



Facts About Morphine and Other Opioid Medicines In Palliative Care

Find out more at: palliativecare.my

Prepared by:



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What is this brochure about?

Opioid medicines are pain relievers. They include medicines such as codeine, morphine, oxycodone and fentanyl.

This brochure has been written to help you, your family and your carers learn about using morphine and other opioid medicines for relieving pain. Knowing the facts will enable you to manage your pain and get on with life.

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What is palliative care?

Palliative care is special care designed to improve the quality of life of people with a life-limiting illness. It focuses on your needs, as well as those of your family and carers, and it can begin as soon as you have been diagnosed. Managing your pain is an important part of palliative care.

What is pain?

Pain is an unpleasant sensation, suffering or distress. All pain hurts and wears you down. Pain can make you irritable, make it hard to sleep, reduce your appetite, and make it hard to be active and enjoy life

Facts about pain

- Not everyone with a life-limiting illness will experience pain.
- Everyone experiences pain differently, so the way you experience pain will be unique to you.
- Most pain can be relieved.
- Pain is not always constant. It can vary over the day and with different activities. It may also vary with your moods, emotions and family life.

Managing pain

In most cases, working through the 3 steps in the pain management cycle will relieve your pain. Managing your pain will be a team effort, but the most important person in the team is you.

The 3 steps in relieving pain are:

- sharing information
- choosing the right medicines
- using medicines appropriately.

Step 1 – Sharing information



You do not have to deal with your pain alone. Your doctor and care team will help you manage it, but it is important that you openly and honestly share information with them so they know exactly what is happening with it.

Don't be tempted to 'just get by' so you will be ready for pain medicines 'later'. Doing so, will reduce your ability to enjoy life now, and may make it harder to relieve your pain in the future.

Involving your carer and family members in the information sharing process can be beneficial because they will often pick up things you have not noticed.

Tell your doctor about all your medicines

It is important to tell your doctor about all the medicines you are taking, including any over-the-counter, herbal and natural medicines, so they do not unintentionally prescribe a medicine that you are already taking or prescribe a medicine that interacts with your current medicines.

Ask questions

If you have any questions, ask them. There is no such thing as a stupid question: all your questions are good questions. Write down your questions beforehand, and make sure you get the answers you need.

Pain diaries and medicine charts

Pain diaries and medicine charts are charts that help you share information. Pain diaries record the details of your pain using words, numbers or emoticons (usually used for children). Medicine charts record which, when and how much medicine you used.

Both help you achieve good pain management by providing an accurate record of your pain and your medicine use. They also make it easier for you and your doctors, nurses, family and carers to talk about and to understand your pain and the effectiveness of your medicines, particularly when medicines are being changed.

You would be able to obtain a pain diary or medicine chart by asking your doctor or nurse in charge.

Facts about your pain that your doctor needs to know

To get a clear picture of your pain, your doctors and nurses need answers to the following questions.

- Where is your pain?
- How intense is the pain?
- What does the pain feel like?
For example, is it sharp, dull, throbbing, aching or what?
- When does the pain start and stop?
- What makes the pain better or worse?
- If using pain medication, how much does the medicine relieve the pain?

Step 2 – Choosing the right medicines



When selecting a medicine or combination of medicines, your doctor will choose the medicines that best match the type, intensity (how strong) and frequency (how often) of your pain. Sometimes you will have to try several medicines before finding the most effective medicine or combination of medicines. Opioids may also be prescribed for other symptoms, such as dyspnoea (difficult or laboured breathing), diarrhoea or coughing.

When developing your pain management plan, your doctor may also recommend one or more non-medicine treatments, such as muscle relaxation, nerve stimulation, radiotherapy or acupuncture.

Types of pain medicines

The two main groups of pain medicines are:

- mild pain relievers, such as aspirin and paracetamol
- medium to strong pain relievers, such as opioid medicine

Medicine names

All medicines have two names: a generic name and a brand name. Each medicine has only one generic name, but if it is sold by more than one company it will have different brand names.

Facts about morphine and other opioid medicines

There are many different opioid medicines, including morphine, fentanyl, oxycodone and codeine.

Each differs with respect to the following features:

- Length of time before they start working (known as onset of action)
 - immediate
 - delayed
- Length of time they last (known as duration of action)
 - short-acting (for a short time)
 - long-acting (for a long time) - some opioids are designed to be released slowly and last for the whole day
- How they are taken (known as mode of administration)
 - by mouth (tablet, capsule, liquid or spray)
 - by rectum (suppository)
 - by injection into the skin, a vein or a muscle (single injection, drip or syringe driver)
 - by skin (patch)
- Their possible side effects.

When choosing a medicine, your doctor will match the features of the medicine with your needs. For example, you may be prescribed a long-acting, slow release opioid twice a day to provide ongoing pain relief throughout the day. In addition, you may be prescribed a short-acting pain reliever to give you additional pain relief for times when you are more active, such as when bathing.

Step 3 - Using medicines the right way



The third step in the pain management cycle is using opioid medicines appropriately. General rules for using opioid medicines are no different to those for other medicines.

