



Note: Dr Michael Brennan made the presentation in place of Dr Steven Passik who was unable to present these slides.

Working With Your Pain Patients to Refine the Art of Risk Assessment

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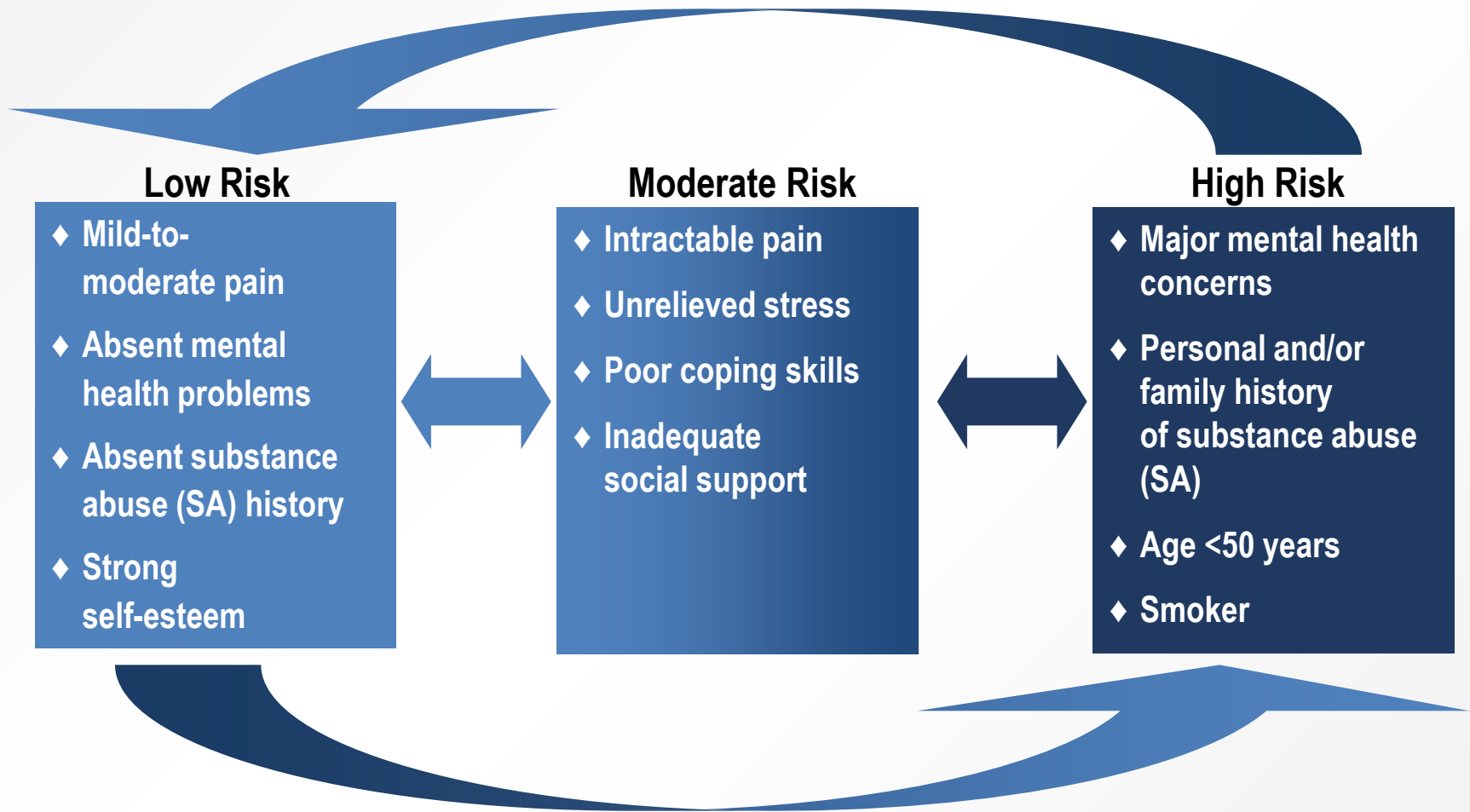
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Disclosures: Dr Passik will receive an honorarium from Cephalon, Inc.

