

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

8-17-23

PERFORMANCE GAP/ ACTIVITY NEED:

On December 29, 2022, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 enacted a new **one-time, eight-hour training requirement** for all Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)-registered practitioners on the treatment and management of patients with opioid or other substance use disorders. Below is information on this new requirement.

Who is responsible for satisfying this new training requirement?

- All DEA-registered practitioners, with the exception of practitioners that are solely veterinarians.

How will practitioners be asked to report satisfying this new training requirement?

- Beginning on June 27, 2023, practitioners will be required to check a box on their online DEA registration form—regardless of whether a registrant is completing their initial registration application or renewing their registration—affirming that they have completed the new training requirement.

What is the deadline for satisfying this new training requirement?

- The deadline for satisfying this new training requirement is the date of a prescriber's next scheduled DEA registration submission—regardless of whether it is an initial registration or a renewal registration—on or after June 27, 2023.
- This one-time training requirement affirmation will not be a part of future registration

The population of older adults (age 65 and older) is growing, with numbers of the frailest, most pain-ridden, and oldest (persons 85 years and over) increasing the most rapidly. Up to 50 percent of community-dwelling older adults report pain that interferes with normal function, and at least half of nursing home residents report pain on a daily basis. Medical, psychological, and social comorbidities, as well as environmental factors, may contribute to pain and/or impact treatment response [Source: UpToDate]. It is important for clinicians to be competent in assessing and minimizing pain in the older population and to incorporate safe prescribing.

DESIRED OUTCOMES: At the end of the activity, attendees will be able to:

- define the range of “older adults” and the variations in chronic, non-cancer pain.
- list the most common sources of pain in the older population.
- discuss various pain management strategies for older adults and alternatives to opioids.
- incorporate into practice innovative techniques to minimize pain in older adults.

LEARNERS: all clinicians, especially all DEA-registered practitioners

DESIRABLE PHYSICIAN ATTRIBUTE: provide patient-centered care, employ evidence-based practice

CULTURAL/LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY/IMPLICIT BIAS (AB241) Reflect on the patient populations most affected and consider how implicit bias may impact appropriate care of these patients. Older non-verbal adults may not be able to express the source or extent of their chronic pain.