Take as prescribed

Take your medicines regularly at the times prescribed (or as close as possible to those times) to get the maximum benefit from them. For example, delaying an opioid medicine that takes 2 hours to start working may result in you experiencing pain that could have been avoided.

Learn about and organise your medicines

Knowing when, how and why to use your opioid medicines, and knowing who to ask if you have problems is a big part of achieving good pain relief. If you have any questions about your medicines, ask your doctor, nurse or pharmacist. Remember, all questions are good questions.

Organising your medicines and having an adequate supply on hand so you never run out is also essential. Ask your pharmacist for advice, and talk to them about packaging your medicines in a weekly medication organiser.

Cost of your medicines

Medical benefit subsidies vary with each patient. Therefore, consult your doctor on various schemes or subsidies that you might be entitled to receive. If you are having difficulty paying for medicines, tell your doctor so they can refer you to financial bodies that may be able to assist. Also, talk to your pharmacist about ways to save money on your medicines.

Facts about using opioid medicine

Using opioid medicines appropriately involves:

- Storing your medicines at the correct temperature and out of reach of children.
- Measuring your doses carefully.
- Knowing when it's OK to crush and split tablets, and mix them with other substances.
- Setting up reminders to help you to take your medicines on time.
- Recording when you've taken your medicines.
- Recording the effects of your medicines, especially any side effects or unusual reactions, and telling your doctor about them as soon as possible.
- Knowing what to do if you forget or miss a dose. For example, do you take it when you remember, or do you wait until the next scheduled dose?
- Knowing whether you can drink alcohol. Small amounts of alcohol are usually OK, but alcohol may make you drowsier.
- Knowing whether you can drive or use machinery.
- Not intentionally missing or changing your without telling your doctor.
- Disposing of unused medicines by returning them to your pharmacist.

Focusing on the facts about morphine and other opioid medicines

There are many myths about opioid medicines. Knowing the facts will help you use your opioid medicines wisely. Here are the facts:

Morphine and other opioid medicines are for improving life - not hastening death.

Some people fear that being prescribed opioid medicines means that they're closer to the end. However, relieving your pain changes your quality of your life - not its length.

All medicines can have side effects. The side effects of opioid medicines are manageable.

Sometimes people worry that the side effects of their opioid medicines will be worse than their pain. However, not everybody experiences side effects, and most of the side effects are temporary or manageable.

Being aware of the possible side effects will help you cope with them if they occur.

Possible side effects of opioid medicines include:

- constipation — can be relieved by taking laxatives regularly
- nausea and vomiting — is often only temporary or can be alleviated with medicines
- drowsiness or confusion — may occur for only a short time after starting treatment or increasing the dose
- dry mouth — may improve with time
- itchy skin — may improve with time.

Tell your doctor promptly about any side effects, their severity and when they occur. Your doctor may be able to alleviate them by changing the dose or the medicine.

Opioid medicines are not addictive when used for pain.

When your doctor chooses the right dose of opioids for your pain, you will not become addicted. Addiction only occurs when people have no pain and they abuse opioid medicines.

Opioid medicines don't stop you from knowing how your illness is progressing.

Some people stop taking their pain medicines because they are worried that they will 'cover up' the progression of their illness so they won't know how they're really going. However, pain medicines will not stop your doctor monitoring the progress of your illness because they have other ways of doing that.

It is often easier to relieve pain in its early stages.

Some people only tell their doctor about their pain when it gets bad. However, it is usually easier to manage pain in its early stages, so the sooner you share information about your pain, the more manageable it is likely to be later.

If your pain medicines are not working as well as they used to, they can be adjusted to give you good pain relief again.

People often worry that their pain medicines will become less effective. Over time, your body may become used to an opioid medicine. This is called 'tolerance'. If your medicine is not working as well as it used to, tell your doctor so they can give you good pain relief again by:

- increasing the dose
- prescribing a different medicine
- choosing a different mode of administration
- prescribing a combination of medicines.

Having breakthrough pain doesn't always mean that your pain management plan is not working.

Breakthrough pain is pain that occurs while on a pain management plan. It may mean that your opioid medicines have not been taken as prescribed, or it may mean that your doctor needs to review your plan.

Managing pain can improve many aspects of your life.

Some people worry that using opioid medicines will limit their lifestyle. However, it is the pain, not the medicines that limit your enjoyment of life. Without pain, you will probably feel better, have more energy, have a better appetite, and be more independent.

Want more information?

Your best source of information is your doctor and care team. There may be times when you want additional information online available to help patients and their families.

Below are some links to information about some of the medication the patient may use:

Oxycodone:

<http://www.palliativecareguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/documents/Oxycodone.pdf>

Fentanyl:

<http://www.palliativecareguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/documents/Fentanyl.pdf>

Pain Management:

<http://www.palliativecareguidelines.scot.nhs.uk/documents/PainManagement.pdf>

For more information on key palliative care contacts in Malaysia, refer to:

Website : palliativecare.my

Email : info@hospismalaysia.org

Tel : 603-9133 3936 (Hospis Malaysia General Line)

Acknowledgement:

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The opinions expressed in this document are not necessarily those of Hospis Malaysia nor Palliative Care Australia.