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## MOMENTUM

### LeadingAge<sup>.</sup>

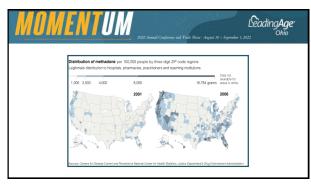
### Methadone and The Opioid Wars

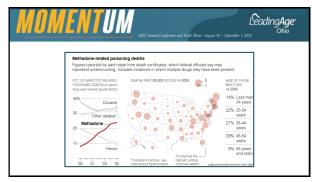
- Since 2008, an epidemic of opioid overdoses in Ohio and in the nation
- Concern for the loss of life to drug overdose or addiction
- The marginalization of "real patients with real pain", and the villainization of their prescribers
- Pain the new 4 letter word!

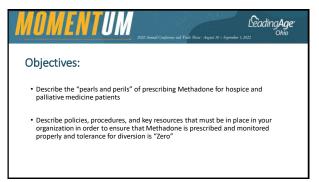












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In order to understand the "Pearls and Perils" of Methadone, we must understand Methadone Pharmacology and Pharmacokinetics.

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Annie Schoen, MD 2022 - 2023 Fellow Soin/Ohio's Hospice & Palliative Medicine Fellowship

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### History of Methadone – an early "designer drug"

 Synthesized in 1939 by drug manufacturer Farbwerke Hoechst in Frankfurt, Germany after long research into synthetic opioids

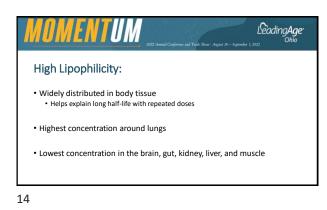
- "VA 10820", first known as Methadone around 1947
- No evidence that it was used as a painkiller during  $\mathsf{WWII}-\mathsf{not}$  approved
- Trade name Dolophine
- Commercial use: 1947 by Eli Lilly & Co "Dolophine"
- The first and only long-acting opioid for oncologists before the development of MS Contin in the  $1980\mathrm{s}$

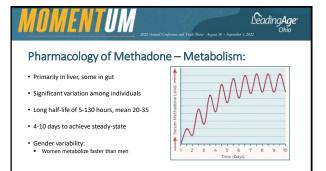
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#### Pharmacokinetics:

Distribution

- Two Phases:
- 1. Alpha (A) distribution phase: 2-3 hour 2. Beta(B) distribution phase: 8-12 hours
- Highly protein bound mostly to acid glycoprotein (AGG), levels that can fluctuate widely in the body: 60-90% protein bound
- The unbound fraction is pharmacologically active
- Gradually absorbed into fat tissue and protein which serve as a reservoir and then released into the circulation
- The plasma concentration is maintained by this tissue reservoir







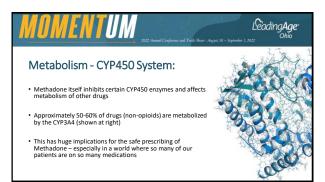
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### Pharmacology of Methadone – Metabolism:

Liver

- Methadone is metabolized by the liver to inactive metabolites
- Liver failure increases the T1/2 of Methadone
- In liver failure, increase the interval between doses

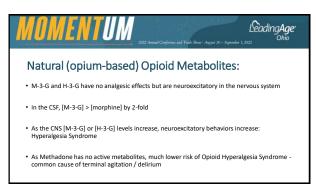




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#### Metabolism of Opium-Based (natural/plant-based) Opioids:

- Opioids undergo hepatic metabolism (glucuronidation or demethylation, dealkylation - depending on the specific opioid) followed by renal clearance
- Morphine is glucuronidated to M-3-G and M-6-G as well as demethylated to normorphine
- Hydromorphone is glucuronidated to H-3-G
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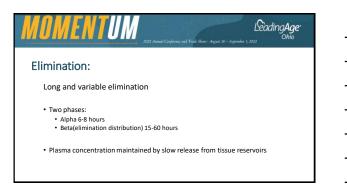
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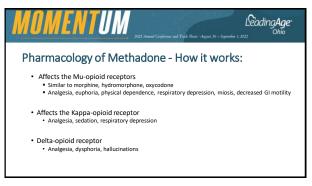
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### Pharmacology of Methadone – Elimination:

