

Article: 0804

Topic: EPW02 - e-Poster Walk Session 02: Consultation Liaison Psychiatry and Psychosomatics, Oncology and Psychiatry, Pain and Treatment Options

Self-reported Practices On the Use of Opioids for Chronic Non Cancer Pain: a Survey of General Practitioners Practicing in Northeast of France

J. Tournebize¹, V. Gibaja¹, A. Muszczak¹, J.P. Kahn²

¹Nancy University Medical Center, Center for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A) of Nancy, Nancy, France ; ²Nancy University Medical Center - Université de Lorraine, Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology - Center for Evaluation and Information on Pharmacodependance-Addictovigilance (CEIP-A) of Nancy, Nancy, France

Introduction: The prescription of opioid medications to treat chronic non cancer pain (CNCP) has increased substantially in the past years.¹ To ensure adequate treatment outcomes and reduce the risks linked with the chronic use of opioids, French recommendations were developed.²⁻⁴ This study evaluated physicians adherence to these recommendations.

Method: A questionnaire was mailed to a random sample of 150 general practitioners (GPs) practicing in one of the following French regions: Alsace, Bourgogne, Champagne-Ardenne, Franche-Comté and Lorraine. Outcome measures were adherence of physicians to current guidelines.

Results: Forty-six responses were received. Respondents' mean age was 51.0 years and 72% were men. Seventy percent of GPs used pain scales to assess patient's pain intensity and up to 90% suggested to patients non-pharmacological approaches. Despite these good practices, only 25% of GPs assessed the risk of opiate addiction and numerous GPs prescribed opiates in non-recommended indications, including: migraine pain (82%), pure psychogenic pain (30%), fibromyalgic pain (72%) etc. In addition, 74% considered having received none or insufficient pain management education in medical school.

Conclusion: The present study identified that most physicians do not adhere with all French pain guidelines that has implications for patient care and the health care system. Thus, this study suggests a need for guidelines more practical to physicians and further education of physicians in the appropriate use of opioids to treat CNCP.

1. Pauly V. *et al. Thérapie.* 2011;66:369–372.

2. ANSM. 2004; Available from: http://ansm.sante.fr/var/ansm_site/storage/original/application/409572c1abe862d46f52e80e2d4a537f.pdf

3. Martinez V. *et al. Douleurs.* 2010;11:3-21.

4. Vergne-Salle P. *et al. Douleurs.* 2012;13:259–275.