

Disclosure

 Dr. Munzing and Dr. Cummins have no relevant financial interests to disclose

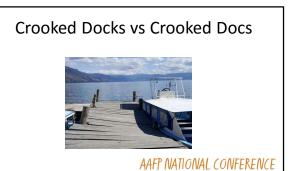
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Goals & Objectives

- Participants will be able to:
 - Identify Legitimate vs Illegitimate Opioid Prescribing
 - Utilize Standards of Care for Controlled Substance Prescribing
 - Identify "Red Flags" for Potential Controlled Substance Abuse / Diversion and Use in Prescribing Decision Making

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Soaring Towards Improved Outcomes and Patient Safety AAFP NATIONAL CONFERENCE





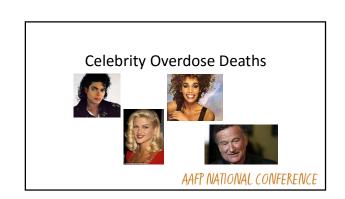






Dangerous / Common Combinations

- "Holy Trinity" -
 - Oxycodone, Benzodiazepine, Soma
- "Houston Cocktail" -
 - Norco, Xanax, Soma
- "Sizzurp" -
 - Promethazine with codeine cough syrup, Jolly Ranchers candy, fruit flavored cola



Avoiding Falling off the Cliff: **Potential Consequences**

- Patients
 - Addiction
 - Overdose
 - Death
- Physicians
 - Loss of Medical License
 - Prison



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Physicians Decisions Are Difficult: Appropriate Opioid Prescribing Quiz

- Appropriate or Not???
- Assumptions:

 - New patient being seen
 The only information you have is as stated
 - All the information is accurate
- You must decide:
 - Based on this information, do you prescribe (new or refill) an opioid
 - YES OR NO???
 - Why (very brief comments)???

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Poll Question: Case #1

- · 80 year old male
- Severe lumbar (back) disc herniation and severe degenerative changes on MRI ~ 8-10 years prior
- Saw neurosurgeon after failing Physical Therapy and meds at that time
- Patient declined surgery due to age
- Your call Yes or No???

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Poll Question - Case #2

- · 50 year old male
- Chronic severe R knee pain x 30+ years
- Cause history of severe osteomyelitis (bone infection) causing dramatic knee deformity seen easily by inspection
- X-ray confirmation
- History of drug addiction (25 years prior)
- Seen by orthopedics no surgery possible due to R knee deformities
- Your call Yes or No???

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Quiz Answers It's Not that Easy to Decide at Times

- 1 No current pain (my dad) No
- 2 Yes Treat addicts in true pain monitor VERY carefully

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Outdated Information - WRONG

"The risk of addiction is much less than 1%"

Porter J, Jick H. Addiction rare in pain patients treated with narcotics. New Engl J Med. 1980 Jan 10;302(2):123

1990's Physicians encouraged to increase medications to

Overuse of Prescription Medications: Scope of the Problem

- Prescription Drug Overdose Deaths > Illicit Drugs (2013 Data)
 - 43,982 Total overdose deaths annually - 22,767 (51.8%) Prescription drugs related

 - 16,235 Total prescription opioids (~44/day)
 - 6,973 Total prescription benzodiazepines
 - Many from a combination of 2 or more drug classes

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Overuse of Prescription Medications: Scope of the Problem

· Nearly 2 million Americans, aged 12 or older, either abused or were dependent on opioids in 2013

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Overuse of Prescription Medications: Scope of the Problem

- Emergency Department Visits (2011 Data)
 - 2.5 million Drug misuse / abuse

 - 1.4 million (56%) Prescription drugs
 501,207 (20%) Anti-anxiety / insomnia drugs
 - 420,040 (17%) Opioid analgesics

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Poll Question: Which of the following predict misuse of prescription opioids?

