

Data Supplement for Kiluk et al., Randomized Clinical Trial of Computerized and Clinician-Delivered CBT in Comparison With Standard Outpatient Treatment for Substance Use Disorders: Primary Within-Treatment and Follow-Up Outcomes. Am J Psychiatry (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.2018.17090978)

**TABLE S1. Psychotropic Medications by Condition**

<b>Drug Name</b>	<b>Clinician CBT</b>	<b>Treatment as Usual</b>	<b>CBT4CBT+ monitoring</b>	<b>Total</b>
Trazodone	2	3	5	10
Bupropion	1	3	1	5
Mirtazapine	2	2	1	5
Seroquel	3	1	1	5
Naltrexone	3	1	1	5
Lamictal	1	1	2	4
Citalopram	3	1	1	5
Fluoxetine	0	1	1	2
Divalproex	0	3	0	3
Duloxetine	1	2	0	3
Aripiprazole	0	1	0	1
Sertraline	1	2	1	4
Gabapentin	1	1	1	3
Lisinopril	2	0	1	3
Risperidone	1	0	1	2
Hydroxyzine	0	2	1	3
Thorazine	0	0	1	1
Escitalopram	0	1	0	1
Lithium	0	1	0	1
Ziprasidone	0	1	0	1
Metformin	0	1	1	2
Atomoxetine	0	1	0	1
Diazepam	1	0	0	1
Paroxetine	0	0	1	1
Hydrocodone	0	1	0	1
Amlodipine	1	0	2	3
Prazosin	1	0	1	2
Amitriptyline	1	0	1	2

Yellow indicates antidepressants, blue indicates mood stabilizer or antipsychotic, orange indicates addiction medication. There were no significant differences by condition in the total number of participants taking any medication; nor by medication indication (e.g., antidepressant, mood stabilizer). Some medications may have been prescribed for non-FDA approved clinical uses (e.g., Gabapentin for the treatment of anxiety).