

Frequency of Urine Drug Screening For Opioid Monitoring Cathy Brown, DNP, RN, CNS

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Background

Opioid Medication has the potential to provide relief for patients with chronic pain when all other modalities have failed.

There is significant risk of abuse and misuse of opioid therapy for treatment of chronic pain.

Urine Drug Screening (UDS) is one method used to monitor for misuse or diversion. There is little evidence regarding testing frequency.

Gap Analysis



Literature Review

Evidence support UDS monitoring, however there is a lack of research regarding the frequency of testing (McEachern et al., 2019) resulting in confusion as to the best practice and the standard of care (Owen et al., 2012).

In adult patients prescribed a scheduled II opioid medication for chronic pain (P) how does the rate of aberrancy in urine drug screens performed four times a year (I) compare to the rate in patients having less than four urine drugs screens a year (C) affect patient compliance monitoring (O)?

Framework

Johns Hopkins Nursing EBP Model

Methods

- Method
- Review
- \bullet review

PICO(T) **Objectives**



Quality Improvement

Retrospective EHR Chart

24 month - 311 record

Results

Chi-Square Analysis

Group	Positive Drug Screen	р-у
1 per year	9 (22.5%)	
2 per year	17 (22.1%)	
3 per year	31 (24.2%)	
4 per year	31 (47.0%)	0

There is a statistically significant difference between UDS 4 times a year then 3 or less

Participants with 4 UDS were 3.05 times n likely (95% CI 1.26-7.40) to have a positive than once a year.

Discussion

- No statistical risk identifie demographic variables
- Cost is a concern as treat may cause a financial bui
- Healthcare providers need education on reading UD avoid misinterpretation
- Adherence to clinic protoc essential for patient safety



	Practice Implications
<u>p-value</u> 0.002 e s. nore e UDS	 Continue with 4 UDS per year to monitor compliance Need for modified randomized/testing schedule Education for test interpretation
ed by	Conclusion The QI project supports the clinic's
tment	policy of testing 4 times a year Nurses can bridge gap and improve
rden ed S to	policy compliance by overseeing the monitoring process
cols is y	Acknowledgements Donna Hamby, DNP, RN, APRN, ACNP-BC Robert Eric Heidel, PhD Contact Information Cathryn.Brown@mavs.uta.edu Reference list available upon request