

Vers une prise en charge personnalisée de la douleur postopératoire

Frédéric AUBRUN

Département d'Anesthésie-Réanimation-Douleur

Groupe Hospitalier Nord de Lyon



Université Claude Bernard



Lyon 1



Société Française d'Étude et de Traitement de la Douleur



Hospices Civils de Lyon



votre santé,
notre engagement



Société Française d'Étude et de Traitement de la D

AUCUN CONFLIT D'INTÉRÊT POUR CETTE PRÉSENTATION

Opioid Use and Storage Patterns by Patients after Hospital Discharge following Surgery

Karsten Bartels^{1*}, Lena M. Mayes², Colleen Dingmann¹, Kenneth J. Bullard¹, Christian J. Hopfer³, Ingrid A. Binswanger^{3,4,5}

Aucune adaptation et individualisation thérapeutique

The majority (53%) of respondents after C-section (N = 30) reported taking either no or very few (less than 5) prescribed opioid pills; 83% reported taking half or less; and 17% of women, reported taking all or nearly all (5 or fewer pills left over) of their opioid prescription. In a cohort of patients after thoracic surgery (n = 31) 45% reported taking either no or very few (5 or less) prescribed opioid pills; 71% reported taking half or less; and 29% of patients reported taking all or nearly all (5 or fewer pills left over) of their opioid prescription. In both cohorts, use of opioids while hospitalized was higher in the group reporting using about half or more of prescribed opioids after discharge. Leftover opioids were stored in an unlocked location in 77% and 73% of cases following C-section and thoracic surgery, respectively.

Conclusion

Our findings from surveys in two distinct patient populations at a single academic medical center suggest that current opioid prescribing practices for pain management at hospital discharge following Cesarean section and thoracic surgery may not account for individual patients' analgesic requirements. Excess opioid pills are commonly stored in unsecured locations and represent a potential source for non-medical opioid use and associated morbidity and mortality in patients and their families. Research to develop goal-directed and patient-centered post-discharge opioid prescription practices and encourage opioid safety practices after surgery is needed.

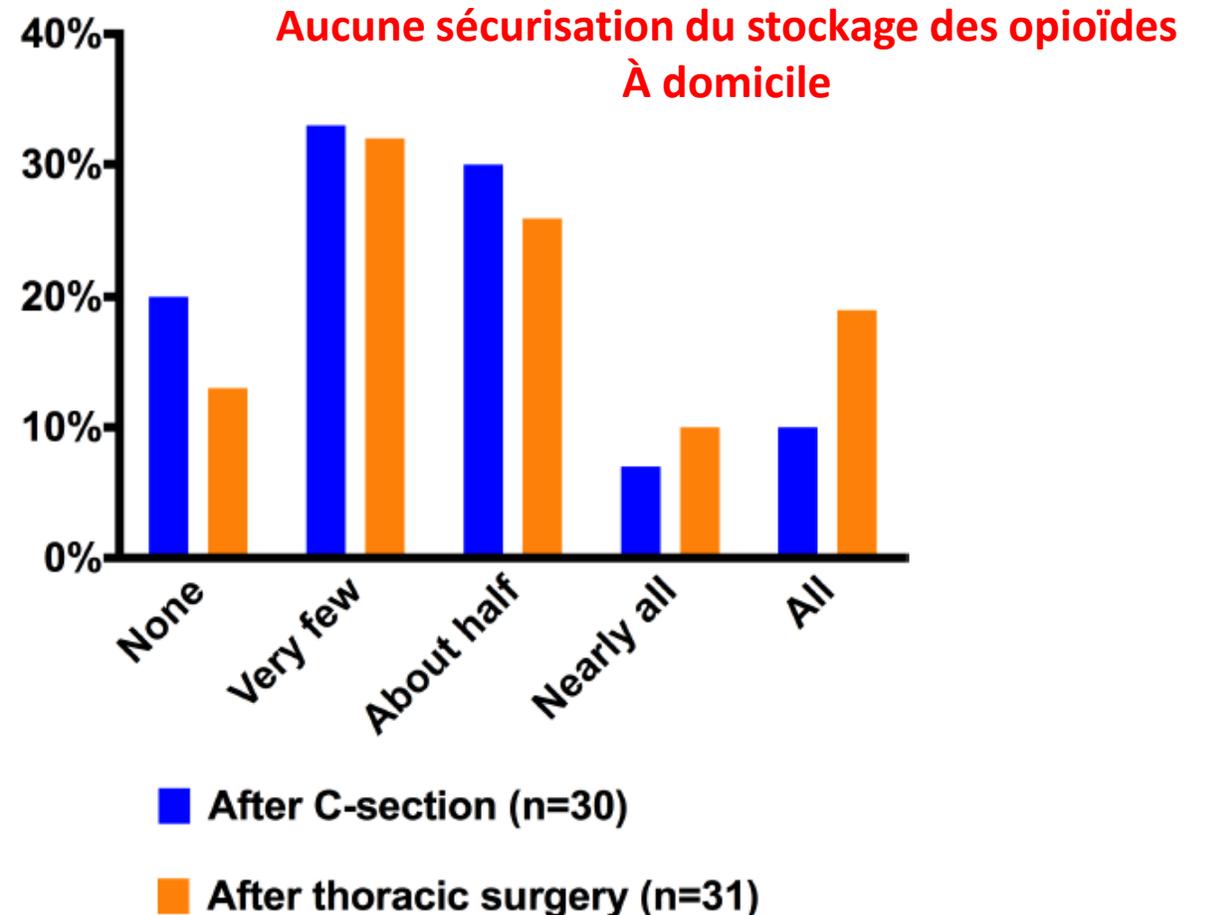


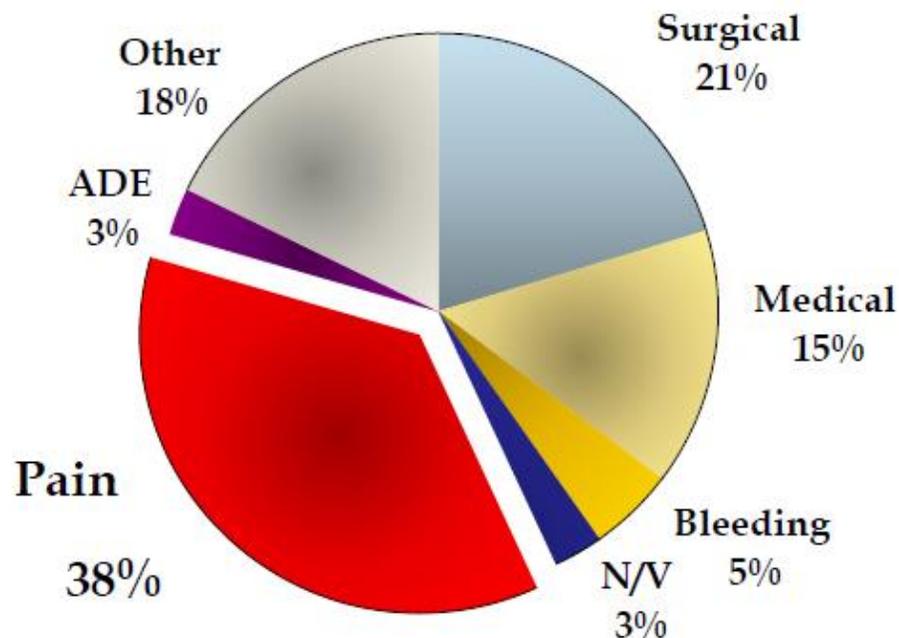
Fig 3. Self-reported opioid intake after surgery. C-section patients were asked: "After coming home from the hospital: Did you take any prescribed opioid pain pills?" Thoracic surgery patients were asked: "After coming home from the hospital: How many prescribed opioid pain pills did you take?" Additional details on survey questions and responses are reported in [S1](#) and [S2](#) Tables.

Rebound pain after regional anesthesia in the ambulatory patient

2018

Patricia Lavand'homme

- Pain poorly controlled as **24.5%** of hospitalized patients report severe pain within the first 24 h after surgery and **12-13%** within the first week after hospital discharge (**Pain Med 2015**)
- Pain and discomfort in **26.7% - 60%** of outpatients within the first week postsurgery

Coley KC, et al. *J Clin Anesth.* 2002;14:349-353.
Table 1. Definition and characteristics of rebound pain

The quantifiable difference in pain scores when the block is working versus the increase in acute pain that is encountered during the first hours after the effects of PNB (either single shot or continuous infusion of local anesthetics) resolve

Calculation of rebound pain score: the lowest pain score during the first 12 h before the PNB wears off is subtracted from the highest pain score during the first 12 h after the PNB wears off

Occurs during the first 12–24 h after PNB (either single-shot or continuous infusion of local anesthetic) wears off

Very severe pain (median pain score >7 on a scale from 0 to 10)

Pain is mainly described as burning and in some cases as dull aching pain

Both resting pain and evoked-pain is reported

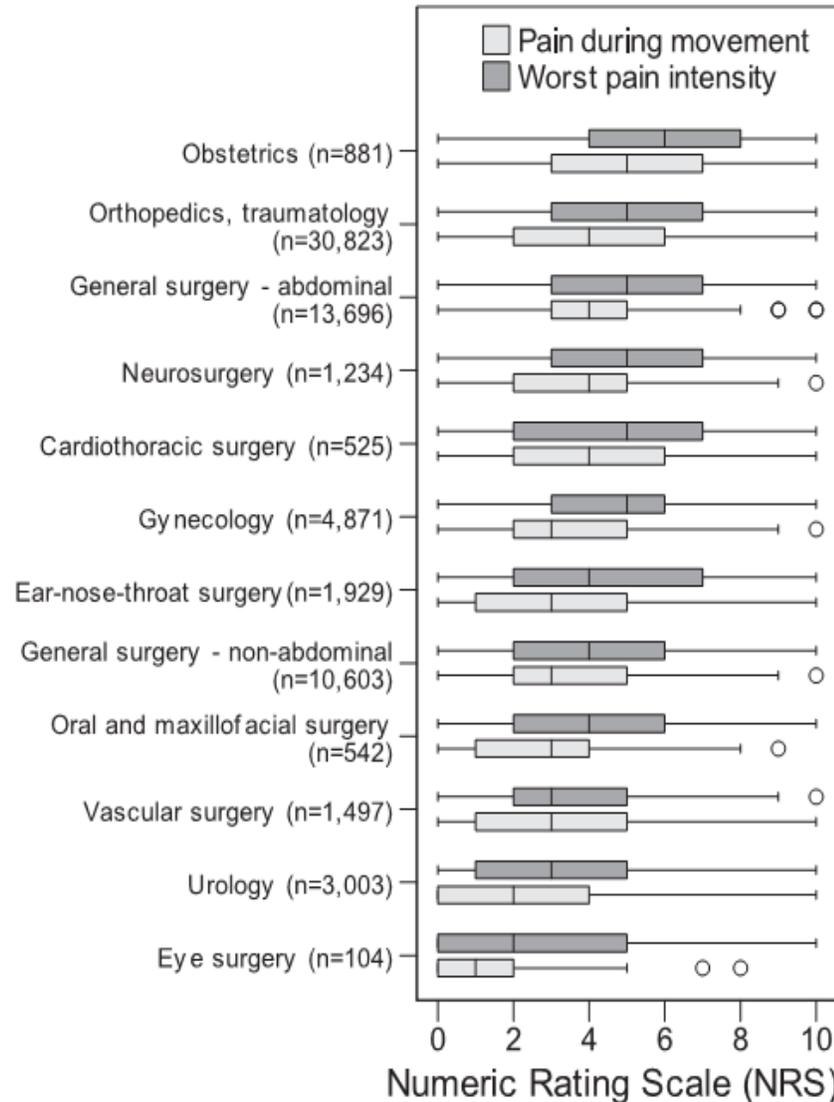
Pain duration is around 2 h

Pain does not respond to intravenous opioids administration

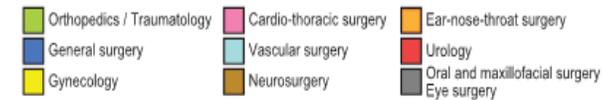
Data from Williams *et al.* [20,27] and from Henningsen *et al.* [17^{***}].
PNB, peripheral nerve block.

Pain Intensity on the First Day after Surgery

A Prospective Cohort Study Comparing 179 Surgical Procedures



Severe pain: 20 – 40% of patients
115,775 patients studied

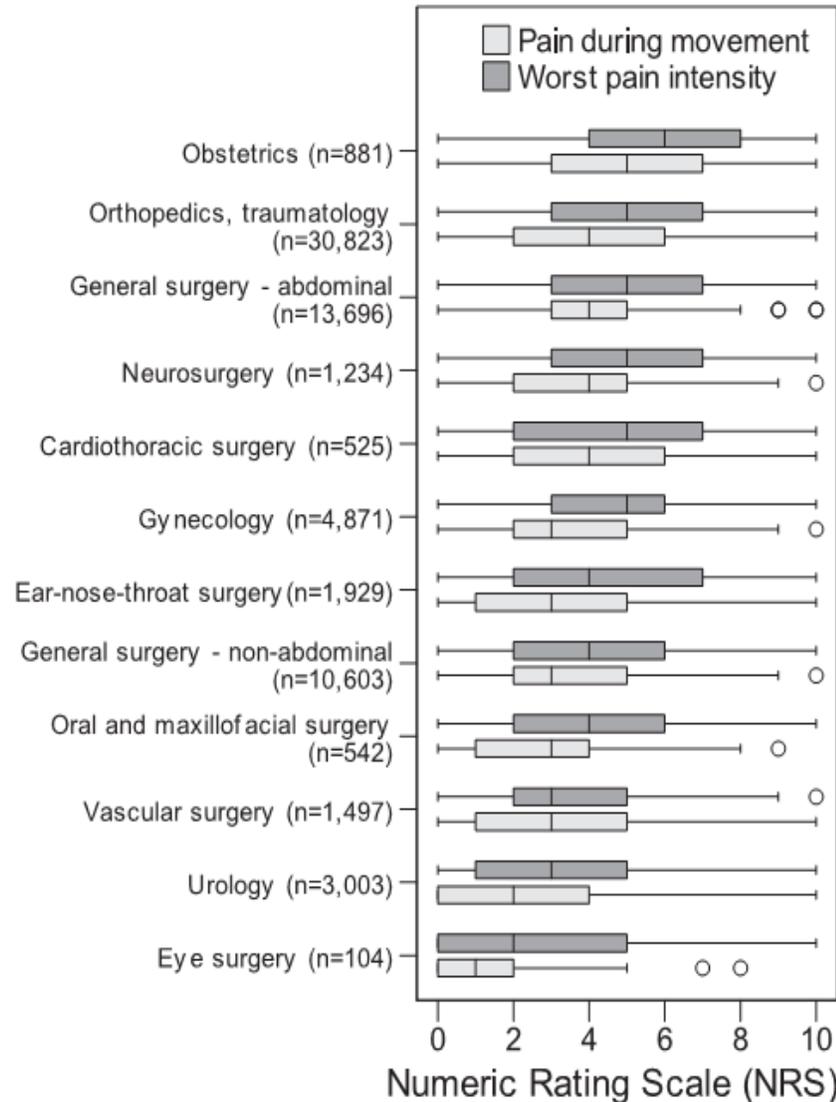


Worst pain since surgery (NRS 0-10)

| Rank | All patients (general and regional anesthesia) | | | | | | General anesthesia only | | Regional-anesthesia w or w/o general anesthesia | | No. of hospitals |
|------|---|------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|----|------------------|
| | NRS | NRS | NRS | NRS | NRS | NRS | NRS | Morphine equivalent mg (mean) | NRS | n | |
| 001 | Open reduction (calcaneus) | 6.68 | (n=90) | 7.0 | 65 | 40 | | | | 24 | |
| 002 | Spinal fusion, dorsal (1-2 segments) | 6.61 | (n=126) | 7.0 | 126 | 37 | | | | 22 | |
| 003 | Spinal fusion, dorsal (3 or more segments) | 6.55 | (n=40) | 7.0 | 40 | 27 | | | | 11 | |
| 004 | Myomectomy (open) | 6.47 | (n=36) | 7.5 | 32 | 24 | | | | 20 | |
| 005 | Proctocolectomy (open) | 6.29 | (n=14) | 4.0 | 5 | 28 | | | | 8 | |
| 006 | Complex spinal reconstruction (e.g. scoliosis) | 5.84 | (n=37) | 7.0 | 37 | 29 | | | | 15 | |
| 007 | Arthrodesis (foot joint) | 6.23 | (n=77) | 6.0 | 44 | 12 | | | | 24 | |
| 008 | Arthrodesis (metacarpophalangeal, interphalangeal joints) | 6.14 | (n=112) | 6.0 | 61 | 10 | | 7.0 (6-10) | 13 | 17 | |
| 009 | Caesarean section | 6.14 | (n=818) | 6.0 | 203 | 27 | | 6.0 (4-8) | 253 | 34 | |
| 010 | Open reduction (acetabulum and head of femur) | 6.13 | (n=31) | 6.0 | 26 | 31 | | | | 10 | |
| 011 | Hand resection arthroplasty | 6.13 | (n=78) | 6.0 | 25 | 11 | | 7.0 (5-8) | 19 | 17 | |
| 012 | Shoulder joint replacement | 6.09 | (n=79) | 6.0 | 25 | 25 | | 7.0 (5-9) | 29 | 32 | |
| 013 | Arthrodesis (ankle joint) | 6.06 | (n=124) | 6.0 | 82 | 19 | | 6.0 (4-7) | 13 | 33 | |

Pain Intensity on the First Day after Surgery

A Prospective Cohort Study Comparing 179 Surgical Procedures



What This Article Tells Us That Is New

- The investigators evaluated postoperative pain in 50,523 patients from 105 German hospitals, and compared pain scores among 179 surgical groups
- Pain scores were often high and, generally speaking, were worst in "minor" procedures, including appendectomy, cholecystectomy, hemorrhoidectomy, and tonsillectomy
- Many relatively small operations are associated with considerable pain, perhaps because these patients are given less analgesia than needed



Hans J. Gerbershagen,

2013; April. 118: 934-44

Comment personnaliser l'analgésie?

- Identifier en préopératoire les patients vulnérables
- S'adapter aux chirurgies/situations à risque
- Dépister en postopératoire les patients à risques de DCPC



Identifier les patients les plus vulnérables à la douleur

RFE 2016

R1.1 - En période préopératoire, il est recommandé d'identifier les patients les plus vulnérables à la douleur (à risque de développer une douleur postopératoire sévère et/ou une douleur chronique post-chirurgicale (DCPC)), en recherchant la présence d'une douleur préopératoire y compris en dehors du site opératoire, la consommation d'opiacés au long court, des facteurs chirurgicaux et psychiques tels que l'anxiété ou la dépression.

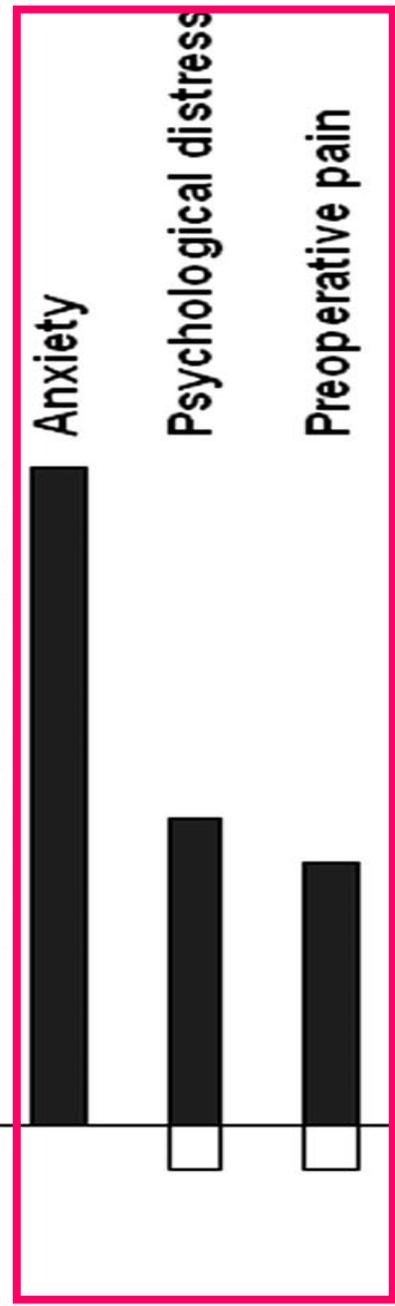
Avis d'experts, ACCORD FORT

Argumentaire : L'identification de ces patients implique un suivi attentif avec une stratégie thérapeutique multimodale, comportant si possible une analgésie loco-régionale et l'administration d'agents anti-hyperalgésiques.

Les facteurs chirurgicaux sont tout d'abord

- Le type de chirurgie telles que la thoracotomie [1], la chirurgie mammaire, la sternotomie et le prélèvement de crête [2-3], interventions les plus pourvoyeuses de douleur chronique post-chirurgicale (DCPC).
- Les reprises chirurgicales qui induisent un risque plus élevé de DCPC que la chirurgie initiale [4], du fait d'un risque plus important de lésion nerveuse sur un tissu cicatriciel remanié, de tissus plus inflammatoires.
- La présence de douleurs préopératoires sur site plus fréquente
- Une durée de la chirurgie supérieure à 3h.

No. of studies



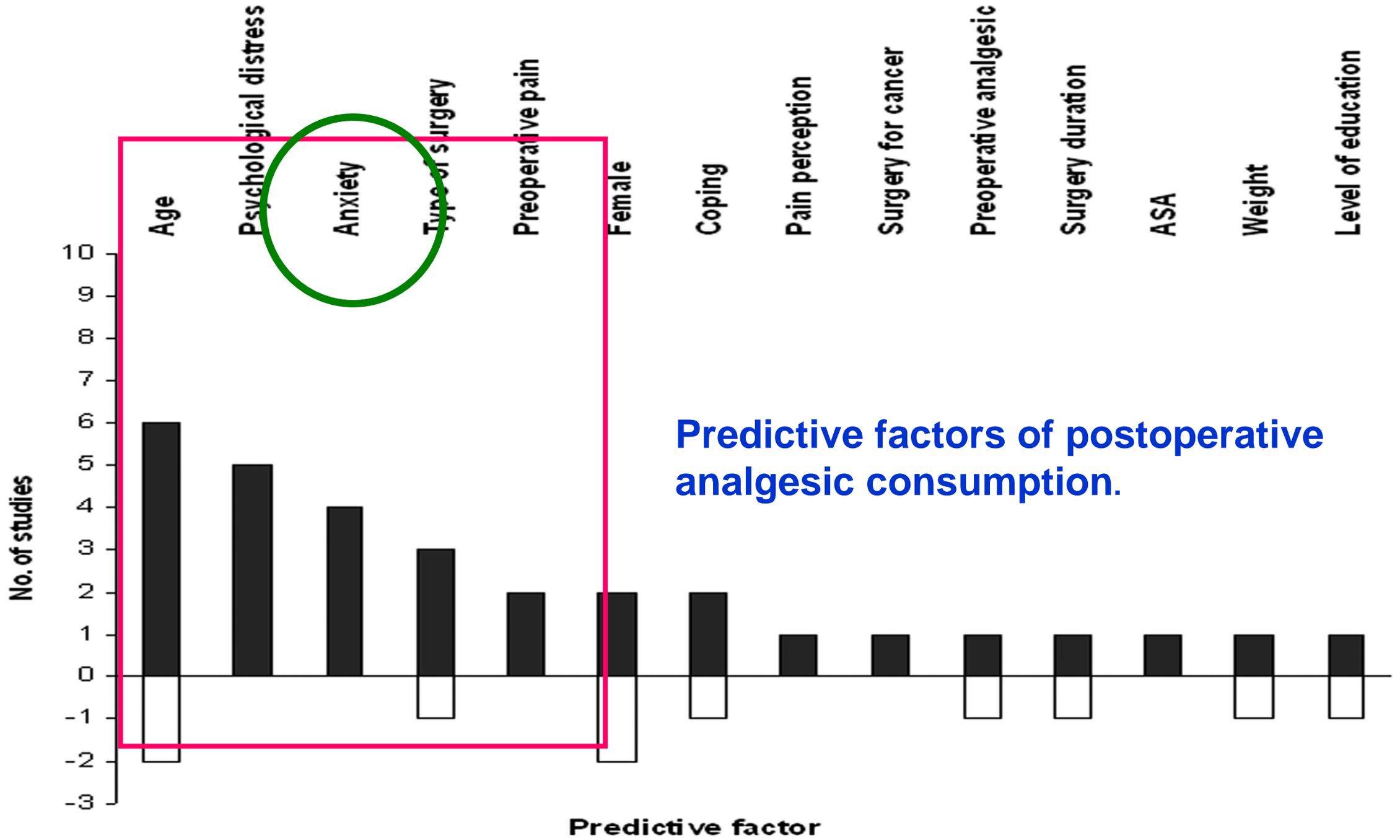
Anxiety
 Psychological distress
 Preoperative pain
 Age
 Type of surgery
 Female
 Pain perception
 Coping
 Preoperative analgesic
 Surgery for cancer
 Surgery duration
 Previous surgery
 ASA
 BMI
 Level of education

**Predictors of Postoperative Pain and Analgesic Consumption
 A Qualitative Systematic Review**

Vivian Ip, M.B.Ch.B., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.A., Amir Abrishami, M.D.,† Philip W. H. Peng, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.P.C.,‡ Wong, M.D., F.R.C.P.C.,§ Frances Chung, M.D., F.R.C.P.C.*

Predictive factors of postoperative pain intensity.

Predictive factor





Psychology

Research Report

OPEN

PAIN
REPORTS®

Catastrophizing and pain-related fear predict failure to maintain treatment gains following participation in a pain rehabilitation program

Emily Moore^a, Pascal Thibault^a, Heather Adams^b, Michael J.L. Sullivan^{b,*}

Prise en charge de l'anxiété en préopératoire Référentiel SFAR 2018

R3.2 – Il faut probablement utiliser une échelle objective (comme (l'Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale (APAIS) ou l'Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale) et validée afin de mesurer l'anxiété préopératoire.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

R3.3 – Pour l'anxiolyse, il ne faut probablement pas utiliser d'agent médicamenteux.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

R3.4 – Lorsqu'une prémédication pharmacologique est envisagée, il ne faut probablement pas administrer de l'hydroxyzine, de la gabapentine et de la prégabaline.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

R3.5 – Si une prémédication médicamenteuse est requise il faut probablement privilégier une benzodiazépine ou apparentée à $\frac{1}{2}$ vie courte.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

Argumentaire : Une prémédication médicamenteuse peut constituer un risque : l'âge supérieur à 60 ans et/ou l'utilisation d'une prémédication médicamenteuse majorent le risque de complications respiratoires postopératoires [1,2].

Prise en charge de l'anxiété en préopératoire

Référentiel SFAR 2018

R3.2 – Il faut probablement utiliser une échelle objective (comme (l'Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale (APAIS) ou l'Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale) et validée afin de mesurer l'anxiété préopératoire.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

R3.3 – Pour l'anxiolyse, il ne faut probablement pas utiliser d'agent médicamenteux.

Grade 2+ (Accord FORT)

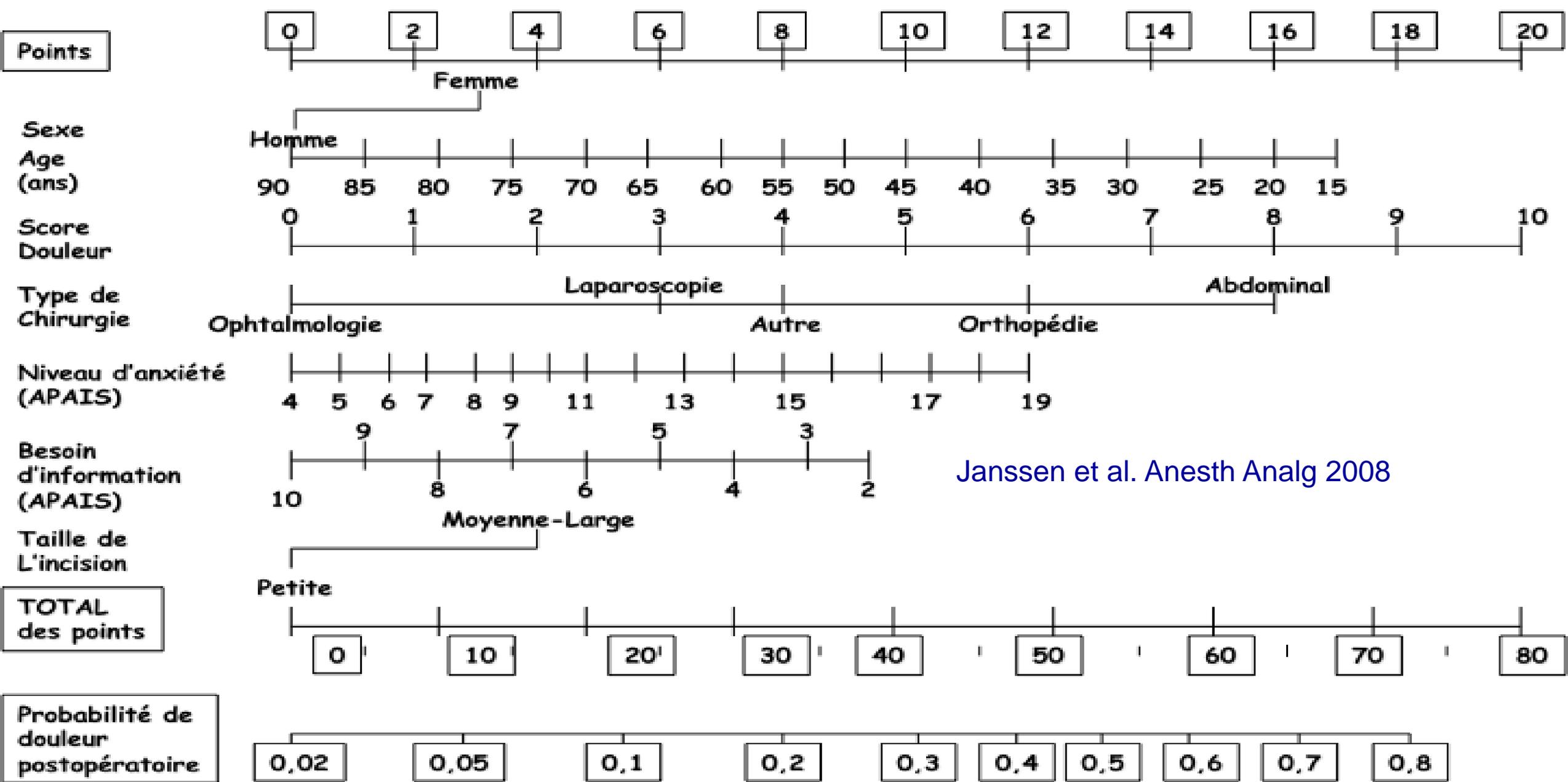
| R3.4 – probablement | Items Amsterdam Preoperative Anxiety and Information Scale | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ne faut abaliner. |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| | 1 Je suis préoccupé par l'anesthésie | | | | | | d FORT) |
| | 2 Je pense continuellement à l'anesthésie | | | | | | ablement |
| R3.5 – S priviliégie | 3 L'aimerais en savoir le plus possible sur l'anesthésie | | | | | | d FORT) |
| | 4 Je suis préoccupé par l'intervention | | | | | | ans et/ou respiratoires |
| Argumentai l'utilisation postopérato | 5 Je pense continuellement à l'intervention | | | | | | |
| | 6 Je voudrais en savoir le plus possible sur l'intervention | | | | | | |

Score > 11: patients anxieux

Comment personnaliser l'analgésie?

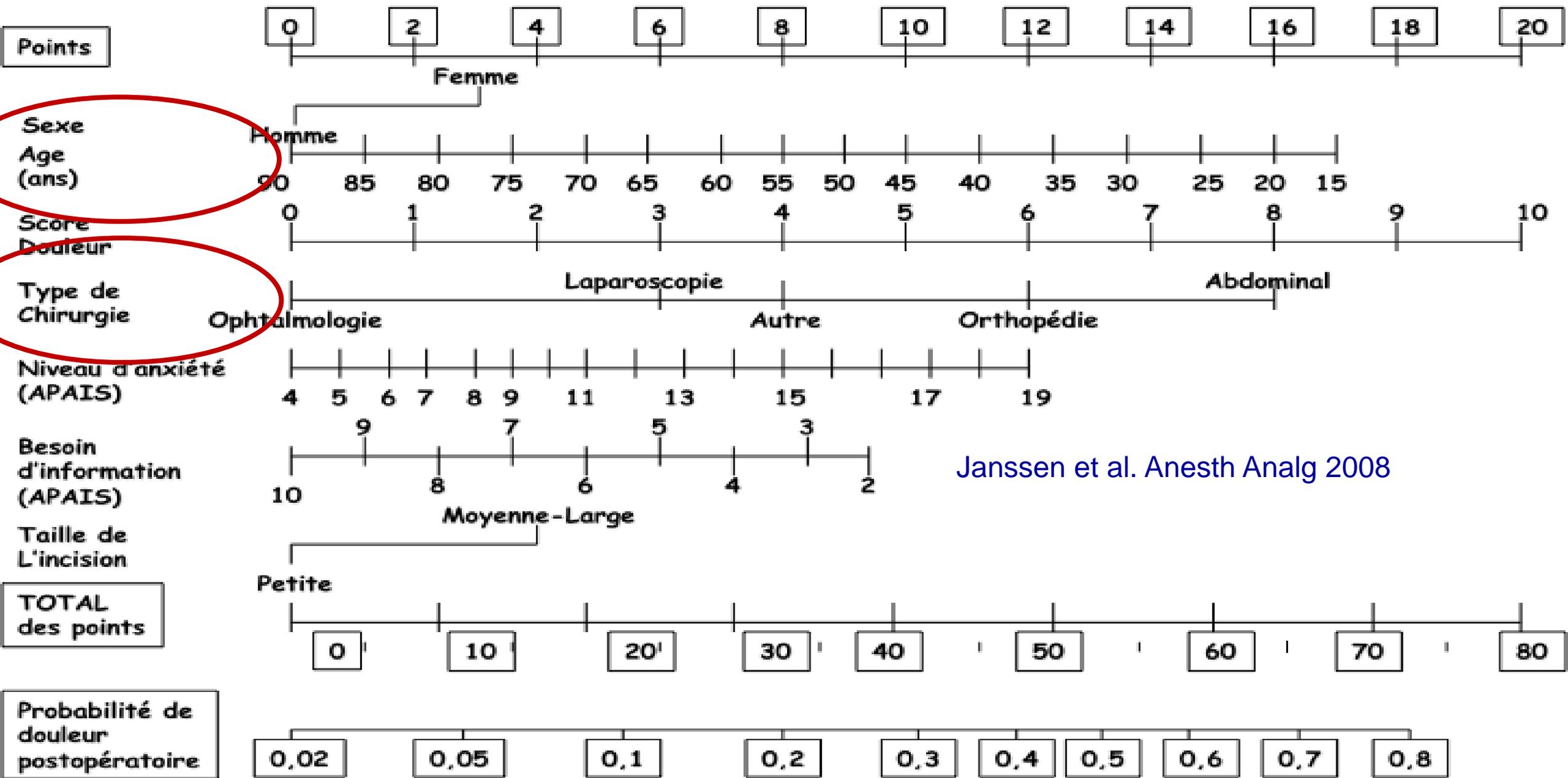
- Identifier en préopératoire les patients vulnérables
- **S'adapter aux chirurgies/situations à risque**
- Dépister en postopératoire les patients à risques de DCPC

Nomogramme prédictif de DPO sévère



Janssen et al. Anesth Analg 2008

Nomogramme prédictif de DPO sévère



Subacute pain and function after fast-track hip and knee arthroplasty

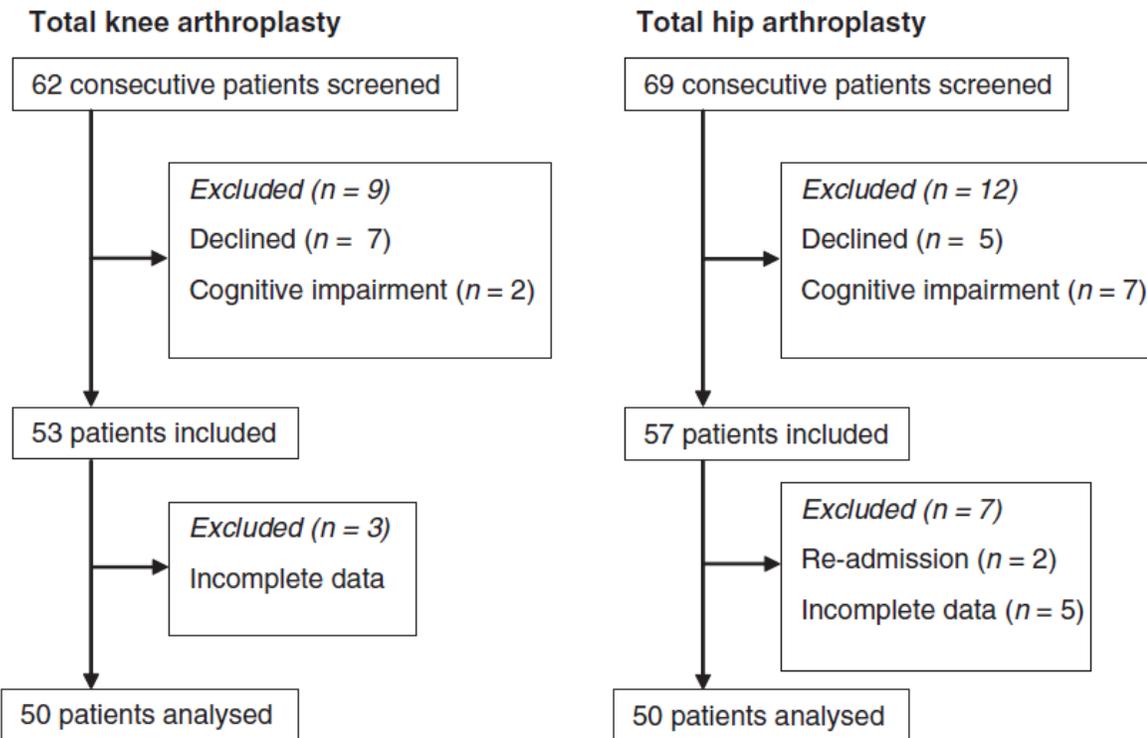
Anaesthesia, 2009, 64, pages 508–513

L. Ø. Andersen,¹ L. Gaarn-Larsen,² B. B. Kristensen,³ H. Husted,⁴ K. S. Otte⁴
and H. Kehlet⁵

- Intraoperative local anaesthesia (infiltration)
- Oral celecoxib
- Gabapentine
- Paracetamol

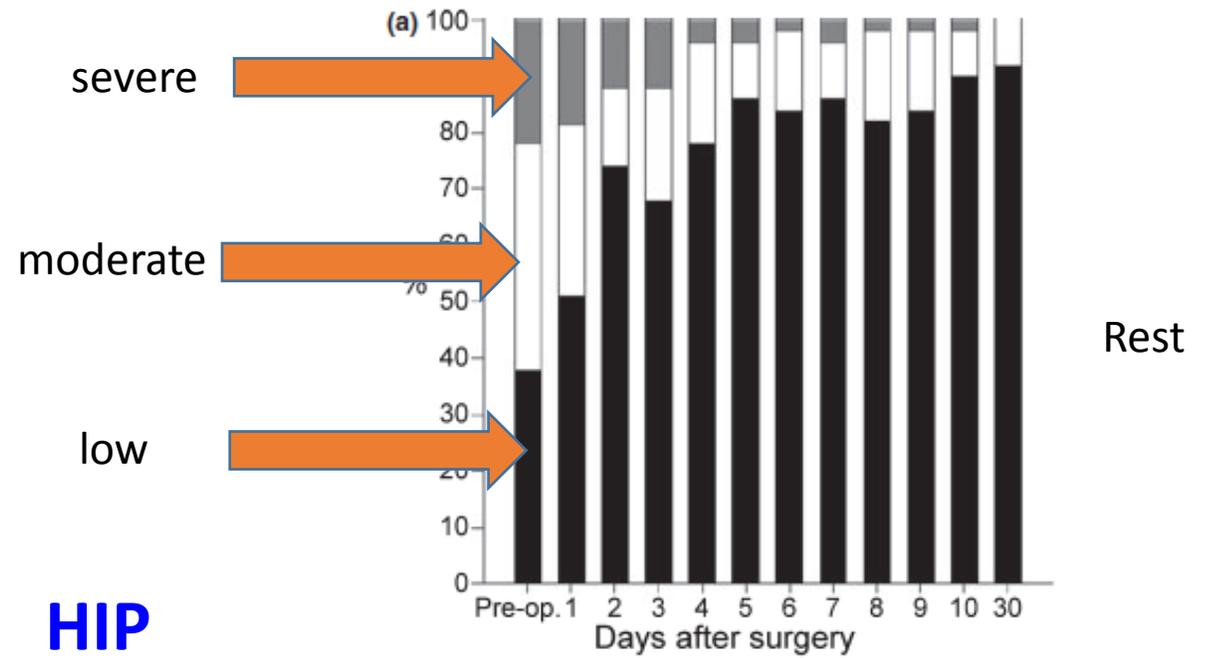
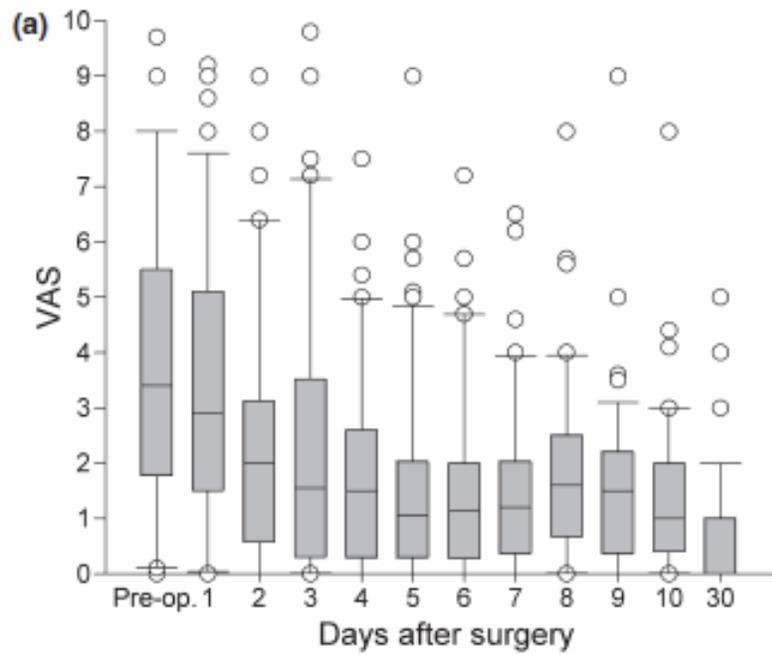
for 6 days postoperatively

Prevalence and intensity of acute postoperative pain and opioid related adverse effects

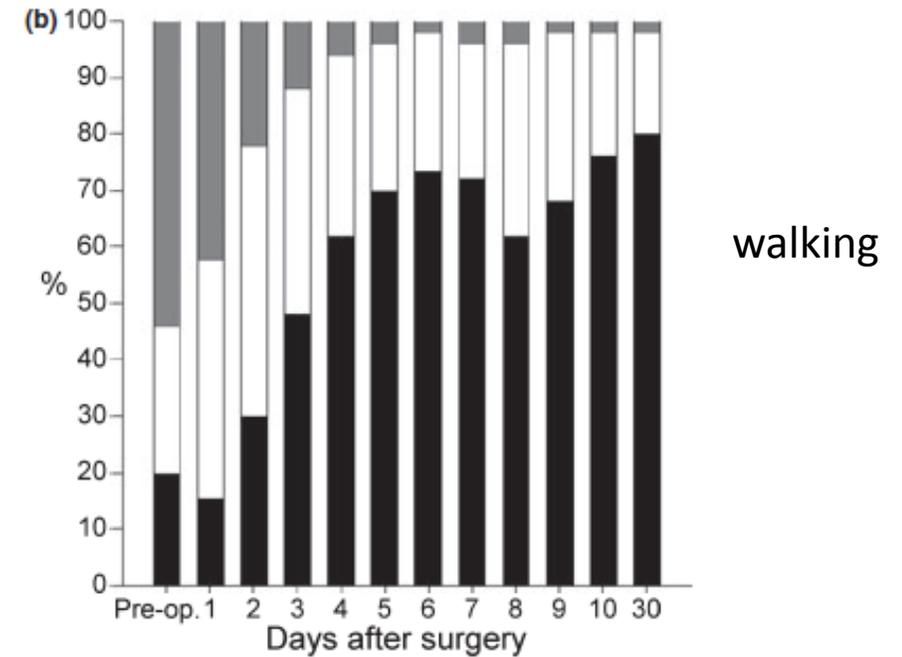
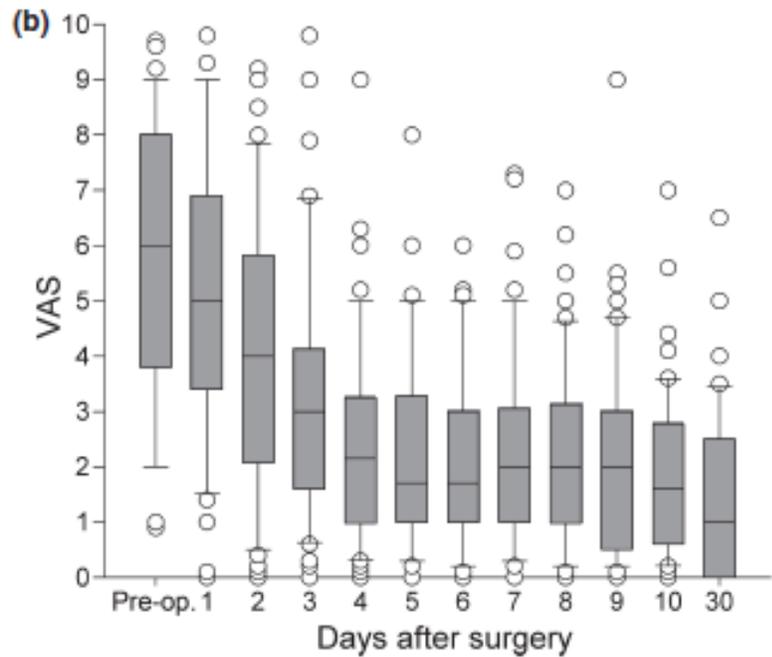


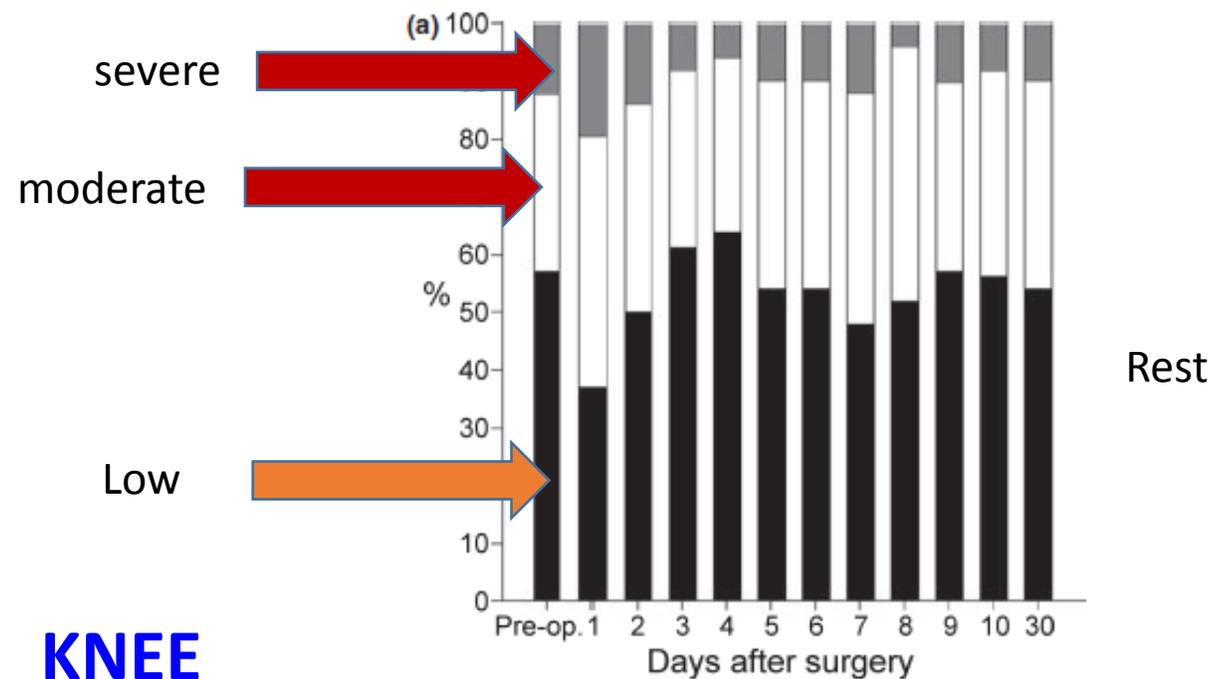
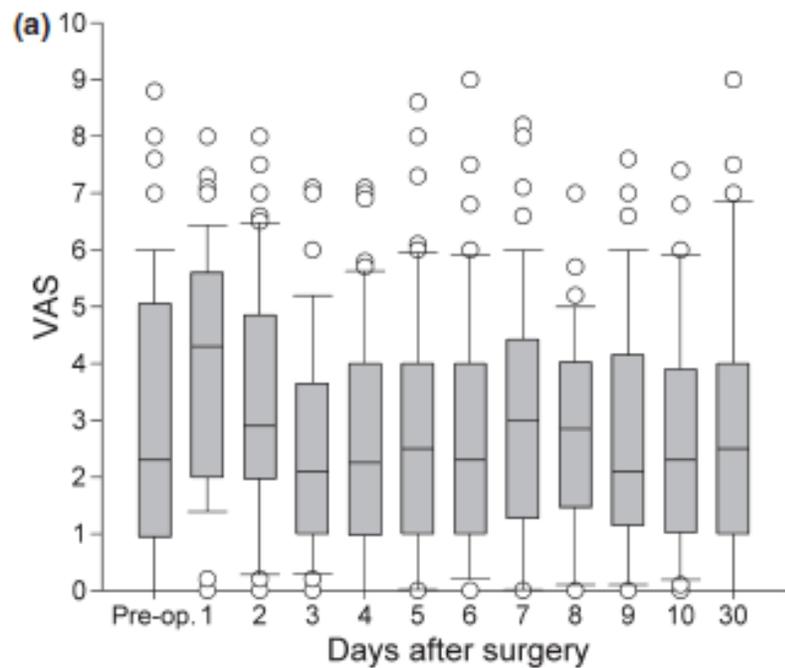
Anaesthesia

Journal of the Association of Anaesthetists of Great Britain and Ireland



HIP ARTHROPLASTY





**KNEE
ARTHROPLASTY**

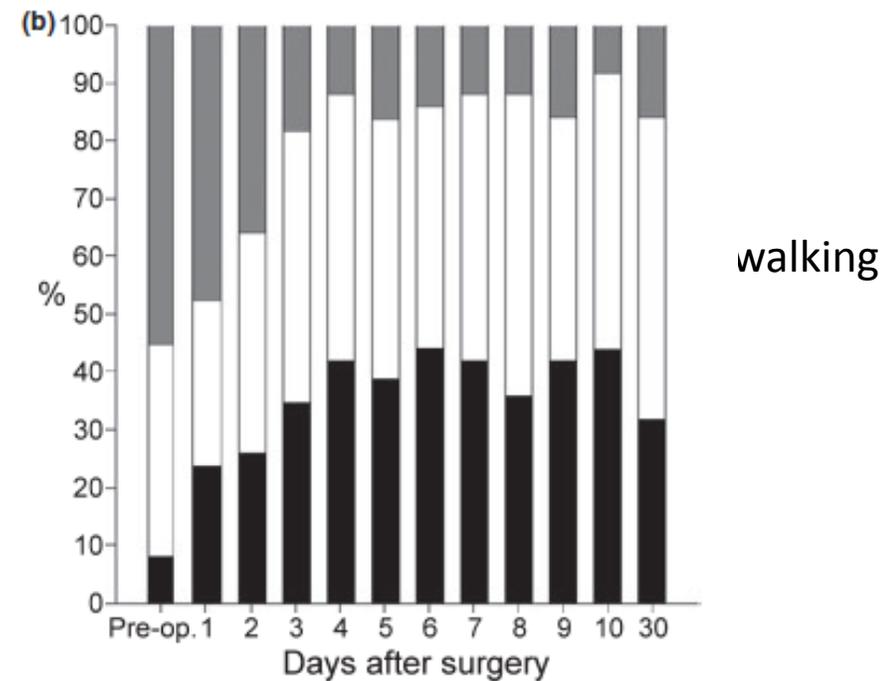
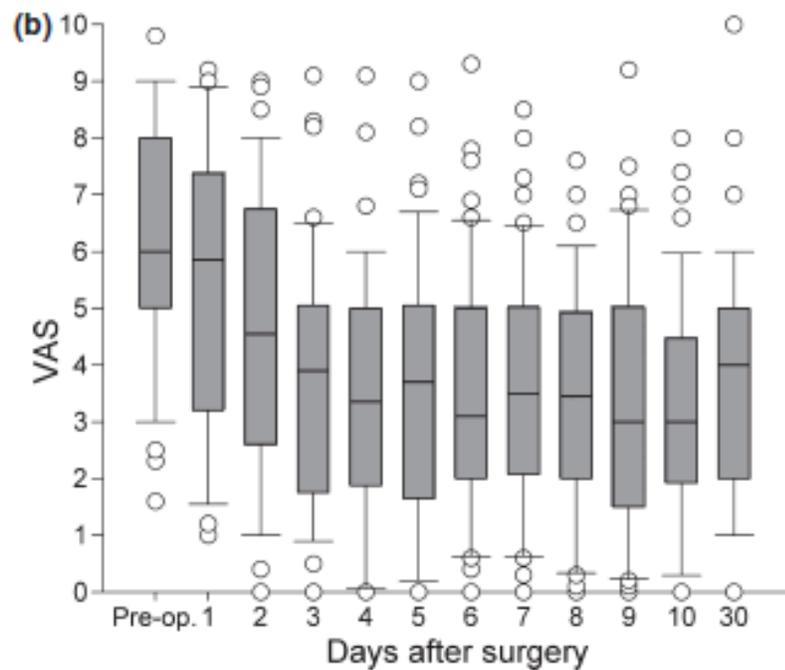


Table 1 Pre- and postoperative daily use of analgesics in patients undergoing total hip or knee arthroplasty pre-operatively and on postoperative days 10 and 30. Values are number (proportion).

| | Total hip arthroplasty (n = 50) | | | Total knee arthroplasty (n = 50) | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Pre-operative | Day 10 | Day 30 | Pre-operative | Day 10 | Day 30 |
| Paracetamol | 18 (36%) | 23 (46%) | 15 (30%) | 13 (26%) | 33 (66%) | 34 (68%) |
| NSAID | 18 (36%) | 14 (28%) | 10 (20%) | 18 (36%) | 22 (44%) | 29 (38%) |
| Weak opioid | 4 (8%) | 9 (18%) | 4 (8%) | 6 (12%) | 7 (14%) | 10 (20%) |
| Strong opioid | 7 (14%) | 14 (28%) | 7 (14%) | 2 (4%) | 15 (30%) | 18 (36%) |

NSAID, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

52% reported moderate pain

16% reported severe pain

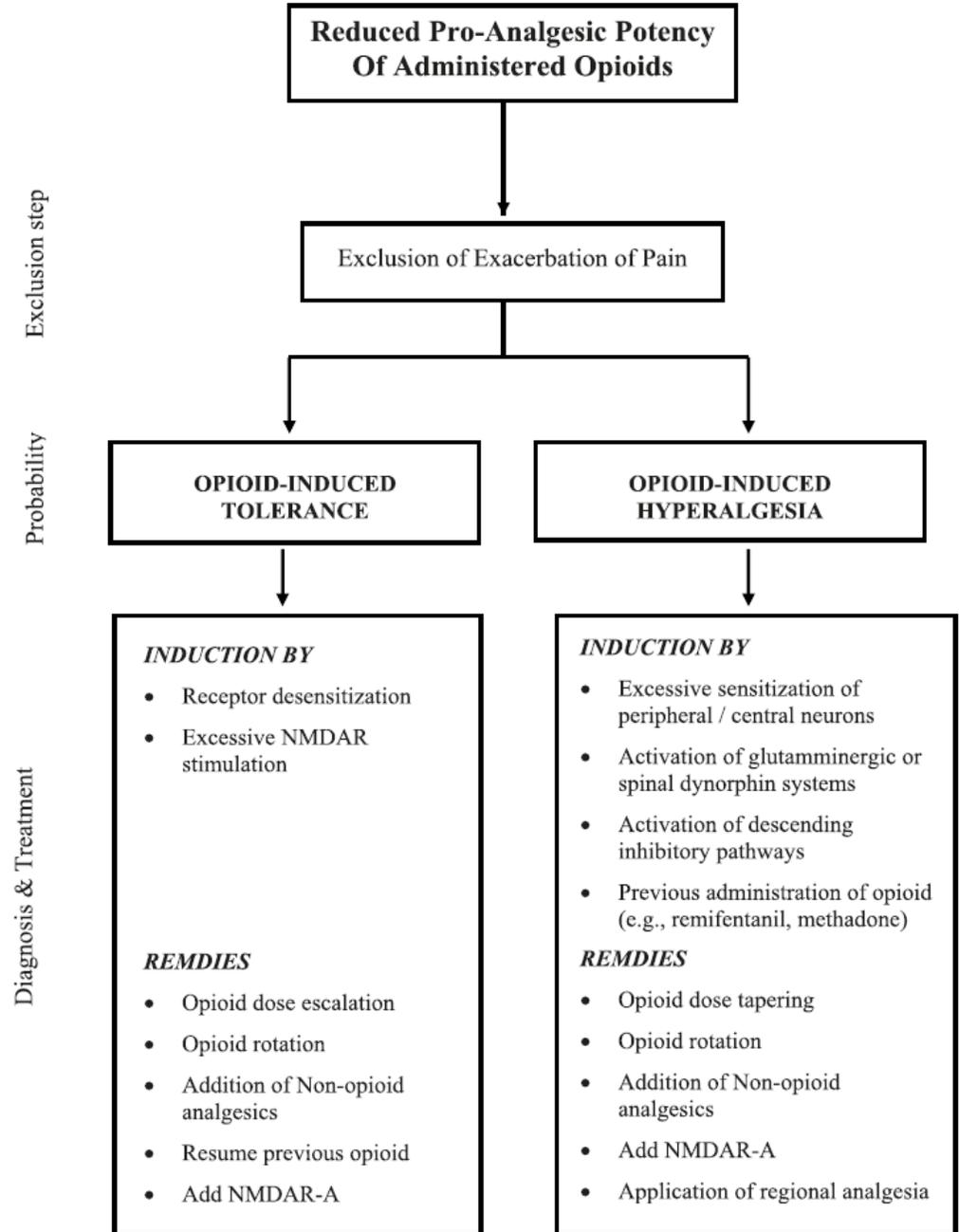
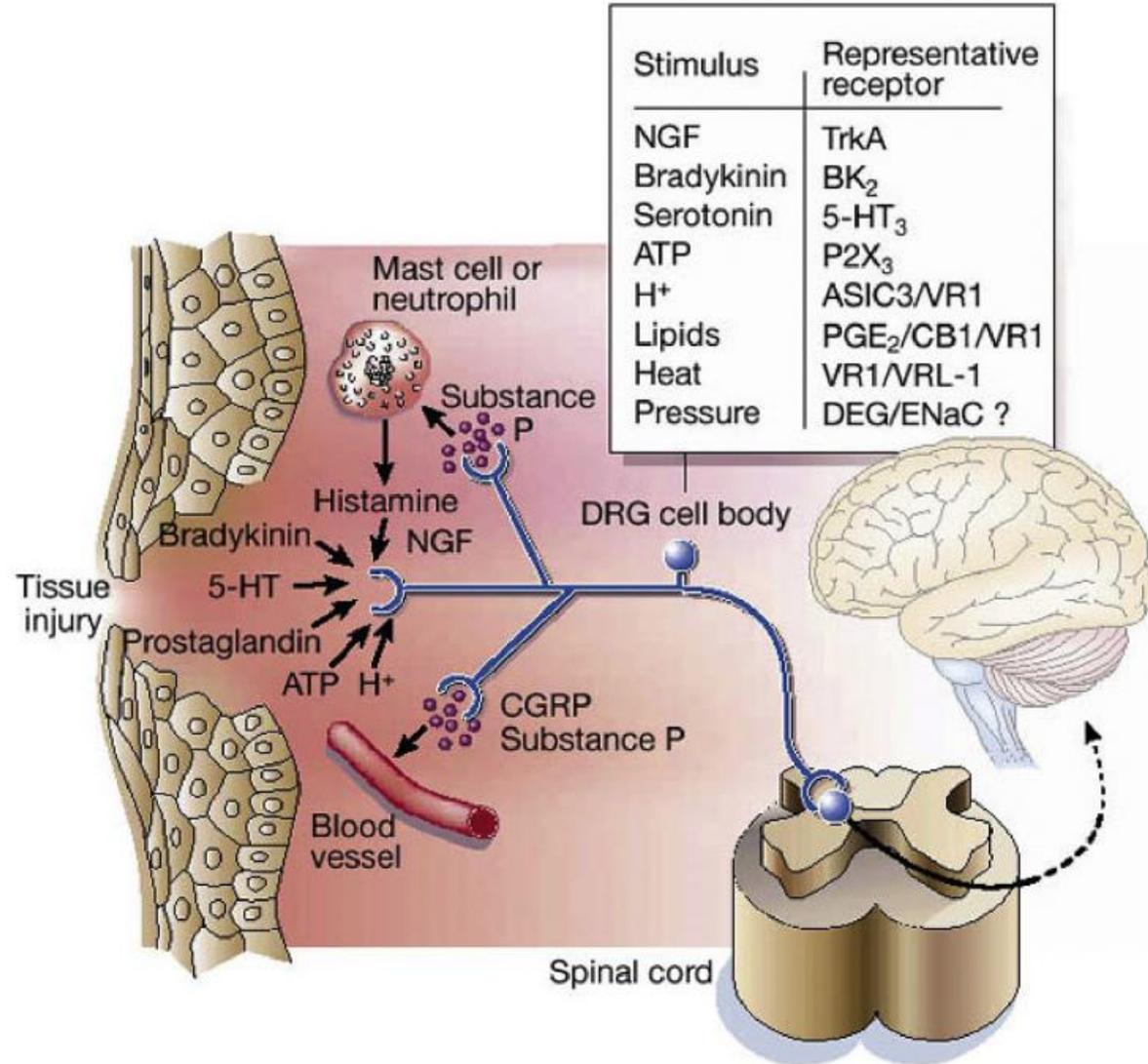
1 month after surgery

36% use strong opioids

In summary, our results show an acceptable level of analgesia with the multimodal regimen after total hip arthroplasty, but with insufficient analgesia after total knee arthroplasty calling for further improvement with additional components in the multimodal regimen. The results emphasise the need for continuous analgesic treatment after total hip and knee arthroplasty after discharge, to secure function and rehabilitation.

Postoperative hyperalgesia—A clinically applicable narrative review

Avi A. Weinbroum* 2017

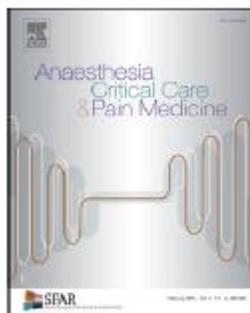


Recommandations de la SFAR

Référentiel 2016

EM jusqu'à 30 mg

**La kétamine est le chef de file
des agents anti-hyperalgésiques**



In press

R3.8 - En peropératoire, l'administration de faible dose de kétamine chez un patient sous anesthésie générale est recommandée dans les deux situations suivantes : 1/ chirurgie à risque de douleur aiguë intense ou pourvoyeuse de DCPC ; 2/ patients vulnérables à la douleur en particulier patients sous opioïdes au long cours ou présentant une toxicomanie aux opiacés.

G1+, ACCORD FORT

Argumentaire : La kétamine est l'agent anti-hyperalgésique recommandé en première intention à la dose (maximale) de 0,5 mg/kg après l'induction anesthésique (pour éviter les effets psychodysléptiques) +/- en administration continue à la dose de 0,125 à 0,25 mg/kg/h. La perfusion sera arrêtée 30 min avant la fin de la chirurgie.

L'utilisation de kétamine à faible dose en peropératoire permet de réduire l'intensité de la douleur aiguë pendant 24 heures et de diminuer la consommation de morphine en moyenne de 15 mg sur 24 heures et le risque de nausées-vomissements (niveau de preuve modéré) [53-54]. La prolongation de l'administration de kétamine en postopératoire accroît le risque d'hallucinations et ne majore pas de façon importante l'effet analgésique. L'effet sur la douleur chronique post chirurgicale est estimé à une réduction de 30% de l'incidence de la douleur chronique à trois mois après la chirurgie (niveau de preuve bas) [55-56]. On ne peut pas préciser si la prolongation de l'administration pendant 24 heures permet de réduire encore le risque de douleur chronique post chirurgicale.

Quant au magnésium, son utilisation n'est pas actuellement recommandée du fait d'un niveau de preuve insuffisant.

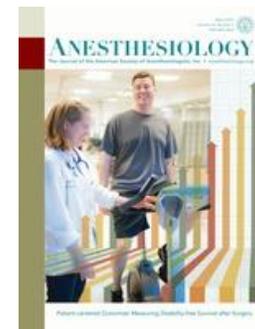
R3.9 - L'utilisation systématique des gabapentinoïdes en péri-opératoire n'est pas recommandée pour la prise en charge de la DPO.

G1-, ACCORD FAIBLE

Postoperative Opioid-induced Respiratory Depression

Table 1. Characteristics of Respiratory Depression Claims*

| Characteristic | n (%) |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Female (n = 91) | 52 (57) |
| Obese (n = 71) | 47 (66) |
| ASA physical status 1-2 (n = 87) | 55 (63) |
| Age (mean ± SD), yr, (n = 85) | 50 ± 17.7 |
| Patient ≥50 yr old (n = 85) | 37 (44) |
| History of chronic opioid use | 7 (8) |
| OSA diagnosis | 15 (16) |
| High risk of OSA† | 8 (9) |



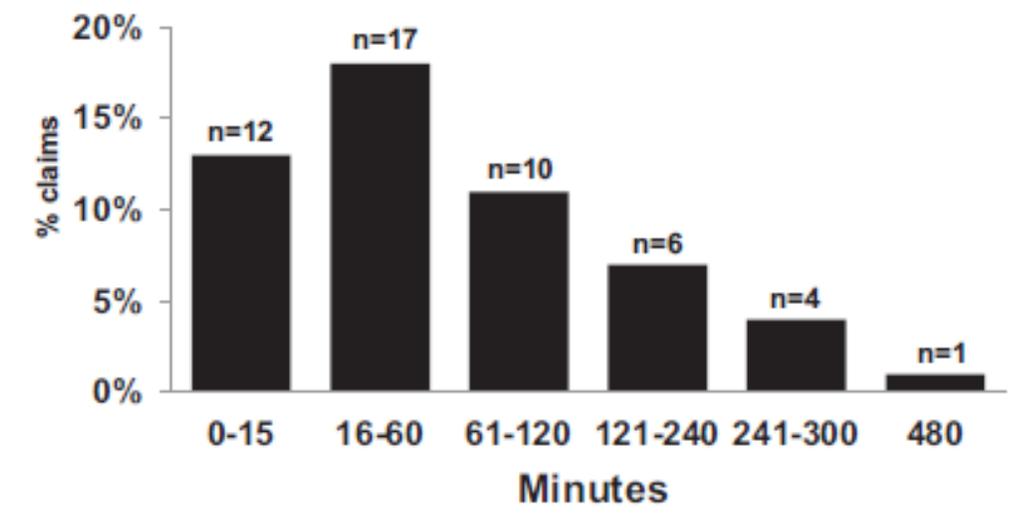
Lee et al. 2015

Table 2. Medication Factors Associated with Respiratory Depression

| | n (%) |
|--|---------|
| Routes of Opioid Therapy | |
| PCA only | 17 (18) |
| Neuraxial only | 16 (17) |
| Other only* | 16 (17) |
| Multimodal† | 43 (47) |
| Continuous infusion of opioids | 42 (46) |
| Interaction of opioid and nonopioid sedative medications | 31 (34) |
| More than one physician prescribing (n = 91) | 30 (33) |
| Excessive opioid dose | 15 (16) |

Table 3. Postoperative Opioids by Routes of Administration*

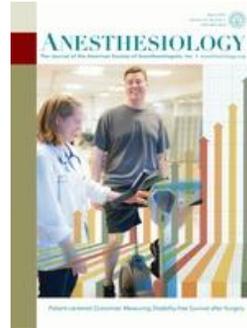
| | All Claims (n = 92) | Neuraxial† (n = 36) | PCA (n = 49) | IV bolus (n = 49) |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) | n (%) |
| Opioid | | | | |
| Morphine | 59 (64) | 17 (47) | 33 (67) | 29 (59) |
| Fentanyl | 23 (25) | 19 (53) | 2 (4) | 5 (10) |
| Meperidine | 22 (24) | 1 (3) | 6 (12) | 14 (29) |
| Hydromorphone | 23 (25) | 0 (0) | 14 (29) | 13 (27) |
| Other‡ | 11 (12) | 4 (12) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) |
| Continuous infusion of opioids | | | | |
| Yes § | | 27 (75) | 16 (33) | |
| No | | 9 (25) | 4 (8) | |
| Unknown | | 0 (0) | 29 (59) | |



Postoperative Opioid-induced Respiratory Depression

Table 1. Characteristics of Respiratory Depression Claims*

| Characteristic | n (%) |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Female (n = 91) | 52 (57) |
| Obese (n = 71) | 47 (66) |
| ASA physical status 1-2 (n = 87) | 55 (63) |
| Age (mean ± SD), yr, (n = 85) | 50 ± 17.7 |
| Patient ≥50 yr old (n = 85) | 37 (44) |
| History of chronic opioid use | 7 (8) |
| OSA diagnosis | |
| High risk of OSA† | |



Lee et al. 2015

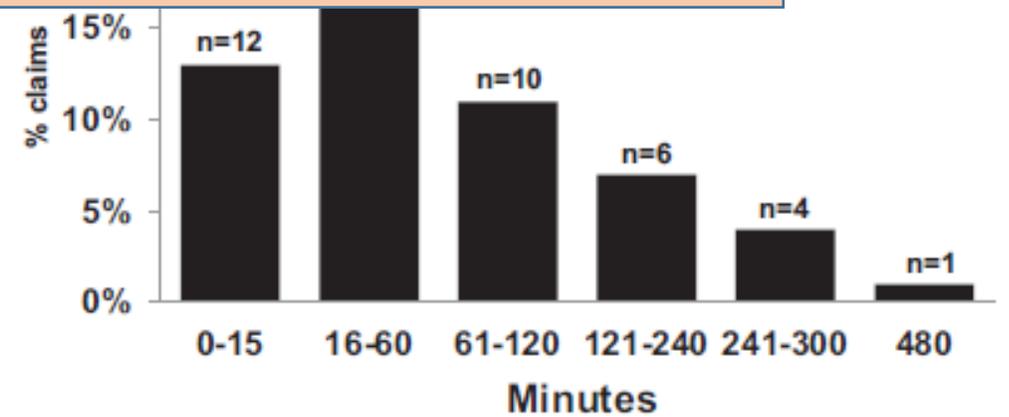
Table 2. Medication Factors Associated with Respiratory Depression

| | n (%) |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Routes of Opioid Therapy | |
| PCA only | 17 (18) |
| Neuraxial only | 16 (17) |
| Other only* | 16 (17) |
| | 43 (47) |
| | 42 (46) |
| | 31 (34) |
| | 30 (33) |
| | 15 (16) |

Table 3. Postoper

| Opioid | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Morphine | 59 (64) | 17 (47) | 33 (67) | 29 (59) |
| Fentanyl | 23 (25) | 19 (53) | 2 (4) | 5 (10) |
| Meperidine | 22 (24) | 1 (3) | 6 (12) | 14 (29) |
| Hydromorphone | 23 (25) | 0 (0) | 14 (29) | 13 (27) |
| Other‡ | 11 (12) | 4 (12) | 1 (2) | 1 (2) |
| Continuous infusion of opioids | | | | |
| Yes § | | 27 (75) | 16 (33) | |
| No | | 9 (25) | 4 (8) | |
| Unknown | | 0 (0) | 29 (59) | |

**Identifier les facteurs de risques de DR liés aux opioïdes
Mieux surveiller les patients à risques**





American Society for Pain Management Nursing Guidelines on Monitoring for Opioid- Induced Sedation and Respiratory Depression

2011

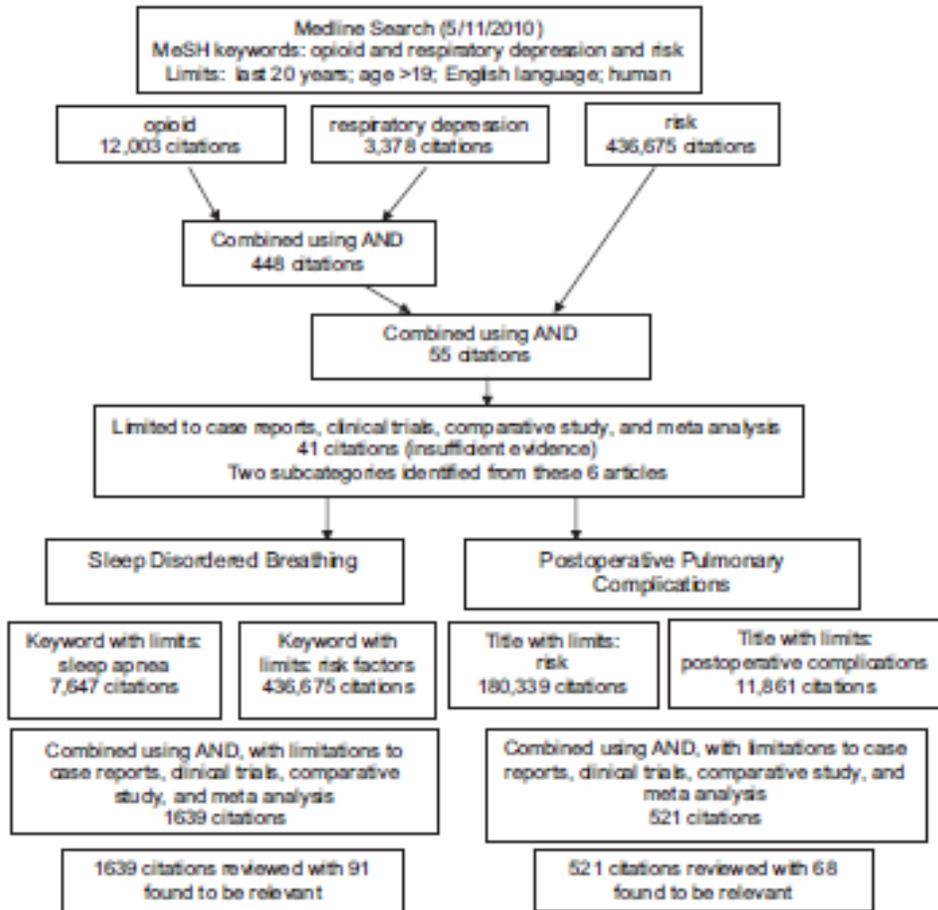


TABLE 2.
Risk Factors for Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression

Patient may have one or more of the following to be considered high risk:

Age >55 years

Obesity (e.g., body mass index $\geq 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$)

Untreated obstructive sleep apnea

History of snoring or witnessed apneas

Excessive daytime sleepiness

Retrognathia

Neck circumference >17.5"

Preexisting pulmonary/cardiac disease or dysfunction, e.g., chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, congestive heart failure

Major organ failure (albumin level <30 g/L and/or blood urea nitrogen >30 mg/dL)

Dependent functional status (unable to walk 4 blocks or 2 sets of stairs or requiring assistance with ambulation)

Smoker (>20 pack-years)

American Society of Anesthesiologists patient status classification 3-5

Increased opioid dose requirement

Opioid-naïve patients who require a high dose of opioid in short period of time, e.g., 10 mg IV morphine or equivalent in postanesthesia care unit (PACU)

Opioid-tolerant patients who are given a significant amount of opioid in addition to their usual amount, such as the patient who takes an opioid analgesic before surgery for persistent pain and receives several IV opioid bolus doses in the PACU followed by high-dose IV patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) for ongoing acute postoperative pain

First 24 hours of opioid therapy (e.g., first 24 hours after surgery is a high-risk period for surgical patients)

Pain is controlled after a period of poor control

Prolonged surgery (>2 hours)

Thoracic and other large incisions that may interfere with adequate ventilation

Concomitant administration of sedating agents, such as benzodiazepines or antihistamines

Large single-bolus techniques, e.g., single-injection neuraxial morphine

Continuous opioid infusion in opioid-naïve patients, e.g., IV PCA with basal rate

Naloxone administration: Patients who are given naloxone for clinically significant respiratory depression are at risk for repeated respiratory depression

Modified and used with permission from Pasero, C., Quinn, Portenoy, R., McCaffery, M., & Rizos (2011). Opioid analgesics. In C. Pasero & M. McCaffery, *Pain assessment and pharmacologic management* (p. 516). St. Louis: Mosby/Elsevier. Copyright © C. Pasero, 2011.

Réactualisation de la recommandation sur la douleur postopératoire[☆]

Patients à risques:

- Patient > 70 ans
- Naïf aux opioïdes
- Obésité morbide (BMI > 35)
- Maladie respiratoire
- SAOS
- Insuffisant hépatique
- Insuffisant rénal
- Douleur intense cessant brusquement
- Association avec BZ, barbituriques, agents antidépresseurs, antiémétiques et antihistaminiques
- Antécédents de troubles neurologiques et/ou neuromusculaires
- Voie périmédullaire
- Association avec alcool et drogues illicites

Facteurs de risques exogènes

- 1/ anesthésie générale plutôt d'ALR
- 2/ administration préopératoire d'oxycodone ou de gabapentinoïdes à libération prolongée
- 3/ perfusion continue d'opiacés en postopératoire
- 4/ implication de plusieurs prescripteurs postopératoires
- 5/ mauvaise formation du personnel soignant aux signes de DR aux opiacés.

Compétence + expérience + formation continue
+ ratio IDE/patients + communication.....

Réactualisation de la recommandation sur la douleur postopératoire[☆]

Patients à risques:

- Patient > 70 ans
- Naïf aux opioïdes
- Obésité morbide (BMI > 35)
- Maladie respiratoire
- SAOS
- Insuffisant hépatique
- Insuffisant rénal
- Douleur intense cessant brusquement
- Association avec BZ, barbituriques, agents antidépresseurs, antiémétiques et antihistaminiques
- Antécédents de troubles neurologiques et/ou neuromusculaires
- Voie périmédullaire
- Association avec alcool et drogues illicites

Encore faut-il pouvoir les détecter

+ apparition FdR en postopératoire

Quelles sont les modalités de surveillances en structure de soins conventionnels des patients bénéficiant d'un traitement opioïde ?

Les modalités de surveillance des patients recevant des morphiniques par voie sous-cutanée, par analgésie contrôlée par le patient (ACP) ou par voie péridurale ont été précisées dans les conférences de consensus sur la prise en charge de la douleur postopératoire de l'adulte et l'enfant de 1997 et de 1999, et ne nécessitent pas de modification.

