Data supplement for Hasin et al., Diagnosing Prescription Opioid Use Disorder in Patients Using Prescribed Opioids for Chronic Pain. Am J Psychiatry (doi: 10.1176/appi.ajp.21070721)

Exploration of Thresholds for PRISM-5-OP Binary Diagnoses of POUD

<u>Background</u>. For all substances in DSM-5 SUD, numerous studies showed that the 11 criteria formed inherently dimensional measures¹. Nevertheless, for all disorders in DSM-5, a diagnostic threshold was needed to assist in clinical decision-making, reimbursements, medical record-keeping, and to estimate prevalence. As is the case for most diagnoses in DSM-IV and DSM-5, no biological test has been available to use as a "gold standard" against which to indicate a valid diagnostic threshold for SUD², and for DSM-5 SUD, no empirical evidence strongly supported any particular threshold as most valid to differentiate between cases and non-cases of SUD. Therefore, the DSM-5 Workgroup designated thresholds that avoided disruption in U.S. national and sub-group prevalence rates to the extent possible¹. For all substances, a diagnostic threshold of ≥ 2 criteria was chosen, which includes mild conditions (2-3 criteria, important for preventive intervention but not indicating addiction), and moderate-to-severe conditions indicated by ≥ 4 criteria, which are generally understood as indicating addiction, and which provided the best agreement with the well-validated DSM-IV dependence diagnoses³⁻⁵.

In the present study, all three POUD criteria sets (completely-unadjusted, DSM-5, pain-adjusted) were dimensional continuous constructs (see factor analyses, e-Table 1). Whether or not the DSM-5 thresholds (≥ 2 criteria, ≥ 4 criteria) were optimal to diagnose POUD among those using prescription opioids for chronic pain was unknown. We therefore undertook analyses to determine if the optimal threshold for POUD binary diagnostic measures should be other than ≥ 2 criteria to indicate any POUD diagnosis, and ≥ 4 criteria to indicate the moderate to severe level that is generally understood to indicate addiction.

Methods. For each POUD criteria set (completely-unadjusted, DSM-5, pain-adjusted), receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analyses⁶ were used to explore for an optimal threshold for a dichotomous POUD diagnosis. The area under the ROC curve (AUC) measures discrimination, i.e. the total ability over all possible cut-points of the diagnostic test (in this case, the criteria set) to predict the presence or absence of another binary variable⁷ (here, one of the validators). This analysis included seven binary validators: substance treatment, tampering, prescription for legitimate reason (reverse coded for consistency), personal history of other SUD, family history of DUD, antisocial personality disorder, and internalizing mental disorders. The analyses also included three continuous validators dichotomized at their median values: worst pain in past week (reverse coded), sensation seeking, and impulsivity. The Youden index⁸, a function of sensitivity and specificity, indicates the maximum vertical distance between the ROC curve and the diagonal line of chance. For each validator, the cut-point with the highest Youden value would be considered the "best" (most valid) for a dichotomous diagnosis, since it optimizes diagnostic ability (to "predict" the validator) and provides the most information. Differences between Youden values were tested for significance based on overlapping 95% confidence intervals (CI) from 50 bootstrapped samples

Additionally, a continuous External Composite Validator (ECV) was created from the set of dichotomous validators. A factor analysis model with one factor underlying all dichotomous validators was fit, using full information maximum likelihood estimation, which allowed inclusion of all variables, even those with missing values. The derived factor score estimate, a weighted sum of the validators, was used as a composite validator. Then, for each criteria set, the Spearman correlation between each possible cut-

point (1-10) and the composite validator was calculated, to investigate whether any cut-points were more correlated with the composite validator than the others. Differences between the Spearman correlations were tested based on overlapping 95% CI from 50 bootstrapped samples.

Results. Figure 1 and Table 1 show the Youden index values for each of the validators tested at each possible cut-point (1-10 criteria) of the dimensional measures. As shown, a number of cut-points yielded very similar Youden values that did not differ significantly from each other, providing little empirical evidence to support a specific cut-point and making the choice of a single optimal cut-point difficult.

Figure 2 and Table 2 show the correlations of the POUD measures dichotomized across a range of values with the ECV. As with the Youden index, many cut-points showed correlations that did not differ significantly (based on overlapping 95% CI from 50 bootstrapped samples), suggesting no "optimal" cut-points for these inherently dimensional measures.

<u>Discussion</u>. As was the case for the DSM-5 SUD measures, the present results did not consistently provide empirical evidence supporting the differential validity of any particular cut-point indicating a diagnostic threshold. Therefore, in the absence of such evidence, for the binary POUD variables we used the standard DSM-5 cut-points: ≥2 criteria for any POUD diagnosis, and ≥4 criteria for a moderate-to-severe score suggesting addiction. These cut-points are supported well by the data and have the advantage of being consistent with the thresholds that the field is now using on a widespread basis, and are thus familiar to research and clinical audiences. Ultimately, prospective validation would provide further important information, e.g., whether any particular thresholds at a given point in time predict how patients feel and function medically, psychosocially, and in terms of their opioid use at subsequent follow-ups. A prospective component was not part of the present validation study design, but should be undertaken in future studies.

