

**AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO  
BENZODIAZEPINE DISCONTINUATION:  
SHARED MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS FOR VETERANS CO-PRESCRIBED  
OPIOIDS AND BENZODIAZEPINES**

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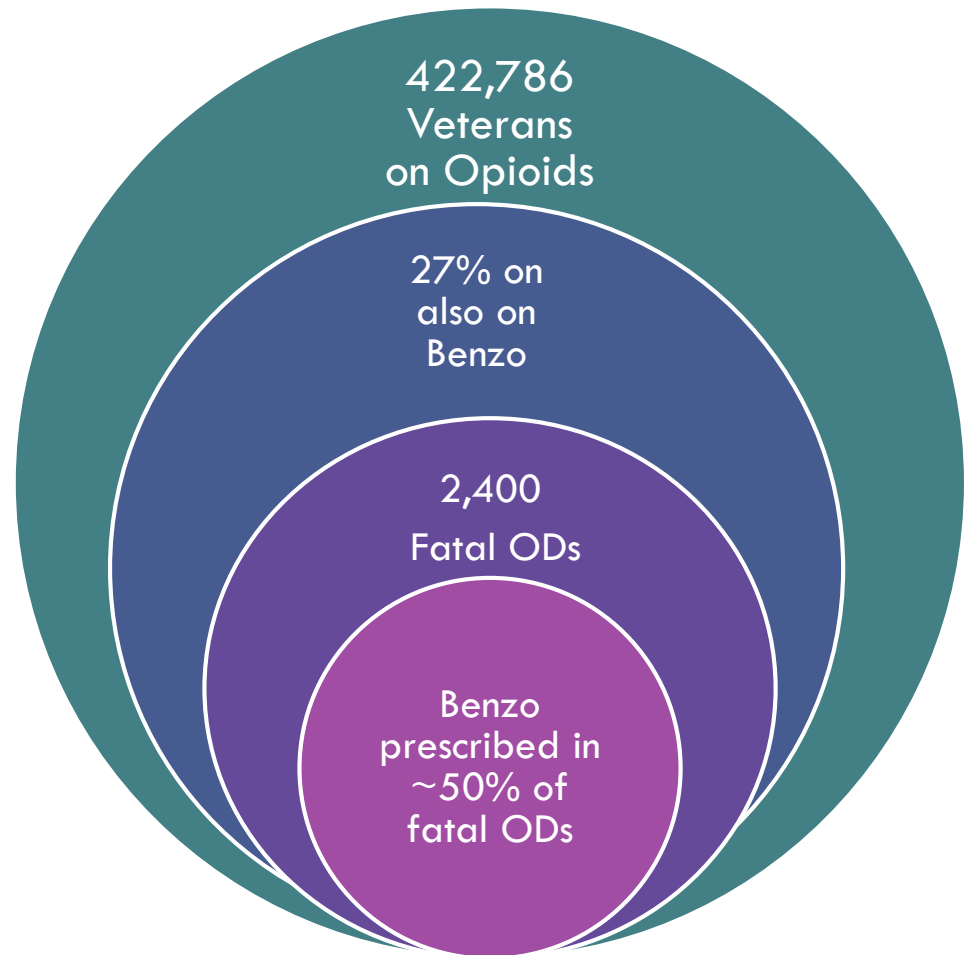
# Objectives

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- Review current relevance to Veteran healthcare
- Explain the importance of interdisciplinary efforts in benzodiazepine discontinuation
- Describe the Opioid/Benzodiazepine SMA
- Discuss conclusions and lessons learned

# Opioid + Benzodiazepine Use in Veterans

*Benzodiazepine prescribing patterns and deaths from drug overdose among US veterans receiving opioid analgesics: case-cohort study. BMJ. 2015.*



# Benzodiazepine Discontinuation

# Why Discontinue Benzos?

- No long-term indication
- Safety Concerns
  - ▣ Falls
  - ▣ Hip fractures
  - ▣ Sedation
- Psychological concerns
  - ▣ Cognitive impairment
  - ▣ Dependence
  - ▣ Barrier to psychotherapeutic progress

# Benzodiazepine Discontinuation

- Gradual tapering alone has limited effectiveness
  - 50-60% of users resume medication

“Providing individuals with advice to cease benzodiazepine use or with a more extensive intervention increases cessation rates significantly in comparison with routine care.”



