

Clinical and Economic Considerations in Chronic Pain Management: Opioid-Induced Constipation (OIC) in Patients Receiving Opioids for Chronic Non-cancer Pain



Overview



Economic
Burden



Quality of Life
and Productivity

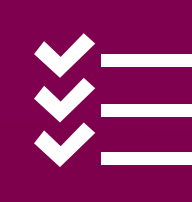


Clinical
Burden



Summary

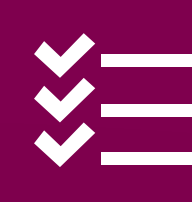
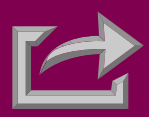




Overview

- The common side effects of chronic pain management with opioids, including OIC
- The pathophysiology, characteristics, and current management of OIC
- The clinical burden of OIC and unmet need in patients with chronic pain
- The potential impact of OIC on health care utilization and health care costs





Considerations in Chronic Pain Management With Opioids

Opioids are a commonly selected treatment for patients with a variety of chronic pain conditions who have not adequately responded to other treatment options¹⁻³

- Common conditions necessitating opioid treatment for chronic, non-cancer pain include muscle, joint, and limb pain⁴

Common Side Effects of Opioids Include^{5,6}

Constipation

Sedation

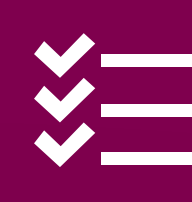
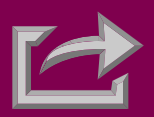
Nausea

Vomiting

- OIC is one of the most common side effects of opioids⁵
- OIC can occur at the initiation of opioid therapy^{5,7}
- Unlike some other opioid-induced side effects, OIC may persist for the duration of opioid use^{5,7}

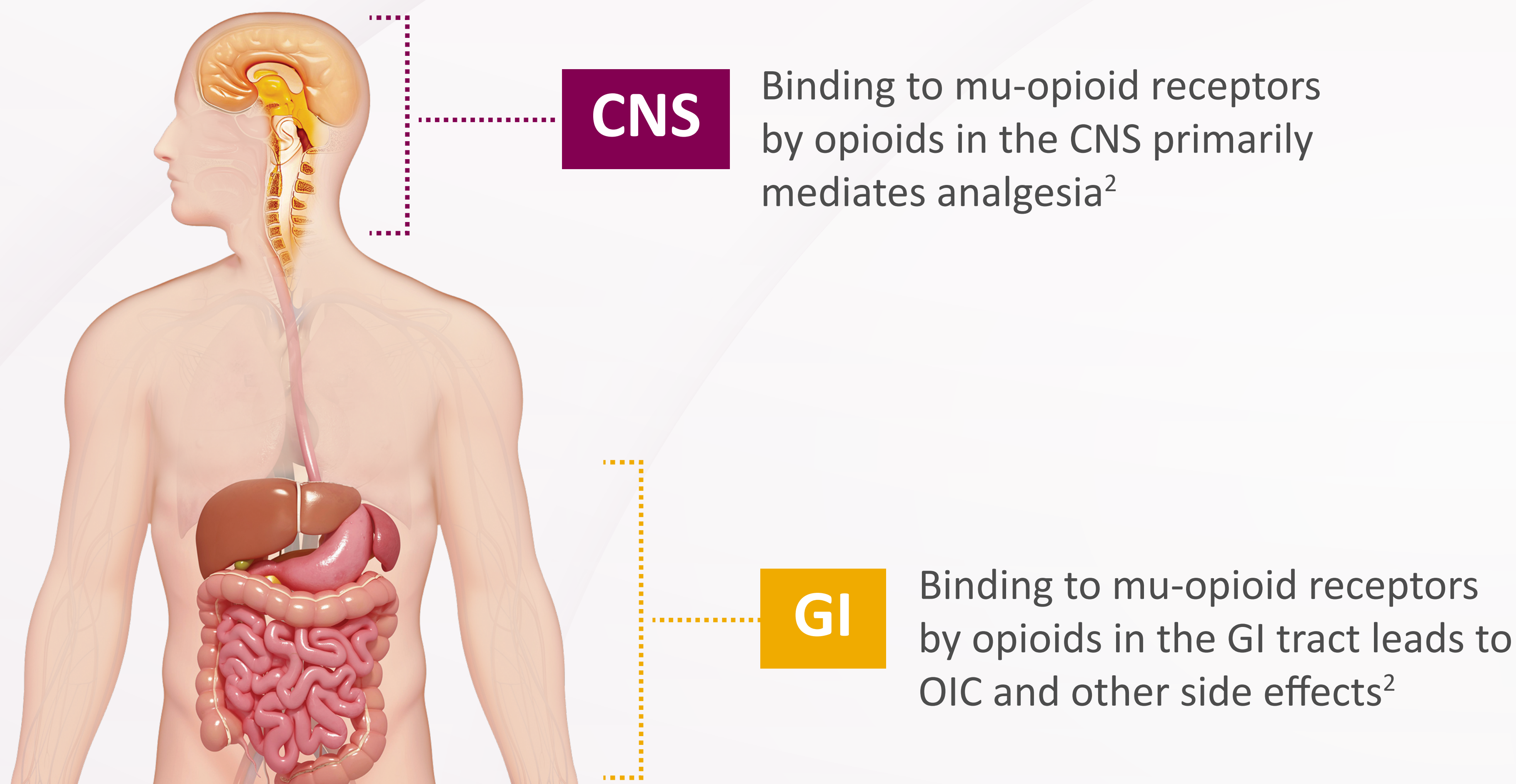
1. American Academy of Pain Medicine. <http://www.painmed.org/files/use-of-opioids-for-the-treatment-of-chronic-pain.pdf>. Accessed September 13, 2014. 2. Gore M et al. *Spine*. 2012;37(11):E668-E677. 3. Zhang W et al. *Osteoarthritis Cartilage*. 2008;16(2):137-162. 4. Cicero TJ et al. *Pain*. 2009;144(1-2):20-27. 5. Benyamin R et al. *Pain Physician*. 2008;11(suppl 2):S105-S120. 6. Inturrisi CE. *Clin J Pain*. 2002;18:S3-S13. 7. Becker G, Blum HE. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9670):1198-1206.



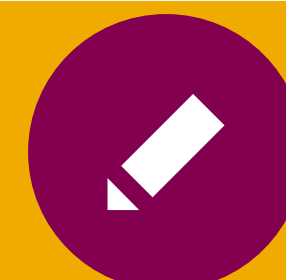


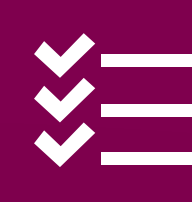
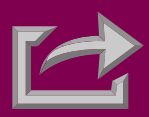
OIC Is Caused by Binding of Mu-Receptors in the GI Tract

- Opioid receptors, including the subtypes mu, delta, and kappa, are widely distributed throughout the central nervous system (CNS), peripheral nervous system (PNS), gastrointestinal (GI) tract, and other tissues¹



1. Camilleri M. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2011;106:835-842. 2. Brock C et al. *Drugs.* 2012;72:1847-1865.





OIC Has a High Symptom Burden

Slide Notes



Key Point: OIC is associated with a high symptom burden.

In the US cohort (n=242) of an ongoing, prospective, longitudinal, multinational study in patients with chronic non-cancer pain and self-reported OIC (N=493), the most common symptoms of moderate or greater severity included: straining/squeezing to pass bowel movement (BM) (84%), BMs too hard (79%), painful BMs (71%), incomplete BM (68%), BMs too small (68%), abdominal discomfort (65%), abdominal bloating (62%), and feeling the need to pass a BM but unable to (60%). Similar results were noted in the overall population

Patients in this study also experienced moderate to severe rectal burning (45%) and rectal bleeding or tearing (25%), which contribute to the overall symptom burden of OIC

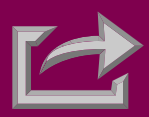
Additional Background

Coyne et al published baseline results from an ongoing longitudinal, multinational study to assess the burden of OIC in adult patients with non-cancer pain using a combination of a patient survey, retrospective data abstraction from medical records, and a physician survey. A total of 493 participants with self-reported OIC and confirmed daily opioid therapy for ≥ 4 weeks were included in the study. Participants completed the following questionnaires: Patient Assessment of Constipation-Symptoms (PAC-SYM) to assess patient-reported symptoms and severity of symptoms over the previous 2 weeks; Work Productivity and Activity Impairment Questionnaire (WPAI-SHP) to assess the effect of constipation on work productivity, daily activities, and classroom impairment over the past 7 days; EuroQOL 5 Dimensions (EQ-5D) to assess participants' full health status; and Global Assessment of Treatment Benefit, Satisfaction, and Willingness to Continue (BSW) to capture participants' perception of the effect of their treatment in terms of benefits, satisfaction, and willingness to continue treatment.

Reference

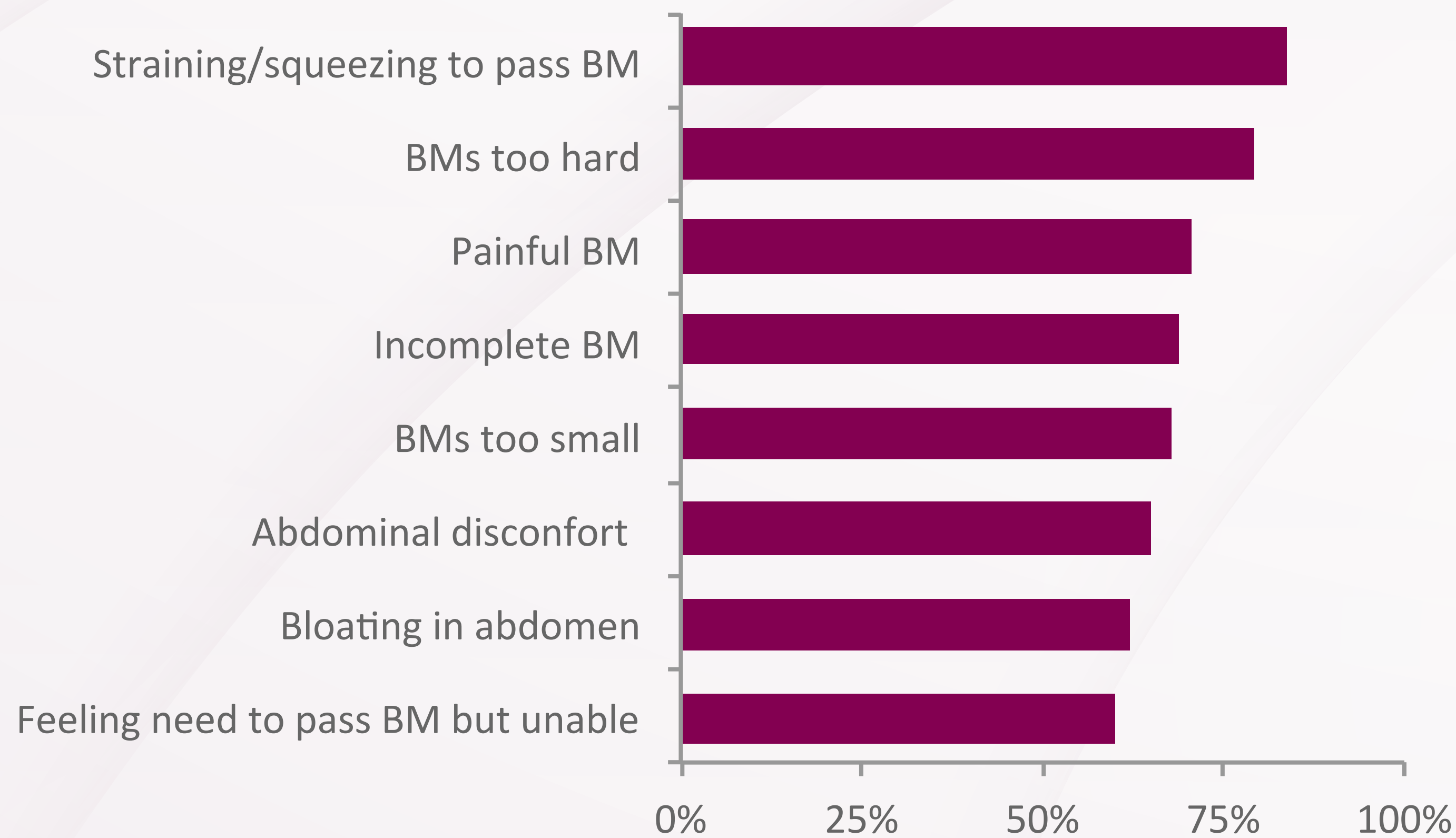
Coyne KS, LoCasale RJ, Datto CJ, Sexton CC, Yeomans K, Tack J. Opioid-induced constipation in patients with chronic noncancer pain in the USA, Canada, Germany, and the UK: descriptive analysis of baseline patient-reported outcomes and retrospective chart review. *Clinicoecon Outcomes Res.* 2014;6:269-281.





OIC Has a High Symptom Burden

Most Common Symptoms of Moderate or Greater Severity on PAC-SYM ($\geq 60\%$)*



BM=bowel movement.

PAC-SYM=Patient Assessment of Constipation-Symptoms.

*A 12-item measure that assesses 3 subscales, ie, stool, rectal, and abdominal symptoms.

Coyne KS et al. Clinicoecon Outcomes Res. 2014;6:269-281.

US Patients (n=242).

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