**Supplementary Table 2.** Characteristics of intravenous misuse in the population of women under OMT

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | OMT type |  | *P* value |
|  | MET 0.1% (%)† | MET 0.5% (%)† | BUP (%)† | BUP-NLX (%)† |  | Overall‡ | MET§ | BUP¶ |
| Misuse of current OMT (n= 506) |  |   |   |   |  |  | 0.047 | 0.019 | n.s. |
| Yes (n = 125, 25%) |  | 23 (18%) | 81 (29%) | 10 (17%) | 11 (29%) |  |  |  |  |
| No (n = 381, 75%) |  | 105 (82%) | 200 (71%) | 49 (83%) | 27 (71%) |  |  |  |  |
| Repeated misuse rate for current OMT (n = 125) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Once (n = 40, 32%) |  | 9 (39%) | 23 (28%) | 6 (60%) | 2 (18%) |  |  |  |  |
| 2-20 times (n = 34, 27%) |  | 6 (26%) | 24 (30%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (18%) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 times (n = 52, 41%) |  | 8 (35%) | 34 (42%) | 2 (20%) | 7 (64%) |  |  |  |  |
| Main reason for current OMT misuse (n = 125) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Reward/euphoria (n = 34, 27%) |  | 5 (22%) | 23 (28%) | 2 (20%) | 4 (36%) |  |  |  |  |
| Reduce withdrawal symptoms (n = 68, 54%) |  | 14 (61%) | 43 (53%) | 5 (50%) | 6 (55%) |  |  |  |  |
| Enhance drug effect (n = 23, 19%) |  | 4 (17%) | 15 (19%) | 3 (30%) | 1 (9%) |  |  |  |  |
| Experience of current OMT misuse (n = 125) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Positive (n = 53, 42%) |  | 7 (44%)  | 35 (43%) | 4 (40%) | 7 (64%) |  |  |  |  |
| Negative (n = 72, 58%) |  | 16 (56%) | 46 (57%) | 6 (60%) | 4 (36%) |  |  |  |  |
| Temporal pattern of OMT misuse (n = 125) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Before access to the AU (n = 40, 32%) |  | 8 (35%) | 28 (34%) | 0 (0%) | 4 (36%) |  |  |  |  |
| After access to the AU (n = 58, 46%) |  | 10 (43%)  | 33 (41%) | 8 (80%) | 7 (64%) |  |  |  |  |
| Both (n = 27, 22%) |  | 5 (22%) | 20 (25%) | 2 (20%) | 0 (0%) |  |  |  |  |
| Concurrent BZD misuse (n = 506) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Never (n = 362, 72%) |  | 83 (65%) | 197 (70%) | 49 (83%) | 33 (86%) |  |  |  |  |
| Once (n = 53, 10%) |  | 18 (14%) | 30 (11%) | 5 (8%) | 0 (0%) |  |  |  |  |
| 2-20 times (n = 52, 10%) |  | 16 (12%) | 31 (11%) | 1 (2%) | 4 (11%) |  |  |  |  |
| >20 times (n = 39, 8%) |  | 11 (9%) | 23 (8%) | 4 (7%) | 1 (3%) |  |  |  |  |
| Temporal pattern of BZD misuse (n = 144) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Before access to the AU (n = 78, 54%) |  | 26 (58%) | 48 (57%) | 2 (20%) | 2 (40%) |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| After access to the AU (n = 39, 27%) |  | 13 (29%) | 20 (24%) | 4 (40%) | 2 (40%) |  |  |  |  |
| Both (n = 27, 19%) |  | 6 (13%) | 16 (19%) | 4 (40%) | 1 (20%) |  |  |  |  |
| ER admission because of misuse (n = 506) |  |  |  |  |  |  | n.s. | n.s. | n.s. |
| Yes (n = 175 35%)  |  | 46 (36%) | 102 (36%) | 13 (22%) | 14 (37%) |  |  |  |  |
| No (n = 331, 65%) |  | 82 (64%) | 179 (64%) | 46 (78%) | 24 (63%) |  |  |  |  |

**Legend.** †Percentage of column. ‡*P* value for the comparison between the four OMT types (Pearson’s χ2 test). §*P* value for the comparison between the two MET formulations (MET 0.1% vs. MET 0.5%, Pearson’s χ2 test). ¶*P* value for the comparison between the two BUP formulations (BUP vs. BUP-NLX, Pearson’s χ2 test). AU: addiction unit. BZD: benzodiazepine. BUP: buprenorphine. ER: emergency room. MET: methadone. NLX: naloxone. OMT: opioid maintenance treatment.