

# Suboxone and Opioid Alternatives in Chronic Pain

Chirag Vora, D.O., M.S.

07/24/2021

# Disclosures

- Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation/Pain Management physician at Kaiser Permanente (Downey, CA)
- No other disclosures

# Echoes in the Office (Common Complaints)

- Chronic low back pain
- Chronic neck pain
- Chronic radiculopathy
- Fibromyalgia
- “Everything hurts but I don’t have fibromyalgia”
- “They’ve done everything but I still have pain”
- “I know my body” pain

# Reasons for Pain

- Usually multifactorial
  - Physical ailments
    - Osteoarthritis, nerve damage, etc
    - Traumatic (e.g. MVA)
      - Previous surgeries
  - Psychosocial factors
    - Depression/Anxiety/PTSD
    - History of abuse
    - Education levels
    - Financial difficulties
  - Behavioral factors
    - Obesity
    - Drugs
    - Poor compliance

# Treatment Options

- Lifestyle modifications
  - Home exercise program
  - Weight loss
  - Stress management
- Physical/Occupational Therapy
- Interventional treatments
  - Trigger point injections, regenerative medicine, cortisone, spine procedures, etc.
- Surgeries
- Multidisciplinary pain program
- Medications
  - Non-Opioid vs Opioid Treatment

# Opioid Treatment

## THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS



**130+**

People died every day from  
opioid-related drug overdoses<sup>1</sup>  
(estimated)



**10.3 m**

People misused  
prescription opioids in 2018<sup>1</sup>



**47,600**

People died from  
overdosing on opioids<sup>2</sup>



**2.0 million**

People had an opioid use  
disorder in 2018<sup>1</sup>



**808,000**

People used heroin  
in 2018<sup>1</sup>



**81,000**

People used heroin  
for the first time<sup>1</sup>



**2 million**

People misused  
prescription opioids  
for the first time<sup>1</sup>



**15,349**

Deaths attributed to  
overdosing on heroin  
(in 12-month period  
ending February 2019)<sup>2</sup>

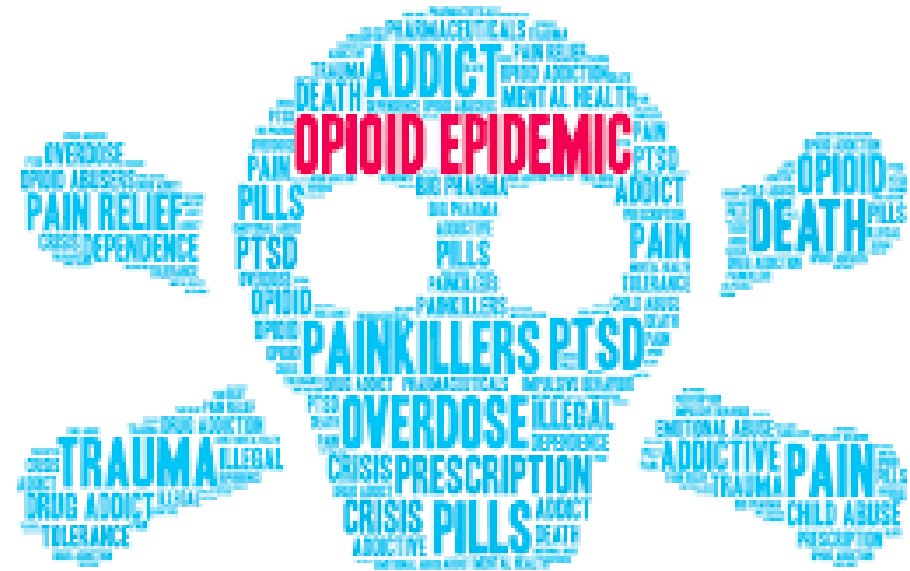


**32,656**

Deaths attributed to overdosing  
on synthetic opioids other than  
methadone (in 12-month period  
ending February 2019)<sup>2</sup>

