

Maine Medical Association



How to impact the epidemic within
the pandemic

PRESCRIBING TO REDUCE OPIOID OVERDOSE RISK

presenters

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*OPIOID PRESCRIBING *MAT PRESCRIBING *DE-PRESCRIBING

1:1 SESSIONS AVAILABLE
LIVE OR VIRTUAL

Disclosures

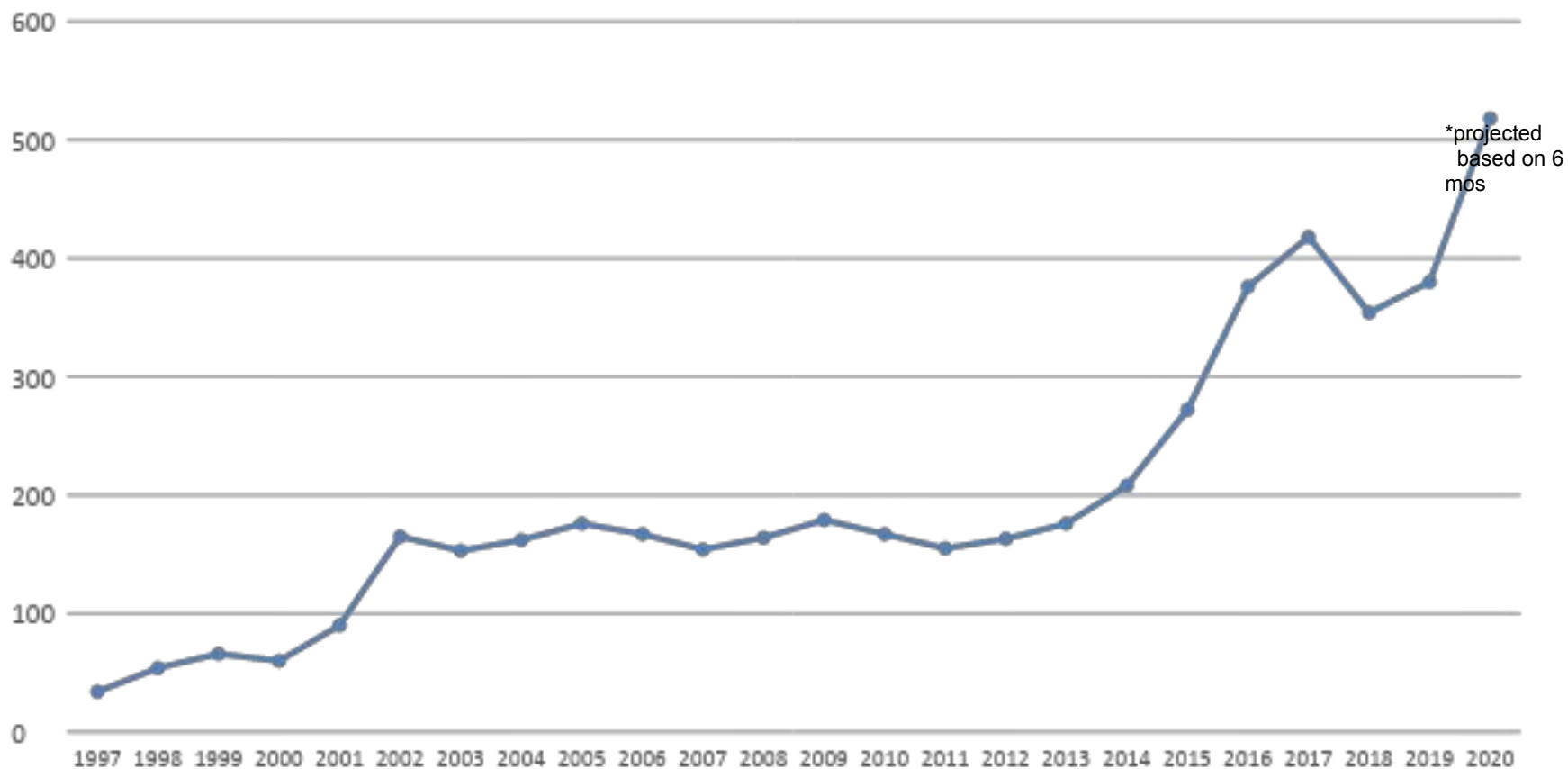
- ❑ MICIS does not accept any money from pharmaceutical companies/commercial interests
- ❑ Speakers and planners have no significant or relevant financial relationships to disclose
- ❑ Handouts for this presentation may include evidence-based but “off label uses” of medications

Objectives

- Understand risk reduction in the context of opioid prescribing
- Obtain familiarity with the benefits of buprenorphine for opioid use disorder
- Describe recommendations for naloxone prescribing to increase patient safety

THE PROBLEM

Maine Overdose Deaths



2019 OD in Maine

- 84% involved some form of opioid
- 30% involved prescription opioids
 - Of those >1/5 decedents had current rx
- 9% were ruled suicide, 90% accidental

ME Attorney General

2019 OD in Maine

- OD is nearly always a combination of drugs; average is 3
- 22% of deaths involved a benzodiazepine
- Deaths involving cocaine & meth continued to increase
- 2020: Average age 43 (range 16-96)

ME Attorney General

OVERDOSE HEAT MAPS-MAINE 2003-2018

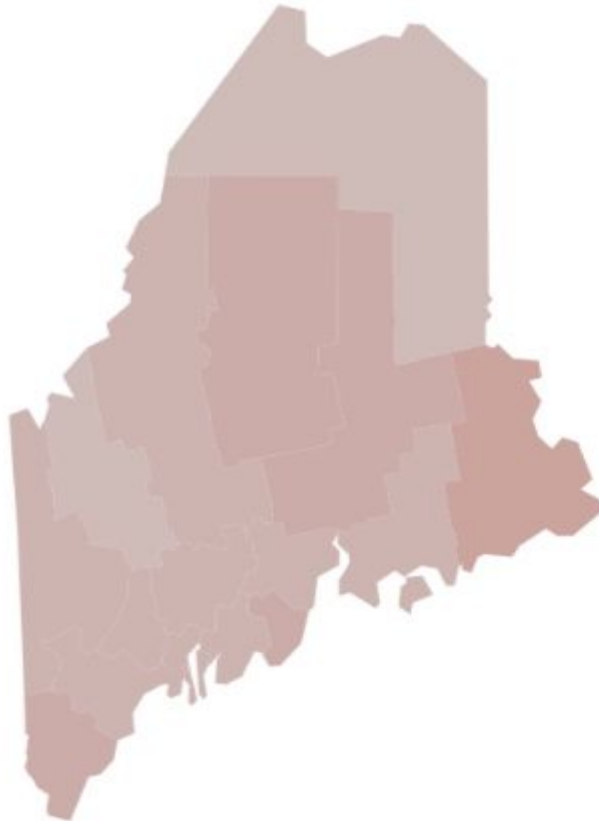
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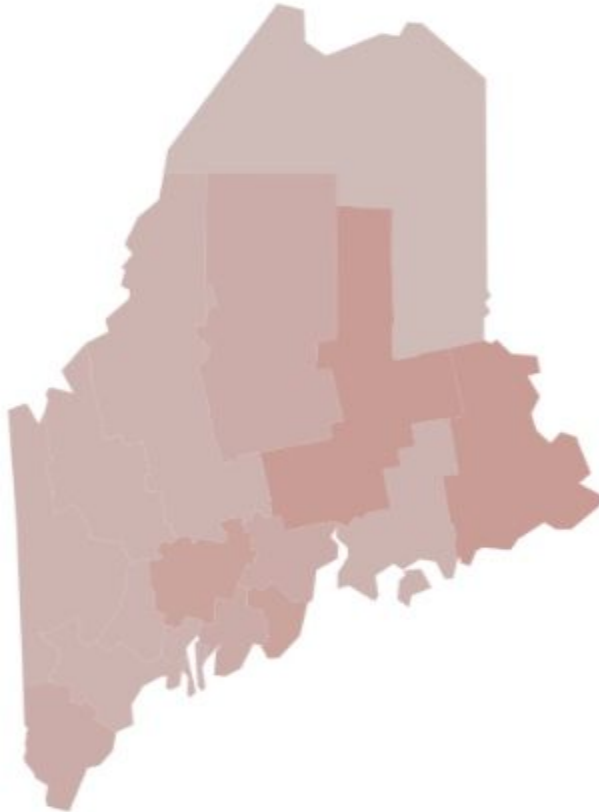
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2005



