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Chronic Pain Case Management in Opioid Patients: Improving Risk Management and Shifting Prescriber Behavior in a Rural Community Health Center

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Presenter Information
Andy Lowe, Barbara Prazak, Tina Rauch, Jennifer Eldredge, and Ellen Dennehy

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Chronic Pain Case Management in Opioid Patients: Improving Risk Management and Shifting Prescriber Behavior in a Rural Community Health Center

The Cube, 3rd floor, AS3-2119

Moderator:
Andy Lowe, Director of Program Management Resources, Outer Cape Health Services

Presenters:
- Barbara K. Prazak, MD
  Internal Medicine, Medical Director, Director of Clinical Quality Outer Cape Health Services
- Ellen Dennehy, PA-C
  Physician Assistant, Family Medicine, Outer Cape Health Services
- Tina Rauch, RN
  Registered Nurse, Family Medicine, Outer Cape Health Services
- Jennifer Eldredge
  Medical Assistant, Family Medicine, Outer Cape Health Services

Session Description

Outer Cape Health Services (OCHS) is an independent, federally-qualified health center with three locations in the outermost towns of Cape Cod, an area hit hard by the opiate epidemic of recent years. After years of updates to the OCHS Controlled Substance Policy and Procedure, Medical Director Dr. Barbara Prazak worked with the Director of Nursing to develop the Chronic Pain Case Management (CPCM) Program, to be implemented March 1, 2016. The CPCM program uses a team-based case management approach to monitoring patients on opioid prescriptions, with systematic tracking of patient data such as PEG scales, MEQ dosing, concurrent use of benzodiazepines, annual agreements, UDS and PMP checks and visit compliance, and regular provider-to-provider case reviews. While the CPCM program supports the primary care prescriber with consistent, data-based risk management and evaluation, it also aims to shift provider behavior and practices in opiate prescribing, towards an approach that is more collaborative, individualized to patients’ needs, and integrated with primary care. Through this breakout session, we will engage with other prescriber teams to learn about other team-based approaches to chronic pain case management, discuss best practices, and begin formulating issues that warrant research.
Chronic Pain and Opiates: Shifting Prescriber Behavior

Lessons Learned, Evolving Strategies, New Questions

Outer Cape Health Services
Barbara Prazak MD, Medical Director
Tina Rauch RN, Nurse Manager, OCHS-Wellfleet
Jennifer Eldredge, Data Analyst
Ellen Dennehy, PA
Our objectives today

* Outer Cape Health Services’ story
  * Change in use of opiates among patients & in the community
  * Efforts to analyze and better understand opiate use
* Chronic Pain Case Management program
  * Policy and Procedure changes
  * Optimizing risk management
  * Team-building
  * Shifting prescriber behavior
  * Building/pivoting relationships with patients
* Measures of success
* Questions & Discussion
About OCHS

* Created in 1987 with merger of Provincetown and Wellfleet
* Rural FQHC
* Eight outermost towns of Cape
* 200 square-mile catchment area
* Designated by HRSA as underserved for medical, dental, & mental health
**OCHS-Provincetown**
- 16 exam rooms
- CHC farthest from a hospital in Massachusetts (60 miles away)
- Renovated 2010

**OCHS-Wellfleet**
- 8 exam rooms
- Oldest CHC in Massachusetts (1966)
- Expansion slated for 2018

**OCHS-Harwich**
- 5 exam rooms
- Rental space; opened 2011
- Expansion slated for 2017
About OCHS

* 17,000 unique patients seen in calendar year 2015
* 16 PCPs (5 new in 2015-6), 21 MAs, 12 RNs
* Team Ratios:
  PCP:MA 1:1, PCP: RN 1:2
Largest and virtually only medical practice accepting adults with MassHealth beyond Hyannis

- Medicare: 30%
- Mass Health: 29%
- Commercial: 20%
- Uninsured: 6%
Chronic pain in perspective

* 100 million in US with chronic pain
* Chronic pain is a disease
* Significant barriers to adequate care
  * Negative attitudes and disparities
  * Over-burdened primary care providers
  * Increasing regulation at Federal and State levels
* Perspectives are shifting
  * New MA and CDC guidelines, public perceptions
Most studies small, pharmaceutical-sponsored, do not assess addiction

