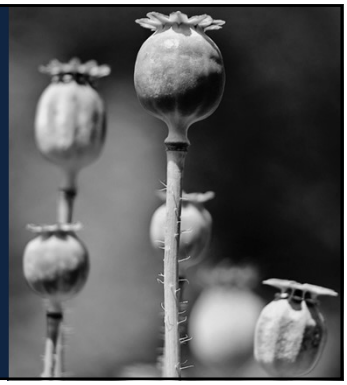
ASAM REVIEW COURSE 2023

Opioid Use Disorder: Science, History, and Clinical Implications

Soteri Polydorou, MD
Associate Professor
Department of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry
Zucker School of Medicine at Hofstra/Northwell
Glen Oaks, NY



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Financial Disclosure

Soteri Polydorou, MD

- No relevant disclosures

REVIEW COURSE 2023

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Outline

1. Opioid Use Trends
2. History
3. Regulations
4. Neurobiology
5. Intoxication and Withdrawal
6. Medications for Opioid Use Disorder

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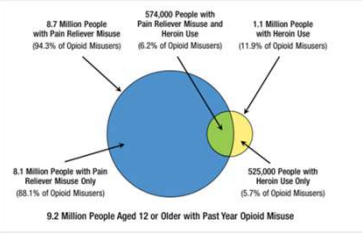
The Need for Treatment is Growing

- Opioid Use Disorder 2.7 million
  - Prescription opioids 2.3 million
  - Heroin use 691,000
    - >100% increase from 2004 to 2016
    - Lifetime use 5.7 million, doubled from 2002 to 2018
    - 4 of 5 new heroin users previously used prescription opioids
- 15-yr reduction in life expectancy



Lewer 2020; NSDUH 2021, SAMHSA

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The Need for Treatment is Growing

Nationally

- Over 100,000 lethal ODs in 2022
- Almost 80% of all overdose deaths involve an opioid
- 90% of fatal opioid overdoses involve synthetic opioids, fentanyl
- Heroin users, >100% increase from 2004 to 2016
- 4 out of 5 new recent heroin users previously abused prescription opioids
- >140 OD deaths from opioids daily in US
- 2010 to 2016 heroin related deaths increased by 500%
- 2015 to 2019 fentanyl related deaths increased by over 400%

Leading Causes of Death in US, 2021	Annual Deaths
Heart Disease	695,547
Cancer	605,223
COVID	416,893
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	224,935
Stroke	162,890
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	142,342
Alzheimer's Disease	119,399
Diabetes	103,294
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	56,585
Renal Disease	54,358

CDC, Health Alert Network, NSDUH, SAMHSA, CSAT, and DOHMH Bureau of Vital Statistics

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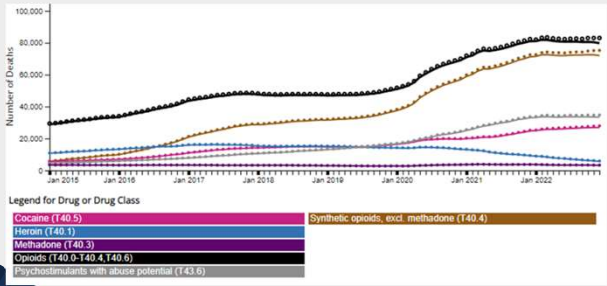
The Need for Treatment is Growing



Based on data available for analysis on 6/13/23.
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm#dashboard

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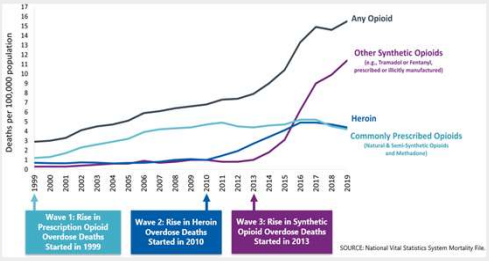
Three Waves of Opioid Overdose Deaths



cdc.gov/drugoverdose

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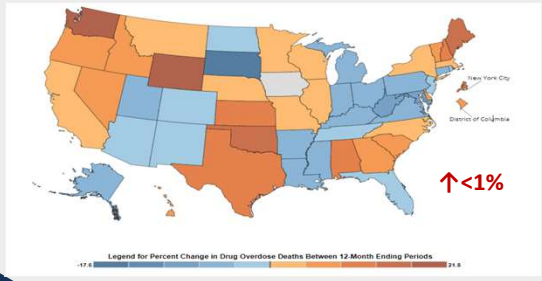
Drug Overdose Deaths 2021



https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm

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Unintentional Opioid Overdose

