



A conference that is for us and by us

Emergency Medicine Pharmacotherapy with Resuscitation (EMPowerRx) Conference



OPIOID-SPARING THERAPIES IN THE ED

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@painfreeED

DISCLOSURES

- I have no disclosures to report

Objectives

- Identify non-opioid analgesic modalities available in the Emergency Department (ED)
- Evaluate advantages and disadvantages of commonly used non-opioid therapies in the ED based on the current evidence

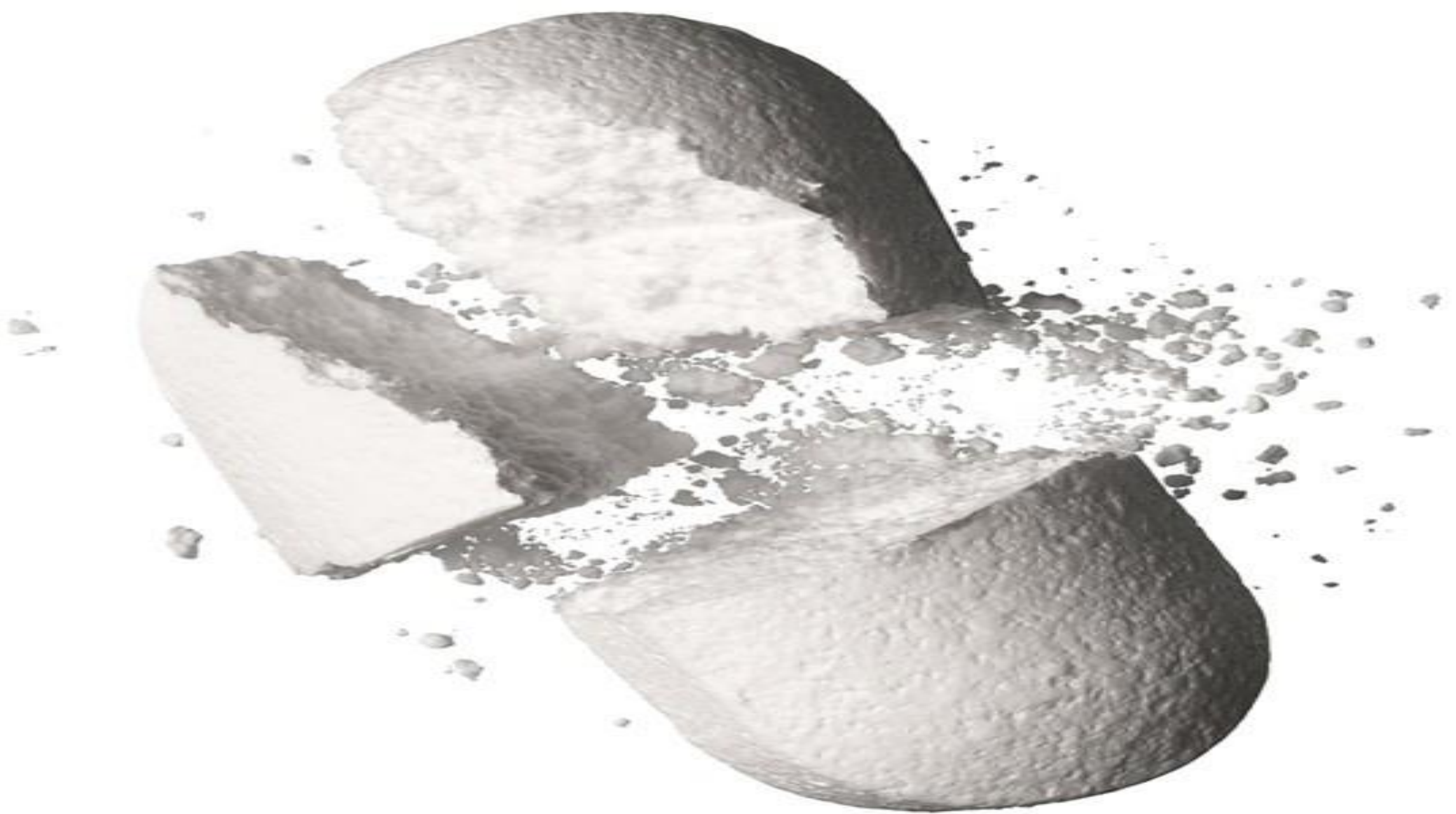


THANK YOU











