6 - 10 September 2021 **Education Centre** RBWH

**DISC-0016** 

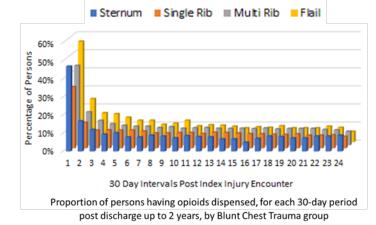
## **Community Opioid Use in Queensland Trauma Patients: Novel Data Linkage**

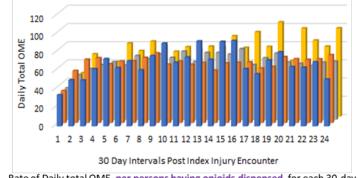
Aim is to describe the prevalence, patterns and distribution of prescribed opioid dispensing for adults during the 24 months following injury-related hospitalisations in Queensland

## Background iii Every day, 3 people die and Around 80% of people taking **Emerging "opioid crisis"** nearly 150 are opioids for ≥ 3 mths mimicking US trends following traumatic injury hospitalised because of experience harms harm from opioids Study Design: Data Linkage DATA SOURCES: Qld Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection (QHAPDC) 2yrs post-injury Qld Births Deaths and Marriages (Q-BDM) Monitoring of Drugs Dependence System (MODDS) HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS: ALL CAUSE (QHAPDC) 2014-2015 Community Opioid Script Dispensing (MODDS) 3mths pre-injury 2yrs post-injury & MODDS classification ICD Coded Cause and Date of Death (Q-BDM) Total Extraction: 152,483 persons 7.181 (4.7%) non-Qld residents MODDS records matched to Injured Cohort • 1,923 (1.3%) first encounter deaths 42.6% of injured cohort had an opioid record Most frequently dispensed: Oxycodone (Endone) 5mg Injured Cohort: excluding non-QLD and index encounter deaths

- Pre-injury Opioid = 15,767 (11.0%)
- Treatment program = 1,294 (0.9%)

## The case of Blunt Chest Trauma (N=5870)





Rate of Daily total OME, per persons having opioids dispensed, for each 30-day period post discharge up to 2 years, by Blunt Chest Trauma group

Factors associated with long-term opioid dispensing up to 24mths after Blunt Chest Trauma

	Adjusted Rate Ratio (ARR) <sup>§</sup>	95% Confidence Interval
Blunt Chest Trauma Group		
Sternum	Reference	
BCT Single Rib	-	-
BCT Multi Rib	1.37*	(1.15-1.64)
Flail	2.00*	(1.58-2.53)
Age		
15-44 years	Reference	
45-64 years	1.15*	(1.02-1.29)
65+ years	1.45*	(1.28-1.63)
Sex		
Males	Reference	
Females	1.29*	(1.17-1.41)
Pre-Injury Opioids		
No	Reference	
Yes	5.87*	(5.18-6.65)
Compensation Status		
No	Reference	
Yes	1.52*	(1.35-1.70)
Surgical Procedures		
0-1	Reference	
2+	1.56*	(1.42-1.72)
Died in 24mths		
No	Reference	
Yes	3.11*	(2.65-3.65)

## Summary

- Whilst the proportion of patients receiving opioids drops significantly after the first 1-2 months following Blunt Chest Trauma, 10-15% of patients continue to have long-term opioid dispensing
- > Despite the proportion of patients receiving opioids decreasing, the Total Daily OMEs significantly increased over the 2 years post-injury
- Several key factors are associated with long-term dispensing of opioids (with pre-injury opioid use the most significant association)

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N = 143,463 persons

Male: 55% Female: 45%

