# Role of Psychology

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- Effective benzodiazepine discontinuation must include:

Decrease conditioned fears of somatic sensations

Provide patients with coping skills for managing anxiety

Provide patients with skills for minimizing withdrawal symptoms



# Role of Psychology

- General psychology skills
- Values and goals identification
- Motivational Interviewing

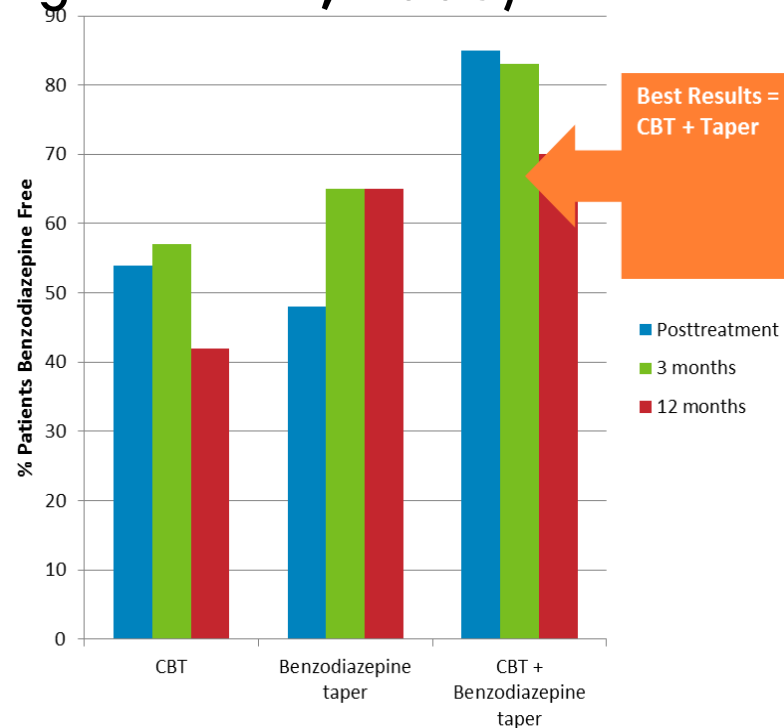
**“...but I need my benzo, nothing else works!”**

**“The overdose problem is others misusing the medications and I’m being punished because of them!”**

**“But I have been on these medications for years and haven’t had any problems!”**

# Role of Psychology

- Taper + CBT = Best Discontinuation Results (Morin et al., 2004; Baillargeon et al., 2003)