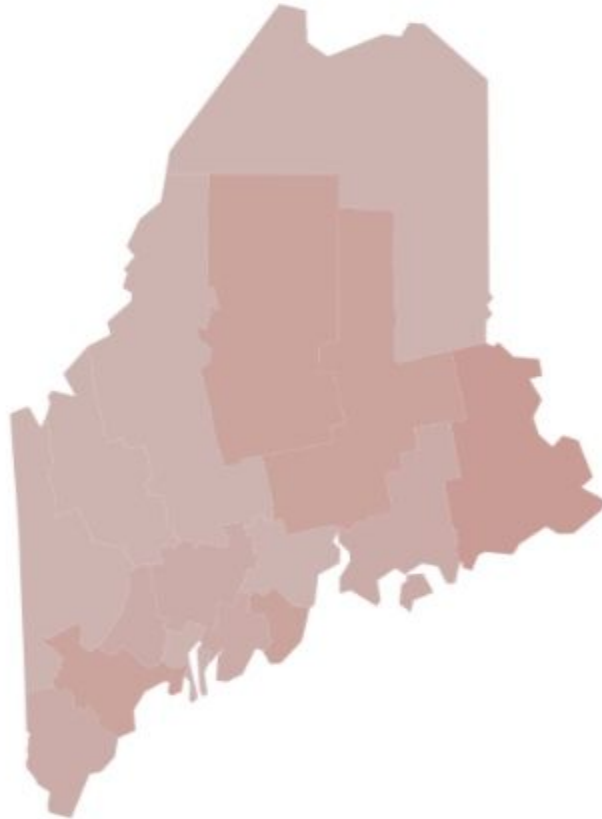
2006



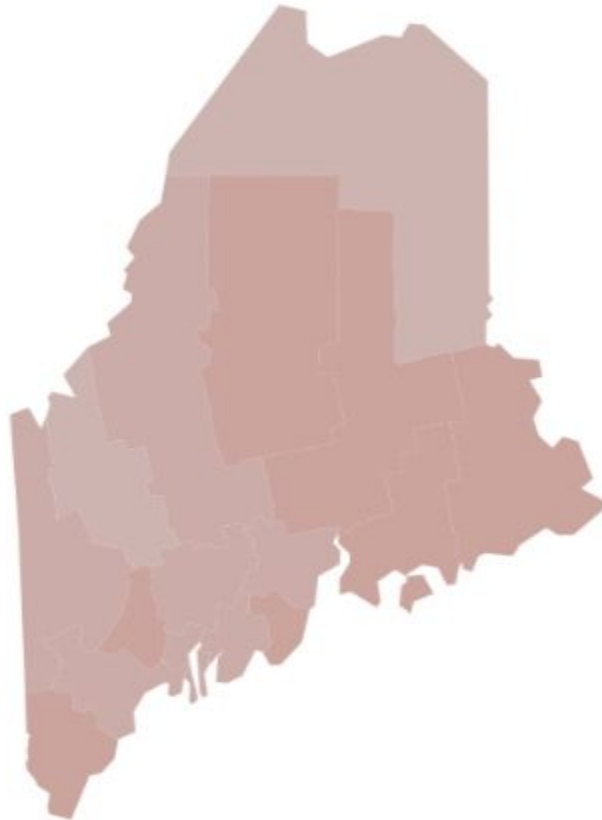
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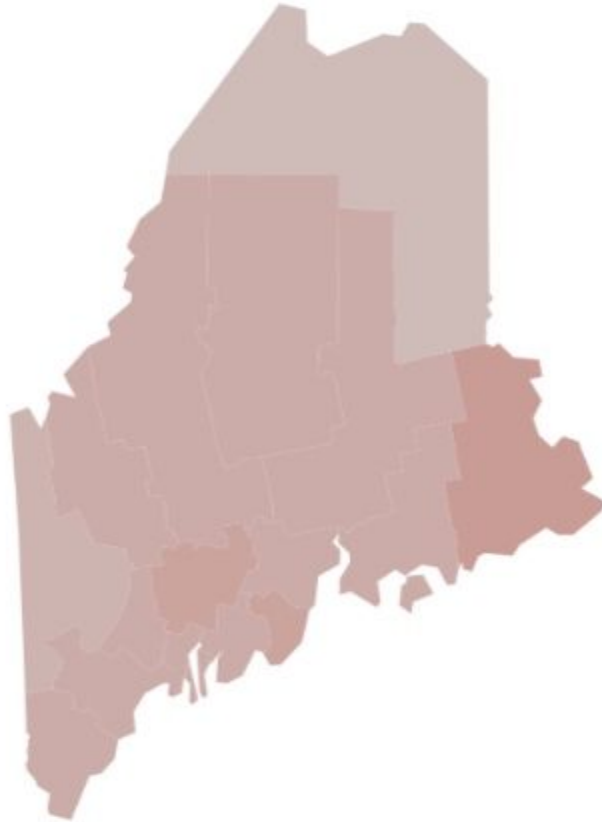
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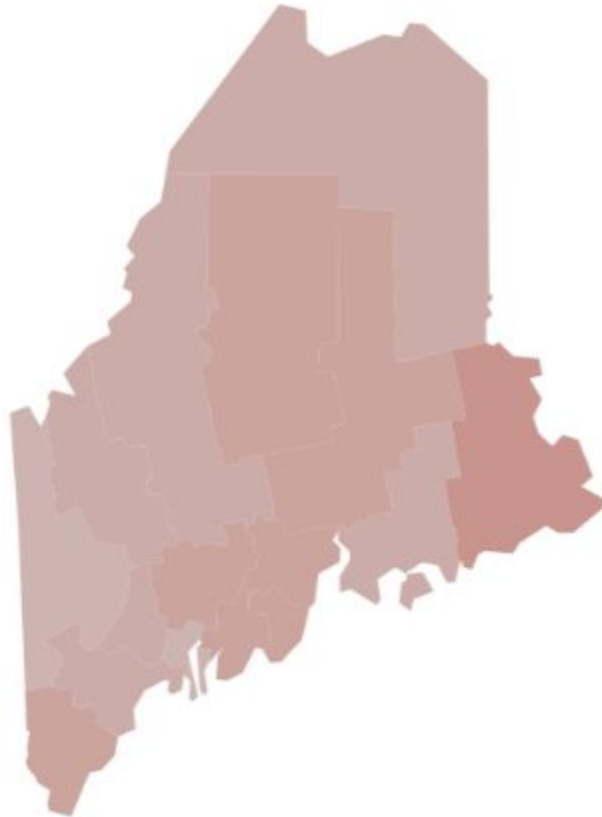
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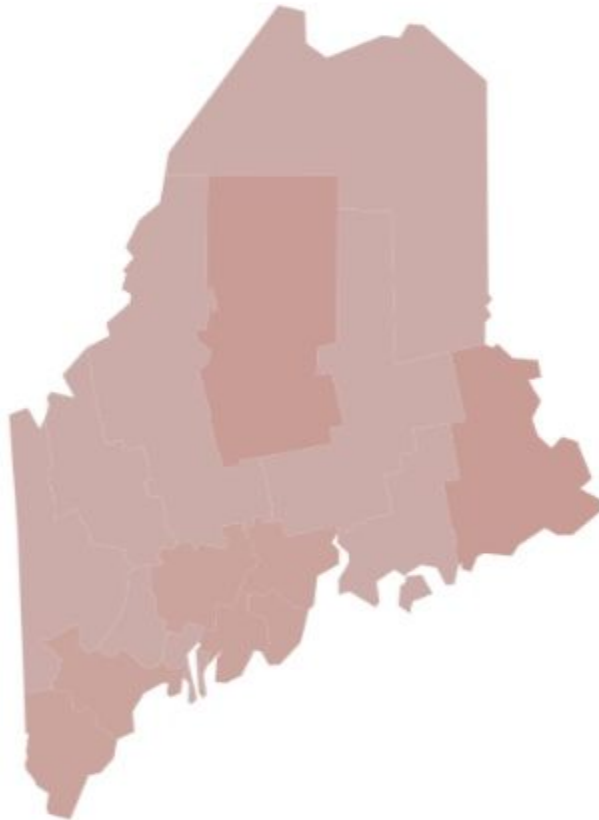
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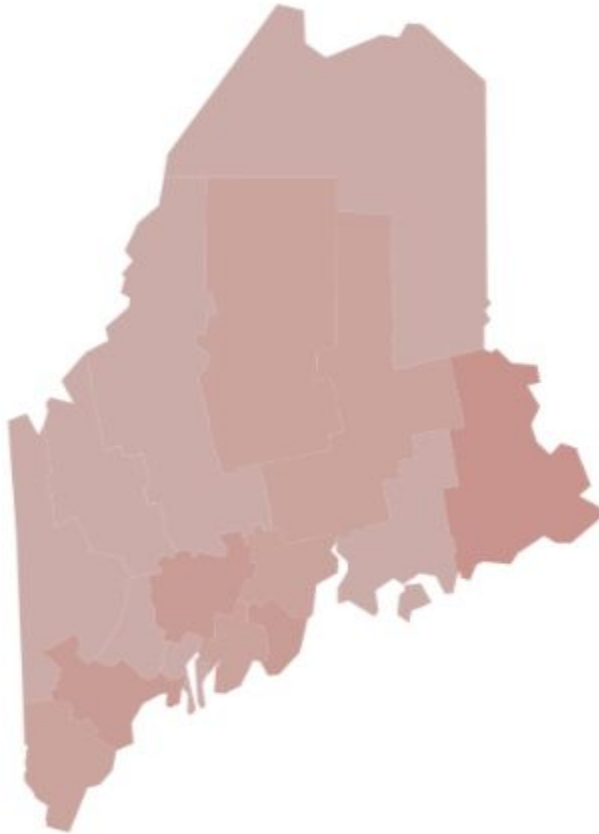
2011