References

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TABLE S1. Single-factor model of prescription opioid use disorder criteria as measured by the PRISM-5-OP (N=606)

	Completely- unadjusted ^a	DSM-5 ^b	Pain-adjusted ^c
	-	Factor loadings	3
Criteria			
1. Hazardous use	0.899	0.891	0.927
2. Social/interpersonal problems due to use	0.939	0.936	0.948
3. Neglect major roles to use	0.880	0.874	0.947
4. Used larger amounts/longer	0.880	0.886	0.938
5. Persistent desire/ attempts to quit/cut down	0.822	0.818	0.785
6. Much time spent using	0.890	0.889	0.956
7. Continued use despite physical/psychological problems	0.902	0.898	0.959
8. Activities given up to use	0.862	0.856	0.953
9. Craving	0.918	0.908	0.972
10. Withdrawal/ use to avoid withdrawal	0.958	0.986	0.985
11. Tolerance	0.787	0.955	0.980
Model fit indices			
Eigenvalues (first four)	8.78; 0.56; 0.37; 0.37	9.02; 0.50; 0.35; 0.30	9.77; 0.40; 0.24; 0.18
Comparative fit index (CFI)	0.995	0.996	0.999
Root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) (90% CI)	0.05 (0.04, 0.06)	0.05 (0.04, 0.07)	0.04 (0.03, 0.05)

a Completely-unadjusted: all DSM-5 POUD criteria that occurred, regardless of whether prescription opioids were taken only as prescribed or more/other than as prescribed b DSM-5: all DSM-5 POUD criteria that occurred, except tolerance and withdrawal, which are counted as positive

b DSM-5: all DSM-5 POUD criteria that occurred, except tolerance and withdrawal, which are counted as positive only among patients using opioids in non-prescribed ways c Pain-adjusted: all DSM-5 POUD criteria that includes the DSM-5 adjustment, and in addition, counted as positive

c Pain-adjusted: all DSM-5 POUD criteria that includes the DSM-5 adjustment, and in addition, counted as positive only the criteria that occurred for non-therapeutic reasons (i.e., other than to treat pain, such as to get high)

