



Tennessee Emergency Department Opioid Prescribing Guidelines

1. One medical provider should provide all opioids to treat a patient's chronic pain.
2. The administration of intravenous and intramuscular opioids in the ED for the relief of acute exacerbations of chronic pain is discouraged.
3. Emergency medical providers should not provide replacement prescriptions for controlled substances that were lost, destroyed or stolen.
4. Emergency medical providers should not provide replacement doses of methadone for patients in a methadone treatment program.
5. Long-acting or controlled-release opioids (such as OxyContin®, fentanyl patches, and methadone) should not be prescribed from the ED. Exceptions may include terminal care and cancer-related pain.
6. ED providers are encouraged to review the Tennessee Controlled Substance Monitoring Database prior to writing prescriptions for controlled substances in the ED.
7. Physicians may send patient pain agreements to local EDs and work to include a plan for pain treatment in the ED.
8. EDs should coordinate the care of patients who frequently visit the ED using an ED care coordination program.
9. EDs should maintain a list of clinics that provide primary care for patients for all payer types.
10. EDs should perform screening, brief interventions and treatment referrals for patients with suspected prescription opiate abuse problems.
11. The administration of Demerol® (Meperidine) in the ED is discouraged.
12. For exacerbations of chronic pain, the emergency medical provider may contact the patient's primary opioid prescriber. The emergency medical provider should only prescribe enough pills to last until the office of the patient's primary opioid prescriber opens.
13. Prescriptions for opioid pain medication from the ED for acute injuries, such as fractured bones, in most cases should not exceed seven days.
14. ED patients should be screened for substance abuse prior to prescribing opioid medication for acute pain.
15. The emergency physician is required by law to evaluate an ED patient who reports pain. The law allows the emergency physician to use their clinical judgment when treating pain and does not require the use of opioids.

BACKGROUND

The emergency department (ED) is the largest ambulatory source for opioid analgesics with 39% of all opioids prescribed, administered or continued coming from emergency departments.¹ According to the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), the estimated number of ED visits nonmedical use of opioid analgesics more than doubled from 2004 to 2008 (from 144,600 to 305,900 visits).² As the use of prescription opioids for chronic noncancer pain has increased, so have the unintended consequences related to opioids. In Tennessee drug overdose deaths increased from 422 in 2001 to 1,059 in 2010, an increase of 250% over that 10 year period. Drug overdoses have surpassed homicides, suicides and motor vehicle traffic accidents in Tennessee as a cause of death. The number of emergency department visits for prescription drug poisoning has increased by approximately 40% from 2005 to 2010. There has been a seven-fold increase in state-funded treatment admissions nationwide from 1999 to 2009.

These guidelines have been developed by TCEP and are intended to help EDs reduce the inappropriate use of opioid analgesics while preserving the vital role of the ED to treat patients with emergent medical conditions. These guidelines were originally developed by the Emergency Department Opioid Abuse Work Group sponsored by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) and instituted in July 2011.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. One medical provider should provide all opioids to treat a patient's chronic pain.

The emergency physician is not in a position to monitor the effects of chronic opioid therapy and therefore should not prescribe opioids for the treatment of chronic pain. Repeated prescribing of opioids from the ED is a counter-therapeutic enabling action that delays patients from seeking appropriate pain control and monitoring.

Guidelines for the treatment of chronic pain from the Medical Quality Assurance Commission⁷ recommend that all pain medicine be prescribed by one practitioner. The American Pain Society's guidelines⁸ recommend that all patients on chronic opioid therapy should have a clinician who accepts primary responsibility for their overall medical care.

Prescribing pain medicine for chronic pain from the ED should be limited to only the immediate treatment of acute exacerbations of pain associated with objective findings of uncontrolled pain. Chronic pain treatment requires monitoring the effects of the medication on pain levels and patient's level of functioning. The emergency medical provider is not capable of providing this monitoring. The absence of prescription opioid monitoring places the patient at risk for harm from excess or unnecessary amounts of these medications. The ED physician's one-time relationships with the patient does not allow proper monitoring of the patient's response to chronic opioids.

2. The administration of intravenous and intramuscular opioids in the ED for the relief of acute exacerbations of chronic pain is discouraged.

Parenteral opioids should be avoided for the treatment of chronic pain in the ED because of their short duration and potential for addictive euphoria. Generally, oral opioids are superior to parenteral opioids in duration of action and provide a gradual decrease in the level of pain control. When there is evidence or reasonable suspicion of an acute pathological process causing the acute exacerbation of chronic pain then parenteral opioids may be appropriate. Under special circumstances some patients may receive intravenous or intramuscular opioids in the ED when an ED care plan is coordinated with the patient's primary care provider.

3. Emergency medical providers should not provide replacement prescriptions for controlled substances that were lost, destroyed or stolen.

