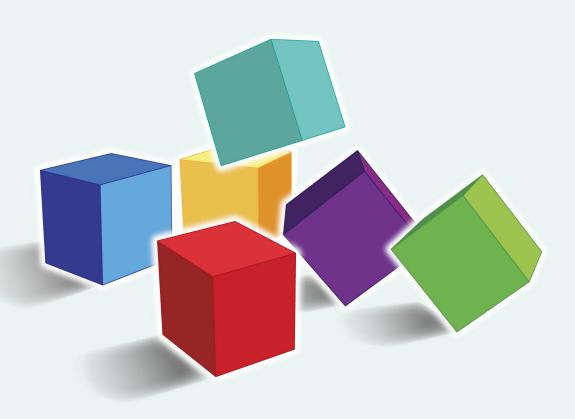
# FULL PROGRAM: PREPARE AND LAUNCH GUIDE

# **Six Building Blocks**

A Team-Based Approach to Improving Opioid Management in Primary Care



# **Six Building Blocks Self-Assessment Tool**

**Instructions:** Review and consider each question and circle the answer that best reflects your organization's current status. Three numbered options for each answer allow you to select how far along you are within that answer. If completing this assessment with other stakeholders, keep in mind that it is okay if the group disagrees on the answer. It is helpful to know that not everyone has the same experience at your organization and discuss why differences exist.

#### Leadership and Consensus Building Block

Demonstrate leadership support and build organizationwide consensus to prioritize more selective and cautious opioid prescribing.

Leadership prioritizes the work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
The commitment of leadership in this clinic to improving management of patients on long-term opioid therapy (LtOT)	is not vis communica			is rarely visible, and communication about use of opioids for patients with chronic pain is ad hoc and informal.			communi patients o	lly discuss	out rm	is communicated consistently as an important element of meetings, case conferences, emails, internal communications, and celebrations of success.			
Shared vision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<ol> <li>A shared vision for safer and more cautious opioid prescribing</li> </ol>	has not been formally considered or discussed by clinicians and staff.			has been discussed, and preliminary conversations regarding a clinicwide opioid prescribing standard have begun.			achieved, regarding	n partially but conse a clinicwicescribing set been re	ensus de standard	has been fully achieved. Clinicians and staff consistently follow prescribing standards and practices.			
Responsibilities assigned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Responsibilities for practice change related to patients on LtOT	have not designated	•	gned to	leaders, b	en assigne out no reso n committe	urces	leaders w	en assigne with dedica of, but mor of needed.	ted	have been assigned.  Dedicated resources support protected time to meet and engage in practice change.			

#### Policies, Patient Agreements, and Workflows Building Block

Revise, align, and implement clinic policies, patient agreements, and workflows for healthcare team members to improve opioid prescribing and care of patients with chronic pain.

	Policy development/revision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
4	LtOT that reflect evidence-based guidelines, such as the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain or State-based opioid prescribing guidelines	do not	exist.		exist but have not been recently revised and updated.		exist and recently u lack essent	pdated b	ut still	exist, have been recently updated to reflect recent evidence-based guidelines, and are comprehensive.				
	Policy implementation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
5	. Policies regarding long-term opioid therapy				have be to clinicia have not	ns and st	aff but	have beed discussed and clinicial consistently	with all cans but a	linic staff re not	have been distributed, have been discussed with all clinic staff and clinicians, and are consistently followed.			
	Patient agreements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
6	<ul> <li>Formal signed patient agreements regarding long-term opioid therapy</li> </ul>	do not	exist.		exist bu with curr or are no used.		policies	exist and clinic polic consistent	ies but a	th current re not	policies, used wit	lign with cur and are cons h all patients opioid therap	sistently on	
	Workflows	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	<ol> <li>Clinic workflows for managing patients on LtOT</li> </ol>					t do not s linic polic	• •	exist and clinic polic fully imple	ies but a		exist, support current clinic policies, and are fully implemented.			

<sup>\*</sup> Examples of areas that a comprehensive policy might address include these areas from the CDC Guidelines:

- Prescribing opioids for acute pain
- Duration and dose of opioids for chronic pain
- Use of nonopioid and nonpharmacologic therapies
- Coprescribing of opioids and benzodiazepines
- Urine drug screening
- Monitoring of state-controlled substances database
- Patient agreements
- Patient education
- Tapering of opioids

- Use of naloxone
- Use of buprenorphine
- Use of methadone

### Tracking and Monitoring Patient Care Building Block

Implement proactive population management before, during, and between clinic visits of all patients on LtOT.

