



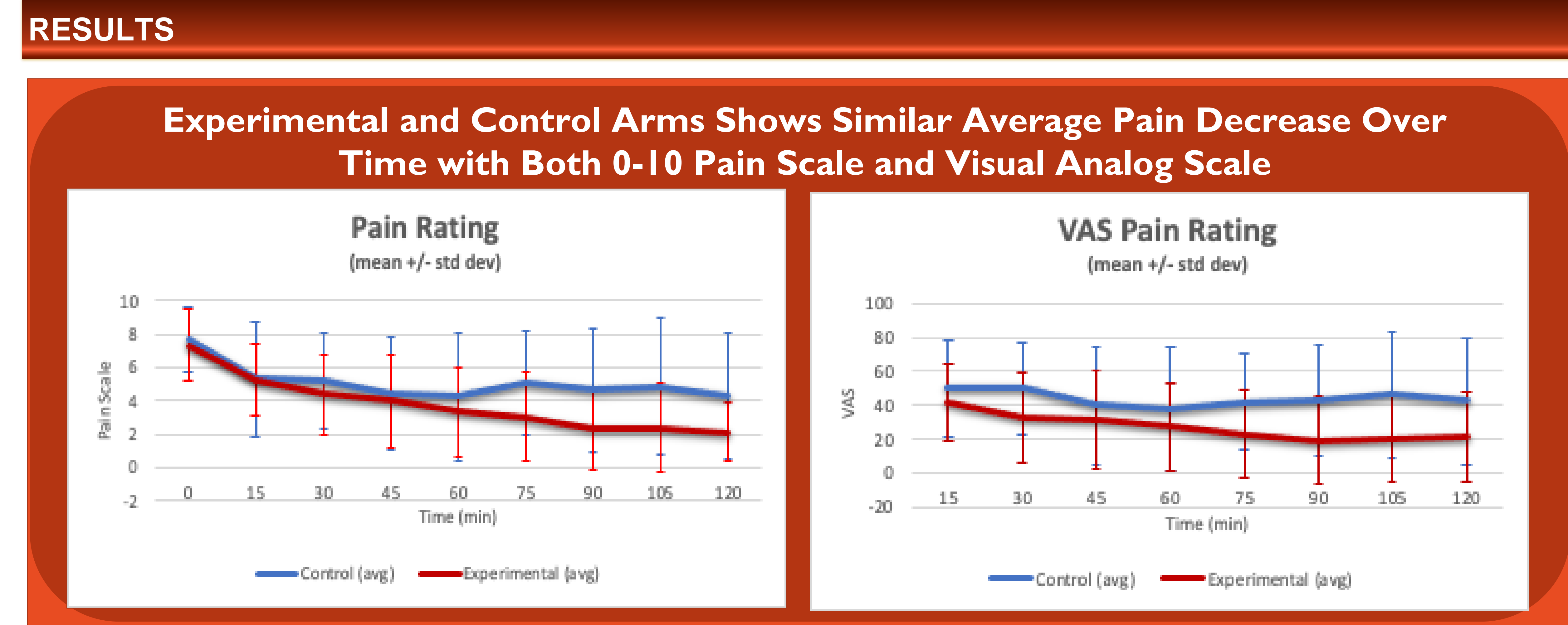
Decreasing Opioids in the Emergency Room: Pramipexole Adjuvant Cuts Opioid Dose in Half in Acute Renal Colic Patients



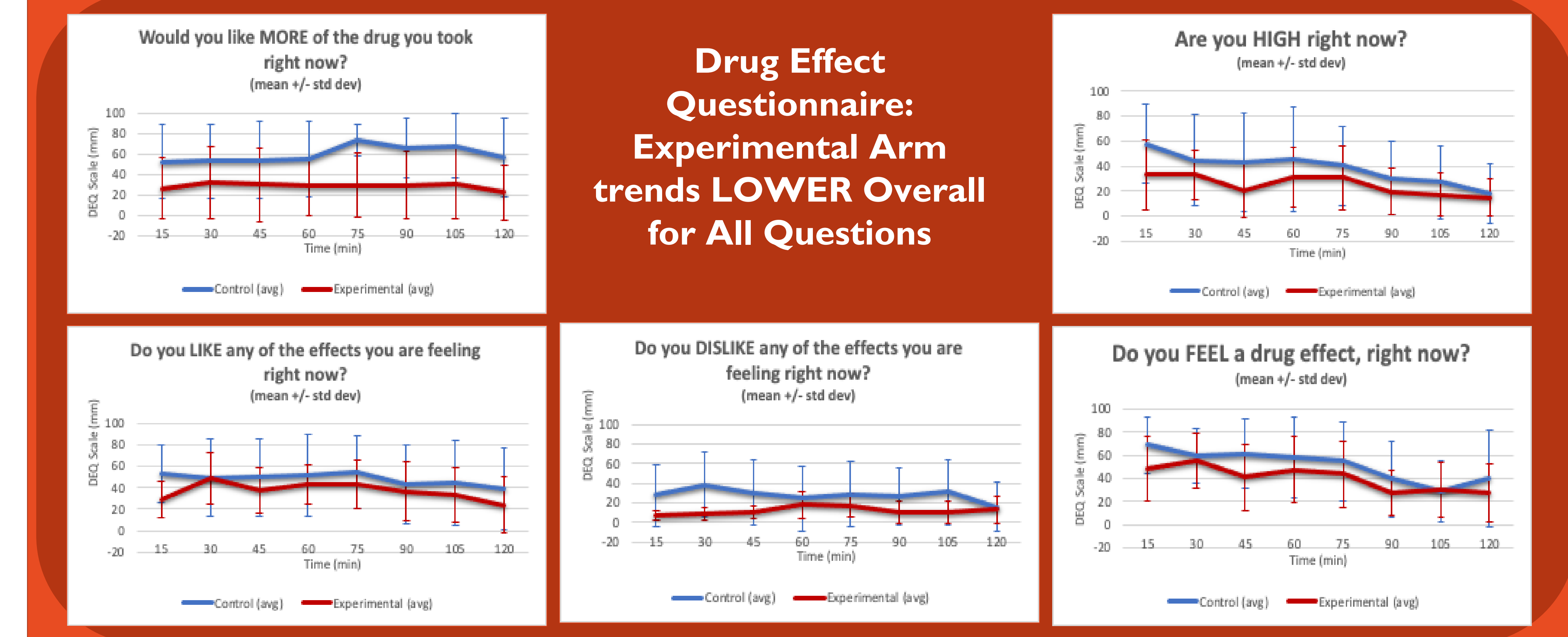
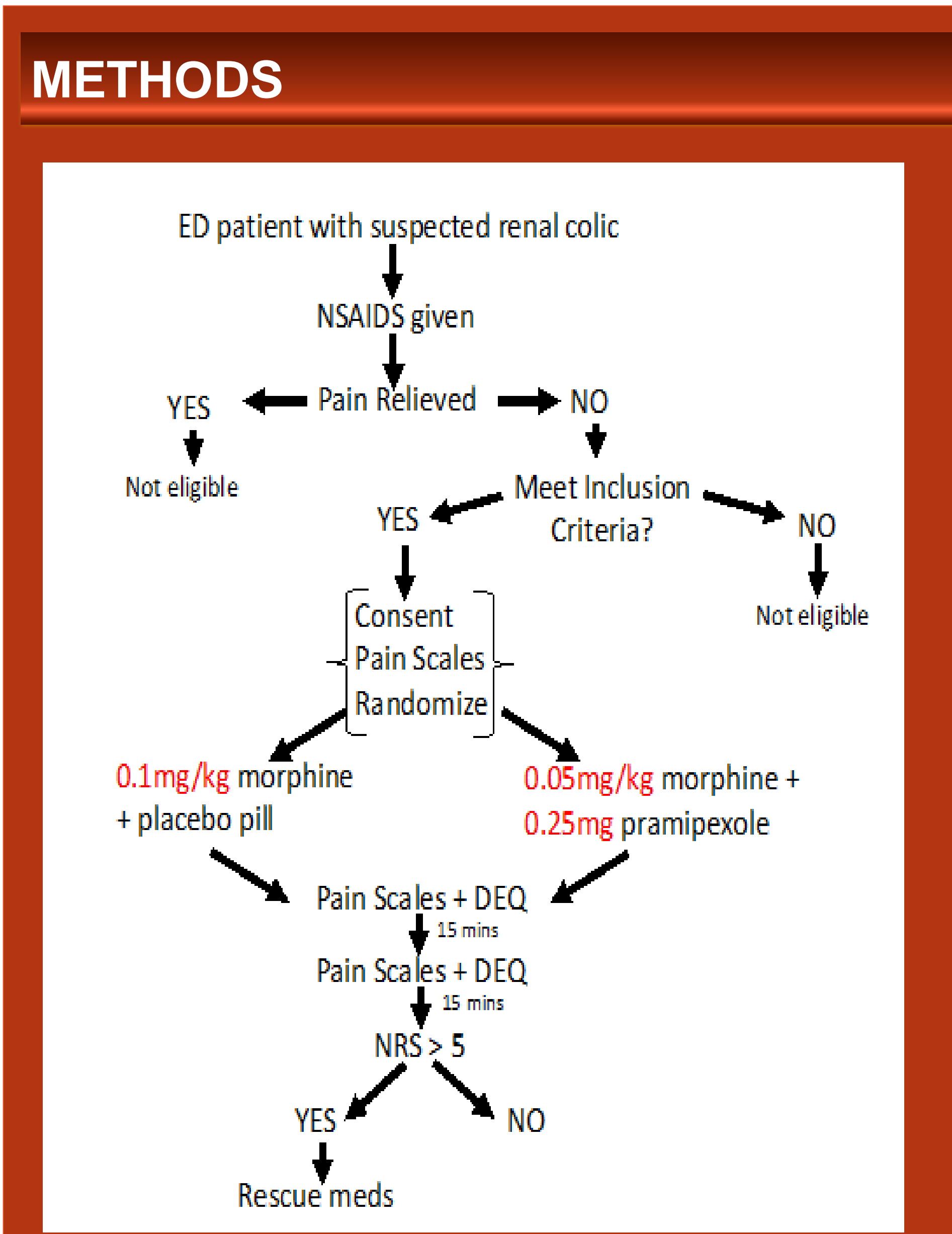
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INTRODUCTION