CERTA

NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL
MANAGEMENT OF PAIN

OPIOIDS

Alternatives



NSAIDs



Analgesic Ceiling



400 mg

220 mg

Ibuprofen

Naproxen

10 mg

50 mg

Ketorolac

Diclofenac



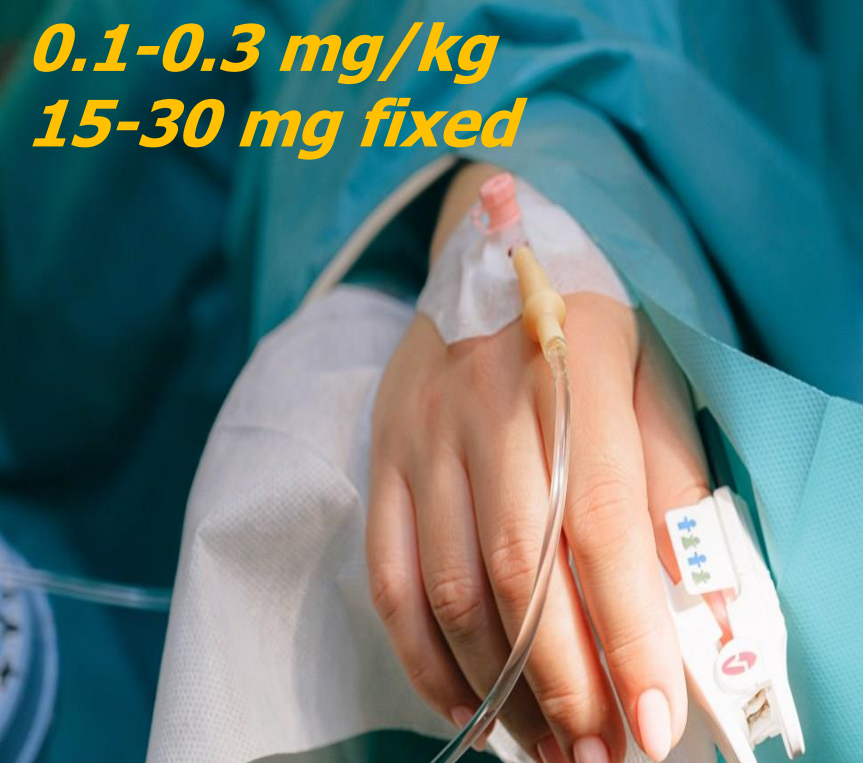
Diclofenac Sodium Topical Gel

diclofenac epolamine

Do

- ***Encourage ED Clinicians to:***
 - ***Use topical NSAIDs for acute MSK pain***
- ***Discourage ED Clinicians from:***
 - ***Use IM Route for NSAIDs in the ED***
 - ***Exceeding Analgesic Ceiling Dose in the ED and at discharge***





