CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING

PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAMS (PDMPs): CRITICAL DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS TO RESPOND TO THE OPIOID CRISIS

SEPTEMBER 8, 2017 12:00 P.M. – 1:00 P.M. RAYBURN 2075 (GROUND FLOOR) LUNCH WILL BE PROVIDED

FINAL AGENDA

- 1. The Fundamentals of PDMP Operations
 - Collecting and disclosing data
 - Commonalities among PDMPs
 - Dispelling myths of PDMPs What PDMPs are not
 - Speakers: Dave Hopkins, KASPER (KY PDMP); David Johnson (MA PDMP)
- 2. Data Integrity: Comprehensive, Reliable Data Available from PDMPs
 - Challenges associated with quality/type of data collected by PDMPs data sources, error correction
 - Solutions to improve quality of data available from PDMPs assistance at federal, national, regional, and state levels
 - Speaker: Barbara Carter, MN PMP
- 3. Health care and Workflow Integration and Interoperability
 - Enhancements to make PDMP data easier to access and use in a clinical environment
 - Types of access, including access through health/pharmacy IT systems
 - Challenges associated with clinical workflow integration and interoperability
 - Solutions to improve health care and workflow integration and interoperability assistance at federal, national regional, and state levels
 - Speakers: Stanley Murzynski, IL PMP; Chad Garner, OARRS (OH PDMP)
- 4. The PDMP of the Future
 - Description of WI ePDMP
 - Speaker: Andrea Magermans, WI PDMP



Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs): Critical Decision Support Tools to Respond to the Opioid Crisis

September 8, 2017



The Fundamentals of PDMP Operations

Dave Hopkins, Program
Administrator
Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic
Reporting (KASPER)

David Johnson, Director Massachusetts Prescription Monitoring Program

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

Critical Decision Support Tools to Respond to the Opioid Crisis

David R. Hopkins
Office of Inspector General
Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services
Dave.Hopkins@ky.gov

Congressional Caucus on Prescription Drug Abuse September 8, 2017

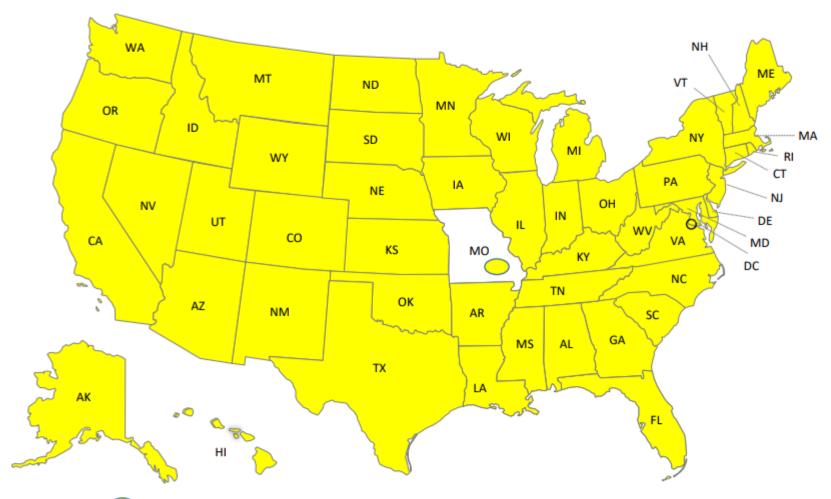


Controlled Substance Schedules

- Schedule I Illegal Drugs
 - e.g. heroin, marijuana, ecstasy
- Schedule II Most addictive legal drugs; high abuse potential
 - e.g. fentanyl (Actiq, Duragesic), oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet), methylphenidate (Ritalin), hydrocodone (Vicodin, Norco)
- Schedule III Less abuse potential than I or II
 - e.g. testosterone (Androgel), buprenorphine/naloxone (Suboxone)
- Schedule IV Less abuse potential than III
 - e.g. benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium)
- Schedule V least abuse potential
 - e.g. codeine containing cough mixtures



