

Addressing Prescription Drug Abuse

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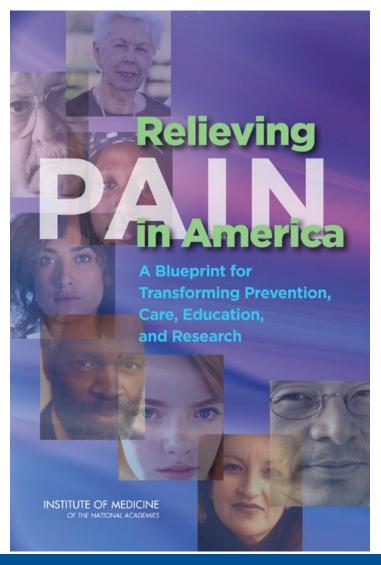
Outline



- 1. Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs
- 2. Federal policy landscape
 - including patient review and restriction programs (PRRs)
- 3. Other



Rx Abuse, Pain Control and Medical Practice





CENTERS FOR DISEASE' Control and Prevention

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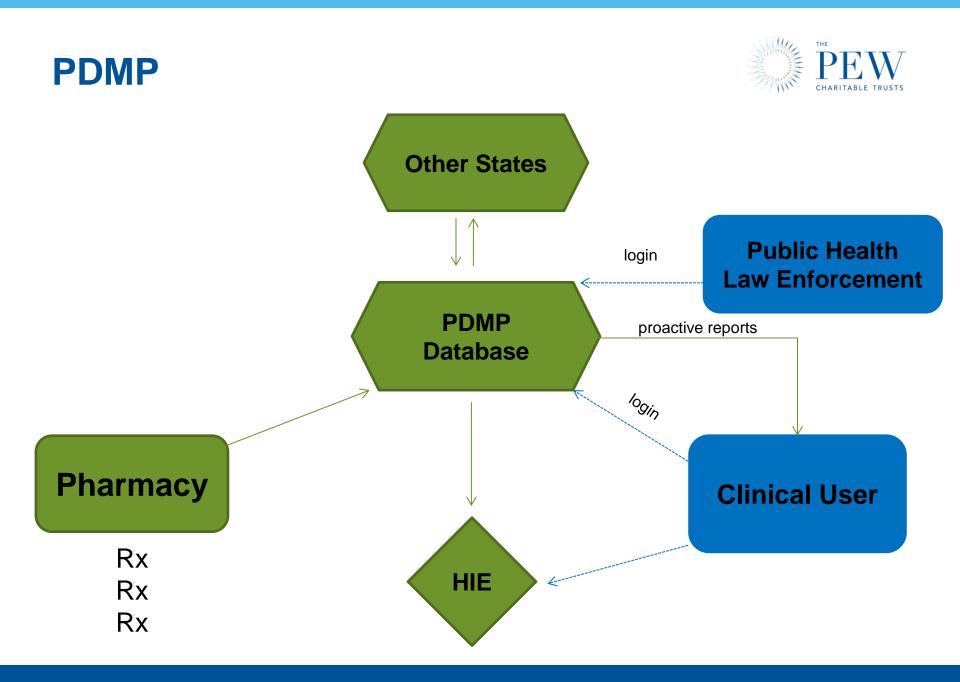
The Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology



Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

- Data collection and quality
- Data linking and analysis
- User access and reports
- User recruitment, utilization and education
- Inter-organizational best practices

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: An Assessment of the Evidence for Best Practices September 20, 2012 Prepared by Thomas Clark John Eadie Patrick Knue Peter Kreiner, Ph.D. Gail Strickler, Ph.D. The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Center of Excellence Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University Prepared for The Pew Charitable Trusts





PDMP Changes 2012-2014

 Data from PDMP Training and Technical Assistance Center at Brandeis University



Results from TTAC's 2014 National Survey States with PDMP Legislation Enacted

 49 states and 1 territory have enacted legislation to authorize PDMP



Results from TTAC's 2014 National Survey Data Transmission to PDMP in 7 Days or Fewer

• 45 states transmit data to the PDMP in 7 or fewer days



Results from TTAC's National Surveys Engaged in Providing Unsolicited PDMP Data 2012 vs 2014

