

# Non-opioid Treatment of Pain: A Team Approach

Steven Stanos, DO  
James Babington, MD  
Sharon Hsu, PhD  
Sonja Braasch, OT

Verdant Healthier  
Community Conference  
3/12/2018



# Multidisciplinary Care

- Overview of chronic pain
- Present opioid "epidemic" as opportunity to redefine our approach to chronic pain
- Discuss a BioPsychoSocially centered model(s)
- Collaborative community-based models
- Structured interdisciplinary care
- Introduce "Mary"
- Mind body approaches



**SWEDISH**

Extraordinary **care.** Extraordinary **caring.**<sup>SM</sup>

# Swedish Pain Services (SPS): Pain Medicine Specialist

- **First Hill**

- Pain Management
- Functional Restoration

Wilson Chang, MD

Chris Merifield, MD

Cong Yu, MD

Steven Stanos, DO

Greg Rudolf, MD

- **Swedish Edmonds**

- Pain Management

James Babington, MD

- **Swedish Issaquah**

- Pain Management

Wilson Chang, MD

Cong Yu, MD

Steven Stanos, DO

# Prescription Opioid, Heroin & Illicit Fentanyl Crisis

# “Under-treatment” of Pain & Limited Behavioral Health Resources

The Boston Globe  
The Boston Globe

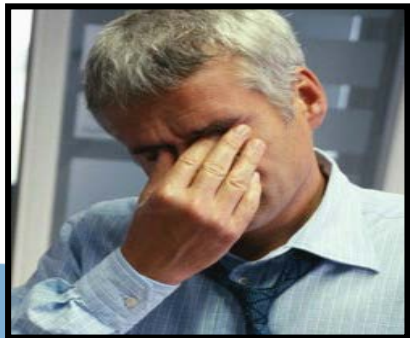
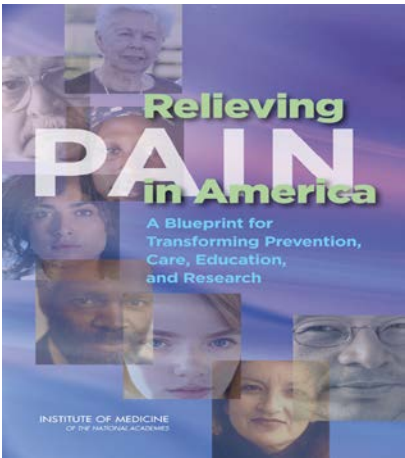


abc NEWS



BAYER Pharmaceutical Products  
**HEROIN-HYDROCHLORIDE**  
The Cheapest Specific for the Relief of Coughs  
FARMENTAMINER OF ELLENFELD COMPANY

