

Supplementary Online Content

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eTable 1. Medications in the Four Target Drug Categories

eFigure. Study Flow Diagram

eTable 2. Characteristics of Physicians in the Study Population

eTable 3. Predictors of Target-Drug Prescribing, Adjusted for Average Cost per Meal

eTable 4. Propensity Score Decile-Adjusted Odds Ratios for Prescribing the Target Drug

eTable 5. Results of a Falsification Test: The Effect of Rosuvastatin Meals on Desvenlafaxine Prescribing, and the Effect of Desvenlafaxine Meals on Rosuvastatin Prescribing

eTable 6. Predictors of Target Drug Prescribing, with Low-Volume Prescribers Excluded

eTable 7. Predictors of Target Drug Prescribing, with Claim Count Standardized to 30-Day Supplies

eTable 8. Predictors of Rosuvastatin Prescribing as a Percentage of High-Intensity Statin Prescriptions

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable 1. Medications in the Four Target Drug Categories^a

Statins	Cardioselective B-Blockers	ACE inhibitors and ARBs		SSRIs and SNRIs	
		ACE inhibitors	ARBs	SSRIs	SNRIs
Crestor® (Rosuvastatin)	Bystolic® (Nebivolol)	Benazepril HCL ^b	Benicar® (Olmesartan)	Citalopram HBR ^b	Pristiq ER® (Desvenlafaxine succ.)
Livalo® (Pitavastatin)	Atenolol ^b	Lotensin® (Benazepril)	Diovan® (Valsartan)	Celexa® (Citalopram)	Desvenlafaxine base ^b
Atorvastatin Calcium ^b	Tenormin® (Atenolol)	Captopril ^b	Edarbi® (Azilsartan)	Escitalopram oxalate ^b	Khedezla® (Desvenlafaxine base)
Lipitor® (Atorvastatin)	Betaxolol HCL ^b	Capoten® (Captopril)	Candesartan cilexetil ^b	Lexapro® (Escitalopram)	Duloxetine HCL ^b
Simvastatin ^b	Kerlone® (Betaxolol)	Enalapril maleate ^b	Atacand® (Candesartan)	Fluoxetine DR ^b	Cymbalta® (Duloxetine)
Zocor® (Simvastatin)	Bisoprolol fumarate ^b	Vasotec® (Enalapril)	Eprosartan ^b	Fluoxetine HCL ^b	Venlafaxine HCL ^b
Fluvastatin Sodium ^b	Zebeta® (Bisoprolol)	Fosinopril Sodium ^b	Teveten® (Eprosartan)	Prozac® (Fluoxetine)	Effexor® (Venlafaxine)
Lescol® (Fluvastatin)	Metoprolol tartrate ^b	Monopril® (Fosinopril)	Irbesartan ^b	Prozac Weekly® (Fluoxetine)	Effexor XR® (Venlafaxine)
Lescol XL® (Fluvastatin)	Lopressor® (Metop. tartrate)	Lisinopril ^b	Avapro® (Irbesartan)	Paroxetine HCL ^b	Fetzima® (Levomilnacipran)
Lovastatin ^b	Metoprolol succinate ^b	Prinivil® (Lisinopril)	Losartan potassium ^b	Paxil® (Paroxetine)	
Altoprev® (Lovastatin)	Toprol XL® (Metop. succinate)	Zestril® (Lisinopril)	Cozaar® (Losartan)	Paxil CR® (Paroxetine)	
Mevacor® (Lovastatin)		Moexipril HCL ^b	Micardis® (Telmisartan)	Pexeva® (Paroxetine)	
Pravastatin Sodium ^b		Univasc® (Moexipril)		Sertraline HCL ^b	
Pravachol® (Pravastatin)		Perindopril erbumine ^b		Zoloft® (Sertraline)	
		Aceon® (Perindopril)			
		Quinapril HCL ^b			
		Accupril® (Quinapril)			
		Ramipril ^b			
		Altace® (Ramipril)			
		Trandolapril ^b			
		Mavik® (Trandolapril)			
		Epaned® (Enalapril)			
Medications excluded from the four target drug categories					
-	Brevibloc® (Esmolol) ^c	Enalaprilat® (Enalapril) ^c	-	Sarafem® (Fluoxetine) ^d	Irenka® (Duloxetine) ^e
		Vasotec IV® (Enalapril) ^c		Brisdelle® (Paroxetine) ^d	Desvenlafaxine fumarate ^e
		Inhibace® (Cilazapril) ^g		Brintellix® (Vortioxetine) ^f	Savella® (Milnacipran) ^d
				Viibryd® (Vilazodone) ^h	

