Publishers; 2011: 1-14.
- 6. Apfelbaum JL, Chen C, Mehta SS, Gan, Tong J. Postoperative pain experience: results from a national survey suggest postoperative pain continues to be undermanaged. *Anesth Analg* 2003; **97**(2): 534-40.
- 7. Beaudoin FL, Straube S, Lopez J, Mello MJ, Baird J. Prescription opioid misuse among ED patients discharged with opioids. *Am J Emerg Med* 2014; **32**(6): 580-5.
- 8. Boudreau D, Von Korff M, Rutter CM, et al. Trends in long-term opioid therapy for chronic non-cancer pain. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf* 2009; **18**(12): 1166-75.
- 9. Cullen KA, Hall MJ, Golosinskiy A. Ambulatory surgery in the United States, 2006. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2009.
- 10. DeFrances CJ, Lucas CA, Buie VC, Golosinskiy A. 2006 National Hospital Discharge Survey. *National Health Statistics Reports* 2008; (5): 1-20.
- 11. Dowell D, Zhang K, Noonan RK, Hockenberry JM. Mandatory provider review and pain clinic laws reduce the amounts of opioids prescribed and overdose death rates. *Health Aff (Millwood)* 2016; **35**(10): 1876-83.
- 12. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Results from the 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: detailed tables. 2019 2020. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2019-nsduh-detailed-tables (accessed Jun 17 2021).
- 13. Cicero TJ, Ellis MS, Surratt HL, Kurtz SP. The changing face of heroin use in the United States: a retrospective analysis of the past 50 years. *JAMA Psychiatry* 2014; **71**(7): 821-6.
- 14. Muhuri PK, Gfroerer JC, Davies MC. Associations of nonmedical pain reliever use and initiation of heroin use in the United States. 2013.

 http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/DR006/DR006/nonmedical-pain-reliever-use-2013.htm (accessed Jun 17 2021).
- 15. RAND Corporation. What America's users spend on illegal drugs: 2000-2010. Washington, DC: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Office of Research and Data Analysis, 2014.
- 16. Kochanek KD, Murphy SI, Xu JQ, Tejada-Vera B. Deaths: Final data for 2017. *Natl Vital Stat Rep* 2019; **68**(9): 1-76.

- 17. Xu JQ, Murphy SL, Kochanek KD, Arias E. Mortality in the United States, 2018. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2020.
- 18. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. CDC Injury Fact Book. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006.
- 19. Sullivan D, Lyons M, Montgomery R, Quinlan-Colwell A. Exploring opioid-sparing multimodal analgesia options in trauma: a nursing perspective. *J Trauma Nurse* 2016; **23**(6): 361-75.
- 20. Suarez-Almazor ME, Kendall C, Johnson JA, Skeith K, Vincent D. Use of health status measures in patients with low back pain in clinical settings. Comparison of specific, generic and preference-based instruments. *Rheumatology (Oxford)* 2000; **39**(7): 783-90.
- 21. Kehlet H, Jensen TS, Woolf CJ. Persistent postsurgical pain: risk factors and prevention. *Lancet* 2006; **367**(9522): 1618-25.
- 22. Hser Y-I, Mooney LJ, Saxon AJ, Miotto K, Bell DS, Huang D. Chronic pain among patients with opioid use disorder: results from electronic health records data. *J Subst Abuse Treat* 2017; **77**: 26-30.
- 23. Weiss RD, Potter JS, Griffin ML, et al. Long-term outcomes from the National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network Prescription Opioid Addiction Treatment Study. *Drug Alcohol Depend* 2015; **150**: 112-9.
- 24. Brummett CM, Waljee JF, Goesling J, et al. New persistent opioid use after minor and major surgical procedures in US adults. *JAMA Surg* 2017; **152**(6): e170504.
- 25. Calcaterra SL, Yamashita TE, Min S-J, Keniston A, Frank JW, Binswanger IA. Opioid prescribing at hospital discharge contributes to chronic opioid use. *J Gen Intern Med* 2015; **31**(5): 478-85.
- 26. Mudumbai SC, Oliva EM, Lewis ET, et al. Time-to-cessation of postoperative opioids: a population-level analysis of the Veterans Affairs Health Care System. *Pain Med* 2016; **17**(9): 1732-43.
- 27. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual surveillance report of drug-related risks and outcomes -- United States, 2017. 2017. https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2017-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf (accessed Jun 22 2021).
- 28. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Annual surveillance report of drug-related risks and outcomes -- United States surveillance special report. 2019. https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2019-cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf (accessed Jun 22 2021).
- 29. Mojtabai R. National trends in long-term use of prescription opioids. *Pharmacoepidemiol Drug Saf* 2017; **27**(5): 526-34.
- 30. Vanderlip ER, Sullivan MD, Edlund MJ, et al. National study of discontinuation of long-term opioid therapy among veterans. *Pain* 2014; **155**(12): 2673-9.
- 31. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. U.S. opioid dispensing rate maps. 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/maps/rxrate-maps.html (accessed Jun 22 2021).
- 32. Adams EH, Breiner S, Cicero TJ, et al. A comparison of the abuse liability of tramadol, NSAIDs, and hydrocodone in patients with chronic pain. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2006; **31**(5): 465-76.

