Implementation of an opioid risk assessment tool produced outcomes emphasizing patient-centered care. Research has proven risk factors can predict patients who may be at risk for opioid abuse. An electronic opioid risk assessment tool (ORAT) was implemented preoperatively by anesthesia providers in an urban hospital. Results showed the tool was successfully implemented having an influence on anesthetic management.

Frequency of Risk Levels Detected

- Low: 85% (N=94)
- Moderate: 13%
- High: 2%

Anesthesia Provider Feedback of ORAT

- Modified Anesthetic Plan: 88% (N=8)
- Easy to Implement: 100%
- Influenced Patient Discussions: 50%