

Recognizing & Treating Opioid Dependence in your Clinic

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www.saadmd.com



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DISCLOSURE

Dr. Saad is compensated by ALKERMES, Inc. for periodic speaking engagements discussing Vivitrol[®] and other M.A.T. options.



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GOALS

1. Identify patients in clinical setting with an opioid use disorder
2. Provide treatment options once diagnosed
3. Properly manage Medication Assisted Treatment in outpatient setting



Self Assessment Questions

1) Name one screening tool used to better diagnose/treat opioid use disorder.



Self Assessment Questions

2) Name the three types of medications prescribed for treatment of opioid use disorder.



Self Assessment Questions

3) Name two strategies used to successfully monitor patients on Medication Assisted Treatment.



Overview

- Epidemiology
- Primary Care stats
- Identifying use disorder
- Mechanism of Action
- Treatment options



Epidemiology



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The Opioid Epidemic in the U.S.

In 2015...



12.5 million

People misused prescription opioids¹



2.1 million

People misused prescription opioids for the first time¹



33,091

People died from overdosing on opioids²



2 million

People had prescription opioid use disorder¹



15,281

Deaths attributed to overdosing on commonly prescribed opioids^{2,3}



828,000

People used heroin¹



9,580

Deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids^{2,4}



135,000

People used heroin for the first time¹



12,989

Deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin^{2,4}



\$78.5 billion

In economic costs (2013 data)⁶

Sources: ¹ 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (SAMHSA). ² MMWR, 2016; 65(50-51):1445-1452 (CDC). ³ Prescription Overdose Data (CDC). ⁴ Heroin Overdose Data (CDC). ⁵ Synthetic Opioid Data (CDC). ⁶ The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013. Florence CS, Zhou C, Luo P, Ku L. Med Care. 2016 Oct;54(10):901-6.



More than **63,000**
Americans died
from a **drug**
overdose in 2016.

See the full report to see the
rates by state.

 @CDCInjury

www.cdc.gov

Heroin use is part of a larger substance abuse problem.

Nearly all people who used heroin also used at least 1 other drug.

Most used at least **3** other drugs.

Heroin is a highly addictive opioid drug with a high risk of overdose and **death** for users.

People who are addicted to...



ALCOHOL

are

2x



MARIJUANA

are

3x



COCAINE

are

15x



Rx OPIOID PAINKILLERS

are

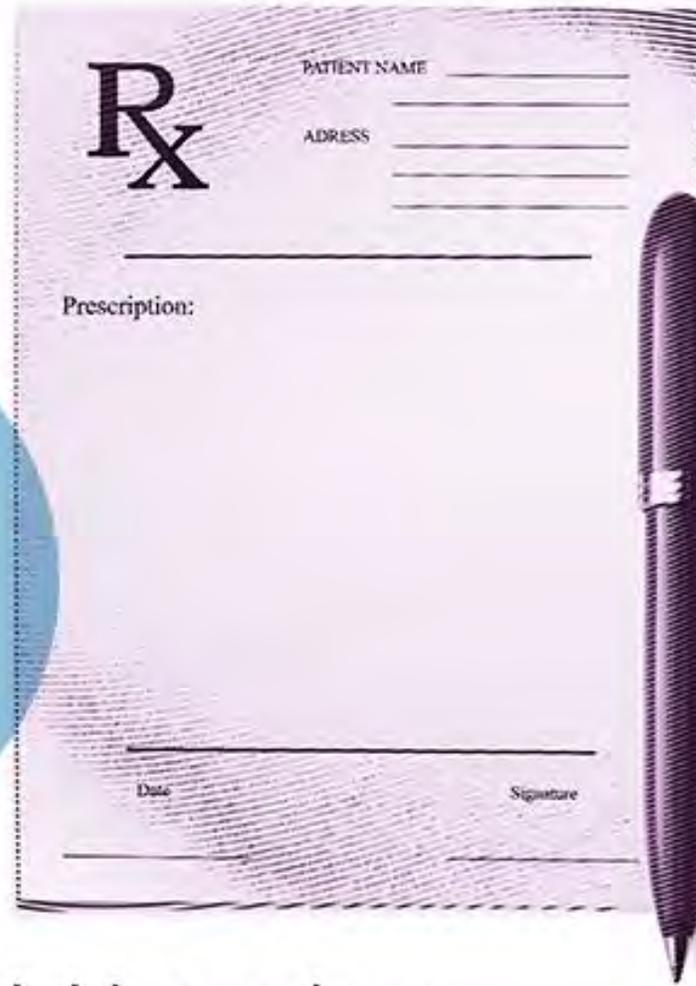
40x

...more likely to be addicted to heroin.

