IT’S A MATTER OF DAYS.

Every DAY your patient takes opioids, their risk of forming a life-threatening addiction increases.

Opioid dependency can begin quickly—within just 3 days of initial opioid use.

OPIOID OVERUSE ENDANGERS PATIENTS IN CHRONIC PAIN MANAGEMENT AND ACUTE POSTSURGICAL CARE

Dependency can begin within just 3 DAYS of initial opioid use.

Even a 1-DAY opioid prescription may pose a 6% risk of long-term use.

As many as 1 in 5 patients becomes a routine opioid user after 10 DAYS of narcotic analgesia.

Every opioid-related, in-hospital adverse event increases costs by an average of $4,700.

Opioid side effects such as constipation can prolong postoperative length of stay by an average of 1.4 days.

Between 1999 and 2013, the prescription opioid overdose rate for adults aged 55 to 64 increased more than 7X.

OVERUSE OF POSTOPERATIVE OPIOIDS CAN LEAD TO UNINTENDED YET SERIOUS HARM

The US consumes 80% of the global opioid supply (with only 5% of the population). Orthopedists are the #1 prescribers among surgeons.

Among surgical patients, those having knee surgery have the greatest risk of addiction; they are roughly 5x more likely than nonsurgical patients to become dependent on opioids.

Post-total knee arthroplasty (TKA) pain management without continuous peripheral nerve block leads to greater opioid consumption and significantly reduced mobility.

Although femoral nerve blocks control pain effectively, they can produce significant quadriceps weakness in TKA.

REFERENCES: