Presentation Overview

- *Pathways to Safe Opioid Use* and the National Pain Strategy
- Three National Action Plans
- Health literacy and Productive Interactions
- Introductory Video to Training
- Project Overview
  - Learning Objectives
  - Modeling respectful provider-patient interactions
  - Decision Review
  - Resource Library
  - Where you can get this training
Pathways to Safe Opioid Use and the National Pain Strategy

Consistent with the National Pain Strategy recommendations, *Pathways to Safer Opioid Use* dramatizes:

- A biopsychosocial approach to treating chronic pain
- The stigma and misperceptions about chronic pain and its seriousness
- Health literacy strategies such as shared decision-making and the teach-back method
- Informed and thorough pain assessment, and
- Integrated, multimodal, and interdisciplinary treatment approaches that balance effectiveness with concerns for safety
Three Action Plans

Pathways to Safer Opioid Use

The National Pain Strategy

National Action Plan for Adverse Drug Event Prevention

The National Action Plan to Improve Health Literacy
Health Literate Care Model

**A Universal Precautions Approach**

**Community Partners**
*Resources and Policies*

**Health Literate Systems**
*Organization of Health Care*

- **Self-Management Support**
- **Shared Decision-making**

**Delivery System Design**

**Health Information Systems**

**Strategies for Health Literate Organizations**

- Apply Improvement methods
- Improve written communication
- Link to supportive systems
- Engage patients as partners in care and improvement efforts
- Improve verbal interaction

**Informed, Health Literate, Activated Patient and Family**

**Productive Interactions**

**Prepared, Proactive, Health Literate Health Care Team**

**Improved Outcomes**
Introductory Video to Training
Project Overview

- **Goal:** Develop an interactive training tool to educate health care providers on strategies that can best used to prevent opioid adverse drug events (ADEs) in patients taking long-term opioids for chronic pain management.

- **Timeline:** Launched April 15, 2015

- **Continuing Education:** Medical (1.0 CME)
Project Overview

• Web-based, immersive video simulation

• Four **playable** characters:

  – Additional **non-playable** characters

• Characters face key decision points
Learning Objectives

– Apply **health literacy strategies** to help patients understand and act on information to prevent opioid-related ADEs

– Identify individual risk factors, opioid medications, and interactions that place individuals with chronic pain at increased risk for opioid-related ADEs

– Recognize the importance of a **multidisciplinary, team-based approach** to treating patients with chronic pain

– Demonstrate the ability to combine the principles of the **Health Literate Care Model** and the **biopsychosocial model** of chronic pain management through case study examples
Modeling respectful provider-patient interaction
Decision Review

MR. ANDERSON
Concerns with his dose of oxycodone.

MR. CLAUSEN
A possibly questionable prescription.

MR. ANDERSON
Speaking with his physician about his oxycodone dosage.

MR. DESANTOS
A patient with a medication conflict.

MRS. YOUNG
A patient with something on her mind.
Resource Library

Dr. Martin Bright, 
Primary Care Physician

National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
SAMHSA's Opioid Overdose Toolkit: Information for Prescribers
AHRQ Toolkit: Motivational Interviewing
VA's Shared-Decision-Making Flowchart
VA's Toolkit for Shared Decision-Making
NIH Resource on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
SAMHSA's Improving Cultural Competency
Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)
AHRQ Health Literacy Universal Precautions Toolkit
Treating Opioid Addiction of Chronic Opioid Therapy

James Parker, 
Patient

Visit the Caregiver Action Network for more information.
Initiative on Methods, Measurement, and Pain Assessment in Clinical Trials
NIDA Drug Screening Tool
Taking Opioids Responsibly for your Safety and the Safety of Others
Safe Disposal of Unused Medicines from the FDA
More Information at AHRQ Health Care Innovations Exchange
Development and Initial Validation of the PEG
A Single-Question Screening Test for Drug Use in Primary Care
Instruments to Assess Patient-reported Safety, Efficacy or Misuse of
Pathways to Safer Opioid Use

Pathways to Safer Opioid Use is an immersive, interactive training tool that was designed using the opioid-related recommendations outlined in the National Action Plan for Adverse Drug Event Prevention (ADE Action Plan). The training uses the principles of health literacy and a multimodal, team-based approach to promote the appropriate, safe, and effective use of opioids to manage chronic pain.

This web-based training allows you to assume the role of 4 playable characters who make decisions—controlled by you—about preventing opioid-related adverse drug events (ADEs). The characters represent the following roles: primary care physician, nurse, pharmacist, and patient.

In this behavior-based training using interactive video, you will learn how to:

- Apply health literacy strategies to help patients understand and act on information to prevent opioid-related ADEs
- Identify individual risk factors, opioid medications, and interactions that place individuals with

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Thank You!
Back-up Slides
Advisory Committee Representation

- AHRQ
- ASPE
- BOP
- CDC
- CMS
- DOD
- FDA
- HRSA
- IHS
- NIH
- OMH
- SAMSHA
- VHA
National Action Plan for Adverse Drug Event Prevention

- Released August 2014

- 3 High-Priority Drug Classes
  - Anticoagulants
  - Diabetes agents
  - Opioids

- Notes opportunities to expand education and training on how to prevent ADEs
eLearning Tools

• **Partnering to Heal** - computer-based, video-simulation training program on infection control practices
  – HAI Action Plan
  – 5 playable characters

• **Preventing Adverse Drug Events: Individualizing Glycemic Targets Using Health Literacy Strategies**
  – ADE Action Plan
  – September 2014
Key Decision Points

**WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO?**

- Tell her you want to try prescription NSAIDs.
- Write a prescription for an opioid.
- Spend some time and talk with her about her injury and possible treatments.
- Take some time you can’t afford and screen Janet for risk factors for substance use disorder and depression.
Why did you go directly to opioid therapy instead of trying more conservative treatments? It’s important to convey to patients that opioids are often not the first choice. There are often other medications and therapies that should be tried first. If you’re going to start opioids it would be appropriate to use screening tools.

This would also be a good opportunity to involve the patient in shared decision making since there are several treatment options.

The one sure way to prevent opioid-related Adverse Drug Events is to not prescribe opioids unnecessarily.