

UNC SON **ECHO** for MOUD

Addiction and Behavioral Clinic for Medication Assisted Treatment

OPIOID USE DISORDER CASE STUDY PRACTICE FOR PRIMARY CARE TEAMS

Adapted from presentation by Dr. Kelly Bossenbroek Fedoriw

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Disclosures: none

Objectives

- Know criteria for opioid use disorder (OUD)
- Understand role of primary care teams in addressing OUD

Helpful Links for today

<https://www.asam.org/docs/default-source/education-docs/dsm-5-dx-oud-8-28-2017.pdf>

https://cep.health/media/uploaded/CEP_Opioid_Use_Disorder_2018.pdf

DSM-5 Criteria for SUD

Substance use disorders are defined as a pattern of use that results in marked distress and/or impairment, with two or more of the following symptoms over the course of a 12-month period:

1. Using the substance in larger amounts or over a longer period of time than intended
2. Unsuccessful attempts or persistent desire to reduce use
3. Too much time spent on obtaining, using, and/or recovering from the effects of the substance
4. A strong craving for the substance
5. Significant interference with roles at work, school, or home
6. Continued use despite recurrent social or interpersonal consequences
7. Reducing or giving up important social, occupational, or recreational activities because of the substance use
8. Substance use in situations in which it may be physically hazardous
9. Substance use despite recurrent or persistent physical or psychological consequences
10. Tolerance of the substance
11. Withdrawal from the substance

Loss of control

Use Despite Neg Consequences

Physiologic Changes

Mild = 2-3
Moderate = 4-5
Severe ≥ 6

The higher the score, the more treatment (structure) will likely be required!

Case 1

A 37-year-old man has been prescribed opioids for pain control after a motorcycle accident. He has had multiple surgeries and has been receiving prescriptions for opioids for many months. He tells you that the opioid analgesic doses that he has been prescribed are no longer controlling his pain. He is asking for a higher dose, or a more potent formulation.

How would you decide if he has Opioid Use Disorder?

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Case 1 Continued

He didn't think he would still need to be on medicine after the surgeries, but it seems like he needs the medicine more often and in larger amounts for it to help him. When he runs out early, he doesn't feel well.

What treatment do you recommend for the patient? What factors did you consider?

Case 2

A 52-year-old woman is prescribed high doses of opioids (more than 180 MME per day) for chronic pain from inflammatory bowel syndrome. The patient's former provider has left your practice, and she is transferring to you for care. You note that the prescription monitoring program shows that she has received additional opioids in 2 different emergency departments in the past month. The front desk staff tell you that the patient has recently lost her job and is getting divorced.

How would you decide if she has an opioid use disorder?

A 19-year-old woman comes in with a large abscess on her arm. She has track marks on both arms and hands and acknowledges injecting heroin several times per day. She has been trading sex for drugs and was recently released from jail.

What is the diagnosis?

How would you talk with her about her drug use?

How would you talk with her about contraception?

Might she be pregnant? If so, what are the implications?

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