

### VCU Palliative Care ECHO\*

April 25, 2019

Safety in Opioid Use in Serious Illness





### Continuing Medical Education

#### April 11, 2019 | 12:00 PM | teleECHO Conference

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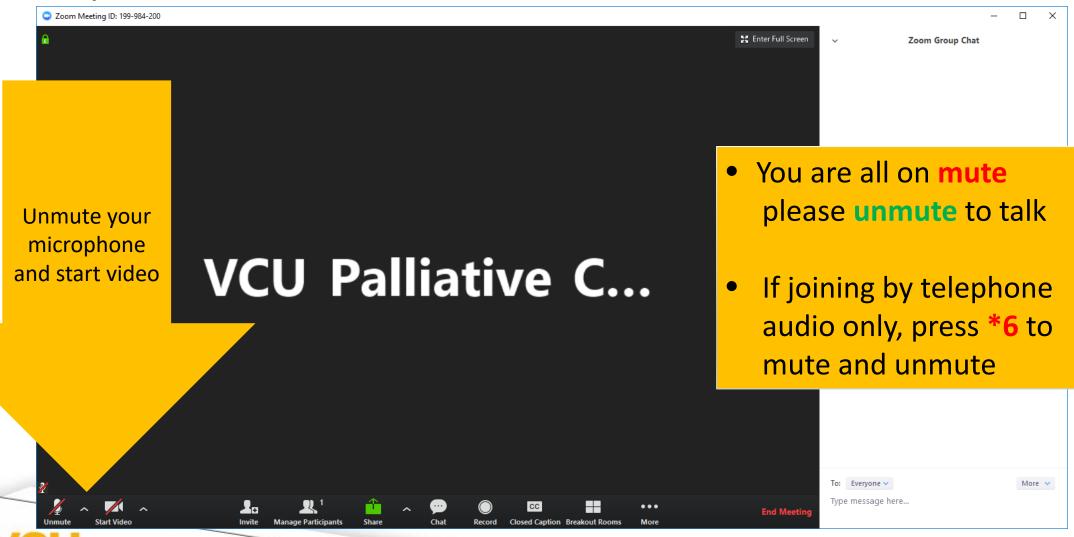
Danielle Noreika, MD Egidio Del Fabbro, MD

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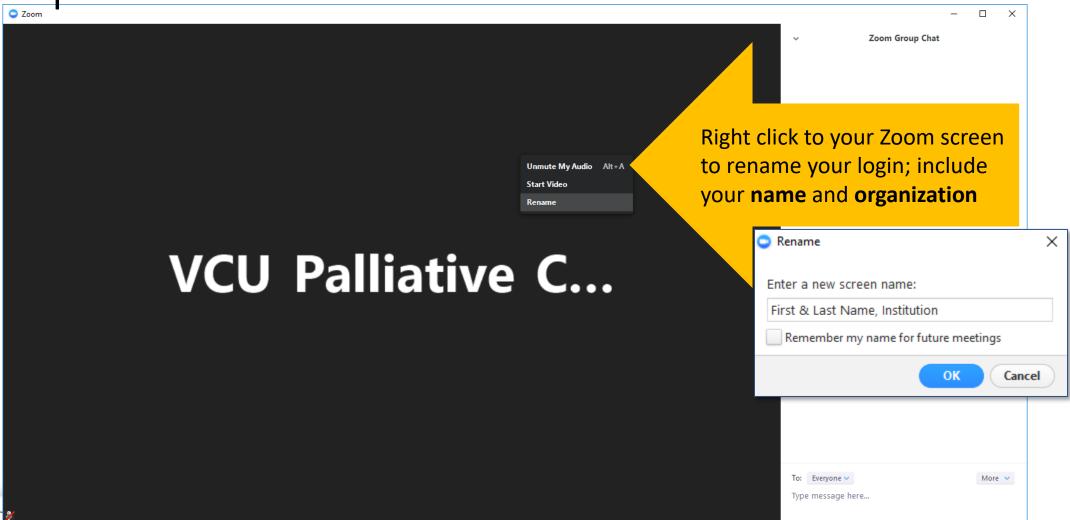


