

Developing Interprofessional Communication Practices for the Opioid Naïve Population

Karen Keune EdD, MJ, BSN, RN¹, Eric Scott² PhD, Suzanne Trojanowski PT, DPT, NCS³

¹School of Nursing, University of Michigan; ²University of Michigan Medical School; ³College of Health Sciences, University of Michigan - Flint

Background

- Chronic opioid use and misuse has become a significant health care issue in recent years.¹
- Studies suggest that surgery is a risk factor for initiation of chronic opioid use. This may be greater in opioid naïve patients.²
- Effective interdisciplinary team communication practices that are patient-centered could mitigate the risk of chronic opioid use and misuse.³
- These practices are related to higher levels of patient self-efficacy which is further related to lower patient report of pain intensity and pain interference.^{4,5}

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to develop quality communication among interdisciplinary teams working with opioid naïve patients within a post-surgical context through interprofessional education.



References

1. Hedegaard H, Miniño AM, Warner M. Drug overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2017. NCHS Data Brief, no 329. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2018
2. Sun EC, Darnall BD, Baker LC, Mackey S. Incidence of and Risk Factors for Chronic Opioid Use Among Opioid-Naïve Patients in the Postoperative Period [published correction appears in JAMA Intern Med. 2016 Sep 1;176(9):1412]. JAMA Intern Med. 2016;176(9):1286–1293. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2016.3298
3. Hager KD, Blue HL, Zhang L, Palombi LC. OPIOIDS: cultivating interprofessional collaboration to find solutions to public health problems [published online ahead of print, 2018 Sep 5]. J Interprof Care. 2018;1–5. doi:10.1080/13561820.2018.1516634
4. Ruben MA, Meterko M, Bokhour BG. Do patient perceptions of provider communication relate to experiences of physical pain?. Patient Educ Couns. 2018;101(2):209–213. doi:10.1016/j.pec.2017.08.002
5. Street RL Jr. How clinician-patient communication contributes to health improvement: modeling pathways from talk to outcome. Patient Educ Couns. 2013;92(3):286–291. doi:10.1016/j.pec.2013.05.004



Methods

- A pilot project was developed with the pilot group to consist of nursing, physical therapy and psychology students. The students will be placed into interdisciplinary teams.
- A case study based course was designed and administered through a learning management system (Canvas).
- The case centered around a woman with an acute ankle fracture who is opioid naïve, but the communication about her opioid prescription is subpar.
- Asynchronous pre-activity work was assigned to the students:
 - Communication strategies for both the opioid naïve patient and the interprofessional team
- During the synchronous portion of the course, the case study was introduced and students reviewed it individually.
 - A facilitator (KK) engaged the students with focused questioning on team communication and patient outcomes as it relates to opioid naïve patients.
- Videos were created to offer additional insight into the complexities of this case.
- Student learning was assessed using the Interprofessional Collaborative Competencies Attainment Survey

Future Application and Next Steps:

- Authors are implementing the project in June 2020



The authors wish to acknowledge the Interprofessional Education Center, the Center for Research on Learning and Teaching, and the students who plan to participate in the pilot