Patients misusing controlled substances frequently report their prescriptions were lost or have been stolen. Pain specialists routinely stipulate in pain agreements with patients that lost or stolen controlled substances will be replaced. Most pain agreements between chronic pain patients and physicians, including the [HRSA toolkit sample pain agreement](#)⁹, states that prescriptions will be replaced. EDs should institute a policy not to replace prescriptions that are requested on the basis of being lost, stolen or destroyed.

4. Emergency medical providers should not provide replacement doses of methadone for patients in a methadone treatment program.

Methadone should not be prescribed or administered as opioid substitution therapy from the ED. Methadone has a long half-life and patients who are part of the daily methadone treatment program that miss a single dose, will not go into withdrawal for 48 hours. Opioid withdrawal is not an emergency medical condition. The emergency medical provider should consider the patient may have been discharged from a methadone treatment program for noncompliance or is not enrolled. The emergency medical provider or admitting physician should call the methadone treatment program if the patient is admitted to the hospital. The patient's status in the methadone treatment program should be verified and the patient's methadone dose should be documented for continued dosing while hospitalized.

5. Long-acting or controlled-release opioids (such as OxyConton[®], fentanyl patches and methadone) should not be prescribed from the ED. Exceptions may include terminal care and cancer-related pain.

Long acting opioids should not be prescribed from the ED because this treatment requires monitoring which the emergency medical provider cannot provide. Methadone and oxycodone are involved in more unintentional opioid overdose deaths than any other prescription opioid.¹⁰

6. ED providers are encouraged to review the Tennessee Controlled Substance Monitoring Database prior to writing prescriptions for controlled substances in the ED.

The database can identify patients with multiple controlled substance prescriptions and multiple provider subscribers. As well, review of this data can provide evidence of doctor shopping in certain circumstances.

7. Physicians may send patient pain agreements to local EDs and work to include a plan for pain treatment in the ED.

By having a record of the patient's pain agreement, the emergency physician can have a more complete picture of the patient's request and the prescribing provider's expectations.

8. EDs should coordinate the care of patients who frequently visit the ED using an ED care coordination program.

ED care coordination programs should contact the patient's primary care physician to notify them of the patient's ED over utilization and formulate an ED care plan. When the patient does not have a primary care provider an ED care plan should be created by an ED physician. This plan should stress the importance of seeing a primary care provider for chronic medical conditions and chronic pain management. The ED care plan should be filed into a dedicated section of the hospital electronic health record.

9. EDs should maintain a list of clinics that provide primary care for patients for all payer types. EDs should encourage patients to seek primary care in non-emergent care settings. ED physicians and staff should counsel over utilizing patients on appropriate venues for their symptoms and provide patients with an up-

to-date list of clinic resources. The emergency physician should not feel compelled to prescribe opioids due to the patient's lack of a primary care physician.

10. EDs should perform screenings, brief interventions and treatment referrals for patients with suspected prescription opiate abuse problems.

The Washington State Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment (WASBIRT) Program has proven the effectiveness of providing brief interventions, brief therapy and treatment referral to high-risk substance abusers who frequent hospital EDs, with substantial declines in illicit drug use. Among high-risk users of prescription opioids, at six-month follow-up, there was a 41% reduction in days of drug use (from 12.8 days to 7.5 days) for individuals who received only a brief intervention, and a 54% reduction (from 14.4 days to 6.6 days) for individuals who received a brief intervention, followed by brief therapy or chemical dependency treatment.¹² With proper training, brief intervention can be delivered in the ED by nurses, case managers, crisis counselors, social workers, or a chemical dependency professional. The 2010 National Drug Control Strategy recommends expansion of brief interventions in health care settings.¹³

Patients often find themselves in the ED after their dependence or addiction has led them to a turning point in their life, such as a traumatic event or hitting rock bottom. Without immediate intervention the patient can easily fall back into addiction. The ED should maintain an easy to understand guide on local addiction recovery resources, including all payer types.

11. The administration of Demerol® (Meperidine) in the ED is discouraged.

Demerol® use has been shown to induce seizures through the accumulation of a toxic metabolite with a long half-life that is excreted by the kidney. Demerol® has the lowest safety margin for inducing seizures of any opioid. Numerous reviews of meperidine's pharmacodynamics properties have failed to demonstrate any benefit to using meperidine in the treatment of common pain problems.^{15, 16}

12. For exacerbations of chronic pain, the emergency medical provider may contact the patient's primary opioid prescriber. Emergency medical providers should only prescribe enough pills to last until the office of the patient's primary opioid prescriber opens.

Opioid prescriptions for exacerbations of chronic pain from the ED are discouraged. Chronic pain patients should obtain opioid prescriptions from a single opioid prescriber that monitors the patient's pain relief and functioning. Prescribing pain medicine from the ED for chronic pain is a form of unmonitored opioid therapy, which is not safe. In exceptional circumstances, the emergency medical provider may prescribe opioid medication for acute exacerbation of chronic pain, when the following safeguards are followed:

- a. Only prescribe enough opioid pain medication to last until the patient can contact their primary prescriber, with a maximum of a two day supply of opioid (rather than a quantity sufficient to last until the patient's next scheduled appointment). The emergency medical provider should attempt to contact the primary opioid prescriber prior to prescribing any opioids. If the patient's primary opioid provider feels further opioid pain medicine is appropriate, it can be prescribed by that provider during office hours.
- b. The patient's primary opioid prescriber is contacted first to approve further opioids for the patient. If approved, a limited prescription can be prescribed from the ED to last until the patient is able to see their primary opioid prescriber. This reinforces the idea that patients should obtain pain medicine only from the primary opioid provider.

