



State of Wyoming
Department of Workforce Services
 DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION
 1510 East Pershing Boulevard, South Wing
 Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
<http://www.wyomingworkforce.org>



Matthew H. Mead
 Governor

John Cox
 Director
John Ysebaert
 Deputy Director

PROVIDER BULLETIN

TOPIC: Buprenorphine

Published by Wyoming Workers' Compensation Medical Case Management Unit and Effective on
September 1, 2017

An UpToDate search was conducted August 10, 2017, with the focus on use of buccal Buprenorphine and high dose transdermal buprenorphine to help assist in management of Claimants on Buprenorphine.

Summary:

Butrans is a strong prescription pain medicine that contains an opioid (narcotic). It is used to manage pain severe enough to require daily, around-the-clock, long-term treatment with an opioid, when other pain treatments, such as non-opioid pain medicines (e.g., acetaminophen, ibuprofen, or celecoxib) or immediate-release opioid medicines, do not treat your pain well enough

Doses should be titrated to pain relief/prevention. Buprenorphine has an analgesic ceiling.

For Chronic pain (Moderate to severe):

Buccal film: doses of 600mcg, 750mcg, and 900mcg (maximum dose is 900mcg)

Patients who were receiving daily dose of <30 mg of oral morphine equivalents: Initial: 75 mcg once daily or every 12 hours

Patients who were receiving daily dose of 30 to 89 mg of oral morphine equivalents: Initial: 150 mcg every 12 hours

Patients who were receiving daily dose of 90 to 160 mg of oral morphine equivalents: Initial: 300 mcg every 12 hours

Patients who were receiving daily dose of >160 mg of oral morphine equivalents: Buprenorphine buccal film may not provide adequate analgesia; **consider the use of an alternate analgesic.**

Transdermal patch:

Initial: 5 mcg/hour applied once every 7 days



Opioid-experienced patients (conversion from other opioids to buprenorphine):
Discontinue all other around-the-clock opioid drugs when buprenorphine therapy is initiated. Short-acting analgesics as needed may be continued until analgesia with transdermal buprenorphine is attained. There is a potential for buprenorphine to precipitate withdrawal in patients already receiving opioids.

Patients who were receiving daily dose of <30 mg of oral morphine equivalents:
Initial: 5mcg/hour applied once every 7 days

Patients who were receiving daily dose of 30 to 80 mg of oral morphine equivalents:
Taper the current around-the-clock opioid for up to 7 days to ≤ 30 mg/day of oral morphine or equivalent before initiating therapy. Initial: 10 mcg/hour applied once every 7 days

Patient who were receiving daily dose of >80 mg of oral morphine equivalents:
Buprenorphine transdermal patch, even at the maximum dose of 20 mcg/hour applied once every 7 days, may not provide adequate analgesia; **consider the use of an alternate analgesic.**

Discontinuation of therapy:
Taper dose gradually every 7 days to prevent withdrawal in the physically dependent patient; consider initiating immediate-release opioids, if needed.



References

1. Adriaensen H, Van De Walle J. Clinical use of buprenorphine in chronic administration. *Acta anaesth.* 1976; 27: 187 – 191.
2. Adriaensen H, Mattelaer B, VanMeenen H. A long-term open, clinical and pharmacokinetic assessment of sublingual buprenorphine in patients suffering from chronic pain. *Acta Anaesth.* 1985, 36, 33-40.
3. Barutell C, Camba A, Conzalez-Escalada JR, et al. High dose transdermal buprenorphine for moderate to severe pain in Spanish pain centres – A retrospective multicenter safety and efficacy study. *Pain Practice.* 2008; 8(5): 355 – 361.
4. Blondell R, Ashrafioun L, Dambra C, et al. A clinical trial comparing tapering doses of buprenorphine with steady doses for chronic pain and coexistent opioid addiction. *J Addict Med* 2010; 4: 140 – 146.
5. Daitch J, Frey M, Silver D, et al. Conversion of chronic pain patients from full-opioid agonists to sublingual buprenorphine. *Pain Physician.* 2012; 15: ES59 – ES66.
6. James I, O'Brien C, McDonald C. A randomized, double-blind, double-dummy comparison of the efficacy and tolerability of low-dose transdermal buprenorphine with buprenorphine sublingual tablets in patients with osteoarthritis pain. *Journal of Pain and Symptom Management.* 2010; 40(2): 266 – 278.
7. Lexicomp. (2017). Buprenorphine: Drug information. *UpToDate.* Retrieved from https://www-uptodate-com.proxy.library.maryville.edu/contents/buprenorphine-drug-information?source=search_result&search=buprenorphine&selectedTitle=1~138
8. Malinoff H, Barkin R, Wilson G, et al. Sublingual buprenorphine is effective in the treatment of chronic pain syndrome. *American Journal of Therapeutics.* 2005; 12: 379 – 384.
9. Robbie D. A trial of sublingual buprenorphine in cancer pain. *Br J Clin Pharmac.* 1979; 7: 315S – 317S.
10. Rosenblum A, Cruciani R, Strain E, et al. Sublingual buprenorphine/naloxone for chronic pain in at-risk patients: Development and pilot test of a clinical protocol. *Journal of Opioid Management.* 2012; 8(6): 369 – 382.
11. Wolff R, Aune D, Truyers C, et al. Systematic review of efficacy and safety of buprenorphine versus fentanyl or morphine in patients with chronic moderate to severe pain. *Current Medical Research and Opinion.* 2012; 28(5): 833 – 845.



We invite you to take our customer service survey by visiting <http://bit.ly/wworkcomp> or by scanning this code with your smart phone or other mobile device



**We Bridge Human
and Economic
Development for
Wyoming's Future.**

CLAIMS
Phone 1-307-777-7441
Fax 1-307-777-6552
<https://piers.wyo.gov>