

## Supplementary Material

**Article Title:** Identifying Optimal Thresholds for Early Opioid Use Frequency in Predicting Buprenorphine Outcomes

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### **LIST OF SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL FOR THE ARTICLE**

1. [Table 1](#) Missing Data in Study Variables (N=562)

### **DISCLAIMER**

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## Supplementary Material

Missing data were imputed separately for each aim and each study to account for differences in methods (e.g., different follow-up lengths). For Aim 1, imputation models included opioid use frequency and craving scores (using a visual analog scale, included as it may inform missing values) in weeks 1-4 and the sustained opioid use variable. For Aim 2, imputation models included opioid use frequency in weeks 1-4, weekly data on opioid-free status after the first month of treatment, and the number of weeks participants were retained on buprenorphine retention (scored before imputation). All analyses were conducted in each imputed dataset (n=50 imputations) and pooled across imputations.

Information on missing data for each variable included in the analyses is reported below. Of note, missing data on opioid-free weeks indicates that participants were missing data on either self-reported opioid use or urine drug screens. No participants were missing data on sustained opioid use or buprenorphine retention outcomes, given that these incorporated missing data. Scoring of the early opioid use frequency variables (i.e., adding weeks 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4) and opioid free weeks was performed after imputation of missing data.

Supplementary Table 1. Missing Data in Study Variables (N=562)	
Variable	N (%) of Missing Data
Early Opioid Use Frequency	
Week 1	5 (0.1%)
Week 2	9 (1.6%)
Week 3	21 (3.7%)
Week 4	24 (4.3%)
Opioid Free Weeks	
Week 5	60 (10.7%)
Week 6	67 (11.9%)
Week 7	75 (13.3%)
Week 8	88 (15.7%)
Week 9	98 (17.4%)
Week 10	102 (18.1%)
Week 11	107 (19.0%)
Week 12	116 (20.6%)