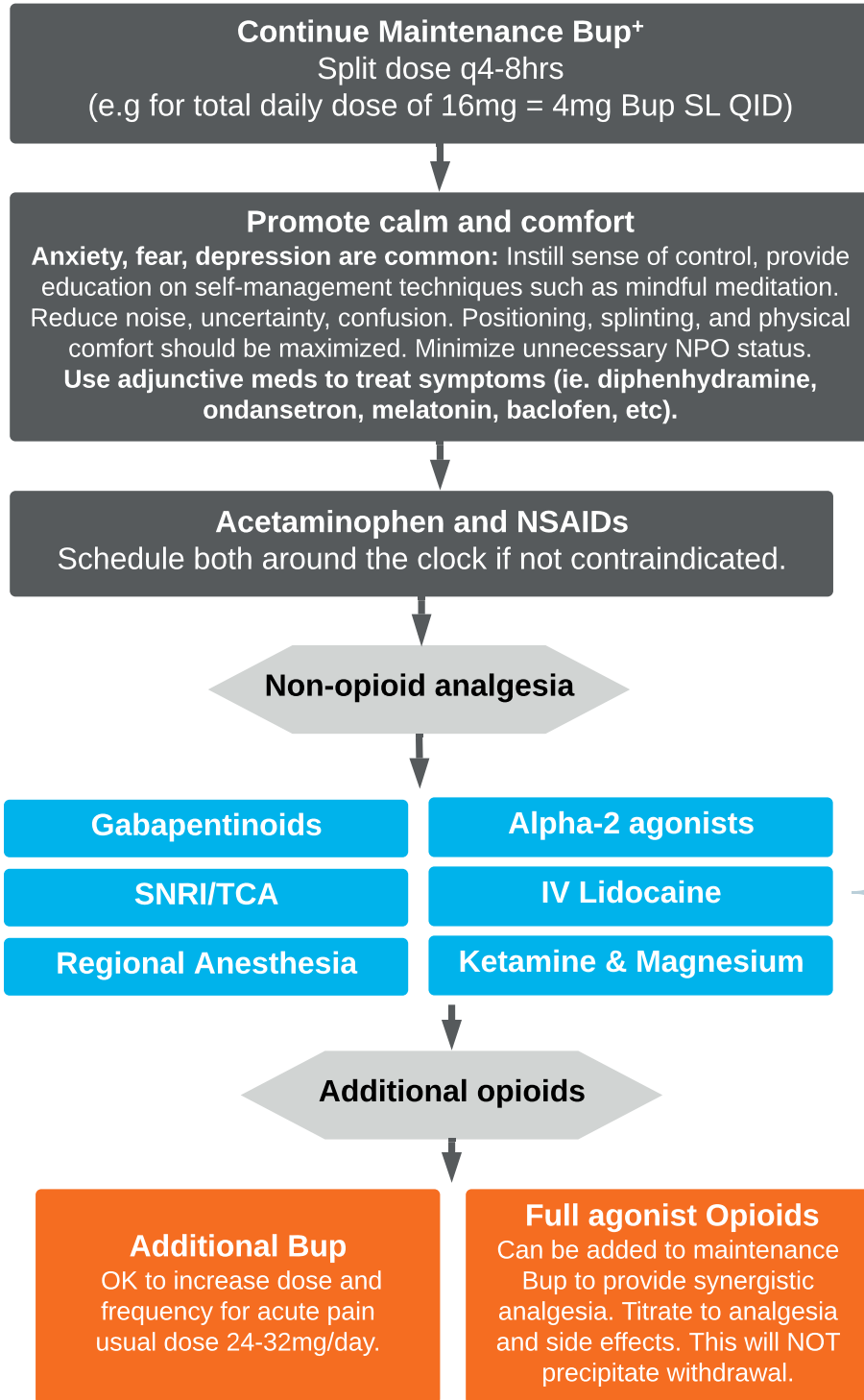




Acute Pain Management in Patients on Buprenorphine (Bup)* Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder Medical/Surgical Units

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***Guidelines are for patients on maintenance Bup, however if patient is on maintenance Methadone or Naltrexone:**

- **Methadone:** Confirm maintenance dose. Continue full dose, can split dosing to aid pain control. Use multimodal analgesia. *Do NOT use Bup.*
- **Naltrexone:** If injectable, stop 1 mo prior to elective surgery and switch to PO. Stop PO 72 hours prior to elective surgery for full opioid agonists to be effective.

Gabapentinoids

Calcium channel inhibitors, gabapentin and pregabalin reduce postoperative pain and opioid consumption.

SNRI/TCA

Can help with neuropathic pain as well as anxiety/depression.

Regional Anesthesia

- Peripheral nerve blocks
- Spinal or Epidural anesthesia

Alpha-2 agonists

Clonidine and Dexmedetomidine are anxiolytic and analgesic with significant opioid sparing effects.

IV Lidocaine (Na channel antagonist)

Opioid sparing analgesic.

Ketamine & Magnesium (NMDA antagonists)

Ketamine is a potent non-opioid analgesic for opioid tolerant patients.

Magnesium also has analgesic and opioid sparing effects.

Guidelines are options for multimodal analgesic therapy. Use clinical judgement and avoid use if contraindicated.

The CA Bridge Program disseminates resources developed by an interdisciplinary team based on published evidence and medical expertise. These resources are not a substitute for clinical judgment or medical advice. Adherence to the guidance in these resources will not ensure successful patient treatments. Current best practices may change. Providers are responsible for assessing the care and needs of individual patients.

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PROVIDER RESOURCES

California Substance Use Line

CA Only (24/7)
1-844-326-2626

UCSF Substance Use Warmline

National (M-F 6am-5pm; Voicemail 24/7)

REFERENCES

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