

Predictors and Characteristics of Opioid Utilization >15 days following Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA)

Improving the way opioids are prescribed through clinical practice guidelines can ensure patients have access to safer, more effective chronic pain treatment while reducing the number of people who misuse, abuse, or overdose from these drugs. For this reason, the CDC conducted a systematic review of current literature and in 2016, released the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain.

Purpose

Outside of larger academic settings, it is possible that recommendations and guidelines are not as readily translated into practice. This can be especially true for rural clinics that may lack resources and knowledge to readily translate current trends into practice. This retrospective database study seeks to evaluate the number of patients prescribed opioids for >15 days following Total Knee Arthroplasty (TKA), as well as characteristics of the patients and the prescribing provider.

Outcome Measures

1. What percentage of patients receive opioids for >15 days post TKA?
2. What are the personal (age, sex, race, marital status, rurality), comorbid (tobacco use disorder, alcohol/substance use disorder, anxiety/depression, and chronic pain on opioids) and health care provider (primary care MD, NP, PA) characteristics of patients who receive opioids >15 days?
3. What are the opioid types and amounts prescribed (MMEs) for those receiving prescriptions more than 15 days?

This study has been approved by the IRB of Billings. Funding is provided by the Helmsley Charitable Trust.

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