Primary Care Stats



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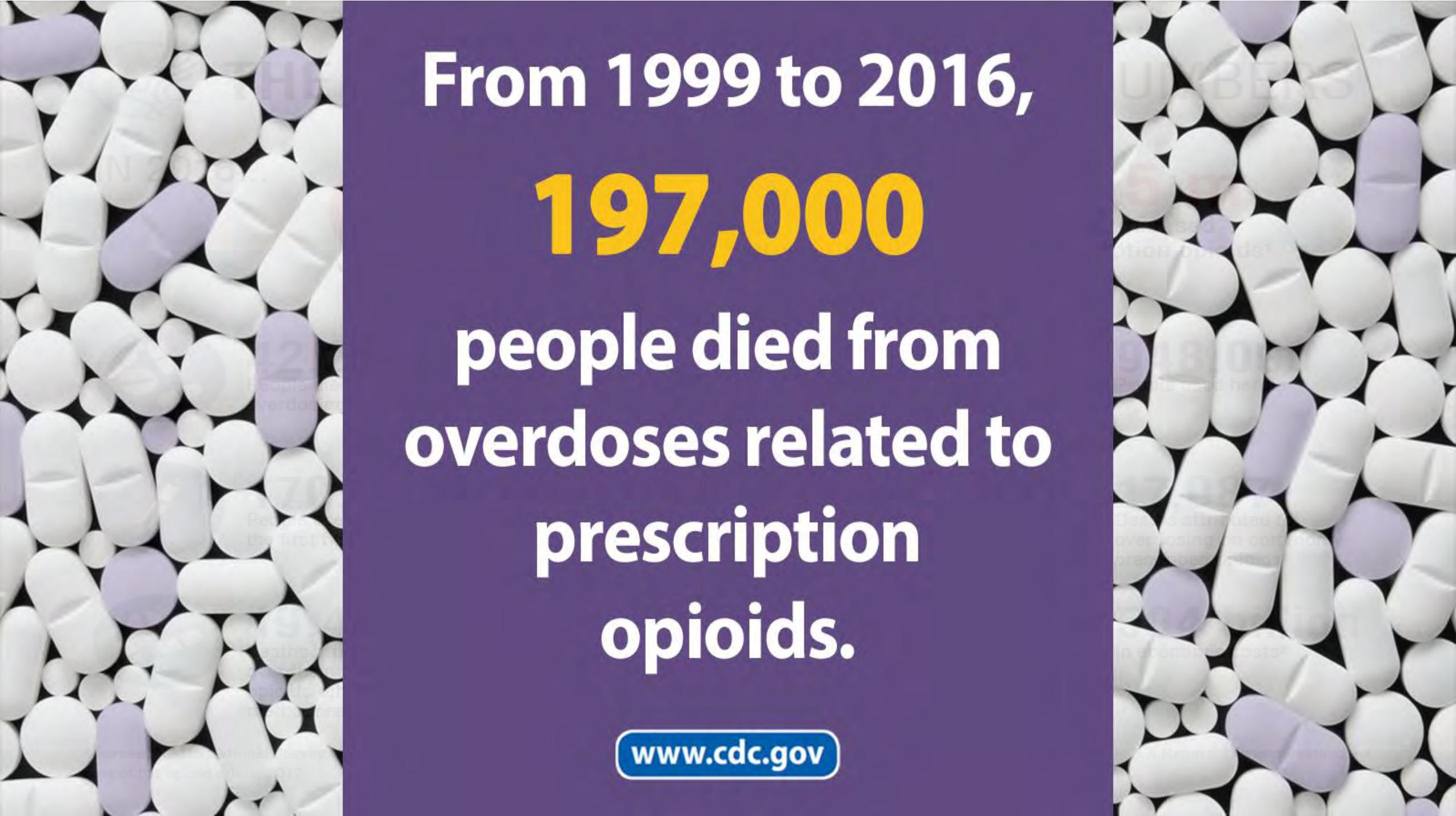
Around
40%

of all opioid overdose
deaths involve a
prescription opioid.