**FDA** U.S. Food and Drug Administration  
Protecting and Promoting Your Health

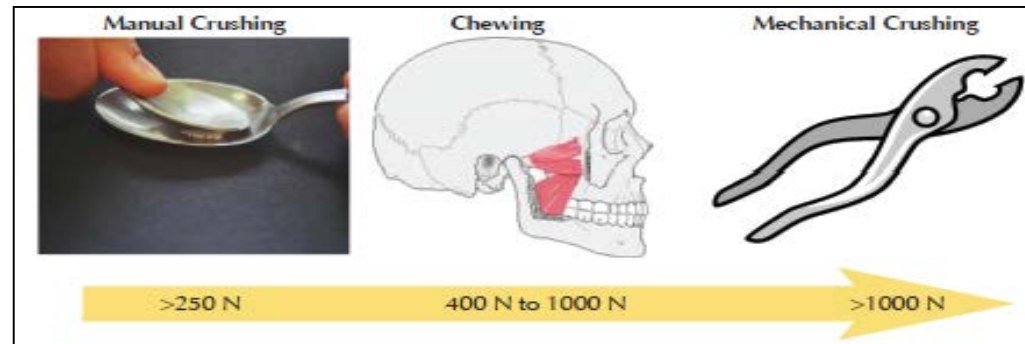


**SWEDISH**

Extraordinary care. Extraordinary caring.™

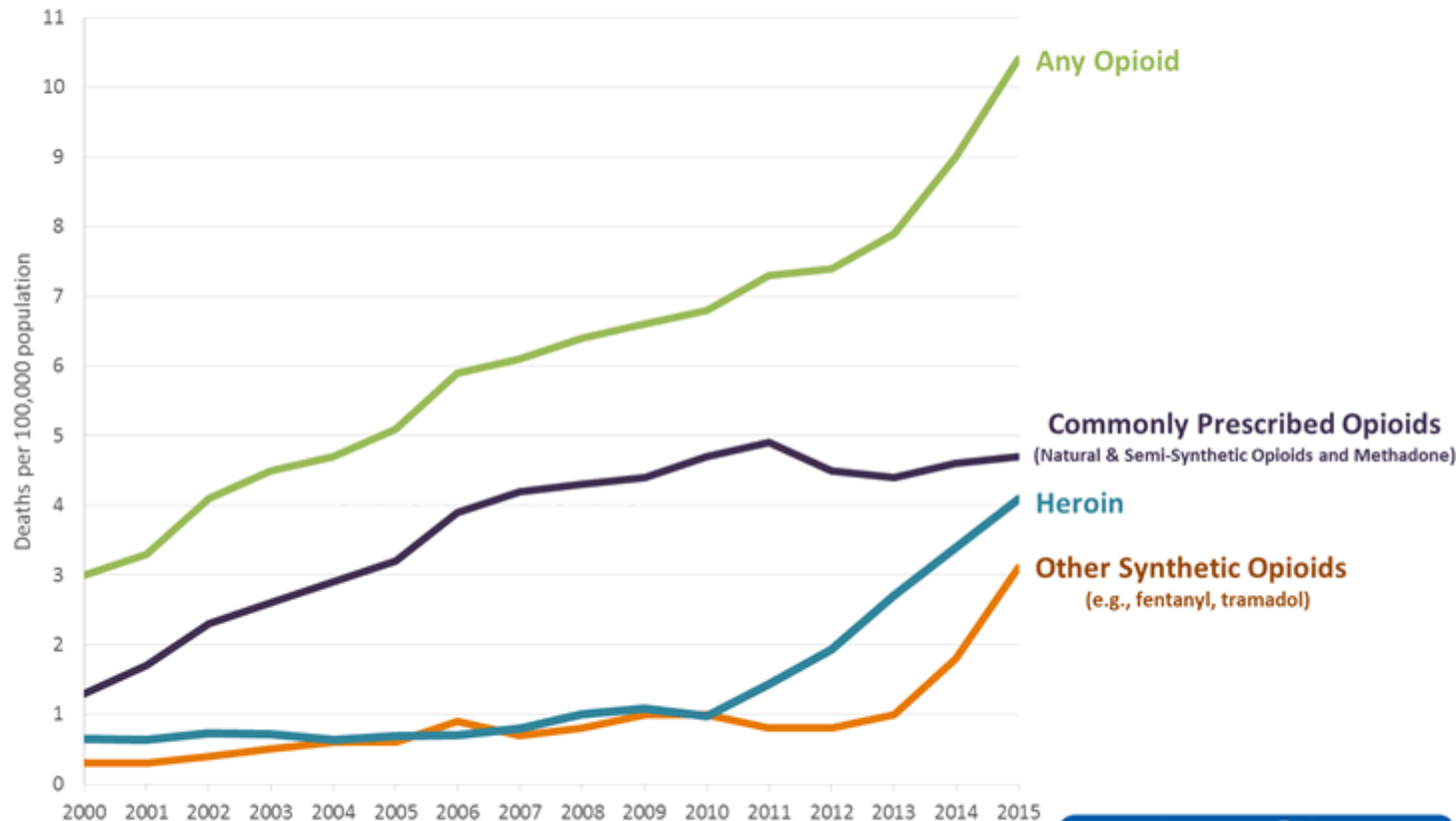


# Patient & Recreational Use, Misuse, Abuse & Addiction



# Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, US, 2000-2015

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, United States, 2000-2015



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)  
Your Source for Credible Health Information

- 2015: 52,404 deaths
- 2015-2016: increase by 20%
- Deaths related to Illicitly manufactured fentanyl doubled
- \* contaminated heroin with illicit fentanyl

# Fentanyl Deaths



- Illicitly manufactured fentanyl (IMF)
- Unlawfully produced, mixed with or sold with heroin
- Since 2013 unprecedented levels<sub>1</sub>
- Increase in number of fentanyl submissions (426%) & synthetic opioid deaths (79%)
- 2016<sub>2</sub>: illicit fentanyl deaths > those for heroin related deaths

1. CDC, MMWR. *Weekly*/ August 26, 2016/65(33):837-843.
2. CDC National Center Health Statistics. 2017.

2016 Total OD Deaths: 64,070

Drug Type	United States	
	Jan-16	Jan-17
Heroin (T40.1)	13,219	15,446
Natural and semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2)	12,726	14,427
Methadone (T40.3)	3,276	3,314
Synthetic opioids excluding methadone (T40.4)	9,945	20,145
Cocaine (T40.5)	6,986	10,619
Psychostimulants with abuse potential (T43.6)	5,922	7,663
Quality: % of overdose deaths with drug(s) specified	83%	85%

**Abuse, Misuse,  
Addiction**

**MEDs**

**Dose  
Thresholds**

**Diversion,  
Overdose**

**Evidence**

**Quality  
Metrics**



**Prescribing  
Metrics**



## Balance: Starting Point

*primum non nocere* – “Do no harm.”

*deinde benefacere* – “Then, do some good.”



U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

**Summary of the House-Senate Conference Report on  
S. 524, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act**

**TITLE I – PREVENTION AND EDUCATION**



## National Pain Strategy

**A Comprehensive Population Health Level Strategy for Pain**

“The government’s first broad-ranging effort to improve how pain is perceived, assessed, and treated: a significant step toward the ideal state of pain care.”

# Collaborative Care Approach to Pain Management

James R. Babington, MD  
Swedish Pain Services - Edmonds

# Chronic Pain Adversely Affects Communities

- Appropriate pain management extends beyond opioids
- Team approach to care improves outcomes
- Redirecting focus away from isolated management with opioid therapy
- Education of physicians and patients
- Engagement with community resources to extend care



# Collaborative Model

- Extends the role of scarce consultants
- Empowers and educates primary care
- Creates a registry
- Offers alternatives to stand alone opioid therapy



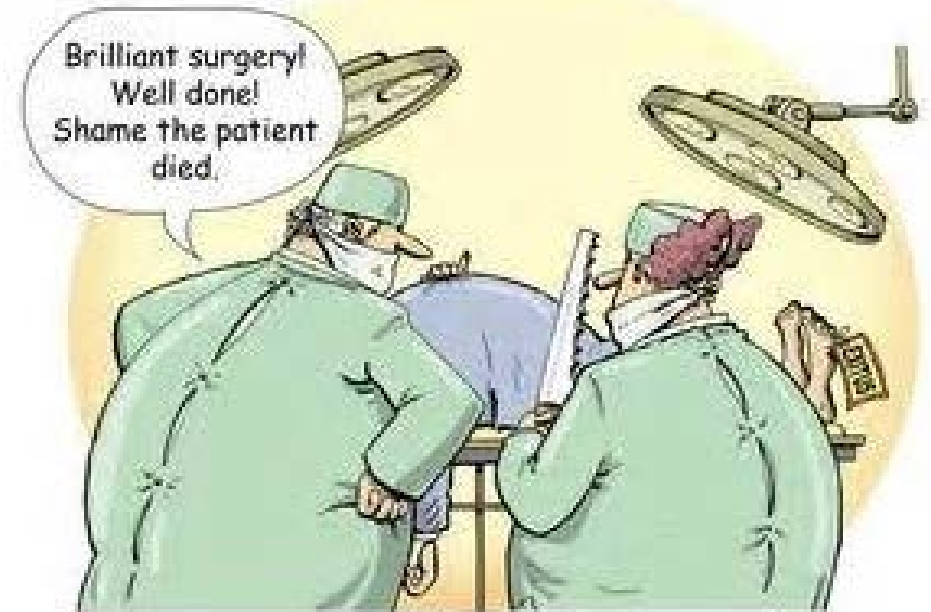
# Partnership

- Partner with Verdant Health on Living Well with Chronic Illness Classes
- Goal to reduced all patients managed in primary care to less than 90 morphine equivalents per day
- Ensure that statutory and best practice guidelines implemented

# Outcomes

- Identified cohort of patients
- Enrolled patients in database
- Established collaborative team (RN, Psychiatry, Pain Specialist, Primary Care)
- Outcomes pending

## Do outcomes matter?



# SWEDISH PAIN SERVICES

## Pain Management

- Pain Medicine Evaluation & Multidisciplinary Care
  - Pain medicine evaluation
    - Ongoing Medical Management
    - Spine interventions
    - Spinal cord stimulation,
    - Intrathecal opioids
  - Addiction Medicine

## Functional Restoration

- Comprehensive evaluation
  - Medical & Psych Evaluation
  - Structured Functional Restoration Program (SFRP)
- Physical Therapy
- Occupational Therapy
- Behavioral Health
  - Pain psychology
  - Relaxation therapy
- Nursing Education



# Structured Functional Restoration Program (SFRP)

- A team-based approach to helping patients better manage the complex nature of their chronic pain
- Coordinated interdisciplinary interventions to support self-management of pain including:
  - physical and occupational therapy (exercise, strengthening, posture training)
  - behavioral health interventions (pain psychology, relaxation training)
  - medical management and pain education
- Strong emphasis on patient education and helping patients take a more active role in their care

# Treatment Timeline for SFRP

## 1. **Comprehensive evaluation** (2-3 hrs. in duration)

- Medical evaluation (Pain Medicine Specialist)
- Pain psychology evaluation (Pain Psychologist)
- Nurse intake and orientation to facility and program

## 2. **Four-week interdisciplinary pain program**

## 3. **Weekly team conference**

- Objective assessment of progress and plan for further treatment
- Written team progress note prepared shared with patient

## 4. **Program Completion**

- Patient attends own discharge conference on final day of SFRP
- Discharge recommendations forwarding to referring provider
- Patient follows up with pain medicine team after 1 month to reassess compliance and progress in self management



# Case: Mary



# Medical

## History

- 42 yr old, chronic migraine headache, fibromyalgia, MVA 2011, 2013 LBP, annular tear L5-S1, hemiplegic migraine
- Later diagnosed with ankylosing spondylitis

## Treatment History

- Pregabalin, gabapentin, topiramate, verapamil, propranolol, duloxetine, methocarbamol, cyclobenzaprine, tizanidine, botox injections
- MTX and humira for AS
- Unable to tolerate PT due to increase in pain, no aerobic exercise
- May 2016, MSK evaluation
  - STarT Back: high risk
  - 9/10 pain, fatigue, sitting tolerance 30 min

## Pain Assessment

- Widespread tenderness
- Trigger points cervical and scapula
- Core weakness, lumbopelvic
- Cervical dural tension upper limb, C7 radicular pain

# Comprehensive Evaluation

## Pain Psychology

- Screening
  - PHQ-9: 13/27
  - GAD-7:16/21
  - PCS: 37
  - TSK: 32
- Behavioral:
  - Uses distraction and denial to cope
  - Poor limit setting
- Affective/Cognitive:
  - Maladaptive pain-related thought patterns
  - Depression and anxiety
- Social:
  - Interpersonal conflict with husband due to financial issues
  - Working full time, “exhausted”  
“overwhelmed”

## Pain Medicine

- Widespread pain, fatigue
- Myofascial pain scapula, cervical spine
- Cervical spondylosis with residual C7 radicular pain
- Ankylosing spondylitis
- Depression

## Recommendation

Structured Functional Restoration Program

Medication trial

Tramadol trial

Trazodone 50 mg QHS

## Comprehensive Evaluation

- Pain Psychology
  - Sharon Hsu, PhD
- Pain Medicine
  - Wilson Chang, MD
  - Steven Stanos, DO

