Prescription Monitoring Program Center for Excellence, Brandeis University

April 10-12, 2012

Walt Disney World Swan Resort
Accepted Learning Objectives:

1. Explain the current capabilities and contributions of PMPs.

2. Describe ways PMP data can be used to predict patterns of opioid overdoses and how this can be used to target prevention efforts.

3. Evaluate the benefits of unsolicited reporting as a means to reduce drug abuse.
Disclosure Statement

• Presenters for this session, Thomas Clark, David R. Hopkins and Leonard Young, have disclosed no relevant, real or apparent personal or professional financial relationships.
Contents

• Prescription Monitoring Program Overview
• Use of Prescription Monitoring Program Data
• Solicited vs. Unsolicited Reports
• Prescription Monitoring Program Challenges
Prescription Monitoring Programs

• Description
  – Programs that collect, manage, analyze, and provide prescription data under the auspices of a state, territory, district, or commonwealth

• Purpose
  – Provide a tool for curtailing drug abuse and diversion while ensuring controlled substance access to patients with legitimate medical need
Prescription Monitoring Program Goals

• Ensure access to controlled substances for legitimate medical purposes

• Provide education & information regarding drug abuse and diversion issues

• Support public health initiatives

• Identify potential misuse and abuse to support early intervention & treatment

• Enable more efficient investigation & enforcement
Prescription Monitoring Program History

- First PMP's
  - 1939-1943 - California, Hawaii
- Duplicate/Triplicate Prescription Forms
- 1991 - Oklahoma first electronic program
Statutorily Authorized State PMPs, 1939 - 2011
Status of Prescription Monitoring Programs (PMPs)

Operational PDMPs
Enacted PDMP legislation, but program not yet operational
Legislation pending

Research is current as of February 17, 2012
PMP Administrative Agencies

- States have determined the agencies to administer PMPs according to statute or regulation
- PMPs are housed in:
  - Consumer Protection Agency
  - Substance Abuse Agency
  - Law Enforcement Agency
  - Professional Licensing Agency
  - Department of Health
  - Pharmacy Board
Controlled Substance Schedules

• Schedule I – Illegal Drugs
  – e.g. heroin, marijuana, etc.
• Schedule II – Most addictive legal drugs; high abuse potential
  – e.g. oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet, Tylox).
• Schedule III – Less abuse potential than I or II
  – e.g. hydrocodone combinations (Vicodin, Lortab).
• Schedule IV – Less abuse potential than III
  – e.g. benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium).
• Schedule V – least abuse potential
  – e.g. codeine containing cough mixtures.
Controlled Substances Tracked

- Controlled Substances Collected by PMPs:
  - 29 collect Schedules II - V
  - 17 collect Schedules II – IV
  - 2 collect Schedules II & III
  - 1 collect Schedule II only

- 12 PMPs also collect drugs of concerns (non-controlled)
Prescription Information Collected

- **Patient Information**
  - Name, address, date of birth, gender, method of payment

- **Prescriber Information**
  - DEA registration number
  - Date Rx issued

- **Dispenser Information**
  - DEA registration number
  - Date Rx dispensed

- **Drug Information**
  - National Drug Code (drug name, type, strength, manufacturer)
  - Quantity
  - Days supply
  - New or refill
Types of PMP Reports

• Typical PMP reports include:
  – Patient
  – Prescriber
  – Pharmacy
• Solicited – all PMPs (except PA)
• Unsolicited – not all states
• States may also run specialized reports (e.g., by drug or region)
## Unsolicited Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of PMPs with authority to provide reports to:</th>
<th>Number of PMPs providing reports to:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Practitioners - 29</td>
<td>Practitioners - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists - 27</td>
<td>Pharmacists - 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law enforcement - 22</td>
<td>Law enforcement - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing boards - 18</td>
<td>Licensing boards - 7</td>
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</tbody>
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Uses by Prescribers/Pharmacists

• Prescription history of a current or prospective patient
  – Risk of misuse or addiction
  – “Doctor shoppers”
  – Drug interactions
  – Compliance with pain contracts
• Practitioner prescribing history
  – Fraudulent scripts
Uses by Law Enforcement Agencies

- Unlawful sale of controlled substances/prescriptions
- Unlawful prescribing/dispensing
- Organized forgery rings
- Organized doctor shopper rings
Uses by Boards/Licensing Agencies

• Investigations of licensees
• Meeting Standard of Care
• Identification of prescribing trends
• Monitoring compliance of prescribers/dispensers currently under board orders
• Monitoring compliance of dispensers reporting information to PMPs
Other Use of PMP Reports

• Public Health
  • Research, prevention & education

• Drug Courts
  • Assist in monitoring compliance of participants

• Medical Examiners
  • Assist in identifying cause of death in drug overdose cases

• Impaired Professional Programs
  • Assist in monitoring compliance of health care professionals

• Medicaid
  • Drug Utilization Review Boards
  • Identify other sources of drugs (forms of payment)
  • Restrict members to single practitioner/pharmacy
Challenges

• User Authentication
  – Standardize process

• Ease of Access
  – Sub-accounts/delegate accounts

• Data Collection
  – Multiple versions of ASAP standard in use
  – Inconsistent data collection timeframes
  – Inconsistent drug schedules tracked
  – Poor quality of data reported by dispensers
  – Lack of unique patient identifier
Challenges

• Interstate Data Sharing
  – Drug seekers are not constrained by state borders
  – State statutes must permit data sharing
  – Multiple hub-based data sharing solutions exist
    • Prescription Monitoring Information Exchange

• Standardize Practitioner/Pharmacist PMP Reports
  – Reports from states should all be similar
PMP Enhancements

- Proactive notifications
  - Prescribers
  - Dispensers
  - Licensure boards

- Integration with Health Information Exchanges
  - Allow access as part of normal workflow

- Increased use of data for studies and research/prevention
  - Aggregate data nationally
Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs

“Promoting Public Health & Safety”
www.pmpalliance.org

CONTACT INFORMATION
Jim Giglio, Executive Director
jgiglio@pmpalliance.org

David Hopkins, Acting President
Dave.Hopkins@ky.gov