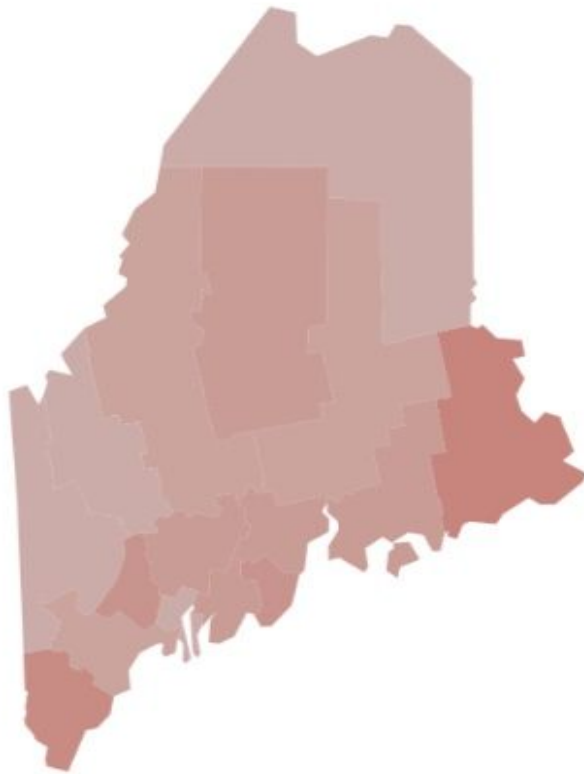
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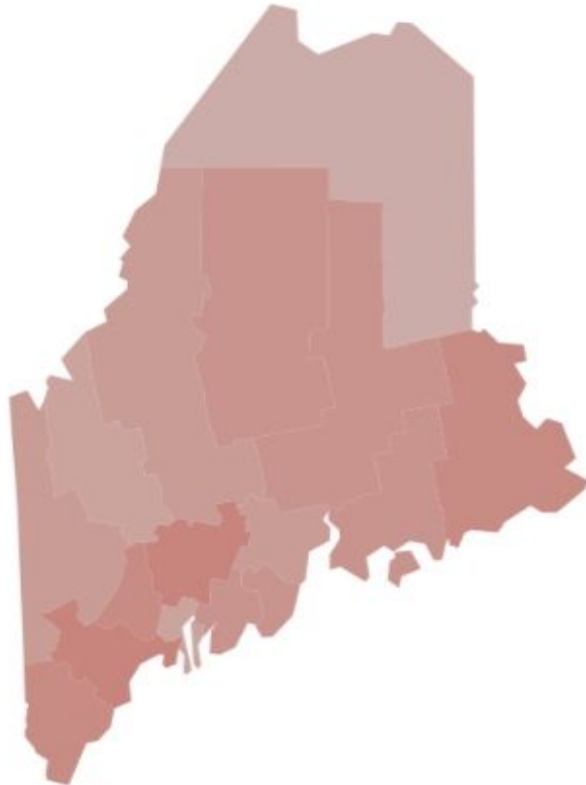
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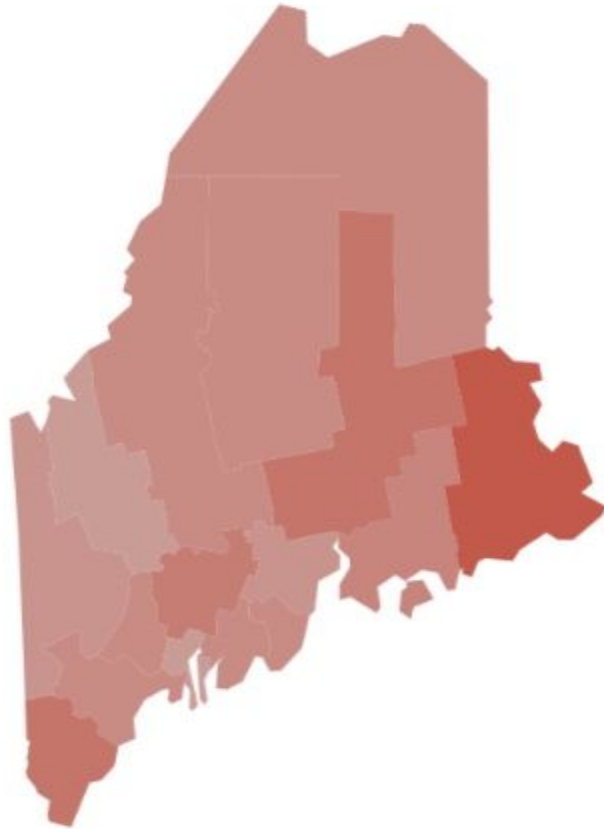
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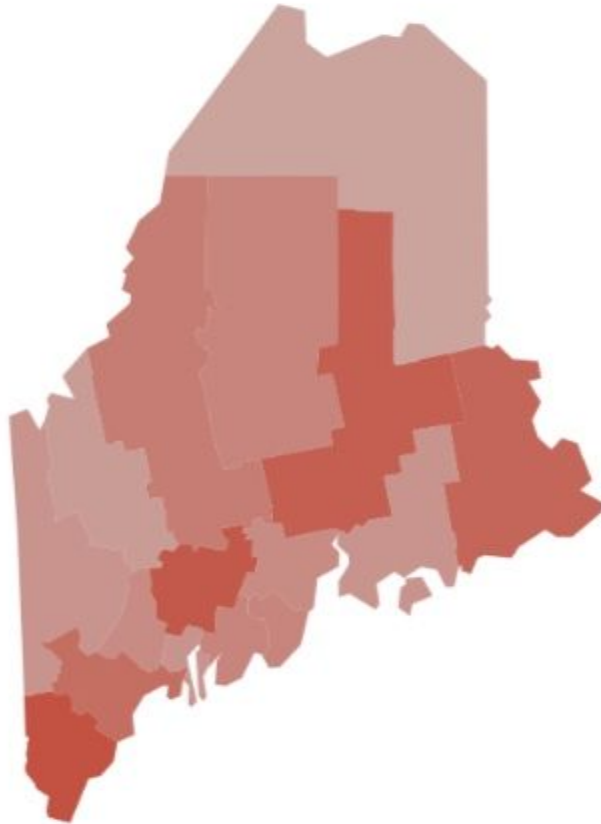
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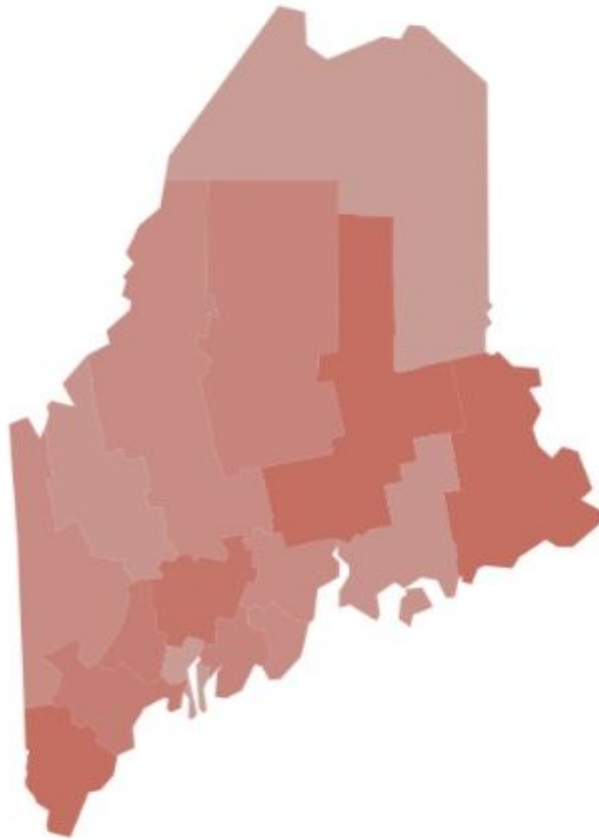
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2017

