



Spreading Knowledge – Improving Outcomes

## Pharmacologic Management of Pain in the ICU



## **Pain Management in the ICU**



### Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Pain, Agitation/Sedation, Delirium, Immobility, and Sleep Disruption in Adult Patients in the ICU

John W. Devlin, PharmD, FCCM (Chair)<sup>1,2</sup>; Yoanna Skrobik, MD, FRCP(c), MSc, FCCM (Vice-Chair)<sup>3,4</sup>; Céline Gélinas, RN, PhD<sup>5</sup>; Dale M. Needham, MD, PhD<sup>6</sup>; Arjen J. C. Slooter, MD, PhD<sup>7</sup>; Pratik P. Pandharipande, MD, MSCI, FCCM<sup>8</sup>; Paula L. Watson, MD<sup>9</sup>; Gerald L. Weinhouse, MD<sup>10</sup>; Mark E. Nunnally, MD, FCCM<sup>11,12,13,14</sup>; Bram Rochwerg, MD, MSc<sup>15,16</sup>; Michele C. Balas, RN, PhD, FCCM, FAAN<sup>17,18</sup>; Mark van den Boogaard, RN, PhD<sup>19</sup>; Karen J. Bosma, MD<sup>20,21</sup>; Nathaniel E. Brummel, MD, MSCI<sup>22,23</sup>; Gerald Chanques, MD, PhD<sup>24,25</sup>; Linda Denehy, PT, PhD<sup>26</sup>; Xavier Drouot, MD, PhD<sup>27,28</sup>; Gilles L. Fraser, PharmD, MCCM<sup>29</sup>; Jocelyn E. Harris, OT, PhD<sup>30</sup>;