^aDrugs were identified using Lexi-Drugs (Lexicomp) Pharmacologic Categories. We included all formulations and excluded combination pills. ACE denotes angiotensin-converting enzyme, ARB angiotensin-receptor blocker, SNRI serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, and SSRI selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor.

^bDenotes a generic medication

^cNot available orally

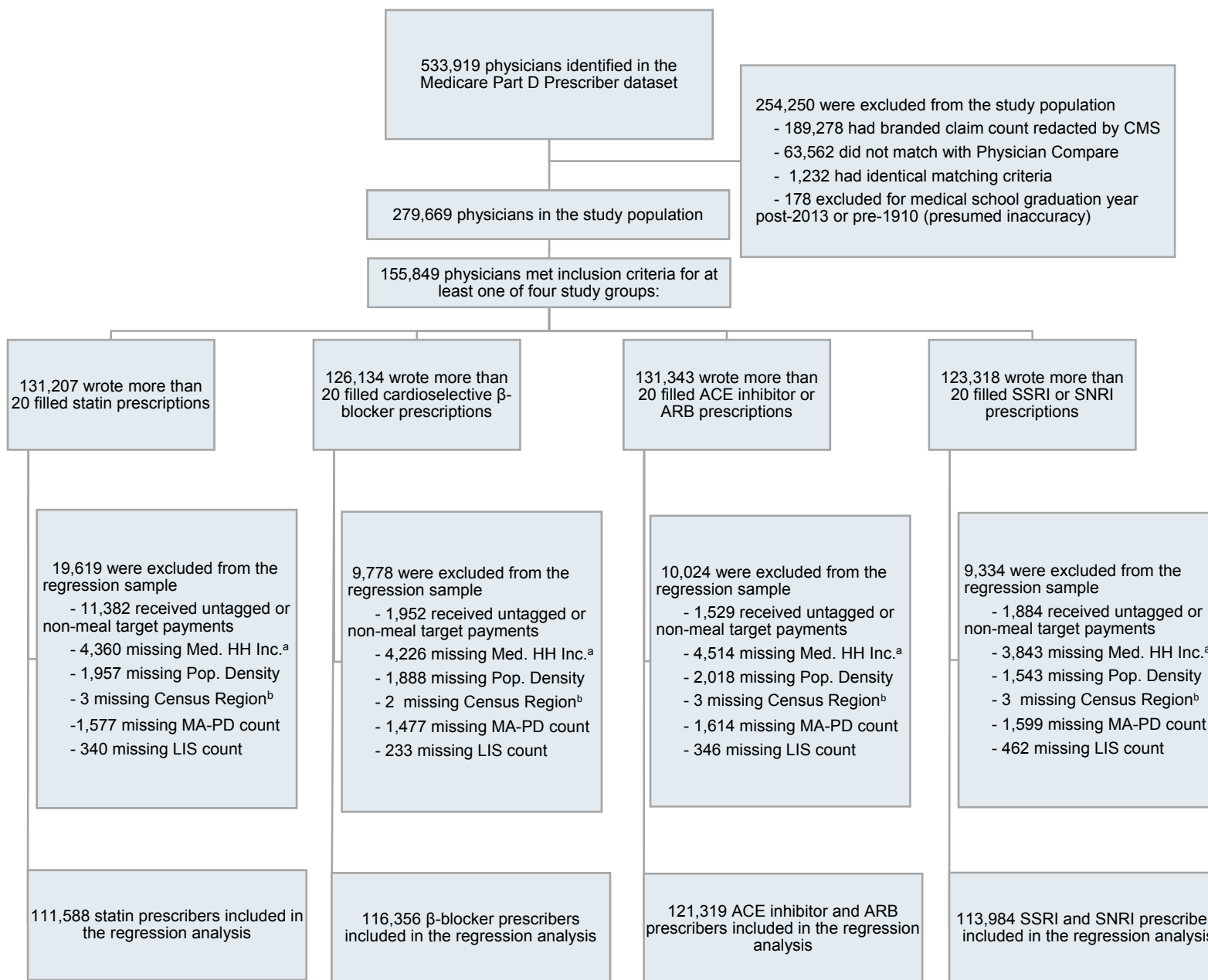
^dNot FDA-approved for the target drug category's primary indication (depression [SSRIs and SNRIs], hyperlipidemia [statins], and hypertension [ACE inhibitors, ARBs, and β-blockers]).

^eFDA-approved after 2013.²⁹

^fExcluded for major pharmacologic difference: in addition to acting as a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, vortioxetine (Brintellix®) is a 5-HT_{1A} and 5-HT₃ receptor agonist and vilazodone (Viibryd®) is a 5-HT_{1A} receptor partial agonist.

^gNot available in the U.S.

eFigure. Study Flow Diagram



^aMed. HH Inc. refers to median household income; Pop. Density refers to urban or rural status; MA-PD Count refers to proportion of total prescriptions written for Medicare Advantage Part D beneficiaries; and LIS Count refers to the proportion of total prescriptions written for low-income subsidy beneficiaries.

^bThese physicians resided outside of any U.S. Census Region (e.g. in Puerto Rico).

Table 2. Characteristics of Physicians in the Study Population^a (N = 279,669)

Demographic characteristics	Physicians receiving no payments ^b (N=134,865)	Physicians receiving payments (N=144,804)	P-value ^c
Gender			<0.001
Male (%)	67	76	
Female (%)	33	24	
Specialty (%)			<0.001
Internal medicine	23	19	
Family medicine and general practice	24	20	
Cardiology	4	6	
Psychiatry	6	5	
Other	43	50	
Group practice size (%)			<0.001
1	18	22	
2-10	17	26	
11-50	16	18	
≥51	49	34	
Years since medical school graduation (%)			<0.001
0-5	6	2	
6-20	41	37	
≥21	53	61	
U.S. geographic region (%)			<0.001
Northeast	24	21	
Midwest	24	21	
South	29	40	
Pacific West	16	12	
Mountain West	6	6	
Urban (%)	85	87	<0.001
			Difference (95% CI)^d
Median household income in ZIP Code (\$1,000)	44.7 ± 19.1	45.1 ± 18.6	-0.40 (-0.54, -0.25)
% claims for LIS beneficiaries	43.0 ± 25.9	40.0 ± 24.3	3.12 (2.85, 3.23)
% claims for MA-PD beneficiaries	33.1 ± 24.9	30.1 ± 21.0	2.97 (2.80, 3.15)
Proportion of all 2013 claims (in any drug class) written for branded drugs (%)	24.5	26.8	-2.31 (-2.42, -2.20)

^aPlus-minus values are means ±SD. ACE denotes angiotensin-converting enzyme, ARB angiotensin-receptor blocker, SSRI selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitor, and SNRI serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor. LIS refers to low-income subsidy and MA-PD refers to Medicare Advantage Part D. Percentages do not add up to 100% due to missing observations.

^b"Payments" refer to those conducted between August 1, 2013 and December 31st, 2013 in the General category of the Open Payments dataset, excluding research-related or proprietary payments.

^cReported p-values are the result of chi-square tests of the association between the categorical variable and receipt of any form of industry payment.

^dFor continuous variables, 2-sample t-tests were conducted to test the difference in means between physicians who did and did not receive any form of industry payment.

eTable 3. Predictors of Target Drug Prescribing, Adjusted for Average Cost per Meal^a

Variable	Rosuvastatin (N = 9,066)	Nebivolol (N = 2,066)	Olmesartan (N = 7,811)	Desvenlafaxine (N = 1,644)
<i>Adjusted Odds Ratios (95% CI)</i>				
Days receiving target drug-sponsored meals				
1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2	1.02 (1.02, 1.03)	1.18 (1.16, 1.20)	1.18 (1.17, 1.19)	1.06 (1.01, 1.11)
3	1.06 (1.06, 1.07)	1.30 (1.26, 1.33)	1.31 (1.29, 1.33)	1.50 (1.40, 1.59)
4+	1.14 (1.13, 1.15)	1.45 (1.40, 1.50)	1.50 (1.49, 1.52)	1.32 (1.23, 1.42)
Average cost per meal payment				
< \$20	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
≥ \$20	1.13 (1.12, 1.13)	1.11 (1.07, 1.15)	1.02 (1.01, 1.03)	1.05 (0.91, 1.22)
Sex				
Male	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Female	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)	0.93 (0.91, 0.94)	1.01 (1.00, 1.02)	0.76 (0.73, 0.80)
Total volume of claims within the drug class ^b				
1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	0.98 (0.98, 0.98)	1.01 (1.01, 1.01)	0.98 (0.98, 0.99)	
Specialty				
Internal Medicine	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Family Medicine and General Practice	1.03 (1.03, 1.04)	0.99 (0.97, 1.00)	0.91 (0.90, 0.91)	1.04 (1.00, 1.08)
Cardiology	1.45 (1.44, 1.46)	1.27 (1.24, 1.29)	0.94 (0.92, 0.96)	-
Psychiatry	-	-	-	3.02 (2.21, 4.04)
Other	1.12 (1.10, 1.13)	1.21 (1.16, 1.27)	0.86 (0.84, 0.89)	1.64 (1.50, 1.80)
Number of members in group practice				
1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2-10	0.90 (0.90, 0.91)	0.88 (0.86, 0.89)	0.85 (0.84, 0.86)	0.80 (0.76, 0.84)
11-50	0.88 (0.88, 0.89)	0.93 (0.91, 0.95)	0.86 (0.85, 0.88)	0.97 (0.91, 1.03)
51+	0.88 (0.87, 0.88)	0.82 (0.80, 0.84)	0.85 (0.84, 0.86)	0.80 (0.76, 0.84)
% of prescriptions for branded drugs				
< 25 th percentile	0.65 (0.65, 0.66)	0.51 (0.49, 0.52)	0.58 (0.57, 0.60)	0.79 (0.72, 0.86)
Within 25 th -75 th percentile	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
≥ 75 th percentile	1.68 (1.67, 1.69)	2.25 (1.91, 2.68)	1.79 (1.78, 1.81)	1.96 (1.88, 2.04)
Years since graduation from med school				
0-5	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
6-20	1.10 (1.06, 1.13)	2.25 (1.91, 2.68)	1.10 (1.02, 1.20)	0.99 (0.75, 1.35)
21+	1.12 (1.09, 1.16)	2.24 (1.90, 2.66)	1.17 (1.09, 1.27)	1.12 (0.84, 1.52)
Geographic region				
Northeast	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Midwest	0.93 (0.92, 0.94)	1.48 (1.45, 1.52)	0.73 (0.72, 0.75)	1.52 (1.41, 1.64)
South	1.12 (1.11, 1.13)	1.56 (1.53, 1.59)	0.80 (0.80, 0.81)	1.45 (1.35, 1.55)
Pacific West	0.79 (0.78, 0.80)	1.38 (1.34, 1.41)	1.11 (1.09, 1.12)	1.95 (1.77, 2.15)
Mountain West	0.92 (0.91, 0.93)	1.98 (1.92, 2.05)	0.87 (0.84, 0.89)	0.80 (0.70, 0.91)
Population Density				
Rural	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Urban	1.09 (1.08, 1.10)	0.96 (0.94, 0.97)	1.27 (1.25, 1.29)	0.99 (0.94, 1.04)
Median Household income in ZIP Code ^c				
0.97 (0.96, 0.97)	0.98 (0.97, 0.98)	0.97 (0.97, 0.98)	0.95 (0.93, 0.97)	
% Claims for LIS beneficiaries				
1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.01 (1.00, 1.01)	
% Claims for MA-PD beneficiaries				
1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	

