

OPIOID PRESCRIBING PRACTICES

Short Course: 8.5 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™ for CME / CEU /CPD; 8.5 ADA CERP/AGD PACE Credits (Code 340) (EXPIRES 12/01/2020); or 8.5 for California Board of Dental Examiners (CBDE) for CD/CPD Credits

Format: Video

Delivery: Interactive Online

Course Price: \$445

Register: (866) 611-5599 or www.AmericanSeminar.com

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Upon completion of this activity, the participant will be able to:

- Define the terms “pain” and “chronic pain.”
- Provide examples of potential high-risk patients for opioid misuse based on the following 3 areas: family history, personal history/behavior, and environmental factors.
- Describe how a health care provider might assess a patient’s chronic pain and measure the outcomes after initiating treatment. Discuss the value of physical therapy and relaxation therapy in the management of chronic pain.
- List at least five non-opioid drugs that may offer first-line therapy for non-cancer related pain management.
- Summarize the Centers for Disease Control’s (CDC) guidelines that pertain to proper prescribing practice for pain medications.
- Discuss the paradox of using opioids to treat patients whose chronic pain has been successfully managed with long-term opioids up to this time.
- State whether the incidence of providers actually losing their license or having any legal action taken against them regarding opioid prescribing practices is large or small.
- Describe Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs and discuss their use in the prescribing of opioid medications.
- Discuss how the smartphone app called the Brigham and Women’s Hospital Pain App can be used as part of a patient’s chronic pain management program.
- Differentiate between acute and chronic pain.
- Recall from memory important statistics about the number of deaths due to drug overdose in the U.S. and how this relates to the number of people lost in 911 and the number of soldier killed in the Vietnam War.
- Summarize at least 3 steps that providers can take to reduce the opioid epidemic.
- List some nonopioid alternatives to managing mild pain, moderate to severe pain, and severe pain.
- Discuss the impact that new federal and state regulations on opioid prescribing practices is having on prescription-related overdoses and provider prescribing practices.
- Describe at least 4 topics that providers must discuss in detail with their patients before giving them a postoperative prescription for opioid pain medications.
- List at least 3 common opioid-related side effects.
- Differentiate between the addictive potential of Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule III, Schedule IV, and Schedule V narcotics.
- Summarize the discrepancy between addiction treatment versus other diseases as it relates to access to care.



COURSE TOPICS

Know Risk Factors That Identify Poor Candidates for Opioid
Opioids Effective for Chronic Pain, but Side Effects Treacherous
Personal Loss Triggers Doc to Battle Opioid Epidemic
Every 3 Weeks, Drug Overdoses Kill as Many People as Did Events of 9-11
Many Factors Combined to Generate the Opioid Perfect Storm
Education Key to Stopping Opioid Epidemic
Practicing Docs Must Pursue Pain Education
First Try Nonnarcotic Strategies for Managing Acute Pain
Chronic Pain Management May Require a Specialist
Government Steps in to Modify Opioid-Prescribing Habits
New Regulations Positively Changing Prescribing Habits
Provider Input Valuable to Developing Effective Regulations
Leftovers Don't Keep -- Teach Others to Dispose of Unused Drugs
Patients Need Clear Understanding of Pain Med's Risks
Scheduled Drugs Ranked by Potential for Abuse
Health Care Providers Susceptible to Addictions Too
Addiction Is a Disease, Yet Access to Care Is Poor
We Must Educate Ourselves Beyond the Prescription
Ideas, Tools You Can Use to Track Pain Management Outcomes
Many Nonopioid Options Provide First-Line Tx for Pain
Limit Opioid Dose, Duration for Treating Acute Pain
Pendulum Swings on How We Prescribe Opioids
Legacy Patients, Those Without Resources Need Our Help
Who Can Best Help Patients With Chronic Pain Is Big Issue
Opioid Users Must Comply With Alcohol, Marijuana Requirements
Cheap Opioids Available on Street, Drive Worries for Overdose
DEA Watching Opioid Scripts, but Risk of License Censure Low
Family Members Looking for Education on Pain, Meds Management
Alternative Treatments -- Placebo Effect May Muddy Efficacy Studies
CMEs in Substance Abuse, Pain Being Tied to License Renewals
Technology Paves Way for More Precise Tracking of Pain
Early Online Patient Assessments Can Be Big Timesavers
Must Do Due Diligence to Safely Use Opioids to Treat High-Risk Patients
New Technology, Innovations May Completely Change Pain Management

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