TABLE S2. Youden Index for all possible cut-points

Cut- Point	Tampering	Substance treatment	Prescription for legitimate reason ^a	Personal history of any other SUD	Antisocial personality disorder	Internalizing mental disorders	Family history of any DUD	Worst pain in past week ^{a,b}	Sensation seeking ^{b,c}	Impulsivity ^{b,c}
					ted dimensional m	neasure				
≥ 1	0.056 (0.000, 0.115)	0.028 (0.000, 0.074)	0.035 (0.000, 0.087)	0.053 (0.000, 0.126)	0.094 (0.010, 0.177)	0.103 (0.029, 0.177)	0.036 (0.000, 0.088)	0.050 (0.000, 0.119)	0.063 (0.000, 0.145)	0.128 (0.024, 0.232)
≥ 2	0.201 (0.137, 0.266)	0.181 (0.105, 0.257)	0.131 (0.046, 0.217)	0.132 (0.041, 0.223)	0.207 (0.122, 0.292)	0.171 (0.085, 0.257)	0.078 (0.000, 0.159)	0.040 (0.000, 0.100)	0.171 (0.066, 0.275)	0.180 (0.055, 0.305)
≥ 3	0.317 (0.251, 0.382)	0.341 (0.265, 0.416)	0.272 (0.186, 0.358)	0.264 (0.186, 0.342)	0.296 (0.198, 0.395)	0.228 (0.157, 0.298)	0.121 (0.040, 0.202)	0.033 (0.000, 0.080)	0.217 (0.118, 0.317)	0.190 (0.089, 0.292)
≥ 4	0.383 (0.320, 0.446)	0.367 (0.303, 0.431)	0.314 (0.240, 0.388)	0.320 (0.252, 0.388)	0.373 (0.283, 0.463)	0.233 (0.147, 0.319)	0.140 (0.065, 0.216)	0.078 (0.013, 0.143)	0.257 (0.155, 0.359)	0.164 (0.065, 0.263)
≥ 5	0.396 (0.339, 0.454)	0.388 (0.334, 0.442)	0.332 (0.259, 0.406)	0.314 (0.252, 0.377)	0.356 (0.271, 0.441)	0.207 (0.124, 0.290)	0.162 (0.090, 0.234)	0.088 (0.025, 0.151)	0.242 (0.145, 0.340)	0.156 (0.063, 0.248)
≥ 6	0.400 (0.339, 0.460)	0.386 (0.332, 0.439)	0.341 (0.267, 0.416)	0.289 (0.239, 0.339)	0.352 (0.255, 0.449)	0.189 (0.119, 0.259)	0.145 (0.076, 0.215)	0.094 (0.036, 0.152)	0.254 (0.160, 0.347)	0.151 (0.067, 0.235)
≥ 7	0.390 (0.328, 0.452)	0.366 (0.310, 0.422)	0.318 (0.235, 0.400)	0.271 (0.223, 0.319)	0.319 (0.225, 0.412)	0.170 (0.108, 0.232)	0.155 (0.088, 0.222)	0.096 (0.039, 0.154)	0.245 (0.163, 0.326)	0.158 (0.085, 0.232)
≥ 8	0.361 (0.295, 0.427)	0.300 (0.247, 0.353)	0.270 (0.200, 0.340)	0.223 (0.185, 0.262)	0.237 (0.156, 0.318)	0.140 (0.090, 0.190)	0.117 (0.061, 0.174)	0.065 (0.013, 0.117)	0.194 (0.128, 0.260)	0.158 (0.091, 0.225)
≥ 9	0.313 (0.253, 0.374)	0.251 (0.200, 0.302)	0.237 (0.175, 0.299)	0.188 (0.152, 0.225)	0.191 (0.106, 0.276)	0.122 (0.073, 0.171)	0.109 (0.058, 0.159)	0.065 (0.016, 0.114)	0.153 (0.093, 0.213)	0.136 (0.076, 0.196)
≥ 10	0.233 (0.170, 0.296)	0.198 (0.152, 0.243)	0.190 (0.130, 0.250)	0.150 (0.119, 0.182)	0.143 (0.059, 0.226)	0.091 (0.048, 0.134)	0.081 (0.035, 0.127)	0.043 (0.000, 0.090)	0.127 (0.070, 0.183)	0.121 (0.065, 0.176)
					DSM-5 dime	ensional measure				
≥ 1	0.106 (0.036, 0.175)	0.063 (0.000, 0.130)	0.051 (0.000, 0.122)	0.073 (0.000, 0.156)	0.137 (0.050, 0.224)	0.146 (0.067, 0.225)	0.050 (0.000, 0.117)	0.041 (0.000, 0.097)	0.087 (0.000, 0.176)	0.134 (0.024, 0.243)
≥ 2	0.278 (0.212, 0.344)	0.282 (0.210, 0.353)	0.223 (0.136, 0.310)	0.214 (0.129, 0.298)	0.278 (0.190, 0.366)	0.193 (0.116, 0.269)	0.131 (0.054, 0.208)	0.041 (0.000, 0.096)	0.197 (0.093, 0.300)	0.208 (0.087, 0.329)
≥ 3	0.368 (0.306, 0.430)	0.369 (0.299, 0.439)	0.313 (0.236, 0.390)	0.319 (0.251, 0.387)	0.348 (0.256, 0.441)	0.227 (0.144, 0.309)	0.155 (0.082, 0.227)	0.056 (0.000, 0.121)	0.243 (0.139, 0.348)	0.161 (0.057, 0.265)
≥ 4	0.400 (0.337, 0.462)	0.392 (0.334, 0.449)	0.326 (0.252, 0.400)	0.323 (0.259, 0.386)	0.377 (0.291, 0.464)	0.198 (0.116, 0.280)	0.147 (0.073, 0.222)	0.081 (0.022, 0.140)	0.232 (0.131, 0.333)	0.155 (0.064, 0.247)
≥ 5	0.423 (0.369, 0.478)	0.422 (0.367, 0.477)	0.361 (0.288, 0.434)	0.315 (0.259, 0.371)	0.374 (0.286, 0.462)	0.199 (0.124, 0.275)	0.157 (0.084, 0.231)	0.090 (0.032, 0.148)	0.250 (0.156, 0.345)	0.143 (0.054, 0.232)
≥ 6	0.409 (0.348, 0.469)	0.396 (0.341, 0.451)	0.352 (0.278, 0.426)	0.294 (0.249, 0.339)	0.345 (0.250, 0.440)	0.178 (0.110, 0.246)	0.151 (0.080, 0.222)	0.092 (0.035, 0.149)	0.266 (0.186, 0.347)	0.167 (0.090, 0.245)
≥ 7	0.407 (0.344, 0.469)	0.361 (0.303, 0.419)	0.320 (0.239, 0.401)	0.262 (0.219, 0.304)	0.311 (0.218, 0.404)	0.159 (0.100, 0.218)	0.153 (0.083, 0.222)	0.081 (0.025, 0.136)	0.246 (0.169, 0.323)	0.189 (0.116, 0.261)
≥ 8	0.365 (0.299, 0.432)	0.294 (0.241, 0.346)	0.274 (0.205, 0.344)	0.219 (0.181, 0.258)	0.230 (0.149, 0.311)	0.135 (0.087, 0.184)	0.115 (0.059, 0.171)	0.065 (0.013, 0.117)	0.189 (0.125, 0.252)	0.153 (0.087, 0.219)