^aThis multivariable logistic regression analysis was restricted to physicians who received at least one target meal, and adjusted for average cost per meal received (<\$20 or ≥\$20).

^bPrescription volume was divided by 100 to produce more meaningful odds ratios.

^cMedian Household Income in ZIP Code was converted to a Z-Score.

eTable 4. Propensity Score Decile-Adjusted Odds Ratios for Prescribing the Target Drug^a

Variable	Rosuvastatin (N = 111,587)	Nebivolol (N = 116,355)	Olmesartan (N = 121,318)	Desvenlafaxine (N = 113,983)
Did not receive target meals	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Received target meals	1.19 (1.19, 1.20)	1.79 (1.78, 1.80)	1.74 (1.73, 1.75)	2.30 (2.25, 2.34)

^aPropensity scores were calculated using logistic regression predicting receipt of target meals. In addition to propensity score decile, odds ratios were adjusted for all covariates included in the main regression (listed in Table 3).

eTable 5. Results of a Falsification Test: The Effect of Rosuvastatin Meals on Desvenlafaxine Prescribing, and the Effect of Desvenlafaxine Meals on Rosuvastatin Prescribing

Variable	Statin Prescribers (N = 111,231) ^a	SSRI/SNRI Prescribers (N = 113,192)
<i>Adjusted OR (95% CI) for prescribing:</i>		
Days receiving meals promoting the opposite drug	<i>Rosuvastatin</i>	<i>Desvenlafaxine</i>
0	Reference	Reference
1	0.99 (0.98, 1.00)	1.22 (1.20, 1.24)
2	0.96 (0.94, 0.98)	1.20 (1.17, 1.23)
3	1.03 (0.99, 1.08)	1.12 (1.08, 1.16)
4+	0.99 (0.95, 1.03)	1.46 (1.40, 1.52)
Sex		
Male	Reference	Reference
Female	1.05 (1.04, 1.05)	0.83 (0.83, 0.84)
Total volume of claims within the drug class	1.01 (1.01, 1.01)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
Specialty		
Internal Medicine	Reference	Reference
Family Medicine and General Practice	1.04 (1.03, 1.04)	1.15 (1.14, 1.16)
Cardiology	1.63 (1.62, 1.63)	-
Psychiatry	-	6.76 (6.68, 6.85)
Other	0.92 (0.91, 0.92)	1.08 (1.06, 1.10)
Number of members in group practice		
1	Reference	Reference
2-10	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.91 (0.90, 0.92)
11-50	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.85 (0.84, 0.86)
51+	0.91 (0.91, 0.91)	0.71 (0.70, 0.72)
% of prescriptions for branded drugs		
< 25 th percentile	0.67 (0.66, 0.67)	0.48 (0.48, 0.49)
Within 25 th -75 th percentile	Reference	Reference
≥ 75 th percentile	1.71 (1.70, 1.71)	1.75 (1.74, 1.77)
Years since graduation from med school		
0-5	Reference	Reference
6-20	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)	1.29 (1.23, 1.35)
21+	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)	1.28 (1.23, 1.34)
Geographic region		
Northeast	Reference	Reference
Midwest	0.91 (0.91, 0.92)	1.53 (1.51, 1.55)
South	1.11 (1.11, 1.11)	1.86 (1.84, 1.88)
Pacific West	0.64 (0.64, 0.64)	1.29 (1.27, 1.31)
Mountain West	0.87 (0.87, 0.88)	1.41 (1.37, 1.44)
Population Density		
Rural	Reference	Reference
Urban	1.02 (1.02, 1.02)	0.88 (0.88, 0.89)
Median Household income in ZIP Code	0.95 (0.95, 0.95)	0.93 (0.92, 0.93)
% Claims for LIS beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
% Claims for MA-PD beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)

