



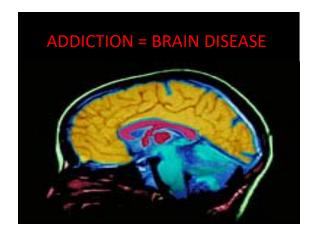
# Opioid Abuse: Current Data Reported range of patient's exhibiting problematic opioid use ranges from 2.8% to 62.2% -Seeking prescriptions from multiple providers - Forging prescriptions - Preoccupation with obtaining more opioids despite evidence of pain relief - Unsanctioned dose escalations - Abuse has risen dramatically between 1997 to Present - 2014: >3500 patients died in Texas from PDA 38,000 nationally

#### OPIOID ABUSE: CURRENT DATA

- OPIOID RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS (1999-2015)
  - 7.5 X from 4000 to 28,000 (Prescription drug deaths)
- ER VISITS NON MEDICAL USE OPIOIDS(2004-2015)
  INCREASED 300%

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly 2010;59:705-9

- SINCE 2010, 3.5 MILLION NEW NON-MEDICAL OPIOID USERS ANNUALLY
- HC-SCHED II/Heroin-Fentanyl LACED



#### **ADDICTION**

Primary, progressive and chronic neuro-biologic (brain) disease with genetic, psychosocial, and environmental factors influencing its development.

- Loss of CONTROL (CAN'T QUIT!)
- Compulsive use
- Craving
- Consequences

**ABUSE?** 

#### **ADDICTION INDICATORS**

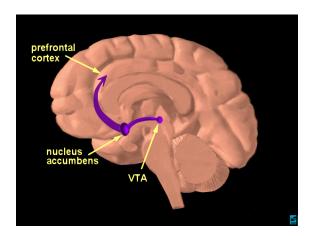
- Behaviors: Memory, Slurring, Appearance, Mood, Isolation
- Focus on DRUG: Drug and drinking escalation, Obsession
- Family concern: Or patient himself thinks he may be addicted.

#### PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE

The state of physical adaptation characterized by drug class specific withdrawal syndrome produced by:

- Cessation, Dose reduction, or agonist

#### **TOLERANCE**



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OPIATE ADVERSE EFFECTS	
1. Addiction	
2. DEATH	
3. Sedation	
4. Cognitive impairment	_
<ul><li>5. Respiratory depression</li><li>6. Nausea/constipation</li></ul>	
7. Edema	
8. Hypogonadism	
9. Osteopenia	
10.Immunosuppression	
Austin Quitomes Research	
SCREENING	
Alcohol/Drug use by history	
Prescription or Illicit	
– Early use	
Family history of addiction	-
Prior PSYCH History	
– Sexual abuse,	
– Childhood trauma	
– Other psych	
SCREENING	
Smoking	
Smoking	
• HDT OPT SOADD COMMA	
UDT-ORT-SOAPP-COMM	
Medical indicators/UDT	

#### SUSPECTING THE PROBLEM

- Pain > 6 weeks
- Hydrocodone/opioids + relaxants
- Ativan Xanax Klonopin
- any opioid after 6 weeks- designer
- Oxycontin oxycodone
- Ambien and other sleepers
- Pain Pumps
- Prolonged Disability

#### **POLYPHARMACY**

- OPIOIDS
- SEDATIVES
- RELAXANTS

#### **SEDATIVES**

#### **SOMA**

- Metabolized to meprobamate
- It is a scheduled drug in several states
- It is a street drug known for abuse (especially when combined with opioids)
- Not recommended for longer than 2-3 weeks

Reeves, 2008

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#### Other Muscle Relaxants

- Flexeril®(cyclobenzaprine)
  - Can cause significant dependency
- Baclofen
  - May be indicated for neuropathic pain
- Tizanidine
  - Appears to be efficacious for low back pain and can be used for longer-term durations
- Robaxin® (methocarbamol)
  - Minimal dependency

#### **Anti-Anxiety Drugs**

#### multiple anxiety diagnoses:

- Generalized anxiety disorder
- Panic disorder
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Social anxiety disorder
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder

Hoffman, 2008

#### Anti-Anxiety Drugs: Benzodiazepines

- First-line treatment generally SSRI antidepressant
- There is little role for benzodiazepines
   -CHRONICALLY-

XANAX®-ATIVAN®-VALIUM®-KLONOPIN®

IMPOSSIBLE DETOX!!!!! ? ADMIT

Phenobarbital-Tegretol®-Gabapentin

#### Anti-epilepsy Drugs:

#### Gabapentin and Pregabalin

- Don't stop abruptly
- Wean (based on seizure recommendations)
- FDA approved for diabetic neuropathy, postherpetic neuralgia, and fibromyalgia-considering use for anxiety
- Pregablin Schedule V: 450 mg is equivalent to 30 mg Valium with some evidence of physical dependence

## PAIN & ADDICTION SYNDROME: IT'S THE PSYCH!!!!

- Anxiety disorder
- Depression
- Bipolar disease
- Personality disorders
- Trauma(PTSD)

#### PREVENTING THE PROBLEM

- PAY ATTENTION! Is this ADDICTION, PSYCH, MALINGERING OR real "responsive" PAIN?
- How can the carriers use the <u>ODG Treatment</u> <u>in workers' Compensation</u> or ACOEM Treatment Guides or other proprietary EBM Guides to decrease drug abuse and addiction?
- INTERVENTION

#### **Questions?**

- Are 'we' responsible for the addiction? Does the carrier have a legal (or moral) obligation to pay (or continue to pay) for the addictive medications?
- What else if anything should a carrier have to pay for?
- Isn't the addiction a direct result (like a postop infection) for 'care given' for the injury?
- NO! Addiction is a pre-existing brain disease, much like chronic pain, diabetes , etc.

#### TREATING THE PROBLEM

RETURN TO WORK POLICIES
TREATMENT OF THE DISEASE-DIAGNOSIS
DETOXIFICATION-WEANING

OTHER THERAPIES-BASED ON FUNCTION INTERDISCIPLINARY
TREATMENT GUIDELINES
PAYMENT POLICIES-PREAUTHORIZATION

#### Official Disability Guideline®

- Know what is in it
- Refer to it and other EBM(Daubert)
- Push the injured worker's providers to use it
- Insist that your UR companies use it
- Expect RME and peer review doctors to use it and quote it
- Review the rules that coincide with it

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#### Question?

- When an adjuster sees a case 'go south', what should the adjuster do?
- PEER- Rx
- POST DD RME- DX/RX

# REVIEWS MEDCONFIRM

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### CARRIER-PHYSICIAN-PHARMACIST RESPONSIBILITIES

- With high index of suspicion and risk factors, notify treating and prescribing physicians
- Adjuster- call prescribing MD
- Treating Doctor- Get Prescription Profile from state agency-note multiple prescribers and risky medications-report behaviors to appropriate authorities
- Do NOT fill prescription if there are any issues that cannot be adequately resolved. By Doctor or in consult with physician
- Peer to Peer interaction is useful

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