Risk Mitigation in Pain Management at HSDM

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National, State, and Local Institutions are influencing pain management standards and the teaching of these standards in response to the opioid crisis.

Massachusetts Governor’s Working Group on Prescription Drug Misuse tasked educators to develop improved pain education standards.
ADA: Goals and objectives for mandatory dental pain management continuing education

1. Understand the principles of acute pain management
2. Understand how to recognize the problem patient (drug seeker, at-risk patient)
3. Be able to address acute pain for a patient with chronic pain
4. Understand principles of pain management for the elderly and pediatric dental patient

Comparison of Washington state agency medical directors’ opioid guidelines

2010
- Primary focus on chronic noncancer pain

2015
- Expands focus to include opioid use in acute, subacute, and perioperative pain phases, and in special populations
- Includes sections on opioid tapering and opioid use disorder
- Diagnosis based pharmacotherapy
The principal goals of IPE:

- Diagnosis of the pain disorder,
- Knowledge of evidenced-based treatment of the disorder,
- Providers understanding their own role and the roles of all team members when treating the disorder,
- Communication between health care professionals.
- Result: a collaborative practice of patient-centered care.
Dental Role

- the unique role dentists play in the management of pain,
- the particularly important role that dentistry can play with respect to patient risk assessment
- the interprofessional relationships that dentists can foster by contributing to the collaborative practice
Dental education must promote the ability for its graduates to function in today’s collaborative practice.
Collaborative practice

- in health care occurs when multiple health workers
- from different professional backgrounds provide comprehensive services
- by working with patients, their families, insurance carriers, communities, and each other
- to deliver the highest quality of care across clinical settings.
Interprofessional education (IPE)

- is defined as 2 or more professions learning from and about each other to improve collaboration and the quality of care

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Dental Goals for the Collaborative Practice

- Members of the health care team should understand acute dental pain and its management.
- Be familiar with the diagnosis and standards of care for chronic orofacial pain.
At a minimum, graduates must be competent in providing oral health care within the scope of general dentistry, as defined by the school, including:

e. local anesthesia, and pain and anxiety control, including consideration of the impact of prescribing practices and substance use disorder
2-24-e Competency: Goals & Objectives SBIRT

- Diagnosis of acute & chronic pain orofacial pain disorders  
  DTP ASTX

- Be familiar with appropriate medications for pain management  
  Tx AD ASTX

- Understand how to recognize addiction or drug seeking behaviors  
  ASTX

- Know how to communicate to patients about their substance use disorder  
  NIDA cases

- Team Communication  
  ASTX AdvDen

DTP : Diagnosis Treatment and Prevention; TxAD: Treatment of Active Disease; ASTX: Advanced Surgical Treatment; Adv Den: Advanced Dentistry; NIDA: National Institute of Drug Abuse
2-23-e Competency,
including consideration of the impact of prescribing practices and substance use disorder

Goals & Objectives 10/25/2017

- Understand the opioid crisis and dentistry role in it

- SBIRT
IPE at HSDM

- Collaborative Interprofessional Education (CIPE)
- Team-Based Learning (TBL) format
- self-preparation, in-class individual and team tests, and application-focused exercises
- foster active learning and critical thinking
- self-study, team-study, group learning and reflection
CoEPEs will develop pain management training resources for health care professionals to advance the assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of pain.
HSDM and BWH Center of Excellence in Pain Education

A Pain champion collaborative

Harvard School of Dental Medicine

Harvard Medical School Teaching Affiliates at Brigham & Women’s Hospital and Massachusetts General Hospital

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences

MGH School of Health Professions: Nursing

Tufts University School of Medicine and Dentistry
Pain Education Guidelines

To promote independent learning via uni-professional case-based modules on patients with acute and chronic pain.

Cases tailored to the students’ clinical background in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, or nursing

To conduct regular uni-professional small group sessions led by “pain champions”

Ideal for the PBL curriculum during third (clinical) year

To conduct inter-professional workshops during the fourth year before their clerkships, HSDM fourth year clinic rotation
Harvard School of Dental Medicine Consortium Centers of Excellence in Pain Education goals for opioid prescribing

1. Safe and effective opioid-based management
2. Recognition and assessment of risk factors and signs of potential abuse, addiction, or diversion
3. Management of patients with evidence of, or risk factors for, opioid misuse
4. Use Adjunct (nonopioid) treatments
5. Recognize barriers to effective pain control
6. Use Biopsychosocial approaches and coping strategies for living with pain
7. Utilize communication and teamwork in understanding and managing patients’ suffering
All Graduates Must

- understand the current standards of care for opioid prescribing,
- the use of screening devices to identify those at risk for substance abuse,
- the protocols for getting an at-risk patient the treatment needed.
Ms. Sampson’s Dental Pain and Early Refills – Strategies for Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral for Addiction Treatment

Antje Barreveld, MD, Co-Principal Investigator
Michele Matthews, PharmD, Co-Investigator

Harvard School of Dental Medicine and Brigham and Women’s
Center of Excellence in Pain Education
Learning Objectives

1. Understand available screening tools for risk factors for opioid use and/or addiction.
2. Define addiction.
4. Summarize SBIRT techniques (Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral for Treatment) in a patient with possible addiction.
Orofacial Pain
The state of the art

- Intracranial disorders
- 1° Headache disorders
- 2° Headache disorders
- Neuropathic pain
- Intraoral pain disorders
- TMDs
- Cervical pain disorders
- Associated structures
- Axis II mental disorders

2° = temporal arteritis, post trauma headache, medication overuse headache

Neuropathic; episodic (TN) and constant, SMP

TMD: TMJ, masticatory muscle

Assoc structures: extra-cranial: ENT, sinus, salivary
Orofacial Pain Classification & Diagnosis

It is with great pleasure that I am informing you of the availability of online pain management curriculum resources developed through the NIH Pain Consortium’s Centers of Excellence in Pain Education (CoEPES).”

available training modules at:

https://painconsortium.nih.gov/nih_pain_in_programs/coepes.html

ASTX AdvDent