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Title: *Acute Pain Management for Patients with an Opioid Use Disorder Receiving Suboxone, Naltrexone or Methadone*

Objective. To determine how acute pain is being treated in patients receiving medication assisted therapy (MAT) for an opioid use disorder.

Design. A retrospective, single-center chart review.

Setting. 521 bed academic teaching hospital.

Methods. Patients 18-89 years old that are experiencing acute pain and receiving Suboxone (buprenorphine/naloxone), naltrexone, or methadone for the indication of opioid use disorder will be included. Patients on hospice will be excluded. The primary outcome is the amount of medication used for inpatient pain management. Safety outcomes include naloxone use, any respiratory rate less than 8, and daily MME above 50 and 90. This study is IRB approved.

Results. There were 22 admissions included in this study. The primary outcome was the highest amount of MME administered in 24 hours. Patients in the trauma (n=2), infection (n=7), and general (n=13) admission groups received an average of 272 MME, 182 MME, and 53 MME, respectively. Patients aged 20-39 (n=14), 40-59 (n=4), >60 years old (n=4) received an average of 136 MME, 94 MME, and 57 MME, respectively. The methadone group (n=13) received an average of 152 MME, and the buprenorphine-naloxone group (n=9) received an average of 58 MME.

Conclusions. Patients that were male, younger in age, receiving methadone, and admitted for trauma had higher amounts of MME administered on average. More research is needed to determine how to best treat acute pain in patients receiving MAT therapy.