## Recommendations

- Not a candidate
- Individual modalities
- Pre-Program
- Start SFRP

### Swedish Pain Services NPS Implementation Structured Functional Restoration Program (May '16- April '17) Seattle, WA

Outcome Measures	Pre-Program	Post-Program	Reference Ranges (Change color highlighted)	
Pain VAS	6.15	5.17	1	No Pain
			10	Extreme Pain
ODI (%) [disability]	41.09	37.06	0%-20%	Minimal disability
			21%-40%	Moderate disability
			41%-60%	Severe disability
			61%-80%	Crippled
			81%-100%	Bed-bound
GAD-7 [anxiety]	7.06	4.72	0-4	Negative
			5-9	Mild
			10-14	Moderate
			15-21	Severe
PHQ-9 [depression]	9.06	6.66	0-4	Negative
			5-9	Mild
			10-14	Moderate
			15-19	Moderately Severe
			20-27	Severe
CPAQ - Activity Engagement	34.42	39.94	(5.5) (Improvement)	
TSK [kinesiophobia]	37.68	32.96	(4.9)	
PCS –(catastrophizing) Rumination	8.66	5.19	(3.5)	
PCS – (catastrophizing) Magnification	4.60	3.21	(0.9)	
PCS – (catastrophizing) Helplessness	11.36	6.04	(5.3)	
PCS – (catastrophizing) TOTAL	24.62	14.43	(10.2)	
6 minute walk test (m)	495.54	697.85	(203.3)	

# Goals

- Decrease pain intensity
- Increase physical activity
- Improve pain medication regimen
- Improve psychosocial functioning
- Return to leisure pursuits and work
- Reduce utilization of health care services
- Focus on self management





# Structured Functional Restoration Program

## Outcome Measures

Pain VAS

ODI (disability)

GAD-7 (anxiety)

PHQ-9 (depression)

CPAQ

Activity Engagement

TSK (kinesiophobia)

PCS (catastrophizing)

Rumination

Magnification

Helplessness

Total

6 minute walk test (m)

	Monday		Wednesday		Friday	
Noon	Nursing Lecture		Group Stretching Class		Nursing Lecture	
1:00	PT		PT Group		PT	
2:00	OT	Med Visit	OT Group		OT	
3:00	Psychology		Psychology Group		Psychology	
4:00	Relaxation Training		Relaxation Group		Relaxation Training	

## Treatment Team

- Pain medicine
- Physical therapy (PT)
- Occupational therapy (OT)
- Pain psychology
- Relaxation training
- Nursing education

VAS: Visual Analogue Scale

ODI: Oswestry Disability Index

GAD: Generalized Anxiety Disorder

TSK: Tampa Kinesiophobia Scale

PHQ: Patient Health Questionnaire

CPAQ: Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire

PCS: Pain Catastrophizing Scale

# Medical Management

- Team led by a pain medicine specialist focusing on clarifying diagnoses, managing medications, and coordinating care
- Reassess and improve medication related to mood, sleep, and analgesia
- Appropriate need for repeat imaging or procedures
- Ensure accordance and compliance to program
- Provide team feedback
- Opioid assessment and management



# Opioid Management Classification

(Risk Assessment Monitoring & Managing ) RaMM)

## 1. Risk Assessment

- Opioid Management Classification
  - MED (daily morphine equivalent)
  - Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)
- Establish baseline Functional Assessment
  - Pain, Enjoyment, General Activities (PEG3)

## 2. Monitoring


- Informed Consent and Safety and Management Agreement for Controlled Substances
- Urine Drug Monitoring (UDM)
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Database (PDMP)

## 3. Management

- PEG3, physical exam, Co-treat, Triage

# Opioid Management Classification

## Management Classification

Step #1 Adjustment														
<b>MED (Morphine Equiv. Dose)</b> Low: < 50 Medium: 50-90 High: > 90	 <b>Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)</b> Low risk = neutral risk Moderate risk = at least "medium" risk High risk = at least "high" risk	<b>Consider higher of the two categories</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>MED</th> <th>ORT</th> <th>Step 1 Adjustment</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Medium</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>High</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	MED	ORT	Step 1 Adjustment	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low	High
MED	ORT	Step 1 Adjustment												
Low	Medium	Medium												
Medium	Low	Medium												
High	Low	High												

Step #2 Adjustment	Medical comorbidities and concurrent meds (add "A" and "B")
<b>A. Medical comorbidities (1 point per)</b> impaired respiratory function, COPD, CHF, untreated sleep apnea, high fall risk, altered drug metabolism, advanced age/frail, impaired renal or hepatic dysfunction, unstable psychiatric condition (i.e., depression, anxiety), other  Subtotal A: _____	<b>B. Concurrent high risk co-prescriptions: (1 point per)</b> Benzodiazepines, barbiturates, carisoprodol, non-benzodiazepine hypnotics, stimulant medications, other  Subtotal B: _____
Add subtotals "A" and "B" for total adjustment score: _____  If > 2 points = Consider grade <b>UP</b> If 1 point = Maintain classification If 0 points = Consider grade <b>DOWN</b>	<b>Final "management classification" score</b>  "Low" "Medium" "High"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the management classification score for ongoing monitoring.</li> <li>• Risk factors may change over time. Reassess regularly.</li> <li>• Methadone MED classification is limited by unique qualities of the drug.</li> </ul>	