Experienced (non-fatal)
- Lifetime 24% - 94% (mean 45%, median 47%, SD 14%)
- Past Year 9% - 36% (mean 18%, median 17%. SD 10%)

Witnessed (non-fatal and fatal)
- Lifetime 48% - 96% (mean 73.3%, median 70%, SD 14%)

1 Year All Cause Mortality
- 5% of Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose Presentations to ED or Hospital Admission

Martins S et al 2015, Leece P, et al. 2020, Weiner S et al. 2020

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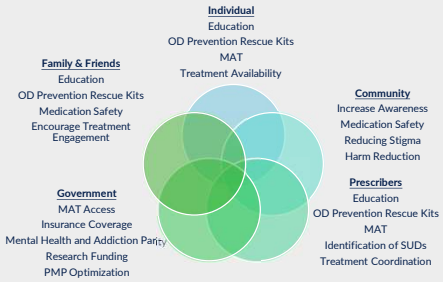
Opportunities to Reduce Risk



Hawk K et al 2015

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3400 BC

1898

1839

1935

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U.S. Government Involvement

Congress passes multiple laws aimed at reducing the increase in heroin/morphine/opium addiction.

- 1905-Opium banned
- 1906-Pure Food and Drug Act- labeling of all medications by pharmaceutical companies
- 1914-Harrison Narcotics Act (HNA)
  - 1919- Supreme Court sides with Treasury interpretation that physician prescribing of opioids for treatment of opioid addiction was violation of HNA
  - Later Supreme Court rulings from 1921 and 1926 reverses interpretation of HNA saying the federal government had overstepped its authority to regulate the practice of medicine

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U.S. Government Involvement

- 1970-Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act (Controlled Substances Act)
- 1974 – Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974
- 2000- Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA) of 2000– An Amendment to the Controlled Substances Act
  - Allows treatment of opioid dependence with narcotic schedule III, IV, V, or combinations of such drugs
  - Buprenorphine designated Schedule III and FDA approved for treatment of opioid dependence
  - Capacity to refer patients for counseling

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U.S. Government Involvement

- 2016 Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA)
- 2018 Support for Patients and Communities Act
- 2020 HHS Public Health Emergency Declaration, DEA partners with SAMHSA (temporary)
- 2021 HHS Updates Practice Guidelines for the Administration of Buprenorphine for Treating OUD

Over 100,000 practitioners hold waivers, 71,000 with 30-limit, 22,000 with 100-limit, <10,000 with 275-limit

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2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act

Section 1262, Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act (MAT Act)

Buprenorphine DATA-Waiver is *ELIMINATED!*

Effective January 12, 2023

- A DATA-Waiver registration is no longer required to treat patients with buprenorphine for opioid use disorder
- Prescriptions for buprenorphine only require a standard DEA registration number
- No caps on the number of patients a prescriber may treat for opioid use disorder with buprenorphine
- The Act does not impact existing state laws or regulations that may be applicable

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Overview

- Addictive drugs produce an enhancement in extracellular dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens and other limbic structures as well as cortical areas.
- Endorphin-Opioid Receptor binding results in an increase in dopamine release in the mesolimbic and mesocortical pathways but unlike exogenous Opioid-OR binding the effect is less robust and does not result in habituation.

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Opium Poppy: Papaver Somniferum

Alkaloid Content

- **Morphine,** 7-25%, opiate analgesic, named after Morpheus, the Greek God of dreams
- **Noscapine**, 4-15%, central acting antitussive, no morphine-like effect of dependence or tolerance
- **Codeine**, 1-6%, opiate analgesic
- **Thebaine**, 1-6%, important intermediate for the synthesis of semisynthetic opioids e.g., buprenorphine
- **Papaverine**, 1-5%. smooth muscle relaxant
- **Poppy Seeds**: UDS→ + Opiates, Morphine, Codeine (cut-off dependent)

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Terminology

Endorphins - describes the whole class of endogenous opioid ligands
- Beta-endorphin, enkephalin, dynorphin

Opioid - describes entire class of non-endogenous (natural or synthetic) and endogenous compounds that bind to one or more types of opioid receptors
- Methadone, fentanyl, oxycodone

Opiate - describes compounds naturally derived from the poppy plant
- Morphine, codeine

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Endogenous Opioids & Opioid Receptors

Endorphin Class	Opioid Receptor Type
Beta-endorphin Endomorphin	Mu Opioid Peptide Receptor
Dynorphin	Kappa Opioid Peptide Receptor
Enkephalin	Delta Opioid Peptide Receptor
Orphanin/Nociceptin (opiate-like)	*Nociceptin/Orphanin FQ Peptide Receptor, Opioid Receptor Like-1*

Multiple opioid receptor polymorphisms identified

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Opioid Receptors

All Opioid Receptors
Seven transmembrane domain
G protein-coupled
Primarily inhibitory pathways

Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM) Activation (predominantly beta-endorphin)
Reduces cAMP
Inhibits transporter release of GABA, glycine, and glutamate
- Inhibition of GABA in ventral tegmental area (VTA)→increases dopamine release throughout mesolimbic (amygdala, ventral pallidum, hippocampus, NAcc)-mesocortical (prefontal cortex, orbitofrontal cortex, anterior cingulate) dopaminergic fields.