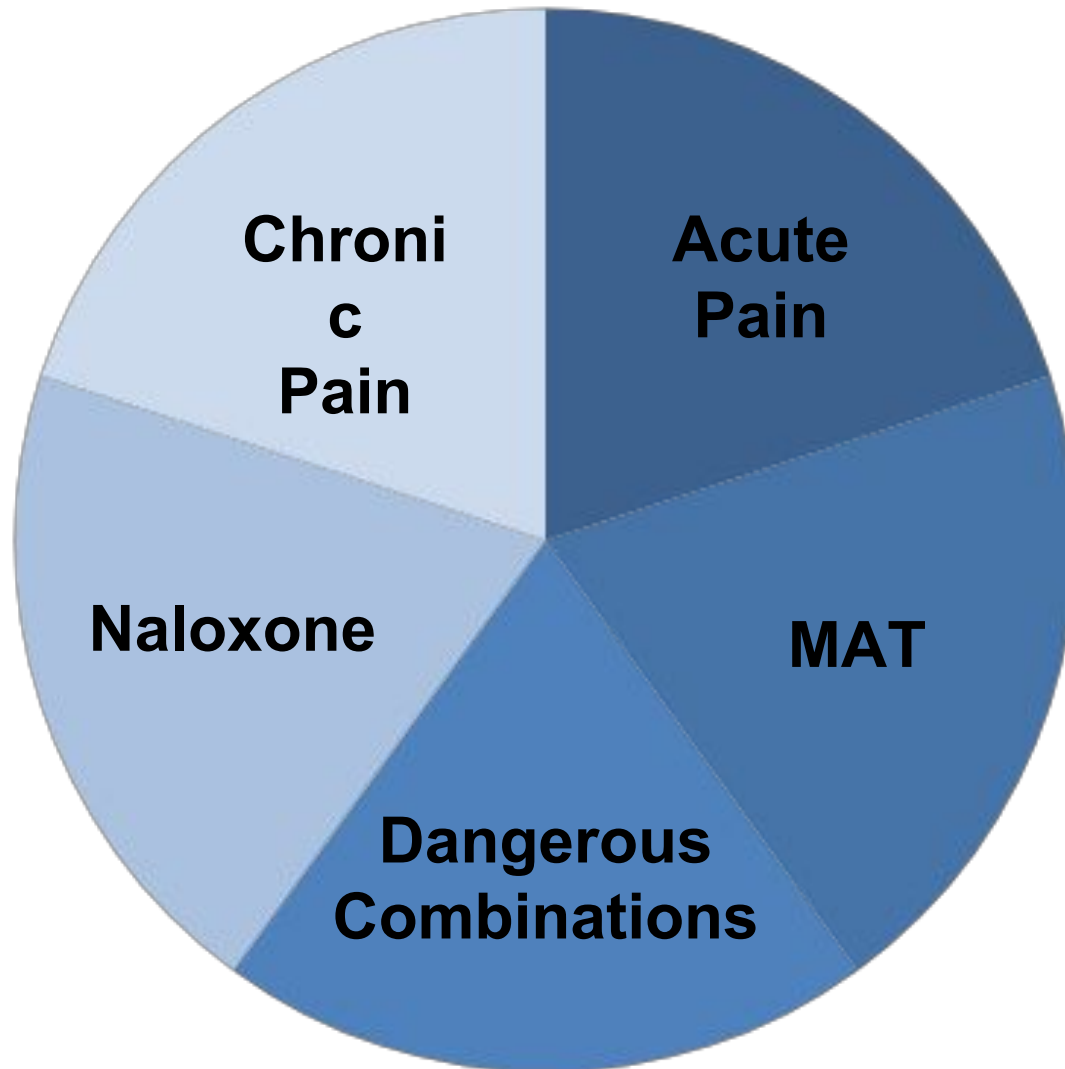


2018

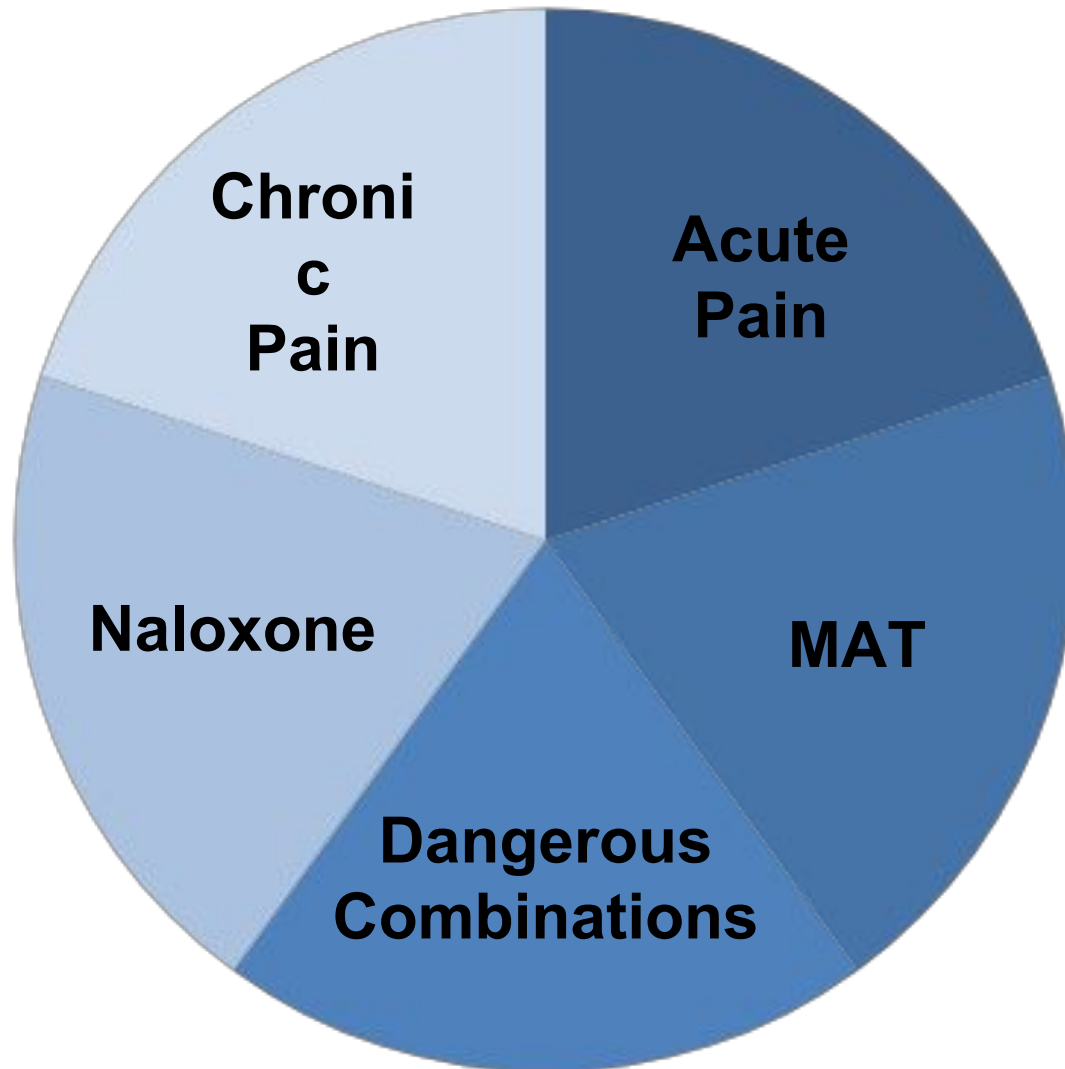


**WHAT AREAS OF *PRESCRIBING*
CAN AFFECT OVERDOSE RATES?**

Prescribing to Reduce Opioid Overdose



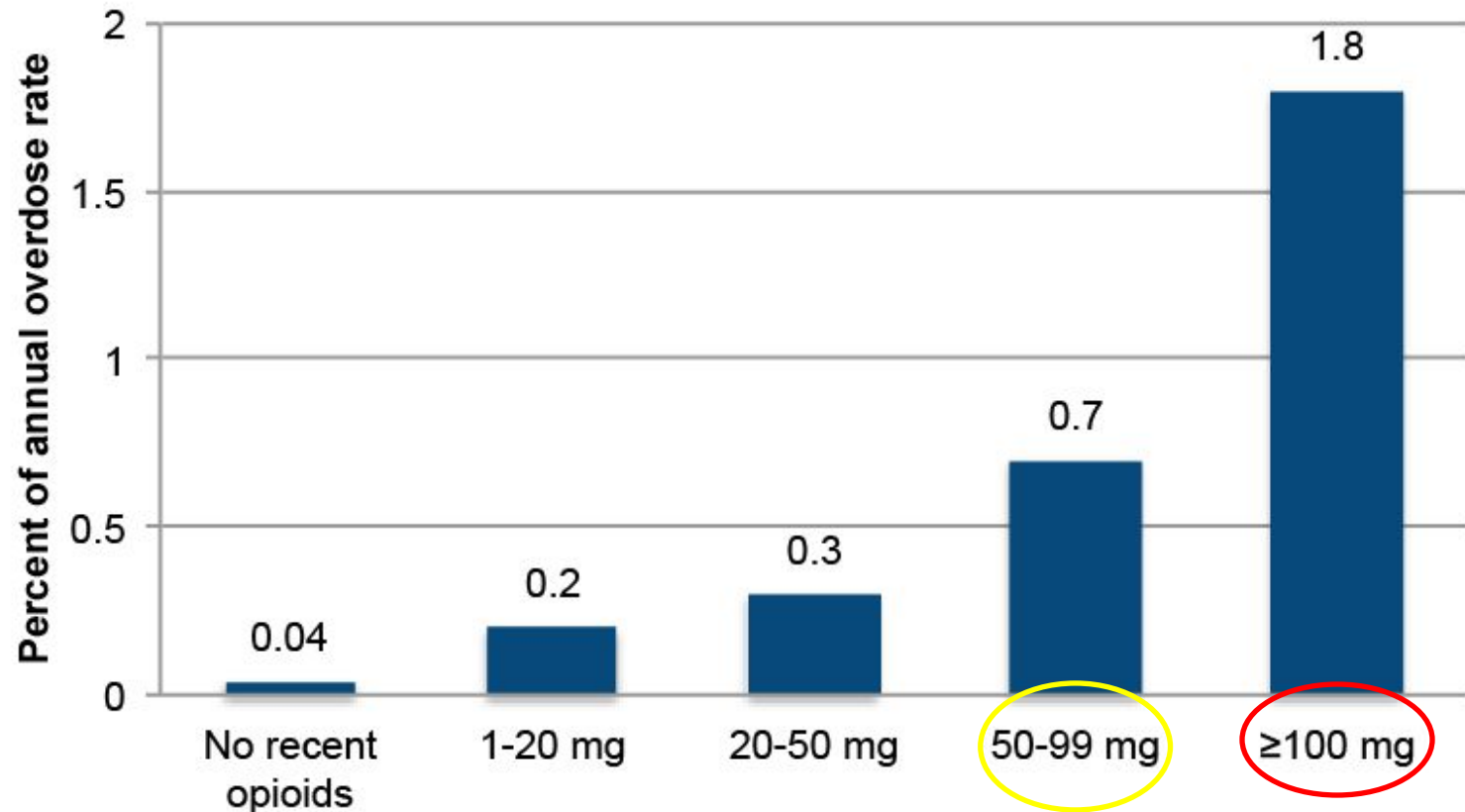
Prescribing ...



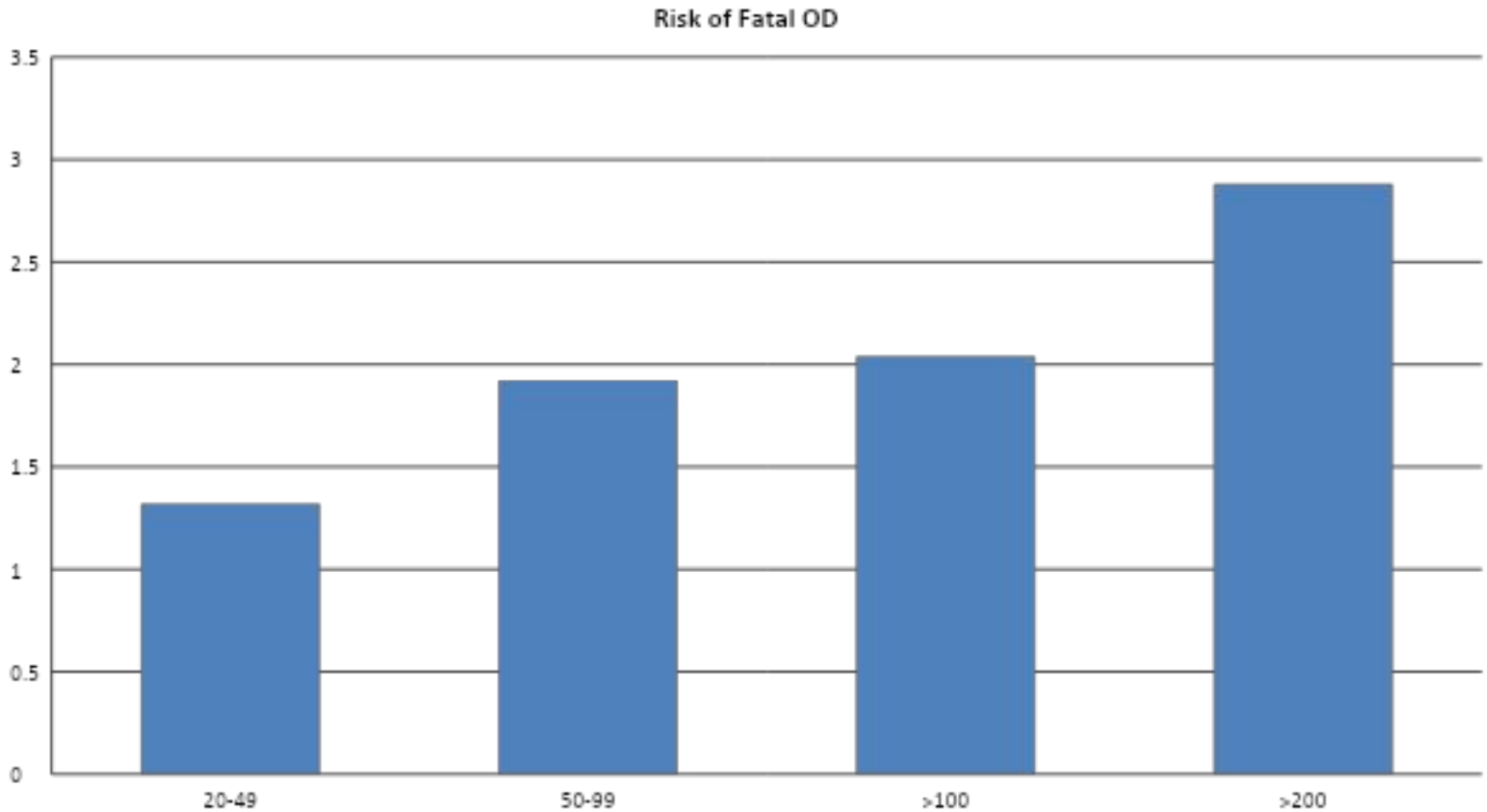
SPACE Randomized Clinical Trial

- 240 VA patients
- 2 non-blinded arms: opioids & nonopioid medications
- No significant difference on pain-related function over 12 mos
- Pain intensity significantly better/less in nonopioid group ($p=.03$)