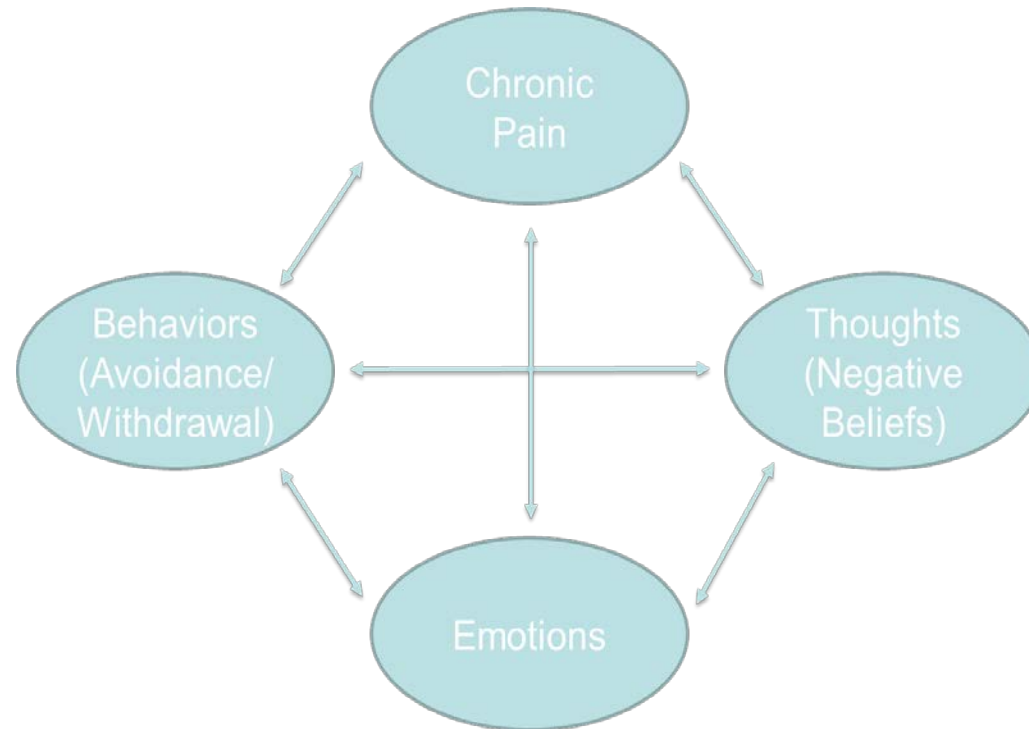
## Opioid Options

- Continue/Reassess
- Taper Down
- Wean
- Buprenorphine

suboxone  
subutex

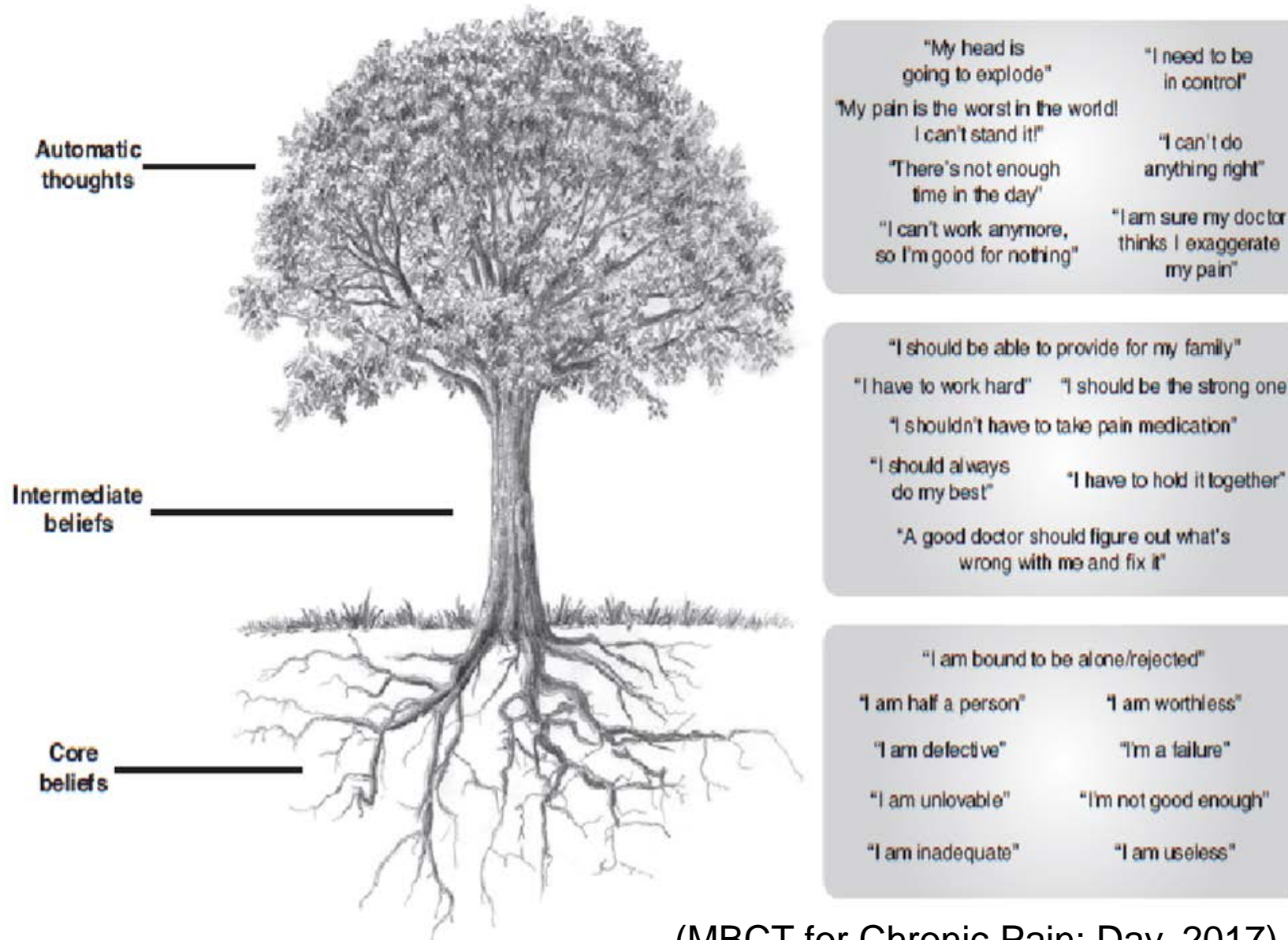
# Pain Psychology

- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy to target:
  - Maladaptive thoughts and behaviors
  - Anger and irritability
  - Problems in support system
  - Problems in communication skills