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Opioid Receptors

Mu Opioid Receptor (OPRM) Activation (predominantly beta-endorphin)

- Widely dispersed across a wide variety of brain regions, including cortex, striatum, thalamus, hippocampus, locus coeruleus, ventral tegmental area, nucleus accumbens, amygdala
- Mu receptors also mediate rewarding properties of non-opioid drugs of abuse including cannabinoids, alcohol and nicotine, or even natural reinforcers such as social interactions
- Physiologic effects of intoxication and withdrawal

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Opioid Receptors

Kappa Opioid Receptor (OPRK) Activation (predominately dynorphin A)

- Identified in various CNS regions such as the nucleus accumbens, caudate–putamen, olfactory tubercle, bed nucleus of the stria terminalis, medial preoptic area, paraventricular nucleus, supraoptic nucleus, dorsomedial, and ventromedial hypothalamus, amygdala, midline thalamic nuclei, periaqueductal gray, raphe nuclei, parabrachial nucleus, locus coeruleus, spinal trigeminal nucleus, and the nucleus of the solitary tract.
- Mediates dysphoric activities of both opioids and cannabinoids and therefore opposes mu receptors in regulating the hedonic tone and modulating stress-induced relapse.

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Opioid Receptors

Delta Opioid Receptor (OPRD) Activation (predominately enkephalin)

- Identified in various CNS regions including thalamus, amygdala, NAcc, locus coeruleus, VTA, and others
- Lack of familiar opioid characteristics like respiratory depression, reinforcing effects as measured in self-administration studies, and opioid (mu or kappa) withdrawal symptoms.
- Delta receptors are less directly involved in hedonic control.
- Distinct from mu and kappa receptors, delta receptors may play a role in emotional responses and show anxiolytic activity along with benefits in analgesia resulting from inflammatory states.

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Role of Endorphin Systems in Normal Physiologic Functions

- Endogenous response to pain
- Neuroendocrine functions
  - Stress-response systems including HPA axis
  - Reproductive function including HPG axis
- Immunologic function
- Gastrointestinal function
- Cardiovascular function
- Pulmonary function
- Mood, affect, cognition

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Additional Opioid Effects

- CNS → Sedation, Analgesia, Euphoria
- GI → Constipation, Nausea
- Endo → ↓Testosterone, ↑Prolactin , ↓ FSH, LH
- Urinary → Retention
- Cardiovascular → Vasodilatation, ↑ QTc
- Miosis
- Tolerance Varies

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Opioids of Note

- Fentanyl ↑ Temp → ↑ Skin Absorption; xylazine (non-opioid sedative, alpha2 adrenergic agonist) increasingly identified with illicit fentanyl, complex/severe wounds
- Meperidine → Normeperidine → Neuroexcitation, MAO interactions Serotonin Syndrome
- Tramadol weak mu, ↑ 5HT, ↑ NE, Seizures, (Sched. IV), serotonin syndrome
- Tapentadol mu agonist, ↑ NE (5HT), serotonin syndrome
- Kratom, low dose (1-5g) stimulant resembling caffeine/cocaine, high dose (5-15g) opioid like effects, analgesic/sedation reversed by naloxone, possible assoc with hepatic cholestasis—dose dependent
- Tianeptine, antidepressant similar to TCAs, mu and delta agonist, anticholinergic

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Opioid Potency

Opioid	*Relative Potency*	*Lethal Dose*
Morphine	1x	1 Pea
Diacetylmorphine (heroin)	2x	1 Sunflower Seed
Fentanyl	100x	1 Sesame Seed
Sufentanil	500x	1 Grain of Sand
Carfentanil	10,000x	0.5 Grain of Salt

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Role of Medications in the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder

Overdose
- Acute intervention, possible reversal, and close monitoring

Withdrawal/Early Stabilization
- Reduction and stabilization of withdrawal symptoms
- Opportunity to initiate and engage in ongoing addiction treatment

