The Forgotten Epidemic: A Niagara Health System Initiative to Reduce Postoperative Opioid Consumption

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Abstract

Background: Opioid over-prescription is a great driver in the opioid epidemic, and there is significant variability in post-surgical prescriptions. This paper describes a large-scale quality improvement campaign at the Niagara Health System (NHS) to reduce postoperative opioid prescriptions.

Methods: This prospective study was conducted using a Plan-Do-Study-Act Methodology (PDSA) with the primary aim to improve postoperative opioid prescribing patterns at the NHS and reduce the number of opioids prescribed. 436 patients undergoing a same-day elective surgery linked to over-prescription of postoperative opioids in previous literature were enrolled. Exclusion criteria included patients younger than 18, pregnancy, and a history of opioid use. Initially, participants provided consent and completed a questionnaire. 10-14 days later, patients were contacted to determine prescription opioid use. We implemented two prescription reduction strategies: PDSA cycle 1 included multi-disciplinary educational sessions, and PDSA cycle 2 included redesigned patient handouts. Subsequently, trained reviewers remeasured the baseline by abstracting patient data from medical records to compare postoperative prescriptions with the baseline data following the interventions. This study received an exemption from the Hamilton Integrated Research Ethics Board.

Results: The baseline study determined that, on average, there was a -66.44% change in the number of opioids consumed by patients compared to those prescribed (p = 0.008). Overall, although not statistically significant, there was a 21.02% reduction in the number of postoperative opioids prescribed compared to baseline following the interventions (p = 0.492). There were also significant localized reductions in the following surgeries: Hand/joint (-64.25%, p = 0.0454), laparoscopic or open hernia repair (-43.56%, p = 0.0004), ureteroscopy (-65.00%, p = 0.0013), septroplasty (-76.69%, p = 0.0261), cholecystectomy (-34.09%, p = 0.0027), and tonsillectomy (-85.97%, p = 0.0005).

Interpretation: This is the first large-scale Canadian study to demonstrate the efficacy of prescription reduction strategies in a postoperative context in community hospitals. Future study modifications could include larger sample size and targeted approaches for individual studies.

Background

Canada ranks second to the USA in per capita consumption of prescription opioids [1,2]. In the past twenty-five years, opioid-related deaths in Ontario have increased four-fold [3]. In 2016, 1 in 3 opioid-related deaths occurred among Ontarians with active opioid prescriptions, and 40% of emergency department (ED) visits for opioid overdose had an active prescription [4]. Despite media awareness campaigns, the number of opioid prescriptions grew in the last three years, and in Ontario, physicians represent 97% of opioid prescribers [1]. Previous Canadian and American studies demonstrated that

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physicians play a large role in opioid prescribing, leading to long-term and recurrent use in opioid-naïve patients [5,6]. For instance, an Ontario study determined that opioid-naïve patients who were prescribed opioids within 7 days post-ambulatory surgery were 44% more likely to become long-term opioid users within 1 year compared to those not receiving a prescription [6]. A large number of overdose deaths can also be linked to postoperative opioid prescriptions.

Previous literature demonstrates variability in post-surgical opioid prescribing practices across specialties and between surgeons for the same procedure [7-10]. Ladha, et al. observed large differences between the USA and Canada concerning postoperative opioid prescription, suggesting local factors may also play a role [11]. Additionally, there is observed disparity in postoperative opioid consumption by patients; for instance, Hill, et al. reported that only 28% of prescribed opioids were taken by patients post-operatively [7]. These data support the need for prescribing guidelines.

Given these trends and lack of Canadian data, we embarked on a quality improvement campaign targeting postoperative opioid prescriptions. Previous studies have focused on select surgeries and specialties. This is the first large-scale Canadian study evaluating fourteen different surgeries across multiple specialties that have previously been associated with over-prescription of opioids in literature [12]. To our knowledge, few previous studies have included “community” hospitals, and studies have demonstrated that often there is no formal teaching given to residents on prescribing opioids post-operatively [13]. Our study focuses on a community site, the Niagara Health System (NHS), where primarily staff physicians write prescriptions. This study aims to improve opioid prescription strategies post-operatively at NHS and reduce the number of opioids prescribed post-operatively by 50% over one year through holding multi-disciplinary educational seminars and developing standardized, patient-specific, post-operative opioids and multimodal analgesia usage handouts. A secondary aim is to improve opioid prescription strategies post-operatively in NHS by identifying and ultimately mitigating the discrepancy between the number of opioids prescribed by physicians and the amount taken by patients.