## Getting Down to the Root of Our Thoughts and Beliefs about Pain



(MBCT for Chronic Pain; Day, 2017)

# Pain Psychology

## **WEEK 1**

- **Education: Neuromatrix model, Gate Control Theory**
- **Introduction to mindfulness meditation**

## **WEEK 2**

- **Mindfulness training for coping with maladaptive thoughts and negative emotions**

## **WEEK 3**

- **Acceptance toward chronic pain**
- **Interdisciplinary pain flare plan**

## **WEEK 4**

- **Maintaining mindfulness practice and other home practice**
- **Family education and support**

# “Biofeedback” Enhanced Relaxation Training

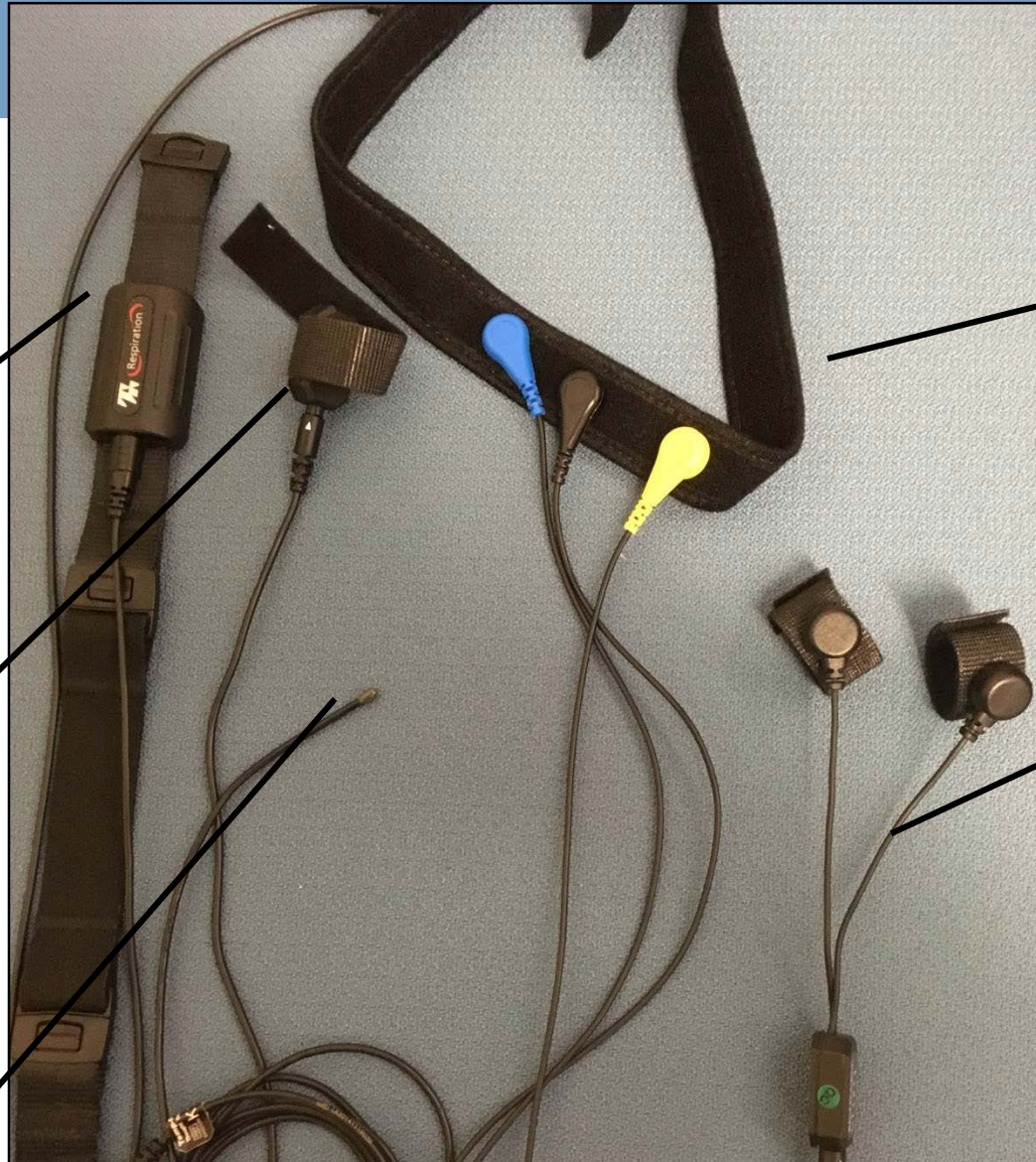




Respiration

Blood Volume  
Pulse

Temperature



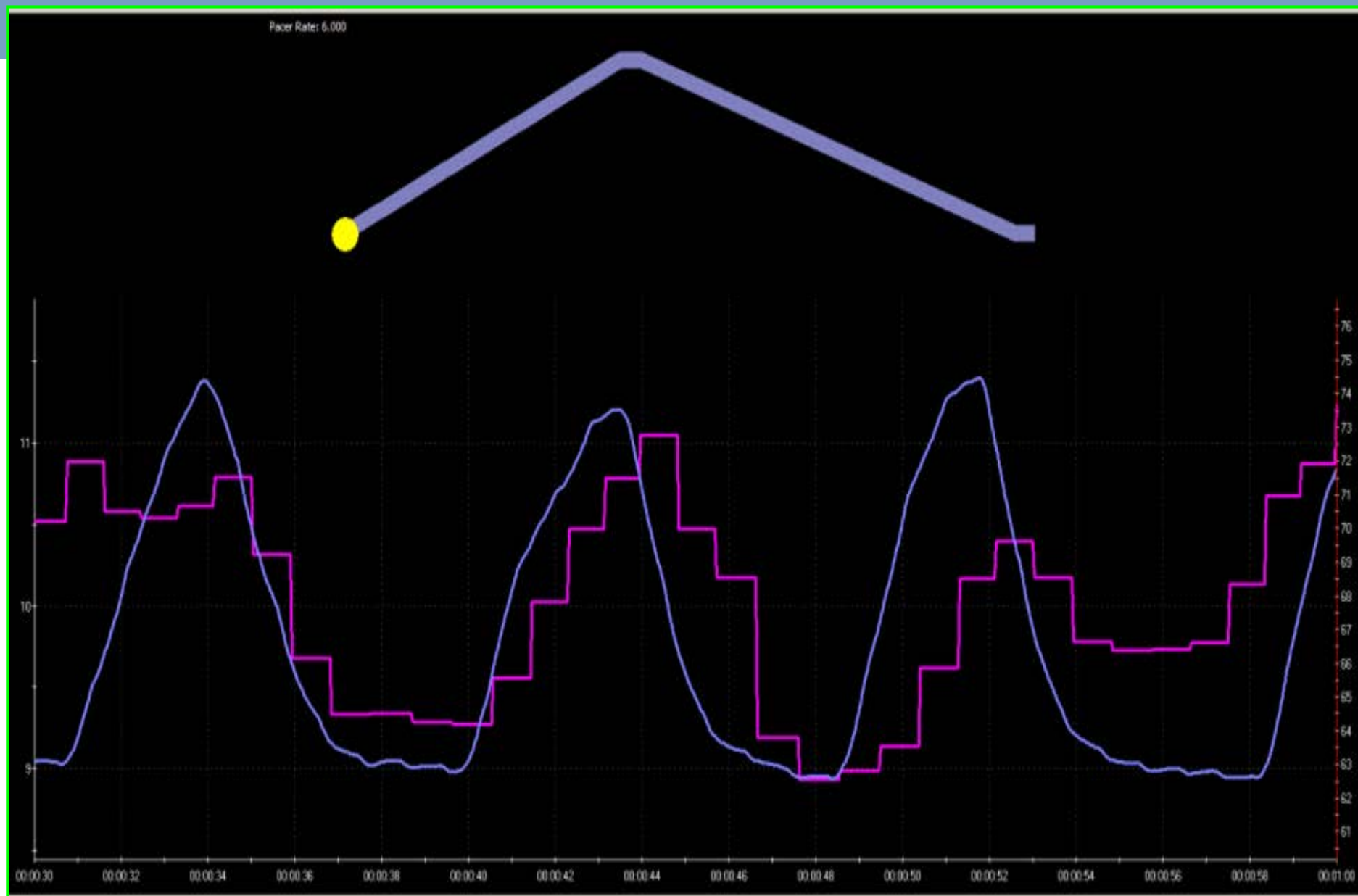
Surface  
Electromyography  
(SEMG)

Skin  
conductance

# THE ELECTRODES

# Biofeedback-Enhanced Relaxation Training

<b>WEEK 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Education about autonomic nervous system and chronic pain</li><li>➤ Assessments</li></ul>	<b>WEEK 2</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Respiration BFT</li><li>➤ Heart Rate Variability BFT</li></ul>
<b>WEEK 3</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Progressive Muscle Relaxation</li><li>➤ Autogenic Training</li></ul>	<b>WEEK 4</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Guided Imagery</li><li>➤ Art therapy</li></ul>



# Diaphragmatic Breathing

# Physical Therapy

- Comprehensive assessment
- “Active” vs. “Passive” treatment
- Movement based therapy
- Strengthening exercises
- Neuromobilization
- Aerobic conditioning
- Home exercise plan
- Time limited





# Physical Therapy

## WEEK 1

- Assessments
- Movement-based therapy

## WEEK 2

- Strengthening exercises
- Aerobic conditioning

## WEEK 3

- Neuromobilization
- Active vs passive treatment

## WEEK 4

- Sex & Chronic Pain
