

## Supplementary Material

**Article Title:** Beyond Pharmacology: Do Tablet Shape, Size, and Color Influence Medication Adherence in Psychiatric Outpatients?

**Author(s):** Rajat Rawat, PharmD; Pravesh Thapliyal, PharmD; Raunak Kumar, PharmD; Yogesh Joshi, MPharm, PhD; and Shobit Garg, MD, DPM

**DOI Number:** <https://doi.org/10.4088/PCC.25m04101>

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

1. **Supplementary Table 1. Expanded Subgroup Analysis of Adherence by Diagnosis**
2. **Supplementary Table 2. Association Between Clinical Variables and Medication Adherence Status (N= 232)**

### **DISCLAIMER**

This Supplementary Material has been provided by the author(s) as an enhancement to the published article. It has been approved by peer review; however, it has undergone neither editing nor formatting by in-house editorial staff. The material is presented in the manner supplied by the author.

Supplementary Table 1. Expanded Subgroup Analysis of Adherence by Diagnosis<sup>a</sup>

(This is an expanded version of Table 3 for supplementary use, with additional notes on calculations.)

Diagnosis	n (%)	Adherent n (%)	Nonadherent n (%)	Rate (%)	95% CI	Notes
Depression	38 [16.4%]	30 [12.9%]	8 [3.4%]	78.9	63.7-88.9%	High adherence, possibly due to better insight.
Anxiety	28 [12.1%]	22 [9.5%]	6 [2.6%]	78.6	60.5-89.8%	Similar to depression.
BPAD	27 [11.6%]	19 [8.2%]	8 [3.4%]	70.4	51.5-84.1%	Moderate; mood variability may affect.
OCD	9 [3.9%]	7 [3.0%]	2 [.9%]	77.8	45.3-93.7%	Small N; high but wide CI.
ADS	23 [9.9%]	18 [7.8%]	5 [2.2%]	78.3	58.1-90.3%	Substance-related; relapse risks.
GAD	20 [8.6%]	17 [7.3%]	3 [1.3%]	85.0	64.0-94.8%	Highest; anxiety may motivate compliance.
Schizophrenia	18 [7.8%]	15 [6.5%]	3 [1.3%]	83.3	60.8-94.2%	High; contrasts with psychosis.
Psychosis (unspecified/acute)	13 [5.6%]	4 [1.7%]	9 [3.9 %]	30.8	12.7-57.6%	Lowest; insight deficits likely.
SUD	8 [3.4%]	13 [5.6%]	4 [1.7%]	75.0	40.9-92.9%	Small N; substance barriers.
ODS	17 [7.3%]	27 [11.6 %]	12 [5.2%]	76.5	52.7-90.4%	Opioid-specific; similar to SUD.
Other disorders	31 [13.4%]	30 [12.9%]	8 [3.4%]	67.7	50.1-81.4%	

<sup>a</sup>Overall  $\chi^2=16.70$ ,  $P = .081$ , Cramér's  $V = 0.27$ ; nonsignificant but moderate effect. 95% CI uses Wilson method.

Abbreviations: ADS = alcohol dependence syndrome, BPAD = bipolar affective disorder, GAD = generalized anxiety disorder, OCD = obsessive-compulsive disorder, ODS = opioid dependence syndrome, SUD = substance use disorder.

Supplementary Table 2. Association Between Clinical Variables and Medication Adherence Status (N= 232)

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Categories</b>	<b>Nonadherent n (%)</b>	<b>Adherent n (%)</b>	$\chi^2/t/ U$	<i>df</i>	<i>P</i>	<b>Cramér's V (Effect Size)</b>
Gender	Male	36 [60%]	115 [66.9]	.921	1	.337	.0630
	Female	24 [40%]	57 [33.1]				
Past medical history	Significant	4 [6.7%]	9 [5.2%]	.173	1	.677	.0273
	Not significant	56 [93.3%]	163 [74.4%]				
Family history	Significant	3 [5.0 %]	7 [4.1%]	0.933	1	.760	.0201
	Not significant	57 [95%]	165 [95.9%]				