

## Appendix: Medications

The medications included in this study were extracted by the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) Medi-Cal pharmacy data based on general therapeutic category (GTC) and selective therapeutic category (STC). The following is a list of medications included in this study:

<b>Antipsychotic medications (GTC 80 "psychotherapeutic drugs")</b>		
<b>Antipsychotic medication class</b>	<b>Selective therapeutic category name (code)</b>	<b>Specific medication</b>
First-generation antipsychotics	Dopamine antagonists, butyrophenones (9153)	Droperidol Haloperidol; haloperidol decanoate; haloperidol lactate
	Dopamine antagonists, thioxanthenes (9154)	Chlorprothixene Thiothixene; thiothixene HCL
	Dopamine antagonists, diphenylbutypiperidines (9156)	Pimozide
	Dopamine antagonist, dihydroindolones (9157)	Molindone HCL
	Dopamine & serotonin antagonists (9159)	Loxapine HCL, loxapine succinate
Second-generation antipsychotics	Atypical, dopamine & serotonin antagonist (9158)	Asenapine maleate Clozapine Iloperidone Lurasidone HCL Olanzapine; olanzapine pamoate Paliperidone; paliperidone palmitate Quetiapine fumarate Risperidone, risperidone microspheres Ziprasidone HCL, ziprasidone mesylate
	Atypical, D2 partial agonist/5HT mixed (9851)	Aripiprazole

<b>Anti-diabetic medications (GTC 71 "antihyperglycemics")</b>	
<b>Selective therapeutic category name (code)</b>	<b>Specific medication</b>
Insulins (0177)	<u>insulin (all forms)</u>
Antihyperglycemic, insulin-release stimulant type (0178)	Acetohexamide Chlorpropamide Glimepiride Glipizide Glyburide; glyburide micronized Nateglinide Repaglinide Tolazamide Tolbutamide
Antihyperglycemic, biguanide type (0179)	Metformin HCL
Antihyperglycemic, alpha-glucosidase inhibitor (N-S) (7768)	Acarbose Miglitol
Antihyperglycemic, insulin-response enhancer (N-S) (7769)	Pioglitazone HCL Rosiglitazone maleate Troglitazone

<b>Cholesterol-lowering medications</b>		
<b>General therapeutic category</b>	<b>Selective therapeutic category name (code)</b>	<b>Specific medication</b>
Vitamins (GTC 95)	Niacin preparations (0204)	Niacin; inositol niacinate; niacinamide
Cardiovascular (GTC 41)	Bile salt sequestrants (0236)	Cholestyramine, cholestyramine (with sugar) Cholestyramine/aspartame Colesevelam HCL Colestipol HCL
	Lipotropics (0331)	Clofibrate Dextrothyroxine sodium Ezetimbe Fenofibrate; fenofibrate nanocrystallized; fenofibrate, micronized Fenofibric acid; fenofibric acid (choline) Fish oil, flax seed, and omega-3 combinations Fluvastatin sodium Gemfibroxil Krill oil; krill oil/DHA/Omega-3 combinations Lovastatin Methionine/inositol/choline/FA Niacin Phytosterol combination No.1 Phytosterol/Omega-3/DHA/EPA/Fish oil Policosanol/inositol niacin/garlic Policosanol Pravastatin Probucol Salmon oil/omega-3-fatty acids Simvastatin

<b>Antihypertensive medications (GTC 41 "Cardiovascular")</b>	
<b>Selective therapeutic category name (code)</b>	<b>Specific medication</b>
Angiotensin receptor antagonist (4990)	Azilsartan medoxomil Candesartan cilexetil Eprosartan mesylate Irbesartan Losartan potassium Olmesartan medoxomil Telmisartan Valsartan
Antihyperlipidemic – HMG-CoA & calcium channel blocker (8581)	Amlodipine/atorvastatin
ACE-inhibitor/calcium channel blocker combination (9349)	Amlodipine besylate/benazepril Enalapril maleate/diltiazem maleate Enalapril maleate/felodipine Trandolapril/verapamil HCL
Pulmonary antihypertensives, prostacyclin-type (9515)	Epoprostenol sodium (argenine) Epoprostenol sodium (glycine)