- ⚡ Renal colic is a common emergency room presentation requiring acute pain management
- ⚡ Current standard of care: opioid regimen, including morphine, when NSAIDs are contraindicated
- ⚡ Renal colic pain management is a potential area to reduce opioid use with alternative methods
- ⚡ Preclinical animal studies suggest adding **Pramipexole**, a dopamine-agonist typically used in Parkinson's disease, to morphine may provide a greater analgesic effect than morphine alone.¹

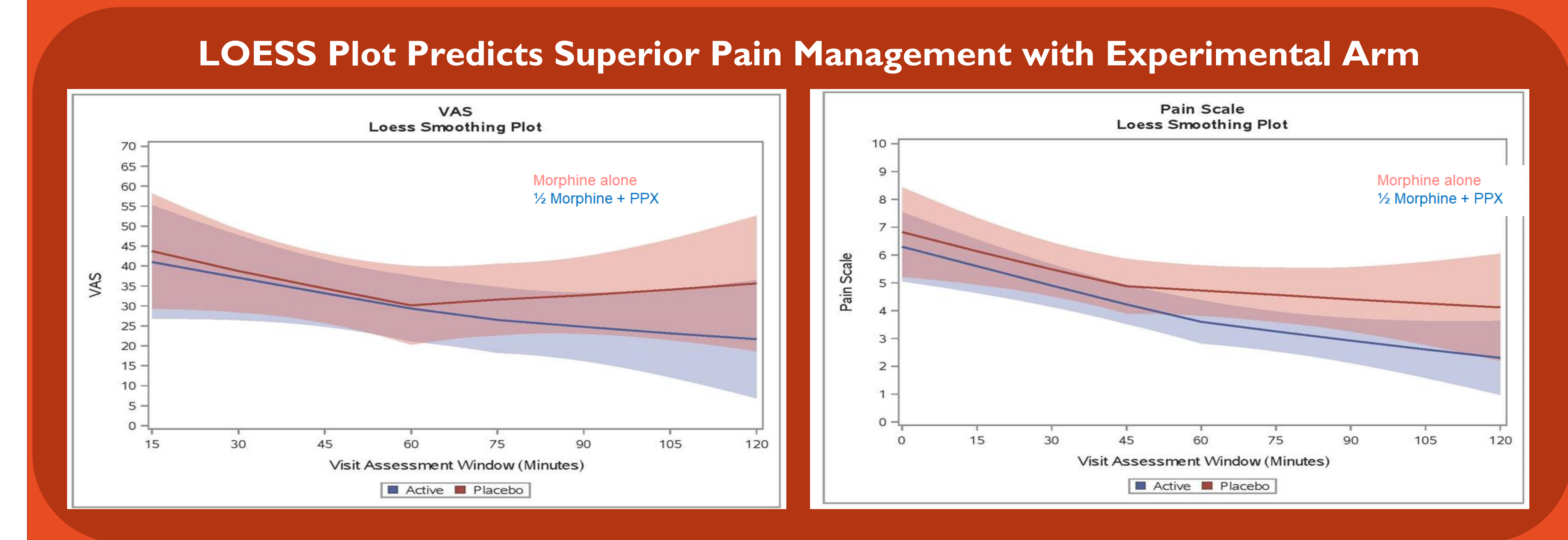
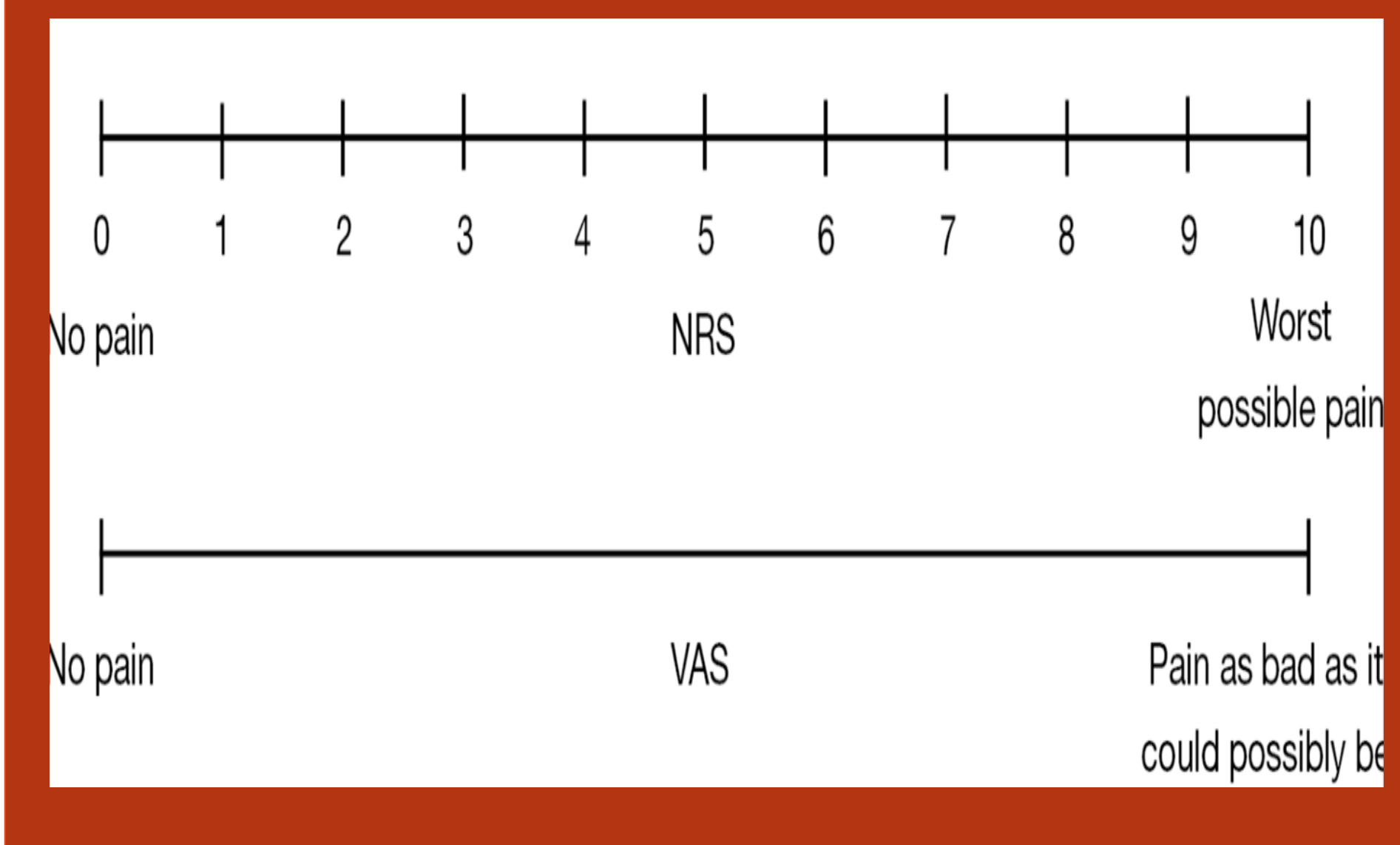


EARLY DATA SHOWS PRAMIPEXOLE + 1/2 MORPHINE TO HAVE A COMPARABLE ANALGESIC EFFECT TO STANDARD MORPHINE



DISCUSSION

- ⚡ Should the study arm see a significant decrease in these pain scores, we can conclude that Pramipexole as an adjuvant to morphine is just as effective as morphine alone in reducing acute renal colic in an emergency department setting.
- ⚡ To determine Pramipexole's broader scope of analgesic effects future studies will apply similar protocol to additional acute pain conditions.



REFERENCES

¹Rodgers HM, Yow J, Evans E, Clemens S, Brewer KL. Dopamine D1 and D3 receptor modulators restore morphine analgesia and prevent opioid preference in a model of neuropathic pain. *Neuroscience*. 2019 May 15;406:376-388. doi: 10.1016/j.neuroscience.2019.03.034. Epub 2019 Mar 23. PMID: 30910641.

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