Risk of Overdose Increases with Dose (nonfatal or fatal OD)



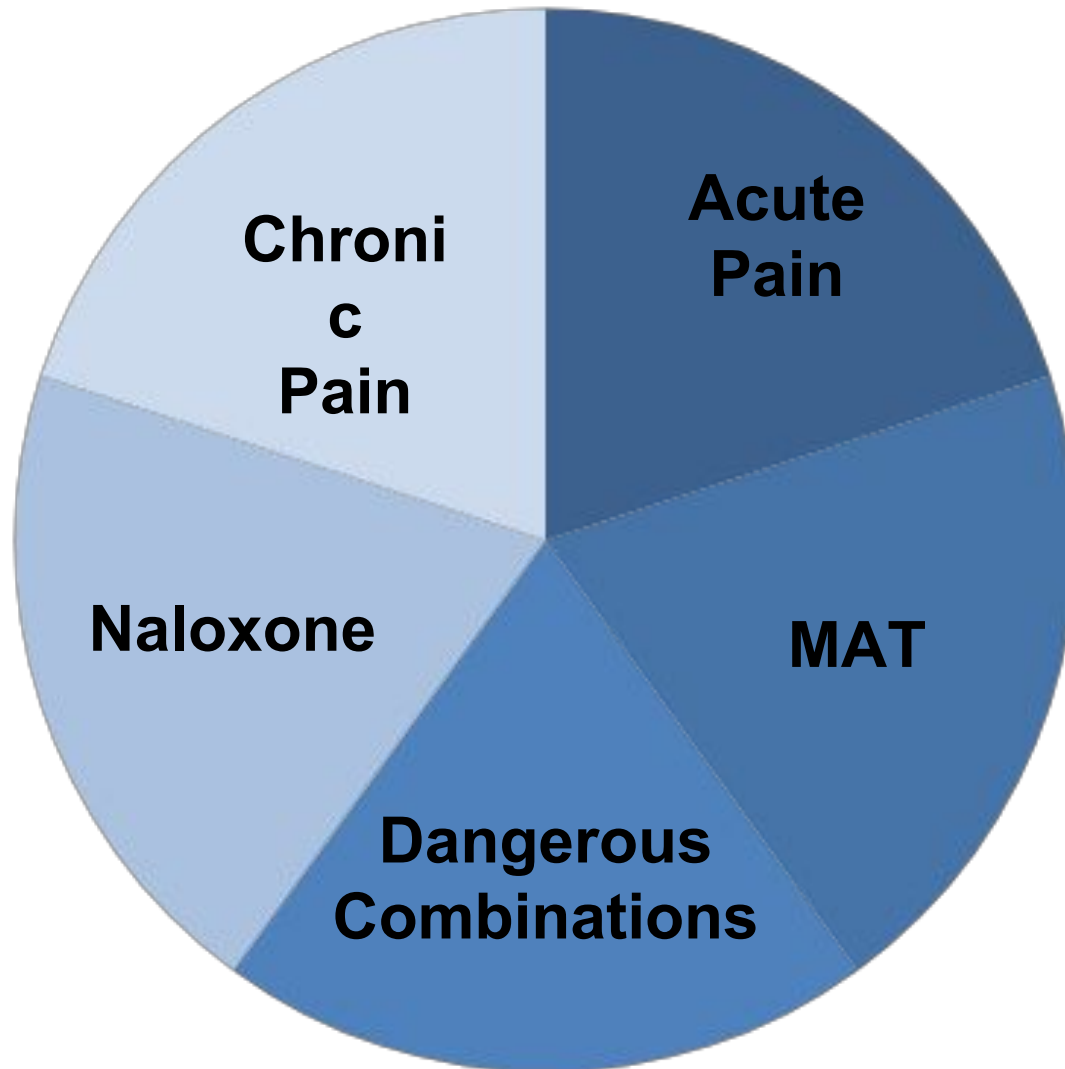
Risk of FATAL OD Continues to Rise from 100 to 200



Chronic Opioid Monitoring

- Assess progress toward functional goals
- Use standardized tools
- Pay attention to behavioral health
- Ask about hx of misuse
- Perform risk assessment & mitigation
- Discuss dose reduction at every visit

Prescribing ...



**3 IN 5 TEENS SAY FINDING OPIOIDS
IN THEIR PARENTS' MEDICINE
CABINET IS EASY**

Current Best Practice Recommendations for Pain

- Multimodal & multidisciplinary
- Grounded in scientific evidence
- Biopsychosocial view
- Coordinated & integrated
- Population-based but tailored to individual
- **3 day supply for acute**

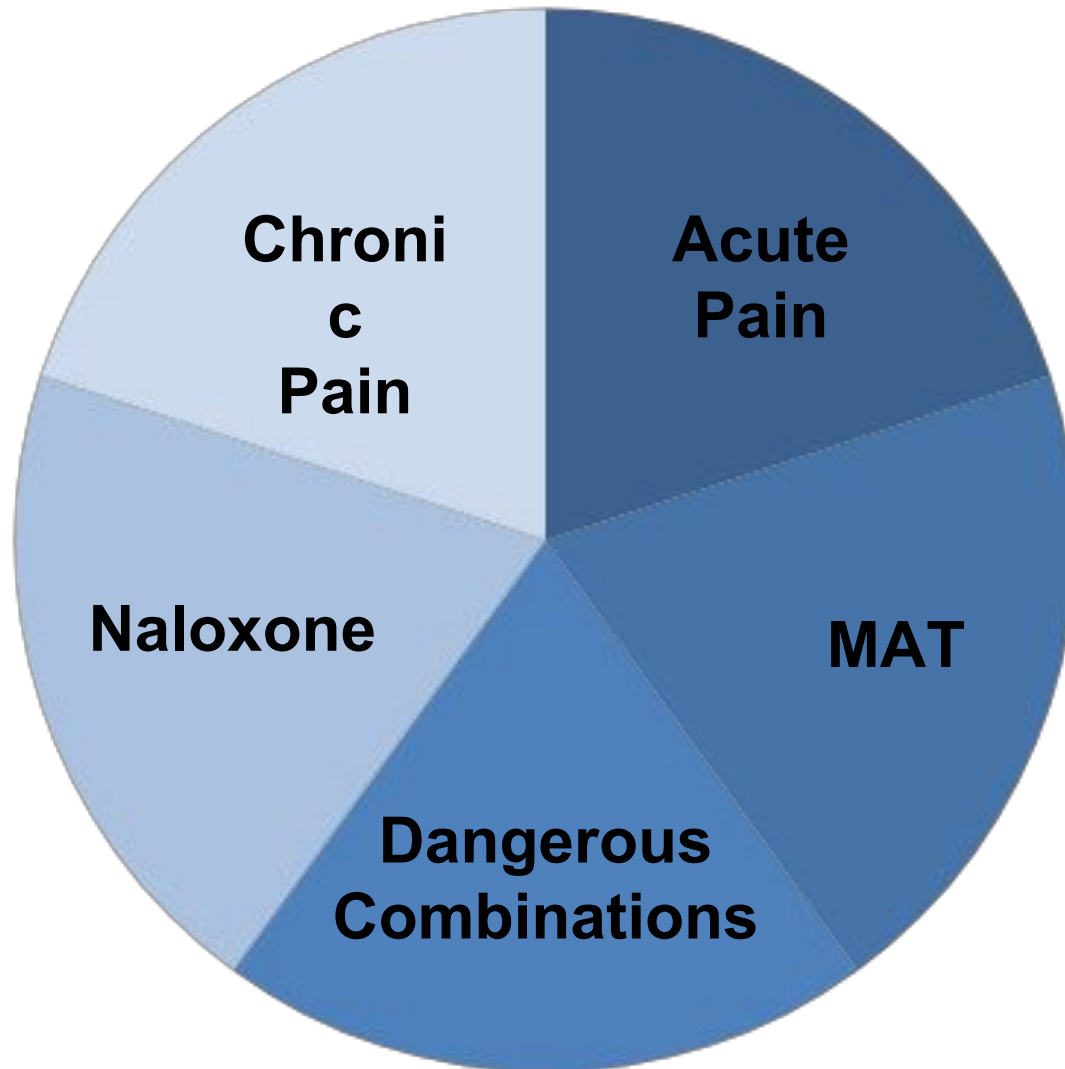
Acute pain prescribing

- Document informed consent
- Discuss a clear plan/expectations
- Be explicit about length of rx
- Don't initiate co-prescribing of opioids & benzos/sedatives
- Educate staff
- Put patient instructions in writing

Acute pain in Patients on methadone and buprenorphine:

- verify the dose
- maximize nonopioid pain treatments
(pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic)
- consider increasing or splitting dose temporarily
- add higher dose short-acting opioids for 3-5d
- Discuss possibility of **NO** discharge opioid script

Prescribing ...