≥ 9	0.313 (0.253, 0.374)	0.251 (0.200, 0.302)	0.237 (0.175, 0.299)	0.188 (0.152, 0.225)	0.191 (0.106, 0.276)	0.122 (0.073, 0.171)	0.109 (0.058, 0.159)	0.065 (0.016, 0.114)	0.153 (0.093, 0.213)	0.136 (0.076, 0.196)
≥ 10	0.235 (0.174, 0.297)	0.201 (0.158, 0.244)	0.193 (0.134, 0.252)	0.147 (0.115, 0.180)	0.145 (0.062, 0.228)	0.088 (0.044, 0.132)	0.084 (0.039, 0.129)	0.040 (0.000, 0.085)	0.127 (0.070, 0.183)	0.121 (0.065, 0.176)
					Pain-adjusted o	dimensional meas	ure			
≥ 1	0.309 (0.242, 0.376)	0.326 (0.257, 0.395)	0.283 (0.204, 0.363)	0.257 (0.182, 0.331)	0.306 (0.215, 0.396)	0.208 (0.119, 0.297)	0.133 (0.060, 0.205)	0.034 (0.000, 0.084)	0.210 (0.107, 0.314)	0.174 (0.070, 0.278)
≥ 2	0.430 (0.365, 0.495)	0.427 (0.360, 0.493)	0.361 (0.286, 0.437)	0.353 (0.294, 0.412)	0.380 (0.287, 0.474)	0.210 (0.129, 0.291)	0.186 (0.106, 0.266)	0.103 (0.043, 0.163)	0.240 (0.148, 0.332)	0.193 (0.106, 0.280)
≥ 3	0.442 (0.382, 0.503)	0.450 (0.388, 0.512)	0.375 (0.298, 0.452)	0.348 (0.293, 0.404)	0.395 (0.303, 0.486)	0.178 (0.100, 0.256)	0.182 (0.105, 0.260)	0.126 (0.067, 0.185)	0.247 (0.159, 0.335)	0.140 (0.056, 0.225)
≥ 4	0.453 (0.390, 0.516)	0.453 (0.394, 0.512)	0.376 (0.303, 0.449)	0.337 (0.288, 0.387)	0.409 (0.317, 0.500)	0.161 (0.085, 0.237)	0.181 (0.108, 0.254)	0.111 (0.055, 0.166)	0.253 (0.160, 0.346)	0.162 (0.079, 0.245)
≥ 5	0.436 (0.375, 0.497)	0.430 (0.371, 0.489)	0.378 (0.305, 0.452)	0.307 (0.263, 0.351)	0.384 (0.292, 0.476)	0.167 (0.095, 0.240)	0.179 (0.113, 0.246)	0.111 (0.054, 0.169)	0.239 (0.149, 0.328)	0.166 (0.081, 0.250)
≥ 6	0.407 (0.345, 0.468)	0.383 (0.327, 0.438)	0.343 (0.267, 0.420)	0.275 (0.234, 0.316)	0.320 (0.225, 0.415)	0.166 (0.103, 0.228)	0.153 (0.080, 0.225)	0.083 (0.023, 0.143)	0.249 (0.173, 0.325)	0.177 (0.104, 0.251)
≥ 7	0.388 (0.323, 0.453)	0.337 (0.278, 0.395)	0.300 (0.219, 0.380)	0.250 (0.207, 0.292)	0.286 (0.191, 0.382)	0.147 (0.088, 0.206)	0.149 (0.082, 0.216)	0.079 (0.025, 0.133)	0.228 (0.150, 0.306)	0.172 (0.103, 0.241)
≥ 8	0.361 (0.298, 0.425)	0.285 (0.233, 0.338)	0.262 (0.195, 0.330)	0.213 (0.174, 0.252)	0.208 (0.128, 0.287)	0.129 (0.080, 0.179)	0.105 (0.049, 0.161)	0.066 (0.011, 0.121)	0.181 (0.118, 0.244)	0.146 (0.081, 0.212)
≥ 9	0.299 (0.238, 0.361)	0.245 (0.195, 0.294)	0.232 (0.171, 0.294)	0.179 (0.142, 0.215)	0.187 (0.100, 0.274)	0.112 (0.063, 0.160)	0.112 (0.060, 0.164)	0.052 (0.004, 0.101)	0.147 (0.086, 0.207)	0.144 (0.087, 0.202)
≥ 10	0.206 (0.145, 0.266)	0.183 (0.141, 0.226)	0.190 (0.135, 0.245)	0.134 (0.103, 0.166)	0.098 (0.021, 0.176)	0.075 (0.034, 0.115)	0.070 (0.028, 0.111)	0.028 (0.000, 0.063)	0.115 (0.059, 0.171)	0.110 (0.056, 0.164)

95% CI are generated from 50 bootstrapped samples.
a Reverse coded for consistency with other validators
b continuous scales were dichotomized by their median values
c N=313

TABLE S3. Correlation of External Composite Validator and all potential cut-points of the dimensional measures (N=606)

