

Limit opioid painkiller prescriptions, US regulators say

16 March 2016

US health authorities issued guidelines Tuesday to limit prescribing opioid painkillers, in an attempt to help curb an epidemic of overdoses that kills more than 40 Americans every day.

The recommendations, which are not binding for doctors, urge them to exercise more caution prescribing opioids in order to reduce the abuse of drugs that cause powerful addictions amid growing concerns about their use across the country.

Overdose deaths soared to 26,647 in 2014, a 14 percent increase from the year before. They represented 61 percent of all drug [overdose deaths](#).

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which published the [guidelines](#) in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, has been under pressure to set national standards after a number of medical organizations and some states established their own restrictions.

Officials say the new guidelines' nationwide scope will encourage doctors to exercise more restraint in prescribing the powerful painkillers.

"It's become increasingly clear that opioids carry substantial risk but only uncertain benefits—especially compared with other treatments for chronic pain," CDC Director Tom Frieden told reporters.

"More than 40 Americans die each day from prescription opioid overdoses, we must act now."

The guidelines, endorsed by many addiction experts, encourage physicians to first recommend non-opioid anti-inflammatory drugs such as ibuprofen and aspirin for chronic pain—described as lasting longer than three months.

The CDC also recommends limiting opioid prescriptions for patients suffering short-term,

acute pain to three days or less in most conditions.

More than seven days of [opioid drug](#) use will "rarely be needed," the CDC said.

Urine tests to curb abuse

Doctors currently prescribe opiate painkillers for two weeks to a month.

The guidelines are intended primarily for general practitioners, who write half the prescriptions for opioid painkillers and often are not adequately trained in their use.

The CDC recommends patients take [urine tests](#) before receiving prescriptions and doctors to check prescription drug monitoring program data in order to ensure patients are not already receiving prescriptions from other doctors.

Although 49 states have such systems in place, only 16 require doctors use them.

The CDC guidelines do not apply to patients suffering from serious or terminal illnesses such as cancer.

The recommendations are meant as "a tool for [doctors](#) and for patients to chart a safer course," Frieden said, with the aim of balancing "the risks of addiction with the needs of patients to treat pain."

Doctors began generously prescribing opiate painkillers in the 1990s after pharmaceutical companies and medical experts deemed they could be used for back pain, arthritis and other conditions without fear of creating addictions.

Health care providers wrote 249 million prescriptions for opioid pain relievers in 2013, the CDC said.

The new guidelines come as lawmakers have been

hammering out legislation aimed at helping combat a crisis of addiction to heroin as well as painkillers opiates, which are related.

The US Senate overwhelmingly passed a bill last week that would provide financial assistance to states and local authorities fighting the overdose epidemic.

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