

## BUPRENORPHINE AND NALOXONE (Suboxone)

### ACTION: Partial Opioid Agonist

- Buprenorphine: Binds opioid receptors with high affinity but moderate efficacy (partial agonist). This partial agonism makes buprenorphine suitable for treating withdrawal symptoms while improving its safety profile compared to other opioids.
- Naloxone: Antagonizes effects of opioids by competing at the receptor site, resulting in reversal of respiratory depression associated with opiate overdoses. When taken sublingually Naloxone is inert and has no effect on the patient.

INDICATION	ADULT	PEDIATRIC
Opiate withdrawal with COWS score $\geq 7$	16 mg SL May repeat 8 mg x1 in 10 min.	Not applicable under age 16

### CONTRAINDICATIONS:

- COWS score  $< 7$
- Any methadone use within the last 10 days
- Age  $< 16$  years
- Severe medical illness (sepsis, respiratory distress et)
- Altered mental status and unable to give consent or comprehend potential risks and benefits for any reason.
- Hypersensitivity or prior allergic reaction

### POTENTIAL SIDE EFFECTS:

- Precipitated opioid withdrawal (less likely to occur if patient is already withdrawing with a COWS score  $\geq 7$ )
- Diaphoresis
- Headache
- Nausea
- Constipation
- Tooth decay

### NOTES:

- Naloxone is poorly absorbed through the GI tract. When formulated with buprenorphine, naloxone reduces the risk of overdose in those who misuse the combination medication by injection, while also reducing its abuse potential.
- When buprenorphine is formulated alone, common brand names include Belbuca, Buprenex, Butrans, Sublocade, and Subutex, whereas Suboxone is a brand name of a formulation containing buprenorphine and naloxone.