	Spearman's correlation (95% CI)									
Cut-Point	Completely-unadjusted binary diagnosis	DSM-5 binary diagnosis	pain-adjusted binary diagnosis							
≥ 1	0.073 (-0.006, 0.152)	0.129 (0.048, 0.209)	0.374 (0.309, 0.440)							
≥ 2	0.231 (0.158, 0.303)	0.330 (0.262, 0.397)	0.511 (0.449, 0.573)							
≥ 3	0.390 (0.320, 0.459)	0.443 (0.384, 0.503)	0.539 (0.483, 0.595)							
≥ 4	0.457 (0.397, 0.518)	0.474 (0.417, 0.531)	0.547 (0.495, 0.599)							
≥ 5	0.481 (0.426, 0.535)	0.517 (0.467, 0.567)	0.539 (0.487, 0.591)							
≥ 6	0.498 (0.444, 0.551)	0.517 (0.464, 0.569)	0.514 (0.461, 0.568)							
≥ 7	0.496 (0.440, 0.551)	0.502 (0.447, 0.556)	0.486 (0.429, 0.542)							
≥ 8	0.453 (0.403, 0.503)	0.453 (0.403, 0.502)	0.442 (0.393, 0.492)							
≥ 9	0.413 (0.362, 0.464)	0.413 (0.362, 0.464)	0.408 (0.355, 0.460)							
≥ 10	0.353 (0.295, 0.411)	0.358 (0.303, 0.413)	0.333 (0.277, 0.388)							

Since the composite validator is a continuous measure, correlation was reported instead of Youden index (appropriate for categorical measures). 95% CI were generated from 50 bootstrapped samples.

		dation samp			etest reliabili	
	AII (N=606)	Substance treatment (N=258)		AII (N=206)	Substance treatment (N=97)	Pain clinic (N=109)
			Pre	valence (%)		
Demographic Characteristic				,		
Age						
20-29	13.7	26.4	4.3	11.7	20.6	3.7
30-39	20.8	39.5	6.9	26.2	43.3	11.0
40-49	15.0	15.9	14.4	18.0	20.6	15.6
≥50	50.5	18.2	74.4	44.2	15.5	69.7
Sex						
Male	49.8	65.5	38.2	49.0	63.9	35.8
Female	50.2	34.5	61.8	51.0	36.1	64.2
Race						
White	77.9	74.8	80.2	79.1	74.2	83.5
Black	7.4	6.6	8.0	6.8	9.3	4.6
Hispanic	11.2	15.1	8.3	11.7	14.4	9.2
Other	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8
Education						
No College	30.7	46.5	19.0	33.5	49.5	19.3
Some College	69.3	53.5	81.0	66.5	50.5	80.7
Marital						
Neither	54.1	72.1	40.8	53.4	66.0	42.2
Living together	11.4	14.3	9.2	13.1	16.5	10.1
Married	34.5	13.6	50.0	33.5	17.5	47.7
Employment						
None	76.1	77.9	74.7	76.7	76.3	77.1
Any	23.9	22.1	25.3	23.3	23.7	22.9
Health Insurance						
Public	76.9	90.7	66.7	79.6	91.8	68.8
Private	35.8	13.2	52.6	34.0	13.4	52.3
Mode of PRISM-5-OP Interview	•					
In-person	50.2	100.0	13.2	54.4	100.0	13.8
Phone	49.8	0.0	86.8	45.6	0.0	86.2
Validators						

TABLE S4. Characteristics of the validation and test-retest samples, overall and by type of site										
	Valid	dation samp	ole	Test-retest reliability sample						
	AII (N=606)	Substance treatment	Pain clinic	AII (N=206)	Substance treatment	Pain clinic (N=109)				
		(N=258)	(N=348)		(N=97)					
Lifetime substance treatment	48.0	100.0	9.5	47.1	100.0	0.0				
Family history of any DUD ^a	38.6	59.3	23.3	41.8	62.9	22.9				
Personal history of other SUD	66.7	99.2	42.5	67.5	97.9	40.4				
Lifetime antisocial personality disorder	18.2	39.2	2.6	18.9	37.1	2.8				
Lifetime internalizing mental disorders ^b	66.3	84.1	53.2	59.7	73.2	47.7				
Ever tampered with medication	29.0	61.6	4.9	29.6	56.7	5.5				
Prescription for legitimate reason	66.7	31.4	92.8	64.1	32.0	92.7				
Continuous	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)	Mean (SD)				
Worst pain level in past week	6.53 (3.90)	5.31 (4.18)	7.43 (3.42)	6.35 (3.97)	5.32 (4.30)	7.27 (3.41)				
Sensation seeking ^c	2.67 (0.95)	3.30 (0.95)	2.27 (0.70)	2.94 (1.03)	3.23 (0.97)	2.09 (0.69)				
Impulsivity ^c	0.72 (0.58)	0.98 (0.66)	0.56 (0.46)	0.81 (0.59)	0.94 (0.59)	0.45 (0.42)				

a DUD= any SUD except alcohol

b major depressive disorder, persistent depressive disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, PTSD c N's for these scales: whole sample=313; addiction treatment=121; pain clinic=192; reliability sub-sample=86; addiction treatment=64; pain clinic=22.

