



THA Medication Safety Summit 2018
*Journey to an Opioid-Light
Emergency Department*

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I have no conflicts of interest to disclose

Objectives

- Describe background literature regarding Emergency Department opioid-prescribing and like to opioid addiction
- Describe Baptist Memphis Emergency Department setting
- Review Opioid-Light implementation steps
- Report challenges and strategies
- Describe future directions

BACKGROUND

Emergency Department Opioid Prescribing Rates

Rising opioid prescribing in adult U.S. emergency department visits: 2001-2010. Mazer-Amirshahi M, Mullins PM, Rasooly I, van den Anker J, Pines JM. *Acad Emerg Med*. 2014; 21(3):236-43

- Percentage of overall ED visits where any opioid prescribed increased from 20.8% to 31.0%
 - Absolute increase 10.2%
 - Relative increase 49%
- Schedule II increased 7.6% to 14.5%
 - Absolute increase 6.9%
 - Relative increase 90.8%

Rising opioid prescribing in adult U.S. emergency departments: 2001-2010 (Mazer-Amirshahi M et al)

	2005 (%)	2010 (%)	Absolute Change (%)	Relative Change (%)
ED Administration				
Morphine	5.0	6.5	1.5	30.6
Hydromorphone	3.2	6.5	3.3	102.5
Hydrocodone	2.6	3.0	0.1	17.4
Oxycodone	1.3	2.0	0.7	54.2
Non-Opioids	15.2	17.4	2.2	14.2
Discharge Rx				
Hydrocodone	7.9	9.1	1.2	15.4
Oxycodone	2.2	3.9	1.7	79.6
Non-Opioids	10.2	10.1	-0.1	-1.1

Emergency Department as First Opioid Exposure

Association of emergency department opioid initiation with recurrent opioid use. Hoppe J, Kim H, Heard K. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2015; 65: 493-499.

- Retrospective evaluation of 4,801 patients treated in ED for acute painful condition
- 52% considered opioid-naïve
 - 31% (n=775) of opioid-naïve received and filled opioid prescription
 - 12% (n=299) went on to recurrent use at 1 year follow up
 - Adjusted OR 1.8 (1.3-2.3) versus patients who did not receive opioid prescription at ED visit

Emergency Department as First Opioid Exposure

Emergency department prescription opioids as an initial exposure preceding addiction. Butler M et al. Ann Emerg Med. 2016; 68: 209-212.

- Cross-sectional study of 59 patients with reported heroin or non-medical opioid use
- 59% (n=35) reported first opioid exposure by legitimate medical prescription
- 29% (n=10) reported first opioid exposure through ED

**BAPTIST MEMORIAL HOSPITAL –
MEMPHIS EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT**

Baptist Memorial Hospital - Memphis

- 571 beds
- Average 475 patients
- >75,000 ED visits (2017)



Where were we?

- Baseline usage
 - MME (IV) = Milligrams IV Morphine Equivalent
- ED usage Dec 2016-Jan 2017
 - ~7,200 MME (IV) / month
 - ~120 MME (IV) / 100 patient visits
- Huge variability among providers
 - 5-6x difference between low providers and high providers per 100 patient visits
- Increasing frequency of overdose patients

Patient
reports PAIN



OPIOID Rx

OPIOID-LIGHT IMPLEMENTATION

Physician Champion

- Dr. Marilyn McLeod, ED Medical Director
- AKA Champion of doing things right
- AKA Champion of having tough conversations when needed
- AKA Champion of cowgirl boots & scrubs

Administrative Support

- Bring in early!
- CEO, CMO, CNO, Quality, Risk Management
- Assure still treating patients' pain
- Discuss concerns patients may express dissatisfaction if not receiving opioids
- Physicians need to know have support if patients complain

Develop Order Sets

- Literature review
- 5 Pathways
 - Migraine/Headache
 - Renal Colic/Kidney Stones
 - Musculoskeletal
 - Joint Dislocation/Fracture
 - Abdominal Pain

Order Set Review

- ED Service Line and Pharmacy & Therapeutics committees
- Build in computerized provider order entry (CPOE) system
- Align operationally
 - Adjust stock and pars in ED automated dispensing cabinets
 - Make order set medications readily available

Educational Points

- Goals
 - Manage pain effectively while minimizing opioid exposure
 - Decrease long-term risk
- Availability of order set
- Alternative medications
 - Doses, administration, monitoring, possible adverse effects
- Scripting

Educational Opportunities

- ED Provider meetings
- Staff meetings
- Shift huddles
- ED intranet website
- One-on-one discussions

Patient Interactions

- Consistent message
- Patient reported pain is important to manage
- Engage patients
- Using proven medications
- Discuss risks of opioids
- “We care about taking care of you now and in the future”

Collaborate and Advocate

- Provider pioneers
 - Trial alternatives
 - Share successes
- Nurse champions
 - KEY!
 - Spread successes
 - Increased comfort in recommending alternatives and/or trialing lower opioid doses
- Pharmacist presence in ED

Track Data

- Daily, weekly, & monthly numbers
- Real-time assessment
- Track trends, order-set/alternative usage
- Target interventions to high-usage providers
- Provided to ED Medical Director
- Presented at monthly ED Provider meetings

Recurring Progress Meetings

Recommend meeting at least weekly

- Evaluate data
- Incorporate feedback
- Identify obstacles
- Make changes
- Assess impact
- Repeat

Celebrate Progress!

