Appropriate Use of Chronic Pain Medications: A Pre-post Intervention Comparison

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Abstract

Objective: To assess the effectiveness of a Chronic Pain Management Program (CPMP) on reducing inappropriate opioid use among patients.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective chart review of patients at one outpatient clinic who had a chronic pain syndrome diagnosis and were currently using opioids or seeking to restart a prescription. We assessed total morphine equivalent dose per day (MED) and type of prescription using pre-vs-post-implementation and cohort designs. We examined MED and percentage of patients on appropriate MED and/or appropriate type of prescription using Wilcoxon sign ranked test, Kruskal-Wallis, McNemar's test, and Chi Square. We examined the effect of CPMP involvement on MED and percentage of patients on appropriate July percentage of patients on appropriate July percentage of patients on appropriate July Percentage of Percentage of Percentage July Pe

Results: Two-hundred and forty CPMP patients [Co-management:112(46.7%); Consultation: 128(53.3%)], and 54 patients with no CPMP participation were included. The majority of patients was middle-aged, female, and used Medicare. Among CPMP patients, MEDs were significantly reduced (pre-CPMP median = 50mg/day; post-CPMP median 37.5mg/day; p = 0.0001). Opioid cessation was significantly related to level of CPMP involvement (Co-management = 8%; Consultation = 25.8%; p = 0.001). Patients involved in CPMP were significantly more likely to be on the appropriate type of prescription (Co-management = 92%; Consultation = 48.1%; p = 0.0001).

Conclusions: This CPMP was successful in helping patients reduce and/or cease opioid use.

Key Words: Chronic pain syndrome; Opioid use; Morphine equivalent dose per day (MED)