**Supplemental Digital Content, Figure 2: Pre and Post Test Questions Assessing Knowledge, Attitudes and Confidence**

1. Medications for alcohol use disorder

a) require a specialist prescription

b) should not be started during an acute hospitalization

c) are associated with reduced rehospitalization when started in the hospital

d) result in high rates of abstinence from alcohol

2. Medications for opioid use disorder

a) have similar efficacy to intensive outpatient treatment

b) do not reduce opioid use among people who inject drugs

c) significantly reduce mortality in people with OUD

d) B and C

3. Goals of brief intervention for high risk alcohol use (without use disorder) include

a) help the patient achieve total abstinence

b) help a patient recognize how their use poses risk

c) reduce the chance of a subsequent substance use disorder

d) b and c

e) all of the above

4. Short term opioid prescriptions for acute pain

a) increase the risk for overdose

b) have no effect on risk for chronic opioid use

c) should generally not be given to patients with substance use disorder

d) a and b

5. Using three medications to treat acute pain

a) is considered polypharmacy

b) is synergistic and reduces opioid consumption

c) has been shown to increase opioid consumption

6. The most effective medications for acute pain are

a) opioids

b) nsaids

c) acetaminophen

**Indicate your attitude for the following 5 questions on a scale of strongly disagree to strongly agree.**(Likert Scale 1-4 Strongly disagree, Somewhat disagree, Somewhat agree, Strongly agree)

7. There is little I can do to help a patient with substance use disorder.

8. Substance use disorder is a chronic medical problem.

9. A person who has relapsed from alcohol or substance use disorder many times probably cannot be helped.

10. It is part of my job to address a patient’s unhealthy substance use.

11. The only way to treat substance use disorders is through specialist referral.

**Indicate your confidence for the following 4 questions on a scale of not at all confident to very confident.**  
(Likert scale 1-4 Not at all, Not very confident, Somewhat confident, Very confident)

12. Asking a patient about their use of alcohol and drugs

13. Assessing a patient’s need for opioid medication in the setting of acute pain

14. Educate a patient and prescribe naloxone to prevent overdose

15. Safely treating acute pain with opioids