Laboratory Testing in Pain Management: Opioid Interpretation

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Questions in Opioid Management that Can be Addressed with Drug Tests?

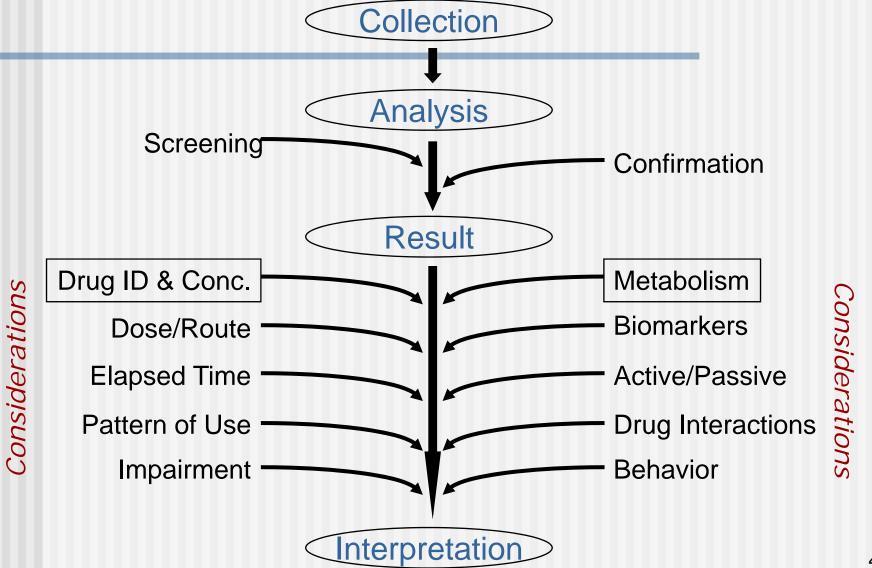
- Is the patient compliant with prescribed medication(s)?
- Is the patient using non-authorized medications?
- Is the patient diverting medication to others or to the illegal market?
- Is the patient using illicit drugs?
 - Now?
 - Lately?
 - In the past?
- Is the patient addicted or becoming addicted?
- Can the risk of drug toxicity from overdose and/or drugdrug interactions be reduced/avoided?
- Can physician liability be reduced?

Interpretation: What is Needed in the Lab Report?



- Compliant/non-compliant?
 - Taking prescribed Rxs? (Yes/No)
 - Taking non-prescribed Rxs? (Yes/No)
 - Taking illicit drugs? (Yes/No)
 - Taking Rxs as prescribed?
 - Evaluation of concentration
 - Normalization?
 - Adequate clinical cutoffs
 - Adulteration/substitution?

Considerations in Interpretation of Test Results



What Laboratory Tests Don't Reveal

- Time of drug use
- Amount of drug use
- Frequency of drug use
 - But concentration, metabolite ratios together with toxicological info.....
 - Helps to establish boundaries
 - Days, weeks months
 - 1 mg, 10 mg, 100 mg, 1000 mg
 - Some specimen types provide more information than others; depends upon the question!

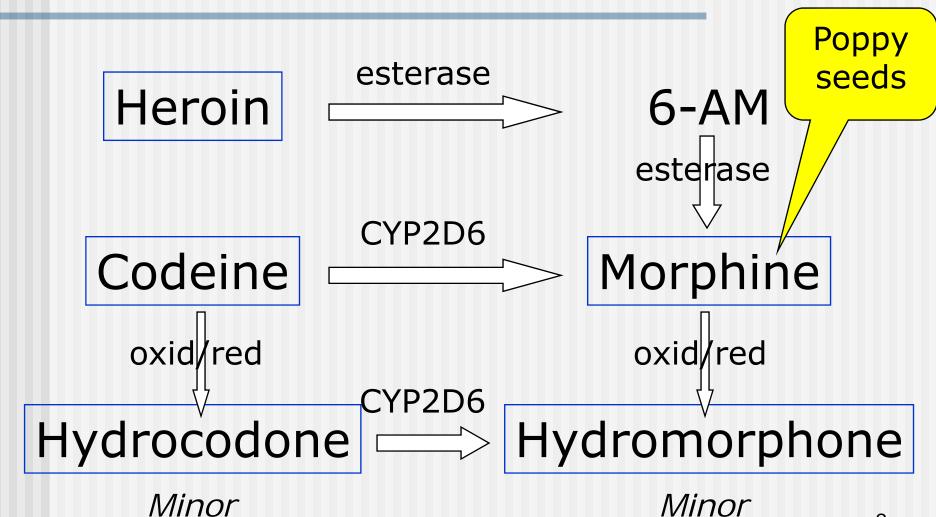
What Laboratory Tests Reveal

- Drug or drug class
 - But not always what was administered (Drug source)
 - Sometimes easy
 - Sometimes difficult/impossible
- Metabolite(s)
- Parent/metabolite ratio
- Concentration/quantity
- Isomeric ratio
 - Requires a special test
 - Important for amphetamines
- Specimen information, e.g., creatinine content, specific gravity

Some Problems and Pitfalls in Interpretation

- Metabolism to other drugs
 - What drug caused this positive test?
- Dilute specimens
 - Should they be normalized?
- How to interpret?