- Home Exercise Plan
- Pain Flare Plan

# Occupational Therapy

- Posture, positioning
- Pacing Techniques & Implementation
- Ergonomic Principles
- Activity Tolerance
- Return to leisure and vocational activities



# Occupational Therapy

## WEEK 1

- Assessments
- Pacing Techniques

## WEEK 2

- Posture & Positioning
- Ergonomic Principles



## WEEK 3



- Activity Tolerance
- Therapeutic Movement

## WEEK 4

- Realistic Schedule
- Return to leisure and vocational activities

# Tai Chi & Chi Gong

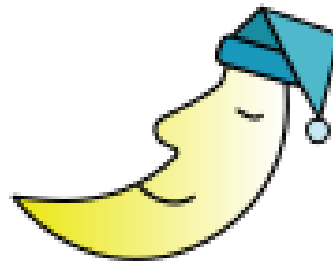
# Nurse Care Coordination and Clinical Support

- Patient-centered care planning from referral to post program maintenance
- Resource person for providers and patients interested in SFRP
- Nursing education/self-management topics:
  - Orientation to self management approach, Sleep hygiene, medication management, nutrition and pain flare planning
- Ongoing coordination and care planning and follow up as needed

# Nursing Education

## WEEK 1

- Orientation to the program
- Sleeping Better



## WEEK 2

- Medication Management
  - OTC's & Adjunctive meds
  - Opioids & other habit forming medications/substances
  - Safety, risk/benefit choices



## WEEK 3

- Nutrition and chronic pain
- Sex and chronic pain (PT)



## WEEK 4

- Interdisciplinary maintenance pain flare plan
- Friends & Family Group (Psych)
- Program debrief and Graduation

# Graduates: Life Changing Experience



**SWEDISH**

Extraordinary care. Extraordinary caring.<sup>SM</sup>



# Interdisciplinary Approach



**Coordination**

**Conflict management**

**Consensus**

**Caring**

**Consistency**

**Communication**

**Cooperation**

**Commitment**

**Collaboration**

**Confront Problems**

**Commitment**

(Heinemann GD, Zeiss. New York, 2002)



Don't just focus on Morphine Equivalent (MED)!