MAT: Effective, Cost-effective, and Cost-beneficial

Medications:

- reduce illicit opioid use
- retain people in treatment
- reduce risk of opioid overdose death
- better than treatment with placebo or no medication (50% vs 10% @1 yr)
- decrease crime

More Cost-effectiveness of MAT

- If a pt w/OUD is on buprenorphine at time of hospital admission:
 - 53% reduction in hospital readmission @30d
 - 43% reduction in hospital readmission @90d

Moreno, 2019

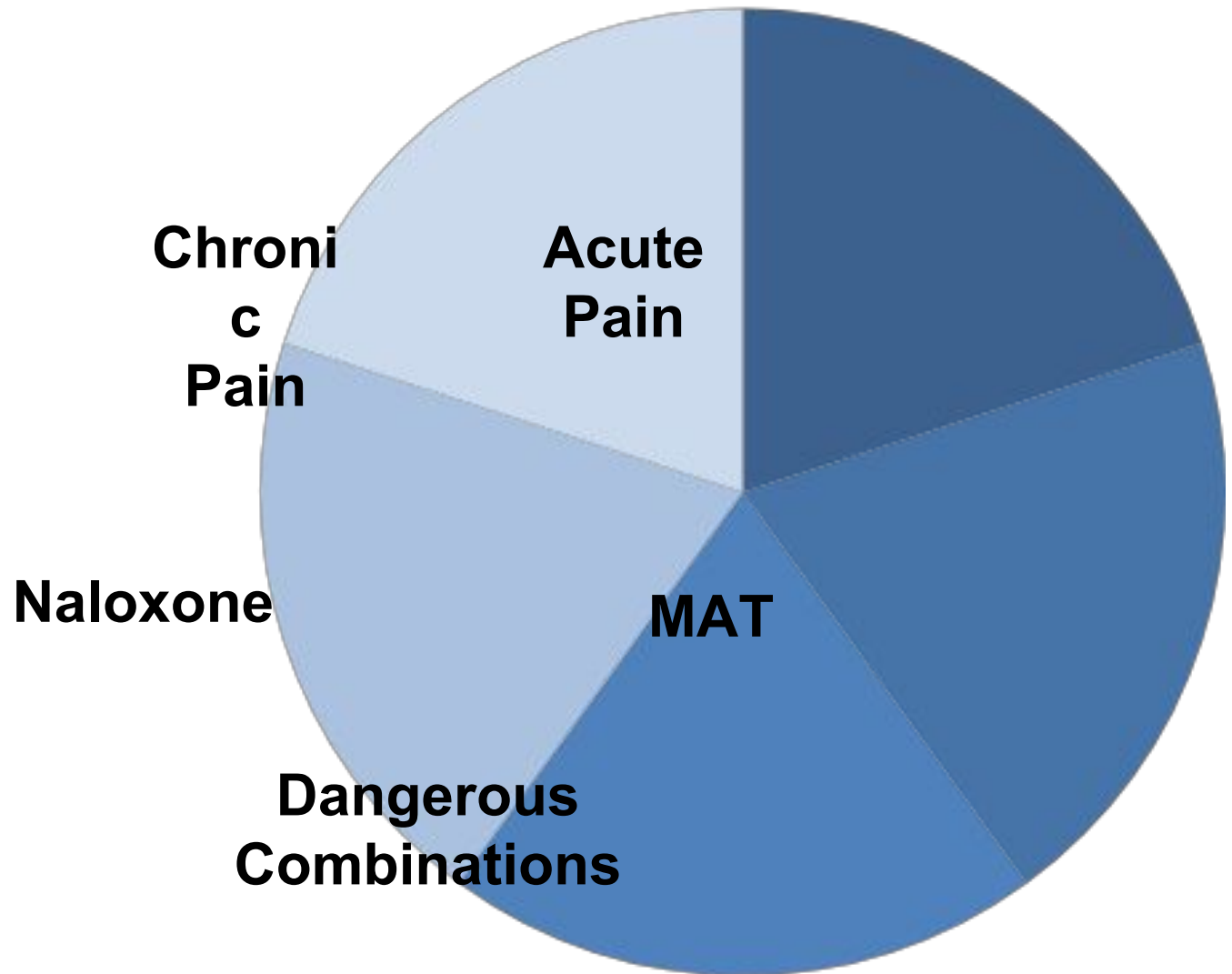
Ways you can effect change

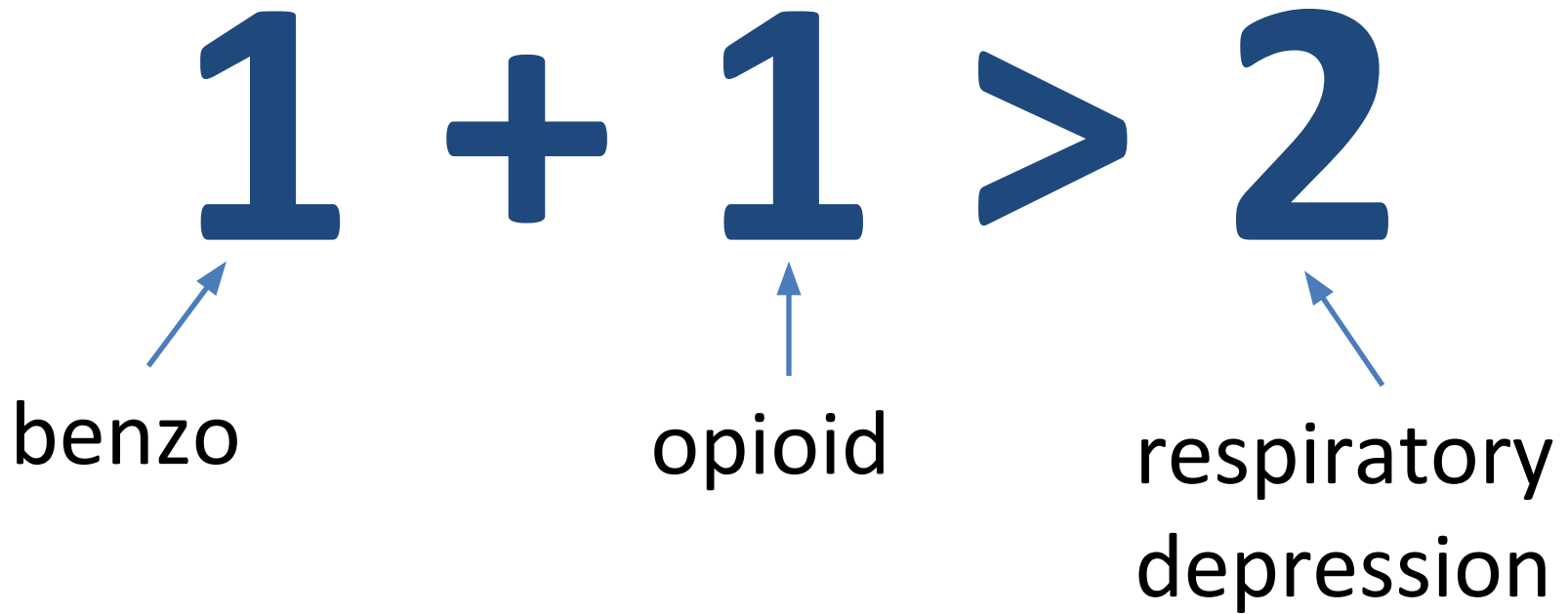
- Learn the opioid use disorder treatment options in your community or know who to contact for information
- Use non-stigmatizing language
- Don't be afraid to ask patients
- Get your x-waiver (8hr course online)
- Advocate at all levels

NIDA OD Prevention video

- Suitable for all patients on opioids, not just pts on MAT
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7p_SU6zcvbA

Prescribing ...

