Self-Assessment Tool

How-To-Implement Toolkit

Six Building Blocks

A Team-Based Approach to Improving Opioid Management in Primary Care



Six Building Blocks Self-Assessment Tool

Instructions: Review and consider each question and circle the answer that best reflects your organization's current status. Three numbered options for each answer allow you to select how far along you are within that answer. If completing this assessment with other stakeholders, keep in mind that it is okay if the group disagrees on the answer. It is helpful to know that not everyone has the same experience at your organization and discuss why differences exist.

Leadership and Consensus Building Block

Demonstrate leadership support and build organizationwide consensus to prioritize more selective and cautious opioid prescribing.

Leadership prioritizes the work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
 The commitment of leadership in this clinic to improving management of patients on long-term opioid therapy (LtOT) 	is not vis communica			commun of opioid	y visible, an ication abc Is for patien pain is ad ho	out use Its with	is sometimes visible and communication about patients on long-term opioid therapy is occasionally discussed in meetings.			is communicated consistently as an important element of meetings, case conferences, emails, internal communications, and celebrations of success.			
Shared vision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
 A shared vision for safer and more cautious opioid prescribing 	clinicians and staff.			has been discussed, and preliminary conversations regarding a clinicwide opioid prescribing standard have begun.			achieved,	; a clinicwi escribing :	ensus de standard	has been fully achieved. Clinicians and staff consistently follow prescribing standards and practices.			
Responsibilities assigned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
 Responsibilities for practice change related to patients on LtOT 	have not been assigned to designated leaders.			have been assigned to leaders, but no resources have been committed.			leaders w	en assign vith dedica , but mor s needed.	ited	have been assigned. Dedicated resources support protected time to meet and engage in practice change.			

Policies, Patient Agreements, and Workflows Building Block

Revise, align, and implement clinic policies, patient agreements, and workflows for healthcare team members to improve opioid prescribing and care of patients with chronic pain.

	Policy development/revision	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
4	. Comprehensive policies* regarding LtOT that reflect evidence-based guidelines, such as the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain or State-based opioid prescribing guidelines				exist but have not been recently revised and updated.			exist and recently u lack essen	pdated b	ut still	exist, have been recently updated to reflect recent evidence-based guidelines, and are comprehensive.			
	Policy implementation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
5	. Policies regarding long-term opioid therapy	have no distribute and staff.		cians	to clinic	been distril ians and st t been dise	aff but	have be discussed and clinici consistent	with all o ans but a	clinic staff re not	have been distributed, have been discussed with all clinic staff and clinicians, and are consistently followed.			
	Patient agreements	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
6	. Formal signed patient agreements regarding long-term opioid therapy	do not e	exist.		with cur	exist but do not align with current clinic policies or are not consistently used.			d align wi cies but a :ly used.	th current re not	exist, align with current policies, and are consistently used with all patients on chronic opioid therapy.			
	Workflows	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
7	. Clinic workflows for managing patients on LtOT	do not e	exist.		exist but do not support current clinic policies.			exist and clinic polic fully imple	cies but a		exist, support current clinic policies, and are fully implemented.			

* Examples of areas that a comprehensive policy might address include these areas from the CDC Guidelines:

- Prescribing opioids for acute pain
- Duration and dose of opioids for chronic pain
- Use of nonopioid and nonpharmacologic therapies
- Coprescribing of opioids and benzodiazepines
- Urine drug screening
- Monitoring of state-controlled substances database
- Patient agreements
- Patient education
- Tapering of opioids

- Use of naloxone
- Use of buprenorphine
- Use of methadone

Tracking and Monitoring Patient Care Building Block

Implement proactive population management before, during, and between clinic visits of all patients on LtOT.

Т	racking and monitoring of patients prescribed long-term opioids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
8	Use of a system to proactively track and monitor patients prescribed long-term opioids to ensure their safety	existing data systems.			but syste	nically pos ems to get are not ye	useful	are in pl	ible and s ace to pro ports on a	oduce	is possible, systems are in place, and reports are produced that allow tracking of patient care and monitoring of clinician practices.			
	Tracking and monitoring data													
	collection workflows established	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
9	. Workflows to enter data into the tracking and monitoring system	have not been developed.			are in not esta	developme blished.	ent but	are est not cons impleme	'	but are	are established and consistently implemented. Responsibilities are assigned and protected time is available to complete assigned responsibilities.			
	Tracking and monitoring data use													
	workflows established	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	D. Workflows to use data to track patient care and monitor clinician practices	have no develope	ave not been veloped.			are in development but not established.			ablished sistently ented.	but are	are established and consistently implemented. Responsibilities are assigned and protected time is available to complete assigned responsibilities.			

Planned, Patient-Centered Visits Building Block

Prepare and plan for the clinic visits of all patients on LtOT. Support patient-centered, empathic communication for care of patients on LtOT.

Planned opioid patient visits	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
11. Before routine clinic visits, patients on LtOT	no advance	e not identified. There is advance preparation for ent visits for LtOT.			reparatio patients	ussion or	are iden discussion to prepar sometime	or chart e for the	review	are consistently identified and discussed before the visit. The chart is reviewed and preparations made to address safe opioid use.			
Empathic communication	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
12. Training on patient-centered, empathic communication emphasizing patient safety, e.g., risks, dose escalation, and tapering	has not be clinicians ar		ed to	has been clinicians a participatio	ind staff,	but	has been most of th staff parti	ne clinicia			stently offero ad, regular ion.	ed, with	
Patient involvement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13. Training on how to involve patients on LtOT in making decisions, setting goals for improvement, and providing support for self-management	has not be clinicians and		l to	has been clinicians a participatio	ind staff,	but	has been most of th staff parti	ne clinicia		is consistently offered, with widespread, regular participation.			
Care plans	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
14. Chronic care plan* templates for chronic pain management	do not exi	st.		exist but current clin not consist	nic policie	es or are	exist and current cl are not co	inic polici	ies but	exist, align with current policies, and are consistently used.			
Patient education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
15. Patient education materials that include explanation of the risks and limited benefits of long-term opioid use	do not ex	st.		exist, but strategies to disseminate to patients do not exist.			exist and strategies strategies fully imple	exist, bu have not	t the	exist, dissemination strategies exist, and the strategies have been fully implemented.			

* A chronic pain care plan is a tailored set of written steps and key information a provider and patient agree will be used to manage the patient's pain. It can include goals such as functional activities; current or planned treatments, such as physical activity prescription and medications; and a timeframe for reevaluation, such as follow-up in 3 months.

Caring for Patients With Complex Needs Building Block

Develop policies and resources to ensure that patients who develop OUD or who need mental and behavioral health resources are identified and provided with appropriate care, either in the primary care setting or by outside referral.

Identifying patients with complex needs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
16. Policies, clinic-selected screening tools, and workflows to identify opioid misuse, diversion, and addiction and to recognize mental/behavioral health needs	do not exist						exist bu implemen	•	partially	exist and are consistently implemented.			
Opioid use disorder (OUD) resources	1	2	3	4	F	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
17.OUD treatment	1 2 3 is difficult to obtain reliably.				but is not r enient.		is availa timely and	ble and is	usually	is readily onsite or available from an organization that has a referral protocol or agreement with our practice setting.			
OUD training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
18. Training on diagnosing opioid use disorder	has not clinicians		offered to	has been offered to clinicians, but participation was limited.			has been most of the participate	ne clinicia		is consistently offered, with widespread, regular participation.			
Behavioral health resources	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
19. Mental/behavioral health services	are diff reliably.	ficult to	obtain	behavio specialis	ailable fro ral health ts but are r convenie	not	are avai behaviora and are u convenien	I health s sually tim	pecialists	are readily available from behavioral health specialists who are onsite or who work in an organization that has a referral protocol or agreement with our practice setting.			
Stigma training	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
20. Training on addressing stigma surrounding OUD and mental/behavioral health needs	has not clinicians		offered to aff.	clinician	en offered s and staff ation was l	, but	has been most of th staff parti	ne clinicia		is consist widesprea participatio	, 0	ed, with	

Measuring Success Building Block

Continuously monitor progress and improve with experience.

Monitoring progress	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
21. A system to measure and	does no	t exist.		exists, i	including	overall	is used	to produc	æ regular	has been fully implemented to			
monitor progress in opioid				tracking	goals, but	regular	tracking	reports or	specific	measure and track progress on			
therapy practice change				tracking	reports or	n specific	objective	s. Leaders	hip	specific objectives. Leadership			
				-	s have no	t been	reviews a			reviews progress reports			
				-			occasiona	-	ot on a	regularly and adjustments and			
							formal so	hedule.		improvements are			
										implement	ed.		
Assessing and modifying	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
22. Adjustments to achieve safer	are not	being mad	de.	are occasionally made			are ofte	en made a	nd are	are consistently made and are			
opioid prescribing based on				but are li	out are limited in scope			usually timely.			integrated in overall quality		
monitoring data				and cons	istency.					improvement strategies.			