## MEMBERS PRESENT

Gary Franklin, MD, MPH (Co-chair), Washington	Health Plan of Washington
State Department of Labor and	Jason Fodeman, MD, Washington State
Industries	Department of Labor and Industries
Darcy Jaffe, ARNP, FAAN, Washington State	Debra Gordon, RN, DNP, FAAN, University
Hospital Association	of Washington School of Medicine
Judy Zerzan-Thul, MD, MPH (Co-chair),	Shelly Gray, PharmD, School of Pharmacy,
Washington State Health Care Authority	University of Washington
Mark Sullivan, MD, PhD (Co-chair), University of	Jaymie Mai, PharmD, Washington State
Washington	Department of Labor and Industries
Rose Bingham, Patient Advocate	Yusuf Rashid, RPh, Community Health Plan of
Denise Boudreau, PhD, RPh, MS, Kaiser	Washington
Permanente Washington Health	Steven Stanos, DO, Swedish Medical Center
Research Institute	Michael Parchman, MD, Kaiser Permanente
Siobhan Brown, MPH, CPH, CHES, Community	Washington Research Institute
STAFF AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC	
Anne Farqua	Richard Martin
Monica Salgaonkar, MHA, Washington State Medical Association	Ginny Weir, MPH, Bree Collaborative

## WELCOME

Gary Franklin, MD, MPH (Co-chair), Medical Director, Washington State Department of Labor and Industries welcomed members to the workgroup and those present introduced themselves.

Action: To adopt the minutes Result: Unanimously approved

## ACUTE PRESCRIBING

Dr. Franklin began the group's discussion by proposing outlining the acute prescribing guidelines. Deb Gordon reviewed the evidence including the lack of data specific to older adults, about 6% go on to have persistent opioid use after surgery and is the individual patient characteristics more than type of surgery that lead to long-term use (e.g., being older, being female, using nicotine). Members discussed:

- Not a higher rate than younger age groups (except for spine surgery that is about 25%)
- Among wisdom teeth about 1% transition to long-term opioid use.
- Having a separate paragraph for transitions of care.
- Subacute prescribing in cases where too many pills are prescribed for those already being prescribed opioids.
- How to address situations in which people may be better served by chronic opioid use.
- Looking for those at high risk for developing opioid use disorder.
- System-level interventions (clinical decision support, telephone-based motivational interviewing)

- Caregiver perspective. Covid has changed a lot for reimbursement for virtual health for behavioral health. Easier to push hospitals to keep supporting virtual care.
- Lack of literature for health plan reimbursement and practical interventions for smaller clinics.
- Goal is maximizing function AND pain control in advance using shared decision making. Realistic expectations.
  - Pain management care plan prior to surgery with shared decision making.
  - Shared decision making was in the first draft but was removed.
  - Add proactive pain care planning pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic
- Long-acting opioid. Higher peak effect and longer duration of action.
  - More likely to have a breathing problem at night.
  - And more likely to go on to chronic use.
- Lowest dose for shortest duration, add beyond this you have to justify.
- A suggestion to not reference the CDC guidelines.
- Address refill policy.
  - Easier to refill than not refill.
- Proactive conversations with the person about the pain control process should be comprehensive.
- Goal is to prevent unnecessary transition to long-term use.
- Public comments
  - Richard Martin is concerned about language indicating that those over 65 after surgery being able to get opioid pain medications if indicated.
  - Rose Bigham concerned that there is no language that there is no language that some patients may be appropriate for long-term opioid therapy.
  - Anne Fuqua echo what Richard said that metrics may drive down prescribing for appropriate patients.

## **GOOD OF THE ORDER**

Dr. Franklin thanked all for attending and adjourned the meeting.