***0.1-0.3 mg/kg
15-30 mg fixed***



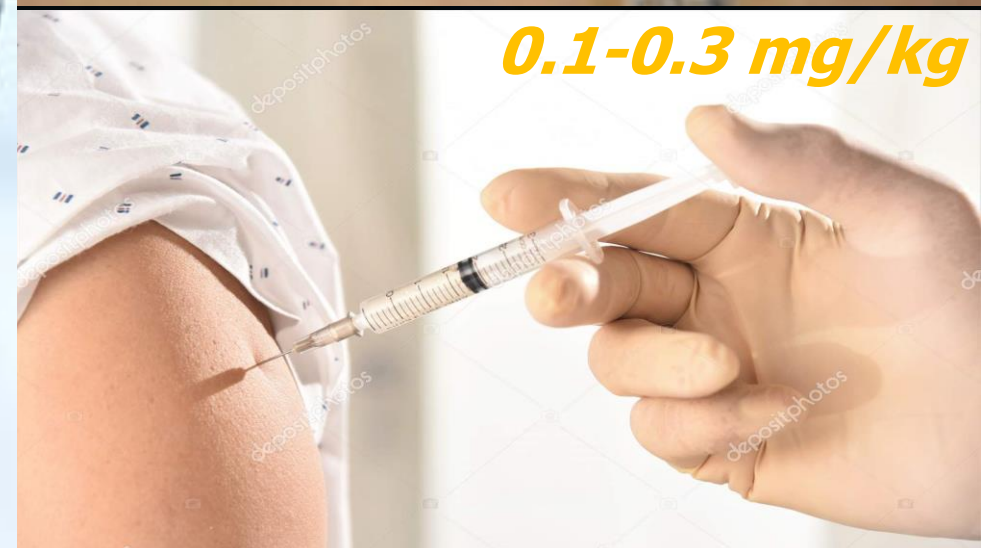
Ketamine



0.5-1 mg/kg



0.1-0.15 mg/kg/hr



0.1-0.3 mg/kg







WHAT'S NEW?



Analgesia

**SIDE
EFFECTS**



BAN



The KetaBAN Trial: Nebulized Ketamine for Analgesia in the ED



REBELEM



=



=



An open spiral-bound notebook with a lightbulb and a pen on a dark wooden surface. The notebook is open to a blank page with the word "Do" written in large, bold, black letters. To the right of the notebook, a lit lightbulb is visible, casting a warm glow. A pen is also visible on the left side of the notebook.

Do

- ***#sayyestoketamine***
- ***Encourage ED Clinicians to use SDK for:***
 - ***Acute and Chronic Pain in the ED***
 - ***Opioid-tolerant pain***
 - ***Opioid-induced hyperalgesia***
 - ***Cancer Pain***

Antidopaminergics





Do

- ***Support ED Doctors in administering these drugs for:***
 - ***Headache***
 - ***Intractable Abdominal Pain***
 - ***Chronic Abdominal Pain (gastroparesis)***
 - ***Cannabis Hyperemesis Syndrome***
 - ***Opioid-Tolerant Pain (Haldol/Droperidol)***





Insanity





Gabapentin



Topiramate



Pregabalin

INEFFECTIVE

SIDE EFFECT

Smith 2016

GABAPENTIN

Fatal Misuse

**40-65% individuals
with RX**

**15-22% individuals
abusing opioids**

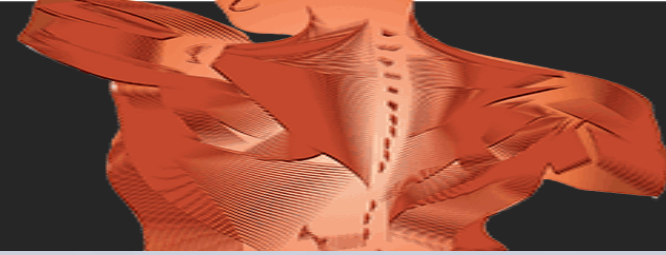




Don't

- ***Allow ED Clinicians to:***
 - ***administer & prescribe Anticonvulsants in the ED for Acute Pain***
 - ***combine Anticonvulsants and Opioids***