Methods

Ethics approval

Given that this is a quality improvement (QI) project designed to address local opioid prescription patterns within the NHS, this study was granted an exemption from ethics review by the Hamilton Integrated Research Ethics Board (HiREB).

Study design

This prospective study was conducted using a Plan-Do-Study-Act Methodology (PDSA) with the primary aim to improve postoperative opioid prescribing patterns in the NHS and reduce the number of opioids prescribed by NHS surgeons. Patients receiving selected elective day surgeries at all three NHS sites, including the Well and Hospital, Greater Niagara General Hospital and the St. Catharines General Hospital, were included in this prospective quality improvement study. These three hospitals are community teaching sites for the McMaster University Niagara Regional Campus, with approximately 32000 elective day surgeries per year for 2018/2019 [14]. The specific surgeries included in this study have been previously associated with the over-prescription of opioids in literature [12]. Table 1 displays the number of patients per surgery, both pre- and post-interventions. A total of 436 patients were included in the study, and no financial compensation was provided to participants. Participants whose charts had incomplete information, such as a lack of a photocopied prescription or incomplete contact information, were excluded from the study.

Establishing baseline

From March 2019 to June 2019, baseline opioid prescribing and usage patterns were measured post select elective day surgeries. Voluntary informed consent was obtained from patients meeting inclusion criteria. Nurses documented qualifying and consenting patients’ details. Participants who provided consent were given a questionnaire to establish postoperative prescription use. Two medical students conducted telephone interviews 10 to 14 days post-operatively to establish opioid use patterns. Exclusion criteria included patients who were less than 18 years of age, non-English speaking, pregnant, any history of opioid use or chronic pain, or who did not answer their phone after three attempts of calling. The primary outcome was to prospectively measure the number of opioid medications prescribed and consumed post-operatively and whether there was a difference between opioids prescribed and consumed.

Interventions implemented

Two strategies were implemented to reduce postoperative opioid prescribing patterns. In PDSA cycle 1, Educational sessions disclosing the baseline study results were held with nurses, surgeons, and other stakeholders to disseminate the results and provide safe prescribing education. In PDSA cycle 2, patient handouts, including information about the World Health Organization (WHO) pain ladder and multimodal analgesia techniques, were attached to patient surgical packages. This information was also disseminated to patients by nurses verbally. Initially, PDSA cycle 3 included long-term plans to alter postoperative order sets to include multimodal analgesic options; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the cancellation of elective surgical procedures, this was postponed.

Determining change

By November 2020, given increased infection transmission concerns due to COVID-19, the postoperative prescriptions were uploaded electronically into patients’ electronic medical records (EMRs). Two medical students independently abstracted patient data from patients’ EMRs from November 2019, using Meditech. The number of opioid medications prescribed post-operatively after the elective day surgery procedures following the interventions was abstracted and compared to the baseline data.

Statistical analysis

The postoperative opioid prescription was converted into
Determining baseline opioid prescribing and usage patterns

Table 2 outlines the pre-intervention opioid prescribing and usage patterns and the percentage of opioids used compared to those prescribed. Surgeries with the most opioids prescribed were total shoulder repairs (600.00 MME however, n = 1), shoulder rotator cuff repairs (458.26 ± 230.11 MME), followed by Knee Arthroscopies/Meniscectomies (242.50 ± 111.33 MME) and tonsillectomies (220.91 ± 126.81 MME). The least number of opioids prescribed post-operatively were following Dilatation & Curettage (0.00 ± 0.00 MME). In terms of opioid consumption, most opioids were consumed following shoulder rotator cuff repair (247.30 ± 209.50 MME), a -46.03% change from the amount prescribed by surgeons (p = 0.002). This was followed by tonsillectomies (124.55 ± 111.33 MME, which was -43.62% different than the amount prescribed, p = 0.065) and hand/joint surgery (121.56 ± 103.20 MME, which was a -37.01% difference from the amount prescribed, p = 0.274). The least number of opioids consumed post-operatively were following AV Fistula surgeries (6.43 ± 8.56 MME, which was -95.24% different than the amount prescribed, p = 0.0004).

Overall, on average, surgeons prescribed 181.31 ± 151.05 MME of opioids, and patients consumed 60.85 ± 61.96 MME of opioids (-66.44% change, p = 0.008). The average amount of opioids consumed by patients post-operatively were 42.54% of those prescribed (Figure 1). There was a statistically significant change in the amount prescribed by surgeons compared to the amount consumed by patients following all the surgeries examined, excluding dilatation & curettages (as no opioids

Table 1: Participant distribution in terms of the number of participants undergoing each type of surgery pre- and post-intervention implementation.

| Type of Surgery                          | Sample Size | Pre-Interventions | Post-Interventions |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| AV’ Fistula                              |             | 7                 | 2                  |
| Breast (Lumpectomy, Mastectomy ± Snb)†  | 17          |                   | 23                 |
| Hand/Joint Surgery                       | 8           |                   | 6                  |
| Laparoscopic or Open Hernia Repair       | 40          |                   | 21                 |
| Ureteroscopy                             | 19          |                   | 26                 |
| Dilatation & Curettage                   | 11          |                   | 1                  |
| Knee Arthroscopy/Meniscectomy            | 20          |                   | 29                 |
| Septoplasty                              | 18          |                   | 5                  |
| Dental Extraction                        | 25          |                   | 15                 |
| Fess‡                                   | 3           |                   | 2                  |
| Cholecystectomy                          | 38          |                   | 18                 |
| Rotator Cuff Repair                      | 23          |                   | 10                 |
| Tonsillectomy                           | 11          |                   | 10                 |
| Total Shoulder Replacement               | 1           |                   | 3                  |
| Turp§                                   | 9           |                   | 7                  |
| Varicose Veins                           | 6           |                   | 2                  |

*AV: Arteriovenous; †SNB: Sentinel node biopsy; ‡FESS: Functional endoscopic sinus surgery; §TURP: Transurethral resection of the prostate
Table 2: Pre-interventions opioid prescribing and usage patterns and the percentage of opioids used compared to those prescribed.

| Type of Surgery                                      | Average MME (± SD) | % Change between taken vs. prescribed | P-value  |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                      | Prescribed by Surgeons | Taken by Patients                  |          |
| Av Fistula                                           | 135.00 (36.74)     | 6.43 (8.56)                          | -95.24   | 0.0000421 |
| Breast Surgery (Lumpectomy, Partial/Total Mastectomy ± SNB) | 74.50 (38.99)     | 26.79 (39.22)                        | -64.03   | 0.0011940 |
| Ureteroscopy for Calculus/Stone                      | 82.41 (52.47)      | 34.72 (37.76)                        | -57.86   | 0.0029141 |
| Dilatation & Curettage                               | 0.00 (0.00)        | 0.00 (0.00)                          | No Opioids Prescribed | N/A |
| Dental Extraction                                    | 101.04 (54.28)     | 35.37 (48.32)                        | -64.99   | 0.0000419 |
| Fess                                                 | 150.00 (25.98)     | 7.50 (6.87)                          | -95.00   | 0.0116492 |
| Hand/Joint Surgery                                   | 193.00 (143.71)    | 121.56 (103.20)                      | -37.01   | 0.2740255 |
| Knee Arthroscopy/Meniscectomy                        | 242.50 (111.33)    | 98.75 (122.23)                       | -59.28   | 0.0003927 |
| Cholecystectomy                                      | 104.57 (50.16)     | 46.04 (48.78)                        | -55.97   | 0.0000020 |
| Laparoscopic Or Open Inguinal Hernia Repair          | 134.07 (83.20)     | 50.93 (52.94)                        | -62.01   | 0.0000013 |
| Septoplasty                                          | 154.44 (50.17)     | 37.75 (39.23)                        | -75.56   | 7.2714e-09 |
| Shoulder Rotator Cuff Repair                         | 458.26 (230.11)    | 247.30 (209.50)                      | -46.03   | 0.0022087 |
| Tonsillectomy                                        | 220.91 (126.81)    | 124.55 (103.05)                      | -43.62   | 0.0653383 |
| Total Shoulder Repair                                 | 600.00 (N/A N=1)   | 45.00 (N/A N=1)                      | -92.50   | N/A N=1 |
| Turp                                                 | 70.33 (52.78)      | 39.94 (51.88)                        | -43.21   | 0.2358073 |
| Varicose Veins                                       | 180.00 (0.00)      | 51.00 (55.75)                        | -71.67   | 0.0023777 |
| Average Overall                                      | 181.31 (151.05)    | 60.85 (61.96)                        | -66.44   | 0.007893487 |

Figure 1: Pre-interventions opioid prescribing and usage patterns and the percentage change between opioids consumed compared to prescribed.
were prescribed), hand/joint surgery, tonsillectomies, total shoulder repairs (as n = 1), and transurethral resections of the prostate (TURPs). The greatest statistical difference in the number of opioids prescribed compared to the amount taken post-operatively was after AV fistula surgery (-95.24%, p = 0.0000421), followed by functional endoscopic sinus surgery (FESS) (-95.00%, p = 0.0116492) and septoplasty (-75.56%, p = 7.27135x10^-9). There was the least statistically significant percent change in the average MME of opioids consumed following cholecystectomies (-55.97%, p = 0.000002), followed by ureteroscopies for calculus/stone (-57.86%, p = 0.003) and knee arthroscopies/meniscectomies (-59.28%, p = 0.0004).

### Determining change and outcomes of interventions implemented in PDSA cycles 1 and 2

Although not statistically significant, there was a clinically relevant 21.02% reduction in the average amount of opioids prescribed post-operatively following PDSA cycles 1 and 2 compared to baseline (p = 0.492). The mean MME of opioids prescribed following both PDSA cycles was 143.2 ± 158.83 MME, compared to the baseline of 181.31 ± 151.05 MME (-21.02% change, p = 0.49) (Table 3). A summary of the average amount of MME prescribed post-operatively after implementing the strategies, compared to before implementation, for each surgical procedure is demonstrated in Figure 2 and Table 3.

In particular, following both PDSA cycles, there was a statistically significant reduction in postoperative opioid prescribing select surgical procedures across multiple specialties (Table 3). The maximum reduction in postoperative opioid prescriptions was following tonsillectomies (-85.97% change, p = 0.0005). This was followed by, in descending order: ear, nose, and throat (ENT) (-76.69% change, p = 0.0261), ureteroscopy (-65.00% change, p = 0.0013), hand/joint surgery (-64.25%, p = 0.0454), and laparoscopic or open hernia repair (-43.56%, p = 0.0004), and lastly cholecystectomy (-34.09%, p = 0.0027).

Notably, there was a statistically significant increase in postoperative opioid prescribing following Knee Arthroscopy/Meniscectomy (104.52% change, p = 0.0002). Although not significant, there was also a 3.37% increase in postoperative opioid prescriptions following shoulder rotator cuff repairs. These results should be revisited to understand prescribing patterns better within orthopedics and postoperative pain management among these patients. Specifically, the potential for a reduction in MME prescribed should be addressed as it appears to a potentially modifiable factor. The baseline study determined that there was a -46.03% change (p = 0.002) and -59.28% change (p = 0.0004) in the amount of narcotic consumed by patients compared to those prescribed following shoulder rotator cuff repair and knee arthroscopies/meniscectomies, respectively.

Overall, it appeared there was a statistically significant reduction in postoperative opioid prescribing in surgeries performed by general surgeons in specific as well, including the following: laparoscopic or open hernia repair (-43.56%...
The study is highly relevant and well-timed as a reduction in postoperative opioid prescribing will directly impact reducing the number of opioids available for misuse, diversion, and overdoses.

The existence of variability in the number of opioids prescribed post-surgically across procedures [7,12] highlights the need to establish evidence-based guidelines for postoperative opioid prescribing. Variability also exists in postoperative opioid consumption by patients [9,10]. Feinberg, et al. reported that up to 59.1% of opioids were used post-operatively, while Bicket, et al. reported 67-92% of patients reported unused opioids post-operatively [9,10]. The leftover pills pose risks for diversion, misuse and improper disposal as patients were unsure of proper opioid disposal methods [9]. A recent study from Oakville, Canada, presented a newly developed three-phase integrated systems approach for pain management for ambulatory surgeries, which substantially reduced postoperative opioid prescribing [16]. They included preoperative, intra-operative and postoperative modifications to optimize pain management and decrease narcotic prescriptions. To our knowledge, this study is the first investigation of postoperative prescribing patterns in Canada at a community site, which diversifies the literature while also contributing to the growing body of research. Ladha, et al. highlighted differences between prescribing patterns in Canada, the USA, and

Figure 2: Pre- and post-intervention opioid prescribing patterns, and the percent change between the two samples.
Sweden, recognizing the need for country-specific guidelines [11]. Canada and the USA had a seven-fold higher rate of opioid prescriptions being filled post-operatively than Sweden, reinforcing the idea that opioid prescribing patterns are multidimensional. Investigating societal and cultural factors may be necessary to understand prescribing practices and should be studied further. Our study was conducted at a community site with primarily staff physicians writing prescriptions. A Yale University study demonstrated that residents are not always given formal teaching on prescribing opioids post-operatively [13]. Consequently, trainees learn to associate a particular prescription to particular procedures, which may lead to over-prescription. This potential confounder was avoided in our study. Furthermore, our study can contribute to evidence-based guidelines for postoperative analgesia prescription order sets. This will facilitate adequate analgesia for patients while also decreasing the risks associated with opioid use, including improper pain management, using extra opioids to mask surgical complications, developing an opioid use disorder, diversion or improper disposal of the opioids.

Our study’s limitations include heterogeneity between sample sizes across the various surgeries. This may contribute to biases in our data as certain specialties may have developed particular preferences concerning postoperative opioid prescribing that would not be evident during analysis. Our intervention was not statistically significant across all surgeries among the various specialties begging the question of why the outcome was different among certain types of surgeries than others.

The amount of MME prescribed following orthopedic procedures appears to have increased post-intervention, specifically after rotator cuff repairs and knee arthroscopies/menisectomies. Existing literature demonstrates that departmental guidelines may reduce opioid prescription, specifically in orthopedic procedures [17]. This is an important area to investigate further as data illustrates that patients undergoing orthopedic surgery are at potentially elevated risk for developing opioid use disorder [18].

Future directions include larger sample size and exploring targeted approaches to optimize our strategy to reduce postoperative opioid prescribing. For instance, the role of regional anesthesia and multimodal analgesia in reducing postoperative opioid prescriptions in orthopedic surgeries should be explored. Long-term, we plan to alter postoperative order sets to include multimodal analgesic options; this was put on hold during the COVID-19 pandemic due to the cancellation of elective surgical procedures. Future studies should also determine whether there were significant differences in patient satisfaction and pain scores with reduced postoperative opioid prescriptions and whether improving discharge instructions altered patients’ behaviours regarding narcotic disposal methods.

Not with standing these limitations, our study demonstrates a decrease in opioid prescriptions in the postoperative setting among various procedures and specialties following increased interdisciplinary education and disseminating improved discharge information and instructions. Pending validation in a larger setting, this data provides insight into mitigating physician contribution to the opioid crisis during a time that it is highly warranted.

**Declaration of Conflicting Interests**

All the authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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