

## Supplemental Materials

### Articles Included in the Integrative Review

#	Author, Country, Database	Study design, location, purpose	Sample Size	Comments / Key Findings	Quality Appraisal	Associated Theme
1	Blair, L. M., Ashford, K., Gentry, L., Bell, S., & Fallin-Bennett, A. (2021). Care experiences of persons with perinatal opioid use. <i>The Journal of Perinatal and Neonatal Nursing</i> , 35(4), 320-329. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/JPN.0000000000000597">https://doi.org/10.1097/JPN.0000000000000597</a>  USA  CINAHL WOS	Qualitative descriptive  The study took place in an academic medical center in the southern United States  The purpose of the study was to illustrate the perinatal care experiences of people with OUD.	11 postpartum persons	The results come from patients, not nurses. Patients report the following discriminative nursing care (DNC) practices: judgement, blame, disparate treatment from other postpartum persons.	Trustworthy article published in a peer-reviewed reputable journal. The information provided highlights patients' perceptions of DNC experienced related to OUD which is germane to the aim of the review.	Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC
2	Cooney, M. F., & Broglio, K. (2017). Acute pain management in opioid-tolerant individuals. <i>The Journal for Nurse Practitioners</i> , 13(6), 394-399. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nurpra.2017.04.016">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nurpra.2017.04.016</a>  USA  Purposive	Informative overview of acute pain management in people with opioid tolerance that are experiencing acute pain. A case study is interwoven throughout.	N/A	Treating acute pain in patients that receive chronic opioid therapy requires a specialized pain treatment plan. NPs that will communicate with these patients and	Reliable, informative article published in a reputable journal that accepts peer-reviewed manuscripts. JNP is the official journal of the American Association of	Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC  Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement

				avoid stereotyping can help these patients achieve positive outcomes.	Nurse Practitioners. The information disseminated contains valuable advice for NPs related to treating patients with OUD.	
3	<p>Dineen, K. K. (2021). Disability discrimination against people with substance abuse disorder by postacute care nursing facilities: It is time to stop tolerating civil rights violations. <i>Journal of Addiction Medicine</i>, 15(1), 18-19.  <a href="https://www.doi.org/10.1097.ADM.0000000000000694">https://www.doi.org/10.1097.ADM.0000000000000694</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>CINAHL PubMed WOS</p>	Commentary report	N/A	People with OUD experience discrimination related to continuing care after hospitalization which the author argues is a violation of Title III of the ADA. This report highlights the stigmatization and discrimination of patients with OUD by health care providers.	This report was published in a reputable, peer-reviewed journal and provides an interesting perspective of how discriminating against those with a substance use disorder should be considered illegal. This information is important to the current review.	<p>Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>
4	El Rasheed, A. H., El Sheikh, M. M., El Missiry, M. A., Hatata, H. A., &	Cross-sectional quantitative design using questionnaires	467 mental health professionals:	Stigma exists against patients with substance	Original research published in a reputable journal	Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers'

	<p>Ahmed, N. (2016). Addiction stigma among mental health professionals and medical students in Egypt. <i>Addictive Disorders and Their Treatment</i>, 15(4), 165-174. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/ADT.0000000000000090">https://doi.org/10.1097/ADT.0000000000000090</a></p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>CINAHL</p>	<p>The study took place at the University of Menoufia (Egypt) Hospital Department of Neuropsychiatry , the Ministry of Health Hospital, and the Mental Health and Addiction Treatment Centre.</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to examine addiction stigma differences between psychiatrists, mental-health nurses, and medical students and to assess if this stigma changed according to the substance(s) used.</p>	<p>psychiatrists, psychiatric nurses, and medical students</p>	<p>use disorders which compromises the quality of health care provided to these patients. Nurses, even psychiatric nurses, feel they do not have the knowledge to identify and manage patients with addiction issues. Information provided in this study coincides with information found in other references used for the review which reinforces the notion that inadequate knowledge can lead to DNC practices.</p>	<p>and copyrighted by Wolters Kluwer Health. The information provided is important for the current review because it highlights nurses' perceptions of DNC as well as other health care providers' perceptions of DNC. It also explains how negative attitudes of health care providers toward those suffering OUD can result in poorer health care provided.</p>	<p>perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p>
5	<p>Hawk, K., McCormack, R., Edelman, J., Coupet Jr., E., Toledo, N., Gauthier, P., Rotrosen, J., Chawarski, M.,</p>	<p>Qualitative study using focus group sessions</p>	<p>31 participants with</p>	<p>Researchers uncovered six themes related to evidence,</p>	<p>Trustworthy article published in an international,</p>	<p>Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC</p>