TABLE S5. Differential effects of adjusting PRISM-5-OP prescription opioid use disorder (POUD) criteria for therapeutic intent/pain relief in patient treatment settings: pain clinics vs. addiction treatment settings

	DSM-5 POUD	criteria for pat pain clinics	DSM-5 POUD	criteria for pat ddiction settin		Difference in associations of unadjusted vs adjusted criteria between patients in addiction treatment vs. pain clinics				
Individual Criteria	% Unadjusted for therapeutic intent/pain relief	% Adjusted for therapeutic intent/pain relief	aOR ª	p- value	% Unadjusted for therapeutic intent/pain relief	% Adjusted for therapeutic intent/pain relief	aOR ^b	p- value	Ratio of aORs ^c	p-value
1. Hazardous use	2.3	1.1	0.49	0.048	26.0	25.2	0.96	0.154	1.95	0.065
Social/interpersonal problems due to use	3.4	1.7	0.48	0.015	36.8	36.4	0.98	0.316	2.02	0.018
3. Neglected major roles to use	9.8	2.3	0.21	<.001	36.8	35.7	0.95	0.081	4.48	<.001
4. Used larger amounts/longer	9.5	3.4	0.34	<.001	42.6	41.9	0.97	0.156	2.87	<.001
5. Persistent desire or repeated attempts to quit/cut down	40.5	18.7	0.33	<.001	53.1	38.8	0.55	<.001	1.66	<.001
6. Much time spent using	9.8	2.3	0.21	<.001	39.9	39.5	0.98	0.316	4.69	<.001
7. Continued use despite physical OR psychological problems	7.8	2.0	0.24	<.001	40.3	39.9	0.98	0.316	4.10	<.001
8. Activities given up to use	19.0	5.2	0.23	<.001	45.0	43.8	0.95	0.081	4.23	<.001
9. Craving	18.4	7.8	0.37	<.001	56.2	55.4	0.97	0.156	2.63	<.001
10. Withdrawal OR use to avoid withdrawal	10.6	2.9	0.24	<.001	56.2	53.9	0.91	0.013	3.71	<.001
11. Tolerance	34.5	6.6	0.13	<.001	51.6	48.4	0.88	0.004	6.76	<.001

Odds ratio, adjusted versus unadjusted criterion in patients treated in pain clinics, controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, employment, health insurance.
Odds ratio, adjusted versus unadjusted criterion in patients treated in addiction settings, controlling for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, marital status, employment, health insurance.

Differences in effect for adjusted vs. unadjusted criteria between patients in addiction treatment and patients in pain clinics, presented as ratios of odds ratios

TABLE S6. Associations of completely-unadjusted and DSM-5 PRISM-5-OP dimensional measures of prescription opioid use disorder (POUD) with convergent and discriminant validators (N=606) Difference in associations of Association of validators with completely-Association of validators with DSM-5b completely-unadjusted^a and unadjusted POUD dimensional measure^a POUD dimensional measure^b DSM-5^b dimensional POUD measures with validators Mean ratio (95% Mean ratio (95% Ratio of mean p-value p-value p-value CI)c CI)c ratios (95% CI)d **Convergent validators** Addiction treatment 1.97 (1.58, 2.46) <.0001 2.45 (1.94, 3.10) <.0001 1.24 (1.19, 1.30) <.0001 Family history of any DUDe 1.23 (1.02, 1.49) 0.0320 1.33 (1.09, 1.63) 0.0054 1.08 (1.04, 1.12) <.0001 Personal history of other SUD <.0001 1.64 (1.33, 2.01) 1.96 (1.56, 2.45) <.0001 1.19 (1.13, 1.27) <.0001 Antisocial Personality Disorder 1.40 (1.13, 1.73) 0.0024 1.56 (1.25, 1.96) <.0001 1.12 (1.08, 1.15) <.0001 Internalizing mental disordersf 1.65 (1.34, 2.02) <.0001 1.75 (1.40, 2.19) <.0001 1.06 (1.01, 1.12) 0.0226 <.0001 <.0001 <.0001 Tampering^g 1.68 (1.34, 2.10) 1.97 (1.56, 2.50) 1.18 (1.14, 1.21) Sensation-seekingh,i 1.29 (1.09, 1.53) 0.0036 1.39 (1.16, 1.67) 0.0004 1.08 (1.04, 1.12) <.0001 Impulsivityh, i 1.37 (1.10, 1.69) 0.0040 0.0006 0.0002 1.48 (1.18, 1.85) 1.08 (1.04, 1.13) **Discriminant validators** 0.99 (0.96, 1.01) 0.410 0.96 (0.93, 0.99) 0.009 0.97 (0.95, 0.98) <.001 Worst pain in past weeki Prescription for legitimate reason 0.73 (0.58, 0.92) 0.0079 0.63 (0.50, 0.80) 0.0001 0.86 (0.83, 0.89) <.0001

controlling for covariates (age, sex, race, education, marital status, employment, health insurance.