^aThe falsification test was limited to, in the left column, physicians who wrote over 20 statin prescriptions; did not receive any rosuvastatin payments; and did not receive any desvenlafaxine payments other than meals. The right column was limited to physicians who wrote over 20 SSRI/SNRI prescriptions; did not receive any desvenlafaxine payments; and did not receive any rosuvastatin payments other than meals. Prescription volume was divided by 100 to produce

eTable 6. Predictors of Target Drug Prescribing, with Low-Volume Prescribers Excluded

Variable	Rosuvastatin (N = 81,097)	Nebivolol (N = 66,016)	Olmesartan (N = 82,321)	Desvenlafaxine (N = 54,788)
	<i>Adjusted Odds Ratios (95% CI)</i>			
Days receiving target drug-sponsored meals				
0	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1	1.17 (1.17, 1.17)	1.68 (1.67, 1.70)	1.50 (1.49, 1.51)	2.05 (2.00, 2.10)
2	1.19 (1.18, 1.20)	1.82 (1.79, 1.85)	1.77 (1.75, 1.78)	2.18 (2.09, 2.28)
3	1.24 (1.23, 1.25)	2.07 (2.01, 2.12)	1.96 (1.93, 1.98)	3.05 (2.87, 3.24)
4+	1.34 (1.33, 1.36)	2.34 (2.26, 2.42)	2.22 (2.20, 2.24)	2.59 (2.42, 2.75)
Sex				
Male	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Female	1.05 (1.05, 1.06)	0.90 (0.89, 0.90)	1.07 (1.06, 1.07)	0.84 (0.83, 0.85)
Total volume of claims within the drug class ^a	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.02 (1.02, 1.02)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
Specialty				
Internal Medicine	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Family Medicine and General Practice	1.03 (1.03, 1.04)	1.07 (1.06, 1.07)	0.97 (0.97, 0.97)	1.15 (1.14, 1.16)
Cardiology	1.66 (1.65, 1.66)	1.34 (1.33, 1.34)	0.97 (0.96, 0.97)	-
Psychiatry	-	-	-	6.56 (6.48, 6.64)
Other	0.97 (0.96, 0.97)	1.01 (1.00, 1.02)	0.80 (0.80, 0.81)	1.25 (1.22, 1.27)
Number of members in group practice				
1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2-10	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.96 (0.95, 0.96)	0.88 (0.87, 0.88)	0.91 (0.90, 0.92)
11-50	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.88 (0.87, 0.88)	0.84 (0.83, 0.84)	0.87 (0.86, 0.88)
51+	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.76 (0.76, 0.76)	0.79 (0.79, 0.80)	0.74 (0.73, 0.75)
% of prescriptions for branded drugs				
< 25 th percentile	0.70 (0.69, 0.70)	0.47 (0.47, 0.47)	0.53 (0.53, 0.54)	0.49 (0.49, 0.50)
Within 25 th -75 th percentile	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
≥ 75 th percentile	1.64 (1.64, 1.64)	2.26 (2.25, 2.27)	1.92 (1.91, 1.93)	1.79 (1.78, 1.81)
Years since graduation from med school				
0-5	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
6-20	0.98 (0.97, 0.99)	0.99 (0.97, 1.02)	1.18 (1.14, 1.21)	1.15 (1.09, 1.21)
21+	0.98 (0.97, 0.99)	0.94 (0.91, 0.97)	1.24 (1.20, 1.27)	1.15 (1.09, 1.21)
Geographic region				
Northeast	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Midwest	0.91 (0.91, 0.91)	1.53 (1.52, 1.54)	0.72 (0.72, 0.73)	1.49 (1.46, 1.51)
South	1.10 (1.09, 1.10)	1.62 (1.61, 1.63)	0.85 (0.85, 0.86)	1.73 (1.71, 1.76)
Pacific West	0.65 (0.65, 0.65)	1.23 (1.22, 1.24)	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)	1.24 (1.22, 1.27)
Mountain West	0.87 (0.87, 0.88)	1.68 (1.66, 1.70)	0.93 (0.92, 0.94)	1.25 (1.22, 1.29)
Population Density				
Rural	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Urban	1.03 (1.02, 1.03)	0.97 (0.97, 0.97)	1.20 (1.19, 1.21)	0.92 (0.91, 0.93)
Median Household income in ZIP Code ^b	0.96 (0.95, 0.96)	0.98 (0.97, 0.98)	0.97 (0.97, 0.98)	0.93 (0.92, 0.93)
% Claims for LIS beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
% Claims for MA-PD beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)

