

Effective Treatments for Opioid Use Disorder: A Systematic Review



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Opioid Use Disorder Background

- Access
- Opioid Addiction
- Pathophysiology
- Outcomes – Health, Financial, and Societal
- Impact



Opioid Use Disorder Methodology

- Review completed in summer of 2017
- Databases
- Search
- Yield



Opioid Use Disorder Results

- Replacement Therapy
- Behavioral Therapy
- The combination of these two modalities is called Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)





Opioid Use Disorder

Methadone

- Classification - full opioid receptor agonist
- Slow onset of action and long half-life
- Daily dosing – 80 to 120 mg
- Side effects
- Treatment retention rates



Opioid Use Disorder

Buprenorphine

- Classification - partial opioid receptor agonist
- Moderate onset of action and long half-life
- Daily dosing – 2 to 32 mg
- Side effects
- Treatment retention rates



Opioid Use Disorder

Naltrexone

- Classification - opioid antagonist
- Moderate onset of action and short half-life
- Daily dosing – 50 mg
- Side effects
- Treatment retention rates



Opioid Use Disorder Discussion

- Methadone



- Buprenorphine



- Extended Release Naltrexone





Opioid Use Disorder Implications

- Choice of replacement therapy should be individualized
- People with an opioid use disorder should be encouraged to participate in behavioral therapy
- Access to treatment
- Treatment advancements



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