

# **Addiction Therapy-2014**

Chicago, USA August 4 - 6, 2014





William S. Jacobs

# Pain & Addiction

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à hòbbits tàle, by.
Bilbo bàggins

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Prior to the 1990s, "chronic pain" was not a broadly recognized concept in medicine.





Department of Anesthesiology

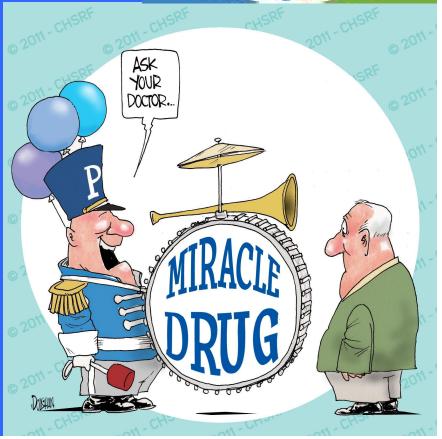
## Pain: Definition

- An unpleasant sensory experience associated with actual or potential tissue injury, or described in such terms.
  - □ IASP 1989

By the mid 1990s I was told that I was doing an inadequate job of treating pain. I was being needlessly stingy with opioids.

Esteemed speakers at medical conferences preached for more "appropriate" (liberal) use of opioids in pain management.





in 1996, Purdue Pharmaceuticals introduced Oxycontin as a "safe, long-acting opioid that would avoid the euphoric rush of short-acting opioids, and thus could be used chronically without fear of addiction or misuse".

A new wonder drug had been developed "just in time" to meet our new needs and with new pressures to aggressively treat all forms of pain.

Oxycontin became the best selling opioid in the world by 2001.



## **UF** | College *of* Medicine Department of Psychiatry

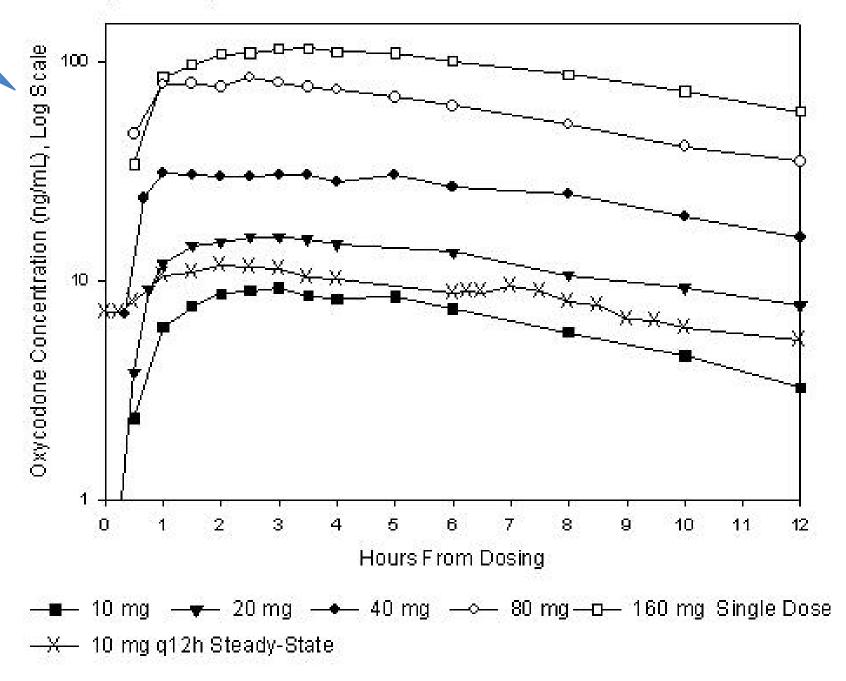
Help is a phone call away. 352.265.HELP 1.877.4.UFL.PAIN

At UF, several factors led to the creation of the Department of Psychiatry Chronic Pain Clinic. We were early adopters of this newly recommended practice.

We treated patients whom others refused to treat.

Though I knew the dangers of Oxycontin, which by this time had proven to be easily crushed and injected by those seeking to abuse it, I championed the concept that a long-acting opioid ought to be safe for chronic use.

