**Pharmacotherapy Options for Alcohol Use Disorder** 

	First Line Pha	rmacotherapy	Second Line Ph	harmacotherapy	
	Naltrexone	Acamprosate	Topiramate	Gabapentin	
Concurrent Alcohol Use	No well-described safety risk  Tx after WDM may be more effective	No well-described safety risk  Tx after WDM may be more effective	No well-described safety risk	No well-described safety risk at therapeutic dose  Abstinence recommended after tx  Abstinence for ≥3 days may improve outcomes	
Contra- indications	<ol> <li>Naltrexone hypersensitivity</li> <li>Any current opioid use (Rx or nonmedical)</li> <li>Acute opioid withdrawal</li> <li>Acute hepatitis or liver failure</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Acamprosate hypersensitivity</li> <li>Severe renal impairment</li> <li>Breastfeeding</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Topiramate hypersensitivity</li> <li>Pregnant or planning pregnancy</li> <li>Narrow angle glaucoma</li> <li>Nephrolithiasis</li> </ol>	Gabapentin hypersensitivity	
Cautions	<ol> <li>Renal impairment</li> <li>Severe hepatic impairment</li> <li>Concomitant use of other potentially hepatotoxic drugs</li> <li>Pregnancy and breastfeeding*</li> <li>Adolescent patients (&lt;18 years)*</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Moderate renal impairment</li> <li>Adolescent and geriatric (&gt;65 years) patients*</li> <li>Pregnancy*</li> </ol>	Concomitant use of valproic acid     Conditions/therapies that predispose to acidosis	<ol> <li>Renal impairment</li> <li>Pregnancy and breastfeeding*</li> <li>Adolescent and geriatric (&gt;65 years) patients*</li> <li>Concomitant use of opioids and other CNS depressants</li> <li>Compromised respiratory function</li> <li>Neurological disease or cognitive impairment</li> </ol>	
Side Effects	Nausea, headache, and dizziness Starting at low dose and/or abstinence can reduce side effects	Diarrhea, vomiting, and abdominal pain	Psychomotor slowing, difficulty concentrating, speech/language problems, somnolence, fatigue, and mood disturbance  Starting at low dose and titrating up can reduce side effects	Ataxia, slurred speech, and drowsiness	
Coverage and Cost**	_	e, and PharmaCare Plans C, G, and W ve Prescribing Agreement	Full coverage under Fair PharmaCare, and PharmaCare Plans C and W		
	\$105 per month	\$165 per month	\$75 per month	\$30 per month	
Safety and Other Considerations	Liver function tests (LFT) at initial tx, and 1, 3, and 6 mo. More frequent monitoring if LFTs are elevated  Due to risk of hepatic injury, advise patients on signs of acute hepatitis and to stop tx if symptoms appear	No safety risk w/ mild renal impairment Moderate impairment requires dose reduction No hepatic toxicity	Due to risk of fetal harm, advise women to use effective contraception No safety risk w/ liver disease Monitor for signs of hyperammonemia and metabolic acidosis	No safety risk w/ liver disease Requires conservative dosing in patients with renal impairment	
Dosing	Start: 12.5mg BID for 3 days Titrate: to 50mg OD over 2 wks as tolerated	2 x 333mg tablets TID	<b>Titrate:</b> to 2 x 50mg tablets BID over several wks as tolerated	Start: at 100-300mg TID,  Titrate: PRN to 1800mg max daily	

<sup>\*</sup>Safety and efficacy has not been well established in these patient populations. Careful assessment of benefit and risks, fully informed patient consent, and more frequent monitoring is advised.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Estimated cost if patient is not eligible for coverage

## **Pharmacotherapy Options for Outpatient Management of Alcohol Withdrawal**

	Benzod	liazepines		Carbamazepine	Gabapentin	Clonidi	ne
Concurrent Alcohol Use	serious s falls, del (e.g., no	tes effects of alcohol; can cafety risks, incl. over seda irium, respiratory depress n-fatal or fatal overdose), ed hospitalization	ition, ion	No well-described safety risk	Abstinence recommended after tx due to risk of additive CNS-depressive effects <i>Note:</i> Studies suggest at therapeutic doses gabapentin is <b>not</b> likely to increase sedation or motor impairment	Risk of additive effect on lowering BP	
Contra- indications	<ol> <li>Hepa</li> <li>Sleep</li> <li>Myas</li> </ol>	re respiratory insufficienc atic disease o apnea sthenia gravis ow angle glaucoma	у	<ol> <li>Hepatic disease</li> <li>Bone marrow depression</li> <li>Serious blood disorder</li> <li>Atrioventricular heart block</li> </ol>	Hypersensitivity to gabapentin	<ol> <li>Sinus node function impairment</li> <li>Severe bradyarrhythmia</li> <li>Galactose intolerance</li> </ol>	
Cautions	2. Rena	ose intolerance al impairment stfeeding		Associated with rare blood dyscrasias and Stevens Johnson Syndrome with long-term use  *Asian ethnicity increases risk of carbamazepine toxicity	d Renal impairment	Hypotension in sensitive patients	
Side Effects	Drowsiness, dizziness  Less common: changes in skin colour, nausea, headache, blurred vision, tremors, hypotension, GI disturbances, memory loss		Jui,	Dizziness, pruritus, ataxia, headache, drowsiness and nausea (all usually minor and temporary)	Higher doses may cause ataxia, slurred speech and/or drowsiness Profile is better than other anticonvulsants.	Hypotension, dry mouth, dizziness, fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, constipation, malaise, sleep disorder, sedation and erectile dysfunction	
Other Considerations	Potential for non-medical use, diversion, and dependence  Potential for drug-drug interactions leading to excess sedation, impaired psychomotor and cognitive functioning.  Due to safety concerns, exercise caution with outpatient use  Lorazepam is preferred for those with severe respiratory or liver disease and in elderly (consider lower dosing)		ns ed oning. aution	No risk of non-medical use, diversion, or dependence  Some side effects resemble w/drawal symptoms; confirm source of symptoms before dose adjustments  Baseline and periodic evaluations of hepatic function must be performed in elderly patients and patients w/ history cliver disease	Potential for non-medical use, diversion, and dependence Toxicity profile parallels that of alcohol. Easy to transition from WDM to long-term relapse prevention.	Only use for mild-moderate w/drawal symptoms when low risk of severe complications  Safe as adjunct to benzodiazepines or other anticonvulsants  Provide education on the signs and symptoms of hypotension	
Dosing	Diazepam (Valium)			For immediate-release tablets	For immediate-release tablets	Typically an adjunct tx	
	Day 1	10mg QID		Day 1 Start with 200mg QID	Start  300mg TID + 300mg PRN +600-1200mg HS	Start	0.1-0.2mg BID (last dose HS)
	Day 2	10mg TID		Day 2 Taper down to 200mg TID	Titration	Titrate	Can add 0.2mg daily if needed
	Day 3 Day 4	10mg BID 10mg HS		Day 3 200mg BID  Day 4-5 200mg HS	Quickly to 600mg TID + 600-1200mg HS as tolerated	Final dose	Range 0.1-0.6mg BID
					Do not exceed 3600mg daily		
	Lorazepam (Ativan)  Day 1-2 2mg every 4h  Day 3-4 1mg every 4h			Taper when acute symptoms resolve  To 600mg TID + 600-900mg HS  To zero over next 3-5 days, decreasing dose by 600mg daily			