	Iloprost Treprostinil; treprostinil sodium Treprostinil NEB accessories Treprostinil/nebulizer/accessories
Alpha/Beta-adrenergic blocking agents (0296)	Carvedilol; carvedilol phosphate Labetalol HCL
Alpha-adrenergic blocking agents (0297)	Doxazosin mesylate Prazosin HCL Terazosin HCL
Vasodilators (0144)	Diazoxide Doxazosin mesylate Fenoldopam mesylate Hydralazine HCL Hydralazine/hydrochlorothiazide Hydralazine/reserpine/HCTZ Minoxidil Prazosin HCL; prazosin HCL/polythiazide Terazosin HCL
Sympatholytic (0145)	Alseroxylon Clonidine; clonidine HCL Chlonidine HCL/chlorthalidone Deserpidine Deserpidine/hydrochlorothiazide Deserpidine/methyclothiazide Guanabenz acetate Guanadrel sulfate Guanethid/hydrochlorothiazide Guanethidine sulfate Guanfacine HCL Methyldopa Methyldopa/chlorothiazide Methyldopa/hydrochlorothiazide Methyldopate HCL Rauwolfia serpentine Rauwolfia serpentine/BFMTZ Rauwolfia/BFMTZ/potassium Rescinnamide Reserpine Reserpine/chlorothiazide Reserpine/chlorthalidone Reserpine/hydrochlorothiazide Reserpine/hydroflumethiazide Reserpine/methyclothiazide Reserpine/polythiazide Reserpine/quinethazone Reserpine/quinethazone Reserpine/trichlormethiazide
ACE Inhibitors (0147)	Benazepril HCL Captopril Captopril/hydrochlorothiazide Enalapril maleate Enalapril/hydrochlorothiazide

	<p>Enalaprilat dehydrate  Fosinopril sodium  Lisinopril  Lisinopril/hydrochlorothiazide  Moexipril HCL  Perindopril erbumine  Quinapril HCL  Quinapril HCL/MAG CARB  Ramipril  Trandolapril</p>
Miscellaneous antihypertensives (0149)	<p>Atenolol/chlorthalidone  Labetolol/hydrochlorothiazide  Methyclothiazide/pargyline HCL  Metoprolol/hydrochlorothiazide  Metyrosine  Nadolol/bendroflumethiazide  Nitroprusside sodium  Pargyline HCL  Propranolol/hydrochlorothiazide</p>
Vasodilators, peripheral (0153)	<p>Cyclandelate  Ergoloid mesylates  Ethaverine HCL  Flosequinan  Isoxsuprine HCL  Nicotiny alcohol tartrate  Nylidrin HCL  Papaverine HCL</p>

## Appendix: Sensitivity analyses

### Poisson regression of potential factors associated with outpatient medical visits among individuals with Fee-for-service Medicaid only.\*

Characteristic	Unadjusted Relative Risk of Outpatient Medical Visits			Adjusted RR of Outpatient Medical Visits†		
	RR	95% CI	P	RR	95% CI	P
<b>Female Sex (a)</b> (reference: male sex)	1.30	1.26- 1.35	<.001	1.27	1.23- 1.32	<.001
<b>Race/ethnicity (a)</b> (reference: white)			<.001			<.001
Asian and Pacific Islander	1.15	1.09- 1.22	.	1.10	1.04- 1.17	.
Black	.96	.92- 1.01	.	.94	.90- .99	.
Hispanic	1.00	.96- 1.04	.	1.02	.98- 1.06	.
Other	.97	.94- 1.00	.	.96	.93- .99	.
<b>Age (a) †</b> (reference: 18-27)			<.001			<.001
28-47	1.09	1.05- 1.14	.	1.06	1.03- 1.10	.
48-67	1.29	1.25- 1.34	.	1.22	1.19- 1.25	.
<b>Rural County type ‡</b> (reference: urban)	.70	.58- .85	<.001	.69	.57- .84	<.001
<b>Psychiatric Diagnosis §</b> (reference: Schizophrenia Spectrum)			<.001			<.001
Anxiety Disorder	1.22	1.14- 1.30	.	1.14	1.08- 1.21	.
Bipolar Disorder	1.17	1.12- 1.22	.	1.13	1.08- 1.17	.
Major Depressive Disorder	1.30	1.23- 1.37	.	1.21	1.15- 1.27	.
Other	1.15	1.07- 1.24	.	1.16	1.10- 1.22	.
<b>Any drug or alcohol use disorder diagnosed by a psychiatrist.  </b> (reference: no drug/EtOH use disorder)	.89	.86- .93	<.001	.94	.91- .98	.001
<b>HTN, DM or Dyslipidemia ¶</b> Present (reference: not present)	1.28	1.25- 1.30	.001	1.21	1.18- 1.24	<.001