### Helpful Reminders





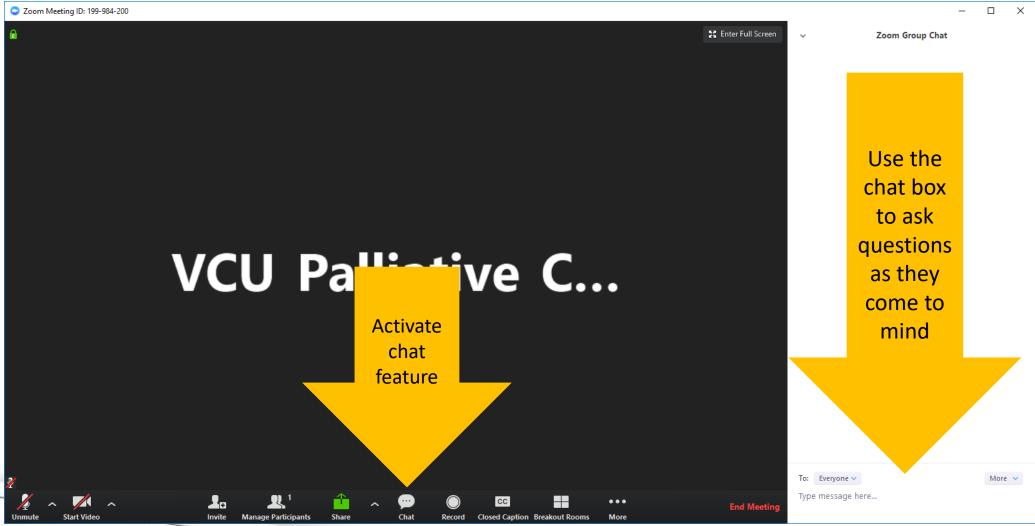
Helpful Reminders







### Helpful Reminders







- I. Didactic Presentation20 minutes + Q&A
- II. Case Discussions
  - Case Presentation5 min.
  - Clarifying questions from spokes, then hub

2 min. each

 Recommendations from spokes, then hub

2 min. each

- Summary (hub)5 min.
- III. Closing and Questions



- Bi-weekly tele-ECHO sessions (1.5 hours)
- Didactic presentations developed by interprofessional experts in palliative care
- Website: <u>www.vcuhealth.org/pcecho</u>
- Email: pcecho@vcuhealth.org







### **Hub Introductions**

VCU Team	
Clinical Director	Danielle Noreika, MD, FACP, FAAHPM Medical Director/Fellowship Director VCU Palliative Care
Clinical Experts	Egidio Del Fabbro, MD – VCU Palliative Care Chair Jason Callahan, MDiv – Palliative Care Specialty Certified Tamara Orr, PhD, LCP – Clinical Psychologist Diane Kane, LCSW – Palliative Care Specialty Certified Felicia Hope Coley – RN Candace Blades, JD, RN – Advance Care Planning Coordinator Brian Cassel, PhD – Palliative Care Outcomes Researcher
Support Staff Program Manager Telemedicine Practice Administrator IT Support	Teri Dulong-Rae / Bhakti Dave, MPH David Collins, MHA Frank Green