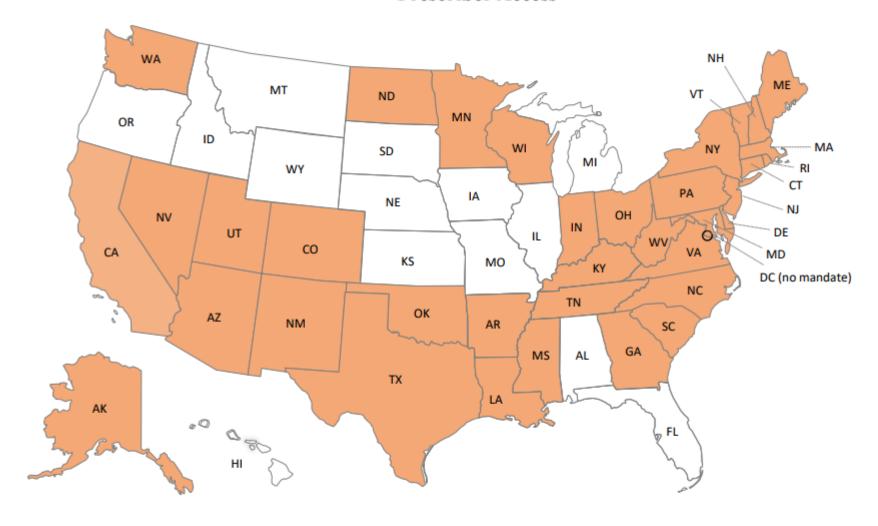
Established and Operational PMPs - 51 Jurisdictions (49 States, D.C. and St. Louis County)



St. Louis County has a network of 21 MO counties and six (6) MO cities participating in the PMP as of the 7/1/17 implementation date. Five (5) more MO counties are scheduled to participate as of the 8/1/17 implementation date, and two (2) more MO counties and one (1) more MO city are scheduled to participate as of the 9/1/17 implementation date.



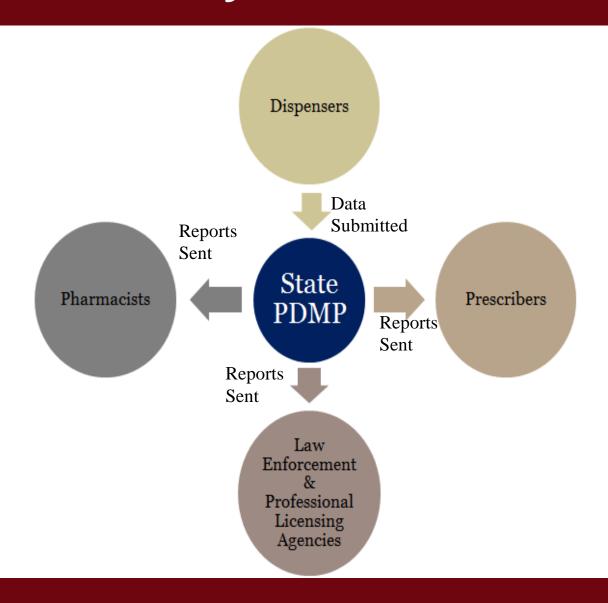
Mandated Use of PMPs – 36 States with Specified Circumstances Requiring Prescriber Access*



^{*} Exceptions may apply and effective dates may vary. Preparation for implementation may result in a time difference between the enactment and effective date(s) and date of implementation of the mandate. For more information about mandated use of PMPs, please see Mandated Use of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PMPs) – Highlights of Key State Requirements, www.namsdl.org



PDMP System Overview





PDMP Data

PDMPs typically include data from:

- Retail pharmacies (in-state, mail order, Internet)
- Hospitals dispensing controlled substances to emergency department patients
 - e.g., >48 hour supply
- Practitioners dispensing a controlled substance in the office
- Dispensing from Department for Veterans Affairs pharmacies



