

Module 9 Video

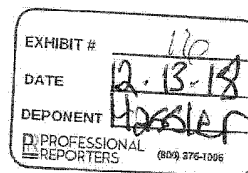
Cephalon—ESP Patient Tool Kit—All About Opioids VIDEO D1 9/28/07

MS 10/19/07

SC 10/20/07

Video	Audio
<p><i>Medium shot of health care professional looking directly at the camera, centered in the screen.</i></p> <p>Logo: Emerging Solutions in Pain</p> <p><i>On-screen text:</i> All About Opioids with [Health care professional's name/credentials]</p>	<p>Hello. My name is [name]. Welcome to Emerging Solutions in Pain Patient Education Video Series. If you are watching this video, it is because you or someone you love has seen a health care professional because of pain. If you have moderate or severe chronic pain, there is a good chance your health care professional may prescribe an opioid analgesic. [AHCPR/p37/¶2] This video will tell you what you need to know about opioid analgesics, so you can be a partner with your health care professional and play an active role in deciding which pain treatments are right for you.</p>
<p><i>Cut to close-up of health care professional.</i></p>	<p>Among the many treatments that are available to help relieve moderate-to-severe chronic pain, opioid analgesics are the most widely prescribed type of medication. [AHCPR/p37/¶2]</p>
<p><i>Cut to medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i> Opioid analgesics (bullets appear when mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective • Flexible 	<p>This is because opioid analgesics are usually effective and because there are so many different types, they offer flexible ways to take them. [AHCPR/p37/¶2]</p>
<p><i>Remain on medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i> Different formulations for different people (bullets appear when mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-acting • Long-acting • Persistent pain • Breakthrough pain 	<p>Opioid analgesics come in short- and long-acting formulations, some are more potent than others, and some start working faster than others. [ACPA/p14/¶2+3] These differences make individual opioid analgesics suitable for treating certain types of pain. Some are better for use around-the-clock to treat persistent pain (pain that is always present), and others are better for treating different types of breakthrough pain. [ACPA/p14/¶3]</p>
<p><i>Remain on medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p>	<p>Opioid analgesics are also available in</p>

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<p><i>professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Variety of delivery systems</p> <p><i>(bullets appear when mentioned)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tablet • Lozenge • Capsule • Liquid • Suppository • Skin patch • Nasal spray • Injection • Implantable pump • Patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump 	<p>a wide variety of delivery systems including tablet, lozenge, capsule, liquid, suppository, skin patch, nasal spray, injection, implantable pump, and patient-controlled analgesia (PCA) pump.</p> <p>[AHCPR/p40/¶1-p43/¶3] These various methods of delivery exist to help ensure that everyone who needs opioid analgesia can get the treatment he or she needs.</p>
<p><i>Remain on medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Safety and side effects</p> <p><i>(bullets appear when mentioned)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation • Nausea • Confusion • Tiredness • Rash • Difficulty breathing <p><i>- could be</i></p>	<p>Opioid analgesics may cause some side effects including constipation, nausea, confusion, tiredness, rash and difficulty breathing.</p> <p>[AHCPR/p37/¶3]</p> <p><i>synon = fatigue</i></p>
<p><i>Cut to close-up of health care professional.</i></p>	<p>Some of these side effects may occur more often in people over 70 years of age, in men compared to women, and in blacks compared to whites.</p> <p>[Swegle/p1347/c1/¶2+3-c2/¶1]</p> <p>Fortunately, these side effects can usually be managed, and in many cases, your health care professional can help you avoid them.</p> <p>[Swegle/p1347/c2/¶4;p1348/c1/¶4-c2/¶1;p1350/c1/¶2+c2/¶2-4;p1353/c1/¶1]</p>

*Suggest
add
some
other
common AEs
dizziness
vomiting
sleepiness*

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<p><i>Cut to medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Opioid addiction is rare in people with chronic pain</p> <p><i>(bullets appear when mentioned)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irresistible craving • Loss of control • Use despite harm 	<p>People are sometimes nervous about taking opioid analgesics because they are afraid they will become addicted. [ACPA/p18/¶2] Addiction rarely occurs in people who take opioid analgesics as prescribed for chronic pain. [AHCPR/p38/¶1-3]</p> <p>Addiction is when a person:</p> <p>[ACPA/p18/¶2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has an irresistible craving for a certain type of drug • Loses the ability to control the use of a drug and takes it without following the prescribed orders (usually seeking and taking the drug in greater quantity and more frequently) • Uses a drug even in the face of harmful consequences, such as losing friends and family or one's job
<p><i>Cut to close-up shot of health care professional.</i></p> <p>Some symptoms look like addiction, but they are not</p>	<p>Even though addiction is rare in people who take opioid analgesics for chronic pain, it can occur. Addiction can happen with opioids because they affect certain chemicals in the brain that can make a person feel like they "need" the drug, much like the way a person needs food. However, some symptoms may look like addiction even though they are not. These symptoms include tolerance, physical dependence, and pseudo (or false) addiction.</p>
<p><i>Cut to medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Tolerance</p> <p><i>(bullets appear when mentioned)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for increased amounts of opioid analgesic to control pain 	<p>After taking opioid analgesics for awhile, some people find that they need more medication to get pain relief. [AHCPR/p38/¶1-3+5] This is not a sign of addiction. It is called tolerance. Tolerance is when you need increasing amounts of an opioid analgesic to control your pain. Sometimes the need for more pain medication may indicate that the disease causing your pain is getting</p>