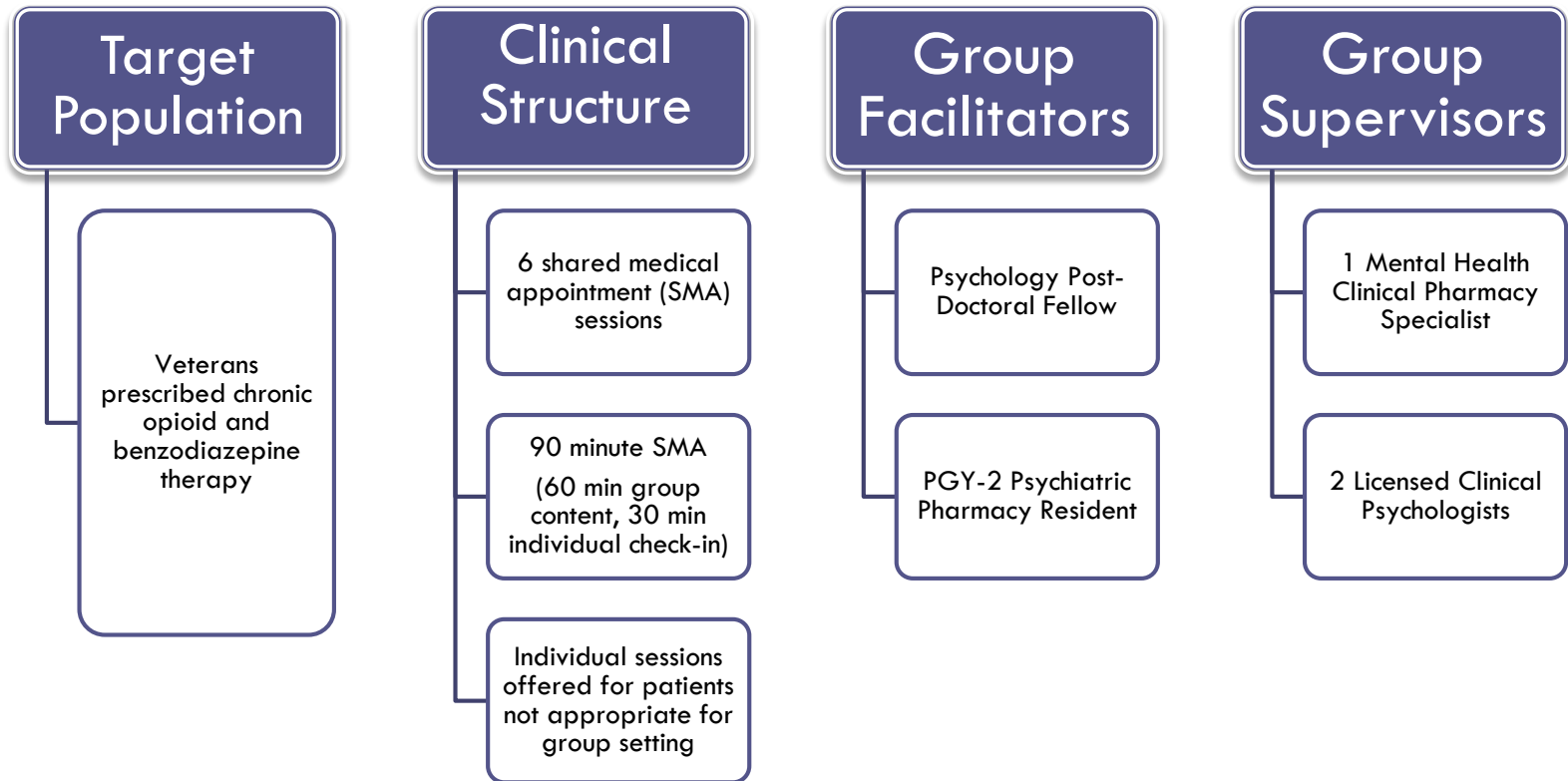


- Taper + CBT = More successful dose reduction than taper alone (Voshaar et al., 2003)

