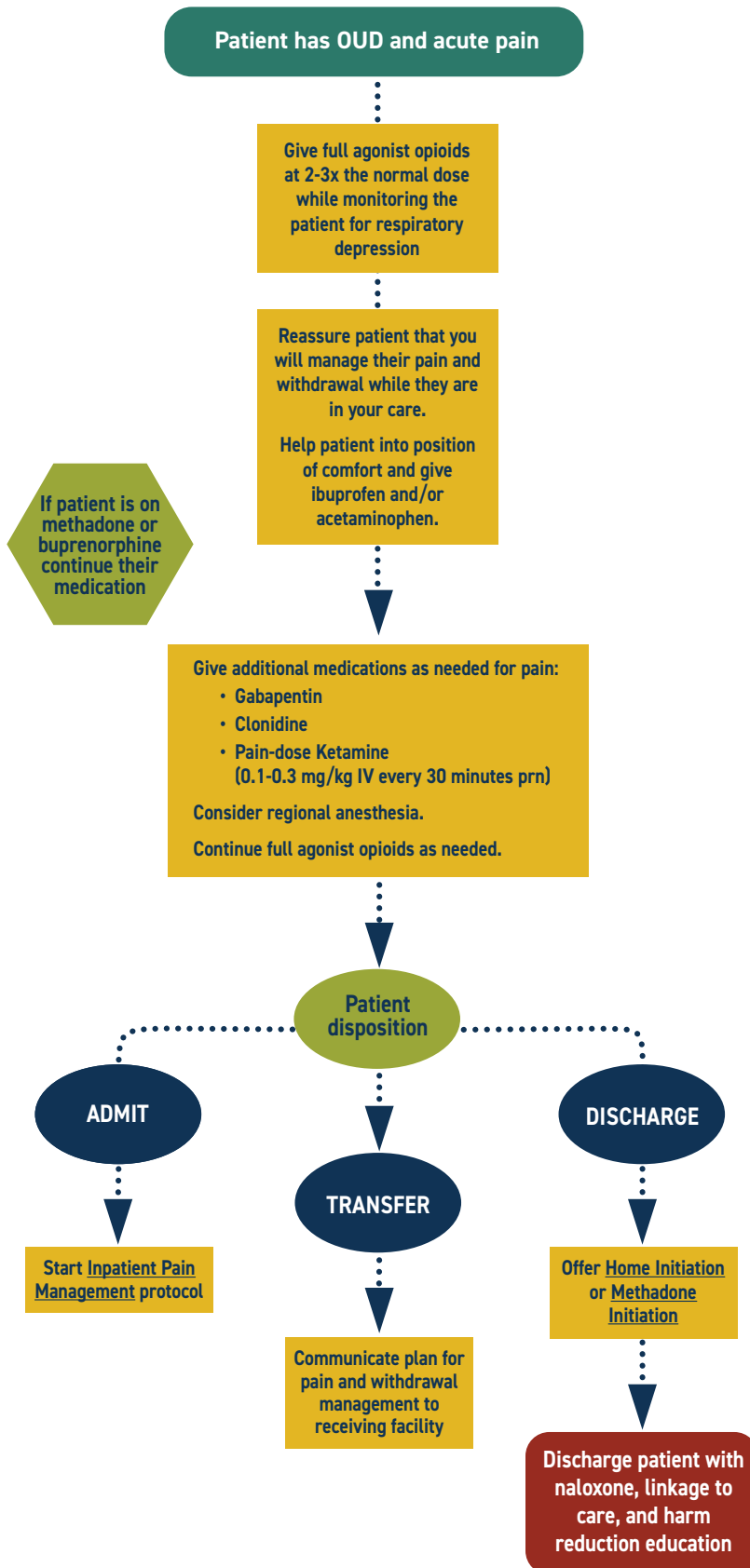


Emergency Department Pain Management for Patients with OUD



Considerations

Opioids for analgesia will need to be given at higher doses due to opioid tolerance in patients with OUD, often 2-3x the usual dose to adequately control pain.

The risk of respiratory depression in this case is low. If respiratory rate remains within normal limits and the patient is not overly sedated, the dose is not too high.

Treating an acute painful condition does not worsen a patient's OUD.

Full agonist, short-acting opioids for pain can be used in addition to buprenorphine or methadone for opioid use disorder (OUD).

This protocol does not cover the care of patients on naltrexone. Consider expert consultation.

Program partners