# Spoke Participant Introductions

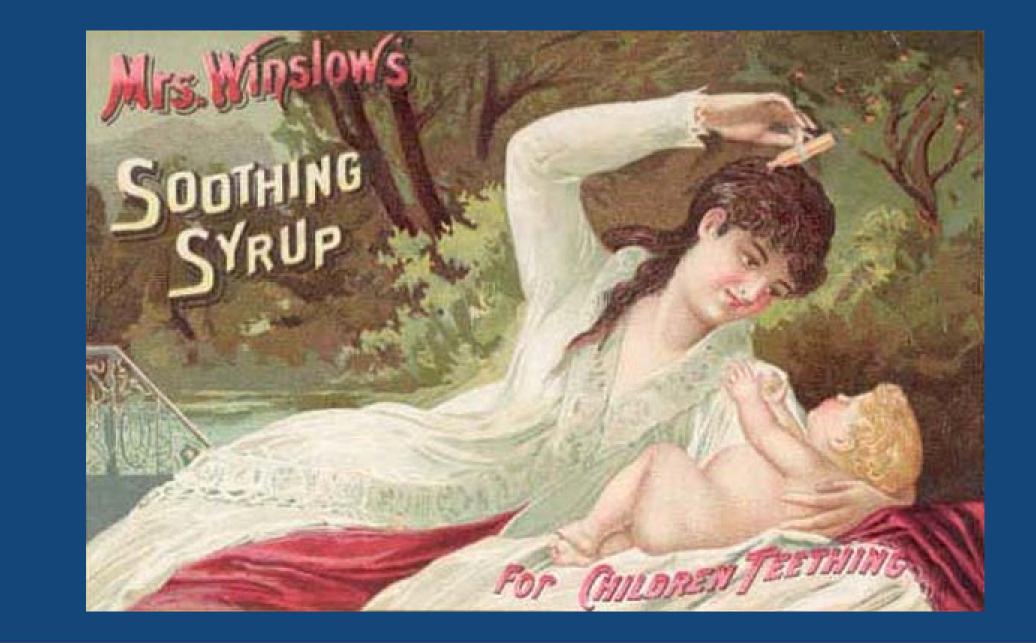
Name and Institution



### Opioids and Pain

Egidio Del Fabbro MD Chair, Palliative Care Program Virginia Commonwealth University Massey Cancer Center





# All addicts are Chemical Copers but not all Chemical Copers are addicts Population is Heterogeneous



#### Definition of addiction

- A chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry.
   Dysfunction leads to characteristic biological, psychological, social and spiritual manifestations. This is reflected in an individual pathologically pursuing reward and/or relief by substance use and other behaviors.
- Addiction is characterized by inability to consistently abstain, impairment in behavioral control, craving, diminished recognition of significant problems with one's behaviors and interpersonal relationships, and a dysfunctional emotional response. Addiction often involves cycles of relapse and remission, and without treatment is progressive and can result in disability or death

adapted from www.asam.org



# Identifying and assessing risk of opioid abuse in cancer: an integrative review

- 691 articles using search terms
- 34 case studies, case series, retrospective observational studies, narrative reviews
- screening questionnaires for opioid abuse or alcohol, urine drug screens to identify opioid misuse or abuse, prescription drug-monitoring programs, universal precautions
- 7 opioid specific 13 CAGE questionnaire to assess the risk of "chemical coping"
- Screening questionnaires one in five may be at risk of opioid-use disorder
- Several studies demonstrated associations between high-risk patients and clinical outcomes, such as aberrant behavior, prolonged opioid use, higher morphine-equivalent daily dose, greater health care utilization, and symptom burden

Substance Abuse and Rehabilitation Carmichael, Morgan, Del Fabbro 2016



### Mrs. M

- 68yr Non-Small Cell lung Cancer
- Limited metastatic disease
- L2 compression fracture
- Admitted to the ICU for agitated delirium, intractable back pain and pneumonia
- New onset seizures
- Palliative care are consulted, asked to "take over"

JPM April 2007



#### Transfer to the Palliative Care Unit

- Hydromorphone iv 50mg/hr
- Methadone iv 20mg/hr
- Ketamine iv 60mg/hr
- Muscle relaxants baclofen/tizanidine
- Dexamethasone iv
- Lorazepam iv



### Mrs. M PCU management

- Discontinue Ketamine Methadone and HM
- Started morphine 5mg/hr
   Light sedation midazolam 1mg/hr
   Haloperidol resumed up to 48mg/24hr iv
- D7 cognition at baseline
- Constipation treated, radiation to lumbar spine
- Family/patient counselling



### Mrs. M

- History of anxiety and depression
- Alprazolam use for many years
- Excessive alcohol use per brother
- Social stressors
- Complicated grief after loss of spouse

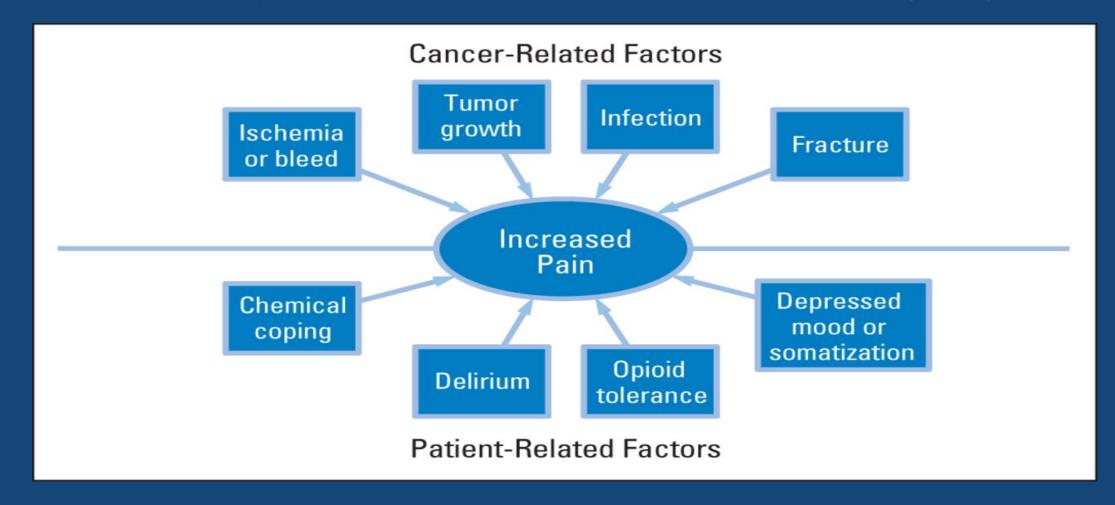
- Day 7 cognition at baseline
- Completed XRT to Spinal lesion
- Discharged home one week later able to ambulate
- Followed up in our outpatient clinic

