Author Full Name : Brad Nathan **Received Date :** 01/15/2025 04:42 AM

Comments Received :

I have far too many spinal. issues to list here, however, the key take away is that I'm a chronic pain sufferer. By chronic, I mean there isn't a moment of any day of any week of any year that I'm not in some sort of terrible pain.

The DEA NEEDS to be removed from patient care. Their draconian tactics against doctors have patients severely under-treated because doctors are not able to prescribe based on a patient's medical condition, rather, they prescribe based on a predetermined number of mme's "suggested" by a government agency with the power to strip them of their license or worse, throw them in jail for merely treating patients.

Taking opioid medication for what it was/is created and intended for as well as prescribed can't be wrong. It needs to stop being treated as such.

At least 40 states, three major retail pharmacies and many payers have laws or policies with rigid limits on opioid prescribing. These policies draw on the CDC's 2016 prescribing guideline, but the agency considers them a misuse of its guideline.
Patients regularly taking opioid medication face barriers getting healthcare at all: 50% of primary care providers won't see a new patient taking daily opioids and 81% are reluctant to.
Too many patients face a dangerous practice known as "forced tapering" – a unilateral decision by providers to reduce dosage or deny medication altogether.
While voluntary dose reduction helps some patients, forced tapering can destabilize patients mentally and physically and even lead to suicide or drug overdose.
Human Rights Watch found that providers were tapering patients due to outside pressures and against their best medical judgment, tapering those they believed benefited from opioids.
Just changing the dose of a person who has been stable on opioids puts them at three times higher risk for overdose or other adverse effects according to one study.
Another study showed that Medicaid patients on high doses were often tapered within 24 hours and 49% were hospitalized or had an emergency visit as a result.
A recent study found that abrupt discontinuation of opioids is on the rise in all patients, and the FDA has warned about these dangers of this practice.
Patients today, including those with cancer or sickle cell, experience difficulty filling legitimate prescriptions.