Muscle Relaxants



Methocarbamol



Cyclobenzaprine



Orphenadrine



Carisoprodol



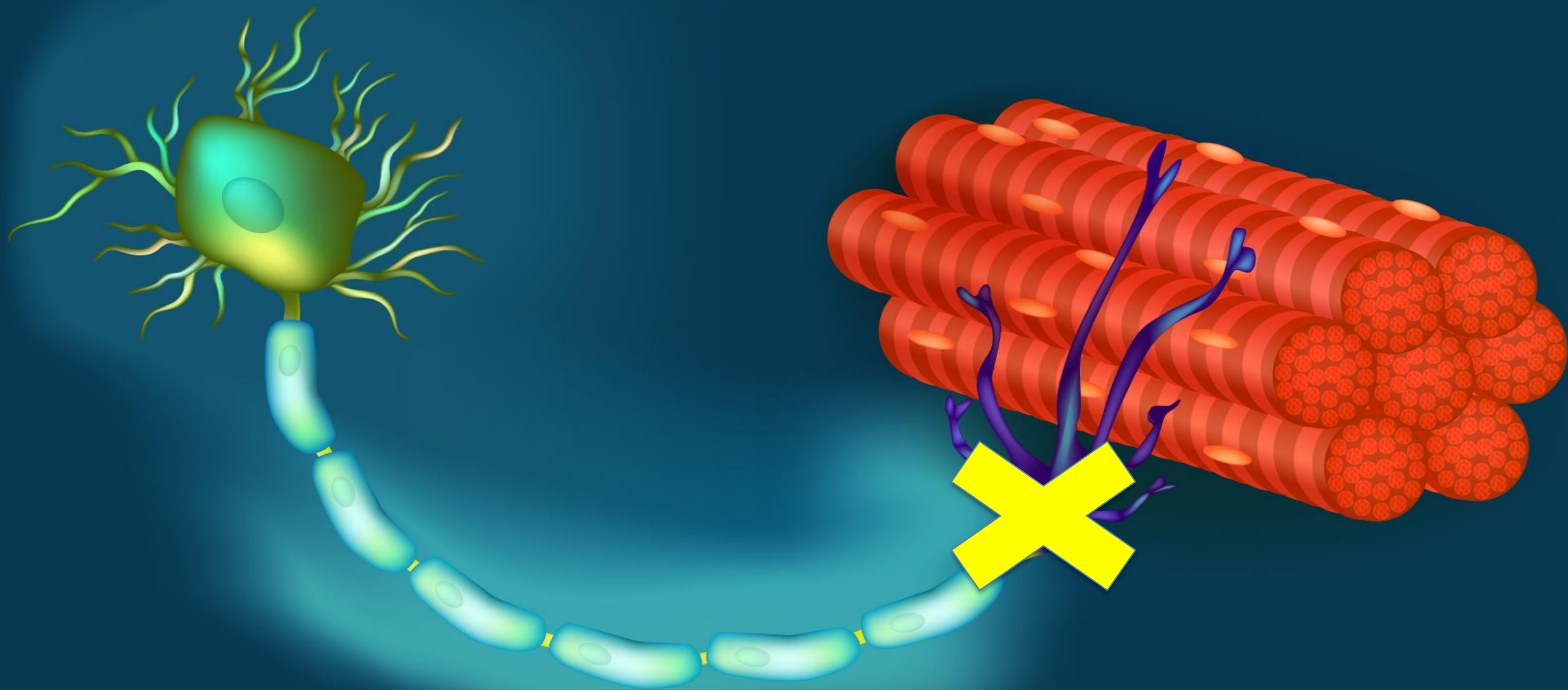
Tizanidine



Metaxalone



Baclofen



Drug (Combo)	Moderate-to severe pain at 1 week (% of patients)	Improvement in disability (points on RMDQ) at 1 week	Adverse events
<i>Friedman et al 2019</i>			
Ibuprofen+ placebo	30%	11.1	7%
Ibuprofen+metaxalone	37%	10.1	9%
Ibuprofen+Tizanidine	33%	11.2	8%
Ibuprofen+baclofen	33%	10.6	10%
<i>Friedman et al 2018</i>			
Naproxen +orphenadrine	39%	9.4	9%
Naproxen+ methcarbamol	33%	8.1	19%
Naproxen+placebo	34%	10.7	17%
<i>Friedman et al 2016</i>			
Naproxen+placebo	22%	11	15%
Naproxen+Diazepam	32%	11	22%
<i>Friedman et al 2015</i>			
Naproxen+ placebo	46%	9.8	22%
Naproxen+ cyclobenzaprine	40%	10.1	36%