As many as
1 in 4
PEOPLE

receiving prescription
opioids long term in a
primary care setting
struggles with
addiction.



From 1999 to 2016,
197,000
people died from
overdoses related to
prescription
opioids.

www.cdc.gov

HOW DID I GET HERE?



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I OPENED MY INTERNAL MEDICINE PRACTICE IN 2016,
IN DEARBORN MICHIGAN TO SERVE THE COMMUNITY
WHERE I GREW UP.



I QUICKLY LEARNED THAT I WAS UNCOVERING A GREAT
NUMBER OF PATIENTS WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER
AND I NEEDED TO BE BETTER PREPARED TO TREAT THEM.

ARMED WITH A NEW DATA 2000 WAIVER AND MORE EDUCATION ABOUT VIVITROL , I SET OUT TO TRY TO HELP THESE PATIENTS IMPROVE, AND OVER TIME I BECAME MORE CONFIDENT AS PATIENTS REPORTED THEIR EXPERIENCES ...



SAMHSA

Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

Vivitrol[®]
(naltrexone for extended-release
injectable suspension)

WITH AN APPETITE TO HELP MORE OF MY COMMUNITY, I PERSUED ANOTHER BOARD CERTIFICATION, IN ADDITION. AND CONNECTED WITH AS MANY INSTITUTIONS THAT WERE PART OF THE SOLUTION AS POSSIBLE...



American Board
of Internal Medicine®



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LARA, DEA, DETROIT WAYNE AND THEIR PROVIDERS, THE PHARMACIST IN MY BUILDING, THE PHARMA COMPANIES THAT PROVIDE MEDICATIONS, MY HOSPITAL AFFILIATIONS AND ANY OTHER NETWORKING OPPORTUNITIES THAT MADE SENSE.



NOUR PHARMACY
COMMUNITY/RETAIL PHARMACY

313-581-6500

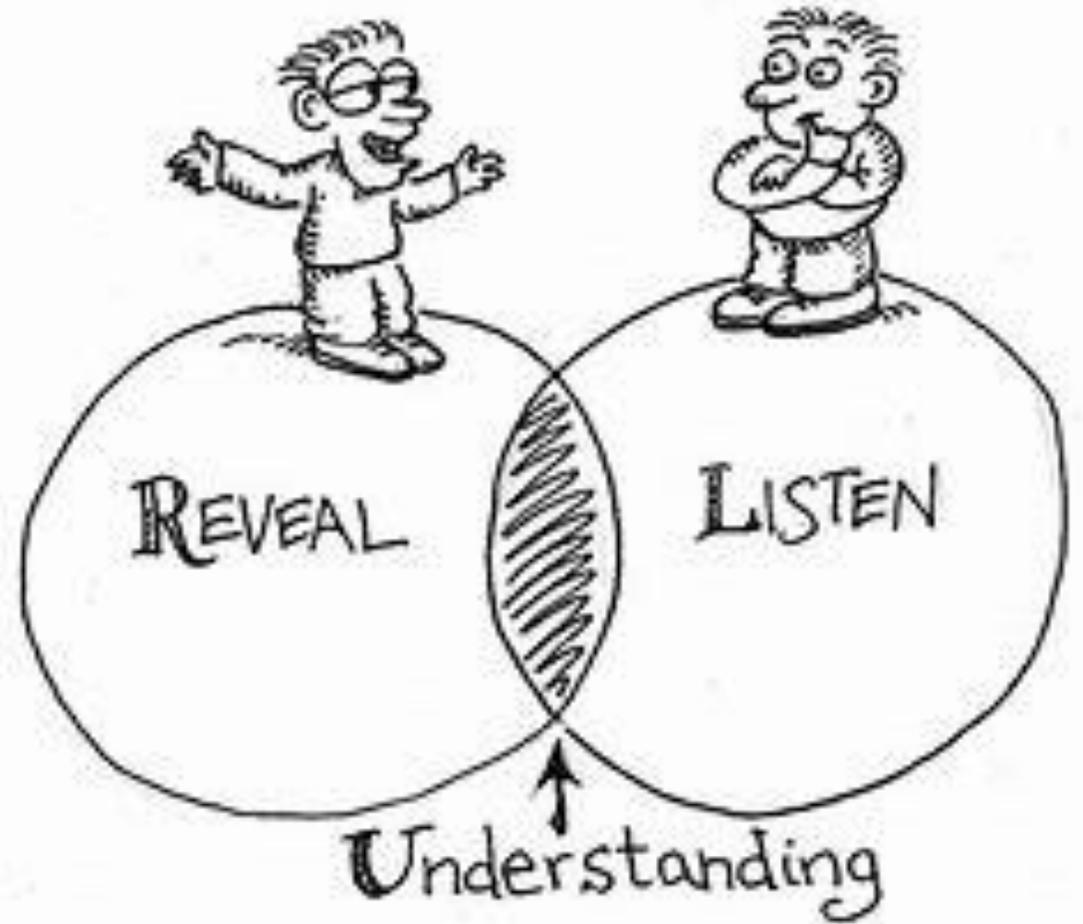
6500 SCHAEFER RD
DEARBORN, MI
48126-1813