^aPrescription volume was divided by 100 to produce more meaningful odds ratios.

^bMedian Household Income in ZIP Code was converted to a Z-Score.

Physicians who prescribed fewer than 200 prescriptions were excluded from the analysis.

eTable 7. Predictors of Target Drug Prescribing, with Claim Count Standardized to 30-Day Supplies

Variable	Rosuvastatin (N = 111,588)	Nebivolol (N = 116,356)	Olmesartan (N = 121,319)	Desvenlafaxine (N = 113,984)
<i>Adjusted Odds Ratios (95% CI)</i>				
Days receiving target drug-sponsored meals				
0	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
1	1.17 (1.17, 1.17)	1.73 (1.72, 1.74)	1.53 (1.52, 1.54)	2.32 (2.28, 2.37)
2	1.18 (1.18, 1.19)	1.92 (1.90, 1.95)	1.76 (1.75, 1.77)	2.47 (2.38, 2.57)
3	1.23 (1.22, 1.24)	2.17 (2.12, 2.22)	1.96 (1.94, 1.99)	3.56 (3.37, 3.76)
4+	1.35 (1.34, 1.36)	2.72 (2.64, 2.79)	2.29 (2.27, 2.31)	2.71 (2.55, 2.87)
Sex				
Male	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Female	1.03 (1.03, 1.03)	0.86 (0.86, 0.86)	1.03 (1.03, 1.04)	0.83 (0.82, 0.84)
Total volume of claims within the drug class ^a	1.01 (1.01, 1.01)	1.01 (1.01, 1.01)	1.03 (1.03, 1.03)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
Specialty				
Internal Medicine	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Family Medicine and General Practice	1.03 (1.03, 1.03)	1.07 (1.07, 1.08)	0.95 (0.95, 0.96)	1.15 (1.13, 1.16)
Cardiology	1.67 (1.66, 1.67)	1.29 (1.29, 1.30)	0.90 (0.89, 0.90)	-
Psychiatry	-	-	-	7.54 (7.45, 7.62)
Other	0.94 (0.93, 0.94)	0.94 (0.94, 0.95)	0.72 (0.71, 0.72)	1.13 (1.11, 1.15)
Number of members in group practice				
1	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
2-10	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)	0.94 (0.94, 0.94)	0.87 (0.87, 0.88)	0.88 (0.87, 0.89)
11-50	0.92 (0.92, 0.93)	0.85 (0.84, 0.85)	0.85 (0.84, 0.85)	0.82 (0.81, 0.83)
51+	0.91 (0.91, 0.91)	0.71 (0.71, 0.71)	0.78 (0.78, 0.79)	0.66 (0.65, 0.67)
% of prescriptions for branded drugs				
< 25 th percentile	0.68 (0.67, 0.68)	0.43 (0.43, 0.44)	0.51 (0.51, 0.51)	0.49 (0.48, 0.50)
Within 25 th -75 th percentile	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
≥ 75 th percentile	1.66 (1.66, 1.67)	2.34 (2.34, 2.35)	1.92 (1.91, 1.92)	1.79 (1.77, 1.80)
Years since graduation from med school				
0-5	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
6-20	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)	1.23 (1.20, 1.25)	1.42 (1.39, 1.45)	1.25 (1.20, 1.31)
21+	1.04 (1.03, 1.05)	1.17 (1.15, 1.19)	1.53 (1.49, 1.56)	1.26 (1.21, 1.32)
Geographic region				
Northeast	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Midwest	0.89 (0.89, 0.89)	1.47 (1.46, 1.47)	0.69 (0.69, 0.70)	1.44 (1.42, 1.46)
South	1.08 (1.08, 1.08)	1.62 (1.61, 1.63)	0.84 (0.84, 0.85)	1.81 (1.79, 1.83)
Pacific West	0.60 (0.59, 0.60)	1.12 (1.11, 1.12)	0.98 (0.98, 0.99)	1.26 (1.24, 1.28)
Mountain West	0.86 (0.86, 0.86)	1.71 (1.69, 1.72)	0.90 (0.89, 0.91)	1.33 (1.30, 1.36)
Population Density				
Rural	Reference	Reference	Reference	Reference
Urban	1.03 (1.03, 1.04)	0.97 (0.96, 0.97)	1.21 (1.21, 1.22)	0.90 (0.89, 0.90)
Median Household income in ZIP Code ^b	0.96 (0.96, 0.96)	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	0.98 (0.98, 0.99)	0.92 (0.91, 0.92)
% Claims for LIS beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
% Claims for MA-PD beneficiaries	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	0.99 (0.99, 0.99)	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)