- Change inherently challenging
- Recognize efforts of individuals and team
- Success leads to more success

HUMPS & BUMPS

Habits are Habits

- Any act often repeated soon forms a habit; and habit allowed, steady gains in strength. At first it may be but as a spider's web, easily broken through, but if not resisted it soon binds us with chains of steel.
– Tryon Edwards

Recognizing Poor Prescribing Habits

- Utilized % patients prescribed/patients seen
 - Identified individuals prescribing opioids for >50% of patients seen
- Evaluated type of opioid and dose per prescriber
 - Identified individuals prescribing high dose as default

Changing Practice

- A nail is driven out by another nail. Habit is overcome by habit.
 - Desiderius Erasmus
- Targeted education
- Changed providers' "favorites" in CPOE background

Ketamine

- Previously only physician-administered
- Concerns with nurse-administration of medication classified as anesthetic
- Reviewed by nursing leadership at system level
- Developed nurse education and competency to allow nurse administration of low, analgesia doses

Ketamine Nursing Competency

1. (**True/False**) Lower doses of ketamine are useful for pain while higher doses are used for anesthesia or procedural sedation.
2. (**True/False**) Ketamine causes respiratory depression similar to opioids and other sedatives.
3. (**True/False**) IV Ketamine has an onset of action of about 30 seconds.
4. What is the duration of action of an IV dose of ketamine given for pain?
 - a) 5-10 minutes
 - b) 90-120 minutes
 - c) 15-60 minutes**
 - d) <5 minutes
5. How should nurses administer ketamine for pain?
 - a) Inhalation via nebulizer
 - b) IVP as quickly as possible
 - c) IVP over 2-5 minutes**
 - d) IM

Ketamine Nursing Competency

6. What are the monitoring parameters for ketamine? (Select all that apply)
 - a) Heart rate
 - b) Blood pressure
 - c) Pain score
 - d) Respiratory rate
7. What is the maximum IVP dose a nurse can give at a time?
 - a) 10 mg
 - b) 25 mg
 - c) 50 mg
 - d) 100 mg
8. What is the maximum IVP dose a nurse can give in a 4 hour period?
 - a) 10 mg
 - b) 25 mg
 - c) 50 mg
 - d) 100 mg
9. Administering ketamine as fast as possible
 - a) Decreases risk of dysphoria and hallucinations
 - b) Increases risk of dysphoria and hallucinations
10. (True/False) Low dose ketamine for analgesia can be administered by nurses in the emergency department and critical care areas if nurses have completed Ketamine Pain competency.

Medication Costs

- Opioids are dirt cheap
- Increased IV room time
 - Ketamine syringes
- Increased utilization of IV APAP

PRN Providers

- Difficult to educate due to sporadic work schedule
- Did not see high number of patients over the month, but often high metrics

KEY POINTS & UNEXPECTED WINS

Let's do SOMETHING!

- Look for partners in leadership
- Find your advocates
- Foster a multi-disciplinary approach
- Listen to and address concerns
- Set GOAL (and lots of small goals)
- Celebrate successes

Tap into Desire

- Providers want to take good care of patients
- Aware of opioid crisis
- Alternatives appealing to most

Patient Satisfaction

- Increase in overall patient satisfaction scores
- Stable scores related to pain management

Nurse Satisfaction

- Report fewer pain seeking “frequent flyers”

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

In-Patient

- Peri-operative pain management
 - Collaboration with anesthesia
 - ERAS / multi-modal order set
 - Nurse education for low dose ketamine and lidocaine infusions for use on floor units
 - Recommendations for post-op opioid duration
- Screening criteria to identify high risk patients
- Pharmacy pain management consults for specific patients
 - Sickle cell crisis
 - PCAs

ED

- ED discharge prescription review
- System implementation of ED Opioid-Light program
 - 22 Baptist hospitals in TN, AR, MS
- THA state-wide pilot
 - Webinars
 - Any way we can help!

Acknowledgements

- Rachael Duncan, PharmD, BCPS, BCCCP
- Marilyn McLeod, MD, FACEP, FAEMS
- Dennis Roberts, RPh, Pharmacy Director
- Julie Bennett, PharmD, MBA, BCPS
- Zachary Brent, PharmD, BCPS
- Melanie Mays, RN, ED Nurse Manager
- ED Providers and Nurses!

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