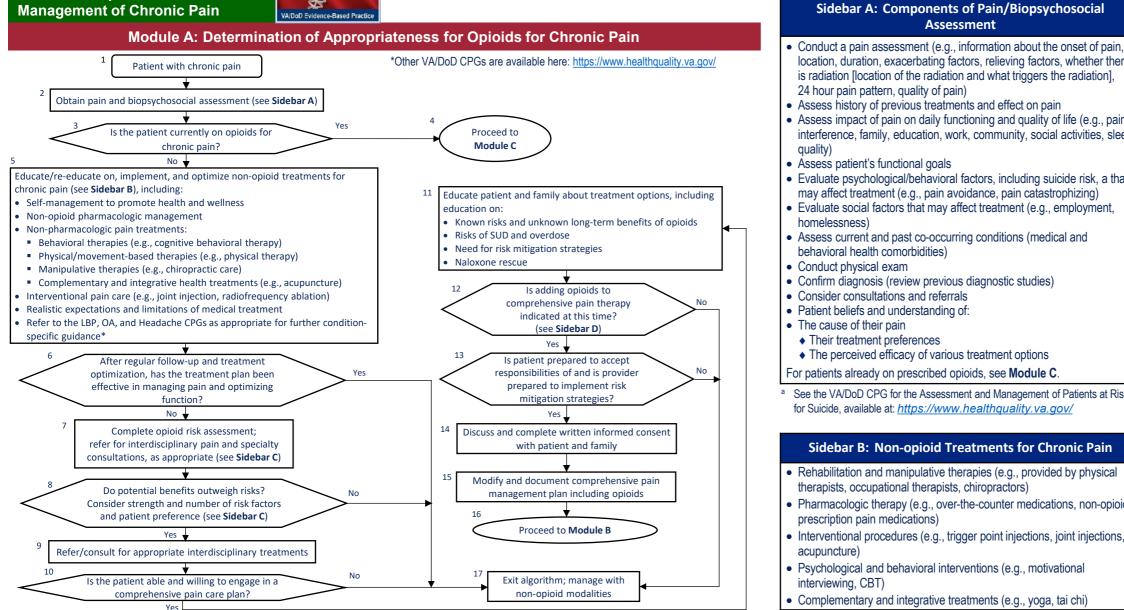
VA/DoD CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINES

The Use of Opioids in the Management of Chronic Pain





location, duration, exacerbating factors, relieving factors, whether there is radiation [location of the radiation and what triggers the radiation], Assess history of previous treatments and effect on pain Assess impact of pain on daily functioning and guality of life (e.g., pain interference, family, education, work, community, social activities, sleep · Evaluate psychological/behavioral factors, including suicide risk, a that may affect treatment (e.g., pain avoidance, pain catastrophizing) • Evaluate social factors that may affect treatment (e.g., employment, · Assess current and past co-occurring conditions (medical and Confirm diagnosis (review previous diagnostic studies) The perceived efficacy of various treatment options For patients already on prescribed opioids, see Module C. See the VA/DoD CPG for the Assessment and Management of Patients at Risk for Suicide, available at: https://www.healthguality.va.gov/ Sidebar B: Non-opioid Treatments for Chronic Pain • Rehabilitation and manipulative therapies (e.g., provided by physical therapists, occupational therapists, chiropractors) · Pharmacologic therapy (e.g., over-the-counter medications, non-opioid Interventional procedures (e.g., trigger point injections, joint injections,

May 2022

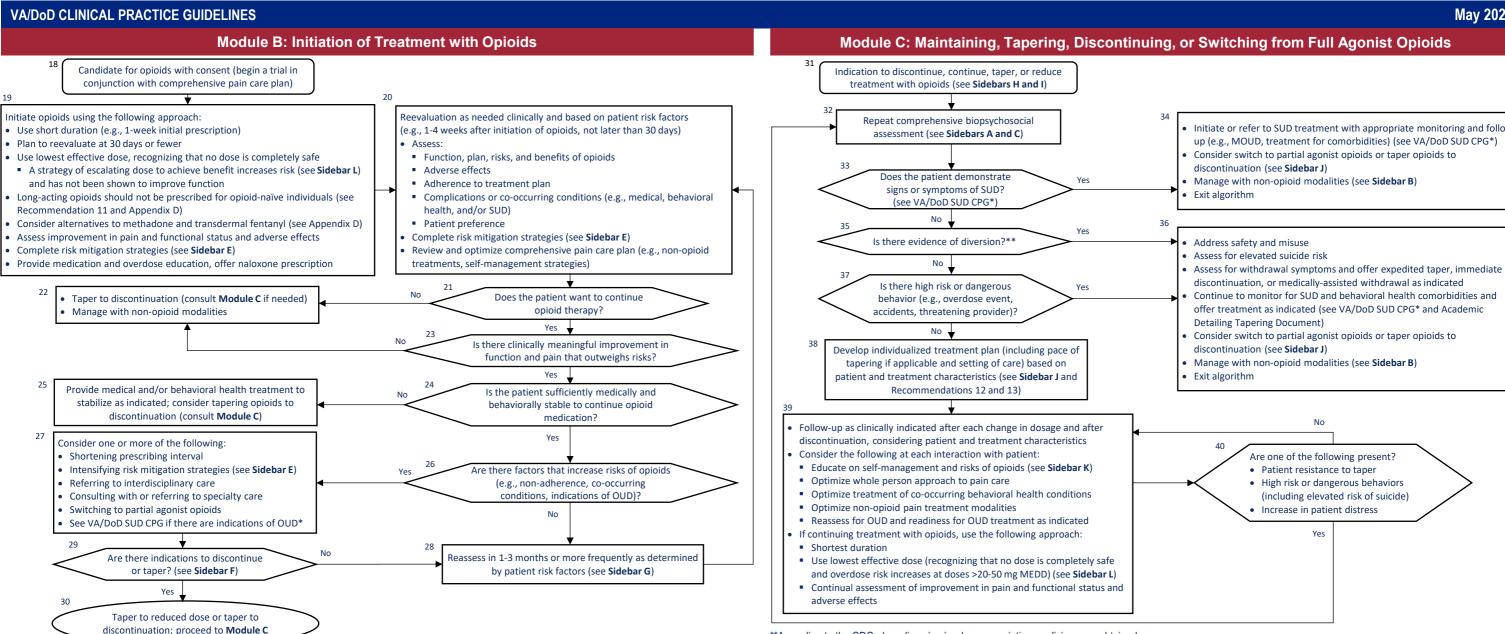
Sidebar F: Considerations for Tapering, Dosage Reduction, and Discontinuation

- Patient preference
- Patient characteristics and needs
- · Lack of clinically meaningful improvement in functional goals (review treatment goals at onset of treatment)
- Concomitant use of medications that increase risk of overdose
- · Co-occurring medical or behavioral health conditions, including SUD, that increase risk
- Patient non-compliance with opioid safety measures and opioid risk mitigation strategies
- Patient non-participation in a comprehensive pain care plan
- Higher dosage which increases risk of adverse events (see Sidebar L) Pain condition not effectively treated with opioids (e.g., back pain with normal MRI; fibromyalgia)
- Improvement in the underlying pain condition being treated Significant side effects
- Experiences overdose or other serious adverse events
- Diversion

Abbreviations: CBT: cognitive behavioral therapy; CPGs: VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guidelines; LBP: low back pain; MAT: medication assisted treatment; MEDD: morphine equivalent daily dose; mg: milligram(s); MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; OA: osteoarthritis; OEND: Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution: OUD: opioid use disorder; PDMP: Prescription Drug Monitoring Program; SUD: substance use disorders: UDT: urine drug testing: VA/DoD SUD CPG: VA/DoD Clinical Practice Guideline for the Management of Substance Use Disorders

Additional Sidebars referenced throughout the algorithm can be found in the full guideline (on pages 28-32).





*VA/DoD SUD CPG is available here: https://www.healthguality.va.gov/

**According to the CDC, drug diversion is when prescription medicines are obtained or used illegally

- Initiate or refer to SUD treatment with appropriate monitoring and followup (e.g., MOUD, treatment for comorbidities) (see VA/DoD SUD CPG*)

- offer treatment as indicated (see VA/DoD SUD CPG* and Academic