

Kansas

Joint Policy Statement of the Kansas Boards of Healing Arts, Nursing and Pharmacy on the Use of Controlled Substances for the Treatment of Pain

Source: Living Initiatives For End-Of-Life Care, The Kansas LIFE Project

Statements adopted by:

Kansas Board of Healing Arts, June 1, 2002

Kansas Board of Nursing, July 17, 2002

Kansas Board of Pharmacy, June 10, 2002

Section I: Preamble

The Kansas Legislature created the Board of Healing Arts, the Board of Nursing, and the Board of Pharmacy to protect the public health, safety and welfare. Protection of the public necessitates reasonable regulation of health care providers who order, administer, or dispense drugs. The boards adopt this statement to help assure health care providers and patients and their families that it is the policy of this state to encourage competent comprehensive care for the treatment of pain. Guidelines by individual boards are appropriate to address issues related to particular professions.

The appropriate application of current knowledge and treatment modalities improves the quality of life for those patients who suffer from pain, and reduces the morbidity and costs associated with pain that is inappropriately treated. All health care providers who treat patients in pain, whether acute or chronic, and whether as a result of terminal illness or non-life-threatening injury or disease, should become knowledgeable about effective methods of pain treatment. The management of pain should include the use of both pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic modalities.

Inappropriate treatment of pain is a serious problem in the United States. Inappropriate treatment of pain includes nontreatment, undertreatment, overtreatment, and ineffective treatment. All persons who are experiencing pain should expect the appropriate assessment and management of pain while retaining the right to refuse treatment. A person's report of pain is the optimal standard upon which all pain management interventions are based. The goal of pain management is to reduce the individual's pain to the lowest level possible, while simultaneously increasing the individual's level of functioning to the greatest extent possible. The exact nature of these goals is determined jointly by the patient and the health care provider.

Prescribing, administering or dispensing controlled substances, including opioid analgesics, to treat pain is considered a legitimate medical purpose if based upon sound clinical grounds. Health care providers authorized by law to prescribe, administer or dispense drugs, including controlled substances, should recognize that tolerance and physical dependence are normal consequences of sustained use of opioid analgesics and are not synonymous with addiction.

A board is under a duty to make an inquiry when it receives information contending that a health care provider treated pain inappropriately. Proper investigation is necessary in order to obtain relevant information. A health care provider should not construe any request for information as a presumption of misconduct. Prior to the filing of any allegations, the results of the investigation will be evaluated by the health care provider's peers who are familiar with this policy statement. Health care providers who competently treat pain should not fear disciplinary action from their licensing board.

The following guidelines are not intended to define complete or best practice, but rather to communicate what the boards consider to be within the boundaries of professional practice. This policy statement is not intended to interfere with any healthcare provider's professional duty to exercise that degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by competent members of the healthcare provider's profession.

Section II: Principles

The boards approve the following principles when evaluating the use of controlled substances for pain control:

1. Assessment of the Patient

Pain should be assessed and reassessed as clinically indicated. Interdisciplinary communications regarding a patient's report of pain should include adoption of a standardized scale for assessing pain.

2. Treatment Plan

The written treatment plan should state objectives that will be used to determine treatment success, such as pain relief and improved physical and psychosocial function, and should indicate if any further diagnostic evaluations or other treatments are planned. After treatment begins, the drug therapy plan should be adjusted to the individual medical needs of each patient. The nurse's skill is best utilized when an order for drug administration uses dosage and frequency parameters that allow the nurse to adjust (titrate) medication dosage. Other treatment modalities or a rehabilitation program may be necessary depending on the etiology of the pain and the extent to which the pain is associated with physical and psychosocial impairment. If, in a healthcare provider's sound professional judgement, pain should not be treated as requested by the patient, the healthcare provider should inform the patient of the basis for the treatment decisions and document the substance of this communication.

