Effect of a pharmacistpartnered opioid tapering intervention before total hip or knee arthroplasty: A randomised clinical trial

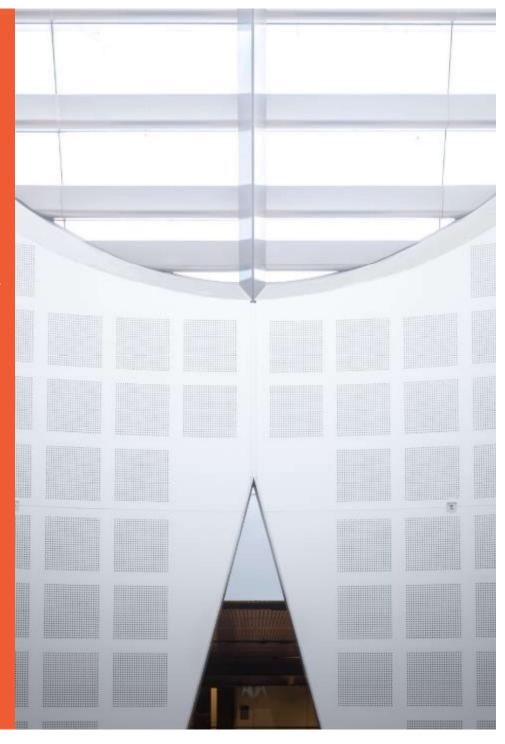
Presented by

Dr Jonathan Penm, BPharm (Hons), PhD, GradCert (Higher Ed)

Senior Lecturer
School of Pharmacy

jonathan.penm@sydney.edu.au





Funding

- Funded by AVANT Foundation
- NHMRC PhD Scholarship
- International Pharmaceutical Federation Hospital Pharmacy Section

The 'Opioid Crisis'



Opioids are strong analgesics commonly used for Acute Pain

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare found:

> 1.9 million Australian adults initiate opioids annually



80% taking regular opioids experience adverse effects



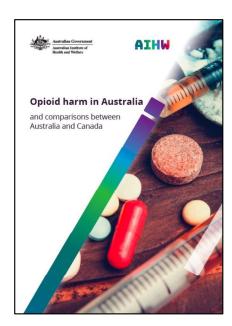
150 hospitalisations each day

14 emergency department visits each day



3 opioid-induced deaths each day

Primarily from **prescription** opioids



Policy to improve opioid use

World Health Organization Global Patient Safety Challenge – <u>Medication without harm (2020)</u>.

One of Australia's priority action focussed on opioid analgesics

Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Healthcare

Quality statement 3 -

Risk-benefit analysis

To ensure that analgesia is optimised, and that the appropriate assessment of risk factors is completed and documented to identify the need for specific risk-modification strategies.



Persistent opioid use

Anaesthesia and Intensive Care Original Article

Prevalence and predictors of long-term opioid use following orthopaedic surgery in an Australian setting: A multicentre, propsective cohort study

Anaesthesia and Intensive Care 0(0) 1-9 © The Author(s) 2023 Artide reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/0310057X221147066 journals.sagepub.com/home/aic **S** Sage



Methods:

- Multicentre, prospective study (2017-19) in 5 hospitals
- Elective orthopaedic surgery patients followed up at 3 months

- N=361	Variable [†]	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
	Hospital Area	
	Metropolitan hospital	[Reference]
	Inner regional hospital	12.26 (2.2 - 68.24)*
	Outer regional hospital A	2.8 (0.55 - 14.26)
	Outer regional hospital B	5.46 (1.09 - 27.50)*
	Rural hospital	3.21 (0.63 - 16.41)
	Anxiety	2.8 (1.09 - 7.18)*
	Pre-operative opioid use	6.96 (3.26 - 14.86)*
rsity of Sydney	Postoperative pain score 3+	6.81 (2.89 - 16.01)*

