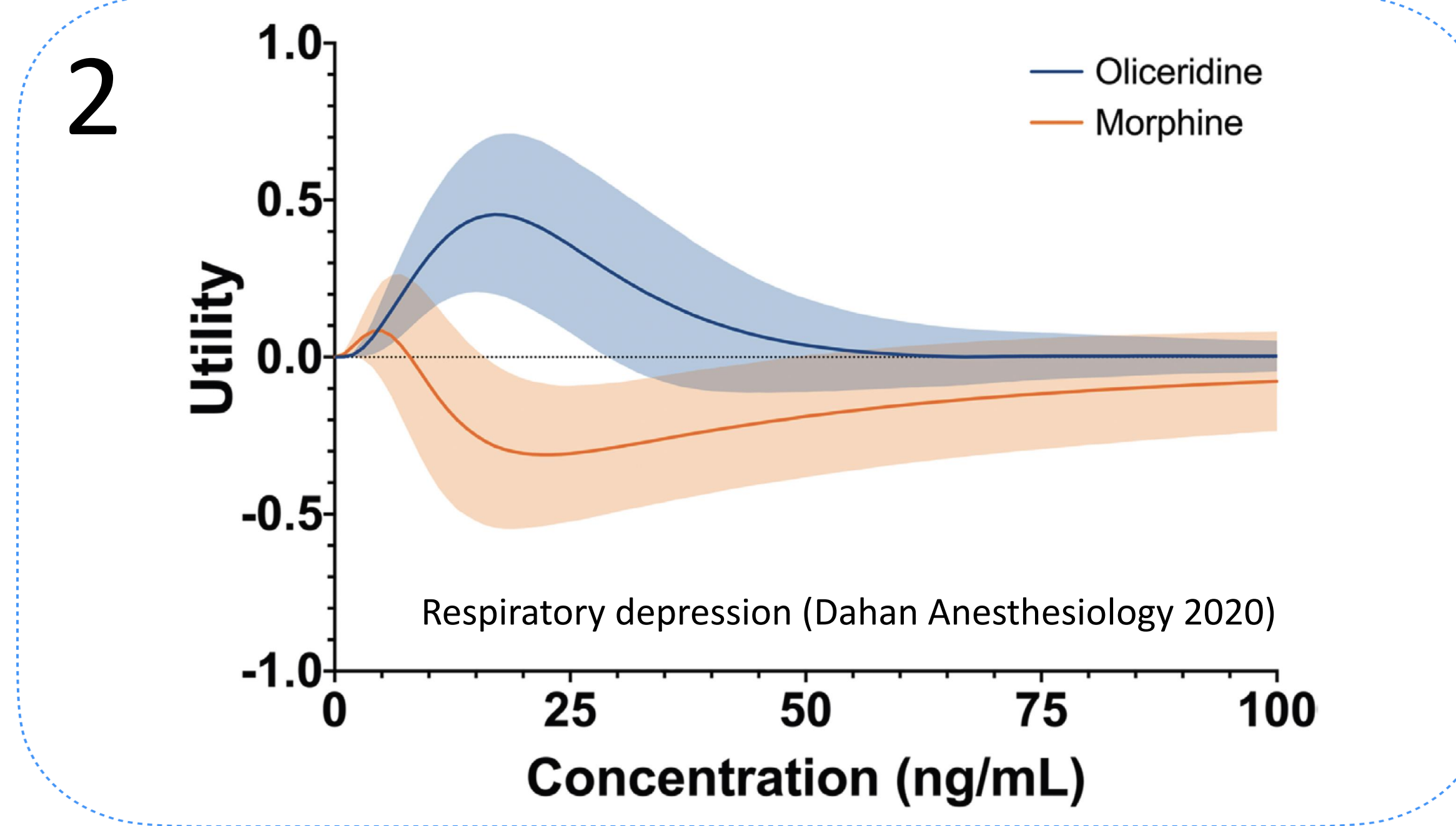


Antinociception *versus* neurocognitive effect of biased mu-opioid receptor oliceridine *versus* morphine – Utility Function Analyses

Albert Dahan, Erik Olofsen, Laurence Moss, Hemme Hijma, Jessica Kim, Mark Demitrack
 Department of Anesthesiology Leiden, Centre for Human Drug Research, Leiden, the Netherlands; Trevena, Chesterbrook, PA, USA

1 Morphine and oliceridine have different molecular effects despite both acting at the mu-opioid receptor:

1. Morphine activates **TOLL-like receptor 4** on microglia cells, causing a proinflammatory response, possibly causing neurocognitive effects. **Oliceridine has a lesser effect at these receptors.**
2. Oliceridine, but not morphine, is biased towards the G-protein intracellular pathway, causing less respiratory depression (See diagram 2)



3

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THE UTILITY FUNCTION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY *

Lewis B. Sheiner and Kenneth L. Melmon

*Division of Clinical Pharmacology
 Departments of Medicine, Clinical Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, and Pharmacology; and the Cardiovascular Research Institute
 University of California
 San Francisco, California 94143*

U = Gains - Losses
 U = Benefit - Risk

Risk = harm of untoward event x probability of event
 Risk = expected medical harm

Utility = Benefit - Harm Utility = P(B) - P(H)

FIGURE 1. The general definition of utility (U).

4

Opioid-induced neurocognitive dysfunction is an important opioid adverse effect

- motor instability (inability to mobilize or a high likelihood of falling)
- dizziness/lightheadedness
- memory loss and confusion
- delirium
- progression of already existing cognitive impairment

