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## How to Talk Tapering: Strategies and Treatment Considerations

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## Disclosures

- Nothing to disclose
  - No discussion of off label drug use
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## Objectives

- Review important psychological considerations when tapering opioids
  - Discuss most common opioid-related behavioral challenges
  - Identify concrete strategies to improve provider communication and patient outcomes
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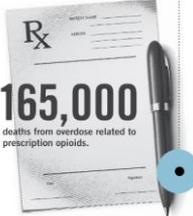
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## Focus on Opioid Safety and Tapering

Since 1999, there have been more than

**165,000** deaths from overdose related to prescription opioids.



As many as 1 in 4 people receiving prescription opioids long term in a primary care setting struggles with addiction.

**1 in 4**





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## Why We Taper

- Adverse effects
- Diminishing/absent analgesia
- Opioid use disorder, misuse, diversion
- Reduced/inadequate functioning and QOL
- Evidence of chronic opioid risks




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## But When We Taper...

- Challenges may exist such as lack of:
  - Patient interest initiating taper
  - Patient adherence to plan
  - Provider comfort with medical and/or \*behavioral\* side of management
  - Provider time for sufficient education, explanation, or follow-up

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## Patient Presentation

- The Fear Factor – single greatest challenge in tapering
- Even when ineffective or minimally effective, it may be difficult to imagine life without opioids
  - Familiarity breeds powerful psychological dependence
- Common fears:
  - Increased pain
  - Withdrawal symptoms
  - No alternatives

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## Fear: Increased Pain

- What does this drug do for you?
  - Important for patient to reflect on this... often “reduce my pain and improve my functioning” is not the answer
- More likely to “take the edge off”
  - The numbing element may be the most powerful – the softening of life, including psychiatric symptoms, that may not be managed in any other way

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## Fear: Increased Pain



- Overall patients do not report increased pain and report improved functioning and even decreased pain levels
- Educate about the need for a big picture strategy – meds are one piece and there are no “pain killers”

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### Fear: Withdrawal

- ▣ Physiological symptoms
  - ▣ High level of individual variability
  - ▣ Setting a reasonable plan should help – not “cold turkey”
- ▣ Differentiate between discomfort and pain
  - ▣ Uncomfortable feeling does not mean an opioid is needed or even that there is an increase in pain - this is not an emergency, plan for it

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### Fear: No Alternatives

- ▣ Alternatives may include:
  - ▣ Workbooks/books; online assistance (including programs); med options
  - ▣ Example: <https://pain.goalistics.com/>
- ▣ Even if in a rural area or without great deal of human resources, options are available
- ▣ Patients may not ‘want’ options that include more self-management/active involvement but it is still the right thing

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### Pain Action Plan

- ▣ Developing a concrete plan with the patient is comforting and works well to quell fears/panic
  - ▣ Provide a clear structure for tapering
    - ▣ Include medical and behavioral aspects
- ▣ May be safe analgesic options that may not have been trialed or trialed appropriately

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## Opioid Tapering: Case Example

Deciding what not to do is as important as deciding what to do.  
- Steve Jobs



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## Clinical Case

- Ms. F, 53-year-old female Veteran (retired 2017)
  - Primary pain = neck 2/2 to fracture in 1990 and MVA in 2009
    - Secondary LBP radiates to left foot; headaches
    - Treatments: Nerve root ablation, trigger point injections, Botox, opioid medication (Percocet 10 mg, QID)
      - History of overtaking opioids, currently husband manages medications
    - Severe pain behaviors: sunglasses, posture, use of wheelchair
  - Co-morbidities include PTSD, MDD, history of TBI

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## Clinical Case

- Functioning: Pain severely negatively impacting her
  - Physical: Ambulated slowly with one hand on the rolling walker
  - Social: Denied, lives with 2 grandchildren while her child is deployed. Isolated to her room so that husband can care for them
  - Recreational: Denied current involvement
  - Occupational: Demoted at work and currently retired
  - Relationships/Sexual: Significant strain in marriage. Denied having close relationships
  - Sleep: Difficulties with initiation and maintenance
  - Mood: Depressed, anxious

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## Talking Tips: Initiation

- ▣ Use aspects of motivational interviewing:
  - ▣ CDC opioid guideline phone application
  - ▣ Communicate your *care* for the patient
  - ▣ *Summarize* the continued functional difficulties despite current treatment
    - ▣ Explore patient's values and specific goals for improvement
  - ▣ *Validate* their experience and efforts




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## Talking Tips: Reassure

- ▣ *Reassure* them that you will work with them through the process
- ▣ Share your *confidence* in and provide information on additional treatment options
- ▣ Indicate what others have found helpful when tapering and developing a more comprehensive, effective pain action plan
- ▣ Collaboratively discuss the path forward

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## Talking Tips: Effective Communication

- ▣ **Legitimize** that you believe they are hurting and their pain is real
- ▣ **Focus on function:** What concerns do you have about the quality of your life right now?
- ▣ **Redefine helping** as guiding the patient in effective self-management practices instead of curing pain
- ▣ **Clarify** the patient's beliefs and expectations:
  - ▣ What would you like for me to do and what are you willing to do?

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## Effective Communication

- ▣ **Shift** the focus to active instead of receptive options:
  - ▣ The more tools you have in your toolbox, the better equipped you will be to manage your pain
- ▣ **Facilitate** collaboration:
  - ▣ I'm committed to working with you so that together we can develop a plan that's right for you.
- ▣ **Provide support** by offering any other resources that will complement messages (e.g., written materials, videos)

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## Remember...

- ▣ Share success stories of others; have peers share directly if possible/positive testimonials
- ▣ Patients may refuse treatment which is their decision and right – responsibility of provider is to make choices/recommendations available
- ▣ Not obligated to provide opioids; obligated to provide the best level of clinical care

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## Key Messages

- ▣ As a provider, stay the course
  - ▣ Focus on minimizing mental and physical distress
    - ▣ Addressing fears
    - ▣ Ensuring safety
  - ▣ Be empathic but not apologetic
  - ▣ The right thing is often not the easy thing – this is an appropriate medical decision and the therapeutic choice
- ▣ This is what helping looks like!

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Thank You



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