



Study on dosage range evaluation opioid analgesic for breakthrough pain in cancer patients: a retrospective study

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Background: Breakthrough pain is an exacerbation of pain occurring in patients with chronic pain who receive opioid therapy every day. Breakthrough pain has not been routinely recognized, evaluated and treated. This study aimed to analyze the utilization of opiates analgesics, including dose regimentation, frequency of use, and the actual adverse effects in cancer patients with breakthrough pain.

Methods: Data were collected by the retrospective method in the period from January to December 2017. Patients involved received opioids around the clock for treating background pain and rescue medication for treating breakthrough pain. The percentage of the rescue medication dose was calculated based on the total daily opioid dose to treat background pain. Descriptive analysis was used.

Results: From 335 visits, there were 334 of patient visit where the patient received immediate-release morphine as a rescue medication with a dose percentage between 6.67–60%, and 1 visit where the patient received codeine with a dose percentage of 16.67%. Of 335 visits, 233 patient visits received the right proportion of opioid rescue medication doses, while 102 patient visits received a greater dose proportion than the recommended dose of 5–20%.

Conclusions: Immediate-release morphine is the most commonly prescribed analgesic to treat breakthrough pain and used at 6.67–60% of daily dose with the frequency of use between 2 to 6 times a day. There were 189 (56.42%) patient visits when the patient experienced the adverse effects of the opioid. The identified actual adverse effects are constipation, nausea, and vomiting.

Keywords: Breakthrough pain; cancer pain; opioid; morphine; dose

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Introduction

Breakthrough pain (BP) develops from chronic pain. Symptoms of exacerbation came from patients using daily opioid medication. Data from an international survey shows that 65% of cancer patients have BP. In addition, the variability of BP prevalence is high in several countries (1). Even though BP can occur several times in 24 hours, the trigger could unpredictable for cancer patients (2,3). This may be caused by the patient's ignorance of cancer pain (4). Opioid and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are usually chosen for cancer pain management (2,5). Nowadays, a short-acting opioid is widely used for BP control (6). This therapy also needs adequate assessing and monitoring. Unfortunately, identification, evaluation and prescription for BP are still poorly understood (1). The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of opioid, opioid dose, and the actual adverse effect. We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/apm-20-492>).

Methods

This was a retrospective observational study on the visits of patients with cancer at the Palliative Care and Relieved Pain Outpatient Clinic at tertiary care teaching hospital, Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013) and was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the Dr. Soetomo Hospital with serial number 0033/KEPK/II/2018 and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived. Data were collected between January and December 2017.

Participant

Patient with cancer diagnosis, undergoing opioid therapy and experiencing BP were included. Patients were excluded from the study according to the following exclusion criteria: hypersensitivity to an opioid. Patient characteristic data recorded were sex, gender, final diagnosis and Karnofsky scale. This study reviewed opioid therapy for BP in 335 patient visits. The therapy profile was taken from the secondary data medical record. Pain intensity used a Numerical Rating Scale (NRS) with a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) method adapted from the medical record. Pain intensity was considered as a mean pain scale over

the last week. Patients with BP have received morphine immediate release (MOIR) tablets or crushed morphine sustained-release tablets (MST) because of national out-of-stock conditions. The percentage of opioid dose for BP was calculated by dividing the opioid dose for BP to the total daily opioid dose in a morphine dose conversion. The appropriate dosage range for BP treatment is between 5–20% of total daily opioid dose consumed (1,7).

Data analysis

A descriptive analysis was used to evaluate the pain scales, patient's opioid therapy, appropriate dose range, other analgesics usage and adverse drug reactions from opioid use. Missing data were shown in the table.

Results

Participant flow and baseline data

Around 11% of 861 patients visited the Palliative Care Outpatient Clinic at Dr. Soetomo Hospital were treated with an opioid for BP. Those patients made 726 visits between January and December 2017. About 46% of the visits was followed by an opioid regimentation for BP rescue medication. From the total population, 59.41% were woman. Patients aged 45–64 years were 51.49% of the studied population, and around one-third were 20–44 years old. The smallest portion of patients (6%) were aged 65–84 years. The diagnoses were both solid and haematology cancer. Diagnoses were cervical cancer (30.69%), nasopharyngeal cancer (11.88%), acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) (7.92%), breast cancer (5.94%) and rectal cancer (3.96%). On the Karnofsky scale, 85.15% of the patients scored 50–70%, 10.89% scored 80–100%, 2.97% were unrecorded, and one patient was 0–40% (Table 1).

Outcomes

Based on the medical records, patients with moderate pain were 55.52% of the population; severe pain, 29.25%; mild pain, 14.03%; and not recorded, 1.19% as shown in Table 2. Type of opioid was consumed: MOIR, MST, codeine, fentanyl patch, and a combination of MST and fentanyl patch. Opioid dose and frequency are displayed in Table 3. This table shows that the most commonly used types of opioids are MST 54.33% (n=182), followed by MOIR 23.28% (n=78), and fentanyl 20.60% (n=69). Cancer

Table 1 Characteristics of patients

Characteristics	N (%)
Sex	
Female	60 (59.4)
Male	41 (40.6)
Ages (years) [†]	
<20	11 (10.9)
20–44	32 (31.7)
45–64	52 (51.5)
65–84	6 (5.9)
Final diagnosis	
Cervix cancer	31 (30.7)
Nasopharyngeal cancer	12 (11.9)
ALL	8 (7.9)
Breast cancer	6 (5.9)
Rectal cancer	4 (4.0)
Tongue cancer	4 (4.0)
Bladder cancer	3 (3.0)
Osteosarcoma	3 (3.0)
Lung cancer	3 (3.0)
Ovarian cancer	2 (2.0)
Endometrial cancer	2 (2.0)
Prostate cancer	2 (2.0)
LNH	2 (2.0)
Pancreatic head cancer	2 (2.0)
Vulvar cancer	1 (1.0)
Testicular cancer	1 (1.0)
Colon cancer	1 (1.0)
Thyroid cancer	1 (1.0)
Lymphoma cancer	1 (1.0)
Caecum cancer	1 (1.0)
Sinonasal cancer	1 (1.0)
Renal cancer	1 (1.0)
Others [‡]	9 (8.9)
Karnofsky scale [§]	
0–40	1 (1.0)
50–70	86 (85.1)

Table 1 (continued)**Table 1** (continued)

Characteristics	N (%)
80–100	11 (10.9)
Not recorded	3 (3.0)

[†], age range distribution based on modification of the National Cancer Institute guidelines (8); [‡], others: malignant spindle mesenchymal tumor reg clavícula, malignant cell bone, soft tissue tumor, proximal femoral region, malignant spindle cell tumor, chronic myeloid leukemia with hyperleukocytosis, cerebral metastatic neoplasm, salivary duct cancer metastases to the bone and cerebri, conjunctival tumor and non-Hodgkin lymphoma, upper tract urothelial carcinoma, and hepatoma; [§], Karnofsky performance status scale at first visit. ALL, acute lymphoblastic leukaemia; LNH, lymphoma non-Hodgkin.

patients received BP treatment with an opioid in 335 visits. There were only 5 visits with combination therapy. Patients were treated with MOIR in 92.84% (n=311) of the visits. Some patients received crushed MST 6.87% (n=23) due to a national out-of-stock condition, and one patient received codeine on one visit. The percentage of rescue medication for BP with MOIR was from 6.67% to 60% of the total daily opioid dose. Among them, between 10% and 33.33% were given crushed MST. Also, the patient who received codeine for BP was given 16.67% of the total daily opioid dose. From the result described above, 56.42% (n=189) of patients received an appropriate dosage range, and 43.58% (n=146) received a dose higher than 20% of their regular daily intake.

Patients admitted to non-opioid analgesic drugs and adjuvant analgesics therapy for relief of around-the-clock cancer pain are documented in *Table 4*. Paracetamol was used less than 300 times. It was the most used non-opioid analgesic, followed by meloxicam, at 87 times. Amitriptyline was used more than 300 times as an adjuvant analgesic, followed by gabapentin, at 51 times. This study also provides information about the actual adverse effects of opioid therapy. Constipation, nausea, and vomiting were recorded as adverse effects in 120, 95, and 40 visits, respectively.

Discussion

In fact, the mechanism of BP episodes is not fully understood. BP pain due to the release of nociceptive factors, such as nerve growth factor (NGF) from sensory and sympathetic neurons that have abnormalities (12). The

Table 2 Pain intensity patients every visit

Pain intensity [†]	Subject (n=335)	Percentage (%)
Mild [1–3]	47	14.03
Moderate [4–6]	186	55.52
Severe [7–10]	98	29.25
Not recorded	4	1.19

[†], pain intensity according to the National Institute of Health (9).

prevalence of BP in this study was smaller than in other studies, possibly because of the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the method of sampling was different (13). Additionally, based on this study less than 50% of cancer patient visits with BP took an opioid for BP. This may be due to pain manifestation being poorly recorded in secondary data. There were more female patients than male patients, which is related to the diagnosis. One-third of the

Table 3 Opioid regimen

Type of opioid	Opioid dose	Subject (n)	Opioid dose for BP	Opioid dose for BP/total opioid dose/day (%)	Appropriate dosage range ^{††} (% sample)
MOIR	2–15 mg every 6 hours	22	1–10 mg	12.5–25	72.72
	3–15 mg every 4 hours	56	1–10 mg	8.33–25	94.64
MST	10–30 mg every 12 hours	181	2.5–10 mg	8.33–50	51.38
	30 mg every 8 hours	1	10 mg	11	100.00
Fentanyl patch	12.5–50 µg/hour every 72 hours	69	5–15 mg	10–60	92.75
Codeine	40 mg every 4 hours	1	20 mg (codeine [§])	16.67	100
MST and fentanyl	25 mg every 12 hours and 12.5 µg/hour every 72 hours [¶]	3	10 mg	13.33	100
	2×15 mg and 25 µg/hour every 72 hours [¶]	2	10 mg	12.5	100