	<p>Martel, S., Owens, P., Pantaloni, M., O'Connor, P., Whiteside, L. K., Cowan, E., Richardson, L. D., Lyons, M. S., Rothman, R., Marsch, L., Fiellin, D., &amp; D'Onofrio, G. (2022). Perspectives about emergency department care encounters among adults with opioid use disorder. <i>JAMA Network Open</i>, 5(1), 1-12. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.4495">https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.4495</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>CINAHL</p>	<p>The study took place in four urban academic medical centers, one public safety net hospital, and 1 rural critical access hospital in five regions of the United States.</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to examine the experiences and perspectives of patients with OUD treated in emergency departments related to treatment received.</p>	<p>untreated OUD</p>	<p>context, and facilitation. Evidentiary themes included stigma of participants with OUD and minimization of participants' pain and medical issues. Context-related themes involved participant feelings that those in the ED were not equipped to treat patients with OUD. Facilitation themes were deficits in ED staff knowledge of OUD and OUD treatment.</p>	<p>peer-reviewed medical journal. Information extracted is germane to the aims of the current review, specifically the theme of patients perceiving stigma and minimalization of pain and medical issues. Additionally, highlighting health care professionals' perceived lack of understanding and knowledge strengthens this review's thematic development.</p>	<p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>
6	<p>Horner, G., Daddona, J., Burke, D. J., Cullinane, J., Skeer, M., &amp; Wurcel, A. G. (2019). "You're kind of at war with yourself as a nurse": Perspectives of</p>	<p>Qualitative, one-on-one detailed interviews.</p> <p>The study took place at a large academic</p>	<p>22 participants (all nurses)</p>	<p>Nurses provided six common themes when asked about their own attitudes, perceptions, and</p>	<p>Reliable article published in a peer-reviewed international journal. The information</p>	<p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p>

	<p>inpatient nurses on treating people who present with a comorbid opioid use disorder. <i>PLoS ONE</i>, 14(10), 1-15. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224335">https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0224335</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>PubMed WOS</p>	<p>medical center in Boston, MA.</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to examine the perceptions of nurses caring for patients with OUD and to identify potential gaps in nurses' knowledge/education.</p>		<p>needs when caring for patients with OUD in the hospital: stigma, assessing and treating pain, burnout, interdisciplinary communication, safety, and security, and opportunities for change.</p>	<p>provided is relevant to the aims of this review and provides detailed accounts of caring for patients with OUD from the nurses' perspectives.</p>	<p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>
7	<p>Jaiteh, C., Steinauer, R., Frei, I. A. (2019). Individuals with opioid dependence using polysubstances: How do they experience acute hospital care and what are their needs? A qualitative study. <i>Journal of Addictions Nursing</i>, 30(3), 177-184. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/0000000000000294">https://doi.org/10.1097/0000000000000294</a></p> <p>Switzerland</p> <p>PubMed WOS</p>	<p>Exploratory, descriptive qualitative</p> <p>The study took place in hospitals in German-speaking areas of Switzerland</p> <p>The purpose of this study was to identify how people with opioid dependence experience acute hospitalization and their needs.</p>	12 participants with opioid dependence	<p>Three categories were developed from the interviews: category 1 – descriptions of previous hospitalizations; category 2 – disparate experiences in the management of substitution-based therapy (SBT) including management of withdrawal symptoms, being</p>	<p>Trustworthy article published in a peer-reviewed journal. The article is applicable to the aims of the review and highlight patient' perspectives of DNC, lack of knowledge that contributes to DNC, and offers recommendations for improvement through identifying</p>	<p>Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>