^aPrescription volume was divided by 100 to produce more meaningful odds ratios.

^bMedian Household Income in ZIP Code was converted to a Z-Score.

eTable 8. Predictors of Rosuvastatin Prescribing as a Percentage of High-Intensity Statin Prescriptions^a

Variable	Rosuvastatin (N = 111,588) <i>Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)</i>
Days receiving rosuvastatin-sponsored meals	
0	Reference
1	1.13 (1.13, 1.14)
2	1.13 (1.13, 1.14)
3	1.18 (1.17, 1.19)
4+	1.21 (1.20, 1.23)
Sex	
Male	Reference
Female	1.07 (1.07, 1.07)
Total volume of claims within the drug class ^b	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
Specialty	
Internal Medicine	Reference
Family Medicine and General Practice	1.06 (1.06, 1.06)
Cardiology	1.22 (1.22, 1.23)
Psychiatry	-
Other	0.93 (0.93, 0.94)
Number of members in group practice	
1	Reference
2-10	0.93 (0.93, 0.93)
11-50	0.92 (0.92, 0.92)
51+	0.90 (0.90, 0.91)
% of prescriptions for branded drugs	
< 25 th percentile	0.82 (0.82, 0.82)
Within 25 th -75 th percentile	Reference
≥ 75 th percentile	1.34 (1.33, 1.34)
Years since graduation from med school	
0-5	Reference
6-20	1.03 (1.02, 1.04)
21+	1.05 (1.04, 1.06)
Geographic region	
Northeast	Reference
Midwest	0.99 (0.99, 1.00)
South	1.19 (1.18, 1.19)
Pacific West	0.68 (0.68, 0.68)
Mountain West	1.01 (1.01, 1.02)
Population Density	
Rural	Reference
Urban	0.97 (0.96, 0.97)
Median Household income in ZIP Code ^c	0.95 (0.95, 0.96)
% Claims for LIS beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
% Claims for MA-PD beneficiaries	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)

^a"High-intensity statins" refers to rosuvastatin and atorvastatin.

^bPrescription volume was divided by 100 to produce more meaningful odds ratios.

^cMedian Household Income in ZIP Code was converted to a Z-Score.