

How high are the stakes for patients with OUD? Persons with diabetes have a mortality rate 2 times higher than those without diabetes. Users of opioids (illicit or prescribed) have a mortality rate 13.2 times higher than non-users

CHOICES for Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

Replacement opioids

Methadone (full mu receptor agonist)
Oral observed daily in a OTP (Opioid Treatment Program)

Buprenorphine (partial agonist)
Sublingual daily (with/out naloxone)
(SQ injection monthly)

Blocker of opioid receptor
Naltrexone
Oral daily
IM injection monthly

History:

1939: first compounded in Germany

1960's: efficacy for maintenance treatment of heroin dependence demonstrated

Seminal Report in JAMA 1965 by Drs. Dole and Nyswander



"This treatment requires careful medical supervision and many social services. In our opinion, both the medication and the supporting program are essential."

Methadone is one of the most researched and regulated medications

Triple regulatory oversight of OTPs (clinics that dispense methadone)

- -SAMHSA (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) -DEA (Drug Enforcement Administration)
- -WA SOTA (State Opioid Treatment Authority)

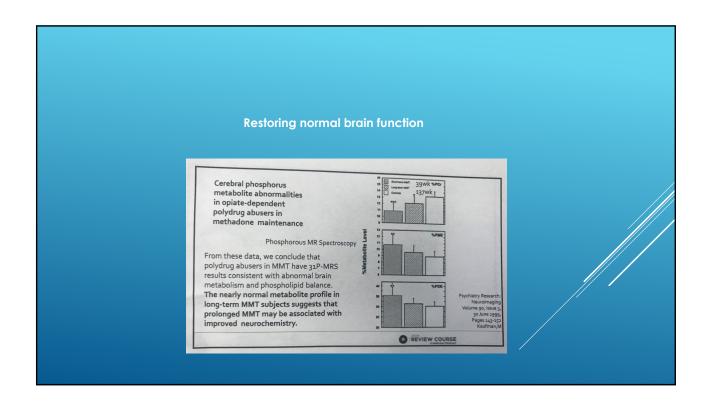
Dispensed in Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) only

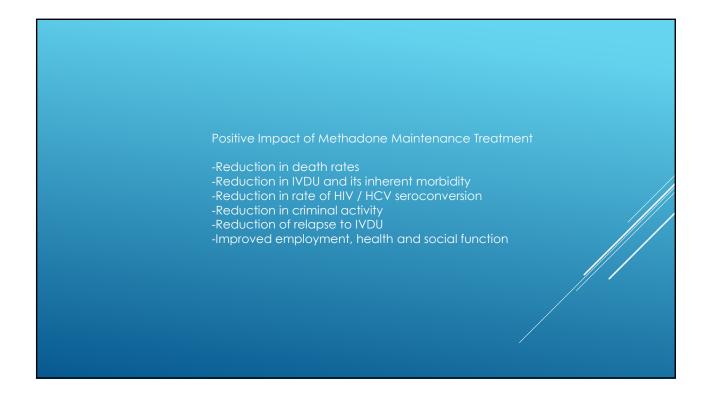
Can be dispensed in hospital/skilled nursing facility

Methadone for pain: pain clinics, hospice. Smaller and more frequent doses

The **four** ways in which methadone helps patients stay in recovery:

- 1. Prevents/reduces withdrawal symptoms
- 2. Prevents/reduces **urges** to use illicit opioids
- 3. Prevents relapse
- 4. **Restores normalcy** to any physiological function disrupted by opioid use disorder, including emotions





How effective is methadone?

One way to look at this:

Number needed to treat (NNT): number of patients needed to treat to prevent one bad outcome. The NNT helps estimate how likely the patient is to be helped (the lower the number, the more likely)

For example:

Statin, to prevent cardiovascular death: 1,949

Antibiotics, to prevent rheumatic fever after strep throat: 2 million

How effective is methadone?

Number needed to treat:

Methadone, to prevent illicit opioid use: 2.9

Methadone, to decrease drug-related criminality: 1.4

Methadone, to retain in treatment: 1.1

(Buprenorphine studies have similar results)

(Long-acting injectable naltrexone, to prevent illicit opioid use: 1.8

Pharmacokinetics of methadone

Full opioid brain receptor agonist (activator)

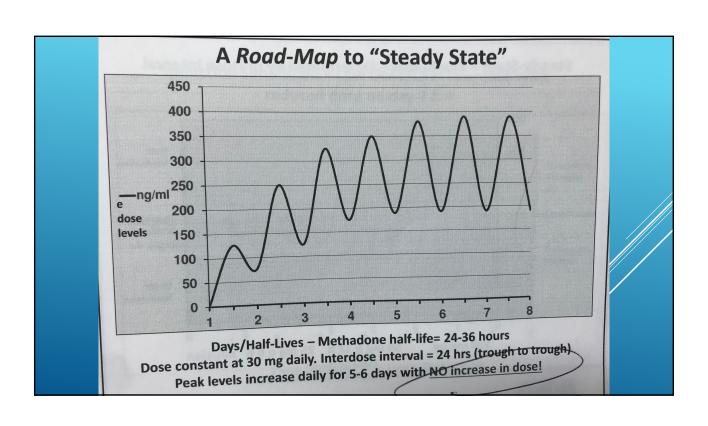
Risks:

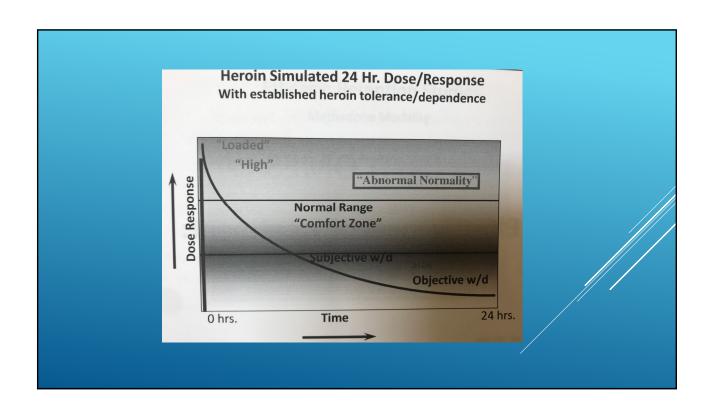
- **-respiratory depression** leading to overdose and death
- -prolonged QTc interval leading to Torsades de Pointes > V Fib > sudden death

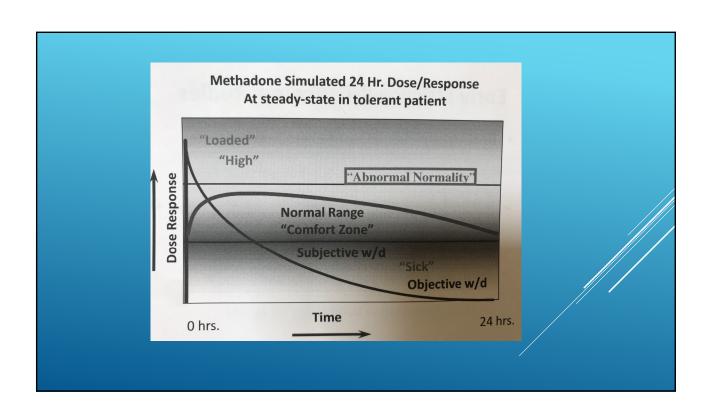
Pharmacokinetics of Methadone

- -Half life is 30 hours (+/-6) (10x greater than morphine and heroin)
- -Peak plasma concentration at 2-4 hours (most analgesic effect)
- -Relief of withdrawal symptoms at 18-24 hours
- -Slow onset of action and gradual enhancement of effect over time.
- -Tissue build up is variable, unpredictable and individual.
- -Overdose threshold is therefore NOT predictable making additional illicit opioid use dangerous
- -Lipophilic--plasma concentrations are maintained by the tissue reservoir









Medication interactions with methadone

Prolonged QTc: Obtain EKG at onset of starting MTD and at intervals thereafter

Sedation and Methadone

Requires careful evaluation, response, and monitoring
-Sedation form for all staff triggering clinical evaluation
-clinical review of other meds, ongoing use
-peak evaluation if necessary

Diversion of methadone -Street value: prevention of withdrawal from illicits -Inherently dangerous to use methadone illicitly Ways to decrease diversion: -given as liquid -daily observed dosing -earning "carry doses" over time -call backs -Urinary Drug Screens -requirement and expection to "work their program"

Overdose risk of methadone -Illicit opioids (fentanyl especially dangerous) -Benzodiazepines -Alcohol Narcan kit is dispensed to EACH patient WITH instructions

