

Effective interventions for opioid use disorder (OUD), including medication-assisted treatment (MAT), do exist, and healthy outcomes can occur for both the mother and the infant, but only when healthcare professionals can recognize and treat substance use disorders (SUDs), which include OUD, and substance exposure in infants. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) developed the clinical guidance in this document to meet an urgent need among professionals who care for women with OUD and substance exposed infants for reliable, useful, and accurate information that can be applied in clinical practice to optimize the outcome for both mother and infant.

### ABOUT THE GUIDE

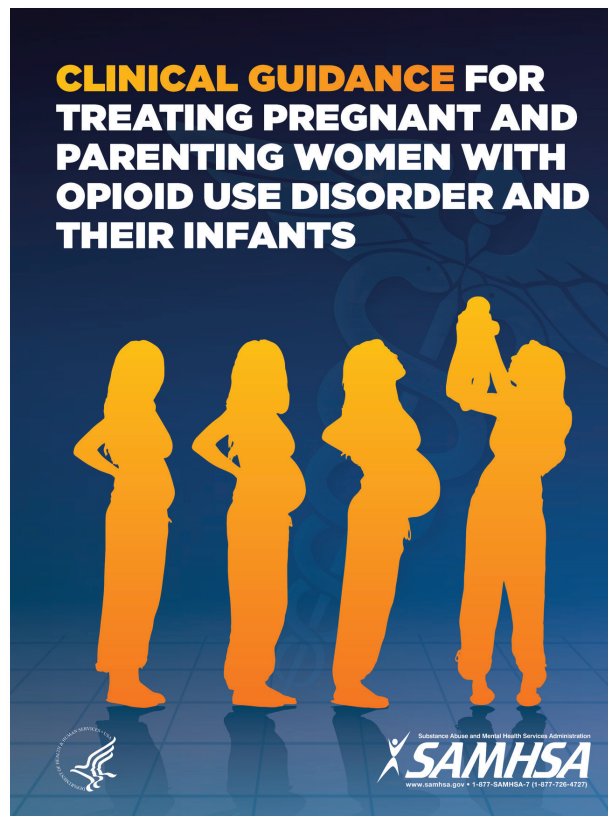
This Clinical Guide uses the RAND/UCLA Appropriateness Method as a foundation to provide comprehensive, national guidance for optimal management of pregnant and parenting women with opioid use disorder and their infants. The Clinical Guide helps healthcare professionals and patients determine the most clinically appropriate action for a particular situation and informs individualized treatment decisions.

### TREATMENT AND PATIENT RESOURCES

The guide contains 16 fact sheets that serve as a resource to healthcare professionals and include a) clinical scenarios, b) clinical action steps, c) supporting evidence and clinical considerations and d) web resources. The 16 fact sheets available in this publication are outlined below.

#### Prenatal Care

- Prenatal Screenings and Assessments
- Initiating Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder
- Changing Pharmacotherapy During Pregnancy
- Managing Pharmacotherapy Over the Course of Pregnancy
- Pregnant Women With Opioid Use Disorder And Comorbid Behavioral Health Disorders
- Addressing Polysubstance Use During Pregnancy
- Planning Prior to Labor and Delivery
- Peripartum Pain Relief



#### DOWNLOAD THIS PRODUCT AT:

[store.samhsa.gov/product/Clinical-Guidance-for-Treating-Pregnant-and-Parenting-Women-With-Opioid-Use-Disorder-and-Their-Infants/SMA18-5054](https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Clinical-Guidance-for-Treating-Pregnant-and-Parenting-Women-With-Opioid-Use-Disorder-and-Their-Infants/SMA18-5054)

#### Infant Care

- Screening and Assessment for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Management of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Breastfeeding Considerations for Infants at Risk for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Infant Discharge Planning
- Early Interventions Strategies and Developmental Assessments

#### Maternal Postnatal Care

- Adjusting Pharmacotherapy Dose Postpartum
- Maternal Discharge Planning
- Maternal Return to Substance Use

# TREATMENT IMPROVEMENT PROTOCOL – TIP 63

## MEDICATIONS FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER

The goal of treatment for opioid addiction or opioid use disorder (OUD) is remission of the disorder leading to lasting recovery. Recovery is a process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live self-directed lives, and strive to reach their full potential. This Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) reviews the use of the three Food and Drug Administration (FDA)- approved medications used to treat OUD—methadone, naltrexone, and buprenorphine—and the other strategies and services needed to support recovery for people with OUD.

### Part 1: Introduction to Medications for OUD Treatment

Lays the groundwork for understanding treatment concepts discussed later in this TIP.

### Part 2: Addressing OUD in General Medical Settings

Offers guidance on OUD screening, assessment, treatment, and referral.

### Part 3: Pharmacotherapy of OUD

This part offers information and tools for healthcare professionals who prescribe, administer, or dispense OUD medications or treat other illnesses in patients who take these medications. It provides guidance on the use of buprenorphine, methadone, and naltrexone by healthcare professionals.

### Part 4: Partnering Addiction Treatment with Clients and Healthcare

This part recommends ways that addiction treatment counselors can collaborate with healthcare professionals to support client-centered, trauma-informed OUD treatment and recovery. It also serves as a guide to medications that can treat OUD and presents strategies for communication with prescribers, creation of supportive environments for clients who take OUD medication, and ways to address other common counseling concerns.

### Part 5: Resources Related to Medications for OUD

This part has a glossary and audience-segmented resource lists to help medical and behavioral health service providers better understand how to use OUD medications with their patients and to help patients better understand how OUD medications work.

#### DOWNLOAD THIS PRODUCT AT:

[store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-63-Medications-for-Opioid-Use-Disorders-Full-Documents-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC](https://store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-63-Medications-for-Opioid-Use-Disorders-Full-Documents-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC)



### TIP 63 KEY MESSAGES

- Addiction is a chronic, treatable illness
- General principles of good care for chronic diseases can guide OUD treatment
- Patient-centered care empowers patients and helps them make better treatment decisions
- Patients with OUD should have access to mental health, medical and addiction counseling and recovery support services, to supplement treatment with medication
- The science demonstrating the effectiveness of medication for OUD is strong
- Medication for OUD should be successfully integrated with outpatient and residential treatment
- Patients treated with medications for OUD can benefit from individualized psychosocial supports
- Expanding access to OUD medications is an important public health strategy
- Improving access to treatment with OUD medications is crucial, given the strong evidence of effectiveness for such treatments
- Data indicates that medications for OUD are cost effective and cost beneficial