

Strategies to identify patient risks of prescription opioid addiction when initiating opioids for pain: a systematic review.

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<https://psnet.ahrq.gov/issue/strategies-identify-patient-risks-prescription-opioid-addiction-when-initiating-opioids-pain>

High-risk opioid prescribing by providers contributes to [opioid misuse](#). This systematic review sought to identify factors that confer risk for [opioid addiction](#) and thereby suggest which patients can safely take opioids. Researchers found that a prior history of substance use disorder, prescription of [psychiatric medications](#), certain mental health diagnoses, higher daily opioid doses, and prescription of opioids for 30 days or more may confer risk for opioid addiction. The only factor associated with a lower risk of [opioid use disorder](#) was absence of a mood disorder. They could not identify any screening instruments or tools that accurately risk-stratified individuals' likelihood of opioid addiction. An [Annual Perspective](#) discussed problematic prescribing practices that likely contribute to adverse events and described promising practices to foster safer opioid use.