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Enrollment Form

NYGH Post-Discharge Opioid Prescription Use Study - General Surgery

Anesthetist: ______________

Place patient sticker here

Best phone number to be reached at: __________________________

Emergency Surgery

Y  N

Open surgery

Y  N

History of Addiction

(you can use alcohol, opioids, benzodiazepines, or other drugs)

Y  N

Psychiatric History

(you can use a psychiatric diagnosis or psychiatric treatments for the disorder)

Y  N

Chronic Pain History

(you can use a chronic pain diagnosis or any other chronic pain condition, i.e., fibromyalgia, CRPS)

Y  N

History of long-term Opioid Use

(You can use currently using an opioid at home for over 1 month)

Y  N

Best time to be reached for follow-up: __________________________

Discharge Prescription as per surgeon/resident: __________________________
# Discharge Questionnaire

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
<th>Survey Logic</th>
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</table>
| 1. After coming home from the hospital, how many of the opioid pain pills you were prescribed did you take? | I did not receive a prescription  
I did not fill the prescription  
I filled the prescription but did not take any of the medication  
I had other opioids available | Ask if answer to #1 is 0 pills taken                                                                 |
| 2. Why did you not take any prescribed opioid pills?                     | Pain was controlled without taking all the pills  
Side effects were too strong  
Other | Ask if answer to #1 is less than the total number of prescribed pills  
Ask if answer to #1 is equal to or greater than the Total number of opioids prescribed.  
Ask if answer to #1 is equal to or greater than the Total number of opioids prescribed. |
| 4. Did you require another prescription for opioids?                      | Yes  
No | Ask if answer to #1 is equal to or greater than the Total number of opioids prescribed. |
| 5. After coming home from the hospital, what was your average daily pain score? | 0 (no pain)  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10 (worst possible pain) | Very satisfied  
Satisfied  
Somewhat satisfied  
Somewhat unsatisfied  
Unsatisfied  
very unsatisfied |
| 6. How satisfied were you with your pain control?                        | cupboard/wardrobe  
medicine cabinet/other box  
fridge  
other  
Opioid pain pills were disposed of | Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of |
| 7. Where did you store the left-over opioid pain pills                    | household garbage  
Sink or toilet  
returned to pharmacy  
other | Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  
Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  
Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  
Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  |
| 10. Were you given any education/instructions on where to store or dispose of opioids? | yes  
no | |
| 9. Where was the medication disposed of                                 | Yes  
No | Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  
Ask if answer to #1 was opioid pain pills were disposed of  |
Opioids for pain after day surgery: Your questions answered

1. Changes?
Opioid and non-opioids have been prescribed for you to treat pain after surgery. Opioids (such as morphine) are generally used to treat severe pain. Non-opioids (such as acetaminophen, ibuprofen) are used to treat mild to moderate pain. Both can be used together to manage your pain. Other methods that can be combined to reduce pain include using ice, relaxation techniques, etc. Ask about which options are best for you to treat pain. Know your pain control plan.

2. Continue?
Opioids are usually required for less than 1 week. As you continue to recover from your surgery, your pain should get better day by day. As you get better, you will need less opioid and non-opioid pain medication.

3. Proper Use?
Use the lowest possible dose for the shortest possible time. It will take 30 to 60 minutes for the pain medication pill to start working. Do not drive a car while taking opioids. Avoid alcohol and sleeping pills (e.g. benzodiazepines like lorazepam) while taking opioids. Overdose and addiction can occur with opioids.

4. Monitor?
Side effects of opioids include: drowsiness, constipation, nausea, vomiting, itching and dizziness. Contact your healthcare provider if you have any medical concerns. Go to the emergency department if you have severe symptoms (e.g. fevers, difficulty breathing, chest pain, persistent nausea, vomiting or diarrhea).

5. Follow-Up?
Ask your prescriber when your pain should get better. If your pain is not improving as expected, or if your pain is not well controlled, talk to your healthcare provider.

To find out more, visit: OpioidStewardship.ca and DeprescribingNetwork.ca
Prevent Medication Accidents

It is important to:

Store Safely
Store your opioid medication in a secure place; out of reach and out of sight from children, teens and pets.

Dispose Safely
Take all unused and expired medications back to a pharmacy for safe disposal. Talk with your pharmacist if you have any questions. For locations that accept returns:

- 1-844-535-8889
- healthsteward.ca

Never share your opioid medication with anyone else.

What is the risk? Unused medications can pose a serious hazard to both yourself and others. Unused, unwanted or expired medications should be disposed of as soon as possible when no longer needed to prevent accidental exposure or abuse by others.

Did you know?

16 Canadians are hospitalized each day with opioid poisoning. Those aged 15 to 24 years old have the fastest growing rate of hospitalizations.

— Canadian Institute for Health Information, 2017

In 2016, opioids were responsible for 50% more deaths than car crashes.

— Public Health Agency of Canada, 2017

1 in 10 high school-aged teens in Ontario have tried an opioid medication recreationally.

— Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, 2015

Examples of opioids used for pain after surgery:

- hydromorphone
- morphine
- codeine
- oxycodone
- tramadol

Notes:

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