				treated differently from other patients, and insufficient professional knowledge of health care staff; and category 3 – trust and mistrust in the hospital process.	participant self-reported needs.	
8	<p>Mahmoud, K. F., Finnell, D. S., Sereika, S. M., Lindsay, D., Schmitt, K., Cipkala-Gaffin, J., Pushkar, K. R., &amp; Mitchell, A. M. (2021). Personal and professional attitudes associated with nurses' motivation to work with patients with opioid use disorder and opioid use-related problems. <i>Substance Abuse</i>, 42(4), 780-787. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2020.1856287">https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2020.1856287</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>CINAHL PubMed WOS</p>	<p>Descriptive correlational quantitative study</p> <p>The study took place in four southwestern Pennsylvania hospitals.</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to observe the association between nurses' personal and professional attitudes, along with nurses' motivation to care for patients with OUD and opioid use issues.</p>	234 participants (all nurses)	Examined the relationship between nurses' personal and professional attitudes when working with patients with opioid use issues, as well as their motivation to work with these patients. Reported directly from nurses. Low motivation could be considered a form of DNC.	Trustworthy article published in a peer-reviewed, reputable journal. The information presented is important to the aims of the review and provides detailed descriptions of nurses' perception of DNC against patients with OUD and the motivation level associated with quality care.	<p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p>

9	<p>Reese, S. E., Riquino, M. R., Molloy, J., Nguyen, V., Smit, M. C., Tenort, B., Gezinski, L. B., &amp; Cleveland, L. (2021). Experience of nursing professionals working with women diagnosed with opioid use disorder and their newborns: Burnout and the need for support. <i>Advances in Neonatal Care</i>, 21(1), 32-40.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1097/ANC.0000000000000816">https://doi.org/10.1097/ANC.0000000000000816</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>CINAHL PubMed WOS</p>	<p>Qualitative study using semi-structured focus group sessions</p> <p>The study took place at a large urban hospital in Utah</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to examine the experiences of nurses and nursing assistants caring for mothers suffering OUD and their newborn babies.</p>	30 participants, all nurses and nursing assistants working on a mother-baby ward	<p>Three themes were revealed after data analysis: negative feelings and reactions toward postpartum women with OUD; concern for the safety and wellbeing of the newborn; and the need for organizational training and education about OUD and how best to care for patients with OUD.</p>	<p>Trustworthy article published in a peer-reviewed reputable journal. The aims findings of the study are germane to the aims of this review and identify important themes central to the development of the themes highlighted in this review.</p>	<p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>
10	<p>Sapp, A. J., &amp; Hooten, P. (2019). Working with families impacted by the opioid crisis: Education, best practices, and providing hope. <i>Archives of Psychiatric Nursing</i>, 33, 3-8.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2019.08.013">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2019.08.013</a></p> <p>USA</p>	Instructional article	N/A	<p>Families of those with OUD are directly impacted by the opioid crisis. It is incumbent of advanced practice nurses to care for these families and include them in</p>	<p>Reliable information published in a reputable journal that accepts only peer-reviewed original work. Relevant to topic of this review and valuable in establishing that</p>	<p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for Improvement</p>

