PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN

ADAPTED FROM CDC GUIDELINE
Opioids can provide short-term benefits for moderate to severe pain. Scientific evidence is lacking for the benefits to treat chronic pain.

IN GENERAL, DO NOT PRESCRIBE OPIOIDS AS THE FIRST-LINE TREATMENT FOR CHRONIC PAIN (for adults 18+ with chronic pain > 3 months excluding active cancer, palliative, or end-of-life care).

BEFORE PRESCRIBING

1. ASSESS PAIN & FUNCTION
   Use a validated pain scale. Example: PEG scale where the score = average 3 individual question scores (30% improvement from baseline is clinically meaningful).
   Q1: What number from 0 – 10 best describes your PAIN in the past week? (0 = “no pain”, 10 = “worst you can imagine”)
   Q2: What number from 0 – 10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your ENJOYMENT OF LIFE? (0 = “not at all”, 10 = “complete interference”)
   Q3: What number from 0 – 10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your GENERAL ACTIVITY? (0 = “not at all”, 10 = “complete interference”)

2. CONSIDER IF NON-OPIOID THERAPIES ARE APPROPRIATE
   Such as: NSAIDs, TCAs, SNRIs, anti-convulsants, exercise or physical therapy, cognitive behavioral therapy.

3. TALK TO PATIENTS ABOUT TREATMENT PLAN
   • Set realistic goals for pain and function based on diagnosis.
   • Discuss benefits, side effects, and risks (e.g., addiction, overdose).
   • Set criteria for stopping or continuing opioid. Set criteria for regular progress assessment.
   • Check patient understanding about treatment plan.

4. EVALUATE RISK OF HARM OR MISUSE. CHECK:
   • Known risk factors: illegal drug use; prescription drug use for nonmedical reasons; history of substance use disorder or overdose; mental health conditions; sleep-disordered breathing.
   • Prescription drug monitoring program data (if available) for opioids or benzodiazepines from other sources.
   • Urine drug screen to confirm presence of prescribed substances and for undisclosed prescription drug or illicit substance use.
   • Medication interactions. AVOID CONCURRENT OPIOID AND BENZODIAZEPINE USE WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

WHEN YOU PRESCRIBE

START LOW AND GO SLOW. IN GENERAL:
   • Start with immediate-release (IR) opioids at the lowest dose for the shortest therapeutic duration. IR opioids are recommended over ER/LA products when starting opioids.
   • Avoid ≥ 90 MME/day; consider specialist to support management of higher doses.
   • If prescribing ≥ 50 MME/day, increase follow-up frequency; consider offering naloxone for overdose risk.
   • For acute pain: prescribe < 3 day supply; more than 7 days will rarely be required.
   • Counsel patients about safe storage and disposal of unused opioids.
Screen for opioid use disorder (e.g., difficulty controlling use; see DSM-5 criteria). If yes, treat with medication-assisted treatment (MAT). MAT combines behavioral therapy with medications like methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone. Refer to findtreatment.samhsa.gov. Additional resources at TurnTheTideRx.org/treatment and www.hhs.gov/opioids.

Learn about medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and apply to be a MAT provider at www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment. Consider offering naloxone if high risk for overdose: history of overdose or substance use disorder, higher opioid dosage (≥ 50 MME/day), concurrent benzodiazepine use.

CDC GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN: www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing/guideline.html

SAMHSA POCKET GUIDE FOR MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT): store.samhsa.gov/MATguide

NIDAMED: www.drugabuse.gov/nidamed-medical-health-professionals

ENROLL IN MEDICARE: go.cms.gov/pecos

Most prescribers will be required to enroll or validly opt out of Medicare for their prescriptions for Medicare patients to be covered. Delay may prevent patient access to medications.

JOIN THE MOVEMENT

and commit to ending the opioid crisis at TurnTheTideRx.org.