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**Routine Opioid Outcome Monitoring in Community Phamacy: A pilot implementation study**

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**Objective/aim**

Best practice in monitoring opioid-related outcomes involves assessing analgesia, pain and functioning, mood, aberrant opioid-related behaviours including monitoring for signs of opioid dependence, and side effects including sedation and constipation. Currently there is no structured way to support pharmacists to do this in routine practice. The aim of this study was to develop, validate and implement a Routine Opioid Outcome Monitoring Brief Intervention (BI) in community

pharmacy practice using the CIFR and RE-AIM frameworks.

**Methods**

We established a multidisciplinary advisory committee to co-design the intervention. We identified specific barriers to implementing monitoring including the lack of a pharmacy-appropraite screening tool for prescribed opioid dependence. Using our existing data we developed a fit-for-purpose screening tool, and then validated this tool as part of a 12-item opioid outcome monitoring tool that assesses opioid outcomes using an established 5A’s framework. Finally we programmed the tool to work within community pharmacy dispensing software to address structural barriers to its routine use.

**Main findings**

A 4-item opioid dependence screening tool was developed and validated against a gold-standard diagnostic interview (the CIDI). Qualitative interviews determined that the screening tool, and the 12-item monitoring tool and brief intervention (BI) has good face validity and procedures were acceptable to pharmacists and consumers. The ROOM BI is undergoing pilot-testing with 10 community pharmacies in metropolitan and regional settings in Victoria and New South Wale. Baseline data collection is complete. Data are being collected on feasibility, acceptability and other implementation outcomes.

We have co-designed a fit-for purpose outcome monitoring tool and BI that responds to identified barriers to monitoring outcomes with prescribed opioids in pharmacy. Through the implementation pilot we will establish the feasibility and acceptability of a pharmacist BI that aims to improve monitoring and clinical management of prescribed opioids and identify and respond to opioid-related risk.