

UW PACC Psychiatry and Addictions Case Conference UW Medicine | Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

USE OF BUPRENORPHINE FOR CHRONIC PAIN

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GENERAL DISCLOSURES

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SPEAKER DISCLOSURES

 \checkmark No conflicts of interest



AGENDA

- FDA- approved buprenorphine formulations
- Evidence of buprenorphine efficacy for pain
- Buprenorphine for opioid taper
- Buprenorphine for high-risk opioid patients



DON'T FORGET YOUR PETS!





FDA-APPROVED BUPRENORPHINE

- Buprenorphine-naloxone
- FDA indication: Opioid dependence, Maintenance therapy
- Generic Sublingual Tablet: (Buprenorphine Naloxone) 2 MG-0.5 MG, 8 MG-2 MG
- Bunavail Buccal Film: (Buprenorphine Naloxone) 2.1 MG-0.3 MG, 4.2 MG-0.7 MG, 6.3 MG-1 MG
- Suboxone Sublingual Film: (Buprenorphine Naloxone) 2 MG-0.5 MG, 4 MG-1 MG, 8 MG-2 MG, 12 MG-3 MG
- Sublingual Tablet: (Buprenorphine Naloxone) 8 MG-2 MG
- Zubsolv Sublingual Tablet: (Buprenorphine Naloxone) 0.7 MG-0.18 MG, 1.4 MG-0.36 MG, 2.9 MG-0.71 MG, 5.7 MG-1.4 MG, 8.6 MG-2.1 MG, 11.4 MG-2.9 MG
- [Probuphine Intradermal Implant: 74.2 MG]



FDA-APPROVED BUPRENORPHINE

• Buprenorphine

- FDA indication: Pain, chronic (Severe), in patients requiring long-term daily around-the-clock opioid
- Generic Transdermal Patch, Extended Release: 5 MCG/1 HR, 7.5 MCG/1 HR, 10 MCG/1 HR, 15 MCG/1 HR, 20 MCG/1 HR
- Belbuca Buccal Film: 75 MCG, 150 MCG, 300 MCG, 450 MCG, 600 MCG, 750 MCG, 900 MCG
- Butrans Transdermal Patch, Extended Release: 5 MCG/1 HR, 7.5 MCG/1 HR, 10 MCG/1 HR, 15 MCG/1 HR, 20 MCG/1 HR



- Canadian Agency for Drugs and Tech Health 18 pubs, incl. 4 systematic reviews, 9 RCTs
 - 6 RCTs double blind, 3 open label; 7/9 pharma
 - 2 non-inferiority design, 4 enriched enrollment (excluded non-responsive or intolerant to bup)
 - Some studies had high dropout rates (45%)
 - OA, CLBP, MSK pain, AIDS/neuropathic, chronic



- Buprenorphine vs tramadol
 - Transdermal, one 12-wk open label RCT, OA
 - Similar pain reductions, poor quality study
- Buprenorphine vs fentanyl (both transdermal)
 - 2 small, poor quality RCTs, AIDS, non-malig. Pain
 - Similar pain reduction, no clear conclusions
- Buprenorphine vs codeine
 - One mod quality non-inferiority RCT in OA
 - No clear advantage of either for pain or sleep



- <u>Buprenorphine vs oxycodone</u>
 - DB RCT: Bup 5mcg/hr vs. 20mcg/hr vs. oxycodone
 - 5mcg/hr < 20mcg/hr ~ oxycodone</p>
- Buprenophine vs morphine
 - 3 trials back pain, morphine > bup.
- Buprenorphine vs placebo
 - 4 trials transdermal, buccal buprenorphine
 - Bup improved pain more over 12 weeks
 - ? Disability, sleep, adverse events



- No evidence for bup doses >24mg vs less
- No evidence on bup for opioid tapering
 10 poor quality studies (noted in Frank et al Annals)
- Evidence unclear on whether risk of adverse events (constipation, cog. Impairment, respiratory depression) is less on bup.



BUPRENORPHINE FOR HIGH-RISK PATIENTS ON OPIOID THERAPY

- Patients on high-dose (>90mgMED) opioids, concurrent sedatives, or aberrant behavior, and who cannot or will not taper off opioids
- Rationale for this use:
 - Lowers risk of overdose, misuse, other adverse ev.
 - Kappa antagonism often stabilizes patients psychologically
 - Appears to provide adequate analgesia
 - No ceiling effect reported in clinical studies
 - May help reduce opioid-induced hyperalgesia



BUPRENORPHINE FOR HIGH-RISK PATIENTS ON OPIOID THERAPY

- Barriers to use of bup for chronic pain
 - Cost of Butrans, Belbucca, other brand name bup.
 - Insurance will not cover bup-nal for chronic pain, so patients need to be given OUD diagnosis
 - Many high-dose opioid therapy patients will qualify for DSMV mild OUD (2 criteria)
 - But may have undesired consequences in clinical and non-clinical domains: ED visits, custody battles, employment, disability applications



SUMMARY: BUP FOR PAIN

- Evidence for efficacy compared to other opioids unclear
- Evidence for efficacy compared to placebo unclear over the long term
- Bup does appear to provide adequate analgesia for many patients switched from full opioid agonists
- Bup is clearly safer than high-dose full agonist