www.hipaaspace.com

Beaumont

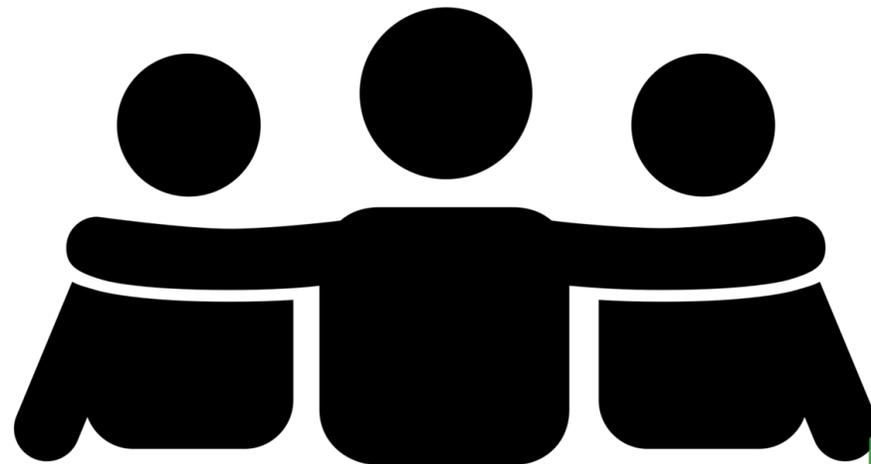


MAKING THOSE CONNECTIONS
AND COMMUNICATING WITH
PATIENTS HELPED ME LEARN
WHAT PATIENTS NEED, WHAT'S
WORKING AND WHAT'S A
CHALLENGE IN AN EFFORT TO
BETTER SERVE THEM.



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IN THE DAY TO DAY TREATMENT OF SUD PATIENTS, I AM USING THE ADVANTAGE OF ONSITE, REAL TIME COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION OF DOCTOR, PHARMACIST, MENTAL HEALTH PROVIDER AND PEER RECOVERY COACH TO SHORTEN TIMELINES TO TREATMENT, AND KEEP PATIENTS IN RECOVERY LONGER WHICH UNTIMATELY IMPROVES OVERALL CARE.



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Identifying patients with opioid use disorder



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Signs of a potential opioid use disorder

- Self-reported risk factors (ORT)
- Opioid withdrawal symptoms (COWS)
- Recent opioid emergency or overdose
- Opioid seeking or diversion behavior (MAPS,UDS)



Tools

- Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)
- Objective Opiate Withdrawal Scale (OOWS)
- Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS)
- Michigan Automated Prescription System (MAPS)

Michigan law requires a MAPS report every Rx

- Urine Drug Screen (UDS)



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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%)



Withdrawal symptoms

DURATION and SEVERITY of Opioid withdrawal symptoms can depend on many variables such as:

- Patient age
- Opioid type / half life
- Severity of opioid dependency(Quantity)
- Duration of dependency (Time)



Withdrawal symptoms

- Agitation, Anxiety
- Nausea, Pain
- Insomnia, Restlessness
- Fatigue, Chills, Sweats
- Overdose: Non-responsive/Respiratory Distress (emergency)