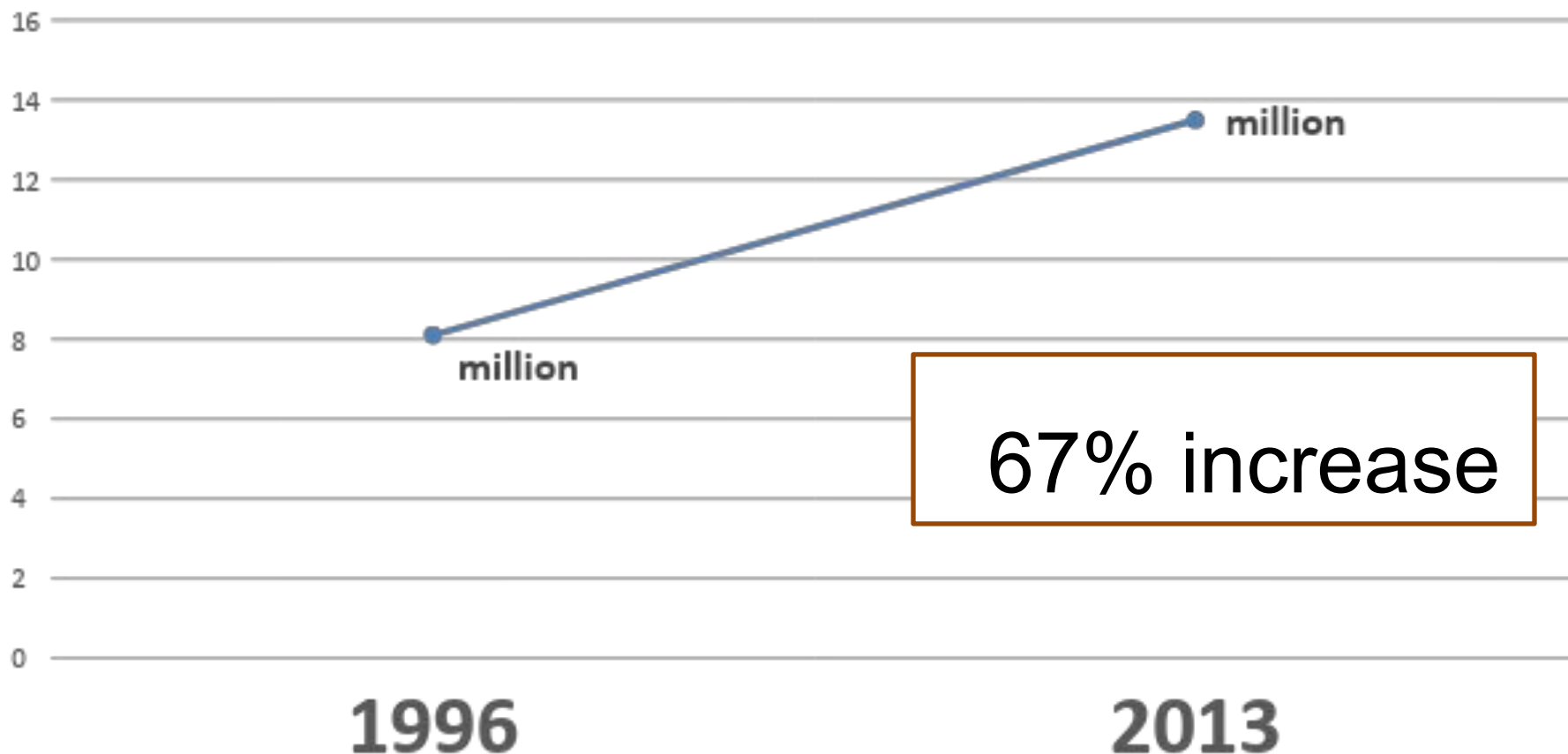




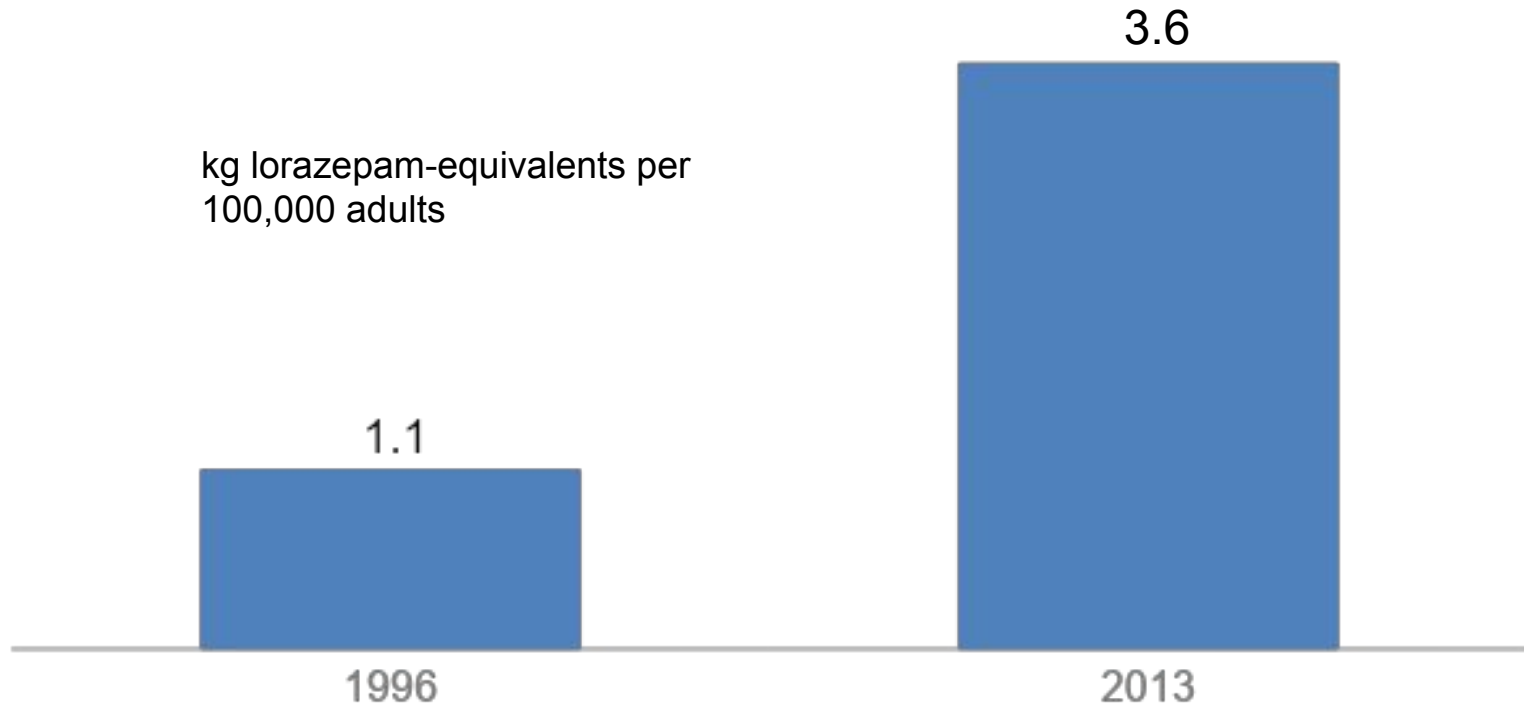
BLACK BOX WARNING

opioids and benzodiazepines when combined can result in serious side effects including slowed/difficult breathing and death

Adults Who Filled Benzo Rx



Amount of Benzo per Rx



Bachhuber 2016

Academic Detailing Handout

Safer Treatments for Anxiety and Insomnia

Maine Independent Clinical Information Service • 2019



Take Home Messages:

- ▶ Benzos are neither safe nor effective for long-term use
- ▶ Risk of death increases 4-10x when benzos & opioids co-prescribed
- ▶ 'Z-Drugs,' gabapentin/pregabalin & carisoprodol are also risky to co-prescribe with opioids
- ▶ Enlist Behavioral Health support & start benzo tapers
- ▶ Prescribe naloxone to all pts currently co-prescribed benzos & opioids

! Non sedative-hypnotic treatment of ANXIETY

- ▶ assure proper diagnosis; anxiety may be a symptom of multiple psychiatric conditions
- ▶ rule out underlying medical problems
- ▶ consider medication side-effects as a cause of anxiety-related symptoms

Evidence-based medication treatments for Anxiety & PTSD

Class/Medication	Anxiety	PTSD
SSRI	X	X
SNRI	X	X
TCA	X	X
mirtazapine	X	X
buspirone	X	
hydroxyzine	X	
pregabalin/gabapentin*	X	
propranolol	X	
prazosin/clonidine/guanfacine		X
nefazodone		X

*some abuse potential, but less than benzos; can potentiate respiratory depression when combined with opioids

Reference: SFNH, Table 8.

Boston Community Study

pts rx'd benzos had

- **MORE** PCP visits
- **MORE** Specialist visits
- **MORE** ED Visits
- **MORE** Hospitalizations
- **LONGER** LOS

$p < 0.001$ for all

Compared to non-recipients, benzo recipients more likely to have

	OR
Depression	2.7
Substance Use	2.2
Tobacco Use	1.7
Osteoporosis	1.6
COPD	1.6
ETOH Use	1.5
OSA	1.5
Asthma	1.5

NC Cohort Study

- Nearly 2.2 million patients on opioids
 - 80% were co-prescribed benzos
 - Mortality rates increased gradually across the range of MME's
 - Rates of OD death among those co-dispensed 10x higher (7.0 person per year vs. 0.7)

Dasgupta, 2016

Overarching Concepts of co-rx'ing

- Stop starting
- Taper, titrate, do not escalate
- Monitor closely, reassess frequently
- Limit dose & duration
- Warn pts & caregivers
- Co-rx naloxone


De-prescribing/Tapering opioids & benzos

- Discuss at every visit
- Require behavioral health involvement
- Faster initial drop, slower later
- Once committed, OK to pause, but never reverse taper
- Ask patients for input into schedule (give some control)

BRAVO-approach to tapering

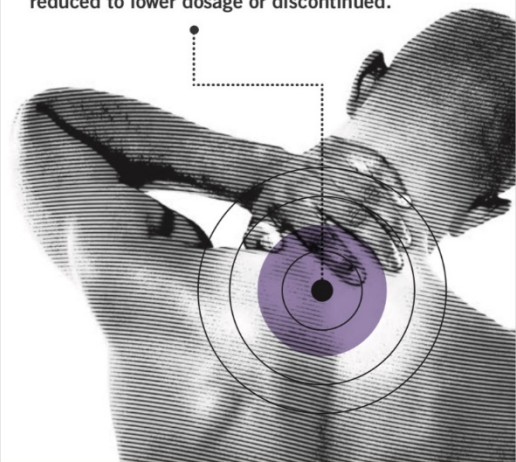
- ▣ **B**roach subject
- ▣ **R**isk benefit calculator
- ▣ **A**ddiction happens
- ▣ **V**elocity matters (+ validation)
- ▣ **O**ther options/strategies for coping w/pain


CDC Tapering Pocket Guide

Done CDC Clinical_Pocket_Guide_Taperi... 


POCKET GUIDE: TAPERING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN*

Follow up regularly with patients to determine whether opioids are meeting treatment goals and whether opioids can be reduced to lower dosage or discontinued.



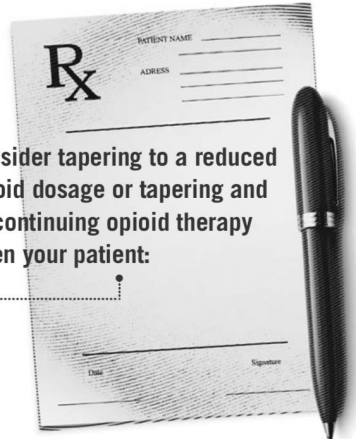
 **GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN**

*Recommendations focus on pain lasting longer than 3 months or past the time of normal tissue healing, outside of active cancer treatment, palliative care, and end-of-life care.

Done CDC Clinical_Pocket_Guide_Taperi... 

tissue healing, outside of active cancer treatment, palliative care, and end-of-life care.


WHEN TO TAPER



Consider tapering to a reduced opioid dosage or tapering and discontinuing opioid therapy when your patient:


- requests dosage reduction
- does not have clinically meaningful improvement in pain and function (e.g., at least 30% improvement on the 3-item PEG scale)
- is on dosages ≥ 50 MME*/day without benefit or opioids are combined with benzodiazepines
- shows signs of substance use disorder (e.g. work or family problems related to opioid use, difficulty controlling use)
- experiences overdose or other serious adverse event
- shows early warning signs for overdose risk such as confusion, sedation, or slurred speech

*morphine milligram equivalents


Done CDC Clinical_Pocket_Guide_Taperi... 

HOW TO TAPER


Tapering plans should be individualized and should minimize symptoms of opioid withdrawal while maximizing pain treatment with nonpharmacologic therapies and nonopioid medications. In general:

- Go Slow** 


A decrease of 10% of the original dose per week is a reasonable starting point. Some patients who have taken opioids for a long time might find even slower tapers (e.g., 10% per month) easier.

Discuss the increased risk for overdose if patients quickly return to a previously prescribed higher dose.
- Consult** 

Coordinate with specialists and treatment experts as needed—especially for patients at high risk of harm such as pregnant women or patients with an opioid use disorder.