#### **Continued Challenges**

- Physical vs Psychological vs Spiritual vs Social suffering
- Maladaptive coping mechanism
- Attempted to avoid polypharmacy



### Cancer- and patient-related factors contributing to pain



Del Fabbro E JCO 2014;32:1734-1738



### Complications of chemical coping

- Opioid induced neurotoxicity
- Combining drugs of abuse
- Overdose
- Death
- Medico legal problems
- Addiction
- Poor quality of life, increased symptom burden
- Diversion

Bruera Pain 1989, Bruera JPSM 1995, Fainsinger JPSM 2005, Bohnert JAMA 2005, Walton PHR 2015,



### **Opioid Induced Neurotoxicity**

Severe sedation

Cognitive failure

Hallucinosis/Delirium

Myoclonus/Grand mal seizures

Hyperalgesia/Allodynia

#### Prevention of OIN

Identify Risk factors

- 1. Factors that reduce the brain's reserve to cope (other drugs with CNS effects)
- 2. Factors causing accumulation of opioid metabolites
- 3. Factors resulting in rapid opioid escalation

Need a multidimensional pain assessment



#### Mr T

- Liver transplant
- 5 years later B cell lymphoma
- Lytic lesions in L spine, splenomegaly
- Rx Chemo, surgery for spinal stenosis and pain
- Home fentanyl PCA, Ketamine
- MEDD >1000 in 2011



#### Mr T

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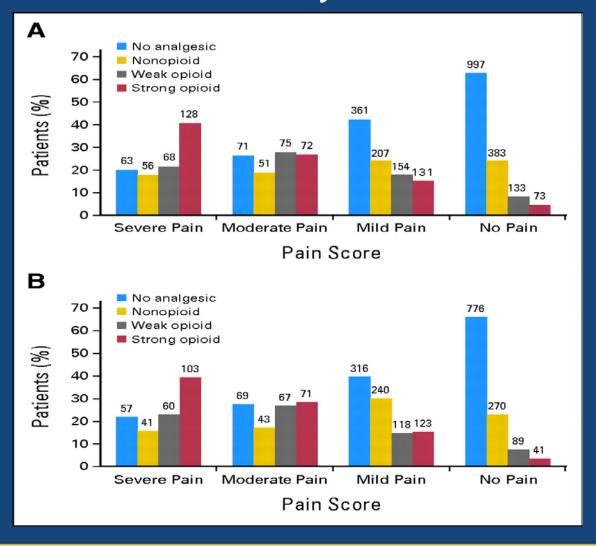


#### MR T.

- 7 years later continues to be seen in Supportive Care clinic
- NED
- Left foot drop
- Chronic numbness, tingling ,burning bilateral LE's
- Providers concerned about chemic coping
- Insurance concerned about 'excessive narcotic' dose
- Oxycodone ER and IR with MEDD=120
- Function=works full time, resistance training and treadmill 3x/week



## Analgesic prescribing in relation to pain severity at (A) initial assessment and (B) follow-up 28 to 35 days later



Fisch M J et al. JCO 2012;30:1980-1988



## Management Strategies

### Compassionate High Alert Team (CHAT) Program

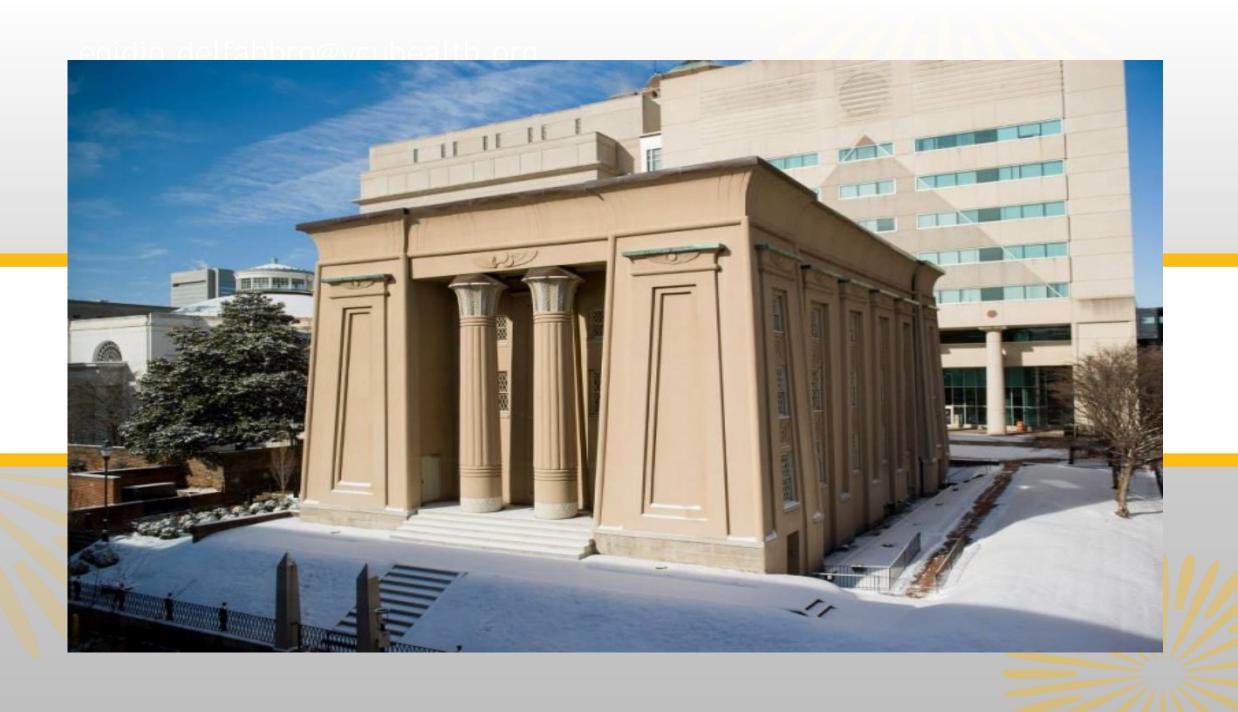
Arthur Oncologist 2017

#### Triggers

- Abnormal UDS results
- Multiple early refills requested
- Running out of opioids early
- Lost prescriptions
- medications multiple providers

#### Approach

- Education about safe opioid use
- Longitudinal counseling
- Sensitive communication
- Frequent monitoring
- Structured documentation
- Personalized treatment
   Logistical and caregiver support