Maintenance Therapy
- Prevents or eliminates withdrawal
- Diminishes or eliminates drug craving and use of illicit opioids
- Blocks or attenuates the effects of heroin and other abused opiates
- Risk/harm reduction, reduces overdose risk
- Increased treatment retention and engagement in comprehensive rehabilitation
- Decreased medical and psychiatric symptoms, improves health, reduced risk of HIV and Hep C infection
- Improved social determinants such as employment, family relations
- Decreased criminal behavior

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Opioid Overdose

Classic Triad Seen In Overdose
- *Miosis (Dilated With Prolonged ↓ PO2)*
- *Decreased level of Consciousness/Coma*
- *Respiratory Depression*
- Pulmonary Edema (Non-cardiogenic)
- Seizures
  - Meperidine, Tramadol

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Management of Opioid Overdose

- Ventilatory support if needed
- Parenteral Naloxone
- If IV access, bolus 0.1mg/min titrated to
  - RR>10/min
  - Improved level of consciousness
  - No withdrawal
  - If needed ongoing IV infusion 2/3 of initial bolus dose/hr.
- If no IV access, 0.4-0.8mg SQ or IM and observe
- Naloxone OD Prevention Kits

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Opioid Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution (OEND) Programs

- Improved trainee Strang 2006 knowledge of OD safely and effectively administer naloxone
- Some evidence suggests trainees reduced IV use and were more likely to enter treatment 6 months after training. Seal 2005.
- Chicago, OD deaths reduced after introduction of OOPPs. Maxwell S 2006
- Mass, ↓27% in OD deaths low implementation (1-100/100k) vs ↓46% in high implementation (>100/100k). *Walley AY 2013.*
- But still…
  - Study of >500 MDs reported 54% would NEVER consider prescribing naloxone to an IVDU. *Beletsky L 2007.*

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Pitfalls Opioid Analgesic ODs

- Need for repeated naloxone treatment with longer acting opioids (methadone), and more potent opioids (fentanyl, carfentanil)
- Check for Fentanyl Patch under clothing
- Fentanyl chest wall/skeletal muscle rigidity
  - Most common with rapid IV administration, not dose related
  - Ventilation, naloxone, neuromuscular blocking agent
- Alert to possible acetaminophen or other OD

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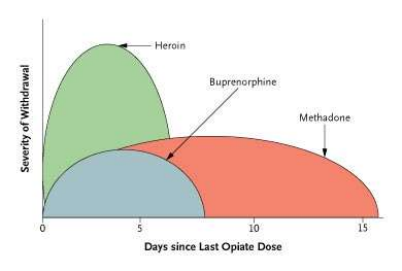
Severity of Opioid-Withdrawal Symptoms after Abrupt Discontinuation of Equivalent Doses of Heroin, Buprenorphine, and Methadone



Kosten and O'Connor, 2003

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Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS)

Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale

For each item, circle the number that best describes the patient's signs or symptom. Rate on just the apparent relationship to opiate withdrawal. For example, if heart rate is increased because the patient was jogging just prior to assessment, the increase pulse rate would not add to the score.

Patient's Name: _____ Date and Time: ____/____/____ : _____

Reason for this assessment: _____

Resting Pulse Rate. *Measured after patient is sitting or lying for one minute* _____ beats/minute 0 pulse rate 80 or below 1 pulse rate 81-100 2 pulse rate 101-120 4 pulse rate greater than 120	**GI Upset** *over last 1/2 hour* 0 no GI symptoms 1 stomach cramps 2 nausea or loose stool 3 vomiting or diarrhea 5 multiple episodes of diarrhea or vomiting
Sweating *over past 1/2 hour not accounted for by room temperature or patient activity.* 0 no report of chills or flushing 1 subjective report of chills or flushing 2 flushed or observable moistness on face 3 beads of sweat on brow or face 4 sweat streaming off face	**Tremor** *observation of outstretched hands* 0 no tremor 1 tremor can be felt, but not observed 2 slight tremor observable 4 gross tremor or muscle twitching
Restlessness *Observation during assessment* 0 able to sit still 1 reports difficulty sitting still, but is able to do so 3 frequent shifting or extraneous movements of legs/arms 5 unable to sit still for more than a few seconds	**Yawning** *Observation during assessment* 0 no yawning 1 yawning once or twice during assessment 2 yawning three or more times during assessment 4 yawning several times/minute
Pupil Size 0 pupils pinned or normal size for room light 1 pupils possibly larger than normal for room light 2 pupils moderately dilated 5 pupils so dilated that only the rim of the iris is visible	**Anxiety or Irritability** 0 none 1 patient reports increasing irritability or anxiousness 2 patient obviously irritable or anxious 4 patient so irritable or anxious that participation in the assessment is difficult
Bone or Joint aches *If patient was having pain previously, only the additional component attributed to opiate withdrawal is scored* 0 not present 1 mild diffuse discomfort 2 patient reports severe diffuse aching of joints/muscles 4 patient is rubbing joints or muscles and is unable to sit still because of discomfort	**Gooseflesh skin** 0 skin is smooth 3 piloerection of skin can be felt or hairs standing up on arms 5 prominent piloerection
Runny nose or tearing *Not accounted for by cold symptoms or allergies* 0 not present 1 nasal stuffiness or unusually moist eyes 2 nose running or tearing 4 nose constantly running or tears streaming down cheeks	Total Score _____ The total score is the sum of all 11 items Initials of person completing assessment: _____