Tracking and monitoring of patients prescribed long-term opioids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	existing data systems.			but syste	nically pos ems to get are not ye	useful	are in pl	ible and sy ace to pro ports on a	duce	is possible, systems are in place, and reports are produced that allow tracking of patient care and monitoring of clinician practices.			
Tracking and monitoring data													
collection workflows established	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
9. Workflows to enter data into the tracking and monitoring system	have not developed.	ave not been reloped.			developme blished.	ent but	are est not cons impleme	,	out are	are established and consistently implemented. Responsibilities are assigned and protected time is available to complete assigned responsibilities.			
Tracking and monitoring data use													
workflows established	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
10. Workflows to use data to track patient care and monitor clinician practices	have not developed.			are in development but not established.			are est not cons impleme	,	out are	are established and consistently implemented. Responsibilities are assigned and protected time is available to complete assigned responsibilities.			

#### Planned, Patient-Centered Visits Building Block

Prepare and plan for the clinic visits of all patients on LtOT. Support patient-centered, empathic communication for care of patients on LtOT.

Planned opioid patient visits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11. Before routine clinic visits, patients on LtOT	are not in no advance patient vis	e prepara	ition for	are some but there advance p visits with prescribed	is no discu reparation patients	ission or n for	are iden discussion to prepare sometime	or chart e for the v	review	are consistently identified and discussed before the visit. The chart is reviewed and preparations made to address safe opioid use.			
Empathic communication	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
12. Training on patient-centered, empathic communication emphasizing patient safety, e.g., risks, dose escalation, and tapering	has not be clinicians a		red to	has beer clinicians a participati	and staff,	but	has been most of the staff parti	ne clinicia			stently offere ad, regular ion.	ed, with	
Patient involvement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13. Training on how to involve patients on LtOT in making decisions, setting goals for improvement, and providing support for self-management	has not be clinicians as		d to	has beer clinicians a participati	and staff,	but	has been most of th staff parti	ne clinicia			stently offere ad, regular ion.	ed, with	
Care plans	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
14. Chronic care plan* templates for chronic pain management	do not e	xist.		exist but current cli not consis	nic policie	s or are	exist and current cl are not co	inic polici	es but	exist, align with current policies, and are consistently used.			
Patient education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
15. Patient education materials that include explanation of the risks and limited benefits of long-term opioid use	do not e	xist.		exist, but strategies to disseminate to patients do not exist.			exist and strategies strategies fully imple	exist, but	t the	exist, dissemination strategies exist, and the strategies have been fully implemented.			

<sup>\*</sup> A chronic pain care plan is a tailored set of written steps and key information a provider and patient agree will be used to manage the patient's pain. It can include goals such as functional activities; current or planned treatments, such as physical activity prescription and medications; and a timeframe for reevaluation, such as follow-up in 3 months.

## ${\tt Caring \, for \, Patients \, With \, Complex \, Needs \, Building \, Block}$

Develop policies and resources to ensure that patients who develop OUD or who need mental and behavioral health resources are identified and provided with appropriate care, either in the primary care setting or by outside referral.

Identifying patients with complex needs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
16. Policies, clinic-selected screening tools, and workflows to identify opioid misuse, diversion, and addiction and to recognize mental/behavioral health needs	ols, and workflows to identify ioid misuse, diversion, and diction and to recognize		partial	y exist.		exist bu implemen	•	partially	exist and are consistently implemented.				
Opioid use disorder (OUD)													
resources	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
17. OUD treatment	is difficult to obtain reliably.				but is not i	timely	is availa timely and		,	is readily onsite or available from an organization that has a referral protocol or agreement with our practice setting.			
OUD training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
18. Training on diagnosing opioid use disorder	has not	been of	fered to	clinicians	en offered s, but ition was l		has been most of the participate	ne clinicia		is consistently offered, with widespread, regular participation.			
Behavioral health resources	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
19. Mental/behavioral health services	are diff reliably.	icult to o	btain	are available from behavioral health specialists but are not timely or convenient.			are available from behavioral health specialists and are usually timely and convenient.			are readily available from behavioral health specialists who are onsite or who work in an organization that has a referral protocol or agreement with our practice setting.			
Stigma training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
20. Training on addressing stigma surrounding OUD and mental/behavioral health needs	has not	been of and staf		clinicians	en offered and staff tion was l	, but	has been most of th staff parti	ne clinicia			tently offer d, regular on.	ed, with	

# $Measuring\,Success\,Building\,Block$

Continuously monitor progress and improve with experience.

Monitoring progress	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
21. A system to measure and	does n	ot exist.		exists,	including	overall	is used	to produc	e regular	has been fully implemented to			
monitor progress in opioid				tracking	goals, but	t regular	tracking	reports on	specific	measure and track progress on			
therapy practice change				tracking	reports o	n specific	objective	s. Leaders	hip	specific objectives. Leadership			
				_	es have no	ot been	reviews a			reviews progress reports			
				· ·				ally but no	ot on a	regularly and adjustments and			
							formal so	nedule.		improvements are			
										implemented.			
Assessing and modifying	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
22. Adjustments to achieve safer	are not	t being mad	de.	are occ	casionally	made	are ofte	en made a	nd are	are consistently made and are			
opioid prescribing based on				but are l	imited in	scope	usually ti	mely.		integrated in overall quality			
monitoring data				and cons	sistency.					improvement strategies.			