Supplementary Online Content


eFigure. Checklist for prescribing opioids for chronic pain.

This supplementary material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.
**Checklist for prescribing opioids for chronic pain**

For primary care providers treating adults (18+) with chronic pain ≥ 3 months, excluding cancer, palliative, and end-of-life care

### Checklist

**When CONSIDERING long-term opioid therapy**
- Set realistic goals for pain and function based on diagnosis (eg, walk around the block).
- Check that non-opioid therapies tried and optimized.
- Discuss benefits and risks (eg, addiction, overdose) with patient.
- Evaluate risk of harm or misuse:
  - Discuss risk factors with patient.
  - Check PDMP.
  - Check urine drug screen.
- Set criteria for stopping or continuing opioids.
- Assess baseline pain and function (eg, PEG scale).
- Schedule initial reassessment within 1–4 weeks.
- Prescribe short-acting opioids using lowest dosage on product labeling; match duration to scheduled reassessment.

**If RENEWING without patient visit**
- Check that return visit is scheduled ≤ 3 months from last visit.

**When REASSESSING at return visit**

*Continue opioids only after confirming clinically meaningful improvements in pain and function without significant risks or harm.*
- Assess pain and function (eg, PEG); compare results to baseline.
- Evaluate risk of harm or misuse:
  - Observe patient for signs of over-sedation or overdose risk.
    - If yes: Taper dose.
  - Check PDMP.
  - Check for opioid use disorder if indicated (eg, difficulty controlling use).
    - If yes: Refer for treatment.
- Check that non-opioid therapies optimized.
- Determine whether to continue, adjust, taper, or stop opioids.
- Calculate opioid dosage morphine milligram equivalent (MME).
  - If ≥ 50 MME/day total (≥ 50 mg hydrocodone; ≥ 33 mg oxycodone), increase frequency of follow-up; consider offering naloxone.
  - Avoid ≥ 90 MME/day total (≥ 90 mg hydrocodone; ≥ 60 mg oxycodone), or carefully justify; consider specialist referral.
- Schedule reassessment at regular intervals (≤ 3 months).

### Reference

**Evidence about Opioid Therapy**
- Benefits of long-term opioid therapy for chronic pain not well supported by evidence.
- Short-term benefits small to moderate for pain; inconsistent for function.
- Insufficient evidence for long-term benefits in low back pain, headache, and fibromyalgia.

**Non-opioid Therapies**
Use alone or combined with opioids, as indicated:
- Non-opioid medications (eg, NSAIDs, TCAs, SNRIs, anti-convulsants).
- Physical treatments (eg, exercise therapy, weight loss).
- Behavioral treatment (eg, CBT).
- Procedures (eg, intra-articular corticosteroids).

**Evaluating risk of harm or misuse**
Known risk factors include:
- Illegal drug use; prescription drug use for nonmedical reasons.
- History of substance use disorder or overdose.
- Poor mental health (eg, depression, anxiety).
- Sleep-disordered breathing.
- Concurrent benzodiazepine use.

**Urine drug testing**: Check to confirm presence of prescribed substances and for undisclosed prescription drug or illicit substance use.

**Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)**: Check for opioids or benzodiazepines from other sources.

**Assessing pain & function using PEG scale**

**PEG score** = average 3 individual question scores (30% improvement from baseline is clinically meaningful)

**Q1**: What number from 0–10 best describes your pain in the past week?
- 0 = “no pain”, 10 = “worst you can imagine”

**Q2**: What number from 0–10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your enjoyment of life?
- 0 = “not at all”, 10 = “complete interference”

**Q3**: What number from 0–10 describes how, during the past week, pain has interfered with your general activity?
- 0 = “not at all”, 10 = “complete interference”

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