[†], appropriate dosage range is between 5–20% based on Cancer Care Ontario (7); [‡], appropriate dosage range is between 5–20% based on International Association for the study of Pain (1); [§], codeine to morphine dose conversion: 200 mg codeine in 24 hours ~ 30 mg morphine in 24 hours (10); [¶], fentanyl to morphine dose conversion: 1 µg/hour fentanyl ~ 2 mg morphine in 24 hours (11). BP, breakthrough pain; MOIR, morphine immediate release; MST, morphine sustained release tablet.

Table 4 Non-opioid and adjuvant analgesics profile

Analgesics	Drug dose	Route	Subject (n)
Non-opioid analgesics			
Paracetamol	150–500 mg	Oral	292
Meloxicam	7.5–15 mg	Oral	97
Paracetamol + N-acetyl cysteine	150–500 mg	Oral	19
Ketoprofen	100 mg	Rectal	13
Ibuprofen	200 mg	Oral	4
Mefenamic acid	250–500 mg	Oral	2
Adjuvant analgesics			
Amitriptyline	12.5–25 mg	Oral	320
Gabapentin	150–300 mg	Oral	51
Dexamethasone	1 mg	Oral	4

patients were diagnosed with cervical cancer. In a previous study, BP in patients with cancer is not linked to gender and age (14). In this study, patients with moderate and severe pain might have a Karnofsky score under 70. The level and frequency of BP episodes are reported that affect the daily activity and the ability to work (15,16). From the previous report, most of the patients with a lower-level Karnofsky scale had a higher BP intensity (16). Previous studies demonstrate similar profiles showing that moderate pain is more likely to be associated with BP than mild pain (14).

Another study presents that the most widely used opioid is MST. A previously reported meta-analysis concludes that morphine administration has beneficial effects. This drug reduces the intensity of pain and has a satisfying effect on the patient (17). The present study noted that patients who were opioid-naïve with unstable pain were considered for MOIR therapy. Then, if the pain becomes more stable, therapy was replaced with MST. In addition, another study shows the advantage of using MST is to increase compliance (18). This study showed several patients received a MOIR regimen that was lower than the reference (19). The previous reports prove low-dose morphine is effective in reducing pain with high tolerability and quick onset of action (20–22). Our study demonstrated combination opioid therapy was chosen for patients who had uncontrolled pain with one type of opioid. The fentanyl patch and morphine is an alternative combination therapy in a current clinical situation in this study. The incidence of pain relief in combination therapy is high in a previous study (23), even though this may increase the rate of adverse drug reactions. Our study showed rapid-onset opioid is prescribed for BP pain (1). Also, this study highlighted a high percentage dose of morphine for BP should have required reassessment on the number of episodes of BP, the relation between BP and baseline pain, BP intensity, onset, and duration of BP.

Besides opioid analgesics, other analgesics were given to the cancer patients in the present study. Many patients receive paracetamol for analgesia in BP. Previous studies indicate that paracetamol is not supported by high-quality evidence to prove its effectiveness. However, paracetamol exhibits favorable safety in gastrointestinal tolerance and still widely used (24–26). Almost all the population in this study received amitriptyline as an adjuvant analgesic. Amitriptyline is a potent adjuvant analgesic in malignant or non-malignant neuropathic pain and significantly reduce the VAS score more than other tricyclic antidepressants (TCA) (27). The interpretation of this study is limited

by retrospective design study, incomplete data in the medical records. The study did not address the statistical examination. Therefore, multicenter studies could also be prospectively designed to aggressively assess the effectiveness of BP treatment and adjustment an opioid dose individualize.

Conclusions

This retrospective study conducted by examining the records of 335 patient visits with BP indicates that the majority of the pain scale is moderate and relieved with morphine therapy. The dose to resolve the BP ranges from 6.67% to 60%. Only around 50% of patients receive an appropriate dose. The data indicate that paracetamol and amitriptyline are the most prescribed non-opioid and adjuvant analgesics. In addition, this study suggests that constipation, nausea, and vomiting are the actual adverse effects induced by the utilization of opioids.

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Footnote

Reporting Checklist: The authors have completed the STROBE reporting checklist. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/apm-20-492>

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). This research was approved by the local Ethics Committee of the Dr. Soetomo Hospital with serial number 0033/KEPK/II/2018 and individual consent for this retrospective analysis was waived.

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