PDMP Data

- PDMPs typically do not track:
 - Methadone administered at a federally regulated methadone clinic
 - Controlled substances dispensed for administration to patients in hospitals, longterm care facilities, jails or correctional facilities
 - Pseudoephedrine (often tracked separately via NPLEx)
 - Dispensing by military pharmacies
 - Schedule I or other illegal drugs



Prescription Information Collected

- Patient Information:
 - Name, Address, DOB, Gender, [SSN, Driver's License Number]
- Prescriber Information (DEA number)
- Dispenser Information (DEA number)
- Drug Information:
 - Dates prescription written and filled
 - Quantity and days supply
 - National Drug Code (provides drug name, strength)
 - Source of payment





CABINET FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Commonwealth of Kentucky 275 East Main Street

Frankfort, KY 40621-0001

Drug Enforcement Branch - KASPER Patient Controlled Substance Report

Between 12/06/2014 and 12/06/2015

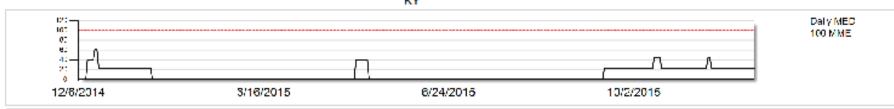
Requestor Name:

Request #:

Patient Name:

Active Cumulative Morphine Equivalent * Patients that matched the search criteria: Patient Name Address Pat ID DOB 5/9/1974 KΥ

2 5/9/1974 KY



Date Filled	Drug Name	Patient DOB	Qty	Days	Prescriber Name	Prescriber DEA City	Pharmacy Name	Pharmacy City	Rpt To	Daily MED*	
12/11/2014	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/10MG	05/09/1974	20	5		Georgetown	-	Georgetown	KY	40	1
12/15/2014	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/7.5MG	05/09/1974	90	30		Georgetown	-	Georgetown	KY	23	1
05/05/2015	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/10MG	05/09/1974	24	6		Winchester		Georgetown	KY	40	1
09/16/2015	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/7.5MG	05/09/1974	90	30	I	Frankfort	-	Georgetown	KY	23	1
10/02/2015	Diazepam 5MG	05/09/1974	60	30	I	Maysville		Georgetown	KY		1
10/13/2015	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/7.5MG	05/09/1974	90	30		Frankfort		Georgetown	KY	23	1
10/30/2015	Diazepam 10MG	05/09/1974	60	30		Maysville	•	Georgetown	KY		1
11/11/2015	Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen 325MG/7.5MG	05/09/1974	90	30		Frankfort		Georgetown	KY	23	1
12/01/2015	Diazepam 10MG	05/09/1974	60	30		Lexington		Georgetown	KY		2

^{*}The Information in this report is based upon Schedule II through V controlled substance records reported by dispensers. Data should appear on KASPER reports within two to three business days after dispensing.



[&]quot;The records listed in the report are based on the patient identification information entered by the report requestor, and if not sufficiently unique may result in the report including records for multiple patients. Please verify the information In the report by contacting the prescribers and/or dispensers listed.

[&]quot;If the controlled substance records on this report appear to be in error, the patient or provider should contact the dispenser to determine if the information was reported accurately. If the dispenser certifies the information was reported accurately, the dispenser can contact the Drug Enforcement and Professional Practices Branch at 602-664-7965 to Investigate the error.

[&]quot;The Information in this report is intended for informational use only by the person authorized to request the report. Intentional disclosure of the report or data to someone not authorized to obtain the data is a Class B Misdemeanor.

