Opioid Prescribing Documentation Checklist

For **Dentists** in Washington State

Document:



Acute Non-Operative Pain and Acute Perioperative Pain

PRIOR TO WRITING AN OPIOID PRESCRIPTION

	Multimodal pharmacologic and non-pharmacologic therapies considered for pain		Queries of the Washington state Prescription Monitoring Program for first refill
	 Appropriate history and physical examination, including: a) Screening for risk factors for overdose and severe postoperative pain b) Nature and intensity of the pain or anticipated pain following surgery c) Other medications the patient is taking including: date, type, dosage and quantity prescribed 		Secure storage and disposal of opioids, and patient notification of the following: a) Risks associated with the use of opioids, including risk of dependence and overdose b) Pain management alternatives c) Safe and secure storage of opioid medications d) Proper disposal of unused opioid medications e) Right to refuse an opioid prescription or order
TREATMENT PLAN (NON-OPERATIVE PAIN)			
	Must document:		
	Clinical justification for opioid prescription of more than 7-day supply		Diagnostic evaluations to investigate causes of continued pain planned during follow-up visits
	In follow-up visits, changes in any of the following: a) Change in pain level b) Change in physical function c) Change in psychosocial function 		Plan for continued use, tapering schedule, or discontinuation if improvement is limited
	Transition from acute pain to subacute pain, if opioids are prescribed for > 6 weeks		Reasons for prescribing long-acting opioids for acute non-operative pain
TREATMENT PLAN (PERIOPERATIVE PAIN)			
	Must document:		
	Clinical justification for opioid prescription of more than 14-day supply		Plan for continued use, tapering schedule, or discontinuation if improvement is limited
	In follow-up visits, changes in any of the following: a) Change in pain levelb) Change in physical functionc) Change in psychosocial function		Transition from acute pain to subacute pain, if opioids are prescribed for > 6 weeks
	Risk-benefit analysis if opioids prescribed in combination with other schedule II-IV medications		