Metabolism: Heroin/Codeine/Morphine



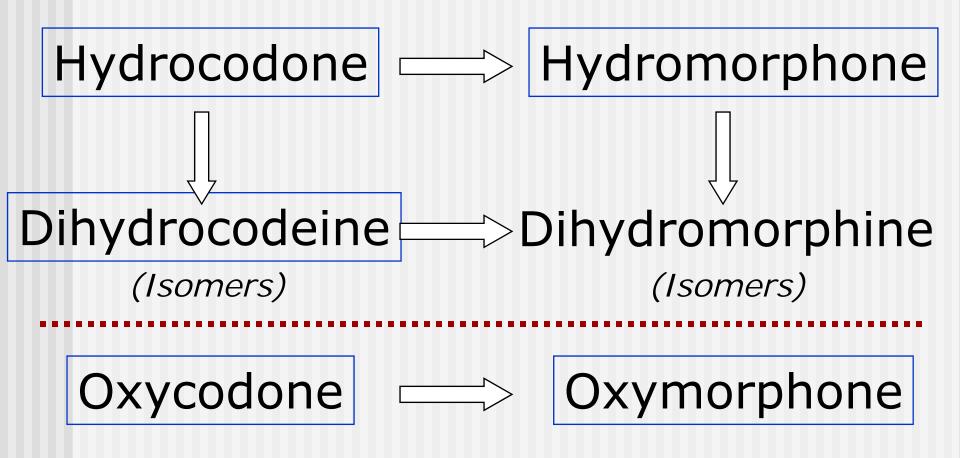
Interpretation---SPECIAL ISSUES Opiate Source Differentiation?

- You have a positive test for morphine
- Where did it come from?
- Possible sources
 - Heroin
 - Codeine
 - Morphine
 - Poppy seeds
- Aids in interpretation
 - 6-AM (heroin)—heroin biomarker
 - Other heroin biomarkers, e.g., 6-AC, papaverine
 - Codeine (ratio of codeine to morphine)

Pain Patient Test Example: What Did They Use?

Benzodiazepines	POSITIVE	200 ng/mL	
alpha-hydroxy-Alprazolam	NONE DETECTED		200 ng/mL
Desmethyldiazepam	NONE DETECTED		200 ng/mL
Lorazepam	NONE DETECTED		200 ng/mL
Oxazepam	POSITIVE	0007	200 ng/mL
Temazepam	POSITIVE	340 000	200 ng/mL
Cannabinoids (Marijuana)	NONE DETECTED	20 ng/mL	5 ng/mL
Cocaine Metabolite	NONE DETECTED	100 ng/mL	50 ng/mL
Opiates	POSITIVE	100 ng/mL	
Oxymorphone	NONE DETECTED		100 ng/mL
Codeine	NONE DETECTED		100 ng/mL
Morphine	POSITIVE	22500 22500	100 ng/mL
Dihydrocodeine	NONE DETECTED	V 02 942	100 ng/mL
Hydrocodone	NONE DETECTED) dai i	100 ng/mL
Hydromorphone	POSITIVE	442	100 ng/mL
Oxycodone	NONE DETECTED		100 ng/mL
Methadone	NONE DETECTED	200 ng/mL	200 ng/mL
Propoxyphene	POSITIVE	8400 300 ng/mL	

Metabolism: Hydrocodone/Hydromorphone Oxycodone/Oxymorphone



Interpretation---SPECIAL ISSUES Opiate Source Differentiation?

- You have a positive test for hydromorphone
- Where did it come from?
- Possible sources
 - Hydromorphone
 - Hydrocodone
 - Chronic morphine use
- Aids in interpretation
 - What else is present?
 - Hydrocodone
 - Excess morphine

Some Problems and Pitfalls in Interpretation (cont.)

- Is the concentration consistent with the dose?
 - Extreme cases only
 - 10 mg morphine ≠ 190,000 ng/mL
- How to deal with "dilute" specimens
 - Use lower cutoff
 - Normalization to specific gravity/creatinine
- Why was the test negative?
 - Ultra-rapid metabolizer
 - Adulterated