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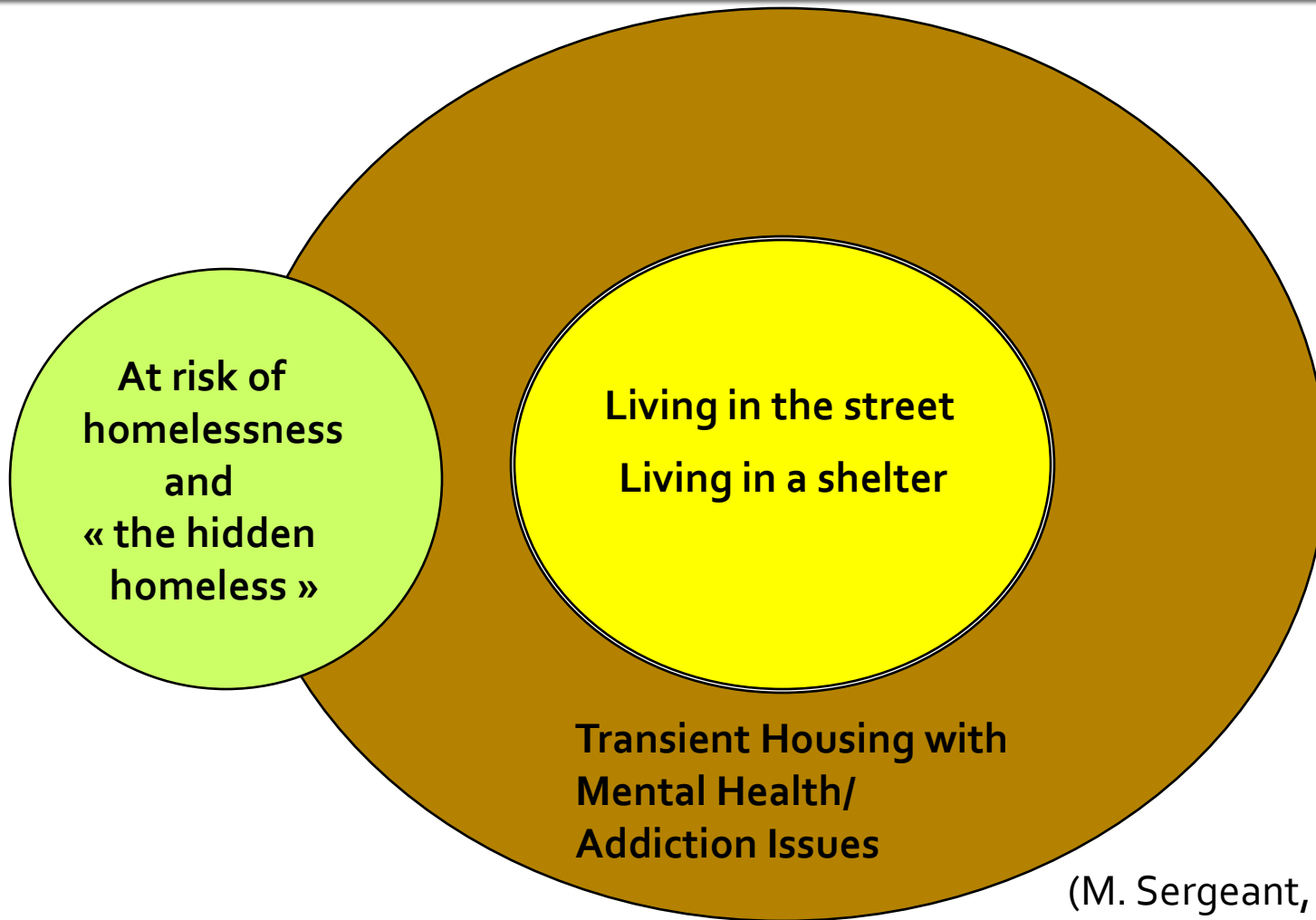
Managing Chronic Pain in High- Risk Patients