#### Plasma Oxycodone By Time



We were also early adopters of methadone in the management of chronic non-malignant pain. It was generic, cheap, had been around forever, and was used to treat opioid addiction And I was also an addictionologist who had worked in a not-for-profit Methadone Maintenance Program



Strength: 5 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Roxane Laboratories Inc

Strength: 10 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Roxane Laboratories Inc

Strength: 5 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

Strength: 10 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

Strength: 40 mg dispersible Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

Brand: Dolophine Strength: 5 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Roxane Laboratories Inc

Brand: Dolophine Strength: 10 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Roxane Laboratories Inc

Brand: Methadose Strength: 5 mg

Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

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Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

**Brand: Methadose** 

Strength: 40 mg dispersible Manufacturer / Distributor: Mallinckrodt Pharmaceuticals

**Brand: Diskets** 

Strength: 40 mg dispersible Manufacturer / Distributor: Cebert Pharmaceuticals Inc

NOT TO SCALE OR A COMPLETE LIST. GENERIC UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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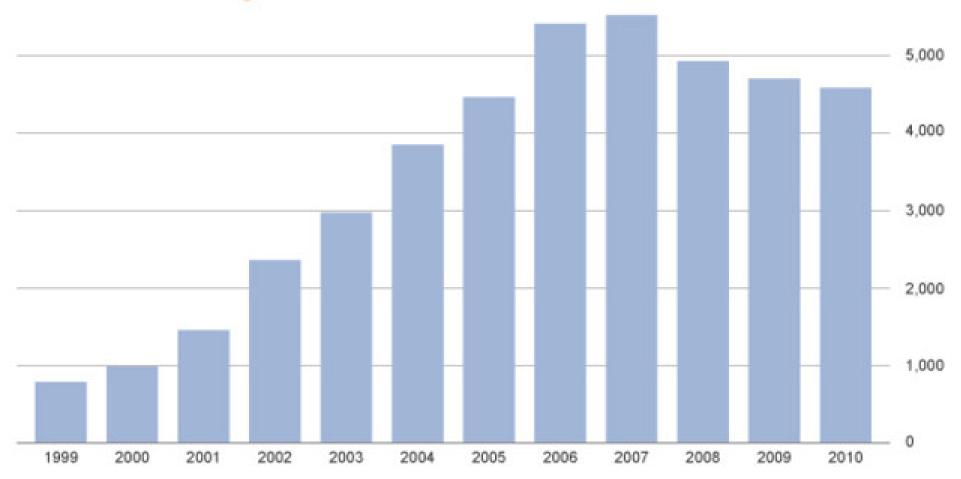
chronic pain deserved to have a background dose of a long acting opioid like methadone, and then some short-acting opioids on hand for breakthrough pain. A "controller" medication and a "rescue" medication is a pharmaceutical model widely used in the treatment of asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, and diabetes, so I embraced that concept for treating chronic pain.

I believed that patients with



While the number of U.S. overdose deaths involving methadone peaked in 2007, it was still almost six times higher in 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, than in 1999. The data don't reflect the source of the methadone — whether it's addiction clinics or pain prescriptions. More than one drug might be involved in each death.

#### U.S. Deaths Involving Methadone



Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Bloomberg

This movement toward more aggressive pain management was so strong that the Joint Commission (the accrediting body for quality medical practice) created a standard:



# Excerpts From JCAHO Standards

- Patients have the right to appropriate assessment and management of pain
- Pain is assessed in all patients
- Policies and procedures support safe medication prescription or ordering
- The patient is monitored during the post-procedure period
- Patients are educated about pain and managing pain as part of treatment, as appropriate
- The discharge process provides for continuing care based upon the patient's assessed needs at the time of discharge
- The health care organization addresses care at the end of life
- The organization collects data to monitor its performance

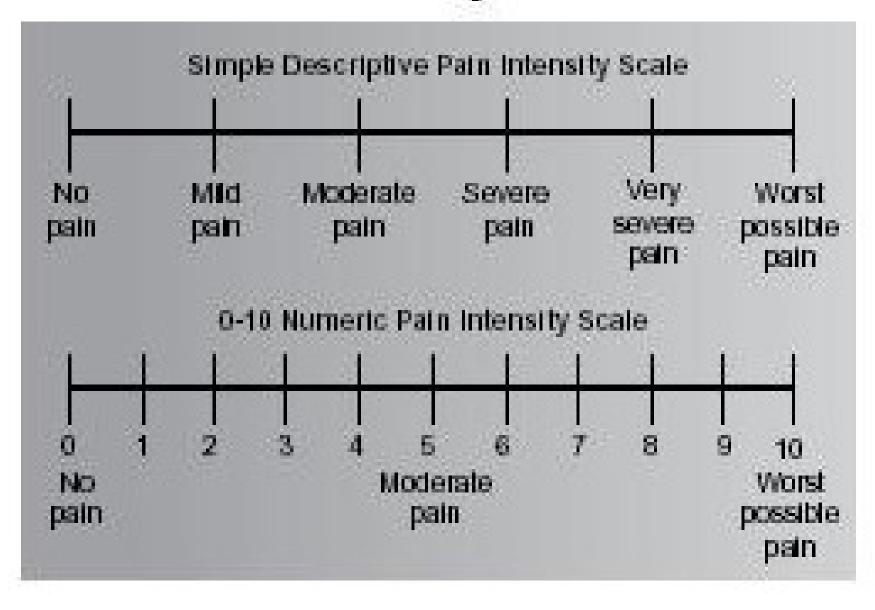
Go to <a href="http://www.jcaho.org">http://www.jcaho.org</a> for these standards, explanations of their intent and examples of implementation.

every patient must be asked about their pain at every visit so that it could be appropriately addressed.

We put visual analog pain scales on the paperwork for every visit, so the "pain scales" became a vital sign just like heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate and temperature.



### Pain Intensity Scales



#### MODERATE

#### UNIVERSAL PAIN ASSESSMENT TOOL

This pain assessment tool is intended to help patient care providers assess pain according to individual patient needs. Explain and use 0-10 Scale for patient self-assessment. Use the faces or behavioral observations to interpret expressed pain when patient cannot communicate his/her pain intensity.

	0 .	1 2 3	3 4 :	5 6 7	7 8 9	9 10
Verbal Descriptor Scale	PAIN	PAIN	MODERATE PAIN	MODERATE PAIN	PAIN	PAIN POSSIBLE
WONG-BAKER FACIAL GRIMACE SCALE	(F)	99	•••	•••	400	<b>66</b>
	Albert Smilling	No humor nectorus flat	purposed hige proped lige brough holding	Wrinkland mose raised appent lips rapid bleathing	Slow blink open mouth	Eyes closed incoming crying
TOLERANCE SCALE	NO PAIN	CAN BE IGNORED	INTERFERES WITH TASKS	INTERFERES WITH CONCENTRATION	INTERFERES WITH BASIC NEEDS	BEDREST REQUIRED
SPANISH	MADA DE DOLOR	UNPOQUITO DE DOLOR	UN DOLOR LEVE	DOLOR FUERTE	DOLOR DEMASIADO	UN DOLOR INSOPORTAB
TAGALOG	<b>Walung Sakit</b>	<b>Konting Sakit</b>	Kalamiamang Sakit	<b>Matinding Sakit</b>	Pinaka-Mulinding Sakit	Pinaka-Malalang Saki
CHINESE	不偏	HE 00	中度		非常嚴重	無線里
KOREAN	등등 있음	약안 등증	<b>78 88</b>	심한 등증	아주 심한 등중	최약의 등중
(FARSI)	يدون برد	درد ملايم	درد معتدل	درد شدید	درد بسیار شدید	بدئرین درد ممکن
VIETNAMESE	Khing Dau	Bau Nhe	Day Vila Phili	Dau Höng	Dau Thật Mặng	Bau Đơn Tặn Cũng
JAPANESE	痛みがない	少し傷い	いくらか痛い	かなり痛い	ひとく痛い	ものすごく痛い

Our clinic became very busy. We had patients seeking out our compassionate, forward thinking care, coming from hundreds of miles. These turned out to be some tough and very needy patients - lots of worksman's comp cases, lots of patients with multiple prior back surgeries, lots of permanently disabled low functioning depressed unemployable patients.

To the point where it became overwhelming.

I noticed that no matter how much I listened and empathized and cared, and no matter how many opioids I prescribed, most never got better.

Many cheated and lied to me and got more opioids & other drugs from different doctors. They sold their drugs on the street. They lost them and demanded more.

Around 2003 "chronic pain syndrome" was recognized with its own ICD-9 diagnostic code.

ICD-9 338.4

Disease Synonyms

Chronic pain associated w psychosocial dysfunction

Chronic pain associated with psychosocial dysfunction

Psychosocial dysfunction due to chronic pain

**Applies To** 

Chronic pain associated with significant psychosocial dysfunction

#### TABLE 1. Ten steps of universal precautions in pain medicine

- Make a diagnosis with appropriate differential.
- 2. Perform a psychological assessment including risk of addictive disorders.
- Obtain informed consent.
- Obtain a treatment agreement (also called a medication contract).
- 5. Perform pre- and postintervention assessment of pain level and function.
- 6. Initiate appropriate trial of opioid therapy ± adjunctive medication.
- Reassess pain score and level of function.
- 8. Regularly assess the "four A's" of pain medicine:
  - a. Analgesia
  - b. Activity
  - c. Adverse effects
  - d. Aberrant behavior (Affect was later proposed as a fifth "A").
- 9. Periodically review pain diagnosis and comorbid conditions, including addictive disorders.
- 10. Maintain complete documentation.

Adapted from Gourley DL, Heit HA, Almahrezi A. Universal precautions in pain medicine: a rational approach to the treatment of chronic pain. *Pain Medicine*. 2005;6(2):107–112.

We did recognize these aberrant behaviors so we created a structured, standardized program for our patients who we thought needed opioids to manage their pain.

Every patient prescribed opioids signed a consent/treatment agreement which explained the dangers of opioids and the "rules" of our program. We required them to participate in educational group visits. We had them see psychiatrists and psychologists for the psychiatric symptoms.



We required Urine Drug Screens to ensure they were not using other drugs, and even more importantly, to ensure they were actually taking the drugs we were prescribing.

#### Drug Screen Equipment, Testing Kits & Supplies





Blood, Breath, Saliva, & Urine drug screening test kits give fast accurate results well suited for on-site workplace drug testing as a cost-effective, reliable alternative to laboratory testing.

Call to Order:

1-800-452-4566









#### Lil' Whizz Kit

New, from the makers of the legendary Whizzinator! A Non- refillable, use and dispose 3oz belt! Everything you need right out of the box. Works every time. Clean, Safe, Dependable, and Toxin Free Synthetic Urine. We prescribed opioids only in a 28-day supply, to ensure that refills never came due on a weekend.

We never refilled opioids by phone or on the weekend.

We did a substance abuse evaluation for all the patients we were considering starting on chronic opioids.

We tightened the boundaries whenever aberrant behavior was identified. If a patient ran out early when would bring them back in 2 weeks instead of 4.

If a patient tested positive for unprescribed or illicit substances (or negative for prescribed ones), we counseled them and told most they could have one and only one more chance.

THE ASAM CRITERI

we re-evaluated their substance use disorder diagnoses and used ASAM criteria to recommend appropriate levels of treatment.

Yet even with our carefully structured pain program, even with a program which exceeded published recommendations for cautious opioid prescribing, our patients were not getting better.

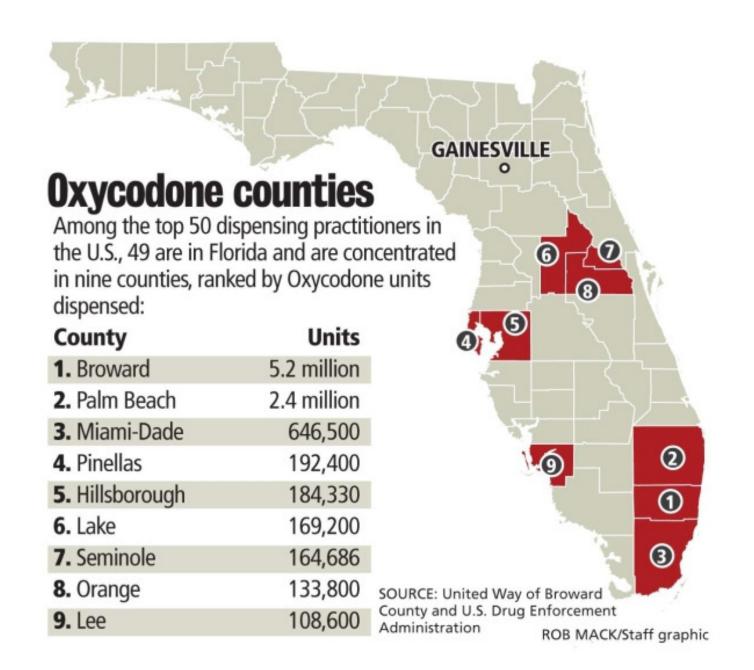
I still found these pain patients to be the the most challenging patients I had ever treated.

I saw physicians across the state build up huge numbers of pain patients on massive doses of opioids, and then close their clinics and disappear, releasing hundreds of opioid-dependent patients onto the streets in search of a compassionate provider.





Pt. Lauderdale, FL



December 11, 2010 www.Gainesville.com

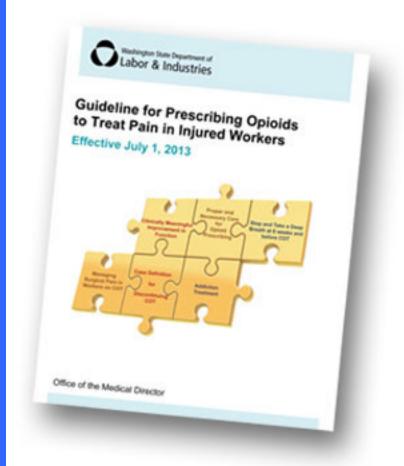
Some patients were admitted to the hospital for unrelated problem (out of control diabetes or HTN...) and were placed on the dose which they had been prescribed and were supposed to have been taking.

Many became somnolent and stopped breathing, because in fact they had not been taking anything close to that dose, but rather had been selling most of their opioids.

Now I became "the bad guy", explaining that although I was willing to try to help, I could prescribe only a fraction of the dose their prior physician was prescribing, especially with the benzodiazepines and sedatives.

In 2007 after I returned to private practice, the State of Washington published guidelines for the use of opioids in the management of chronic pain.

The pain and addiction practice I created in Jacksonville already met or exceeded all of these standards.





I thought I had one of the most advanced pain programs in the state.

When Florida passed legislation requiring licenses for pain clinics, I trained their first set of inspectors.



## OxyContin Maker Pleads Guilty

Manufacturer, execs admit misleading public about risky painkiller

#### May 10, 2007 12:01 PM CDT

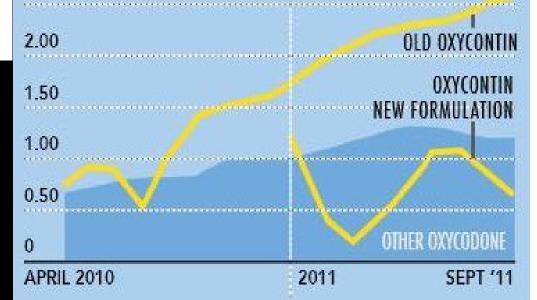


# A TALE OF TWO OXYCONTINS

Addicts seeking the drug on the black market pay far less for the tamper-reistant OxyContin than the old version, suggesting that the new version is harder to crush and abuse.

#### **OXYCODONE STREET PRICES, MONTHLY**

\$2.50 per milligram



Source:

http://features.blogs.fortune.cnn.com/2011/11/09/oxycontin-purdue-pharma/



The Florida Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, known as E-FORCSE® (Electronic-Florida Online Reporting of Controlled Substance Evaluation Program), was created by the 2009 Florida Legislature in an initiative to encourage safer prescribing of controlled substances and to reduce drug abuse and diversion within the state of Florida.

### **Prescription for Change** | Florida's efforts to tackle 'pill mills' have paid off

From March 2011, when Gov. Rick Scott announced new strike forces aimed at pill mills, through Feb. 13, 2012, there were:

**2,040** arrests statewide related to alleged pill mills

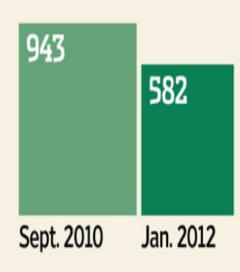
**446,000** pills seized

56 vehicles seized

390 weapons seized

\$4.6 million in currency forfeited

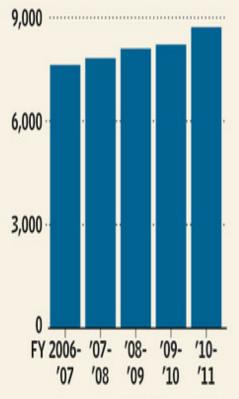
The number of pain-management clinics registered with the state health department has fallen 38% from its peak.



In 2010, 90 of the top 100 oxycodone-purchasing physicians in the nation were in Florida...



However, the number of pharmacies has risen, which officials worry may be linked to unscrupulous operators.



The Wall Street Journal



# PHARMACIES

## OXYCONTIN

NOT KEPT ON THE PREMISE

## 24 HOURS

NOTICE IS
REQUIRED
TO FILL
PRESCRIPTIONS



WE APOLOGIZE,
OXYCONTIN AND
ITS EQUIVALENT
GENERIC ARE NOT
AVAILABLE AT
THIS STORE

"Mail Delivery Available Next Day

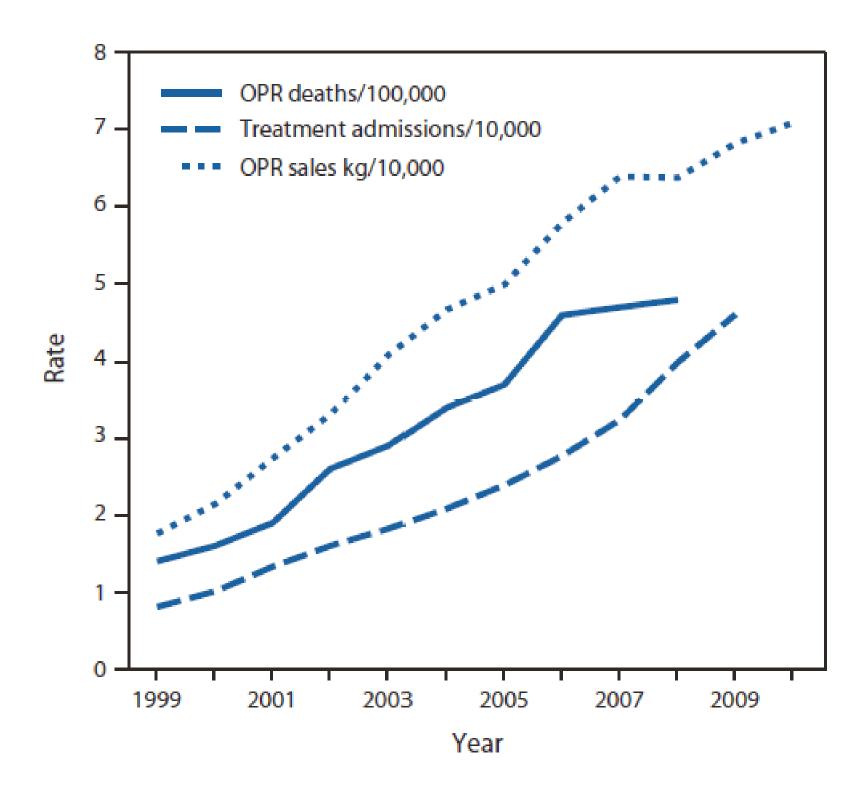


I was continuing to do Forensic work as an Expert Witness and was being bombarded with cases of overdose deaths from around the state.

I reviewed patient mortality in our practice. I had not had any deaths but my partner had a couple.

They were all listed by the Medical Examiners as "Accidental death related to the combined effects of . . ."

and listed all of the drugs discovered on a post mortem toxicology screen, at least one of which was an opioid.



The US has 5% of the world's population, yet consumes 85% of the world's prescription opioids.

Accidental opioid overdoses are now the leading cause of death in adults between the ages of 35 and 55 (above cancer, suicide, car accidents, heart attacks, smoking, HIV).

Emergency Departments see more cases related to prescription drug abuse than to illegal drug abuse.

