

Handout: Key Messages

1. Use non-opioid treatment as the first line for acute or chronic pain
2. If opioids are needed, start prescribing at the lowest effective dose
3. Use available PDMP Data to determine if patients have previously filled prescriptions for opioids or other controlled medications
4. Offer patients with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) a range of treatment options, including medication assisted treatment (MAT).
5. Complete training for suboxone prescribing to be able to offer MAT to patients with OUD.

1. Use non-opioid treatment as the first line for acute or chronic pain

FEATURE	BENEFIT
Most acute pain gets better spontaneously	Patients will recover without being exposed to opioids
Recent JAMA study showed that acute pain relief was no better when opioids were added to NSAIDs/Tylenol	Can offer patients effective treatment options without going to opioids
<u>Other examples:</u>	

2. If opioids are needed, start prescribing at the lowest effective dose

FEATURE	BENEFIT
Most patients do not get increased pain relief with increasing doses of opioids, but do get increased physical dependence	Your patients can get just as good pain relief with less risk of developing a problem with opioid use
Opioid side effects keep increasing with dose	Your patients will have a lower risk of constipation, falls, and other complications
<u>Other examples:</u>	

3. Use available PDMP Data to determine if patients have previously filled prescriptions for opioids or other controlled medications

FEATURE	BENEFIT
<p>PDMPs identify all filled opioid prescriptions within the past year</p> <p>PDMPs also identify if a patient is on a benzodiazepine.</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>You can treat patients who may need opioids with less concern about “doctor shopping”.</p> <p>You can identify patients with problematic opioid use patterns</p> <p>You can avoid concurrent prescribing of opioids and benzodiazepines, which, when prescribed together, increase the risk of overdose.</p>

4. Offer patients with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) a range of treatment options, including medication assisted treatment (MAT).

FEATURE	BENEFIT
<p>Most patients with OUD want to quit</p> <p>Both medication and counseling can be parts of treatment for OUD</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>Many of your patients and their families will appreciate you trying to treat this issue</p> <p>Customizing treatment recommendations can increase patients’ chances of success</p>

5. Complete training for suboxone prescribing to be able to offer MAT to patients w/OUD.

FEATURE	BENEFIT
<p>Suboxone treatment has been shown to help keep patient detox safely as outpatients</p> <p>Suboxone training can be completed in 8 hours, either in person or online</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>Can get patients treatment without having to admit them to hospital or find an inpatient rehab with beds</p> <p>You can offer a critical clinical service to your patients with OUD.</p>

Handout: Barriers and Enablers

Discuss the enablers for each of the barriers to the key messages listed below.

1. Use non-opioid treatment as the first line for acute or chronic pain

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<p>Patients expect to receive opioids</p> <p>Other medications are less effective</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>That is true, but with all the news stories about opioid overdoses it is more possible to explain the dangers to patients (maybe have a handout for patients also)</p> <p>Cite JAMA study mentioned above</p>

2. If opioids are needed, start prescribing at the lowest effective dose

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<p>If I do a low dose the patient will come right back asking for higher dose</p> <p>We should not be withholding effective pain relief</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>Higher doses usually don't lead to increased pain relief, but do cause more side effects</p> <p>Communicating to patients the balance between treating their symptoms and doing so safely can help build trust</p>

3. Use available PDMP Data to determine if patients have previously filled prescriptions for opioids or other controlled medications

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<p>I can't/don't know how to access the PDMP</p> <p>I don't feel comfortable altering benzodiazepine prescriptions I see in the PDMP since they are usually written by the patients' mental health providers</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>We can help you (cards, handouts, CDC resource on how to do this.)</p> <p>Identifying co-prescribing creates an opportunity to educate patients about the increased risk from using opioids and benzodiazepines together</p>

4. Offer patients with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) a range of treatment options, including medication assisted treatment (MAT).

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<p>Treatment is not available in my area</p> <p>Treatment doesn't work, patients go right back to using</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>We can help connect you with (local resources, medication-assisted treatment options, etc.)</p> <p>It is true that people with OUD often relapse, but many patients require multiple treatment attempts</p>

5. Complete training for suboxone prescribing to be able to offer MAT to patients with OUD.

BARRIERS	ENABLERS
<p>I don't have the time for suboxone training</p> <p>Suboxone just substitutes one addiction for another</p> <p><u>Other examples:</u></p>	<p>This can be an important service to offer your patients and can increase the scope of your practice</p> <p>By becoming a properly trained suboxone prescriber, you can ensure that your patients are using it appropriately and effectively</p>

Notes: