

Supplementary Table SI. Sensitivity analysis additionally adjusting for the total length of stay

Medication	Unadjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	P-value	Adjusted odds ratio [†] (95% CI)	P-value
Diuretics	1.372 (0.998–1.887)	0.052	1.039 (0.699–1.545)	0.849
B-blockers	1.453 (0.984–2.144)	0.060	1.057 (0.637–1.753)	0.831
Calcium channel blockers	1.234 (0.905–1.681)	0.183	1.307 (0.902–1.894)	0.157
Renin-angiotensin system blockers	1.043 (0.770–1.412)	0.785	0.938 (0.647–1.360)	0.736
A-blockers	1.479 (1.028–2.128)	0.035	1.285 (0.797–2.072)	0.304
Antihistamines	1.248 (0.898–1.733)	0.187	1.124 (0.736–1.718)	0.588
Opioids	2.038 (1.569–2.648)	< 0.001	1.690 (1.217–2.346)	0.002
Gabapentinoids	1.892 (1.311–2.729)	< 0.001	1.760 (1.101–2.813)	0.018
Antiepileptic drugs	2.038 (1.216–3.416)	0.007	1.290 (0.618–2.690)	0.497
Antipsychotics	1.802 (1.209–2.686)	0.004	1.246 (0.749–2.073)	0.396
Anxiolytics/hypnotics	1.823 (1.325–2.508)	< 0.001	1.860 (1.235–2.801)	0.003
Tricyclic antidepressants	1.553 (0.809–2.982)	0.186	1.696 (0.776–3.705)	0.185

[†]Adjusted odds ratios were estimated using conditional logistic regression stratified by matched sets and adjusted for surgery during hospitalization, anemia, hyponatremia, hypoalbuminemia, thrombocytopenia, total length of stay, and body mass index at admission.

Supplementary Table SII. Subgroup analysis in patients aged > 75 years

Medication class	Adjusted odds ratio (95% confidence interval)	P-value
Opioids	1.635 (0.898–2.977)	0.108
Gabapentinoids	1.931 (0.815–4.579)	0.135
Anxiolytics/hypnotics	1.338 (0.586–3.053)	0.489