	worse. [AHCPR/p38/¶5] For this reason, you should tell your health care professional if you feel that you need more pain medication to maintain your pain relief so he or she can review your overall health status.
<p><i>Remain on medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Physical dependence (bullets appear when mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms when opioid analgesic is stopped or dose is rapidly decreased • Anxious and upset • Hot flashes or chills • Joint pain • Tearing eyes • Stuffy nose • Nausea • Vomiting • Stomach cramps • Diarrhea 	<p>In some cases, opioid pain medication needs to be stopped or the dose decreased rapidly because of another medical treatment. [AHCPR/p38/¶4] Sudden stoppage of the drug may also happen when your opioid analgesic interacts with another drug you may be taking. [ACPA/p18/¶4] When you suddenly stop taking the drug, you may feel anxious or upset. You may also have hot flashes or chills, feel pain in your joints where you did not feel pain before, or experience other symptoms such as tearing eyes, stuffy nose, nausea, vomiting, stomach cramps, or diarrhea. [AHCPR/p38/¶3] These are not signs that you have become addicted to your opioid medication. It means that your body has become physically dependent on it. [AHCPR/p38/¶1-3] Physical dependence (also sometimes called withdrawal) is when your body shows signs of illness or discomfort when the drug is no longer available. [ACPA/p18/¶3]</p>
<p><i>Cut to close-up shot of health care professional.</i></p>	<p>Physical dependence is normal in any person who takes certain types of drugs for a long time. [ACPA/p18/¶4] If your dose of opioid analgesic needs to be stopped or reduced, your health care professional may prescribe a specific schedule of tapering (gradually reducing the amount and frequency) of the drug dose to help avoid or minimize the symptoms of withdrawal. Sometimes drug withdrawal requires admission to a facility that specializes in this process and offers around-the-</p>

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<p><i>Cut to medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Pseudoaddiction (bullets appear when mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pain management is not effective • Taking pain medication more often than prescribed • Taking higher pain medication doses than prescribed 	<p>clock comprehensive medical support.</p> <p>When pain management is not as effective as it could be, it can cause some people with chronic pain to act out in ways that they normally would not if their pain was under control. [ACPA/p19/¶4] These behaviors may include taking pain medication more often than prescribed by a health care professional, or taking higher doses than prescribed in an effort to get better pain relief. [ACPA/p19/¶4] These may seem like the actions of an addict, but they are not. They are the actions of a person who is still in pain despite their treatment. If you find that your pain treatment is no longer as effective as it used to be, do not start taking more medication, or medication more often on your own. Do not self-medicate with other pain relievers or illicit (illegal) drugs and alcohol. Talk to your health care professional first so he or she can reassess your condition and prescribe a dose adjustment to help you get better pain relief.</p>
<p><i>Remain on medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen text.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Honesty is the best care (bullets appear when mentioned)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an open, honest and respectful dialogue between you and your health care professional 	<p>In order to provide the best possible care, your health care professional needs to know what is going on. He or she needs to have an open, honest and respectful dialogue with you at all times about your pain and whether it is being controlled. This is particularly important when you are taking opioid analgesics because they are controlled substances. [FSMB/p3/¶2] That means that they are regulated by federal and state laws that carefully restrict their use. [USDEA/p8/¶6]</p>
<p><i>Cut to close-up shot of health care professional.</i></p>	<p>Health care professionals, including those who prescribe opioid analgesics and the pharmacists who dispense them, are responsible for making sure the opioid medication you are taking is being taken as prescribed.</p>

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	[USDEA/p8/¶6] The bond that you develop with your health care professional is vital for ensuring that you receive the best possible treatment for your chronic pain.
<p><i>Cut to medium shot of health care professional to the side of the screen to permit on-screen image.</i></p> <p><i>On-Screen text:</i></p> <p>Everyone has a right to effective pain relief</p> <p>[GRAPHIC OF PAIN BILL OF RIGHTS]</p>	<p>When being open and honest with your health care professional, be sure to tell him or her if you have ever used illicit drugs or if you use illicit drugs now. This does not mean that your health care professional will not provide an opioid analgesic for your chronic pain if that is what is appropriate. It is particularly important to know because drugs can interact with one another and cause possible serious side effects. [ACPA/p5/¶3] Everyone has a right to be treated appropriately for their pain, [APF/p1/c1/¶1+Bullets 1+2] and your health care professional is committed to doing everything he or she can to help. [FSMB/p2/¶7]</p>
<p><i>Cut to close-up shot of health care professional.</i></p>	<p>To help ensure that your pain management needs are being met, and that the laws concerning the use of opioid analgesics are also being met, your health care professional will need to thoroughly document everything related to your care. [FSMB/p3/¶4] He or she will do this regardless of whether or not you have a history of illicit drug use to help ensure that every person is treated fairly and with respect. [Gourlay/p111/c2/¶2] Doing so will also help ensure that every person receives the best possible care so they can lead happier and more productive lives.</p>
<p><i>Camera slowly pulls back to wide shot of health care professional behind desk.</i></p> <p><i>Logo:</i></p> <p>Emerging Solutions in Pain</p> <p><i>On-screen text:</i></p> <p>Ask your health care professional</p>	

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about other modules in this series.

For additional information about opioid analgesics, visit these resources:

- American Pain Foundation
<http://www.painfoundation.org/Library/OpioidTherapyforChronicPain.pdf>
- American Pain Society
<http://www.ampainsoc.org/advocacy/opioids.htm>

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