

Dental Prescribing

Summary of Best Practices

Screen

Prescribe

Educate

Coordinate

Screen the patient for opioids use and substance use before prior to procedure to identify those at risk for poor pain and opioid use outcomes

- Consider using the validated TAPS tool for substance use disorder (SUD) screening
- Review all medical history and current medications
- Use language that respects individuals with a SUD to mitigate stigma

Prescribe based on OPEN's acute care prescribing guidelines

Do	Avoid
<p>✓ Prescribe acetaminophen and NSAIDs, unless patient has contraindication or high risk adverse effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving patients a prescription helps them understand these are first-line medications for pain management • Refer to the OTC Reference Sheet 	<p>✗ Prescribing codeine or tramadol. Due to pharmacogenetic differences, codeine and tramadol are poor choices for pain management and should not be prescribed.</p>
<p>✓ Address dental pain through clinical intervention rather than opioid pain relief</p>	<p>✗ Prescribing opioids for dental extraction procedures</p>
<p>✓ Access the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) prior to prescribing controlled substances schedules 2-5, in compliance with state law</p>	<p>✗ Prescribing opioids that contain acetaminophen (e.g. Norco®, Vicodin®, Percocet®) to minimize risk of acetaminophen overdose</p>
<p>✓ Consider co-prescribing naloxone to patients on high doses of opioids or medication for opioid use disorder</p>	<p>✗ Prescribing opioids with other sedative medications (e.g. benzodiazepines, skeletal muscle relaxants)</p>

Educate patients and families about the following:

- Acetaminophen and NSAIDs should be used together as first-line medications for post-procedural dental pain, unless patients have contraindications or high risk of adverse effects
- Use of prescription opioids ONLY to manage severe breakthrough pain that is not relieved by acetaminophen and NSAIDs
- Pain expectations and how to taper opioid use as pain improves
- The risks and side effects of opioid medications (sedation, respiratory depression, dependence, withdrawal, addiction, overdose)
- How to safely store and dispose of opioids
- Appropriate use of naloxone, if prescribed

Coordinate post-procedural pain management plan

- Provide primary care provider or usual prescriber with information about the patient's dental procedure and the plan for management of acute pain
- If the patient screens positive for risk of SUD, consult primary care provider and provide resources

Scan to access OPEN's Resources, or visit michigan-open.org



Opioid Prescribing
Recommendations



Safe Storage &
Disposal



Dental Pain
Management