

Risk Index for Overdose or Serious Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression (RIOSORD)

Description	Y/N	Score
In the past 6 months, has the patient had a health care visit (outpatient, inpatient, or ED) involving:		
Opioid dependence?		15
Chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis?		9
Bipolar disorder or schizophrenia?		7
Chronic pulmonary disease? (e.g., emphysema, chronic bronchitis, asthma, pneumoconiosis, asbestosis)		5
Chronic kidney disease with clinically significant renal impairment?		5
Active traumatic injury, excluding burns? (e.g., fracture, dislocation, contusion, laceration, wound)		4
Sleep apnea?		3
Does the patient consume:		
An extended-release or long-acting (ER/LA) formulation of any prescription opioid or opioid with long and/or variable half-life? (e.g., OxyContin, Oramorph-SR, methadone, fentanyl patch, levorphanol)		9
Methadone? (Methadone is a long-acting opioid, so also write Y for "ER/LA formulation")		9
Oxycodone? (If it has an ER/LA formulation [e.g., OxyContin], also write Y for "ER/LA formulation")		3
A prescription antidepressant? (e.g., fluoxetine, citalopram, venlafaxine, amitriptyline)		7
A prescription benzodiazepine? (e.g., diazepam, alprazolam)		4
Is the patient's current maximum prescribed opioid dose:		
>100 mg morphine equivalents per day?		16
50-100 mg morphine equivalents per day?		9
20-50 mg morphine equivalents per day?		5
In the past 6 months, has the patient:		
Had 1 or more ED visits?		11
Been hospitalized for 1 or more days?		8
Total Score		115

Opioid Induced Respiratory Depression (OIRD) Probability based on Calculated Risk Index

Risk index score	OIRD probability (%)
0-24	3
25-32	14
33-37	23
38-42	37
43-46	51
47-49	55
50-54	60
55-59	79
60-66	75
≥67	86

Adapted from: Zedler B, Xie L, Wang L et al. Development of a Risk Index for Serious Prescription Opioid-Induced Respiratory Depression or Overdose in Veterans' Health Administration Patients. Pain Medicine. Jun 2015. 16;1566-1579.