#### Devlin JW, et al. Crit Care Med 2018; 41: e825-4173.



## **Principles of Pain Management in the ICU**

Assessment-driven and protocolbased

Holistic approach

Stepwise multimodal approach

Analgesia-first at the lowest effective dose

Specific individualized goals

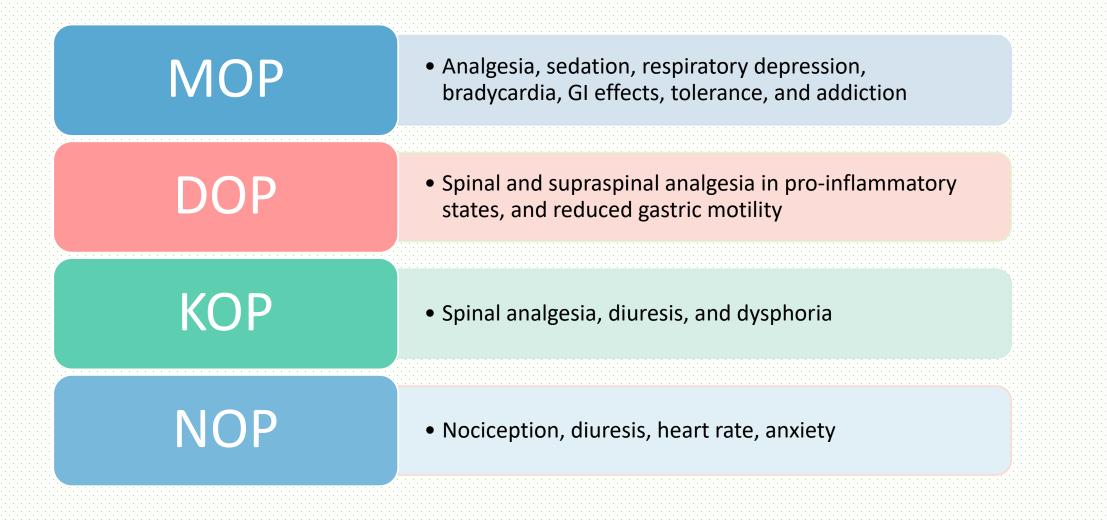


Opioids

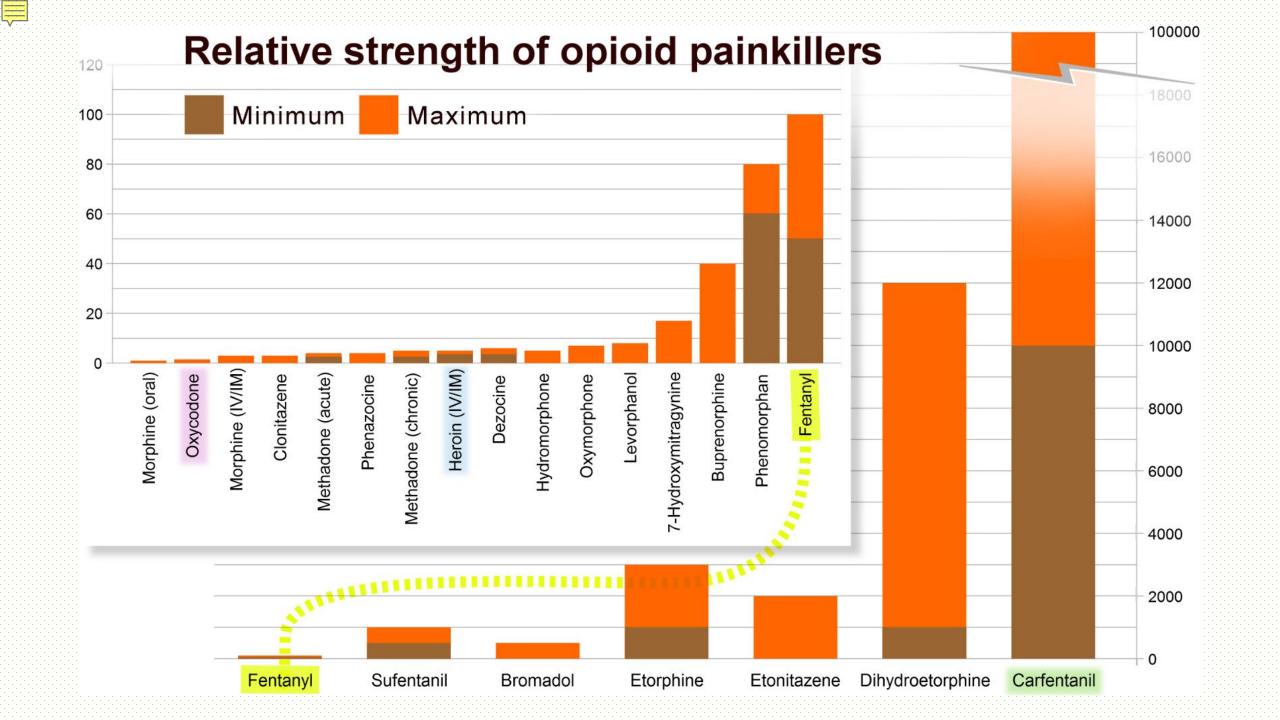
## Non-opiate analgesics



## **Opioid Receptors**

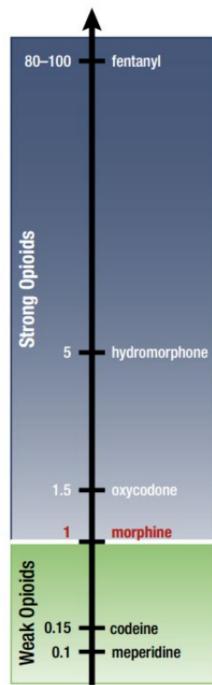


Pathan H and Williams J. *Br J Pain* 2012 6(1): 11-16.





# Relative Strength of Opioids – Morphine Equivalents Strong Opioids



# Relative Strength of Opioids



## Fentanyl

Mu agonistIV onset: 1-2 minAccumulation with hepatic impairmentCYP3A4 substrateNoneSSRI/SNRI/MAOI Serotonin syndromet1/2: 2-4 hours	Opioid Receptor	РК	Dose Adjustments	Metabolism	Active Metabolites	Drug Interaction
	Mu agonist		with hepatic		None	
		t1/2: 2-4 hours				



## Hydromorphone

Opioid Receptor	РК	Dose Adjustments	Metabolism	Active Metabolites	Comments
Primary: mu agonist Secondary: delta and kappa agonist	IV onset: 5-15 min t1/2: 2-3 hours	Accumulation with renal and hepatic impairment	Glucuronidation	one-3-	Accumulation of H3G can result in neuroexcitatory adverse effects



## Morphine

Opioid Receptor	РК	Dose Adjustments	Metabolism	Active Metabolites	Comments
Mu agonist	IV onset: 5-10 min	Accumulation with renal and hepatic	Glucuronidation	Morphine 6- and 3- glucuronide	Histamine release
	t1/2: 3-4 hours	impairment		metabolites	Accumulation of M3G can result in neuroexcitatory adverse effects



# **Pharmacology of Non-Opiate Analgesics**

Agent	Onset	Elimination Half-Life	Metabolism	Active Metabolites	Side Effects
Acetamin	ophen 30-60min	2 – 4 hr	Glucuronidation, sulfonate	None	Avoid caution with significant hepatic impairment
Ketamine	30-40s	2 – 3 hr	N-demethylation	Norketamine	Attenuates acute tolerance to opioids; May cause hallucinations and other psychological disturbances
Gabapent	in N/A	5 – 7 hr	Renal excretion	None	Sedation, confusion, dizziness, ataxia. Dose adjust in renal failure Abrupt discontinuation assoc with withdrawal
Ketorolac	10 min	2 – 8 hr	Hydroxylation, conjugation/renal excretion	None	Avoid in renal dysfunction, GI bleeding, ACEI use, CHF, platelet abnormalities

#### 

## **Thank You**