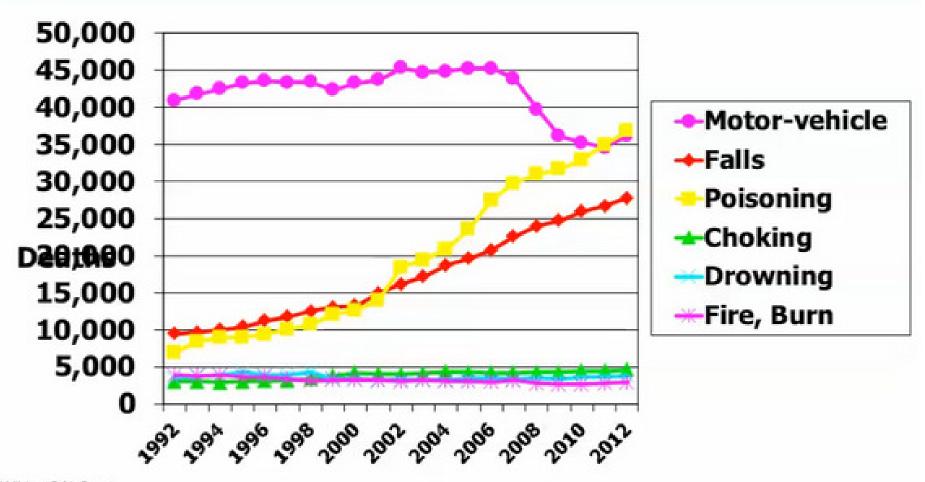
One quarter of high school students have used prescription opioids to get high.

High school students now look forward to having their wisdom teeth taken out because they know they will get a prescription for opioids.





## Trends in Leading Causes (p. 45)

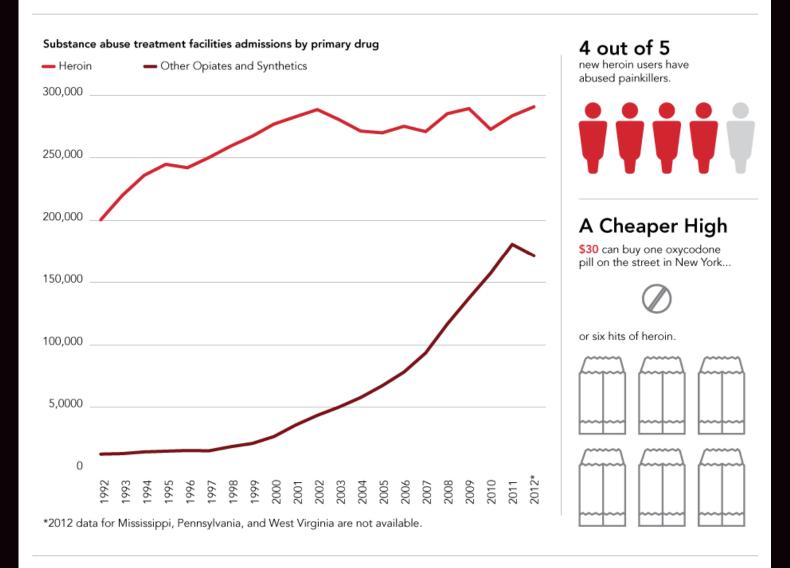


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making our world safer

#### Painkillers And The Heroin Market

A growing number of people are using heroin in recent years, in part because it can be cheaper and easier to find than opioid painkillers purchased on the black market. Most heroin users were first hooked on prescription opioids, which generated \$11 billion in 2010 for the pharmaceutical industry.



This is a public health issue. It is about keeping patients safe. It is NOT about which providers are the nicest or most compassionate. In fact, in this instance, the best practice is the hardest practice – the one that sets limits and tells patients what they don't want to hear.

There are no published guidelines around the recommended amount of opioids for acute pain.

There is no easy method to dispose of opioids that are no longer needed.

It is illegal to return them to your doctor or your pharmacist.

It is unsafe to flush them down the toilet.

The Drop Boxes that do exist are few and far between.

# CLEAN OUT YOUR CABINET!

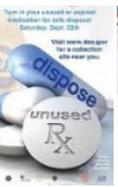


















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