

## Can We Identify Patients at Risk for Opioid Use Disorder when Beginning Opioid Analgesics for Pain from New or Ongoing Non-cancer Causes?

<https://thischangedmypractice.com/opioid-use-disorder-opioid-analgesics-for-pain/>

Table. Characteristics of opioid risk assessment tools from high quality studies included in quantitative synthesis. \*

Instrument <sup>a</sup>	Study	No. of Items	Scope	Response Format	Before or during opioid therapy	Score Range	Usual Cutpoint	Literacy Level	Administration or Completion Time, min	Quality score
PMQ	Jones 2015 <sup>21</sup>	26	Specific to prescription opioids in chronic pain care	0="Never"/ "Disagree" to 4="4+ times" / "Agree"	During	0-104	<20.5: low risk 20.5-30.0: moderate 33.3-66.7: high	easy	~10 min	3
ORT	Jones 2015 <sup>21</sup>	10	Specific to prescription opioids	Yes or No	Before	0-26	0-3: low 4-7: moderate ≥8: high	easy	<1 min	3
BRQ	Jones 2015 <sup>21</sup>	12	Specific to prescription opioids for chronic pain	Yes or No and Rating Scales	During	0-24	≥3	easy	unclear	3
BRI	Jones 2015 <sup>21</sup>	12	Specific to prescription opioids for chronic pain	Rating Scales from low- to very high risk	During	n/a	At least 1 area with the highest risk rating	easy	6-12 min	3
SOAPP	Akbik 2006 <sup>22</sup>	14	Specific to prescription opioids in chronic pain care	0="Never" to 4="Very Often"	Before	0-56	≥8	easy	<8 min	3

<sup>a</sup>See eTable 2 for full list and description of all available screening tools. PMQ = Prescription Monitoring Questionnaire; ORT = Opioid Risk Tool; BRQ = Brief Risk Questionnaire; BRI = Brief Risk Interview; SOAPP = Screener and Opioid Assessment for Patients with Pain.

\*Published with permission from JAMA Network Open (2019;2(5):e193365-e193365). Quality scores range from 1-5 (5 = highest quality)