- A. Race
- B. Literacy
- C. Disability
- D. Socioeconomic status
- E. All of the Above
- F. None of the Above

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Cultural Competence

DO NOT PREDICT

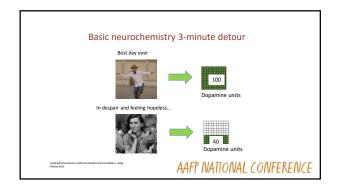
- Gender
- Race
- Literacy
- Disability
- · Socioeconomic status

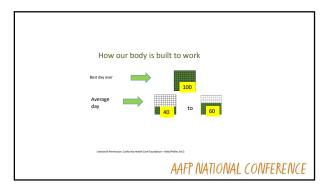
PREDICT RX MISUSE

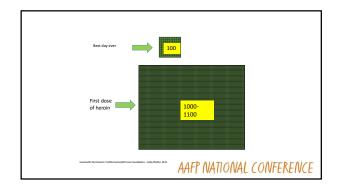
- Hx EtOH/drug abuse*
- Hx EtOH/drug-related
- criminal conviction
- FHx EtOH/drug abuse
- · Psychiatric disorder *Includes nicotine

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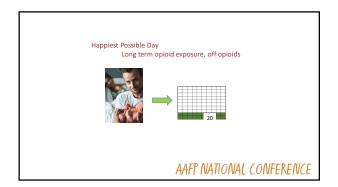
Major Risks of Opioids Addiction (SUD) Respiratory / Cardiac Arrest AAFP NATIONAL CONFERENCE



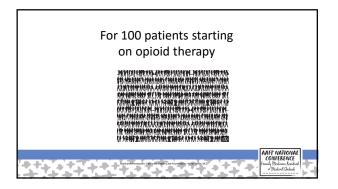


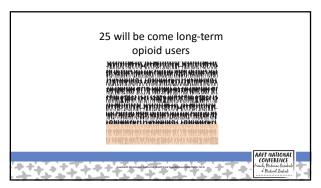


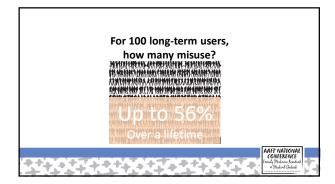














General Principles

- Act like a doctor evaluate and manage appropriately
- Pain
 - Acute Pain serves a function, may be helped by opioids (based on severity)
 - Chronic Pain does not serve a function, may result in neurological changes in pain sensation, requires multidimensional approach, opioids often poor choice

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General Principles

- 90- day cliff (or much shorter)
- Non-pharmacologic alternatives and adjunct treatments
- Non-opioid alternatives
- Start low and go slow very limited prescription numbers
- Trust but verify
- Documentation be thorough!

Likelihood of Chronic Opioid Use

- Increased 3rd day of Rx and each additional day after
- Sharpest increase after 5th and 31st day
- 2nd refill
- 700 morphine mg equiv. cumulative dose
- Initial 10-day or 30-day supply
- Opioid Use 1 year later
 - 1 day 6% 8 days 13.5%

 - 31 days 29.9%

CDC MMWR - March 17, 2017 / 66(10): 265-269

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CDC Prescribing Guidelines (2016) Published JAMA - March 15, 2016

2016 CDC Recommendations for Controlled Substances

- Avoid benzodiazepines with opioids [increases risk of overdose death ~ten-fold versus only opioid use]
- Periodic benefit / risk evaluation, including PDMP (CURES) and Urine Drug Screen
- Non-pharmacologic and non-opioid tx first line
- Chronic pain avoid opioids risk outweighs benefits for most
- Discuss risk / benefits with patients and document
- Establish realistic goals prior to opioid starts
- Start immediate release avoid Methadone as first line higher risk

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CDC Prescribing Guidelines (2016) Published JAMA - March 15, 2016

- Additional precautions if dose exceeds 50 MME mg /day
- "Generally avoid increasing the dosage >= 90 MME mg/day
- Should only give 3 days max for acute pain for most non-traumatic, non-surgical pain
- Avoid combinations short and long acting opioids
- Concerns may limit opioids for some for whom they may benefit

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FDA Black Box Warning – Sept 2016

- · Avoid prescribing (or using) opioids and benzodiazepines concurrently
- · Significant risk of respiratory depression (difficulty / slower breathing)
- · Higher risk of overdose death

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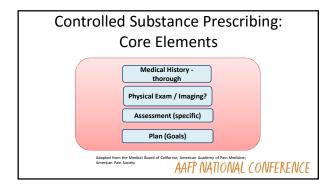
Definitions (General Terms)

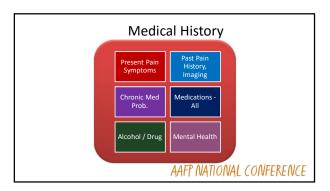
- Tolerance Marked increase in amount or decrease in effect
- <u>Dependence</u> Tolerance; Withdrawal symptoms if stop; Substance taken to relieve withdrawal; Persistent desire to
- Abuse Recurrent use failure to fulfill major role obligation – work, home, school; recurrent use – physically hazardous situations; recurrent substance related legal problems; continued use despite recurrent social / interpersonal problems caused / worsened by substance