Score: 5-12 = mild, 13-24 = moderate, 25-36 = moderately severe, more than 36 = severe withdrawal.
This version may be copied and used clinically.

Source: Wesson, D. R., & Ling, W. (2003). The Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS). *J Psychoactive Drugs, 35*(2), 253-9.

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Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS)

- Methadone—Hospitalized, OTP, very limited other licensed OP
- Buprenorphine—DEA licensed prescribers, no longer limited to those with DATA waivers, MD/DO/PA/NP, OTP
- Symptomatic Meds, e.g., Clonidine, Lofexadine, NSAIDS, Imodium, B/Zs
- 72 Hour Rule: Methadone Dispense Only

Table 2. Medication Treatment for Opioid Withdrawal.*

Protocol	Examples	Effects and Comments
Medication Opioid agonists	Methadone (20 to 35 mg daily) or buprenorphine (4 to 16 mg daily), tapered over several days or weeks	Withdrawal symptoms are decreased in severity. Methadone and other opioid agonists are currently restricted to inpatient settings or licensed programs; buprenorphine is now approved by the FDA for this purpose.
Nonopioid drugs	Clonidine (0.2 mg 3 times daily) or lofexidine (0.2 mg twice daily), administered for approximately 10 days for heroin and 14 days for methadone	Withdrawal symptoms are decreased in severity. Lofexidine is less likely to produce hypotension but is not currently approved by the FDA for this purpose.
Rapid and ultra-rapid detoxification	Protocols include a variety of medications: opioid antagonists (naloxone or naltrexone), clonidine, sedatives, antiemetic agents, analgesics, anesthetics	Withdrawal is precipitated with an opioid antagonist, and symptoms are managed with a variety of adjuvant medications. Patients are awake or lightly sedated for rapid detoxification; they are under heavy sedation or general anesthesia for ultra-rapid detoxification. Both methods require special training, equipment, or both. Research on efficacy is limited.

* FDA denotes Food and Drug Administration.

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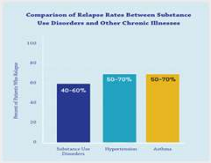
Opioid Use Disorder Treatment Outcome*

Methadone Maintenance	50 – 80%
Buprenorphine-Naloxone Maintenance	40 – 70%**
Naltrexone Maintenance (oral, depot)	10 – 20%, 20-60%***
"Drug Free" (no pharmacotherapy)	5 – 20%
Short-term Detoxification (any mode)	5 – 20% (limited data)



* One year retention in treatment and/or follow-up with significant reduction or elimination of illicit use of opiates
** Effective dose 16-24mgs equal to 60 to 80 mg/d or possibly greater of methadone.
*** 6 month treatment with extended release naltrexone

Methadone and Buprenorphine maintenance treatment reduces overdose risk by 37-86%

>350,000 in OTPs on methadone and est. >800,000 on buprenorphine

Kreek 1996, 2001, 2003, 2006, Krupitsky 2011, Fudala 2003, Weiss 2011, Woody 2008, Mattick 2009, Lee 2016+2017, CSAT

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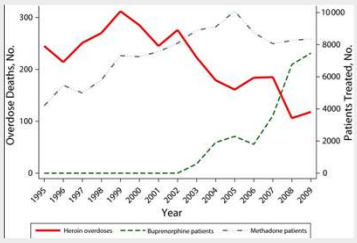
Access to Treatment



Buprenorphine treatment was associated with a 37% annual decline in heroin overdose deaths.

Schwartz RP. Am J Public Health 2013

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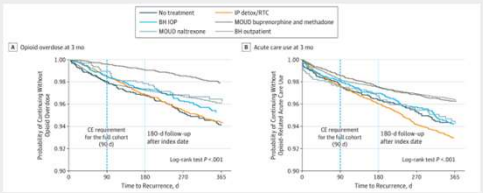
Access to Treatment



Treatment with buprenorphine or methadone was associated with reduced risk of overdose and serious opioid-related acute care use at 3 month and 12 month follow up.

Wakeman et al. JAMA 2020

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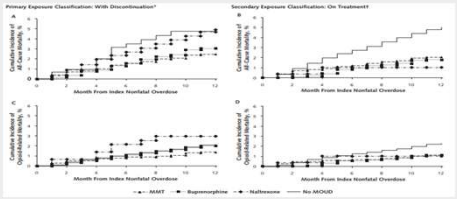
Access to Treatment



12 months after a nonfatal overdose, compared with no MOUD, both methadone and buprenorphine were associated with decreased all-cause mortality and opioid-related mortality

Larochelle et al. Annals of Internal Medicine 2018

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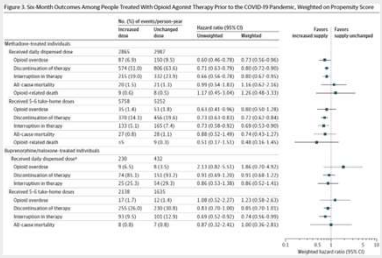
COVID and OUD Treatment Outcomes



No statistically significant increases in opioid-related overdoses over 6 months

Gomes et al. JAMA 2022

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Buprenorphine

Onset of action 30-60min

Peak effect 90-100min, half-life 24-42 hr

Metabolism via CYP 3A4 isoenzyme

- Those on CYP 3A4 inhibitors (azole, antifungals, macrolide antibiotics, and HIV protease inhibitors) should be closely monitored, and dose adjustments may need to be made
- Those on CYP 3A4 inducers (phenobarbital, carbamazepine, phenytoin, and rifampin) should also be monitored, and dose adjustments may need to be made

Can alter liver enzymes

- Liver function should be monitored periodically depending upon any recent symptoms or history of hepatitis
- Consider dose reduction or transition to mono formulation if ≥3x upper limit of normal

Pregnancy

- MOTHER study, mono (without naloxone) formulation, reduced morphine/hospitalization/

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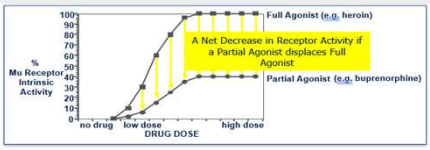
Buprenorphine

Multiple FDA Approved Formulations for OUD: SL film or tablet, monthly SQ, 6-month implant

- Partial agonist of the μ-opioid receptor and antagonist of the κ-opioid receptor.
  - *High affinity* for μ-opioid receptor
    - Competes with other opioids and inhibits their effects
  - *Slow dissociation* from μ-opiate receptor
    - Prolonged therapeutic effect
- At low doses, acts as an agonist; at high doses or in patients dependent on high doses of chronic opioids, it has the ability to act as an antagonist.



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Induction

Opiate Withdrawal Symptoms

- 6-18 hrs after last use of short-acting opioids (heroin, oxycodone), or 24-48 hrs after longer-acting opioids (methadone)
- Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) score of ≥8-10

Day 1: Start with buprenorphine (+/-naloxone) 2-4 mg SL

- Consider additional 2-4mg after 1-2 hrs if continued elevation of COWS and no precipitated withdrawal
- May consider additional 2-4 mg 6 hrs later if OWS persist
- FDA Approved Total Day 1 dose 8 mg, but may clinically increase dose further based on persistent OWS

Day 2: Provide total day 1 dose (routinely given as single dose)

- May increase by 4mg twice daily for ongoing symptoms (8 mg total)
- Total Day 2 dose 16 mg

Adjuvant medications:

- Clonazepam 0.5 to 1mg tid prn, Clonidine 0.1 to 0.2mg q4 prn, Trazadone 100mg qhs prn, NSAIDS, Antiemetics/GI (promethazine 25mg IM, loperamide 4mg PO, octreotide 50 mcg SQ), IVF

Low/Micro Dosing Inductions: Typically utilize 0.5mg initial dose while patient continues on full opioid agonist. Slow titration to maintenance doses with d/c of full opioid agonists.

