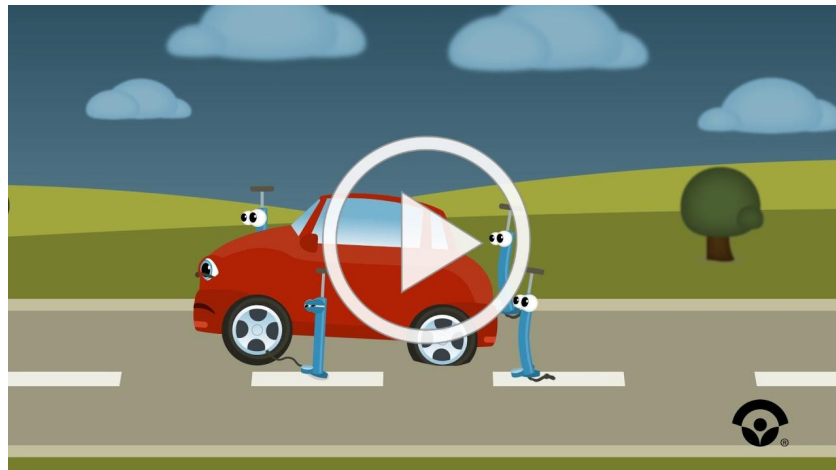




Adverse Drug Events Newsletter Vol. 2

Welcome back to our email series focused on adverse drug events (ADEs).

Opioids are identified as one of the top three medications which increase the risk for an ADE. Chronic pain is often related to opioid use, so today's content focuses on opioids, chronic pain and how ADEs can be prevented.



Welcome

Pain, especially chronic pain is a serious condition that can lead to impaired physical functioning, poor mental health and lower quality of health. Clinical guidelines for opioid prescribing are now posted for public comment in the Federal Register. Patients being treated for pain can be at higher risk for ADEs, especially if they are being treated with opioids. Other medications added to opioids can further increase risk of an adverse event.

Key factors in improving health systems and reducing risks related to ADEs include:

- An interdisciplinary team approach
- Care coordination
- Shared decision-making with patients
- Prescription drug monitoring programs

We know patients with chronic pain may benefit from additional support to improve their ability to communicate well with their health care provider and/or

pharmacist. In addition to local resources, organizations such as the [American Chronic Pain Association](#) and the [U.S. Pain Foundation](#) provide patient advocacy, education and support groups.

To reduce risk related to overdose, every patient who is prescribed opioids should also have a naloxone prescription. Training on the use of naloxone can be found in the below video.

Share this easy naloxone training video!



General Resources

Opioid guidelines, resources and more all in one easy location.

General Tools

- [U.S. County Opioid Dispensing Rate, 2020](#)
- [Updated Draft Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) Guideline for Prescribing Opioids](#)

Clinical Tools for Primary Care Providers

- [CDC Clinical Tools for Primary Care Providers](#)
- [Clinical Quality Improvement Opioid Measures](#)
- [Assessing Benefits and Harms of Opioid Therapy](#)



Resources for Patients

Here are tools, videos and more you can share with patients and families.

- [CDC Opioid Video](#)
- [Pharmacy Questions and Tips](#)
- [Avoid Addiction Conversation Starter from the CDC](#)
- [Chronic Pain Resources](#)
- [Institute for Safe Medication Practices \(ISMP\) Patient Handouts for Hydrocodone with Acetaminophen](#)
- [ISMP Patient Handout for Oxycodone with Acetaminophen](#)

Articles and Studies



- [Association Between Initial Opioid Prescribing Patterns and Subsequent Long-Term Use Among Opioid-Naive Patients](#)
- [The Burden of Opioid-Related Adverse Drug Events on Hospitalized Previously Opioid-Free Surgical Patients](#)

**More
Tools**



Poll

Tell us what you think.

Are you interested in participating in a shared learning opioid prescribing safety work group?

Yes

No

Maybe



**Look for our next newsletter
about anticoagulant ADEs .**

Is there a resource you need? Let us know by emailing knewland@mpqhf.org.

Do you know someone who would benefit from receiving these emails?
Ask them to enroll by sending them this link:

Refer a Friend

This material was prepared by Mountain-Pacific Quality Health, a Medicare Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization (QIN-QIO), under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Views expressed in this material do not necessarily reflect the official views or policy of CMS or HHS, and any reference to a specific product or entity herein does not constitute endorsement of that product or entity by CMS or HHS. 12SOW-MPQHF-AS-CC-02/22-218

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