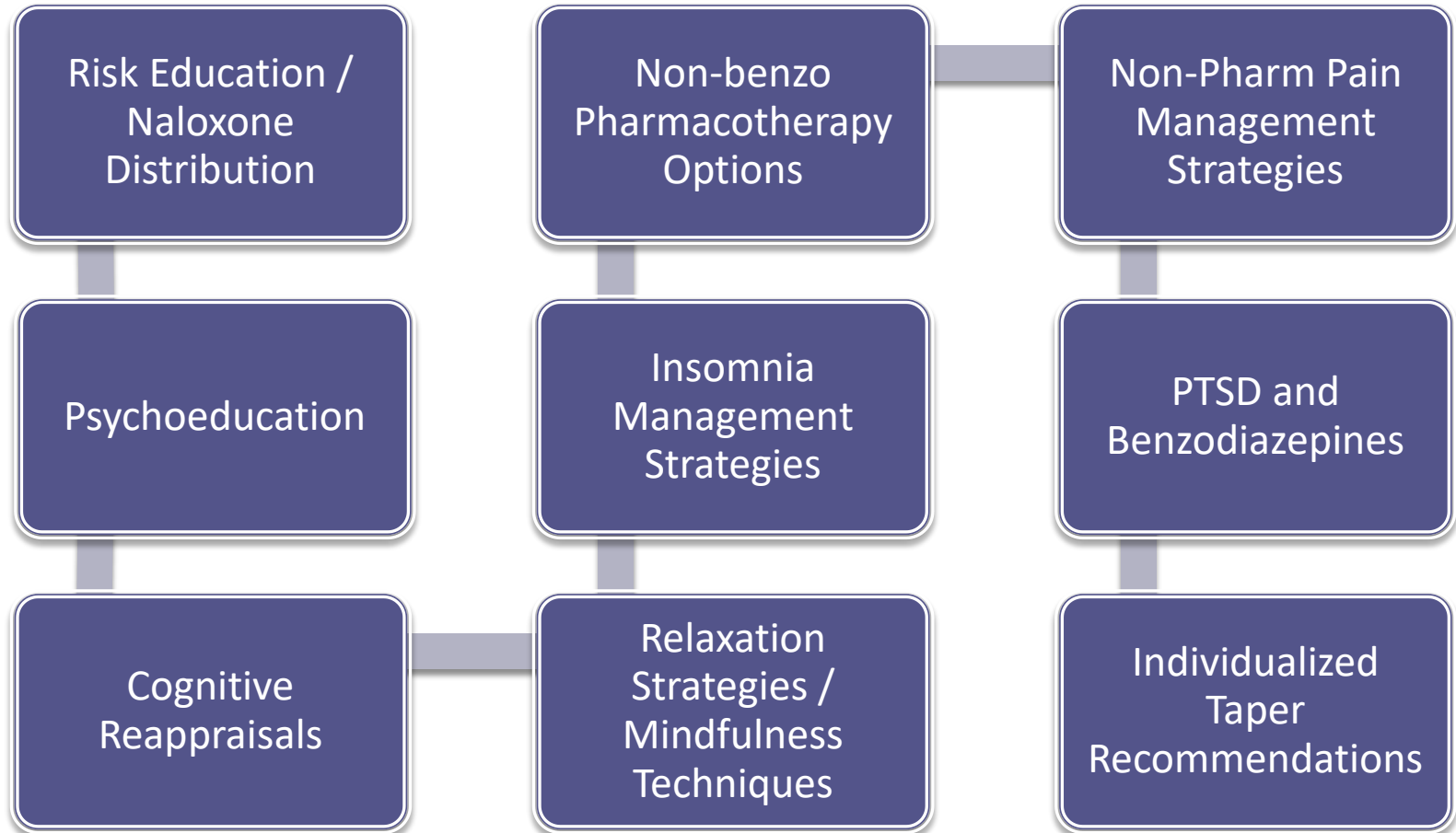


# Shared Medical Appointment

# SMA



# SMA Content



# SMA Results

# Results: Interim Data

Baseline Characteristics (N = 11)	Average $\pm$ Standard Deviation (Range)
Male Gender	91%
Age (years)	64 $\pm$ 8.6 (50 – 74)
Race (Caucasian)	91%

High Risk Comorbidity (N=11)	Percentage (n=number of patients)
PTSD	45.5% (n=5)
Chronic Respiratory Disease	36.4% (n=4)
Sleep Apnea	45.5%(n=5)
Elderly (>65 years)	54.5% (n=6)
Dementia	9.1% (n=1)
RIOSORD Score	48 $\pm$ 10.96 (34 – 65)

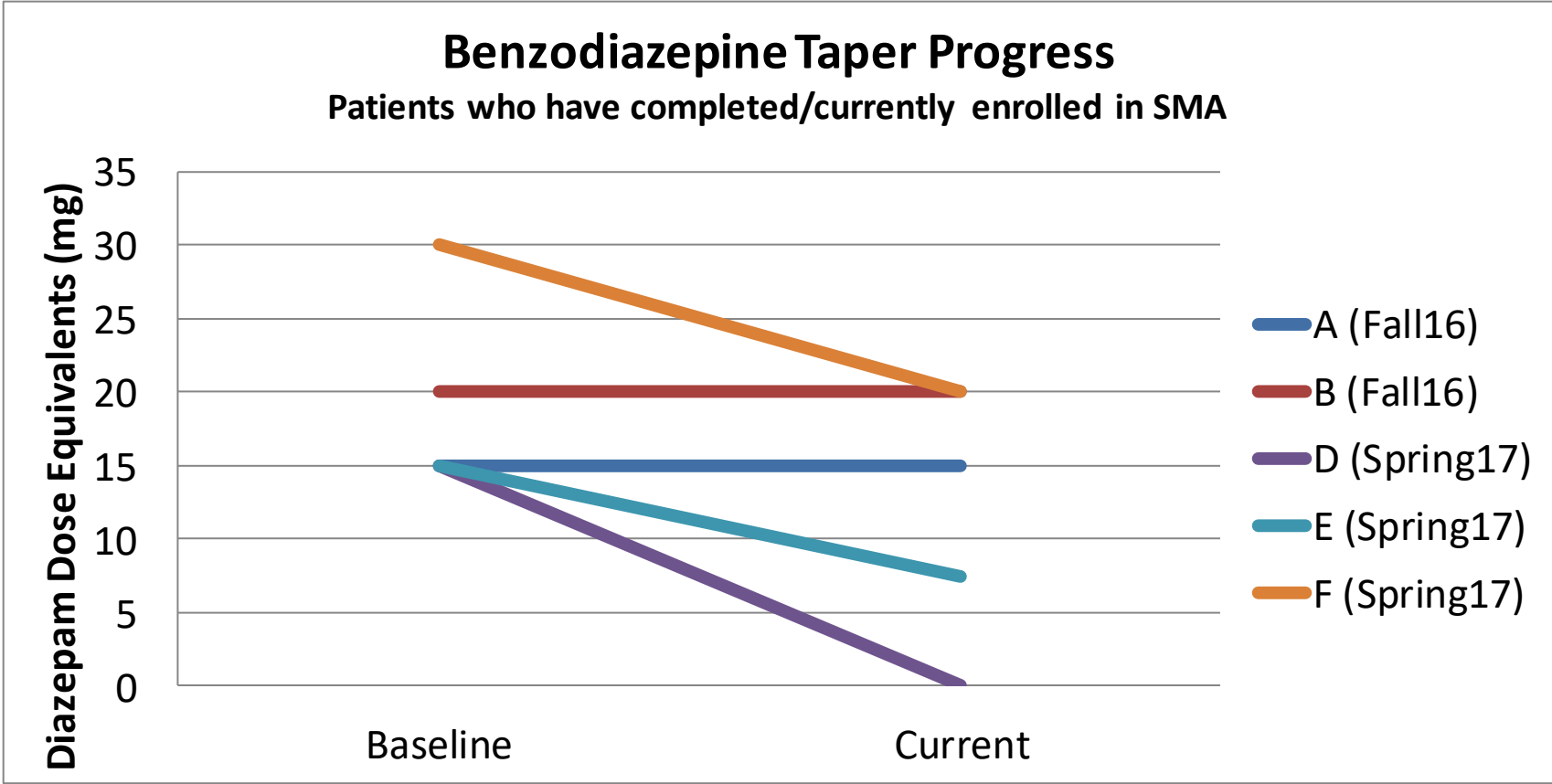
# Results: Interim Data

Primary Psychiatric Diagnoses	Percentage (n = number of patients)
PTSD	27.3% (n=3)
Other specified trauma - and stressor-related disorder	9.1% (n=1)
General Anxiety Disorder	9.1% (n=1)
Unspecified Anxiety Disorder	36.4% (n=4)
Major Depressive Disorder	18.2% (n=2)

Baseline Assessment Scores	Average $\pm$ Standard Deviation
PHQ-9	9.7 $\pm$ 6.18
GAD-7	6.33 $\pm$ 6.03
PCL-5	22.62 $\pm$ 16.46
AUDIT-C	1 $\pm$ 1.63
ISI	12.9 $\pm$ 5.73
DAST-10	1 $\pm$ 0.41



# Results: Interim Data

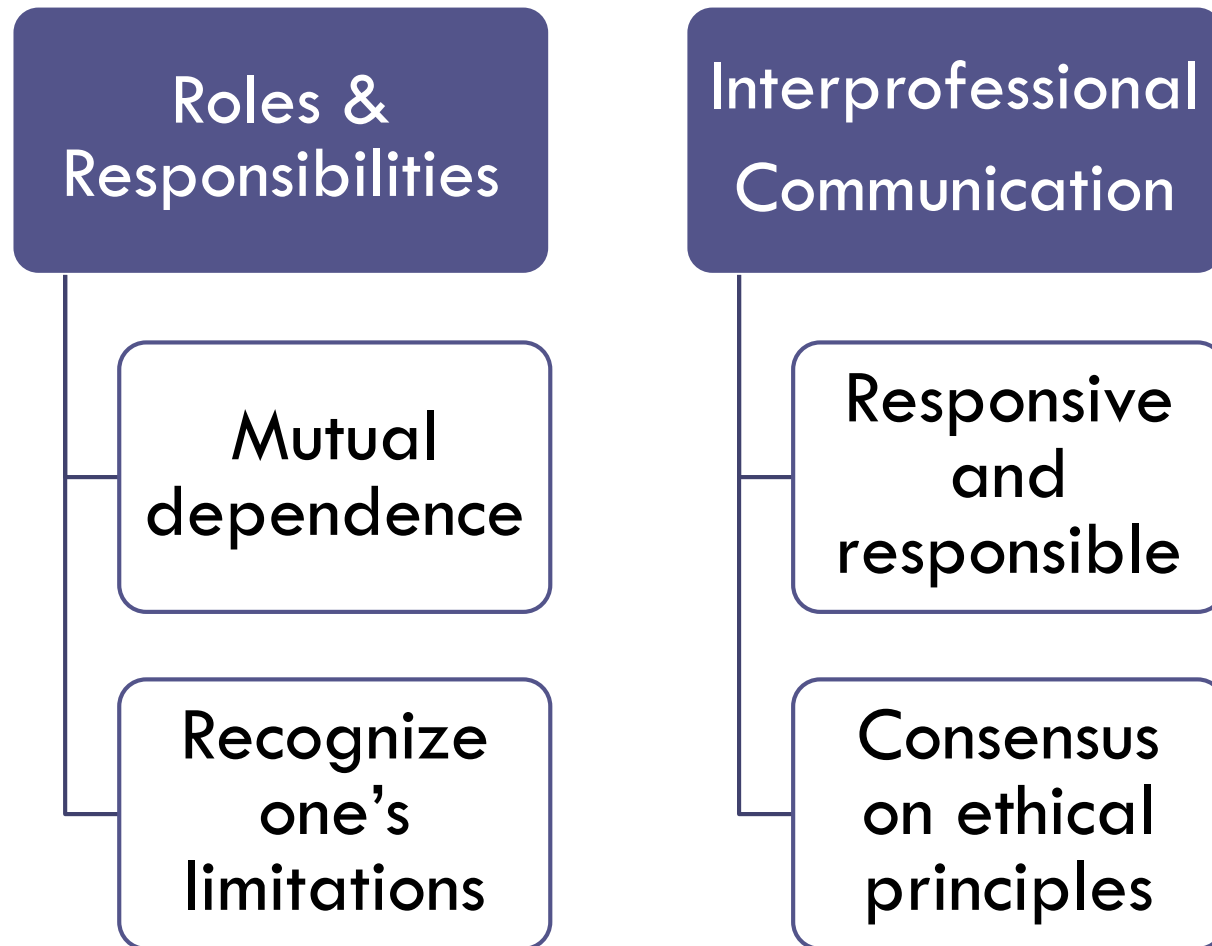




# Lessons Learned



# Lessons Learned: Interprofessional Competencies



# Lessons Learned: SMA Content

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Cognitive  
component:  
Taper-specific

Patient  
understanding:  
Repetition is key!

# Lessons Learned: System-Level

Interprofessional  
emphasis of  
facility

Provider buy-in

Add psychiatry  
to SMA team

Various  
Modalities:  
Individual SMAs,  
CVT

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