- In 2012, 18 PDMPs provided unsolicited PDMP data
- In 2014, 28 PDMPs provide unsolicited PDMP data



Results from TTAC's National Surveys Mandatory PDMP Utilization 2012 vs 2014

- In 2012, 13 PDMPs required use
- In 2014, 22 PDMPs require use



Results from TTAC's National Surveys Allow Delegate Access 2012 vs 2014

- In 2012, 12 PDMPs allowed delegation
- In 2014, 36 PDMPs allow delegation



Results from TTAC's 2014 National Survey Engaged in Interstate Operability

• In 2014, 29 PDMPs were engaged in interstate operability



Results from TTAC's 2014 National Survey Health Information Exchange Integration

• In 2014, 8 PDMPs have HIE integration

Results from TTAC's 2014 National Survey Stable (non-grant) Funding



• In 2014, 32 PDMPs report having stable, non-grant funding

Patient Review and Restriction Programs (PRRs)



Patient Review and Restriction Programs (PRRs)



- Payer identifies a patient receiving multiple opioids from multiple prescribers
- Patient is asked to commit to a single pharmacy and/or physician to obtain controlled substance prescriptions

PRR: Washington state example



- Enrollment criteria (in 2014). Any 2 of the following within 3 months:
 - Prescriptions: 10 or more; receiving controlled substances or prescription from ≥2 prescribers
 - Prescribers: ≥ 4
 - Pharmacies: ≥ 4
 - Other: Similar services from ≥2 providers on same day; ≥10 office visits;
 ≥2 ED visits; at-risk fraudulent behavior
- Initial enrollment: 2 years

PRRs: Impact in WA



- Medicaid randomized controlled trial (2007-2008)
 - n = 503
 - 188 deferred for enrollment for 12 months
 - Restricted patients to one doctor, one pharmacy, and one ED
- Total Medicaid costs reduced \$4284/person/year
 - Intervention decreased 10 percent compared to 10 percent increase in deferred group
 - ED costs reduced \$660/person/year
 - Physician costs reduced \$696/person/year
 - Narcotics pills dispensed decreased 6 percent for intervention versus 35 percent increase for deferred group
- Patients in both groups reported similar health status and there was no difference in mortality rates

Patient Review and Restriction Programs



- Evidence of their effectiveness has led to adoption in commercial plans and state Medicaid programs
- PRRs are not currently permitted in Medicare Part D

Principles for PRR Legislation



- Reduce inappropriate use while ensuring access for those with legitimate medical needs
- Add value beyond tools currently available to Part D plans
- Provide clinically meaningful interventions that improve patient- and population level outcomes

Other:

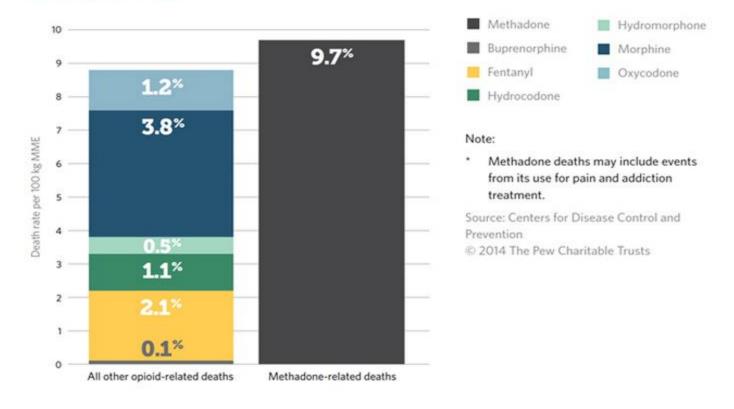


Methadone as a Pain Therapy



Figure 1

Single-drug Related Deaths by Type of Opioid in 13 States, $2009 (n = 748)^*$



Methadone as a Pain Therapy (cont'd)



- CDC, FDA, and professional associations recommend against the use of methadone as a first-line pain therapy
- Methadone remains on the Preferred Drug List of most state Medicaid programs
- State Medicaid program should reassess this use



Thank You. Questions?

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