

Opioid Use Disorder in Palliative Care

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) in palliative care patients presents a unique challenge that requires a delicate balance between managing pain and minimizing the risk of substance misuse. Opioid use disorder can be a chronic, life-limiting illness, and people with OUD are less likely to receive palliative care in communities during the 90 days before death¹.

Health care providers should receive training in palliative care and addiction medicine to support people with OUD¹. National statistics show that between 62% and 89% of individuals in Canada who pass away could benefit from palliative care¹. However, the extent to which people with opioid use disorder (OUD) receive palliative care at the end of life remains unclear¹. Given the ongoing drug toxicity crisis, it is important to better understand and provide support for this group¹.

Behaviors that may suggest opioid use disorder (OUD) include seeking opioid prescriptions from multiple providers, showing up late to appointments, and avoiding pain management specialists or offers of treatment².

Screening Tools for Assessing OUD

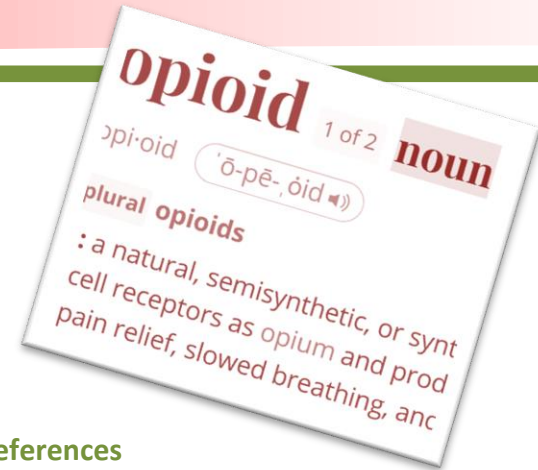
- **CAGE Questionnaire** (Cut down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener)
- **Opioid Risk Tool (ORT)**, and various versions of the Screener
- **Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain (SOAPP)**
 - **SOAPP-SF** (Short form)
 - **SOAPP-R** (Revised)
 - **SOAPP-14** (14-item)².

Education is a crucial aspect of managing OUD in palliative care. Both healthcare providers and patients must be informed about the complexities of opioid use and addiction, the potential risks of opioid use and misuse, as well as the options available for managing pain².

Treatment Considerations

- Under-estimation and under-treatment of pain in patients who are tolerant to, or dependent on, opioids is common³.
- Opioid therapy should not be withheld in these patients if they require opioid therapy to treat pain resulting from progressive disease⁴
- Requests for increases in opioid dose or reports of pain by these individuals should be taken seriously and all attempts be made to identify the source of pain(s) through thorough examinations and investigations as deemed appropriate.⁴
- Treatment should proceed with close monitoring and a contract between the patient and the attending physician.⁴
- These patients may use higher doses than patients with similar disease processes but without abuse histories⁴.
- Providers should discuss openly with patients their history with opioid use and preferences for pain management (both pharmacological and non-pharmacological), and a shared understanding of the risks and benefits of different approaches².

Offering support through counseling, addiction treatment services, and even peer support groups can improve outcomes for patients with OUD receiving palliative care¹.



References

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