



Need to get your X-waiver?

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We encourage shared decision making with patient for dosing.

**\* Opioid Withdrawal:**

**At least one clear objective sign (prefer ≥ 2):** Tachycardia, mydriasis, yawning, rhinorrhea, vomiting, diarrhea, piloerection. **Ask the patient if they are in bad withdrawal** and if they feel ready to start bup. If they feel their withdrawal is mild, it is too soon.

**If unsure, use COWS (clinical opioid withdrawal scale).** Start if COWS ≥ 8 AND objective signs.

**Typical withdrawal onset** >12 hours after last short acting opioid use (excluding fentanyl); variable after last use of fentanyl or methadone (may be >72 hours).

**Start protocol may vary for complicating factors:**

- Altered mental status, delirium, intoxication
- Severe acute pain, trauma, or planned large surgeries
- Organ failure or other severe medical illness (decompensated heart failure, respiratory distress, hemodynamically unstable, etc.)
- Recent methadone use
- Minimal opioid tolerance (consider lower dosing)

Most people who use fentanyl do well with starts following this guide. For fentanyl specific initiation questions, see [Fentanyl FAQ](#).

**If patient has already completed withdrawal (no longer symptomatic withdrawal, often >72 hrs from last use of opioids) and wants to start bup:** give bup 8mg SL q6h PRN cravings, usual dose 16-32mg/day. After first day, consolidate dosing to daily.

**Discharge**

- **If prescriber has X-waiver:** Prescribe sufficient bup/nx until follow-up: e.g., buprenorphine/naloxone 8/2 mg SL films 2-4 films qday #32-64, 0 refills (may Rx more PRN). Notes to pharmacy: bill Medi-Cal FFS, ICD 10 F11.20, X DEA # \_\_\_\_.
- **If no X-waiver:** Use loading dose up to 32 mg SL for long effect and give rapid follow up (<72 h).
- **Dispense naloxone** from the ED (not just prescribed): e.g., naloxone 4 mg IN spray #2.
- **Document** Opioid Withdrawal and/or Opioid Use Disorder as a diagnosis.

**Treatment of precipitated withdrawal**

Precipitated withdrawal is a sudden, significant worsening of withdrawal after bup or full antagonist (e.g., naloxone).

Administer additional 16 mg SL bup immediately. Reassess in 30-60 minutes. If continued distress remains: Repeat 8-16 mg bup SL.

If precipitated withdrawal not resolved by bup:

Consider alpha-2 agonists (clonidine or dexmedetomidine), antipsychotics (e.g., haloperidol), cautious use of benzodiazepines (e.g., 1-2 mg PO lorazepam x 1), high potency opioid (e.g., fentanyl 100-200 mcg IV q30 or infusion), or ketamine (0.3 mg/kg IV slow push q30 minutes or continuous infusion until calm). Once withdrawal is managed, continue daily bup dose.

**Bup dosing notes**

This guidance is for the ED. We advocate for continuation & initiation of bup in inpatient and outpatient settings. Algorithms vary based on clinical scenario.

- Any prescriber can order bup in the ED/hospital. X-waivers are only needed for discharge Rx.
- Either bup or bup/nx (buprenorphine/naloxone) SL films or tab are OK. If chronic pain, may split dose TID-QID.
- Bup monoprodut or bup/nx OK in pregnancy. See [Buprenorphine Quick Start in Pregnancy](#).
- Pause opioid pain relievers when starting Bup. OK to introduce opioid pain relievers after bup is started if patient has acute pain.

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# Buprenorphine (Bup) Emergency Department Quick Start



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