- Urine (primary), biliary, and feces
- Metabolites are inactive (useful with renal failure but cautious approach with severe renal impairment)
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{p}}\xspace$  how the urine can change elimination curve of the Methadone
- As renal insufficiency increases, elimination of Methadone by feces increases





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# Control of the sector of the

- Prevent central sensitization: complex regional pain syndromes, chronic pain
- Reduce opioid tolerance
- Treats neuropathic pain
   Reverse Onioid Hyperalassia Surday
- Reverse Opioid Hyperalgesia Syndrome

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### Pharmacology:

 Methadone prolongs the phase of electrical transmission thru the A-V node leading to Q-T prolongation

 increases risk of ventricular arrythmias

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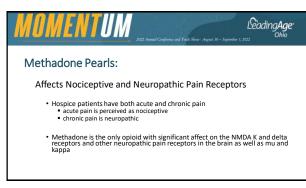
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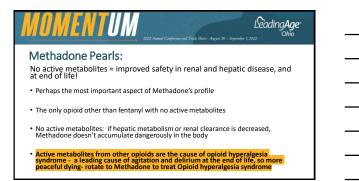
#### Methadone Pearls:

Methadone is a great drug for hospice and palliative care!

- Variety of routes: PO, PR, IV, sub-Q, PEG tube, sublingual, buccal
- The only LIQUID long-acting opioid
- Short-acting: Immediate release when medication is ingested
- Long-acting: slow release once at steady state
- Lower pill burden

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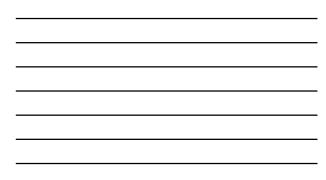
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### Methadone Pearls:

- Safe in elderly, debilitated patients with proper dose reduction recommendations
- Safe for patients with true allergy to other opioids: no plant-based allergens as in natural (poppy-based) opioids



NOMENT	UM 2022 Annual Confe	over and Trade Show <sup>,</sup> Asspect 30 – Sept	LeadingAg Ohio
Methadone	Generic	10mg q8h	\$152/yr
MS-ER	Generic	60mg q12h	\$2381/yr
MS-ER	MS-Contin	60mg q12h	\$6500/yr
MS-ER	Kadian	120mg qd	\$15000/yr
Fentanyl-p	Duragesic Generic	50mcg q72h	\$10536/yr \$3600/yr
Oxycodone -ER	Oxycontin	40mg q12h	\$9768/yr

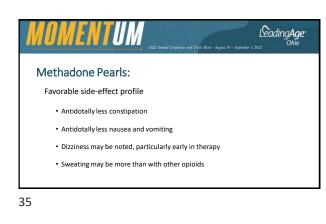


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#### Methadone Pearls:

Tolerance resistant

- Patients on Methadone do not develop drug resistance/tolerance like they do to other opioids
- Means fewer dosing changes and potential errors
- Patients maintain comfort and pain control for longer intervals







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#### **Methadone Perils:**

Multiple conversion calculations

 New learners are challenged to understand the pharmacokinetics, the myriad of methods of prescribing, and the vast difference between Methadone and other opioids

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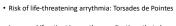


MOMENTUM Market Conference of Field Shore: Agrees 34 - Separator 8, 2022 Othor Methadone Perills: Drug Interactions					
	Inducers	Inhibitors			
The Impact:	Increase metabolism (breakdown) of methadone	Decrease metabolism (breakdown) of methadone			
The Result:	Decrease methadone concentration	Increase methadone concentration			
The Risk:	Methadone dose may be inadequate	Methadone dose can become toxic			
The Fix:	Encourage use of rescue opioid	Decrease TDD by 25%			
The Meds:	Carbamazepine	Amiodarone			
	Anti-retrovirals	Amitriptyline			
	Anti-convulsants: Phenobarbital, Phenytoin	Antibiotics: ciprofloxacin, clarithromycin, erythromycin			
	Anti-TB: Rifampin	Antifungals: -azoles			
	St. John's Wort	SSRIs			
	Spironolactone	Antacids: omeprazole (Gelfman)			

### Methadone Perils:

Potential for cardiac toxicity

QTC prolongation



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- Increased if patient is on other medications that also cause QT prolongation
- Cardiac screening required prior to initiation of Methadone for palliative care patients, generally hospices do not do EKGs or worry about the QT risk

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Methadone Per	ils: Drug Interactions
QTC prolonging Rx classes	Some examples:
Anti-arrhythmics	Amiodarone, sotalol
Anti-psychotics	Haloperidol, chlorpromazine, risperidone, quetiapine
Quinolone antibiotics	Ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin
Macrolide antibiotics	Clarithromycin, erythromycin
Anti-emetics	Prochlorperazine, ondansetron
Tricyclic antidepressants	Amitriptyline, nortriptyline
	cyclobenzaprine

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 Caution in patients with liver failure: concern increases as the degree of liver failure increases- results in reduced metabolism of active Methadone – longer half-life of Methadone

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#### Methadone Perils:

- Zero tolerance for diversion and abuse
- Methadone of little interest to drug abusers, but it may be diverted and sold or exchanged for drugs with greater street value
- A street purchaser of Methadone frequently unsophisticated users and "opioid naïve"
- Methadone sold on the middle-school campus may be consumed and when the student doesn't get high, they increase number of pills consumed rapidly, go home, or to bed, and never wake up





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What do you need to start utilizing Methadone in a hospice and/or palliative care program?

- The Who:
  - A Prescriber with clinical experience and expertise
     in Methadone administration
  - "If you have to ask a question, you shouldn't be prescribing Methadone."
  - Dr. Jules Sherman, DO, FAAHPM , FAACO, OHI Methadone Guru



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#### The Who:

Nurses who are great communicators and can explain Methadone to patients

- Cultural stigma patients have limited knowledge and have negative impressions of Methadone
- Used to treat addicts
- Families associate Methadone with a risk of addiction, or suspects the prescriber thinks their loved one is an addict
- Requires excellent communication and talking points by the Case Manager presenting Methadone as an analgesic choice



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#### The Who:

Good Candidates for Methadone

- History of opioid-induced hallucinations or opioid-induced neurotoxicity
- Pain-resistant to other opioids, on high doses of other opioids requiring frequent dose titration, tolerance, or poor response to other long-acting opioids
  Patients who have not been on other long-acting opioids but are clearly going to
- need opioid maintenance therapy until death
- · Elderly patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain and few comorbidities

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#### The Who:

Good Candidates for Methadone

- Patients that need a long-acting opioid in a liquid formulation: Patient's with G tubes, unable to swallow tablets
- True morphine allergy no plant-based allergens as in opium-based opioids
- Cancer pain
- Patients with CKD
- Neuropathic pain & not responding to neuropathic adjuvants alone, or also
  require opioid therapy

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#### The Who:

Poor Candidates for Methadone

- On many drugs that interact with Methadone
- Lives alone, cognitive deficit, unreliable or has unreliable caregivers, patient or caregivers have trouble comprehending instructions
- Any potential for abuse or diversion
- ES Liver Disease

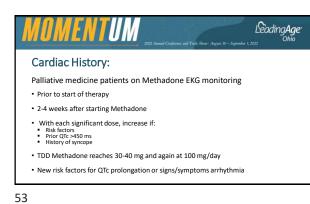
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#### The Who:

Poor Candidates for Methadone

- Imminent death
- History of unpredictable adherence to their medication regimen
- Known to use pain medications for purposes other than pain relief: "chemical copers"
- · Cardiac patients at high risk for arrhythmias and/or hypokalemia

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(HPC expert group recommendations)



#### **Choosing Appropriate Patients:**

- Home and Caregiver Assessment by nurse and social worker
- Medication list reviewed by the team physician or pharmacist
- Patient Assessment
- Discussion with the IDT
- · Review Methadone Information Sheet with patient & family

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What do you need to start utilizing Methadone in a hospice and/or palliative care program? The When:

- Methadone Monday start first dose of Methadone on Sunday night so that the team is available to monitor the patient all week
   Daily check-in using the Methadone surveillance
- sheet highest risk of toxicity days 2-5 • Highly recommend the prescribing physician be the only physician monitoring the patient during the initiation of Methadone



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#### Starting Methadone Pearls:

- Verify prior prescriptions
- Calculate dose based on current LA and IR opioid use
- Utilize a conversion table that has been accepted for use across the organization
- Review medication interactions
- Consider individualization of dose based on age, frailty, and organ dysfunction
- Discussion with pharmacist

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#### Starting Methadone Pearls:

- Discontinue all other scheduled opioids before first dose of Methadone
- Destroy/secure other LA opioids (check med containers/pill planner)
- Identify prn short acting (IR) opioid for breakthrough pain ensure comfort during initiation of Methadone
- Be sure family / patient do not take the PRN pain breakthrough medication RTC!
   Do not start or increase other sedating/hypnotic medications or gabapentin
- Do not increase the initial scheduled Methadone dose within the first 5 7 days of starting therapy

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• Daily updates to the physician during the first 5-7 days

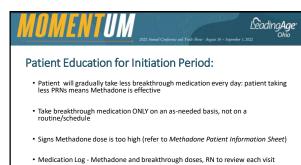
 Any report of drowsiness, new neurologic symptoms, pain score of "0", or "0" doses of breakthrough pain medication in a 12 H period prompts nurse visit to the home, patient assessment, and report to hospice physician

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#### Pearls for Dosing:

- 30-40 mg/day maximum starting dose when converting from another opioid regardless of how many mg of other opioid the patient was on
- Maximum initial dose for opioid naïve patients: 2.5-5 mg/day
- Elderly (over 85 years) or frail start with % the dose for healthy adult–initial dosing 1.25-2.5 mg/day
- Reduce calculated dose by 25% if on enzyme-inhibiting medication

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### After Initiation – Titrating Methadone:

- Generally safe to increase Methadone by 30- 50% of the established dose at 5–7-day intervals when patients are using 3 or more doses of breakthrough medication daily and report substantial levels of baseline pain
- The case manager will monitor patients on Methadone as they would any other patient
- Nurse will reinforce Methadone safety rules regularly with the patient and family
- During visits nurse will check that the Methadone is stored safely
- Nurse should inform prescribers that a patient is on Methadone when obtaining any new medication orders

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Keys to using Methadone successfully:

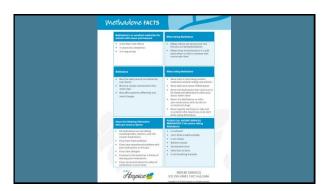
• Team Effort!!

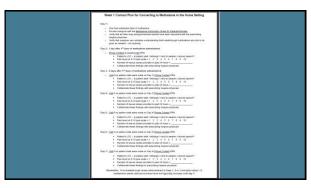
Knowledgeable providers

Organizational Tool Kit







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### MOMENTUM LeadingAge<sup>.</sup> nd Trade Sho References: McPherson ML. Methadone: A complex and challenging analgesic, but it's worth it! Demystifying opioid conversion calculations: a guide for effective dosing. ASHP, Inc, Bethesda; 2018: 147-194 • Todd, M. (2015) Methadone: A Review for Hospice Providers [Lecture]. Enclara Pharmacia, Inc. Gelfman, L. P., Chai, E. J. (2013). How Should Methadone Be Started and Titrated in Opioid-Noive and Opioid-Tolerant Patients? and What Special Considerations Should Guide the Safe Use of Methadone of Evidence-Based Protector of Platibative Medicine (N. E. Goldstein and A. S. Morrison, E.J. Sunders.).

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