**Supplemental Digital Content**

**Table 3. Quality Appraisal & Data Extraction of Studies that Evaluated the Impact of Bias-Targeted Interventions**

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| **Authors** | **Purpose** | **Study Design and Sample** | **Study Measures** | **Main Findings** |
| Engel-Rebitzer  et al., 2021  QAS=11/13 | To determine the role of patient preference in racial disparities in opioid prescribing for patients with acute pain and whether providing clinicians with additional data about their patients mitigate disparities | Secondary analysis of a multicenter randomized clinical trial, Life Stories for Opioid Risk Reduction in the ED; Life STORRIED) involving 1302 patients with ureter colic or musculoskeletal pain | Opioid Risk Tool  Concordance between preference and opioid prescription | After patient preference was accounted for by the clinician, Black patients had lower odds than White patients of receiving an opioid prescription at ED discharge. |
| Griesemer et al., 2021  QAS=8/13 | Evaluate the interaction between discrimination experiences and the experimental condition in linear regression models predicting depressive symptoms | Secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial testing the effects of a phone-based culturally enhanced pain coping skills training (PCST) intervention for African Americans with symptomatic hip or knee osteoarthritis (n=164 participants with 9-month follow up assessment) | Everyday Discrimination Scale  Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-8)  SF-12 (QoL)  Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index pain scale (Pain) | A significant interaction between experienced discrimination and experimental condition on depressive symptoms was identified, suggesting that the intervention helped to reduce the association between discrimination experiences and depressive symptoms. |
| Hirsch et al., 2019  QAS=11/13 | To determine the effects of an individually-tailored, virtual perspective-taking intervention to reduce race and SES disparities in providers’ pain treatment decisions | Prospective randomized controlled trial (n=436 physician residents and fellows/n=220 providers with treatment bias randomized) | Pain treatment decision task  Provider decisions (VAS) | Providers who received the tailored intervention had 85% lower odds of demonstrating a treatment bias toward Black patients and 76% lower odds of treatment bias toward low SES patients at follow-up, and higher levels of compassion for patients compared to the control group. |
| Ibrahim et al., 2017  QAS=11/13 | To assess whether a decision aid improves access to total knee replacement surgery for Black patients with osteoarthritis of the knee | Prospective randomized controlled trial (n=336 Black adults with knee pain and radiographic evidence of osteoarthritis of the knee) | Western Ontario McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index | Although rates of recommendation for surgery did not differ significantly, patients exposed to the decision aid were more likely to undergo TKR within 12 months (14.9% of intervention patients v 7.7% of control patients). |
| Jones, Watkins, & Alva, 2018  QAS=6/9 | Examine the implementation and efficacy of Operation Change, a community-based culturally sensitive program to stimulate behavioral changes in activity level and improve musculoskeletal health in African-American (AA) and Hispanic/Latina (HL) women with obesity and early-stage osteoarthritis | Prospective longitudinal trial of a 12-week program of presentations, motivational interviewing, goal setting and physical activities among 62 women who identified as African-American (n=32) or Hispanic/Latina (n=30) | Timed 50-ft walking test  Western Ontario McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index  SF-36 (Quality of Life)  Patient Health Questionnaire Depression Scale (PHQ-9)  Motivation interview assessment | A significant increase in walking time for H/L women and PHQ-9 scores was found; both groups had significant mean weight loss, decreased pain and stiffness and improved physical functioning by 12 weeks. |

**Abbreviations: QAS=Quality assessment score**

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