Absence de recommandation

[www/sfar.org/référentiel](http://www.sfar.org/référentiel) 2016



Renforcement surveillance clinique + monitoring non invasif

Variabilités individuelles: le cas de la codéine

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

BRIEF REPORT

Codeine Intoxication Associated with Ultrarapid CYP2D6 Metabolism

Yvan Gasche, M.D., Youssef Daali, Pharm.D., Ph.D., Marc Fathi, Ph.D.,
Alberto Chiappe, Silvia Cottini, M.D., Pierre Dayer, M.D.,
and Iules Desmeules, M.D.

N Engl J Med 2004;351:2827-31.

SURDOSAGE

Métaboliseurs lents: PM

déficiencia complète
5-10% caucasiens

Métaboliseurs intermédiaires: IM

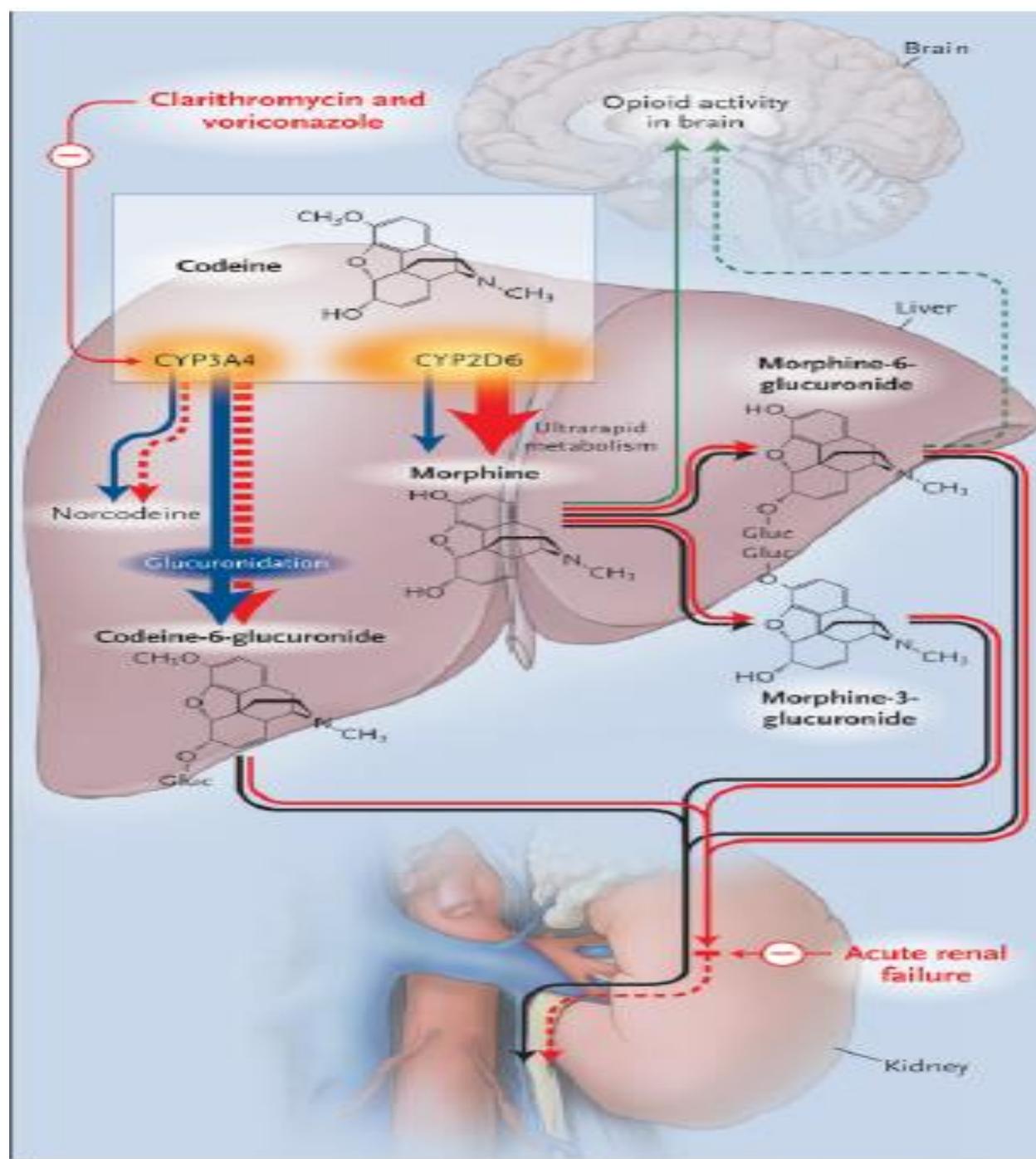
activité enzymatique réduite
10-15% caucasiens

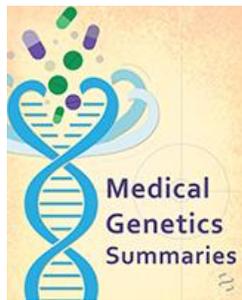
Bons métaboliseurs: EM

activité enzymatique normale
60-70% caucasiens

Métaboliseurs ultrarapides UM

métabolisme accéléré





Tramadol Therapy and *CYP2D6* Genotype

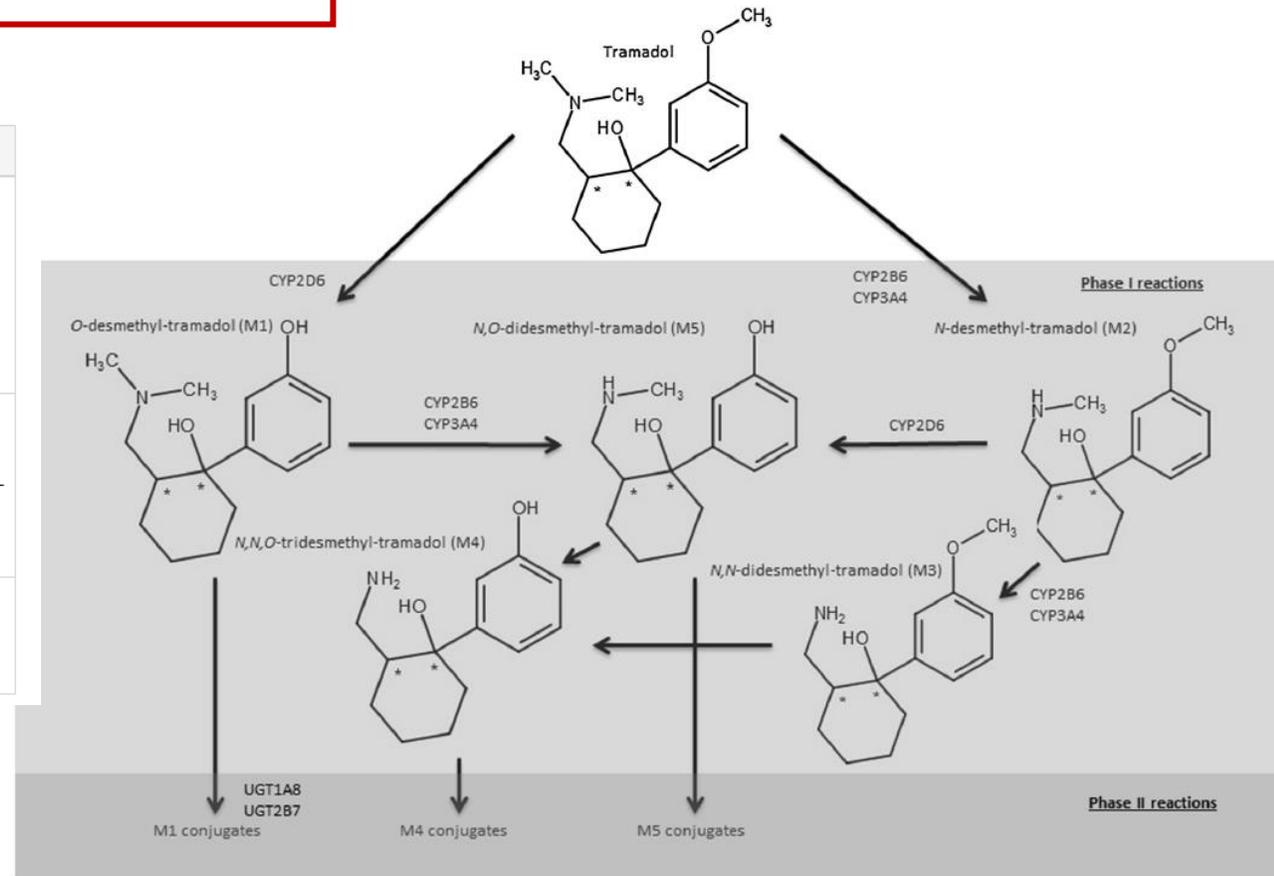
Laura Dean, MD¹

2015

Cytochrome P450 (CYP) 2D6 polymorphism is the major genetic factor in the metabolism of tramadol.

Table 1. *CYP2D6* phenotypes and the therapeutic recommendations for tramadol therapy

| Phenotype | Genotype | Therapeutic recommendation for tramadol |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| Ultrarapid metabolizer | More than two copies of functional alleles | Reduce dose by 30% and be alert to ADEs (e.g., nausea, vomiting, constipation, respiratory depression, confusion, urinary retention) or select alternative drug (e.g., acetaminophen, NSAID, morphine—not oxycodone or codeine) |
| Intermediate metabolizer | One active allele and one inactive allele, or two decreased activity alleles, or one decreased activity allele and one inactive allele | Be alert to decreased efficacy. Consider dose increase. If response is still inadequate, select alternative drug—not oxycodone or codeine—or be alert to symptoms of insufficient pain relief |
| Poor metabolizer | Two inactive alleles | Select alternative drug—not oxycodone or codeine—or be alert to symptoms of insufficient pain relief |



PM

- No detectable enzyme activity
- Attenuated analgesic effect (no effect on pressure pain detection, peak pain and area under the pain curve in cold pressure)
- Reduced opioid-induced side effects
- Reduced pupil constriction amplitude

Risques +++ chez les métaboliseurs rapides
 Efficacité partiellement conservée chez les métaboliseurs lents mais... **alternative thérapeutique recommandée**

Opioid-related genetic polymorphisms do not influence postoperative opioid requirement

A prospective observational study

Frédéric Aubrun, Noël Zahr, Olivier Langeron, Nicolas Boccheciampe, Nathalie Cozic, Lisa Belin, Jean-Sebastien Hulot, Frederic Khiami and Bruno Riou

EJA

Eur J Anaesthesiol 2018; **35**:496–504

Table 3 Frequency of polymorphism (all single nucleotide polymorphisms were in Hardy–Weinberg equilibrium) ($n=404$)

| Genotype | Allelic frequency |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| OPRM1:c.A118>G | G/G 17 (4%) |
| Missing data: $n=14$ | |
| G allele frequency | 16% |
| P-gp ex 21 | |
| Missing data: $n=19$ | |
| T allele frequency | 44% |
| A allele frequency | 2% |
| P-gp ex 26 C3435T | |
| Missing data: $n=14$ | |
| C allele frequency | 47% |
| COMT Val158Met | |
| Missing data: $n=12$ | |
| A allele frequency | 47% |

Data are number (percentage). OPRM1, opioid receptor mu1; P-gp, P-glycoprotein.

Table 4 Multivariable analysis predicting morphine dose (primary endpoint) and morphine concentration in the postanesthesia care unit

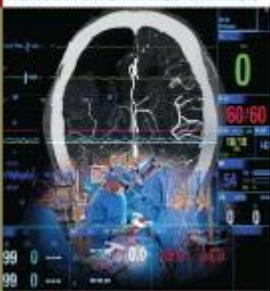
| Variables | Regression coefficient (95% CI) | P value |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| Prediction of morphine dose ($n=297$), $R^2=0.19$ | | |
| Initial VAS > 60 | 0.09 (0.06 to 0.12) | <0.001 |
| BMI > 25 kg m ⁻² | -0.04 (-0.07 to -0.02) | <0.001 |
| Morphine/M6G | -0.004 (-0.01 to -0.001) | 0.01 |
| OPRM1:c.A118>G A/A | 0 | 0.69 |
| | | - |
| | | 0.38 |
| | | - |
| | | 0.33 |
| | | - |
| | | 0.70 |
| | | 0.08 |
| | | 0.23 |
| | | - |
| | | 0.036 |
| | | - |
| | | 0.004 |
| | | - |
| COMT Val158Met G/G | 0 | - |
| COMT Val158Met A/G or A/A | 0.06 (-0.06 to 0.18) | 0.32 |

CI, confidence interval; COMT, catechol-o-methyltransferase; M6G, morphine 6-glucuronide; OPRM1, opioid receptor mu1; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; VAS, visual analogue pain scale. ^aWe applied a log10 transformation of morphine concentration.

No major relationship has been demonstrated between SNP of OPRM1, ABCB1, COMT and morphine requirement, pain level or adverse effects in the postoperative period

Comment personnaliser l'analgésie?

