Panel Discussion: Pain Sciences and Practice Opioid Crisis Dr. Nakia Duncan

Advancing better practices for pain management

CDC 2016 Guidelines* for Opioids in Chronic Pain

- 1. Opioids are not 1st line therapy
- 2. Establish Goals for Pain and Function
- 3. Discuss Risks and Benefits
- 4. Use Immediate-release opioids when starting
- 5. Use the lowest effective dose
- 6. Prescribe short durations us for acute pain * Excludes: active cancer, palliative care, and end-of-life

- 7. Evaluate benefits and harms frequently
- 8. Use strategies to mitigate risk
- 9. Review PDMP Data
- 10. Use Urine Drug Testing
- 11. Avoid Concurrent Opioid and BZD Prescribing
- 12. Offer treatment for opioid use disorder

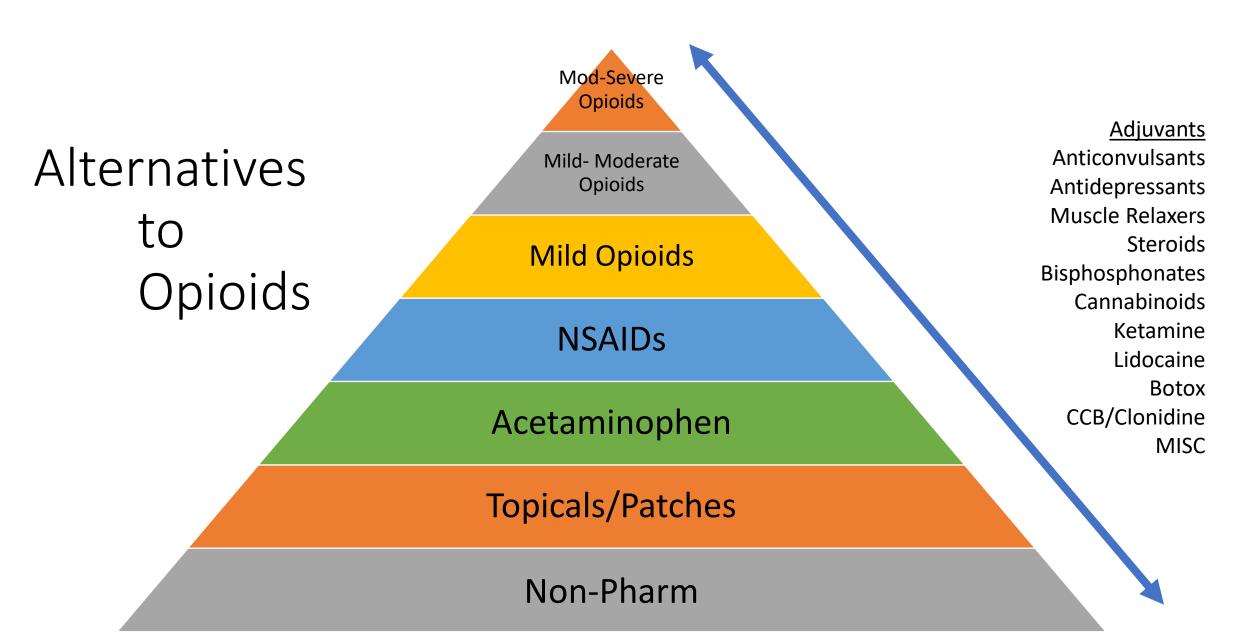
Access issues

Limitations

- Some pharmacy chains no longer filling scripts for acute pain greater than 7 days
- There are also limits on the total oral morphine equivalent (OME)
- May override BUT requires preauthorization.

Drug Shortages

- There is a reduction in amount of opioids that being manufactured
- A recent study demonstrated that parenteral-opioid shortages were linked to worse pain control in palliative-care patients



Consider Abuse-Deterrent Formulations

Brand Name	Generic	Abuse Deterrent Mechanism
Arymo ER	Morphine	Crush/ extraction resistant
Embeda ER	Morphine/ Naltrexone	Agonist-Antagonist
Hysingla ER	Hydrocodone	Crush/ extraction resistant
Morphabond	Morphine	Crush/ extraction resistant
Opana ER	Oxymorphone HCl	Crush/ extraction resistant
Oxaydo	Oxycodone	Crush/ extraction resistant
Targiniq ER	Oxycodone/Naloxone	Agonist-Antagonist
Troxyca ER	Oxycodone/Naltrexone	Agonist-Antagonist
Vantrela ER	Hydrocodone	Crush/ extraction resistant
Xtampza ER	Oxydocone	Crush/ extraction resistant
Zohydro ER	Hydrocodone	Crush/ extraction resistant