Cashin 2021

Analgesia

LOW QUALITY

***8 points on a 0–100-point scale
(<2 weeks)***

Don't

- ***Allow ED Doctors to administer & prescribe SMR for:***
 - ***Any Pain***
 - ***Especially Acute Low Back Pain***



BENZODIAZEPINES





Drug (Combo)	Moderate-to severe pain at 1 week (% of patients)	Improvement in disability (points on RMDQ) at 1 week	Adverse events
<i>Friedman et al 2016</i>			
Naproxen+placebo	22%	11	15%
Naproxen+Diazepam	32%	11	22%

Don't

- ***Support ED Clinicians in their utilization of Benzodiazepines in the ED and at discharge for Acute LBP***





Acetaminophen



Acetaminophen



The background of the image is a collage of various US dollar bills, including one-dollar, five-dollar, and twenty-dollar bills, scattered and overlapping. The bills are in grayscale, with the green text and cloud shapes providing the only color.

Non-Superior

Expensive

Non-titratable

Dosing Errors

Inferior



Saragiotto et al 2016



Friedman et al 2020



Do

- ***Not allow ED Clinicians to:***
 - ***Use IV APAP routinely in the ED***
- ***Discourage ED Clinicians from:***
 - ***Combining oral APAP with NSAID's***
 - ***Use oral APAP routinely for severe pain in the ED***
 - ***Rx APAP to patients on Coumadin***

MAGNESIUM



1g IV infusion



**Magnesium
Sulfate
Injection**



Do

- ***Educate ED Clinicians on:***
 - ***Modest at most efficacy of Magnesium for analgesia in the ED***
 - ***A need for more data before recommending its broad use***

**IV: 1-1.5 mg/kg over
10-15 minutes**

Lidocaine





inferior



Do

- ***Educate ED Clinicians that IV Lidocaine:***
 - ***should be used on case-by-case basis in the ED***
 - ***must be in preservative-free form***
 - ***mandates presence of Intralipid at the bedside***

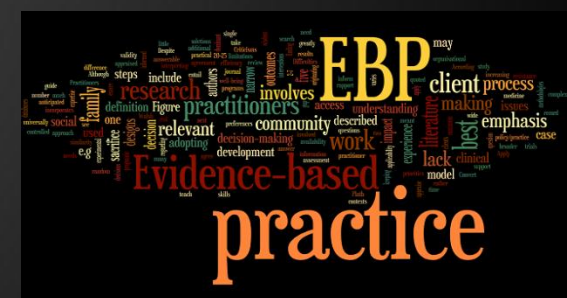
summary



SAFE



EFFECTIVE





Utilization of CERTA concept in the ED would result in:

- A. Greater analgesia by combining different analgesics
- B. Administration of smaller doses of analgesics
- C. Less side effects
- D. Better ED throughput
- E. All the above

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In order to decrease psycho-perceptual side effects, (mostly unreality feeling) associated with Sub-dissociative Ketamine administration, clinicians might consider to:

- A. Use intravenous Midazolam
- B. Use small doses of Propofol
- C. Use Ketamine infusion over 15 min
- D. Use Intranasal Ketamine

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Problems associated with ED use of IV Acetaminophen include:

- A. Infusion over 15 min
- B. Extreme cost
- C. Pediatric dosing errors
- D. All of the above



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Use of NSAID's for acute pain in the ED should follow these principles:

- A. Use lowest effective dose for shortest effective treatment course
- B. Caution should be executed in patients with GI hemorrhage, renal insufficiency, congestive heart failure, and elderly
- C. When systemic NSAID's are undesirable, topical NSAID's should be utilized
- D. All of the above

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Based on the current literature, the limiting factors to widespread use of IV lidocaine in the ED are:

- A. Poor data to support its use
- B. Need for more robust research
- C. Need for protocolized approach to IV Lidocaine in the ED
- D. Need for an expansion of the studies to elderly patients and patients with pre-existing cardiac disease
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