PDMP Stakeholders

- Prescribers
- Pharmacists
- Health Profession Licensing Boards
- Law Enforcement
- Medical Examiners and Coroners
- State Medicaid Programs
- Drug Courts
- Patients





Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Department of Public Health

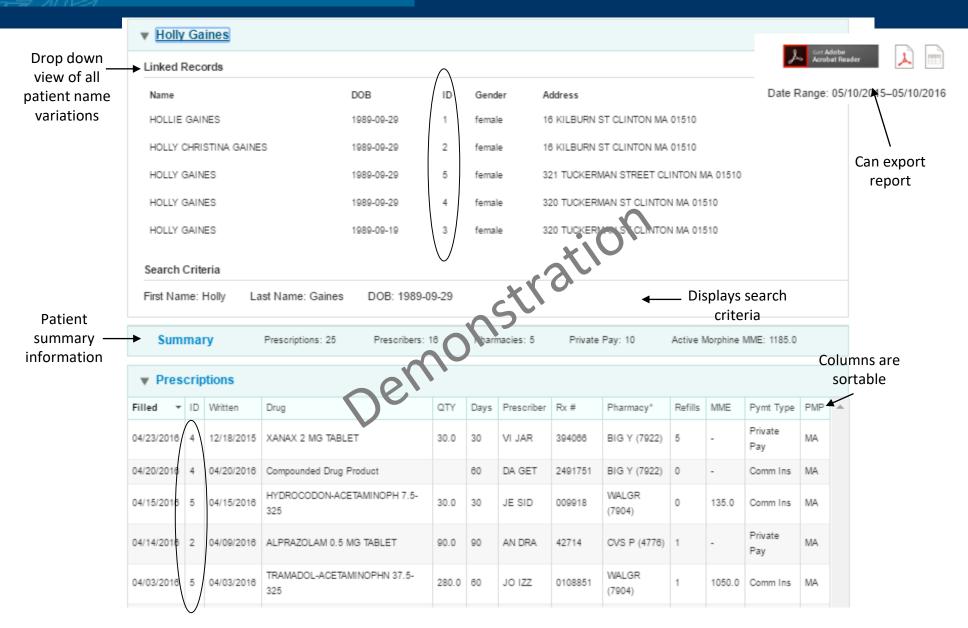


David Johnson

Massachusetts Prescription Monitoring Program
Congressional Caucus on Prescription Drug Abuse
September 8, 2017

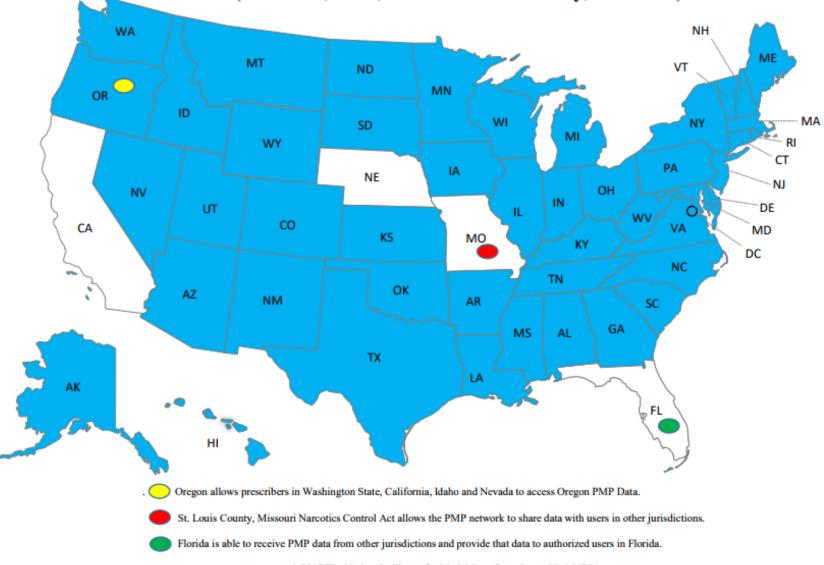
- To promote safe prescribing and dispensing practices for Schedule II-V controlled substances.
- For law enforcement to reduce doctor shoppers, drug diversion, and illegal prescribing and dispensing.
- For health profession licensure boards to support licensee reviews and investigations.
- To effectively reduce the amount of opioids and other controlled substances available for abuse.
- To allow analysis of data that can help identify problematic trends with specific drugs, geographic regions, patient demographics.

