

CADTH RAPID RESPONSE REPORT: SUMMARY OF ABSTRACTS

Occupational Therapy Interventions to Prevent Opioid Relapse: Clinical and Cost-Effectiveness and Guidelines

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Research Questions

1. What is the clinical effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence?
2. What is the cost-effectiveness of occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence?
3. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence?

Key Findings

No relevant literature was identified regarding occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence.

Methods

A limited literature search was conducted on key resources including PubMed, The Cochrane Library, University of York Centre for Reviews and Dissemination (CRD) databases, Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused Internet search. No filters were applied to limit the retrieval by study type. Where possible, retrieval was limited to the human population. The search was also limited to English language documents published between January 1, 2012 and June 28, 2017. Internet links were provided, where available.

Selection Criteria

One reviewer screened citations and selected studies based on the inclusion criteria presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Selection Criteria

Population	Adults patients who have previously used opioids to manage chronic pain; Adult patients with opioid dependence
Intervention	Occupational therapy interventions (e.g., assessment of substance use, reorganizing daily routines, interest inventory, identify work-related goals, create an action plan for goals, link to community resources, job site visits, advocating for required job modifications/accommodations)
Comparator	Q1-Q2: Opioids; No treatment/placebo/wait list Q3: No comparator
Outcomes	Q1: Clinical benefits and harms (e.g., pain, physical function, social function [including return to school or work], emotional and psychological functioning (e.g., anxiety, depression, sleep), health-related quality of life, opioid use, opioid prescribing practices) Q2: Cost-effectiveness outcomes (e.g., incremental cost per QALY or health benefit gained) Q3: Evidence-based guidelines and recommendations
Study Designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, economic evaluations, evidence-based guidelines

Results

No relevant health technology assessments, systematic reviews, meta-analyses, randomized controlled trials, non-randomized studies, economic evaluations, or evidence-based guidelines were identified regarding occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence.

References of potential interest are provided in the appendix.

Overall Summary of Findings

No relevant literature was identified regarding occupational therapy interventions to prevent relapse of opioid use in patients with chronic pain or opioid dependence; therefore, no summary can be provided.

References Summarized

Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses

No literature identified.

Randomized Controlled Trials

No literature identified.

Non-Randomized Studies

No literature identified.

Economic Evaluations

No literature identified.

Guidelines and Recommendations

No literature identified.

Appendix — Further Information

Systematic Reviews - Opioid Dependence/Relapse in Population Not Specified

1. Wasmuth S, Pritchard K, Kaneshiro K. Occupation-based intervention for addictive disorders: a systematic review. *J Subst Abuse Treat*. 2016 Mar;62:1-9.
[PubMed: PM26738639](#)

Non-Randomized Studies - Opioid Dependence/Relapse in Population Not Specified

2. Kurklinsky S, Perez RB, Lacayo ER, Sletten CD. The efficacy of interdisciplinary rehabilitation for improving function in people with chronic pain. *Pain Res Treat*. 2016;2016:7217684. Available from:
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4875999>
[PubMed: PM27242925](#)

Review Articles

3. Amorelli CR. Psychosocial occupational therapy interventions for substance-use disorders: a narrative review [Internet]. *Occup Therap Ment Health*. 2016 [cited 2017 Jul 10];32:167-84. Available from:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/0164212X.2015.1134293?src=recsys&journalCode=womh20>
4. Rexe K, McGibbon Lammi B, von Zweck C. Occupational therapy: cost-effective solutions for changing health system needs [Internet]. *Healthcare Quart*. 2013 [cited 2017 Jul 10];16(1). Available from: <http://www.acotup-acpue.ca/PDFs/OT%20-%20Cost-Effective%20Solutions%20for%20Changing%20Health%20System%20Needs.pdf>
See: Reducing Costs of Pharmaceutical Intervention

Alternate Population

5. Kaur J. Rehabilitation of substance abuse disorders [Internet]. *Delhi Psyc J*. 2013 Oct [cited 2017 Jul 10];16(2). Available from:
<http://medind.nic.in/daa/t13/i2/daat13i2p400.pdf>

Additional References

6. Kiepek, N. Licit, illicit, prescribed: substance use and occupational therapy (ebook) [Internet]. Ottawa (ON): Canadian Association of Occupational Therapists (CAOT Publications); 2016 [cited 2017 Jul 10]. Available from:
<http://www.caot.ca/client/product2/414/item.html;jsessionid=48E22C62404B4D702A9B298DCE7FFB7F>
7. Opp A. Recovery with purpose: occupational therapy and drug and alcohol abuse [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): The American Occupational Therapy Association; [date] [cited 2017 Jul 10]. Available from: <https://www.aota.org/About-Occupational-Therapy/Professionals/MH/Articles/RecoveryWithPurpose.aspx>