If the primary opioid provider cannot be reached, then the patient's pharmacy should be contacted. The pharmacy should verify recent prescriptions for pain medication from the primary opioid prescriber and not from multiple prescribers. The ED physician should confirm that recent opioid prescriptions reported by the pharmacy match what the patient reports. No opioids should be prescribed if the patient misrepresents the opioid prescriptions. Providing false information in an effort to obtain prescription

medical condition. The Center for Medicare Services (CMS) requires the hospital to have policies for accessing a patient's pain and documenting the assessment. EMTALA does not obstruct the emergency medical provider from applying their professional judgment to withhold opioid treatment of pain for ED patients without an emergency medical condition.

Disclaimer: *This document should not be used to establish any standard of care. No legal proceedings, including medical malpractice proceedings or disciplinary hearings, should reference a deviation from any part of this document as constituting a breach of professional conduct. These guidelines are only an educational tool. Clinicians should use their own clinical judgment and not base clinical decisions solely on this document. The following recommendations are not found in evidence-based research but are based on promising interventions and expert opinion. Additional research is needed to understand the impact of these interventions on decreasing unintentional drug poisoning and on health care costs. All of the following recommendations should be implemented in concert and collaboration with public health entities and other relevant stakeholders.*

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 - 5 Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery, Treatment Report and Generation Tool.
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opioids is an aberrant medication taking behavior that can signal an addiction problem. Such misrepresentation is unlawful.

Urine drug testing for illicit and prescribed substances requires a working knowledge of the potential for false positive and false negative results and the need for confirmatory testing. A discussion on the limitations of urine testing is beyond the scope of this guideline. Other chronic pain guidelines address not taking medications they report being prescribed. Both of these situations are grounds for denying further opioid prescriptions. Clinicians knowledgeable at interpreting the results of the urine drug testing are encouraged to perform urine drug testing before prescribing opioids for exacerbations of chronic pain.

13. Prescriptions for opioid pain medication from the ED for acute injuries, such as fractured bones, in most cases should not exceed seven days.

Patients should only receive enough opioid medication prescribed from the ED to last them until they see a physician for follow-up. For acute injuries with objective findings such as fractured bones, the emergency medical provider should not prescribe more than seven days of opioid medication. Large prescriptions promote a longer period of time to elapse before the patient's pain control and function can be evaluated by a physician. Large prescriptions also increase the potential for diversion and abuse. Some fractures, such as fractured ribs or fractured clavicle, often heal within 30 days without further medical evaluation; the emergency provider is discouraged from prescribing more than seven days of medication. The patient should have a medical evaluation if they require opioid therapy beyond seven days. Infrequently and in exceptional cases, it may be necessary to prescribe more than seven days of opioid medication.

Opioid medications should be used only after determining that alternative therapies do not deliver adequate pain relief. The lowest dose of opioids that is shown to be effective should be used. A trial of tramadol or hydrocodone should be prescribed before prescribing stronger schedule II opioids.¹⁷

14. ED patients should be screened for substance abuse prior to prescribing opioid medication for acute pain.

Patients with a history of or current substance abuse are at increased risk of developing opioid addiction when prescribed opioids for acute pain.^{18, 19} Emergency medical providers should ask the patient about a history of or current substance abuse prior to prescribing opioid medication for the treatment of acute pain. A non-opioid regime should be offered to ED patients with acute pain and a history of or current substance abuse. A history of or current substance abuse should not exclude an ED patient from being prescribed opioids for acute pain but it should prompt a discussion with the patient about the potential for addiction. Consideration should be given to prescribing a smaller quantity of opioid medication, with follow-up opioid monitoring in patients with a history of or current substance abuse. The patient's primary care physician should be notified of their patients' treatment. Emergency medical providers wishing to perform more extensive screening for the risk of opioid addiction are encouraged to use tools such as the Opioid Risk Tool.²⁰

15. The emergency physician is required by law to evaluate an ED patient who reports pain. The law allows the emergency physician to use their clinical judgment when treating pain and does not require the use of opioids.

The Emergency Medical Treatment and Active Labor Act (EMTALA) does not require the emergency medical provider to provide pain relief for patients that do not have an emergency medical condition. Once a medical screening exam determines patient does not have an emergency medical condition, there is no obligation under EMTALA to treat a patient's pain in the ED. The EMTALA definition of a medical emergency makes reference to severe pain as a symptom that should be investigated that may be resultant to an emergency medical condition. EMTALA does not state that severe pain is an emergency