Management of Risk

- > Screening and risk stratification
 - > Use of prescription monitoring program data
 - > Compliance monitoring
 - Urine screening
 - Pill/patch counts
 - > Education, regarding drug storage and sharing
 - > Psychotherapy and highly “structured” approaches
 - > Abuse-deterrent formulations
-

Risk Groups for Therapy



Assessment of Addiction Risk

- > Several clinical tools are available to estimate risk of noncompliant opioid use in chronic pain patients
- > The instruments vary in length, complexity, target populations, and assessment goals
- > Measures for screening for addiction risk:

STAR/SISAP (Screening Tool for Addiction Risk; Screening Instrument for Substance Abuse Potential)^{1,2}

CAGE-AID (Cut-down, Annoyed, Guilt, Eye-Opener; adapted to include drugs)³

ORT (Opioid Risk Tool)⁴

SOAPP (Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain)⁵

- > Psychiatric interview assessment of risk
 - Chemical
 - Genetic
 - Psychiatric
 - Spiritual
 - Social/familial

1. Friedman R, et al. *Pain Med* 2003;4:182-85
 2. Coombs RE, et al. *Pain Res Manage* 1996;1:155-62B
 3. Brown RL, Rounds LA. *Wis Med J* 1995;94:135-40
 4. Webster LR, Webster RM. *Pain Med* 2005;6:432-42
 5. Butler SF, et al. *Pain* 2004;112:65-75

Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)

Mark each box that applies:

	Female	Male
1. Family history of substance abuse		
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Prescription drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
2. Personal history of substance abuse		
Alcohol	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Illegal drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Prescription drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
3. Age (mark box if between 16-45 years)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
4. History of preadolescent sexual abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
5. Psychological disease		
ADO, OCD, bipolar, schizophrenia	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Depression	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Scoring totals:	_____	_____

Administration

- > On initial visit
- > Prior to opioid therapy

Scoring

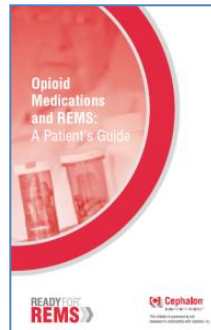
- > 0–3: low risk (6%)
- > 4–7: moderate risk (28%)
- > ≥ 8 : high risk (>90%)

Multiple opioid risk assessment tools are available; see the 2009 APS/AAPM Guidelines for additional options
ADO=attention-deficit disorder; OCD=obsessive-compulsive disorder

Teaching About Medication Storage and Sharing

- > Sharing prescription medications seen as safe by “self-treaters”
- > Need to educate patients about medication storage and disposal
- > **Resources Available in Resource Lounge**

Patient Brochure



Good Medicines, Bad Drugs



DOs and DON'Ts Medication Card

Medication Card

Opioids are strong painkillers and have certain risks, so they should be taken in a way that is not intended by your prescriber. Misuse, abuse, overdose, and diversion can lead to addiction, overdose, and death.

Immediate-Release Fentanyl (IRF) is a fast-acting opioid. It is used to keep track of all your opioid use of your long-acting and short-acting opioids.

Patient name: _____
Next of kin contact details: _____
Prescriber contact details: _____
Name of medication and dose: _____
Name of medication and dose: _____
Name of medication and dose: _____

Reference
1. Target card from the American Pain Society
<http://www.painfoundation.org/team>
Accessed August 10, 2011.

DOs

- Store your medication in a secure place. Do not share it with other family members or friends.
- Take your medication exactly as directed. Do not take more than the prescribed amount.
- Take your medication on time, every day, to keep your pain under control.
- Dispose of your medication properly when you are finished.
- Be sure to take your medication as directed to relieve your pain.

DON'Ts

- While taking your IRF product, DO NOT stop taking the other opioid medication that you regularly use around-the-clock for your constant pain.
- DO NOT share your medication, even if that person has the same symptoms. The kind of medication and its dose have been carefully selected by this prescriber for you only. If taken by others it may harm them, or could result in accidental overdose.
- DO NOT take this medication for any other type of short-term pain, post-operative pain, injury pain, headache/migraine pain, or dental pain.
- DO NOT switch to another fentanyl product without first discussing it with your prescriber.
- DO NOT change the dose of your medication yourself and do not take the medication more often than directed by your prescriber.