Initiated at-home with physician instructions, during hospitalizations, or ED assessments

SAMHSA Treatment Improvement Protocol 63

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Buprenorphine

- Extended-release monthly injection, FDA approved 2017, available 2018
  - Monthly subcutaneous (initial 300mg x 2, followed by maintenance 100mg).
  - Pt initially inducted onto once daily buprenorphine of 8-24mg for 7-10 days.
  - Compared to placebo, increased opi neg tox or self-reported opi use and higher proportion without any evidence of illicit opioid use. (FDA report 2017)

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Naltrexone

- Long-acting, competitive, non-selective opioid-antagonist with high affinity to mu-opioid receptors.
- Metabolism via CYP450
- Excretion predominately urine (53-79%), partial feces. 2% excreted unchanged
- Active metabolite 6-beta-naltrexol
- Half-life 4 hours for naltrexone and 13 hours for 6-beta-naltrexol
- High doses may be associated with hepatic toxicity, contraindicated if elev transaminases

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Naltrexone

Antagonist of the μ-opioid receptor
- Withdrawal treatment for those with physical dependence
- POC toxicology
- Induction protocol

Oral formulation FDA approved 1984
- Once daily, 3xweek alternative
- Low adherence limits use to highly motivated populations *(Comish 1997, Roth 1997)*

Long-acting injectable formulation (naltrexone-XR), FDA approved for OUD in 2010, Preferred Formulation
- More effective than placebo *(Comer 2006, Krupitsky 2011, Tiihonen 2012)*
- More effective than treatment as usual in criminal justice population *(Lee 2016)*
- Lower medical/surgical related hospitalizations but not overall healthcare utilization found in those in criminal justice system as compared to TAU. *(Lee 2018)*
- Non-inferior to buprenorphine, when randomization occurred after opioid detoxification or those successfully inducted onto XR-NTX. *(Tanum 2017, Lee 2018)*
- Reported ODs in studies is low, however most did not report how overdose events were measured particularly those lost to follow-up.
  - *Given high dropout rates and known OD risk of interrupted antagonist treatment, rigorous evaluation and reporting of fatal/nonfatal ODs remains needed. (Jarvis 2018)*

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Naltrexone - XR

Initial Readiness Assessment

- Vital signs, urine toxicology (screen for all opioids including, buprenorphine, oxycodone and methadone), recent opioid use history, pregnancy test, assess for contraindications, e.g., active pain requiring opioids

Last Opioid Use ≥14 days

- IF: Good evidence of opioid abstinence in past 2 weeks, no withdrawal symptoms, and opioid-negative toxicology.
- THEN: Proceed with the XR-naltrexone injection.

XR-Naltrexone: A Step-by-Step Guide, PCSS 2017

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Naltrexone - XR

Last Opioid Use 8-13 days ago, evaluate for withdrawal using COWS

- If COWS >4 treat withdrawal with adjunctive medication and reevaluate in 1-2 days.
- If COWS ≤4 AND opioid-negative toxicology, perform naloxone challenge. If negative, proceed with the XR-naltrexone injection. If positive, adjunctive medication and reevaluate in 1-2 days.

Last Opioid Use ≤7 days

- Patient may still be physically dependent even with opioid-negative toxicology.
- Treat withdrawal with adjunctive medication and postpone evaluation until at least 7 days of no opioid use (See USE within 8-13 days).
- In case of daily opioid use, recommend cessation and conduct buprenorphine-assisted withdrawal management.

XR-Naltrexone: A Step-by-Step Guide, PCSS 2017

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Naltrexone / Naltrexone Challenge Test

Naloxone (IM) Challenge Procedure

- Obtain baseline COWS, if 4 or less proceed with the challenge
- Administer naloxone 0.4 mg (1 cc) IM to deltoid and observe for 20 minutes.
- If no change in COWS administer additional 0.8 mg (2 cc) to the other deltoid and monitor for additional 20 minutes
- Test is considered positive if there is a COWS increase of 2 or more from the pre-injection score

Naltrexone (PO) Challenge Procedure

- Obtain baseline COWS; if 4 or less proceed with the challenge
- Administer naltrexone 25 mg p.o. and observe for 90 minutes
- Test is considered positive if there is a COWS increase of 2 or more

XR-Naltrexone: A Step-by-Step Guide, PCSS 2017

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Naltrexone - XR

Buprenorphine-assisted Withdrawal Management for Naltrexone-XR Initiation

- Wait until the patient is in withdrawal (COWS > 8) and administer buprenorphine (4 mg bid on Day 1)
- Administer adjunctive medications as needed to alleviate residual withdrawal
- Continue adjunctive medication for at least 7 days after the last day of buprenorphine
- Perform naloxone/naltrexone challenge before administering XR-naltrexone

XR-Naltrexone: A Step-by-Step Guide, PCSS 2017

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Methadone

- Approved by FDA 1972 for opioid dependence
- Mu opioid receptor agonist and NMDA antagonist (reduces development of tolerance)
- 2 enantiomers in equal amounts
  - *l (R)* active, *d (S)* inactive
  - Rapidly absorbed orally with detectable plasma levels at 30min but has a delayed onset of action with peak levels at 2-4 hours with sustained levels for 24 hours.
- Metabolized by CYP450 – several isoforms:
- CYP2D6 – may explain group who need very high doses
- Excreted in urine and feces
  - Avoids accumulation and reduces risk of toxicity for those with renal or liver dysfunction
- Half-life 24-36 hrs but may range from 4-91 hrs