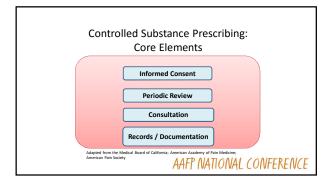
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Controlled Substance Medications: Drug Classes (Examples)

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Drug – Generic	Brand Names	Schedule	Class
Hydrocodone	Norco, Vicodin	П	Opioid (pain)
Oxycodone	OxyContin, Percocet	II	Opioid
Morphine	MS Contin	II	Opioid
Methadone	Methadose	II	Opioid
Alprazolam	Xanax	IV	Benzodiazepine (anxiety, insomnia)
Lorazepam	Ativan	IV	Benzodiazepine
Carisoprodol	Soma	IV	Muscle Relaxant

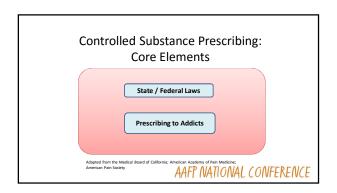






Informed Consent • Verbal discussion - document • Written documentation • Benefits > Risks to use opioids • Controlled Substance Agreement • Often Reviews Physician and Patient Responsibilities • Important to be Followed • May include: Effectiveness, Risks, Side Effects, Dependence, Addiction Issues **AAFP NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

Periodic Review: The 5 "A's" Analgesia Plus Activity or Function Adverse Effects Affect Aberrant behaviors Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) – CURES in California Urine Drug Screening (UDS) Updated History, Exam, and Assessment Taper medications when possible Adapted hom he - X's' - Passic Neirach His Managing chronic normalignant pain: overcoming dotades to the use of opioids. Adv Ther. 2000;17:79-80.



Key Appropriate Prescribing Elements

- Current / past Alcohol & Drug use / abuse
- Opioid Risk Evaluation (Opioid Risk Tool) Assessment/Goals - as specific as possible
- Individualize treatment Function > Pain Imp Start low and go slow - up titrate and down titrate
- Trust but verify what your patients say
- Only one opioid at a time if at all possible
- Avoid opioid and benzodiazepine combination
- Long acting opioids have lower addictive qualities
- Addicts will try anything to get what they want BEWARE

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Undercover Visit Slide Here

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List Red Flags for Abuse / Diversion - Group Exercise

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4





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Poll Question: Which of the Following Red Flags Confirm Opioid Abuse / Diversion?

- A. Early refills of the opioid medication(s)
- B. Prescriptions from multiple physicians (not only opioids)
- · C. Driving long distance to see the physician
- · D. All of the above
- . E. None of the above

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Prescribing "Red Flags" for Abuse / Diversion

- Early refills / Claims that the medications were lost or stolen
- Escalating dosages or combinations
- Use of multiple pharmacies concurrently
- Obtaining Controlled Substances from multiple physicians or doctor shopping
- Excessive amounts or drug combinations
- Obtaining or buying Controlled Substances from family, friends, or others
- Giving or selling Controlled Substances to family, friends, or others
- Use / abuse of alcohol
- Use of THC / marijuana even with a Marijuana Card

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Prescribing "Red Flags" for Abuse / Diversion

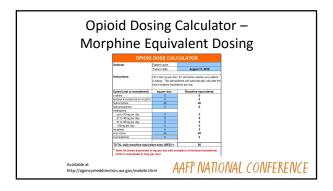
- Use of drug culture street lingo for the names of the medications or other drugs
- CURES reports that provide inconsistent results
- . Urine drug screens that provide inconsistent results
- · Patients driving long distances to see the physician
- Multiple family members or those residing in the same household receiving identical or similar Controlled Substances
- Failure to improve
- Drug overdoses

High Dose Opioid Dosing

- Dosing >= 100 mg Morphine Equivalent Dosing per day
 - Overdose increases 8.9 fold
- Annual overdose risk ~ 2% per year
- Specific informed consent
- Close monitoring UDS, PDMP
- Subspecialty consultation strongly consider
- Weigh potential benefit / risk ratio

"Opioid Prescriptions for Chronic Pain and Overdose: A Cohort Study"; Annals of Internal Medicine, Kate Dunn, PhD, et al; January 19, 2010 [MED dosing information / risks]

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MED Calculation Challenge – Small Group

- Calculate the MED (mg/day)
- Oxycodone 30 mg 4x/day
- Hydrocodone-Acet 10/325 mg -4x/day
- Morphine Slow Release 30 mg twice daily

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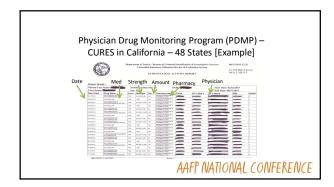
Poll Question – the MED is?

