

* Risk factors:

- Psychiatric disorders such as depression or post traumatic stress disorder.
- Current or previous abuse history by patient or family.
- Current use of benzodiazepines or similar sleep disorder medicine
- Medical co-morbidity with the potential to increase risk of opioid adverse effects, such as COPD, obstructive sleep apnea disorders, high age, as well as liver or kidney insufficiency
- Patients with a stable dose of over 100 mg of morphine equivalents are to be followed up as high risk patients.

DASAIM; Systematisk opfølgning af patienter i behandling med opioider for non-maligne smerter