Use extra caution during pregnancy due to possible risk to the pregnant patient and to the fetus if the patient goes into withdrawal.
- Support** 

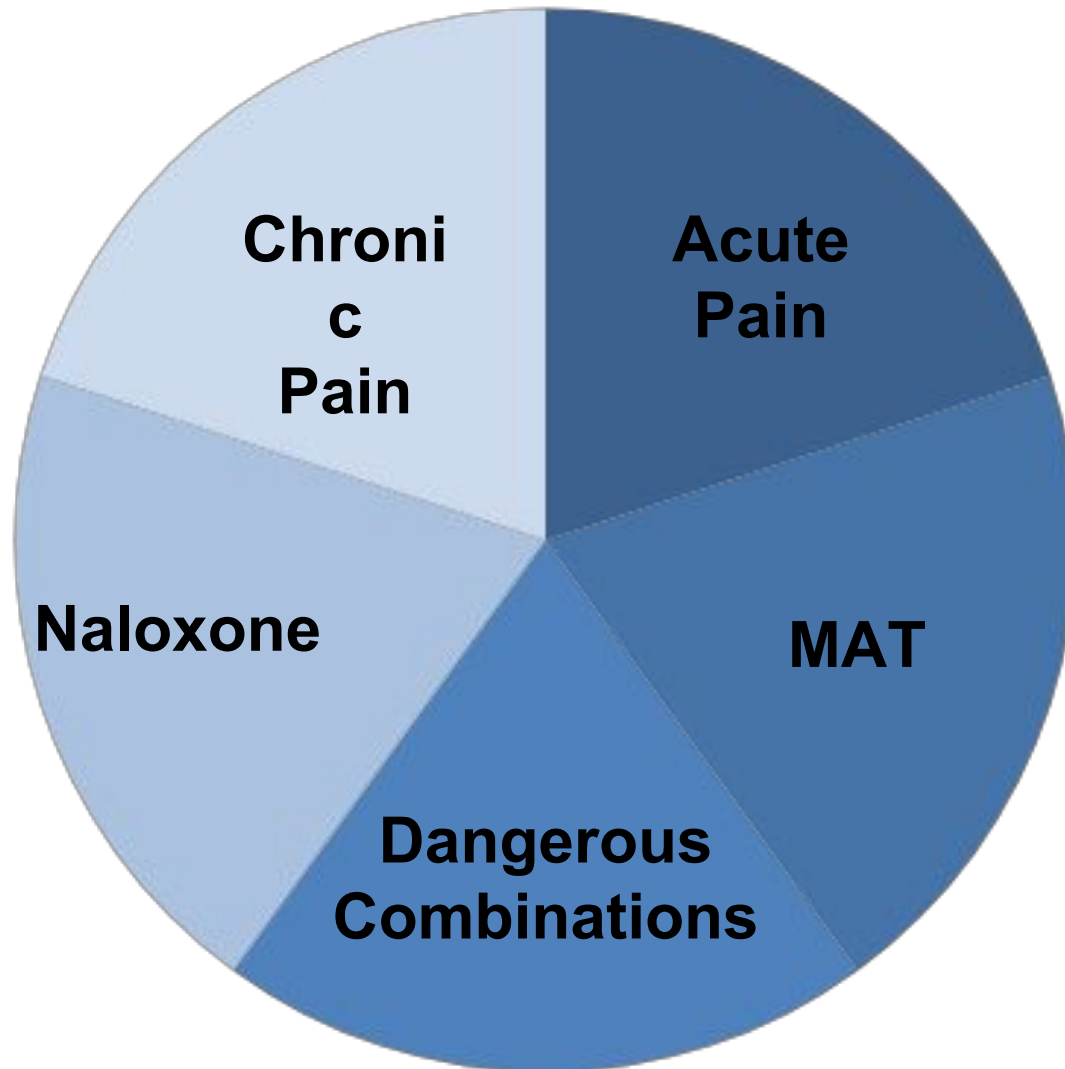
Make sure patients receive appropriate psychosocial support. If needed, work with mental health providers, arrange for treatment of opioid use disorder, and offer naloxone for overdose prevention.

Watch for signs of anxiety, depression, and opioid use disorder during the taper and offer support or referral as needed.
- Encourage** 

Let patients know that most people have improved function without worse pain after tapering opioids. Some patients even have improved pain after a taper, even though pain might briefly get worse at first.

Tell patients “I know you can do this” or “I’ll stick by you through this.”

Prescribing ...



SAMSHA naloxone video

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcAaZQQqd50>

CDC: Overdose Prevention

“The best way to prevent opioid overdose deaths is to improve opioid prescribing to reduce exposure to opioids, prevent abuse, and stop addiction.”

SAVE LIVES FIRST

Naloxone Products

naloxone vial for IM



naloxone prefilled syringe & nasal atomizer



naloxone nasal spray



naloxone auto injector



Maine naloxone laws

- Good Samaritan for prescriber/administerer of medication
- Legal to prescribe for third-party use (only rx for which this is true)
- Some pharmacists can prescribe/dispense naloxone (and all prescribers can!!)

Melissa Christopher, PharmD, National Director, VA Academic Detailing Service

“NALOXONE LIKE WATER”

Harm reduction

- Hardwire naloxone protocols into your practice
- Ideally rx to all patients on opioids, taking drugs (including MJ) or their close contacts
- Highest risk: co-rx'd BZDP, EtOH use, respiratory compromise, MME>50

How to Use Naloxone



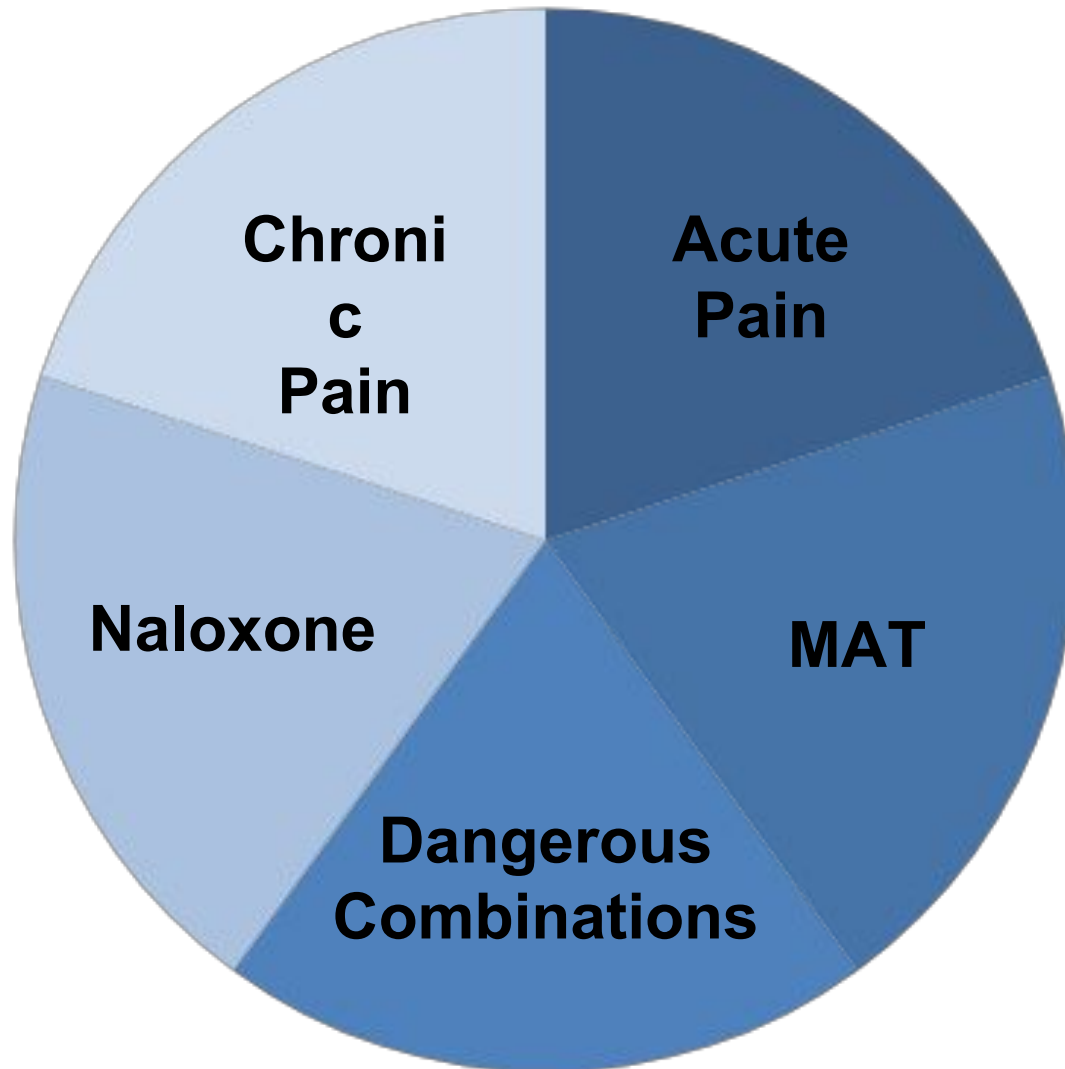
A GUIDE FOR PATIENTS
AND CAREGIVERS

*OPIOID PRESCRIBING *MAT PRESCRIBING *DE-PRESCRIBING

**1:1 SESSIONS AVAILABLE
LIVE OR VIRTUAL**

In Summary...

Prescribing to Reduce Opioid Overdose



HOW TO FILL OUT EVALUATION AND GET CME CREDIT

MICISMAINE.ORG

Resources

- ❑ Michigan brochure on reducing post-surgical prescribing
- ❑ New PMP introduction videos
- ❑ 2 pager: Preventing OD among your pts
- ❑ BRAVO approach to tapering
- ❑ ME State Clinical Opioid Advisory recs

De-prescribing openers

- “I care about your safety...”
- “I am worried...”
- Acknowledge fears: “So you feel...”
- Reassure many pts do better without opioids/benzos, even if they feel briefly worse
- Reassure non-abandonment: “I’ll stick by you...”

Tapering – BRAVO – A Collaborative Approach

Clinical Update March 2020

**B**

Broaching the Subject



- Involve the patient
- Take more time
- Get the support of your team
- Use motivational interviewing (reflection, validation, support)
- For inherited patients, maintain the current dose and document if considering a taper

**R**

Risk Benefit Assessment



Consider tapering for the following reasons:

- Patient request
- Pain and function not improved
- Adverse opioid effects
- Co-occurring conditions (including mental health)
- Dose over 90 MED
- Concurrent sedatives
- Opioid use disorder
- Opioid overdose

A

Addiction & Dependence Happen



- Addiction = The 3 C's: Control, Craving, continued use despite Consequences
- Dependence = Tolerance, withdrawal, without the 3 C's
- Anyone can become addicted or dependent
- Reassure patients there is effective treatment for both
- Consider buprenorphine

V

Velocity & Validation



- Go slowly (Tapering Examples)
- Maintain the same schedule (BID, TID)
- Let the patient drive “Which opioid would you like to taper first?” • Take breaks, but never go backwards
- Warn patients that pain gets worse before it gets better
- Validate that opioid tapering is hard



Other Strategies for Coping with Pain



- Help patients understand how pain works • Encourage regular, restful sleep
- Promote healthy activities
- Maintain a positive mood
- Foster social connections
- Make good nutritional choices
- Consider non-opioid pain medications

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