- ^a A. 200 mg/day
- B. 220 mg/day
- C. 280 mg/day
- D. 320 mg/day

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MED Calculation - Answers

- Calculate the MED (mg/day)
- Oxycodone 30 mg 4x/day = 30 x 4 X 1.5
- = 180 mg/day
- Hydrocodone-Acet 10/325 mg 4x/day =
- $10 \times 4 = 40 \text{ mg/day}$
- Morphine Slow Release 30 mg twice daily = 30 x 2 = 60
- 180 + 40 + 60 = 280 mg/day



CURES Exercise: Identify Red Flags						
Date	Medication	#	Pharmacy	Physicia		
6/4/14	Norco 10/325	240	CVS	Smith		
6/4/14	Xanax 2 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
6/24/14	Norco 10/325	240	CVS	Smith		
6/24/14	Xanax 2 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
7/15/14	Norco 10/325	240	CVS	Smith		
7/15/14	Xanax 2 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
7/15/14	Soma 350 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
7/18/14	Percocet 10/325	240	Rite Aid	Jones		
7/18/14	Ativan 2 mg	60	Rite Aid	Jones		
8/5/14	Norco 10/325	120	CVS	Smith		
8/5/14	Soma 350 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
8/5/14	Xanax 2 mg	90	CVS	Smith		
8/5/14	OxyContin 30 mg	120	Albertsons Pharm	Smith		
8/10/14	Percocet 10/325	240	Rite Aid	Jones		
8/10/14	Ativan 2 mg	60	Rite Aid	Jones		

CURES Exercise

- · Early refills
- Multiple doctors
- Multiple pharmacies
- Escalating dosages
- MED > 100 mg/day
- Multiple concurrent opioids
- Opioids and Benzodiazepines
- "Holy Trinity" combination

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How to Say "No"

- Doctor Patient therapeutic relationship
- Risks Benefits
- Alternatives
- It's worth the time and effort

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Investigators of Physicians

- Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
- · Local Law Enforcement
- State Medical Boards
- Medicare Audits
- Medi-Cal or Medicaid Audits



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Who Reports Physicians?

- Family members of addicts / patients who overdose or die
- Fellow physicians or ERs who see the inappropriately managed patients
- Pharmacists
- Coroners
- Medicare or Medicaid audits
- Informants

Improving Patient Safety and Outcomes



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References

- Medical Board of California Guidelines for Prescribing Controlled Substances for Pain 1994, 2003, 2007, and 2014.
- DEA Regulation 21 C.F.R. 1306.04 Purpose of issue of prescripti
- "Opioid Prescriptions for Chronic Pain and Overdose: A Cohort Study", Annals of Internal Medicine, Kal Dunn, PhD, et al; January 19, 2010 [MED dosing information / risks]
- "Use of Opicids for the Treatment of Chronic Pain" American Academy of Pain
 Medicine, http://www.painmed.org/files/use-of-opicids-for-the-treatment-of-chro
- "Clinical Guidelines for the Use of Chronic Opioid Therapy in Chronic Noncancer Pain", American Pain Society American Academy of Pain Medicine Opioids Guideline Panel February 2009 Journal of Pain https://www.ipain.org/article/51526-5900(08)00831-6/fulltext
- Washington State Agency Medical Directors' Group in conjunction with the Interagency Guideline on

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References

- World Health Organization Guidelines for Pain Management
- American Pain Society Guidelines for Pain Management
- American Academy of Pain Medicine Pain Management Guidelines
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- Centers for Disease Control Overdose and Overdose death statistics
- National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) data found at: http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/mtgs/pharm_awareness/conf_2012 /sept_2012/houston/drug_trends_1002.pdf

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Opioid Prescribing Review

- "Physician Guide to Appropriate Opioid Prescribing for Noncancer Pain",
- The Permanente Journal
- Author Timothy Munzing, MD
- https://doi.org/10.7812/TPP/16-169



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