Pharmacist-partnered opioid tapering program

- Randomised controlled pilot study (8 sites)
- To establish the feasibility and effect of an opioid tapering program before elective knee and hip replacements
 - Responsible pre-operative Opioid use for Hip and knee ArthropLasTy (OpioidHALT1) Study
 - Pharmacist-partnered service via telehealth/telephone
 - Co-designed with consumers and resources from NPSMedicineWise
 - all tapering plans approved by Pain Medicine Specialist

3 months before surgery: Pharmacist contacts 1st Telehealth Weekly telehealth Opioid tapering participant's GP follow-up appointments until surgery • Target: 50-• Shared decision-making: · Pain and withdrawal effects Plans will be sent to GPs to 100% opioid pharmacist & participant monitored. ensure continuity of care dose Pain Management & If experienced, participants · GPs to refer to clinical reduction **Opioid Tapering Plans** instructed to: psychologist/allied health without developed: Pause tapering professional as required physical or • Taper 10-25%/week if on OUse pain management psychological opioids < 3 months techniques discomfort • Taper 10-25%/month if on Increase opioid dose opioids ≥ 3 months o See GP Plans shared with GP Referral to GP if pain/withdrawal persist Hand-over to GP after intervention

Opioid tapering program

Primary outcome:

Feasibility

- -19% (109/575) eligible (on opioids before surgery)
- 64% recruitment rate (70/109)
 - Study stopped before all could be followed up
 - None withdrew
 - No pharmacist prepared opioid tapering plan required alteration by the Pain Medicine Specialist

	Intervention (n = 35)	Control (n = 35)
Age, years, mean (SD)	62.6 (10)	63. <i>7</i> (11)
Female	24 (69%)	22 (63%)
Body mass index, kg/m², mean (SD)	34.8 (8)	32.9 (7.8)
Primary total hip arthroplasty	16 (46%)	18 (51%)
Primary total knee arthroplasty	19 (54%)	17 (49%)

Opioid tapering program

Efficacy (n=30 vs 30)

Tapered 50-100% opioid 1-3 days before surgery

• 90% Intervention vs 17% control (p<0.001)

	Intervention (n = 30)	Control (n = 30)
Opioid adverse events (total)	5 (16%)	19 (63%)
Constipation	3 (10%)	12 (40%)
Sleepiness or drowsiness	3 (10%)	14 (47%)
Opioid Withdrawal Symptoms (total)	15 (50%)	7 (23%)
Aches and pains	10 (33%)	2 (7%)
Muscle spasms/twitching	4 (13%)	2 (7%)
Total opioid adverse effect or		
withdrawal effect	17 (57%)	22 (73%)

Acknowledgement

_	Shania Liu	_	Claire O'Reilly	Site	es	Org	anisations
_	Asad E Patanwala	_	Carl Schneider	-	Frances Page	-	Australian Orthopaedic
_	Jennifer Stevens	_	Kylie Bailey	_	Mary Keehan		Association
-	Justine Naylor	_	Michelle Penm	_	Cheng Fai Hui	_	Australian Pain Society
_	Furkan Genel	_	Claire Ashton-James	-	Shaniya Ogul	-	Arthritis Australia
_	Sam Adie	_	Danijela Gnjidic	_	Anders G Jansson	-	Australian Commission
_	Bernadette Brady	_	Stephanie Mathieson	-	Amy Archer		on Safety and Quality in Health Care Chronic Pain Australia
_	Geraldine Hassett	_	Furkan Genel	-	Andrew Sefton		
_	Kate Luckie	_	Christine Lin	_	Erica Morgan	_	
_	Gilbert Whitton	Sta	tistics	-	Emily Mayze	_	Pharmaceutical Society
_	Chi Tran	_	Joseph Descallar	-	Clare Eastment	_	of Australia The Society of Hospital Pharmacists
_	Joseph Descallar	_	Lei Si	-	Karin Sylvester	_	
_	Rebekah Moles	Cor	nsumers	-	Mitchell Fung	_	SPHERE MSK CAG
_	Betty Chaar	_	Carol Vleeskens	_	Thomas Byrnes		5 <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u>
_	Lei Si	_	Frank Schaper	-	Geoffrey Murphy		







jonathan.penm@sydney.edu.au