About 50% of patients shown to get 50% pain relief from opioids

Patients have variable responses
  * Different amounts of opioid receptors
  * Differences in metabolism

Opioids only one tool for managing severe chronic pain
  * May be indicated when alternative safer treatment options are inadequate
* Overdose trends are increasing, locally and nationally
* 30 overdoses on Cape Cod during 2014 Christmas season
* Local news coverage of opiate issues increasing: crime, mis-use
* HBO documentary *Heroin: Cape Cod, USA* drew national attention
• Purchased a private practice in Harwich, 2011 to open our third site
• Lots of inherited chronic pain patients, stimulated our interest!
• Created opportunities for Case Discussion; formal, informal
• Speakers (Baystate Health, Dr. Jeff Baxter from UMass, Cape Cod Health Care)
• Revised Policy and Procedure (endlessly…😊)
Changes around opiate prescribing (cont.)

- Shared patients, shared guidelines, mentoring, collaboration
- Standardizing: Custom UDS, PMP delegates
- 2012 signage “OCHS does not currently accept new patients requiring refills of opiates used for chronic non-cancer pain”
- OCHS OBOT (Suboxone) program GREW
- Behavioral Health licensure 2015: 2 psychiatrists, 3 LIC SWs
- Still, PCP resignations caused distress around opiates…
OCHS Suboxone (OBOT) program

**Patients**

- 2011: 60
- 2015: 160

**PCPs**

- 2011: 1
- 2015: 7
Staff at Cranberry Festival 2015
Distress around opiate prescriptions

* “I don’t want to inherit that patient”
* Nurses’ concerns (Patient “looked sedated at Rx pick up”)
* Patients doctor-shopping between OCHS PCPs around opiates
* Complaints from both sides: from patients and providers to the Medical Director
Looking at ourselves

- Beginning June 2015
- Grand Rounds: Dr. Phil Bolduc, Worcester FH CHC
- Field trip to Worcester Family Health CHC
- Collected patient names from RNs & PCPs
- Created registry of >200 patients on opiates for chronic non-cancer pain, individualized for team RN case-mgmt
- College volunteer invaluable- Julia
### Chronic Pain Registry excerpt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D.O.B.</th>
<th>MEQ Dosage</th>
<th>Tier</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Date Contract Annual</th>
<th>Last UDS</th>
<th>PMP Date</th>
<th>Psych Dx</th>
<th>Red Flag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/1983</td>
<td>127.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Torticollis</td>
<td>7/22/2013</td>
<td>4/10/2012</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Depression, major</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/1950</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hip pain</td>
<td>4/15/2013</td>
<td>4/15/2013</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Lives in New Bedford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/1976</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chronic headaches</td>
<td>5/14/2014</td>
<td>8/6/2014</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Cognitive deficits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/1963</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lumbar spondylosis</td>
<td>5/21/2014</td>
<td>8/21/2011</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over 40% of all OCHS patients had back pain as the primary reason for their opiate prescription in June 2015.
Almost 25% of OCHS patients were on over 100mg MEQ dosing in June 2015.
OCHS - Benzos v SSRI v Bipolar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of People</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzos</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSRI</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronic pain case management: Two pronged approach

* Optimizing risk management by PCP team
* Changing prescriber behavior
Optimizing risk management

* Better Pain assessment
* Consistent Depression screening
* Adding Informed consent to agreement form
* Universal precautions by tier: agreements, PMP checks, UDS
* Improving consistency of visits to PCP every 3 months
CPCM risk-benefit framework

FROM

• Is the patient good or bad?
• Does the patient deserve opioids?
• Should this patient be punished or rewarded?
• Should I trust the patient?

TO:

Do the benefits of opioid treatment outweigh the untoward effects and risks for this patient (or society)?

