analgesic technique for pancreatoduodenectomy, decreasing opioid consumption and improving pain control.

**B347** PATIENT FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OPIOID CONSUMPTION IN THE 30 DAYS FOLLOWING MAJOR SURGERY

C Koufopoulou*, C Savva, E Kalogiannis, P Stratigopoulou. Laiko Hospital, Athens, Greece

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**Background and Aims** New chronic opioid use may represent common complication after elective surgery. As many as 71% of opioid pills prescribed after surgery go unused and may become a source for misuse, abuse, and diversion. The aim of this study was to determine preoperative patient characteristics independently associated with home opioid use during the first 30 postoperative days.

**Methods** 250 patients not taking opioids before major abdominal/thoracic surgery were included in this single-center prospective observational cohort study. Validated questionnaires to assess pain, catastrophizing, depression, anxiety, functional status, fatigue and sleep disturbance were applied preoperatively. Primary outcome was total opioid use in oral morphine equivalents (OMEs) assessed by self-report through phone calls at 2 weeks and 1 month after surgery. OMEs were standardized across all surgery types. Multivariate linear regression models were used to predict total OMEs consumed in the first 30 postoperative days.

**Results** The median total OMEs prescribed was 600 mg (IR 450 mg), while median opioid consumption was 187.5 mg (IR 475 mg). 32 patients (13.0%) did not take any opioids after discharge; 34 (13.4%) continued opioid use for 4 weeks. Older age, college graduate status and increased functional status were significantly associated with decreased opioid consumption (age: B coefficient -0.02 p < 0.001; college graduate status: B coefficient -0.16 p = 0.044; functional status: B coefficient -0.03 p = 0.008). Higher anxiety scores were significantly associated with increased opioid consumption (B coefficient 0.05, p = 0.002).

**Conclusions** There was a marked discrepancy between prescribed and consumed opioids. Age, college graduates, more active, and less anxious patients consumed significantly fewer opioids during the first month after surgery. Physicians should consider adjusting postoperative prescribing amounts accordingly.

**B348** EFFECT OF CHRONIC PREOPERATIVE BETA-BLOCKER USE ON PERIOPERATIVE OPIOID REQUIREMENTS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING LAPAROSCOPIC COLECTOMY

C Koufopoulou*, C Savva, E Kalliontzí, P Stratigopoulou. Laiko Hospital, Athens, Greece

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**Background and Aims** Intravenous opioids represent the mainstay of pain management for patients undergoing laparoscopic colectomy, even if they are associated with adverse side effects. Intraoperative β-blockers (IBB) may reduce opioid needs in surgical patients. 1–4 but no data exist on the effect of the preoperative use of β-blockers (PBB) on opioid consumption. The aim of the study was to determine if PBB users have different opioid requirements and if PONV is less prevalent.

**Methods** The records of 45 patients undergoing laparoscopic colectomy were reviewed. Variables collected included pre-, intra-, and postoperative opioid use, PONV incidence, and pre-existing β-blocker (BB) prescription. Patients were stratified by BB use and the Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test was used to assess differences in opioid requirements and PONV incidences.

**Results** Pre-, intra-, and postoperatively, no statistically significant differences in opioid consumption were found among the two groups (p = 0.778, 0.400, and 0.248). PONV incidence was also not significantly different (p = 0.726).

**Conclusions** Although IBB use reduce perioperative opioid consumption and PONV, this effect was not seen in patients already taking BB. One reason why those previously prescribed BB do not show the same results as IBB patients may be due to upregulation and increased sensitivity of β-adrenoceptors due to chronic BB use. Furthermore, the majority of patients who were prescribed BB had a history of myocardial ischemia which can cause increased catecholamines levels and upregulation of β-adrenoceptors. While all this may explain the inconsistency between chronic BB and acute IBB use, the role of acute preoperative BB use in opioid-reduction is an unstudied topic that warrants further investigation.