Table A.1 Characteristics difference at the date of first methamphetamine use disorder (MUD) diagnosis among MUD individuals between those with and without other substance use disorders (*N*=18,118)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Polysubstance group a (*N*=3835) | MUD-only group b (*N*=14,283) | *p* |
| Mean age at first diagnosis, years (SD) | 36.3 (9.1) | 30.7 (9.4) | <0.01 |
| Age groups, years; *n* (%) |  |  | <0.01 |
| ≤30 | 1029 (26.8) | 7652 (53.6) |  |
| >30 | 2806 (73.2) | 6631 (46.4) |  |
| Sex, *n* (%) |  |  | <0.01 |
| Male | 3189 (83.2) | 11,589 (81.1) |  |
| Female | 646 (16.8) | 2694 (18.9) |  |
| Comorbidities at the baseline, *n* (%) |  |  |  |
| Myocardial infarction |  |  | 0.44 |
| No | 3825 (99.7) | 14,255 (99.8) |  |
| Yes | 10 (0.3) | 28 (0.2) |  |
| Congestive heart failure |  |  | 0.24 |
| No | 3778 (98.5) | 14,105 (98.7) |  |
| Yes | 57 (1.5) | 178 (1.3) |  |
| Peripheral vascular disease |  |  | <0.01 |
| No | 3741 (97.6) | 14,118 (98.8) |  |
| Yes | 94 (2.5) | 165 (1.2) |  |
| Cardiovascular disease |  |  | 0.31 |
| No | 3729 (97.2) | 13,930 (97.5) |  |
| Yes | 106 (2.8) | 353 (2.5) |  |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease |  |  | 0.62 |
| No | 3361 (87.6) | 12,560 (87.9) |  |
| Yes | 474 (12.4) | 1723 (12.1) |  |
| Diabetes mellitus |  |  | 0.01 |
| No | 3565 (93.0) | 13,469 (94.0) |  |
| Yes | 270 (7.0) | 853 (6.0) |  |
| Human immunodeficiency virus |  |  | <0.01 |
| No | 3447 (89.9) | 13,922 (97.5) |  |
| Yes | 388 (10.1) | 361 (2.5) |  |
| Charlson comorbidity index |  |  | <0.01 |
| 0 | 1896 (49.4) | 8966 (62.8) |  |
| 1 | 911 (23.7) | 3091 (21.6) |  |
| 2 | 378 (9.9) | 1071 (7.5) |  |
| ≥3 | 650 (17.0) | 1155 (8.1) |  |

Abbreviation: SD, standard deviation.

a MUD individuals with other substance use disorders

b MUD individuals without other substance use disorders

Table A.2 Sensitivity analyses of the association of methamphetamine use with pulmonary hypertension and composite lung disease among participants

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subpopulation or exposure | No. of patients | Pulmonary hypertension |  | Composite lung disease |
| No. of events | Adjusted OR (95% CI) |  | No. of events | Adjusted OR (95% CI) |  |
| Excluding MUD individuals with other substance use disorder (*N*=85,696) |
| Methamphetamine group | 14,283 | 23 | 2.13 (1.17–3.9)a |  | 1960 | 1.97 (1.86–2.10)a |  |
| Non-methamphetamine group | 71,413 | 50 | Reference |  | 4617 | Reference |  |
| Excluding MUD individuals with HIV (*N*=101,574) |
| Methamphetamine group | 16,929 | 31 | 1.90 (1.13–3.2)b |  | 2388 | 2.02 (1.91–2.13)b |  |
| Non-methamphetamine group | 84,645 | 63 | Reference |  | 5665 | Reference |  |

Composite lung disease was defined as the presence of one or more diagnoses such as lung abscess, empyema, pneumonia, emphysema, pleurisy, pneumothorax, or pulmonary hemorrhage.

Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) a were estimated from the conditional logistics regression adjusted for age at enrollment and Charlson comorbidity index scores.

Adjusted ORs b were estimated from the conditional logistics regression adjusted for age at enrollment, combined with other substance use disorders (yes/no) and Charlson comorbidity index scores.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; MUD, methamphetamine use disorder; No., number.