Judge the opioid treatment, NOT the patient, not the prescriber

Case management = Consistency

Many OCHS Patients are PCP/RN team case-managed:
- >200 patients with HIV case management
- >100 patients in Prenatal Program
- ~150 in OBOT (Suboxone)
- >200 complex chronic illness in care coordination
Unidimensional pain scales are limited in usefulness
* Numeric “1-10”, visual, faces scale
* Multidimensional instruments are better
  * **PEG Scale** (Pain, Enjoyment, General Activity)
  * “MA metric” at every visit for pain or refill
  * Incentive bonuses for MAs to capture PCP metrics
Trust issues

- Some patients assume we don’t believe their complaints
  - Exaggerate pain scores and functional limitations
- Some patients with adequate pain don’t report relief
  - Fear opioid analgesics will be reduced or stopped
  - Fear provider will decrease efforts to diagnose cause of pain
Validating patient’s pain; empathy
Believing a patient’s pain complaint does not mean opioids are indicated
Educating on need for accurate pain scores to monitor therapy
Continuity of care; team-based approach
PCP/MA bonuses for Quality metrics are in place
The PEG Scale

In the past week, how much:

Pain on average?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
No pain As bad as you can imagine

Pain interfered with Enjoyment of life?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Does not interfere Completely interferes

Pain interfered with General activity?

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Does not interfere Completely interferes

Depression screening

* Performed as part of primary care metrics since 2014
* PHQ2
  * If positive, then PHQ9, once a calendar year
* If PHQ has been 5+ at last OV, repeat till under 5

National averages:

* Depression 33-54%
* Anxiety 16.5-50%
* Personality Disorders 31-81%
* PTSD 49% veterans, 2% civilians
* Substance Use Disorders 15-28%
OCHS excellence in PCP metric capture

Figure 1: POD: [18] OUTER CAPE HEALTH SERVICES/Practice: (All)/PCPs: (All)
Commercial Payor Roll-up Report Date: 12-21-2015

- Well Child Visits (6 visits in first 15 mo)
- Well Child Visits (annual, 3-6 yo)
- Well Adolescent Visits (annual, 12-21 yo)
- Chlamydia Screenings (16-20 yo)
- Chlamydia Screenings (21-24 yo)
- Children with Pharyngitis - Treatment
- Children with Upper Resp. Inf. - Treatment
- Adults with Bronchitis - Treatment
- Anti-depressant med - Acute Phase
- Anti-depressant Med - Continuation Phase
- Breast Cancer Screen
- Cervical Cancer Screen
- Colorectal Cancer Screen
- Attention for Nephropathy
- Dilated Eye Exam
- 1st A1c Performed
- 2nd A1c Performed
  - A1c ≥9.0%
  - A1c <8.0%
- Blood Pressure <140/90 (DM)
- Controlling Blood Pressure
Opioid risks

* Commonly recognized side effects: sedation, nausea, vomiting and constipation, itching, urinary retention

* Potential adverse effects and toxicities with long term use: peripheral edema, immune system suppression (reduced ability to fight infections effectively), hyperalgesia (more pain rather than less pain), sleep apnea (which can be increased by benzodiazepine use with opiates), and changes in endocrine function, such as low sodium levels, which can promote a seizure. Methadone treatment specifically has been associated with certain cardiac arrhythmias.
Opioid risks (cont.)

* Endocrine system effects: **reduced sexual function**, decreased libido, infertility, changes in menstrual periods, **decreased muscle mass and strength**, tiredness and **fatigue**, hot flashes & **night sweats**, mood disorders including **depression and anxiety**, osteoporosis, and osteopenia leading to higher **risk of fractures**.

* Adverse effects are common but often unrecognized

* **Respiratory depression** – sedation occurs before depression – if patients are sedated, the dose should be reduced

* **New informed consent section** on OCHS controlled substance agreement

* Longer form; PCP reviews #1, RN reviews annually
* Worsening of pain
  * Withdrawal mediated pain
  * Hyperalgesia in some patients
* Addiction
  * over 2/3 obtain opioids from friend or relative
  * True incidence is unknown due to criteria used in studies – reported risk is 4-26%
* Overdose
  * At high dosages
  * When combined with sedatives
Opioid misuse screen

- Now in ROS
- **OCHS prescriber encouraged to use once**
- Known risk factors
  - Age less than 45 years
  - Personal history of substance use disorder
  - Family history of substance use disorder
  - Legal history
  - Mental health problems
  - History of sexual abuse
# OPIOID RISK TOOL®

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Family History of Substance Abuse</th>
<th>Alcohol [ ]</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Illegal Drugs [ ]</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>Prescription Drugs [ ]</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Personal History of Substance Abuse</td>
<td>Alcohol [ ]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Illegal Drugs [ ]</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prescription Drugs [ ]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Age (Mark box if 16 – 45)</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. History of Preadolescent Sexual Abuse</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Psychological Disease</td>
<td>Attention Deficit Disorder [ ]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Obsessive Compulsive Disorder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bipolar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Depression [ ]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