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Methadone

- 2006 Black Box Warning – risk of QTc prolongation and possibly torsades de pointes/polymorphic VT, dose dependent
- Common side effects: ***constipation, diaphoresis, to a lesser extent sexual dysfunction***
- Safety profile well established including during pregnancy
- *Beware Opioid Conversion Tables!*
- Serum Level – clinical presentation should direct dosing decisions but SML can serve as aid
  - Peak level drawn 2-4 hours after dosing
  - Trough level drawn prior to daily dosing ~24hrs
  - Peak SML less than twice trough

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Methadone

1. **Initial dose** 10-20mg PO (50% dose IM), 20mg eliminates severe withdrawal (not routinely recommended to exceed 30mg in first 24 hours)
2. **Craving** reduced by increasing methadone dose by 5-10mg q three to seven days (80-120mg or greater)
3. **"Blocking dose"** (often 80-120mg or greater): tolerance that inhibits the euphoric high

After stabilization, methadone and buprenorphine do not produce euphoria or sedation.

ASAM 2017, 2015, SAMHSA TIP 63

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The Basics for all OTPs

- Comprehensive Assessments
- Treatment Plans
- Toxicology Testing
- Diversion Control
- Broadening of MAT options from methadone to incorporation of buprenorphine, etc.
- Attendance schedule for medication dispensing
- Guest Medication
- Confidentiality, 42 CFR Part 2
- Regulatory Oversight

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OUD - Fentanyl

	Buprenorphine	Naltrexone-XR	Methadone
Initiation after last opioid use	Traditional: 1-3 days LDB: same day HDB: 1-3 days	7-14 days for opioid detoxification	Same day
Induction withdrawal risk	Low-Moderate Precipitated withdrawal and post-acute withdrawal may last longer with subtherapeutic dosing	Moderate Precipitated withdrawal if given before completion of acute withdrawal treatment/detoxification Protracted withdrawal may persist 1-2 wks post-induction	Low Mild withdrawal may persist during early titration
Time to full therapeutic dose	1-3 days or longer	1-day post-administration	≥1 week, or longer
Craving Reduction	Moderate Ceiling partial agonist effect	Variable Mechanism of anti-craving effect poorly understood	High Dose-related full agonist effect

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Medication and Treatment Setting – Selection Considerations

- Abstinence to Harm Reduction Continuum
- Chronic Pain or foreseeable need for opioid analgesia
- Pregnant or planning pregnancy
- Recent Overdose or high risk for overdose behavior
- Medical and Psychiatric Co-occurring Disorders
- Diversion Risk
- Additional substance use disorders
- Alternatives

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Which endogenous opiate receptor type predominantly influences the development of acute opiate withdrawal symptoms?

A. GABA B receptor
B. Kappa opiate receptor
C. Mu opiate receptor
D. Serotonin 5HT-2A receptor

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Which of the following is the correct order from most to least relative opioid potency?

A. Carfentanil, fentanyl, diacetylmorphine, morphine
B. Fentanyl, carfentanil, diacetylmorphine, morphine
C. Diacetylmorphine, carfentanil, fentanyl, morphine
D. Morphine, diacetylmorphine, carfentanil, fentanyl

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The use of buprenorphine to treat OUD is no longer limited to DATA waivered prescribers as a result of the passage of which federal act?

A. Harrison Narcotics Act
B. Controlled Substances Act
C. Narcotic Addict Treatment Act
D. Consolidated Appropriations Act

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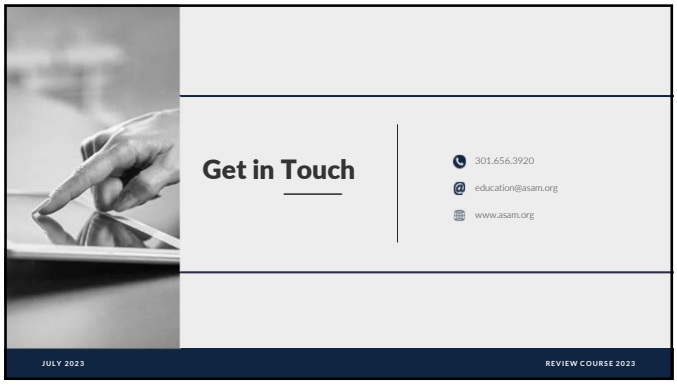
Get in Touch
301.656.3920
education@asam.org
www.asam.org
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