



Controlled Substance Informed Consent

Your provider must obtain your informed written consent when prescribing a controlled substance. Please read the information below carefully and ask your provider if you have any questions relating to the medication prescribed to you. Your provider will not be able to write a prescription for a controlled substance if you do not read and sign this form.

Using Controlled Medications to Treat Pain

- a. These medications are used to treat moderate-to-severe pain of any type and to treat anxiety and stress associated with moderate-to-severe pain.
- b. These medications are best understood as potentially effective tools that can help reduce pain, improve function, and improve quality of life.
- c. Using these medications requires that both the provider and patient work together to ensure the best outcome, lowest side effects, and least complications.

How Do Opioids work?

- a. Opioid medications work at the injury site, the spinal cord, and the brain.
- b. Opioid medications dampen pain, but do not treat the underlying injury.
- c. Opioid medications may help to prevent acute pain from becoming persistent chronic pain.
- d. Opioid medications may work differently on different people because of a number of factors.
- d. Side effects and complications from opioid medications will also individually vary.

How do Benzodiazepines work?

- a. Benzodiazepines are a class of drugs with varying properties that act by slowing down the central nervous system.
- b. Benzodiazepines are useful in treating anxiety, insomnia, agitation, seizures, and muscle spasms. While benzodiazepines do not treat acute or chronic pain, they are taken by patients with pain for other issues (such as anxiety or muscle spasms).
- c. Benzodiazepines may work differently on different people because of a number of factors.
- d. Side effects and complications from benzodiazepines will also individually vary.

What to Expect When You Take Controlled Medications for Pain and Related Conditions

- a. Pain relief.
- b. Reduction of anxiety and stress caused by pain.
- c. Side effects.

What Should Not Be Expected From Treatment with Controlled Medications

- a. Cure of the underlying injury.
- b. Total elimination of pain, anxiety, and stress.
- c. Loss of ability to feel other physical pain.

Negative Effects of Controlled Medications Vary in Different People

1. Opioid Side effects

Initials

- a. Common effects include: Constipation, dry mouth, sweating, nausea, drowsiness, euphoria, forgetfulness, difficulty urinating, and itching.
- b. Uncommon effects include: Confusion, hallucinations, shortness of breath, depression, lack of motivation.

2. Benzodiazepines Side effects

Initials

- a. The most common side effects include: Clumsiness or unsteadiness, dizziness or lightheadedness and drowsiness; slurred speech.
- b. Less common side effects include: Anxiety; confusion (may be more common in the elderly); fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat; mental depression; abdominal or stomach cramps or pain; blurred vision or other changes in vision; changes in sexual desire or ability; constipation; diarrhea; dryness of mouth or increased thirst; false sense of well-being; headache; increased bronchial secretions or watering of mouth; muscle spasm; nausea or vomiting; problems with urination; trembling or shaking; unusual tiredness or weakness.

3. Physical dependency

Initials

- a. Opioid medications will cause a physical dependency marked by abstinence syndrome when they are stopped abruptly. If these medications are stopped or rapidly decreased, the patient will experience chills, goose bumps, profuse sweating, increased pain, irritability, anxiety, agitation, and diarrhea. The medicines will not cause these symptoms if taken as prescribed and any decision to stop these medications should be done under the supervision of your provider in a slow downward taper.
- b. Benzodiazepines may be habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence), especially when taken for a long time or in high doses. Some signs of dependence on benzodiazepines are: A strong desire or need to continue taking the medicine; a need to increase the dose to receive the effects of the medicine. Withdrawal effects may include irritability, nervousness, trouble sleeping, abdominal/stomach cramps, trembling or shaking.

4. Misuse of medications: Addiction and Overdose

Initials

This is a psychological condition of use of a substance despite self-harm. Between six and ten percent of the population of the United States have problems with substance abuse and addiction. Controlled medications are likely to activate addictive behavior in this group of people. Controlled substances carry a risk of fatal overdose.

5. Diversion

Initials

It is illegal to share your controlled medications with other people. It is illegal to provide false information to a prescriber in an attempt to obtain controlled medication. It is illegal to “doctor shop” or visit multiple providers in attempt to obtain controlled medications. Federal and state laws exist to address diversion problems. It is critical that you safeguard your controlled medications and use them only as prescribed by your provider.

6. Driving

Initials

Studies of patients with chronic pain demonstrate improved driving skills when taking certain controlled medications, but individuals may have problems driving and need to realistically assess their own skills, as well as listen to others who drive with them to determine if they should be driving while taking these medications. You should consult the State Department of Transportation if you have questions about driving and taking controlled medications. This is especially important if your work involves driving, making important decisions that affect others, etc.

To be completed and scanned into the patient's chart at initial CS Rx visit.

Common Sense Rules for Using Controlled Medications

- a. Follow your provider's recommendations.
- b. Do not take more or less pills than prescribed without discussing this first with your provider and receiving permission to do so.
- c. Do not share medications with family or friends or take medications from family or friends.
- d. Do not stop these medications abruptly. Dose reductions need to be discussed and cleared by your provider. This is important no matter which controlled medication you take.
- e. Do not take medications in any manner other than prescribed. For example, do not chew or inject your medications.
- f. Do not leave your prescriptions or controlled medications lying around unprotected for others to steal and abuse them.
- g. Do not operate a motor vehicle if you feel mentally impaired using controlled medications.
- h. Keep all medications out of reach of children.
- i. Alcohol use should be curtailed when using controlled medications.
- j. Do not sell medications.

Initials

Women between the ages of 15 and 45: It is your responsibility to tell my provider if I am pregnant, or have reason to believe that I am pregnant, or if I am thinking about getting pregnant during the course of my treatment with controlled substances, as there is risk to a fetus of exposure to controlled substances during pregnancy, including the risks of fetal dependency on the controlled substance and neonatal abstinence syndrome (withdrawal).

Initials

You are responsible for exhibiting good judgment in your daily affairs, including your use of controlled medications. Continued use of controlled medication is based on your provider's judgment and a determination of whether the benefits to you of using controlled medications outweigh the risks of using them. Your provider may discontinue treating you at his or her discretion. Your provider may require a consultation with an addiction specialist. Your provider may require more frequent visits.

The providers at Sparks Family Medicine believe in treating your pain and recognize the value of controlled medications in this process. When used properly, controlled medications can help restore comfort, function, and quality of life. However, as stated above, controlled medications may also have serious side effects and are highly controlled because of their potential for misuse and abuse. It is important to work with your provider and communicate openly and honestly with him or her about your pain control needs. By doing so, medications can be used safely and successfully.

By your signature below, you are acknowledging that you have read and reviewed these matters with your provider and that you have sufficient information to make a decision to use the controlled medications prescribed. You should NOT sign this form if you do not believe you have enough information to make an informed decision about your use of controlled medications and how they fit in to your pain management treatment plan.

Patient Name: _____

Patient Signature: _____

Provider Signature: _____

Date: _____

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