Pain management is more than that !



**SWEDISH**

Extraordinary **care.** Extraordinary **caring.**<sup>SM</sup>

# Overview

- Present environment is good opportunity for broadening approach
- Multi-disciplinary & Inter-disciplinary across a spectrum
- Collaborative education-based approaches
- When do patients need more?
- “Functional Restoration” as an options for patients with chronic pain
- Coordinated, structured, interdisciplinary program focuses on “managing” pain
- Mind body interventions
- Tai Chi
- Behavioral Health: Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction



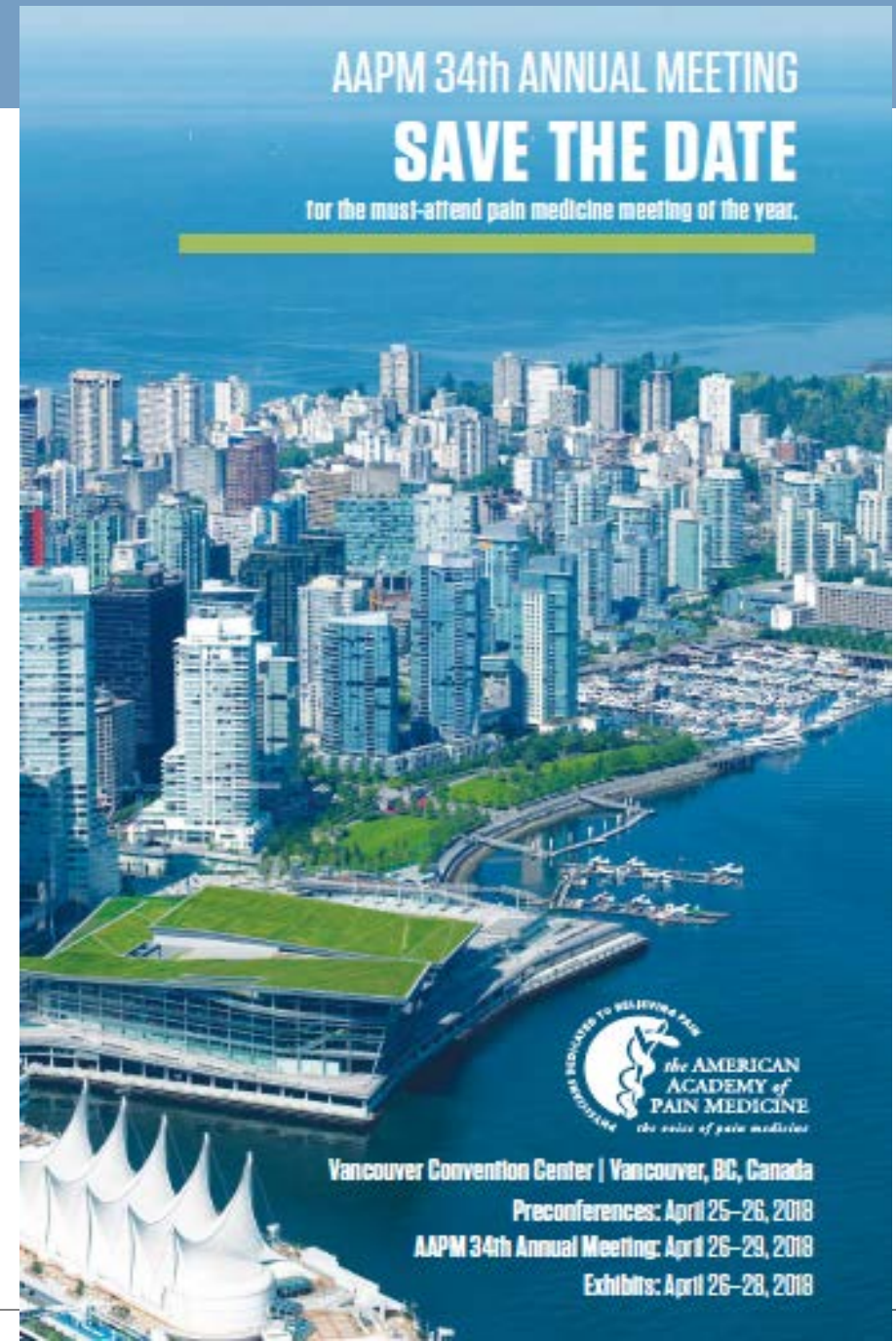
Extraordinary **care.** Extraordinary **caring.**<sup>SM</sup>

# THANK YOU

## American Academy of Pain Medicine 34th Annual Meeting

Vancouver, BC

Preconference:	April 25-26
Meeting:	April 26-29



AAPM 34th ANNUAL MEETING

# SAVE THE DATE

for the must-attend pain medicine meeting of the year.



Vancouver Convention Center | Vancouver, BC, Canada

Preconferences: April 25-26, 2018

AAPM 34th Annual Meeting: April 26-29, 2018

Exhibits: April 26-28, 2018