CI = confidence interval

a Completely-unadjusted: a count of all DSM-5 OUD criteria that occurred, regardless of whether prescription opioids were taken only as prescribed or more/other than as prescribed b DSM-5: a count of all DSM-5 OUD criteria that occurred, except tolerance and withdrawal, which were counted as positive only among patients using opioids in non-prescribed wavs

c The mean ratio is the ratio of the mean value for the dimensional measure among those with the validator and without the validator, i.e. the exponentiated regression coefficient from the correlated-outcomes negative binomial regression model,

d The difference in the validator effect for DSM-5 vs. completely-unadjusted is presented as the ratio of mean ratios. If this term is statistically significantly different from 1, differential effects are present, meaning that one criteria set shows stronger association than the other.

e DUD= anv SUD except alcohol

f includes major depression, persistent depression, generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder

g Ever tampered with prescribed opioid medication

h N=314

i Continuous measure; ratio indicates change for a one-unit increase in the scale

TABLE S7. PRISM-5-OP binary of Associations of DSM-5 and com										(POUI	0):	
	i i	ation of valid	dators with		Association of validators with DSM-5 binary diagnosis				Difference in association between binary diagnoses			
	≥2 crit	eria	≥4 crite	eria	≥2 crite	≥2 criteria		ria	≥2 criteria		≥4 crite	ria
	Odds Ratio (95% CI) ^a	p-value	Odds Ratio (95% CI) ^a	p- value	Odds Ratio (95% CI) ^a	p- value	Odds Ratio (95% CI) ^a	p- value	Ratio (95% CI) of ORs ^b	p- value	Ratio (95% CI) of ORs ^b	p- value
Convergent validators												
Substance treatment	1.59 (1.05, 2.42)	0.030	3.48 (2.14, 5.67)	<.001	2.50 (1.64, 3.82)	<.001	4.67 (2.79, 7.82)	<.001	1.57 (1.33, 1.86)	<.001	1.34 (1.10, 1.64)	0.005
Family history of any DUD ^c	1.14 (0.81, 1.62)	0.450	1.35 (0.89, 2.04)	0.155	1.44 (1.01, 2.03)	0.041	1.47 (0.97, 2.23)	0.069	1.26 (1.07, 1.47)	0.005	1.09 (0.95, 1.24)	0.211
Personal history of other SUD	1.24 (0.84, 1.84)	0.278	3.42 (1.98, 5.92)	<.001	1.80 (1.20, 2.70)	0.004	4.22 (2.34, 7.62)	<.001	1.45 (1.16, 1.81)	<.001	1.23 (0.93, 1.63)	0.142
Internalizing mental disorders ^d	1.74 (1.21, 2.51)	0.003	2.64 (1.68, 4.15)	<.001	1.94 (1.34, 2.81)	<.001	2.22 (1.41, 3.47)	<.001	1.11 (0.91, 1.36)	0.284	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	<.001
Antisocial Personality Disorder	1.69 (1.04, 2.74)	0.035	2.72 (1.65, 4.48)	<.001	2.26 (1.40, 3.66)	<.001	2.91 (1.78, 4.76)	<.001	1.34 (1.18, 1.53)	<.001	1.07 (0.92, 1.23)	0.371
Tamperinge	1.65 (1.06, 2.57)	0.028	2.88 (1.80, 4.60)	<.001	2.29 (1.47, 3.56)	<.001	3.33 (2.07, 5.34)	<.001	1.39 (1.21, 1.59)	<.001	1.16 (1.02, 1.31)	0.027
Sensation-seeking ^{f,g}	1.43 (1.05, 1.94)	0.023	1.92 (1.31, 2.83)	<.001	1.66 (1.22, 2.26)	0.001	1.89 (1.28, 2.79)	0.001	1.16 (1.02, 1.32)	0.020	0.98 (0.92, 1.06)	0.645
Impulsivity ^{f,g,}	1.73 (1.1, 2.73)	0.018	1.31 (0.78, 2.2)	0.311	1.86 (1.18, 2.94)	0.008	1.33 (0.79, 2.24)	0.278	1.08 (0.84, 1.38)	0.571	1.02 (0.91, 1.14)	0.741
Discriminant validators												
Worst pain in past weeke	1.03 (0.98, 1.07)	0.253	0.97 (0.92, 1.01)	0.177	1.00 (0.96, 1.04)	0.933	0.96 (0.91, 1.01)	0.084	0.97 (0.95, 0.99)	0.003	0.99 (0.98, 1.01)	0.224
Prescription for legitimate reason	0.87 (0.57, 1.32)	0.505	0.48 (0.31, 0.75)	0.001	0.58 (0.38, 0.89)	0.012	0.43 (0.27, 0.67)	<.001	0.67 (0.59, 0.77)	<.001	0.88 (0.77, 1.01)	0.068

CI = confidence interval; DUD = drug use disorder; SUD = substance use disorder

f N=313

a The odds ratio (OR) is the exponentiated regression coefficient from the logistic regression model, controlling for covariates (age, sex, race, education, marital status, employment, health insurance

b The difference in the validator effect for DSM-5 vs. completely-unadjusted is presented as the ratio of the odds ratios. If this term is statistically significantly different from 1, differential effects are present, and one criterion set shows stronger association than the other.