- 33. Fishbain DA, Cole B, Lewis J, Rosomoff HL, Rosomoff RS. What percentage of chronic nonmalignant pain patients exposed to chronic opioid analysesic therapy develop abuse/addiction and/or aberrant drug-related behaviors? A structured evidence-based review. *Pain Med* 2008; 9(4): 444-59.
- 34. Boscarino JA, Rukstalis MR, Hoffman SN, et al. Prevalence of prescription opioid-use disorder among chronic pain patients: comparison of the DSM-5 vs. DSM-4 diagnostic criteria. *J Addict Dis* 2011; **30**(3): 185-94.
- 35. Vowles KE, McEntee ML, Julnes PS, Frohe T, Ney JP, van der Goes DN. Rates of opioid misuse, abuse, and addiction in chronic pain: a systematic review and data synthesis. *Pain* 2015; **156**(4): 569-76.
- 36. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: detailed tables. 2019 2019. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2018-nsduh-detailed-tables (accessed Jun 17 2021).
- 37. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2017. Admissions to and discharges from publicly-funded substance use treatment. 2019. https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/treatment-episode-data-set-teds-2017-admissions-and-discharges-publicly-funded-substance-use (accessed Jun 17 2021).
- 38. Corsi KF, Lehman WK, Booth RE. The effect of methadone maintenance on positive outcomes for opiate injection drug users. *J Subst Abuse Treat* 2009; **37**(2): 120-6.
- 39. Connock M, Juarez-Garcia A, Jowett S, et al. Methadone and buprenorphine for the management of opioid dependence: a systematic review and economic evaluation. *Health Technol Assess* 2007; 11(9): 1-171, iii-iv.
- 40. Schuckit MA. Treatment of opioid-use disorders. N Engl J Med 2016; 375(4): 357-68.
- 41. Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. 2020. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm (accessed Aug 5 2020).
- 42. Ruhm CJ. Geographic variation in opioid and heroin involved drug poisoning mortality rates. *Am J Prev Med* 2017; **53**(6): 745-53.
- 43. Evans JL, Tsui JI, Hahn JA, Davidson PJ, Lum PJ, Page K. Mortality among young injection drug users in San Francisco: a 10-year follow-up of the UFO Study. *Am J Epidemiol* 2012; **175**(4): 302-8.
- 44. Dixon S, Poole CD, Odeyemi I, Retsa P, Chambers C, Currie CJ. Deriving health state utilities for the numerical pain rating scale. *Health Qual Life Outcomes* 2011; **9**: 96.
- 45. Barnett PG, Zaric GS, Brandeau ML. The cost effectiveness of buprenorphine maintenance therapy for opiate addiction in the United States. *Addiction* 2001; **96**: 1267-78.
- 46. Coffin PO, Sullivan SD. Cost-effectiveness of distributing naloxone to heroin users for lay overdose reversal. *Ann Intern Med* 2013; **158**(1): 1-9.
- 47. Zaric GS, Barnett PG, Brandeau ML. HIV transmission and the cost-effectiveness of methadone maintenance. *Am J Public Health* 2000; **90**(7): 1100-11.