	Purposive			the patient's plan of care. Placing blame on the patient or family can be a form of DNC.	nurses may place blame on patients with OUD as well as their families.	
<b>11</b>	<p>Shreffler, J., Shaw, I., McGee, S., Bishop, C., The, S., O'Brien, D., Price, T., &amp; Huecker, M. (2021). Perceptions diverge on aspects related to substance use disorder: An analysis of individuals in recovery, physicians, nurses, and medical students. <i>Substance Abuse</i>, 42(4), 896-904. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2021.1892014">https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2021.1892014</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>CINAHL</p>	<p>Quantitative study using a survey tool with 29 Likert statements</p> <p>The study took place at the University of Louisville, city clinical providers, and other academic medical centers across the country.</p> <p>The purpose of the study was to observe the perceptions on issues related to substance use issues and determine if perceptions differ among nurses, physicians, medical students, and individuals in recovery.</p>	523 individuals – 111 individuals in recovery, 113 physicians, 206 nurses, 93 medical students	Individuals in recovery considered access to medication for opioid use disorder (MOUD) to be the most effective treatment for those with SUDs. Medical students placed the greatest importance on take-home naloxone kits and believe that patients with SUD are treated differently by health care providers due to stigma. Nurses were found to	Trustworthy article published in a peer-reviewed reputable journal. Relevant to the aims of this review and integral in developing the four themes of this topic. Elucidated the relationship between nurses' education preparation, perceptions, and feelings toward those with and recovering from a substance use issue.	<p>Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for Improvement</p>



				value the difficulty of recovering from a substance use issue lowest among the four groups which could result from inadequate instruction in nursing school and inadequate continuing education.		
12	<p>Simon, R., Snow, R., &amp; Wakeman, S. (2020). Understanding why patients with substance use disorders leave the hospital against medical advice: A qualitative study. <i>Substance Abuse</i>, 41(4), 519-525.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2019.1671942">https://doi.org/10.1080/08897077.2019.1671942</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Purposive</p>	<p>Qualitative, descriptive</p> <p>The study took place at Massachusetts General Hospital</p> <p>The purpose of the study is to describe factors that contributed to patients' leaving the hospital AMA from the patient's viewpoint.</p>	15 hospitalized patients with SUD and documented AMA discharges	<p>A wide range of factors that contribute to AMA discharges were discovered including patients feeling judged and treated differently because of their SUD. Stereotyping and labeling were reported, as well as feeling blamed for and reprimanded for</p>	<p>Reliable article published in a peer-reviewed reputable journal. Germain to the aims of this review. Provides information specific to patients' perception of DNC and discriminatory care in from other health care providers in the hospital setting.</p>	<p>Theme 1: Patients' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 3: Nurses' lack of understanding</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for improvement</p>

				<p>complications of drug use such as infections. Participants stated feelings of mistrust from health care staff and speculated that poor treatment from staff could be a result of staff not understanding SUD. Factors related to pain and pain management were identified as inadequate pain control due to the mistrust and discomfort of providers. Participants also detailed how hospital restrictions could be too strict which would cause them to leave AMA.</p>		
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<p><b>13</b></p>	<p>Turner, C. C., Fogger, S. A., Frazier, S. L. (2018). Opioid use disorder: Challenges during acute hospitalization. <i>The Journal for Nurse Practitioners</i>, 14(2), 61-67. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nurpra.2017.12.009">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nurpra.2017.12.009</a></p> <p>USA</p> <p>Purposive</p>	<p>Continuing education article highlighting strategies for the management of OUD in the hospital including measuring opioid use and recommending supportive care options.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>The authors provide direction on identification, management, and discharge planning for patients with OUD. Recognizing that addiction is a chronic disease rather than a choice is the first step in a successful treatment plan. Appropriate, compassionate, and empathetic screening must occur to identify OUD and begin the care plan. Refrain from passing judgement on these patients because this can act as a barrier to communication and treatment. Providing appropriate and</p>	<p>Trustworthy, informative teaching article published in a reputable journal. JNP is the official journal of the American Association of Nurse Practitioners. The information provided in this article is germane to the aims of the review and elaborate on the importance of effective discharge planning in patients suffering OUD.</p>	<p>Theme 2: Nurses and other health care providers' perception of DNC</p> <p>Theme 4: Recommendations for Improvement</p>
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				<p>adequate pain management during hospitalization is an ethical requirement of nurse practitioner, as is treating withdrawal symptoms. Effective and holistic care doesn't end when hospitalization ends, effective and holistic discharge planning is vital.</p>		
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