Patient Report Data Matching: Why a National Data Base Would be Less Efficient

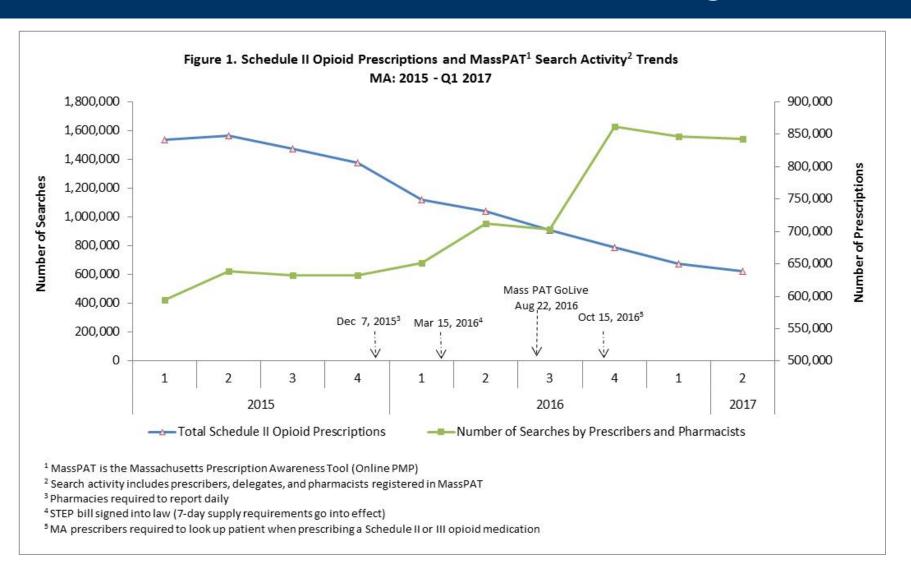




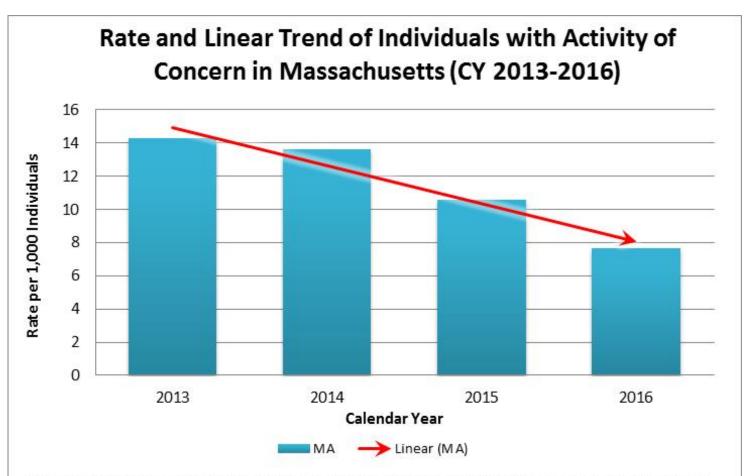
State/Local Jurisdictions Legally Authorized to Share Their PMP Data with Other State/Local Jurisdictions or Users Located in other State/Local Jurisdictions (46 States, D.C., and St. Louis County, Missouri)