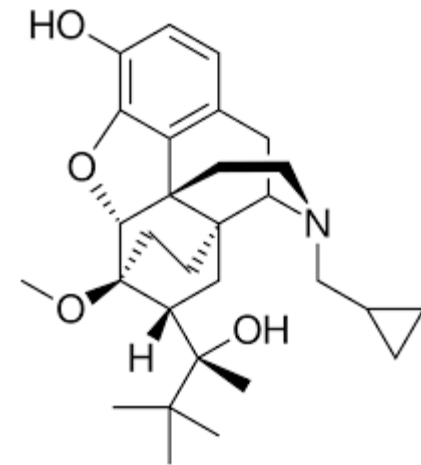
### SOURCES

1. 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Mortality in the United States, 2018
2. NCHS Data Brief No. 329, November 2018
3. NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Estimates for 2018 and 2019 are based on provisional data.



# Buprenorphine

- Partial agonist at the mu-opioid receptor
  - Lowers potential for euphoria, built-in “ceiling” effect
- Has prolonged duration of action (high affinity for the receptor)
- Also acts as an antagonist at the kappa opioid receptor
  - Lowers potential for overdose
- Suppresses withdrawal for 24-48 hours
- Peak plasma levels at ~90 minutes
- Metabolized by the liver (primarily P450 enzyme pathway)



# Formulations

- Transdermal (Butrans)
- Buccal film (Belbuca)
- Sublingual (Suboxone)
- Others exist (implant, extended-release injection)

# Specifics for Prescribing

- Schedule III Controlled Substance
- Need a DEA X Waiver to prescribe to more than 30 patients
  - Requires an 8 hour training course
- X Waiver no longer required to prescribe for up to 30 patients

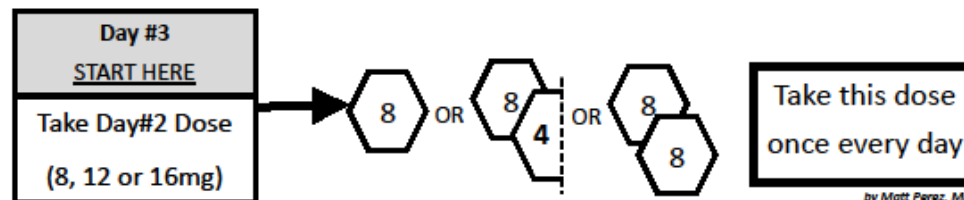
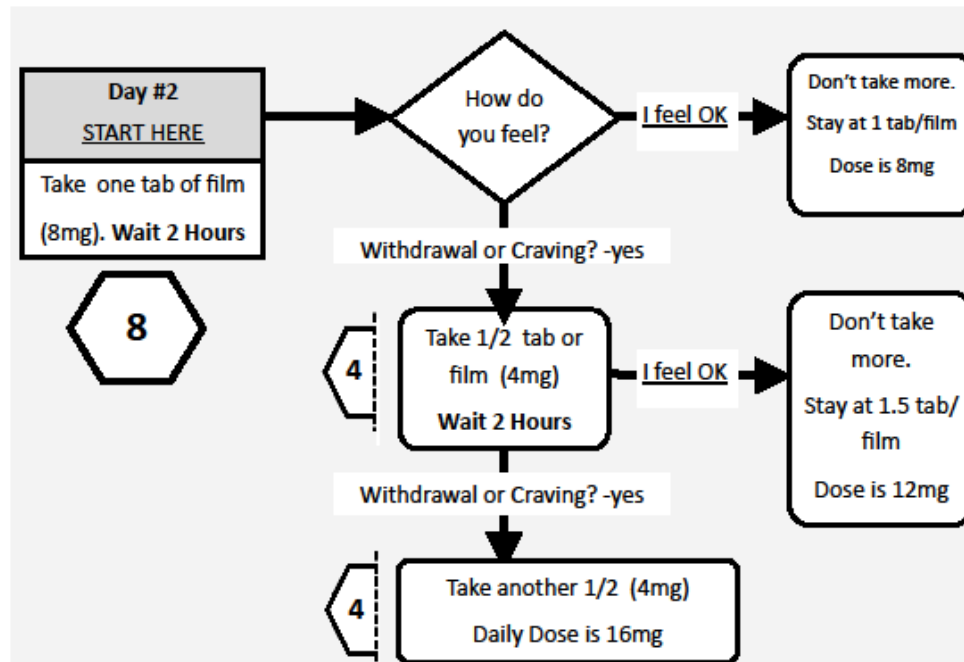
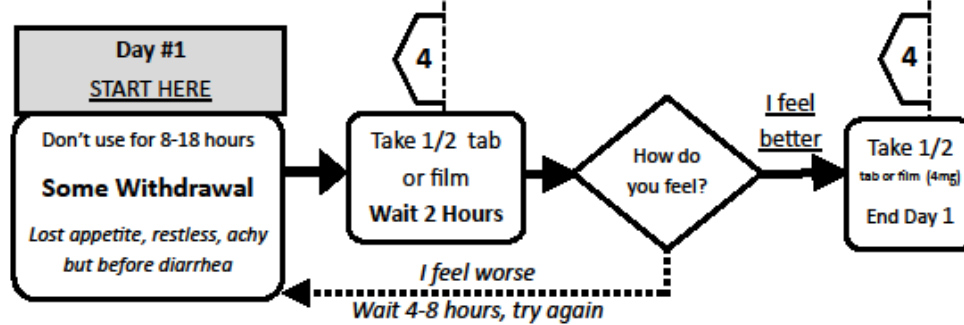
# Starting Treatment

