**Supplemental Table 1. Risk factors for Opioid Induced Respiratory Depression**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Patient** | **Anesthesia** | **Surgical and other factors** |
| • Sleep disordered breathing38,40,70  • Obesity hypoventilation syndrome41  • Pulmonary disease42,49  • Cardiac disease (CHF, CAD, dysrhythmia, hypertension)46  • Diabetes mellitis46  • Obesity3,44,49  • Renal impairment46-49  • CYP450 enzyme polymophism47,49,50  • Female sex1,49,51  • ASA 3,444  • Older age1,42-45  • History of substance abuse1 | • Non-opioid sedating medications3,43,45,54,55  • PCA and epidural basal opioid infusion43,53  • Greater median dose of opioids54,56 | • 1st 24h after surgery3,42,46,52-54  • General surgery patients45,53  • Pneumonectomy or Lobectomy1  • Multiple prescribers3  • Inadequate nursing assessments or response3  • Adverse respiratory events in PACU54 |

CAD = coronary artery disease; CHF = congestive heart failure; CYP = cytochrome; PACU = post-anesthesia care unit; PCA = patient-controlled analgesia.