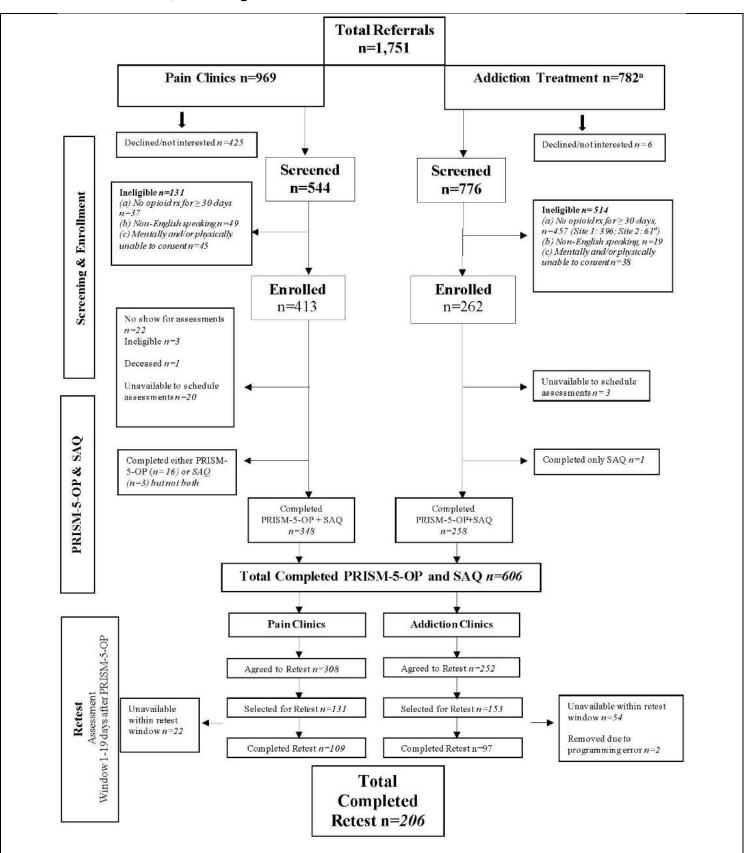
c DUD= any SUD except alcohol

d includes major depression, persistent depression, generalized anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder

e Ever tampered with prescribed opioid medication

g Continuous measure; odds ratio indicates change for a one-unit increase in the scale

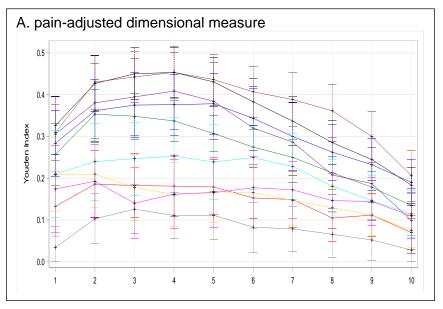
FIGURE S1. Recruitment, screening and enrollment details

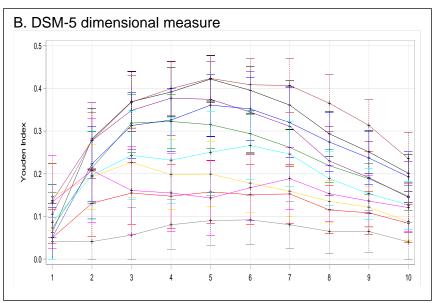


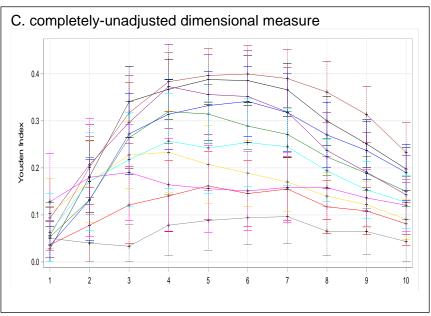
^a At Site 2, the number of referred patients was not collected during 9 of the 14 months of enrollment. For these 9 months, we estimated the total number of patients referred and total number ineligible based on the numbers for the 5 months during which these data were collected. We calculated the ratio of referred to screened patients and based on the known number of total screened patients, we then calculated the estimated total number of referred patients. The same process was conducted to estimate the number ineligible during these months. The numbers in the flowchart represent the totals, including the actual numbers during the 5 months for which we had data, and the 9 months for which we estimated the numbers of ineligible and referred.

PRISM-5-OP: Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorder, DSM-5 Opioid version; SAQ: Self-Administered Questionnaire; rx: prescription

FIGURE S2. Youden index across all possible cut-points







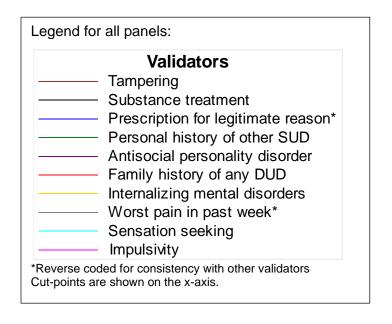


FIGURE S3. Correlation of External Composite Validator (ECV) and all potential cut-points