\* Each adjusted model depends upon the specific variable and hypothesized confounders in the causal pathway for having at least one outpatient medical visit as outlined in (a) – (d), below.

† These age categories were those provided by the California Department of Health Care Services to the study investigators

‡ Controlling for three main demographic variables (gender, race/ethnicity, age) and county type, unless it is the predictor variable of interest.

§Controlling for main demographic variables, county type and comorbid substance abuse

|| Controlling for main demographic variables, county type and Axis I diagnosis

¶Controlling for main demographic variables, county type, Axis I diagnosis, comorbid substance abuse

**Poisson regression of potential factors associated with outpatient medical visits among individuals with Managed Medicaid only.\***

Characteristic	Unadjusted Relative Risk of Outpatient Medical Visits			Adjusted RR of Outpatient Medical Visits†		
	RR	95% CI	P	RR	95% CI	P
<b>Female Sex (a)</b> (reference: male sex)	1.24	1.22- 1.27	<.001	1.21	1.19- 1.24	<.001
<b>Race/ethnicity (a)</b> (reference: white)			<.001			<.001
Asian and Pacific Islander	1.04	.95- 1.14	.	1.03	0.95- 1.11	.
Black	.93	.89- .97	.	.93	.90- .96	.
Hispanic	.96	.93- .99	.	.98	.95- 1.01	.
Other	.97	.92- 1.02	.	.97	.93- 1.01	.
<b>Age (a) †</b> (reference: 18-27)			<.001			<.001
28-47	1.19	1.13- 1.26	.	1.13	1.08- 1.18	.
48-67	1.31	1.25- 1.38	.	1.24	1.18- 1.30	.
<b>Rural County type ‡</b> (reference: urban)	.39	.25- .63	<.001	.42	.26- .66	<.001
<b>Psychiatric Diagnosis §</b> (reference: Schizophrenia Spectrum)			<.001			<.001
Anxiety Disorder	1.21	1.14- 1.29	.	1.14	1.08- 1.21	.
Bipolar Disorder	1.16	1.12- 1.20	.	1.12	1.09- 1.15	.
Major Depressive Disorder	1.21	1.18- 1.24	.	1.13	1.11- 1.16	.
Other	1.10	1.07- 1.14	.	1.12	1.07- 1.17	.
<b>Any drug or alcohol use disorder diagnosed by a psychiatrist</b> (reference: no drug/EtOH use disorder)	.92	.87- .97	.001	.96	.93- .99	.02
<b>HTN, DM or Dyslipidemia ¶</b> (reference: not present)	1.01	.91- 1.12	.82	1.01	.93- 1.10	.84

\* Each adjusted model depends upon the specific variable and hypothesized confounders in the causal pathway for having at least one outpatient medical visit as outlined in (a) – (d), below.

† These age categories were those provided by the California Department of Health Care Services to the study investigators

‡ Controlling for three main demographic variables (gender, race/ethnicity, age) and county type, unless it is the predictor variable of interest.

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¶¶Controlling for main demographic variables, county type, Axis I diagnosis, comorbid substance abuse