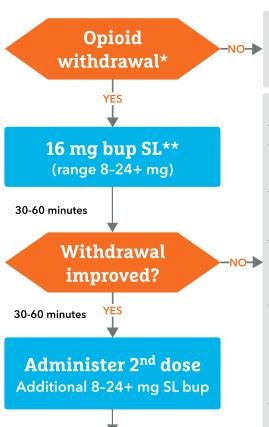


Emergency Department Buprenorphine (Bup) Quick Start

Connect with your patient: Accurate diagnosis and treatment requires trust, collaboration, and shared decision making.



Discharge

- Prescribe at least a 2 week supply of 16-32 mg SL bup per day.
- Example 2 week order: buprenorphine/ naloxone 8/2 mg film 1 film SL TID #42,1 refill. Notes to pharmacy: OK to substitute tablets or monoproduct. Bill Medicaid FFS, ICD 10 F11.20.
- Dispense/distribute naloxone in-hand from the ED.

Bup Rx Notes

- The X-waiver program has ended. Only a DEA license is needed to prescribe (schedule III).
- Either bup or bup/nx SL films or tab are OK.
- Bup monoproduct or bup/nx OK in pregnancy.

For pregnancy: Bup in Pregnancy
For post-overdose: Bup Opioid Overdose

For minors: Caring for Youth
For self-directed starts: Bup Self-Start

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Rx self-directed start:

- Wait for severe withdrawal then start with 8-24+ mg SL.
- Rx per "Discharge" box below.

If no improvement or worse, consider:

Worsening withdrawal (common): Occurs with lower starting doses and heavy tolerance; improves with more bup (additional 8-16 mg SL).

Other substance intoxication or withdrawal: Continue bup and manage additional syndromes.

Bup side-effects: e.g., nausea or headache. Continue bup and treat side-effects with supportive medications.

Medical illness: Continue bup and manage underlying condition.

If sudden & significant worsening, consider precipitated withdrawal (rare): See box below.

*Diagnosis Tips for Opioid Withdrawal:

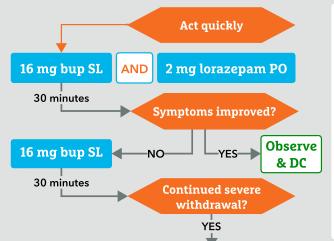
- 1. Look for at least two clear objective signs not attributable to something else: large pupils, yawning, runny nose & tearing, sweating, vomiting, diarrhea, gooseflesh/piloerection, tachycardia.
- 2. Confirm with the patient that they feel 'bad' withdrawal and they feel ready to start bup. If they feel their withdrawal is mild, it is likely too soon.
- 3. As needed, consider using the COWS (clinical opioid withdrawal scale). Start if COWS ≥ 8 with ≥ 2 objective signs.
- 4. Withdrawal sufficient to start bup typically occurs 24-36 hrs after decreased/stopped use, but can vary from 6-72 hrs. Methadone withdrawal commonly takes longer.

**Bup Dosing Tips:

- Respect patient preference. Shared decision making, flexibility, and collaboration are essential.
- 2. Heavy dependence/tolerance (e.g., fentanyl) may need higher doses of bup.
- 3. Low dependence/tolerance may do well with lower doses of bup.
- 4. Starting bup may be delayed or modified if there complicating factors:
 - Altered mental status, delirium, intoxication
 - Severe acute pain, trauma, or planned surgery
 - Severe medical illness
 - Long-term methadone maintenance

Treatment of bup precipitated withdrawal

(Sudden, significant worsening of withdrawal soon after bup administration.)



Adjuvants:

OK but should not delay or replace bup. Use sparingly with appropriate caution.

Benzodiazepines:

- Lorazepam 2 mg PO/IV
- **Antipsychotics:**
- Olanzapine 5 mg PO/IM

Alpha-agonists:

• Clonidine 0.1-0.3 mg PO

D2/D3 agonists:

• Pramipexole 0.25 mg PO

Gabapentinoids:

• Pregabalin 150 mg PO

Escalate level of care to manage potential moderate to deep sedation including cardiac, pulse oximetry, and end tidal CO2 monitoring:

- 1. Ketamine (0.3 mg/kg IV slow push q 15 minutes and/or infusion).
- 2. Fentanyl 200 mcg IV q10 minutes. Total dose of > 2000 mcg has been reported.

After clinical resolution, observe and discharge with bup Rx and/or XR-bup





Warmline (M-F 6am-5pm EST; Voicemail 24/7) 1-855-300-3595







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Emergency Department Buprenorphine (Bup) Quick Start



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