



ETSU Health

Patient Informed Consent to Controlled Substance Treatment

Patient Printed Name:	_____	Patient DOB:	_____
Provider Printed Name:	_____		

Thank you for choosing East Tennessee State University, Medical Education Assistance Corporation, or the Northeast Tennessee Community Health Centers, Inc. (hereinafter referred to collectively as “ETSU Health”) for your care. **Please read this Informed Consent document carefully and ask your provider if you have any questions.**

I understand that my provider, listed above, is recommending a controlled or opioid medication to treat my pain and/or related conditions I have due to my _____ (condition/diagnosis).

Note for patients with chronic pain and/or related conditions: I understand that a controlled or opioid medication is being recommended because my pain complaints are moderate to severe and other treatments have not sufficiently helped treat my pain.

This Informed Consent explains the possible risks and the expected benefits of taking controlled or opioid medications. This Informed Consent also explains what I should expect when taking these types of medications and the possible side effects.

Using Controlled Medications to Treat Pain and Related Conditions:

- Controlled medications may be used to treat moderate to severe pain.
- Controlled medications may be used to treat anxiety and stress associated with moderate to severe pain.
- Controlled medications may help reduce pain.
- Controlled medications may improve function.
- Controlled medications may improve my quality of life.
- Controlled medications will not cure my underlying medical condition or injury.
- Controlled medications work differently for different people. Side effects and complications will be different for different people. I understand that I must tell my provider about all medications I am taking. Other medications have interactions with controlled substances that may cause side effects, complications, or make my medication more or less effective.

Common Side Effects – Opioids: Constipation, dry mouth, sweating, nausea, sleepiness, extreme happiness, forgetfulness, trouble urinating, itching

Less Common Side Effects – Opioids: Confusion, hallucinations, shortness of breath, depression, lack of motivation

Common Side Effects – Benzodiazepines: Clumsiness or unsteadiness, dizziness or lightheadedness, sleepiness, slurred speech

Less Common Side Effects – Benzodiazepines: Anxiety; confusion (may be more common for older people); fast, pounding, or irregular heartbeat; depression; stomach cramps or pain; blurred vision or other changes in vision; changes in sexual desire or ability; constipation; diarrhea; dry mouth; increased thirst; false sense of well-being; headache; watering of mouth; muscle spasm; nausea or vomiting; problems with urination; trembling or shaking; unusual tiredness or weakness

Common Side Effects – Stimulants: Decreased appetite, weight loss, trouble sleeping, abdominal pain, headache

Less Common Side Effects – Stimulants: Tics, compulsive behaviors, reduction in seizure threshold, agitation, anxiety, lack of interest

Dependency:

- Opioids will cause a physical dependency marked by withdrawal symptoms when they are stopped too quickly. If these medications are stopped or rapidly decreased, you will experience chills, goose bumps, excessive sweating, increased pain, irritability, anxiety; agitation, and diarrhea. The medicines will not cause these symptoms if taken as prescribed. Any decision to stop these medications should be done under the supervision of your provider by slowly decreasing the dosage, except to discontinue the medication in the event of allergic reaction.



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- Benzodiazepines may be habit-forming (causing mental or physical dependence). This is especially true 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 or a need to increase the dose to feel the same effect of the medicine. Others signs of dependence might include: irritability; nervousness; trouble sleeping; stomach cramps; trembling or shaking.

Addiction: Misusing a controlled substance can cause serious long-term negative health effects. Some people experience a “high” from misuse or excessive use. Misuse can also increase a person's risk for serious, immediate medical complications, such as overdose. When someone misuses a controlled substance over and over again, they can lose control over this use. This loss of control is often referred to as "addiction" and is also known as substance use disorder.

Diversion: It is against the law to share your controlled medications with other people. It is against the law to provide false information to your provider to try and obtain controlled medication. It is against the law to visit multiple providers to try and obtain controlled medications. It is very important that you guard your controlled medications and use them only as prescribed by your provider.

Driving: Some people may have problems driving. You need to assess your own skills, as well as listen to others who drive with you, to determine if you should be driving while taking these medications. You should consult the State Department of Transportation if you have questions about driving while taking controlled medications. This is especially important if your work involves driving, making important decisions that affect others, etc.

Common Sense Rules for Using Controlled Medications:

- Follow your provider's recommendations.
- Do not take more or less pills than prescribed without discussing this first with your provider and receiving permission to do so.
- Do not share medications with family or friends.
- Do not take medications from family or friends.
- Do not stop medications quickly. Dose reductions need to be discussed and okayed by your provider. This is important no matter which controlled medication you take.
- Do not sell medications.
- Do not take medications in any way other than prescribed. For example, do not chew or inject your medications.
- Keep all medications out of reach of children.
- Do not leave your prescriptions or controlled medications lying around unprotected for others to steal and abuse them.
- Do not operate a motor vehicle if you feel mentally impaired. You are responsible for having good judgment in your daily affairs, including your use of controlled medications.
- Alcohol use should be limited when using controlled medications.
- Do not use illegal substances.

For Women of Childbearing Age with Reproductive Capacity (under Tennessee law ages 15-44): It has been explained to me that the use of narcotic/opioid medication poses special risks to women who are pregnant or may become pregnant. I have been advised, for example, that if I carry a baby to term while taking this medication or illegal opioids such as heroin, **the baby may be physically dependent on opioids** (called “Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome”). Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome is a condition in which a newborn baby has withdrawal symptoms after being exposed to opioids while in the womb. I also understand that **birth defects** can occur in any baby whether or not the mother is on medications, and there is always the possibility that my baby will develop a birth defect while I am taking an opioid. I recognize that the long-term consequences of a child's development who was exposed to opioids is not fully understood and cannot be predicted, but it could be harmful to the child.



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Birth Control Counseling:

I have been informed of the birth control (or contraceptive) options available to me. I understand that birth control can reduce the chances that I become pregnant while being treated with narcotic/opioid medication. I have been counseled on appropriate and effective forms of birth control. I have also received information about how I can receive free or reduced cost birth control. ***If I plan to become pregnant or believe that I have become pregnant while taking controlled substances, I will immediately inform my provider.***

It has been explained to me that the initiation of an opioid or controlled substance medication is temporary. I understand continuation and any dose changes of controlled medications will be determined by my provider. This will be based on how the medication is helping me manage my medical conditions and whether or not the expected benefits outweigh the risks.

I understand my provider may discontinue treating me at their discretion. They may require a consultation with an addiction specialist. They may require more frequent visits.

ETSU Health believes in treating your pain and we recognize the value of controlled medications in this process. When used properly, controlled medications can help improve comfort, function, and quality of life. However, as stated above, controlled medications may also have serious side effects and are controlled because of their potential for misuse and abuse. It is important that we work together and communicate openly and honestly.

By signing below, I confirm that I have read and understand this Informed Consent document, and that I had the opportunity to have this Informed Consent document explained to me. I confirm that I have had the opportunity to ask questions and that all my questions have been answered. I understand that treatment that includes controlled medications is not the only option to treat my condition or symptoms, and the benefits and risks of alternative treatments (including declining treatment) have been explained to me. By signing below, I confirm that I have enough 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 into your pain management treatment plan.

Patient Signature:	_____	Date:	_____
Provider Signature:	_____	Date:	_____
Witness Signature:	_____	Date:	_____

If signed by someone other than the Patient, state your relationship to the Patient and a description of your authority to act on the Patient's behalf:
