

**Center for Healthcare Delivery Science and Innovation** 

# Chronic Pain, Opioid Use, and Opioid Use Disorder **Management in Older Adults: I-COPE Study Protocol**

A. Kagarmanova, MS<sup>1</sup>; H. Sparkman, MS<sup>2</sup>; A. Kass, BA<sup>1</sup>; E. Staab, MPH<sup>1</sup>; W. Wen, PhD<sup>1</sup>; L. Rosul, BA<sup>2</sup>; D. Lazar, AM<sup>2</sup>; K. Thompson, MD<sup>1</sup>; N. Laiteerapong, MD, MS<sup>1</sup>; M. Ari, MD<sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup>Department of Medicine, University of Chicago; <sup>2</sup> Access Community Health Network

### Problem

- Older adults are at high risk for chronic pain, side effects from medications, and adverse outcomes related to opioids including Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)
- Existing American Geriatrics Society and CDC guidelines for chronic pain and opioid use among older adults are lengthy and difficult to reference during a clinical visit

### Goal

- Develop a toolkit to support management of chronic pain and OUD in older adults
- Evaluate effectiveness of the toolkit in a pragmatic stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial at 35 sites in Chicago

### **Intervention Design**

Iterative design process with stakeholders and expert advisory panel

#### Key principles

- Elicitation of patient goals and preferences
- EMR-integrated clinical decision support
- Encouragement of shared decision making (SDM)

#### Setting

- Pilot at two sites
  - Internal medicine health center, paper Geriatrics health center, iPads
- Health center-level intervention at 35 sites at UChicago and ACCESS in Fall 2021
- Outpatient visits for patients aged 65+ with a history of chronic pain OR opioid use OR opioid use disorder
- **Provider education**
- Project ECHO
  - Eight hour-long weekly online live sessions
  - I-COPE tool, principles of SDM, older adult pain management, opioid and OUD management
- Brief online training
- Three 5-minute long videos based on the ECHO course

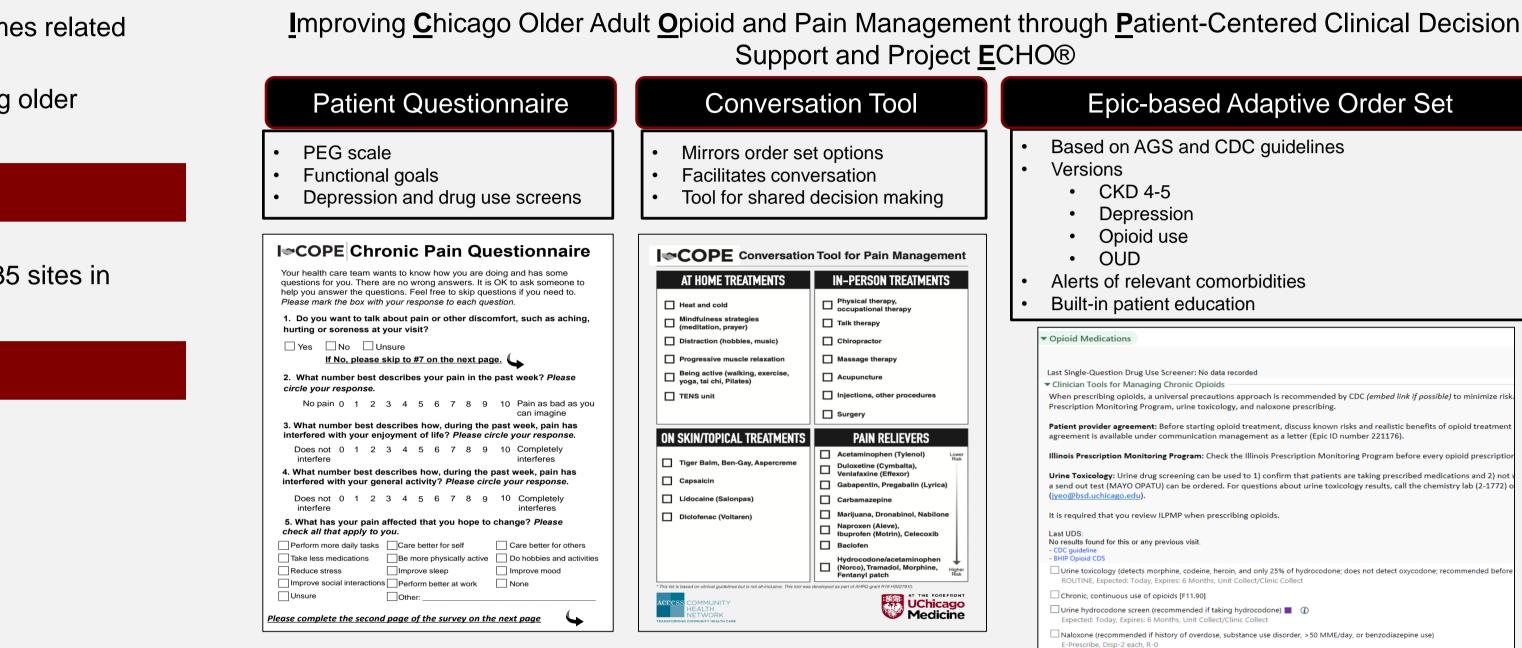
#### **Primary outcomes**

- % of older adults who are prescribed multimodal pain treatments
- % of older adults with chronic pain diagnoses and high initial pain scores (≥6) who experience a 30% reduction in scores
- % of older adults who discontinued or decreased opioid and beers medications

#### Secondary outcomes

- <u>Reach</u>: % of eligible patients who receive intervention components
- Effectiveness: % of older adults with chronic pain diagnoses and pain scores  $\geq 6$  who have at least 30% reduction in pain scores within 6 months. The rate of older adults with opioid use who are prescribed non-opioid pain medications or multimodal pain treatments. The rate of older adults with OUD who receive OUD treatment (MAR or referral).
- Adoption: The number and rate of health center and individual PCPs who use the I-COPE Program.
- Implementation: The number and rate of PCCDs and decision aid usage in older adults with chronic pain diagnoses, opioid use, or OUD.
- <u>Maintenance</u>: Outcomes at 12 months





- Patient Education & External Referral Resources
- At-home treatments and exercises
- 6th grade reading level
- Insurance coverage and addresses for physical therapy, massage therapy, chiropractor, acupuncture

## **Lessons Learned**

- Collect patient-reported symptoms and preferences before clinical visits
- Smarter order set
  - contains guideline-recommended treatments and patient education
  - presents individual relevant lab and test results next to orders
  - includes geriatric-tailored patient education materials

## Acknowledgements

- The project is funded by AHRQ grant HS027910.
- Dr. George Weyer; Dr. Stacie Levine; Dr. Elbert Huang; Dr. Jairo Mejia; Dr. Cheng-Kai Kao



### **Epic-based Adaptive Order Set**

Based on AGS and CDC guidelines

Alerts of relevant comorbidities

When prescribing opioids, a universal precautions approach is recommended by CDC (embed link if possible) to i cription Monitoring Program, urine toxicology, and naloxone prescribing

Patient provider agreement: Before starting opioid treatment, discuss know agreement is available under communication management as a letter (Epic ID number 221176)

Urine Toxicology: Urine drug screening can be used to 1) confirm that patients are taking prescribed medications and 2) no

t is required that you review ILPMP when prescribing opioids

Urine toxicology (detects morphine, codeine, heroin, and only 25% of hydr

Urine hydrocodone screen (recommended if taking hydrocodone) 🔳