RxSearch > Patient Request



Support: 844-364-4767

W, 38M

Narx Report

Resources

Date: 10/18/2018

Print Report

Download CSV

+ [Redacted]

- Risk Indicators

NARX SCORES

Narcotic	Sedative	Stimulant
470	220	000

Explanation and Guidance

OVERDOSE RISK SCORE

680
(Range 000-999)

Explanation and Guidance

ADDITIONAL RISK INDICATORS (3)

- !** >= 4 opioid or sedative dispensing pharmacies in any 90 day period in the last 2 years
- !** >= 5 opioid or sedative providers in any year in the last 2 years
- !** > 100 MME total and 40 MME/day average

Explanation and Guidance

All Prescribers

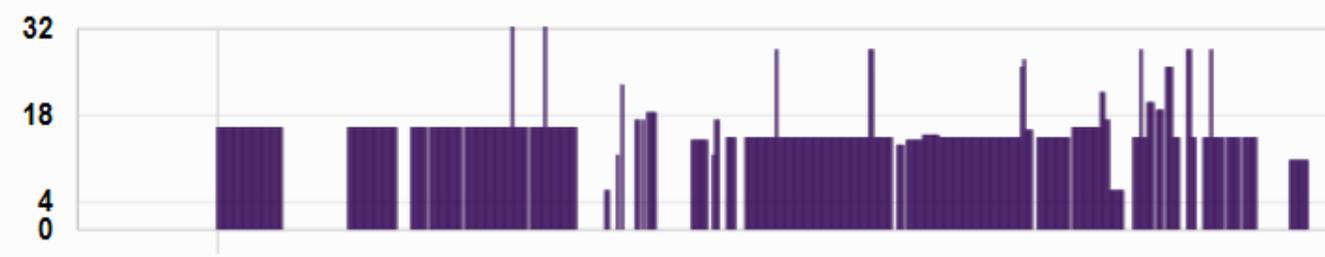
Prescribers

- 6 - Be...
- 5 - B...
- 4 - A...
- 3 - M...
- 2 - M...
- 1 - S...

Timeline

10/18 2m 6m 1y 2y

Buprenorphine mg



Timeline

10/18 2m 6m 1y 2y

*Per CDC guidance, the MME conversion factors prescribed or provided as part of the medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder should not be used to benchmark against dosage thresholds meant for opioids prescribed for pain. Buprenorphine products have no agreed upon morphine equivalency, and as partial opioid agonists, are not expected to be associated with overdose risk in the same dose-dependent manner as doses for full agonist opioids. MME = morphine milligram equivalents. LME = Lorazepam milligram equivalents. mg = dose in milligrams.

Summary

Summary

Total Prescriptions: 56
 Total Prescribers: 6
 Total Pharmacies: 8

Narcotics* (excluding buprenorphine):

Current Qty: 0
 Current MME/day: 0.00
 30 Day Avg MME/day: 0.00

Sedatives*

Current Qty: 0
 Current LME/day: 0.00
 30 Day Avg LME/day: 0.00

Buprenorphine*

Current Qty: 0
 Current mg/day: 16.00
 30 Day Avg mg/day: 16.00

Rx Data

PRESCRIPTIONS

Total Prescriptions: 56
 Total Private Pay: 8

Fill Date	ID	Written	Drug	Qty	Days	Prescriber	Rx #	Pharmacy	Refill	Daily Dose *	Pymt Type	PMP
10/04/2018	3	10/04/2018	BUPRENORPHIN-NALOXON 8-2 MG SL	28	14	AE VA	14 15	NC 23	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
09/20/2018	3	09/20/2018	BUPRENORPHIN-NALOXON 8-2 MG SL	28	14	AE VA	1 07	NC 23	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
08/16/2018	3	08/16/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	14	7	BF CC	00 595	WR 08	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
08/02/2018	4	08/01/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	28	14	BF CC	11 32	R 04	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
07/20/2018	4	07/20/2018	BUPRENORP-NALOX 8-2 MG SL FILM	14	7	BF CC	05 55	R 98	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
07/05/2018	4	07/05/2018	BUPRENORP-NALOX 8-2 MG SL FILM	28	14	B ICC	0 119	R 98	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
06/20/2018	4	06/20/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	28	14	BF CC	0 38	R 98	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
06/14/2018	4	06/13/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	12	6	BI CC	059 5	R 98	1	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI
06/13/2018	4	06/13/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	2	1	BI CC	059 5	R 98	0	16.00 mg	Comm Ins	MI
06/07/2018	4	06/06/2018	SUBOXONE 8 MG-2 MG SL FILM	14	7	BF CC	050 05	R 98	0	16.00 mg	Medicaid	MI

Urine Drug Testing (UDS)

Point of Care Testing- *Subjective*
immediate results



Chromatography – *Objective*
Discrete data results in a few days

ecology P: (800)

Specimen Information		Client Info
Sample ID:	182891952	Doctor: At
Patient ID:	17023619	For:
Collection Date:	10/15/18	PATIENT FI
Received In Lab:	10/15/18 09:00 pm	6500 SCHAI
Reported On:	10/17/18 03:24 pm	DEARBORN

Drug Adherence Assessment Report

ORTED MEDICATION DETECTED (PARENT DRUG AND

ANTICIPATED POSITIVE(S)
N/A

ORTED MEDICATION NOT DETECTED (NEITHER PARE

ANTICIPATED POSITIVE(S)
N/A

LYTE DETECTED BUT NO CORRESPONDING PRESCR

MEASURED RESULT	CUTOFF
75.905	10



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Patient Information	Specimen Information	Client Information
Name:	Sample ID: 182891952	Doctor: Abdulhassan Saad
Birth:	Patient ID:	For:
Gender: F	Collection Date: 10/15/18	PATIENT FIRST MEDICAL CLINIC
Phone:	Received In Lab: 10/15/18 09:00 pm	6500 SCHAEFER
	Reported On: 10/17/18 03:24 pm	DEARBORN, MI 48126

Drug Adherence Assessment Report

Benzodiazepines						
2-Hydroxyethylflurazepam	Negative		20	ng/mL	5 - 7 days	Consistent
Cocaine						
Benzoyllecgonine	Negative		50	ng/mL	1 - 2 days Y	Consistent
Buprenorphine Panel						
Buprenorphine	Positive	75.905	10	ng/mL	1 - 3 days	Inconsistent
Norbuprenorphine	Positive	607.678	20	ng/mL	2 - 4 days	Inconsistent
Fentanyl						
Fentanyl	Negative		10	ng/mL	1 - 3 days	Consistent
Norfentanyl	Negative		10	ng/mL	1 - 3 days	Consistent
Heroin						
6-MAM	Negative		10	ng/mL	1 - 2 days Y	Consistent
Methadone						
EDDP	Negative		20	ng/mL	1 - 14 days ²	Consistent
Methadone	Negative		20	ng/mL	1 - 14 days ²	Consistent
Methylenedioxyamphetamines						
MDMA	Negative		20	ng/mL	1 - 2 days Y	Consistent



Fentanyl							
Fentanyl	Negative	10	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Norfentanyl	Negative	10	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Heroin							
6-MAM	Negative	10	ng/mL	1 - 2 days	Y		Consistent
Methadone							
EDDP	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 14 days*			Consistent
Methadone	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 14 days*			Consistent
Methylenedioxyamphetamines							
MDMA	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 2 days	Y		Consistent
MDEA	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 2 days	Y		Consistent
MDA	Negative	50	ng/mL	2 - 4 days	Y		Consistent
Methylphenidate							
Ritalinic Acid	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 day			Consistent
Muscle Relaxant							
Meprobamate	Negative	50	ng/mL	2 - 4 days			Consistent
Opiates							
Morphine	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Codeine	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Hydrocodone	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Hydromorphone	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Opioids							
Meperidine	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Normeperidine	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Oxycodone							
Oxymorphone	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Oxycodone	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent
Phencyclidine (PCP)							
PCP	Negative	10	ng/mL	4 - 6 days	Y		Consistent
Propoxyphene							
Propoxyphene	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 7 days			Consistent
Tapentadol							
Tapentadol	Negative	20	ng/mL	1 - 3 days			Consistent

Reported On: 10/17/18 03:24 pm By: RC

Printed: 10/17/2018 03:31 pm

Lab Results

Other possible signs of an abuse problem

- ER/Admission report with overdose diagnosis
- Patient reports meds lost or stolen
- Patient is asking for early refills
- Patient asking for a brand name analgesic
- UDS report – prescribed meds missing, non-prescribed meds/illicit substances present



