5-STEP INITIAL APPROACH TO CARING FOR the Displaced Pain Patient on Chronic Opioid Therapy

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Providing therapeutic continuity for patients who have abruptly lost access to their prescriber (e.g. pain clinic closure) can be a challenge, especially if the patient has been treated with opioids and other controlled substances.

A patient in pain, facing the possibility of worsening pain combined with medication withdrawal, can feel very stressed. In this potentially difficult scenario, the caregiver must convey an air of calmness and empathy. Providers may seize this clinical inflection point as an opportunity to redirect the course of treatment, or provide a therapeutic bridge to specialty care by way of referral or consultation.

While not meant as a substitute for more comprehensive guidelines, the following is a concise five-step initial approach to caring for the displaced pain patient on chronic opioid therapy.

Always exercise compliance with statutory requirements (http://www.painpolicy.wisc.edu/database-statutes-regulations-other-policies-pain-management).

FIVE STEPS

1. HISTORY AND PHYSICAL EXAM
   a. Establish a diagnosis
   b. Assess for withdrawal symptoms (Ref 1: Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale)
   c. Note behaviors indicative of drug abuse or diversion (Ref 2: Knowing When to Say When: Transitioning Patients From Opioid Therapy, pg 19)

2. OBJECTIVE DATA:
   a. Check state Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (e.g. KASPER - http://operationunite.org/investigations/kasper)
   b. Count the patient's current supply of pills
   c. Review (and/or request) medical records and reports (e.g. MRI)
   d. Do a urine drug screen (https://kbml.ky.gov/hb1/Pages/Considerations-For-Urine-Drug-Screening.aspx)
   e. Screen for:
      i. Function (Ref 3: PEG Scale: Pain, Enjoyment, General Activity)
      ii. Opioid abuse potential (Ref 4: Opioid Risk Tool)
      iii. Mental health (Ref 5: Patient Health Questionnaire, PHQ-4)
   f. Remain alert to signs of anxiety, depression, and opioid use disorder. If signs of opioid use disorder, then offer or arrange for treatment. If signs of mental illness, then offer or arrange for treatment (https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/).
   g. If child bearing potential, order a pregnancy test.
      i. Immediately consult OB/GYN if pregnancy is confirmed.
      ii. Opioid withdrawal during pregnancy has been associated with spontaneous abortion and premature labor.

3. DOCUMENTS (MAY BE COMBINED INTO ONE)
   a. Informed Consent (Ref 6: NIDA Sample Informed Consent)
   b. Treatment Agreement (Ref 7: NIDA Sample Patient Agreement Forms)

4. PAIN TREATMENT
   a. Maximize use of nonpharmacologic and nonopioid pharmacologic treatments as appropriate. (Ref 8: Treating Chronic Pain Without Opioids, CDC)
   b. Educational points in https://kbml.ky.gov/hb1/Pages/Considerations-For-Patient-Education.aspx (Ref 9: CDC Opioid Factsheet for Patients, etc.)

5. DECISION: MAINTAIN, ALTER, TAPER OR DISCONTINUE

A decision regarding maintaining, altering, tapering, or discontinuing controlled substances must be made. Some stable patients might be well served by maintaining their current regimen, however you are under no obligation to prescribe or continue with a treatment plan you don’t agree with.

a. If the patient does not need a prescription and still has some medication, advise on how to gradually taper (i.e. decrease 10 to 50 percent per week).

b. To prescribe a taper with controlled substances: Calculate the current Morphine Equivalent Daily Dose (Ref 10: Calculating Total Daily Dose of Opioids For Safer Dosage, CDC)
   i. Initially prescribe zero to three days of a reduced MEDD (e.g. decrease 10 to 50 percent)
   ii. Use immediate release medications
   iii. Arrange follow up early and often
   iv. Additional days of medications may be prescribed at follow up if risk/benefit assessment is deemed acceptable by the prescriber
   v. The CDC advises against a rapid taper (e.g. three weeks or less) for people taking ≥90 MEDD
   c. Regardless of taper speed, withdrawal may still happen
      i. Advise on over-the-counter medications for with-
withdrawal symptoms
(Ref 11: ASAM National Practice Guideline, Part 3, Pg 29)
ii. Consider prescribing prescription medications for withdrawal (Ref 11: ASAM)
d. If tapering benzodiazepines, do so gradually
i. No more than 25 percent decrease every one to two weeks
ii. Abrupt benzodiazepine withdrawal can be associated with rebound anxiety, hallucinations, seizures, delirium tremens, and, in rare cases, death.
e. Risk mitigation topics (https://bit.ly/2eb0bYe)
i. Discuss with patients undergoing tapering that, because their tolerance to medications may return to normal, they are at increased risk for overdose on abrupt return to previously prescribed higher doses.
ii. Consider offering naloxone when factors that increase risk for opioid overdose, such as history of overdose, history of substance use disorder, higher opioid dosages (≥50 MED/day), or concurrent benzodiazepine use, are present (Ref 12: Opioid Reversal With Naloxone, NIDA)

REFERENCES:
3. PEG Scale (Pain, Enjoyment, General Activity) http://bit.ly/2Mq8B4N
9. CDC. Opioid Factsheet for Patients https://bit.ly/2ByQx1x

The Guideline Committee recommends, based on consensus opinion, the inclusion of clonidine as a recommended practice to support opioid withdrawal. Clonidine is not US FDA-approved for the treatment of opioid withdrawal, but it has been extensively used off-label for this purpose. Clonidine may be used orally or transdermally at doses of 0.1–0.3 mg every 6–8 hours, with a maximum dose of 1.2 mg daily to assist in the management of opioid withdrawal symptoms. Its hypotensive effects often limit the amount that can be used. Clonidine can be combined with other non-narcotic medications targeting specific opioid withdrawal symptoms such as benzodiazepines for anxiety, hypnotic for diarrhea, acetaminophen or NSAIDs for pain, and ondansetron or other agents for nausea.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDED REFERENCES:
b. SAMHSA Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/
e. Knowing When to Say When: Transitioning Patients from Opioid Therapy University of Massachusetts Medical School (Massachusetts Consortium) Jeff Baxter, M.D. April 2, 2014 https://bit.ly/2w70HO

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Table 1: Recognizing Opioid Misuse and/or Addiction in Patients on Chronic Opioid Therapy
(Adapted from: Savage et al., 2008; Manchikanti et al., 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of Addiction</th>
<th>Possible Expressions in Patients on Chronic Opioid Therapy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss of Control</strong></td>
<td>1. Reports lost/stolen medications</td>
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<td>2. Uses medication supply in short periods of time and calls for early refills</td>
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<td>3. Seeks opioids from other sources</td>
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<td>4. Exhibits withdrawal symptoms at appointments</td>
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<td><strong>Craving, preoccupation with use, compulsive use</strong></td>
<td>1. Recurring requests for increases in opioids</td>
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<td>2. Increasing pain despite lack of progression of disease</td>
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<td>3. Dismisses nonopioid treatments</td>
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<td>4. Focuses on medications and not other activities</td>
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<td><strong>Use despite negative Consequences</strong></td>
<td>1. Significant side effects, such as sedation and cognitive impairment</td>
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<td>2. Overdose</td>
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<td>3. Decreases in activity, functioning, and/or relationships</td>
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