[ ]

**Total Score Risk Category**

- Low Risk 0 – 3
- Moderate Risk 4 – 7
- High Risk > 8
Universal precautions

- No patient has ‘zero’ risk from opiates
- 3 Tiers: High, Average, Low risk
- Dummy code CPCM added to EMR problem list
## Tiered Risk Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tier 1</th>
<th>Tier 2</th>
<th>Tier 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| MEQ 100mg+, or Benzodiazepines, or Red flags | Average MEQ  
No benzodiazepines  
No red flags | Low MEQ  
No benzodiazepines  
No red flags |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPCM 1 Risk Tier</th>
<th>CPCM 2 Risk Tier</th>
<th>CPCM 3 Risk Tier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“High risk”</td>
<td>“Average risk”</td>
<td>“Low risk”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PEG Scale**
- MA asks pt to complete at visit, prior to PCP visit (paper form)
- MA enters PEG info from form into ECW HPI “PEG” at visit
- For example: P9, E8, G6=23
- Discards paper form

**Opioid Risk Tool**
- Located in ROS
- PCP completes risk assessment at least once (not once/year) for PCP information about risk

**UDS capture by MA/RN**
- **Monthly**
  - At visit or Rx pickup
  - RN prompts Rx in med closet/OV note
  - RN reminds PCP to order UDS monthly standing order
- **Quarterly**
  - At visit or Rx pickup
  - RN prompts the prescription or OV note
  - RN reminds PCP to order monthly standing order
- **Annually**
  - At visit or Rx pickup
  - RN prompts the prescription or OV note
  - Monthly standing order UDS at RN discretion

**PMP (Physician Monitoring Program) check by RN delegate**
- **Quarterly**
  - RN print/sign
  - To provider to sign/file
  - MA delegate may be assigned by RN
  - Delegates need to be notarized- see Medical Director for details
- **Every 6 months**
  - RN print/sign
  - To provider to sign/file
  - MA delegate may be assigned to do this for PCPs by RN
- **Annual check**
  - RN print/sign
  - To provider to sign/file
  - MA delegate may be assigned to do this for PCPs by RN

**RN review of CPCM patient list at least monthly**
- To ensure PCP OV every 3 months
- RN (who can assign MA) to reach out to non-compliant pt to facilitate OV
- To prompt upcoming OVs if UDS/contract due
- To ensure new patients added appropriately and promptly for CPCM

**Call-in for pill counts/UDS**
- Random pill counts suggested quarterly
- By RN or provider for any red flag
- If patient seems inappropriate at Rx pick-up or OV, call-in within week
- DNKA, call-in within week

Same
Same
Consider random pill count periodically, otherwise, same
Bell Curve Risk Tier Chart: All OCHS

Number of Patients

Risk Tier
Changing provider behavior

* Follow new MA and CDC guidelines
* Expectations for tapering high MEQ
* Optimizing safer strategies: honest group discussion
* Regularly scheduled meetings PCPs+RNs
* Initially before now part of provider meeting, 2x mo
* Model best practices, practice your voice
* Team-building, team support
* Quarterly statistic tracking and provider incentives
Measures of success

* See improvement in UDS, PMP, annual agreements (80% goal)
* See decline on #s of patients on high dose opiates and on opiates
* See more referrals to OCHS Behavioral health, decline in benzo use
* Improvement in PCP satisfaction with care for patients with pain
Moving forward

- Motivational interviewing (mindfulness? Simple stress reduction techniques?)
- Alternative therapies for pain reduction (meditation, yoga, acupuncture?)
- Modifying/disrupting of the provider-patient relationship?
- Safety concerns?
- Increased PCP team distress?
- 2016 United Way grant proposal submitted to help fund CPCM nurse case manager
More questions

* How to find balance; make sure putting patient’s needs first?
* Will placing more restrictions on scripts drive up heroin use in the community? Place stress on our OBOT program?
* How best to identify and address addiction in pts w chronic pain?
* How to prepare provider for potentially adversarial relationship with patient (new or existing)?
* How to engage all of our PCP teams?
* How to prevent provider burnout?
Summer is coming!

THANKS!