# Accessing CME credit



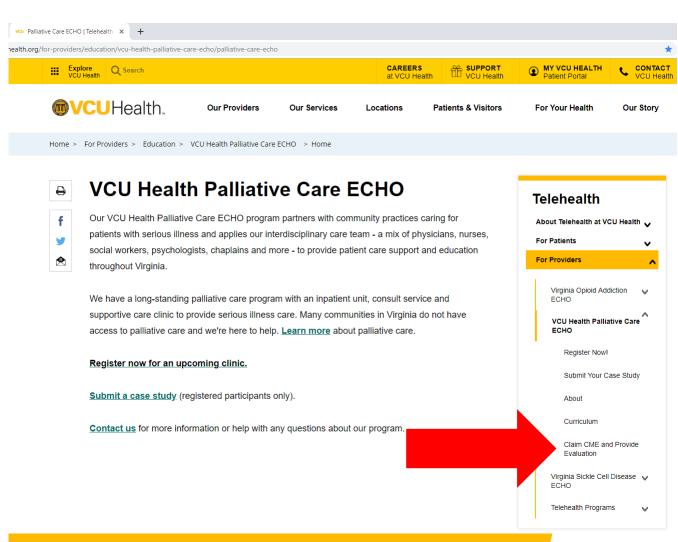


### Submit your evaluation to claim your CME

After our live ECHO session, visit

www.vcuhealth.org/pcecho

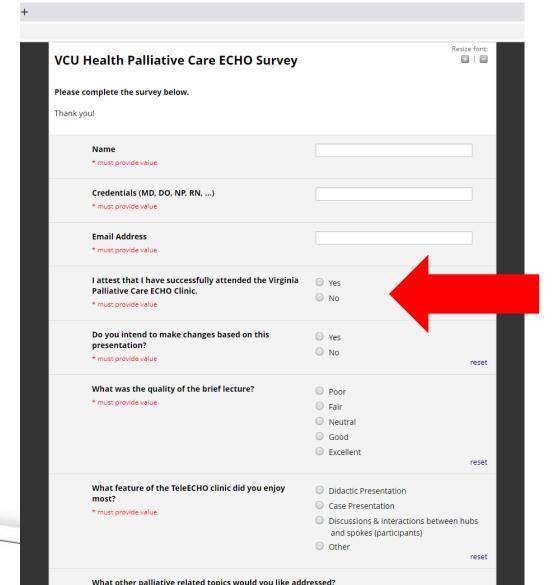
Click "Claim CME and Provide Evaluation"







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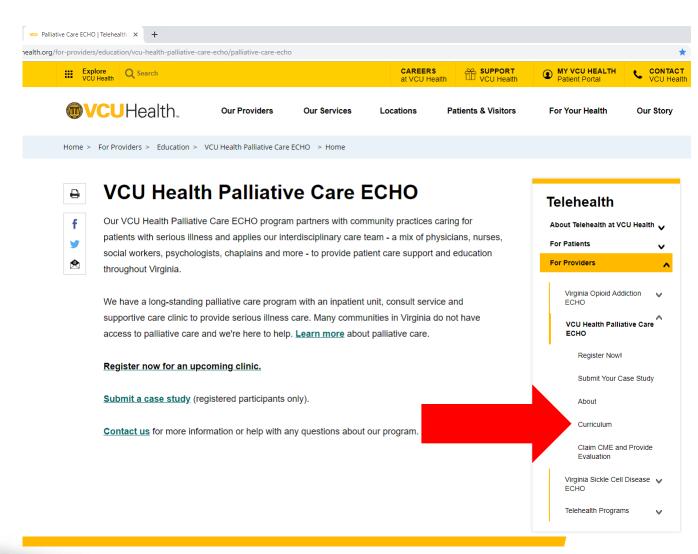


### View previously recorded ECHOs for CME

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Click "Curriculum"

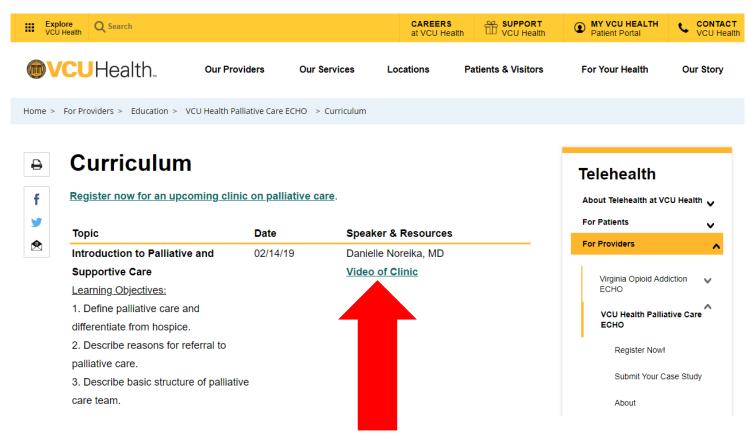






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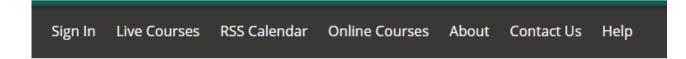




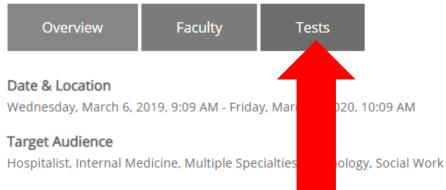
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Click "Tests" to view video of the session and take a short quiz for continuing education credit





#### Introduction to Palliative and Supportive Care



#### Overview

Online archived sessions include a video, a listing of reading materials and a post-test assessment **Objectives** 

- 1. Define palliative care and differentiate from hospice
- 2. Define palliative care and differentiate from hospice
- 3. Describe basic structure of palliative care team





### THANK YOU!

We hope to see you at our next ECHO

