

IMPROVE APPROPRIATE OPIOID USE PROCESS IMPROVEMENT DISCOVERY TOOL

INSTRUCTIONS:

Review a minimum of <u>5</u> and a maximum of <u>20</u> medical records. When reviewing the medical record, if documentation is found for the process, mark "**Yes**" in the box. If documentation is not found for the process, mark "**No**". If the process being reviewed is not applicable to the medical record, mark "**N/A**". After completing the review of all records, note the rows with the highest number of "No" responses. This will identify priority focus areas for improvement.

FOCUS:

For this review, randomly select 5 to 10 medical records to review across ED, short stay, and inpatient settings using the following criteria:

- Patient ≥ 18 years of age
- Diagnosis or chief complaint for pain associated with headache, radiculopathy, musculoskeletal pain, renal colic, and fracture/dislocation
- Routine elective surgery of any kind (see Michigan OPEN's opioid prescribing recommendations for routine elective surgeries https://michigan-open.org/prescribing-recommendations/)

Exclusion Criteria

- Admitted for drug withdrawal or overdose
- Exclude patients receiving cancer care and/or end of life care

FINDINGS:

Take a 2 minute survey to report your findings. By submitting your findings, you will have taken the time to identify process gaps in which to focus improvement and to guide educational activities.

CLICK HERE TO SUBMIT YOUR FINDINGS

Note: Do not spend more than 20-30 minutes per medical record.

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	Pt A	Pt B	Pt C	Pt D	Pt E	Pt F	Pt G	Pt H	Pt I	Pt J	
Case Review											
Care Setting											
PREVENT NEW OPIOID STARTS											
Evidence that non-opioid approaches were used to manage acute pain for headache, radiculopathy, musculoskeletal pain, renal colic, and fracture/dislocation											
IF patient was prescribed an opioid at discharge.											
Surgical patients were prescribed ≤ 12 opioid pills											
Standard opioid prescribing guidelines were followed relevant to the patient's diagnosis											
Provider checked your state's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)											
Patient was discharged with a short-term prescription (≤ 5 days) & ≤ 90 MME/day											
Patient was NOT concurrently prescribed benzodiazepines											
Discharge summary sent to patient's primary care provider and/or pain management specialist within 3 days											
MANAGE CHRONIC PAIN RELATED OPIOID USE SAFELY											
IF patient regularly uses popioids to manage pain:											
There is evidence that a standard process was used to evaluate whether the patient could benefit from transitioning to MAT or opioid alternatives											
If the patient received replacement opioids for lost or stolen opioids, a standard process was followed											

FINDINGS:

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Case Review	Pt A	Pt B	Pt C	Pt D	Pt E	Pt F	Pt G	Pt H	Pt I	Pt J	
TREAT ADDICTION EFFECTIVELY											
A standard process was used to assess the patient for OUD											
For patients using long term opioids to manage pain &/or taking ≥ 100 MME/day provider discussed MAT											
IF patient is identified as having OUD:											
There is evidence patient & provider discussed MAT											
Patient initiated MAT while still in the hospital											
IF patient initiates MAT while still in the hospital:											
Patient was provided a prescription at discharge for buprenorphine											
Patient was given a "warm hand-off" to an outpatient MAT provider											
OVERDOSE PREVENTION											
Naloxone was co-prescribed for this patient IF they left with an opioid prescription for more than 5 days of opioids											
CREATE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE TO SUPPORT ONGOING IMPROVEMENT											
Patient's medical record does not contain stigmatizing language (e.g. drug user, addict, junkie, habit, abuse, clean, dirty)*											
Patient was asked for permission to discuss with her/his key support person (e.g., significant other, family member, friend) opioid risk, pain management alternatives, and/or MAT as appropriate											

FINDINGS: