The Use of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Use Disorders

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Medication Assisted Treatment

- In 2015 ~2.4 million Americans had Opioid Use Disorder.
 - ~80% did not receive treatment!
- MAT is a safe and effective strategy for decreasing the frequency and quantity of opioid use and reducing the risk of overdose and death...
- Although MAT has significant evidence to support it as an effective treatment, it remains highly underutilized.

Buprenorphine

- Over 25 years of research
- Over 5,000 patients exposed during clinical trials
- Proven safe and effective for the treatment of opioid addiction

Buprenorphine







BUP + NALOXONE

Suboxone

Zubsolv

Bunavail

BUP

"Subutex"

FILM

Bup + Naloxone

Buprenorphine/Naloxone: the basics

- Basic pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, and efficacy are the same as buprenorphine alone
- Partial opioid agonist; ceiling effect at higher doses
- Blocks effects of other agonists
- Binds strongly to opioid receptor, long acting

Buprenorphine

- Partial Opioid Agonist
 - Has effects of typical opioid agonists at lower doses
 - Produces a ceiling effect at higher doses
 - Binds strongly to opioid receptor and is long-acting
- Safe and effective therapy for opioid maintenance and detoxification in adults
- Slow to dissociate from receptors so effects last even if one daily dose is missed (reduced effects may be felt few days after prolonged use).
- FDA approved for use with opioid dependent persons age 16 and older

Buprenorphine: A Science-Based Treatment

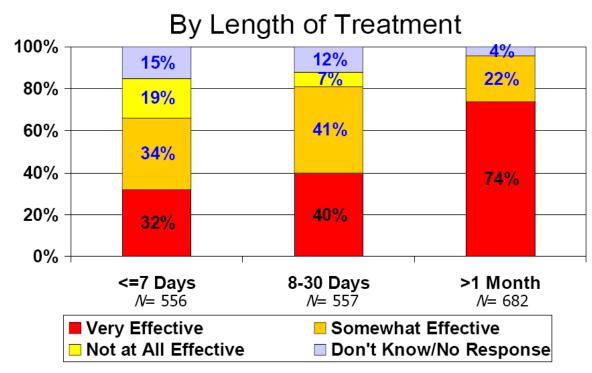
- Clinical trials have established the effectiveness of buprenorphine for the treatment of heroin addiction. Effectiveness of buprenorphine has been compared to:
- Placebo (Johnson et al. 1995; Ling et al. 1998; Kakko et al. 2003)
- Methadone (Johnson et al. 1992; Strain et al. 1994a, 1994b; Ling et al. 1996; Schottenfield et al. 1997; Fischer et al. 1999)
- Methadone and LAAM (Johnson et al. 2000)

Buprenorphine Research Outcomes

- Buprenorphine is as effective as moderate doses of methadone (Fischer et al., 1999; Johnson, Jaffee, & Fudula, 1992; Ling et al., 1996; Schottenfield et al., 1997; Strain et al., 1994).
- Buprenorphine's partial agonist effects make it mildly reinforcing, encouraging medication compliance (Ling et al., 1998).
- After a year of buprenorphine plus counseling, 75% of patients retained in treatment compared to 0% in a placebo-plus-counseling condition (Kakko et al., 2003).

Approval of Buprenorphine and Buprenorphine/Naloxone

Prescribing Physicians'* Perceptions of BUP Effectiveness, 2005



*Views reported by physicians who also reported experience treating for that length of time SAMHSA/CSAT's Evaluation of the Buprenorphine Waiver Program 2002-2005

Waivered Physician Survey

Advantages of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

- 1. Patient can participate fully in treatment activities and other activities of daily living easing their transition into the treatment environment
- 2. Limited potential for overdose
- 3. Minimal subjective effects (e.g., sedation) following a dose
- 4. Enhances retention in treatment

Advantages of Buprenorphine/Naloxone in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

- 5. Reduces relapse rates
- 6. Prevents withdrawal
- 7. Blocks euphoric effects of opioids
- 8. Available for use in an office setting
- 9. Discourages IV use
- 10. Allows for take-home dosing

Disadvantages of Buprenorphine in the Treatment of Opioid Addiction

- 1. Greater medication cost
- 2. Patient remains physically dependent
- 3. Detectable on in specific urine toxicology screenings
- 4. Potential for diversion