Mechanism of Action



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Receptors

- 3 main type of receptors= MU – μ , DELTA – δ , KAPPA – κ ,
- MU (μ) is the most important with respect to exerting euphoric effects, analgesic effects, overdose and withdrawal
- Important effects: respiratory depression, miosis, euphoria, decreased GI motility, hypotension, itchiness and bradycardia



Receptor binding action

1) Full Agonists

bind and exert the full effects possible at that receptor;

Heroin, Codeine, Fentanyl, Hydrocodone

- bind the receptor completely – how long they bind [dissociation rate], and how fast + strongly they bind [affinity] need to be considered



Receptor binding action

2) **Partial Agonists:**

bind but do not exert full effects at that receptor; ***Buprenorphine***

- How strongly they bind [receptor affinity] , and how much an effect they have [receptor efficacy/intrinsic activity] need to be considered
- They are DOSE DEPENDENT, meaning the higher the dose, the greater the partial agonist effect. May even become an antagonist



Receptor binding action

3) Antagonists

bind at receptors but do not activate effects at that receptor: ***Naloxone and Naltrexone***

- Prevent agonists from exerting their effects by competitively binding the receptor (Blocking action)
- Not Inverse agonists



Medication Assisted Treatment Options



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Methadone

(agonist)



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Methadone Maintenance Therapy for Opioid Addiction

- In the early 1960s, it was discovered that when taken daily at an appropriate maintenance dose, methadone benefited patients experiencing withdrawal from other opioids, including morphine and heroin.
- Strict criteria are in place for persons to be admitted to MMT. These may include a history of at least six months' daily opioid use, positive urine screening for opioids, and the presence of active withdrawal symptoms.
- During the first 30 to 60 days, when daily attendance is required, the proper methadone maintenance dose is determined. Participants are monitored regularly with urine drug screening.



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Methadone Maintenance Therapy for Opioid Addiction

- Methadone is longer acting (24 to 36 hours) than most other opioids. For example, heroin, which is short acting (three to six hours), is often injected several times a day while, in MMT, methadone is administered only once a day.
- Tolerance to methadone develops slowly, so clients can be maintained in MMT indefinitely.
- A variety of studies have found that MMT is associated with a reduction in the use of other opioids, mortality, injection drug-related risk behaviors, high-risk behavior associated with the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, criminal activity.



METHADONE

- EKG all potential patients, screening for PT wave prolongation
- Induction max is 30mg / day
- Patient is off opioids and entering withdrawal phase prior to induction
- Complete medication review / and laboratory workup recommended



METHADONE



- Part of a licensed (LARA) comprehensive treatment program including therapy and counseling.
- Prescribing Dr. must be licensed as a controlled substance treatment program prescriber. (LARA)
- By law, methadone treatment for substance abuse can only be dispensed through an [opioid treatment program \(OTP\)](#) certified by SAMHSA.



Buprenorphine

(partial agonist)



zubsolv[®] sublingual tablets
(buprenorphine and naloxone) ©

1.4 mg	2.9 mg	5.7 mg	8.6 mg	11.4 mg
0.36 mg	0.71 mg	1.4 mg	2.1 mg	2.9 mg



Suboxone
(buprenorphine HCl/naloxone HCl dihydrate) ©



Sublocade[™]
(buprenorphine extended-release)
injection for subcutaneous use ©
100mg•300mg



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BUPRENORPHINE

- Under the [Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 \(DATA 2000\)](#), qualified U.S. physicians can offer buprenorphine for opioid dependency in various settings, including in an office, community hospital, health department, or correctional facility.
- physicians must [qualify for a physician waiver](#), which includes completing eight hours of required buprenorphine training.
- Physicians can prescribe for up to an initial 30 patients once they're waived



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Suboxone: the Best of Both Worlds?