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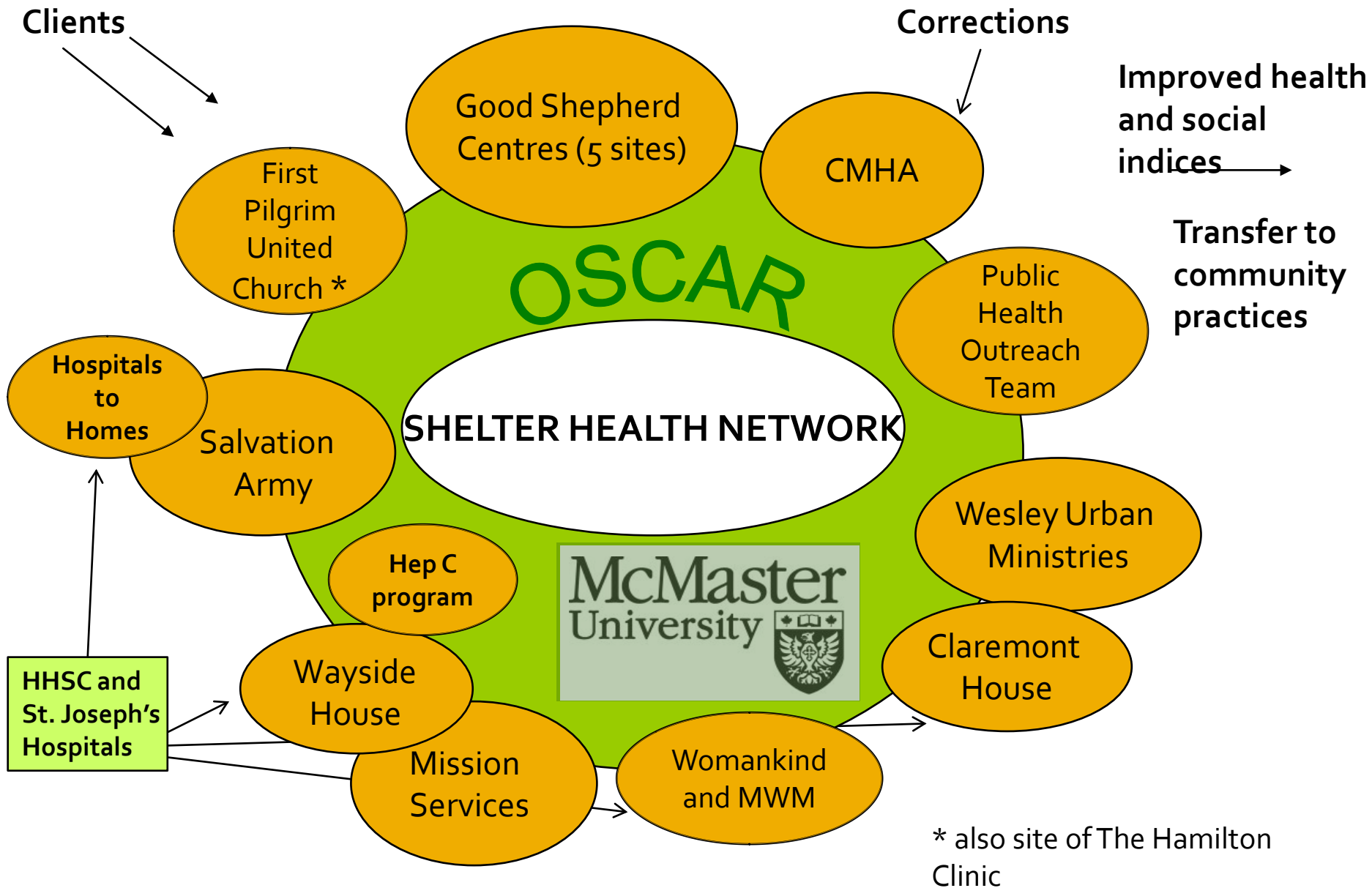
« High Risk patients »

- **The Hamilton Shelter Health Network**
- **The Hamilton Clinic (MMT)**

Shelter Health Network



(M. Sergeant,
Shelter Health Network, 2007)



Objectives:

- Challenges and barriers in the population
- Typical “inner city” pain cases
- The Hamilton Shelter Health Network and The Hamilton Clinic – some background
- Building capacity

Challenges

- Poverty and homelessness
- Disability
- Addiction
- Mental Illness and trauma/abuse

Challenging Cases

1. The patient with pain has a mental health diagnosis
2. The patient with pain is currently misusing opiates or other substances
3. The patient with pain is already on methadone or a structured opioid therapy protocol
4. Pseudoaddiction – referrals to MMT

DSM-IV Criteria for Substance Dependence

A maladaptive pattern of substance use leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by ≥ 3 of the following, occurring any time in the same 12-month period:

- **1. Tolerance**
- **2. Withdrawal**
- **3. More or longer** use than intended
- 4. Persistent desire or **unsuccessful efforts to cut down** or control substance use
- 5. Great deal of **time** spent obtaining, using, or recovering from use
- 6. Social, occupational, or recreational **activities are given up** or reduced
- 7. Continued use despite physical or psychological **consequences**

ADDICTION

The Four “C’s” of Addiction

- Loss of **C**ontrol
- **C**raving
- Continued use despite **C**onsequences
- Inability to **C**ut down

Shelley, 32 F

- Severe degenerative disease of hip post septic arthritis
- Cut off her prescription opiates by her family physician
- Began using street morphine to control her pain, currently snorting morphine 2-400 mg daily
- Presents requesting methadone maintenance for addiction-meets DSM criteria

Denise 47 yr old F

- MVA with ABI 25 yrs ago
- Past dx of bipolar disorder
- Current hx of intermittent cocaine and opioid misuse
- Severe chronic low back pain, L knee pain due to ligament instability, foot pain d/t calcaneal fractures secondary to a suicide attempt 2 yrs ago (jumped from a bridge onto concrete)

Michael, 34 yr M

- Hx of addiction to opioids and cocaine
- On oxycodone 160 mg BID for R sciatic pain
- Other meds: Amitriptylline 50 mg; Duloxetine 30 mg; Clonazepam 1 mg BID

James, 54 yr M

- Hep C with past hx of IVDU
- Type 2 DM, chronic leg wound
- On high dose methadone 165 mg OD (as MMT)
- On Hydromorphone 8 x 24 mg daily from FD

Dianne 46 yr F

- Looks after 2 grandchildren most days
- Chronic low back pain
- Hep C positive with past hx of drug abuse now remitted
- EtOH – drinks about 4-6 beer daily
- Taking 9 codeine 30 mg daily for pain – stable dose for 2 years
- Becomes irritable with staff when prescription not timely or properly filled

Barriers to Better Pain Care

- Waitlists for chronic pain referrals are long – patients with addiction histories are at increased risk of relapse because pain is a trigger for them to misuse Rx opioids.
- May no-show for complex reasons
- Patients may not disclose all the issues that impact on a pain assessment (e.g. past abuse or trauma)

Management Solutions

- Goals are the same as for pain alone: improved quality of life, function in ADLs, etc.
- Shared Care: Methadone maintenance programs can be an ideal setting for management of methadone treatment for pain in high-risk patients with close collaboration between teams



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