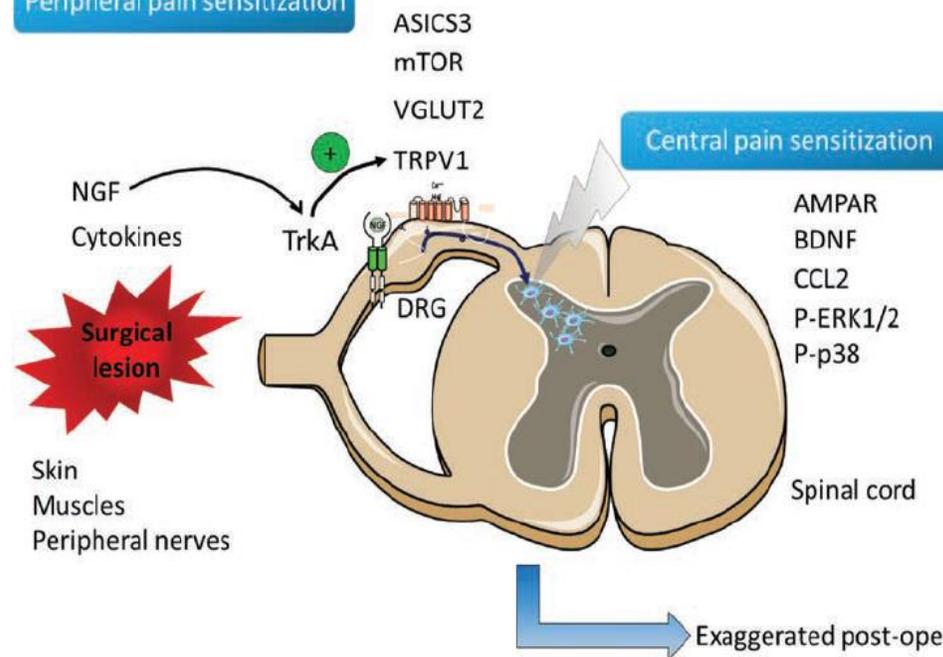
- Identifier en préopératoire les patients vulnérables
- S'adapter aux chirurgies/situations à risque
- **Dépister en postopératoire les patients à risques de DCPC.....ou de mésusage**



Pathophysiology and Preventative Pharmacologic Considerations

Philippe Richeb , M.D.,

Peripheral pain sensitization



Surgery

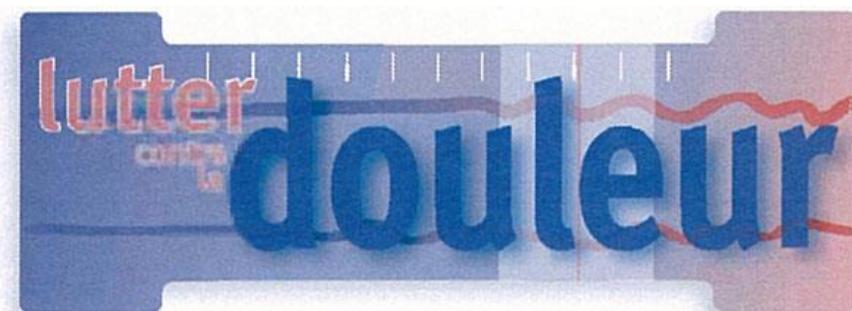
Moderate to Severe Pain
beyond 3 Months

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Amputation ⁹⁴ | 30 to 81% |
| Cesarean section ¹⁷⁸ | 15.4% |
| Cholecystectomy ¹⁷ | 3 to 56% |
| Hernia repair ⁸ | 5 to 35% |
| Hysterectomy ¹⁷⁹ | 5 to 32% |
| Mastectomy ⁸ | 20 to 50% |
| Hip replacement ¹⁸⁰ | 7 to 23% |
| Thoracotomy ¹⁷ | 61 to 70% |

Chirurgies int gr es pour certaines dans des programmes ERAS

Glare, the lancet 2019

| Types de chirurgies | Persistence de douleurs mod r es   s v res apr s 3 mois |
|-------------------------|---|
| Thoracotomie | 61   70% |
| Mastectomie | 20   50% |
| Amputation | 30   85% |
| Arthroplastie de hanche | 6   23% |
| Arthroplastie de genou | 15% |



R1.3 - Il est recommandé d'identifier les facteurs de risques postopératoires de chronicisation de la douleur postopératoire (DPO) en recherchant une intensité élevée de la DPO à l'aide d'une échelle numérique (EN), une prolongation inhabituelle de la DPO, une douleur neuropathique précoce (au moyen d'une échelle DN4), des signes d'anxiété et/ou de dépression.

Avis d'experts, ACCORD FORT

Argumentaire : Une douleur neuropathique précoce devra être accompagnée d'un traitement adapté [3]. Le résultat d'un dépistage positif d'une douleur neuropathique devra être communiqué au patient, au chirurgien et au médecin traitant.

Références :

3. Martinez V, Ben Ammar S, Judet T, Bouhassira D, Chauvin M, Fletcher D. Risk factors predictive of chronic postsurgical neuropathic pain: the value of the iliac crest bone harvest model. Pain 2012; 153:1478-83.



Questionnaire DN4

Répondez aux 4 questions ci-dessous en cochant une seule case pour chaque item.

INTERROGATOIRE DU PATIENT

Question 1 - La douleur présente-t-elle une ou plusieurs des caractéristiques suivantes ?

| | OUI | NON |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1- Brûlure | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2- Sensation de froid douloureux | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3- Décharges électriques | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 2 - La douleur est-elle associée dans la même région à un ou plusieurs des symptômes suivants ?

| | OUI | NON |
|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4- Fourmillements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5- Picotements | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6- Engourdissement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7- Démangeaisons | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

EXAMEN DU PATIENT

Question 3 - La douleur est-elle localisée dans un territoire où l'examen met en évidence ?

| | OUI | NON |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8- Hypoesthésie au tact | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9- Hypoesthésie à la piquûre | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Question 4 - La douleur est-elle provoquée ou augmentée par... ?

| | OUI | NON |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10- Le frottement | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Score du patient

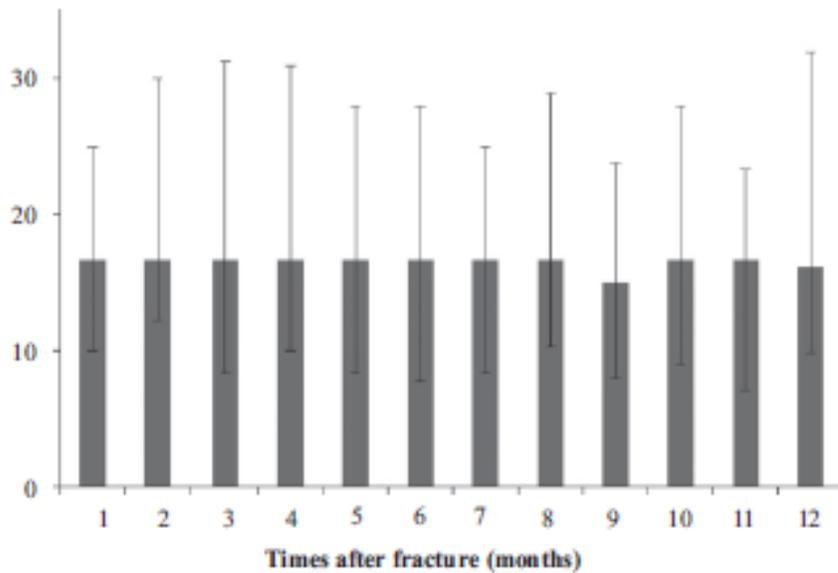
/10

Long-term pattern of opioid prescriptions after femoral shaft fractures

Z. Al Dabbagh¹, K. Å. Jansson¹, C. O. Stiller², S. Montgomery^{3,4,5} and R. J. Weiss¹

Suédois de 16 à 102 ans
 Entre 2005 et 2008
 N = 1471 patients

Morphine equivalent dose (mg)



Number of patients:

684 232 147 111 101 88 83 77 69 71 73 64

Opioid prescription (%)

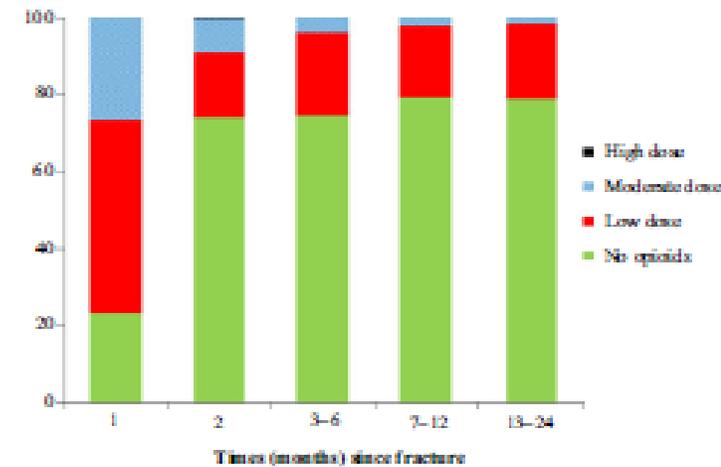
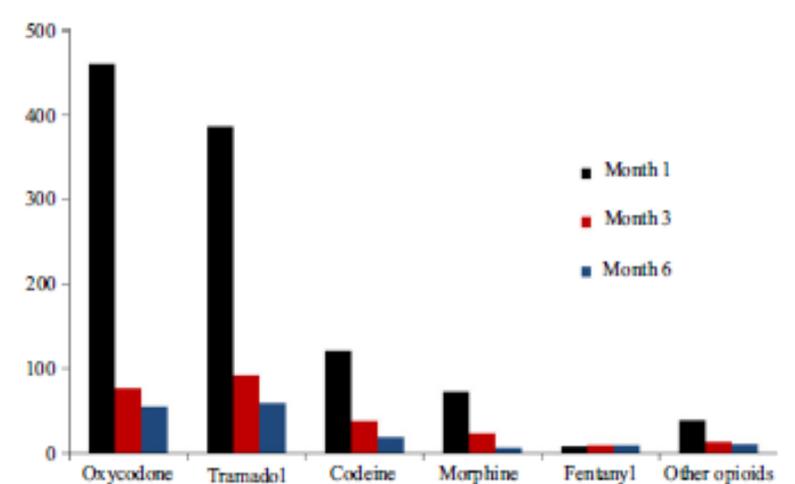


Fig. 4. The distribution of opioid prescriptions in 891 patients in different time intervals after femoral shaft fracture (low dose, ≤ 20 mg MED per day; moderate, $20 \leq 180$ mg; high > 180 mg; MED, morphine equivalent dose).

Number



Dose médiane quotidienne: 15 à 17 mg d'equi. Morphine

61% ont reçu un opioïde pendant une durée médiane de 20 mois

45% continuaient de recevoir un opioïde à 6 mois

36% continuaient de recevoir un opioïde à 12 mois

Plus faible risque d'escalade chez les patients naïfs

Therapeutic Benefit of the Anesthesiologist–Patient Relationship

Anesthesiology 2013; 119:1465-8

Lawrence D. Egbert, M.D.,* Stephen H. Jackson, M.D.†

Table 1. Psychological Effects of Preanesthetic Visit Compared with Pentobarbital for Preanesthetic Medication*

| | % Patients Feel Drowsy | % Patients Look Drowsy | % Patients Feel Nervous | % Patients Look Nervous | % Patients Adequate Psychological Condition |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| Control | 18 | 11 | 58 | 63 | 35 |
| Pentobarbital (PB) | 30 | 34 | 61 | 55 | 48 |
| Preanesthetic visit (PV) | 26 | 15 | 40 | 47 | 65 |
| Pentobarbital and pre-anesthetic visit (PB and PV) | 38 | 36 | 38 | 45 | 71 |
| Effect of pentobarbital | +12 [†] | +22 [‡] | 0.5 | -5 | +9.5 |
| Effect of preanesthetic visit | +8 | +3 | -20.5 [§] | -13 [†] | +26.5 [‡] |

*Adapted from the table in the original article.² Copyright ©1963 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. Adaptations are themselves works protected by copyright. So in order to publish this adaptation, authorization must be obtained both from the owner of the copyright in the original work and from the owner of copyright in the translation or adaptation.

Total number of patients in each group: Control = 57; PB = 44; PV = 62; PB and PV = 55. Data points indicate the percent of the total number of patients in each group that had a positive response. Tests for statistical significance: † 0.1 > P > 0.05; § P < 0.01; ‡ P < 0.001.

For average effect of pentobarbital, $\frac{(PB-C) + (PB \text{ and } PV - PV)}{2}$. For average effect of preanesthetic visit, $\frac{(PV-C) + (PB \text{ and } PV - PB)}{2}$.



Therapeutic Benefit of the Anesthesiologist–Patient Relationship

Anesthesiology 2013; 119:1465-8

La personnalisation de l'analgésie passe par

- La détection dès la CPA des situations et/ou des patients **vulnérables**
 - La prise en compte du **type de chirurgie**, du risque **d'hyperalgésie périopératoire**, de **dépression respiratoire postopératoire** et d'un éventuel **polymorphisme génétique**
- La persistance de **douleurs postopératoires notamment neuropathiques**

| | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Pentobarbital and pre-anesthetic visit (PB and PV) | 38 | 36 | 38 | 45 | 71 |
| Effect of pentobarbital | +12 [†] | +22 [‡] | 0.5 | -5 | +9.5 |
| Effect of preanesthetic visit | +8 | +3 | -20.5 [§] | -13 [†] | +26.5 [‡] |

*Adapted from the table in the original article.² Copyright ©1963 American Medical Association. All rights reserved. Adaptations are themselves works protected by copyright. So in order to publish this adaptation, authorization must be obtained both from the owner of the copyright in the original work and from the owner of copyright in the translation or adaptation.

Total number of patients in each group: Control = 57; PB = 44; PV = 62; PB and PV = 55. Data points indicate the percent of the total number of patients in each group that had a positive response. Tests for statistical significance: [†] 0.1 > P > 0.05; [§] P < 0.01; [‡] P < 0.001.

For average effect of pentobarbital, $\frac{(PB-C) + (PB \text{ and } PV - PV)}{2}$. For average effect of preanesthetic visit, $\frac{(PV-C) + (PB \text{ and } PV - PB)}{2}$.