Suboxone is the combination of Buprenorphine and Naloxone



Buprenorphine

Partial opioid AGONIST

Can mimic some of heroin's effects

Can satisfy heroin cravings

No euphoric "high"

Less habit-forming than full opioid agonists such as heroin or methadone

Less respiratory depression compared to methadone



Suboxone

Can satisfy heroin cravings

No euphoric "high"

Less habit-forming than full opioid agonists such as heroin or methadone

Less respiratory depression compared to methadone

Low risk of overdose



Naloxone

Opioid ANTAGONIST

Blocks heroin's actions

Eliminates risk of opioid overdose

Day 1

An induction dosage of up to 8 mg/2 mg SUBOXONE Film is recommended.

- Clinicians should start with an initial dose of 2 mg/ 0.5 mg or 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone and may titrate upwards in 2 or 4 mg increments of buprenorphine, at approximately 2-hour intervals, under supervision, to 8 mg/2 mg buprenorphine/naloxone based on the control of acute withdrawal symptoms

Day 2

A single daily dose of up to 16 mg/4 mg SUBOXONE Film is recommended.

- Medication should be prescribed in consideration of the frequency of visits. Provision of multiple refills is not advised early in treatment or without appropriate patient follow-up visits
- It is recommended that an adequate maintenance dose, titrated to clinical effectiveness, be achieved as rapidly as possible. In some studies, a too-gradual induction over several days led to a high rate of drop-out of buprenorphine patients during the induction period

• Induction day 1 and day 2

Maintenance phase of opioid dependence treatment

The dosage of SUBOXONE Film from Day 3 onwards should be progressively adjusted in increments/decrements of 2 mg/0.5 mg or 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone to a level that holds the patient in treatment and suppresses opioid withdrawal signs and symptoms.

After treatment induction and stabilization, the maintenance dose of SUBOXONE Film is generally in the range of 4 mg/1 mg buprenorphine/naloxone to 24 mg/6 mg buprenorphine/naloxone per day depending on the individual patient and clinical response.

The recommended target dosage of SUBOXONE Film during maintenance is 16 mg/4 mg buprenorphine/naloxone/day as a single daily dose. Dosages higher than 24 mg/6 mg daily have not been demonstrated to provide a clinical advantage.

Patient considerations

Patients dependent on methadone or long-acting opioid products

- Buprenorphine monotherapy is recommended in patients taking long-acting opioids when used according to approved administration instructions
- Following induction, the patient may then be transitioned to once-daily SUBOXONE Film

Patients dependent on heroin or other short-acting opioid products

- Patients dependent on heroin or short-acting opioid products may be inducted with either SUBOXONE Film or with sublingual buprenorphine monotherapy
- The first dose of SUBOXONE Film or buprenorphine should be administered when objective signs of moderate opioid withdrawal appear, and not less than 6 hours after the patient last used an opioid

Naltrexone

(antagonist)

Vivitrol[®]
(naltrexone for extended-release
injectable suspension)



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Vivitrol[®]

Vivitrol is an extended release injectable given once a month for Alcohol and Opioid dependence.

What are the Benefits of Vivitrol Treatment?

- Vivitrol is non-addictive
- It does not create a "high"
- Easier than daily oral medications
- Successful for both alcohol and opioids
- Effective for relapse prevention



Facts for NALTREXONE

- Blocks opiate receptors (Mu), as an Antagonist.
- Can be used in both alcohol and opiate dependent patients
- Once monthly, time released injection to prevent relapse
- Works best in combination with therapy and support agencies (AA, NA, etc.)
- The treatment is recommended for 24 months



- Naltrexone is the generic name for the medication in the Vivitrol[®] injection, and Revia[®] tablets
- Covered by Michigan Medicaid and Medicare
- No special training, licenses or certifications
- For private insurance or cash-pay, company offers co-pay assistance up to \$ 500 per month



The risk of opioid overdose with VIVITROL® or Revia®

One serious side effect of VIVITROL, Revia or other abstinence plans is the risk of opioid overdose. Relapse, using opioids, even in amounts that were tolerated before VIVITROL treatment, or abstinence can lead to accidental overdose, serious injury, coma, or death.



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Self Assessment Questions

1) Name one screening tool used to better diagnose/treat opioid use disorder

A: *Opioid Risk Tool*



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Self Assessment Questions

2) Name the three types of medications prescribed for treatment of opioid use disorder.

A: Agonist, Partial Agonist, Antagonist



Self Assessment Questions

3) Name two strategies used to successfully monitor patients on Medication Assisted Treatment.

A: MAPS every time , Urine Drug Screen



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Thank You!

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