- May lead to withdrawal in patients who recently took an opioid
- Best to start at least 6 hours after last dose of short-acting opioid (longer, potentially 1-2 days after long-acting opioid)
  - At mild/moderate signs of withdrawal (moderate pain, restlessness, elevated pulse, etc)
  - Start prior to diarrhea

Usually wean patients to less than 90 MME before starting

## How to Start Buprenorphine at Home

from SHORT-Acting Opioids (heroin, oxycodone, hydrocodone, morphine etc)



# Caution

- Black box warning
  - Opioid medication (risks of addiction/abuse/misuse, respiratory depression, accidental exposure, neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome, risks with concomitant use of benzodiazepines and/or other CNS depressants)
- Potentially could prolong QTc interval
- Increased risk of seizures in patients with history of seizures
- Severe hepatic dysfunction is a contraindication

# Clinical Case #1

- 42-year-old female with history of giant brain stem aneurysm s/p coiling twice over 10 years ago complicated by chronic migraines, obesity s/p bypass surgery, and anxiety/depression who presents with chronic pain affecting her entire body except the torso

# Clinical Case #1 Continued

- On methadone 10mg bid + Norco 5/325mg up to four times daily for breakthrough pain (been on this for about 5 years)
- Also on concurrent benzodiazepine that was recently weaned off
- On opioids for over 10 years (tried other short acting opioids including oxycodone and long-acting opioids including morphine)
- Recent UDS positive for THC, patient openly admitted to trying it for pain
- Has 5 kids, youngest is 16 yo and dealing with addiction issues
- Strong family history of opioid use disorder
- Patient desired to be off opioids but very concerned to stop

# Clinical Case #2

- 76-year-old male with history of CAD who presents with polyarthralgia including chronic atypical chest pain
- Previously on Norco 10/325mg four times daily, been on Norco for 15 years
- Tried to wean off Norco 2 years prior but pain was too severe, wished to come off but apprehensive
- Completed CBT program
- QTc interval of 414

# References

- [https://bcmj.org/sites/default/files/public/BCMj\\_Vol60\\_No8\\_Suboxone-figure.pdf](https://bcmj.org/sites/default/files/public/BCMj_Vol60_No8_Suboxone-figure.pdf)
- <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/04/28/2021-08961/practice-guidelines-for-the-administration-of-buprenorphine-for-treating-opioid-use-disorder> (HSS, 4/28/2021)
- UpToDate