

Appendix 1
Sensitivity analysis

Variables	Logistic Reg. with imputed data P-value	Logistic. Reg. without imputed data P-value
Sex (male vs. female)	0.063	0.518
Type of profession (ref group: Physician)		
Nurse practitioner	<0.001	0.064
Pharmacist	<0.001	<0.001
Years of experience (0-10 years vs. 11+ years)	<0.001	<0.001
Type of practice (vs. primary care clinic)		
Hospital & emergency room	<0.016	0.061
Community pharmacy	<0.001	0.331
Pain clinic and other ^a	<0.001	0.379
Region (remote ^b vs. non-remote)	0.213	0.663
Living with chronic pain	0.033	0.462
Having a relative living with chronic pain	0.024	0.578
Percentage of time spent on educational activities about the management of chronic pain	<0.001	<0.001
Perception of the risks associated with short-acting opioids	0.049	0.428
Perception of the risks associated with long-acting opioids	0.060	0.281

For imputed data N=207, for analysis without imputation N=194.

level of significance was set at 95% with P value < 0.05 as statistically significant. Statistically significant p values are shown in bold.

The dependent variable was comfort level, which was coded as a dichotomous variable (Two groups, scores 0-6 = 117 participants and scores 7-10 = 90 participants).

Variance inflation factor was <10 and tolerance was > 0.1.

^a Other settings included local community service centers, long-term care residences, outpatient clinics, rehabilitation centers, operating rooms, palliative care, and telemedicine.

^b Remote resource regions as defined by Revenu Quebec (i.e., the provincial revenue agency): Bas-Saint-Laurent, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord, Nord-du-Québec, and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine. Non-remote regions are located near major urban centers.