3. Informed Consent

The physician retains the ultimate responsibility for obtaining informed consent to treatment from the patient. All health care providers share the role of effectively communicating with the patient so that the patient is apprised of the risks and benefits of using controlled substances to treat pain.

4. Agreement for Treatment of High-Risk Patients

If the patient is determined to be at high risk for medication abuse or to have a history of substance abuse, the health care provider should consider requiring a written agreement by the patient outlining patient responsibilities, including:

- Submitting to screening of urine/serum medication levels when requested;
- Limiting prescription refills only to a specified number and frequency;
- Requesting or receiving prescription orders from only one health care provider;
- Using only one pharmacy for filling prescriptions; and
- Acknowledging reasons for which the drug therapy may be discontinued (i.e., violation of agreement).

5. Periodic Review

At reasonable intervals based on the individual circumstances of the patient, the course of treatment and any new information about the etiology of the pain should be evaluated. Communication among health care providers is essential to review of the medical plan of care. The health care providers involved with the management of pain should evaluate progress toward meeting treatment objectives in light of

improvement in patient's pain intensity and improved physical or psychosocial function, i.e., ability to work, need of health care resources, activities of daily living and quality of social life. If treatment goals are not being achieved despite medication adjustments, the health care provider's should reevaluate the appropriateness of continued treatment.

6. Consultation

The health care provider should be willing to refer the patient as necessary for additional evaluation and treatment in order to achieve treatment objectives. Special attention should be given to those pain patients who are at risk for misusing their medications and those whose living arrangement poses a risk for medication misuse or diversion. The management of pain in patients with a history of substance abuse or with a co-morbid psychiatric disorder may require extra care, monitoring, documentation and consultation with or referral to an expert in the management of such patients.

7. Medical Records

The medical record should document the nature and intensity of the pain and contain pertinent information concerning the patient's health history, including treatment for pain or other underlying or coexisting conditions. The medical record also should document the presence of one or more recognized medical indications for the use of a controlled substance.

8. Compliance With Controlled Substances Laws and Regulations

To prescribe, dispense or administer controlled substances within this state, the health care provider must be licensed according to the laws of this state and comply with applicable federal and state laws.

Section III: Definitions

For the purposes of these guidelines, the following terms are defined as follows:

Acute pain is the normal, predicted physiological response to an adverse chemical, thermal or mechanical stimulus and is associated with surgery, trauma and acute illness. It is generally time-limited and is responsive to opioid therapy, among other therapies.

Addiction is a neuro-behavioral syndrome with genetic and environmental influences that results in psychological dependence on the use of substances for their psychic effects and is characterized by compulsive use despite harm. Addiction may also be referred to as "psychological dependence." Physical dependence and tolerance are normal physiological consequences of extended opioid therapy for pain and should not be considered addiction. Addiction must be distinguished from pseudoaddiction, which is a pattern of drug-seeking behavior of pain patients who are receiving inadequate pain management that can be mistaken for addiction.

Analgesic tolerance is the need to increase the dose of opioid to achieve the same level of analgesia. Analgesic tolerance may or may not be evident during opioid treatment and does not equate with addiction.

Chronic pain is a pain state which is persistent beyond the usual course of an acute disease or a reasonable time for an injury to heal, or that is associated with a chronic pathologic process that causes continuous pain or pain that recurs at intervals for months or years.

Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with actual or potential tissue damage or described in terms of such damage.

Physical dependence on a controlled substance is a physiologic state of neuro-adaptation which is characterized by the emergence of a withdrawal syndrome if drug use is stopped or decreased abruptly, or if an antagonist is administered. Physical dependence is an expected result of opioid use. Physical dependence, by itself, does not equate with addiction.

Substance abuse is the use of any substance(s) for non-therapeutic purposes or use of medication for purposes other than those for which it is prescribed.

Tolerance is a physiologic state resulting from regular use of a drug in which an increased dosage is needed to produce the same effect, or a reduced effect is observed with a constant dose.