APPENDIX 1. Medication and Risk Factor Review, Optimize, Refer at Risk Patients, Educate and Plan (MORE) tool, version 2. © 2021 Providence Health Care (Lower Mainland Pharmacy Services). Reproduced with permission.

		Patient Label							
-	Clinical Pharmacis	st Opioid T	herapy						
I	Review & Optimiza	ation (MO	RE TOOI))					
Date of	initial review:			w	ard: _		(Med	licine/Surgery)	
Current Opioid Therapy		Date started	Date started Dose		Route		MME/day*		
Morphine / HMP /oxycodone / T#3				PO/SC/IV	PO/SC/IV /IM		Reg / PRN		
Morphine / HMP / oxycodone / T#3				PO/SC/IV PO/SC/IV	/ IM	QH	Reg / PRN		
						-	Reg / PRN		
Adjunctive Rx:							Total		
			5			****		-	
IVIIVIE mu	Mas the notiont to U	Dxy =1.5; I tab 1#3	= 5 MIME; IV/	sc/INI routes = 2x) nric	PRNs ba	niscion? V	waity received	
	was the patient taki	ng regular opi	Jus (presci	iption of micit) prio	to adr	INSSIDILY T C	// IN	
	Review Opioid Medication Orders and Risk Factors								
	Suboptimal Dose, F	Suboptimal Drug Combinations							
	Excessively frequent regi	 Combinations of different opioids for acute pain 							
ΝЛ	PRN opioid order being u	(except methadone or fentanyl)							
	Long acting opioids start first 5 days of bospital start	Benzodiazepines & opioids ordered together No adjunctive pain modication ordered							
	□ Order >10 MME/dose fo	(e.g. acetaminophen, NSAID, gabapentin)							
edication	Risk Factors								
and Risk	Advanced age (>75 years	Psychiatric diagnosis							
Factor Review	Low BMI	Multiple overlapping fills of opioids on PNET Multiple proceribers for opioids on DNET							
	 Opioid dose rapidly incre 	 History of any substance use disorder 							
	□ Receiving > 50 MME opic	Family history of substance use disorder							
	Receiving > 100 MME of opioid/day								
\frown		o Optimize Th	/	Details /oth	ner actions				
	Adjust dose or frequenc	Adjust dose or frequency							
	□ Stop PRN opioid □ Add bowel m			dications					
Optimize	Stop regular opioid	enzodiazepine		Chart note written					
		t Risk Patient							
	If patient has \geq 3 risk factor	sk factors and opioid therapy likely to continue for more than 5 days OR any of the issues below,							
Γ	team must make the referr	addictions services. This should involve a discussion with the medical team and medical il.							
Refer at	 Ongoing pain >8/10 and continued need for opioid after 5-7 days of Rx→ consider consulting Acute Pain Service Oppoing pain >8/10 and continued need for opioid after 5-7 days of Rx→ consider consulting Acute Pain Service 								
Risk	 Ungoing pain AND risk factors for substance use disorder → consider consulting Addiction Medicine Team Requires >50 MME of opioid ongoing→ consider consulting Chronic Pain Service 								
Patients	Service Consulted? Y / N		Acute P	ain 🗆 Chror	nic Pair	ו ר פ	alliative Outre	ach	
		Ed	ucation ar	nd Planning A	ction	s	Details/oth	er actions	
	Discuss pain goals	propriate duratio	n/		,				
	Counsel on non-opioid	d for discharge							
	Options	old taper or							
Educate,	disposal of excess supply	communicated							
& Plan	Naloxone teaching +/- k	it com	munity				Chart note writ	ten	
				Definitions					
				MME = morph	MME = morphine milligram equivalents				
Intond	ad for use in patients wi	ith non cons	rnain	HMP = hydron	HMP = hydromorphone				
mende	eu for use in patients W		n haili	T#3 = acetaminophen 300mg/codeine 30mg/caffeine 15mg					
				PNET = Pharm	anet p	rescript	ion database		

Supplementary material for Chen A, Legal M, Shalansky S, Mihic T, Su V. Evaluating a pharmacist-led opioid stewardship initiative at an urban teaching hospital. *Can J Hosp Pharm*. 2021;74(3):248-55.