PMP Activity and Opioid Prescribing Trends

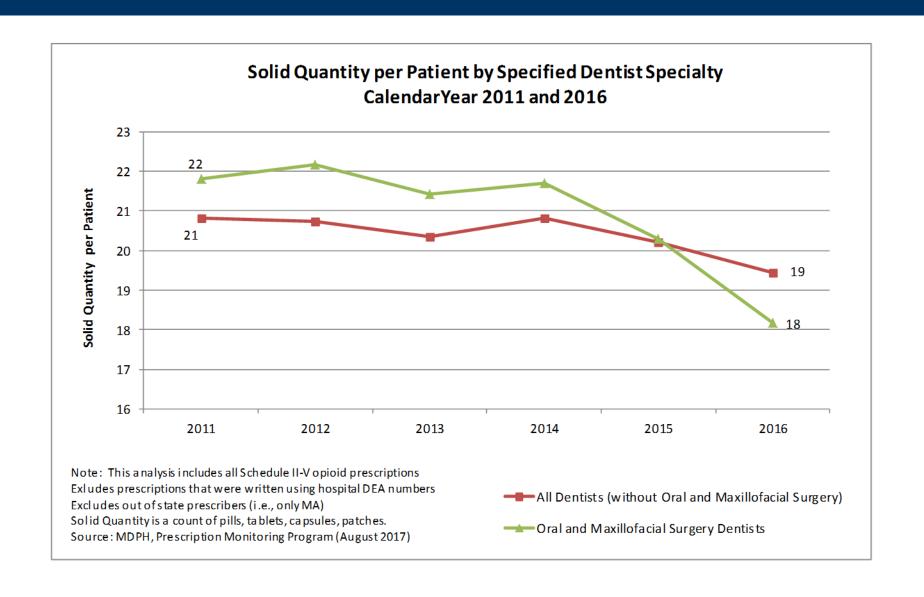


Rates of Activity of Concern Over Time In MA



Note: For this analysis, Activity of Concern (also referred to as Multiple Provider Episodes [MPEs]) is defined as any individual who obtains Schedule II opioid prescriptions from more than four different prescribers and has them filled at more than four different pharmacies within the specified time period.

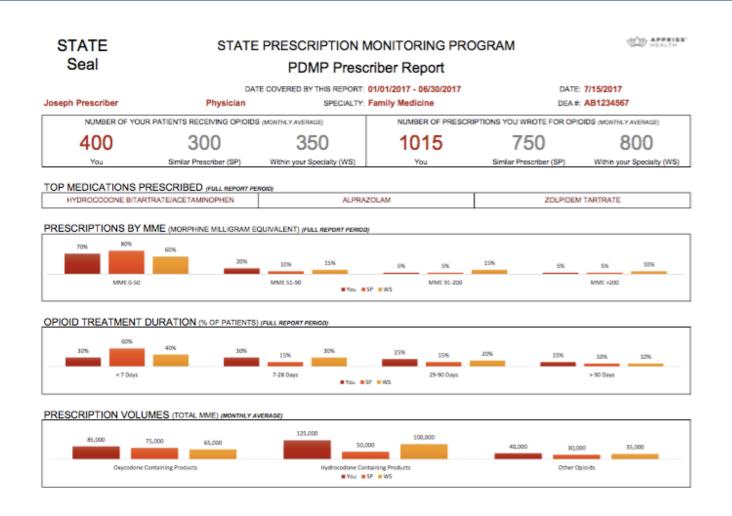
By Practitioner & Specialty



Combining PMP with Other Data.

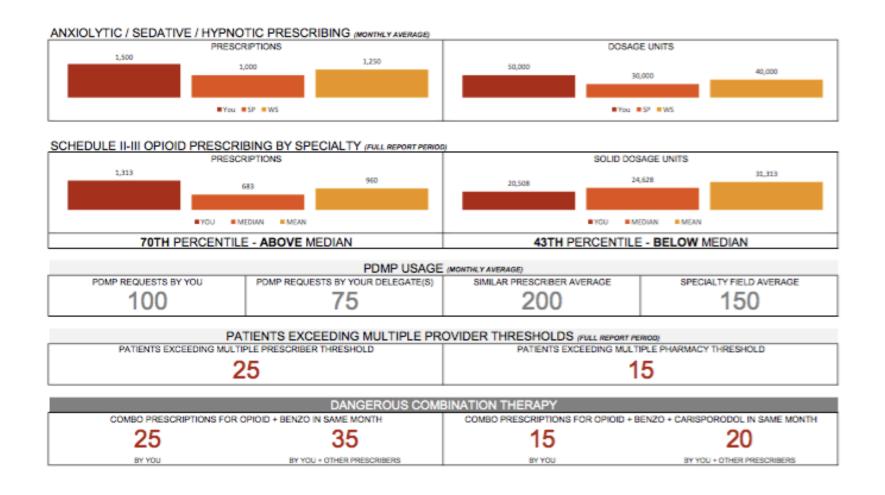
- At least 2 out of 3 people who died of an opioid-related overdose had an opioid prescription between 2011 and 2014.
 However, only 8 percent of people who died from an opioid overdose had legal access to prescription opioids during the same month of death.
- The use of 3 or more prescribers within a 3 month period is associated with a 7-fold increase in risk of fatal opioid overdose (baseline = 1-2 prescribers).
- The data show that having a concurrent prescription for opioids and benzodiazepines results in a four-fold increased risk of opioid-related death.

Prescriber Trend Reports



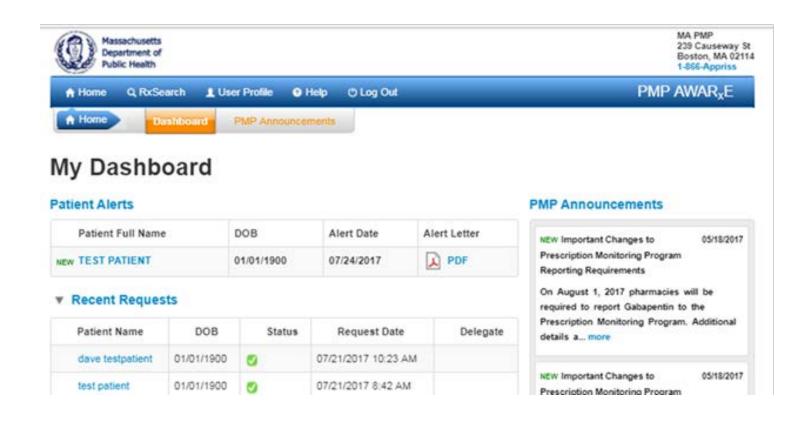


Provider Trend Notification Report (Page 2)

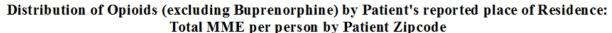


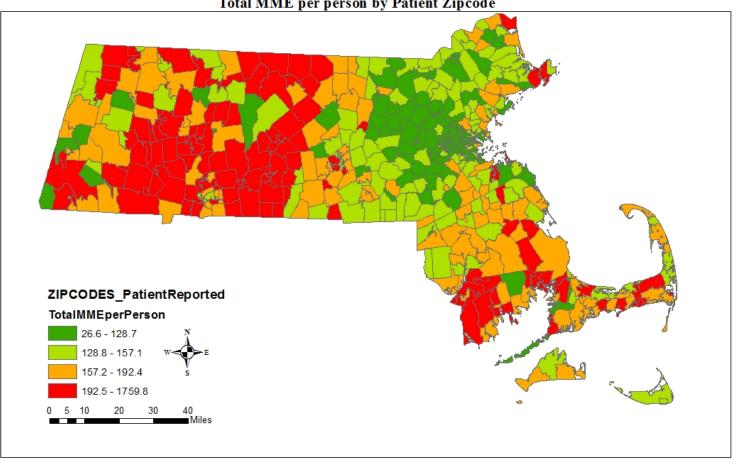


Patient Alerts



Geospatial Mapping/Analyses





Note: This map represents self reported zipcodes of patients who received any opioid prescription (excluding Buprenorphine products) in 2016.

Total MME per person is calculated as sum of all MME's by the number of persons who received opioids in that zip code. In MA, the average MME per person (excluding Buprenorphine products) is 143.6



Data Integrity: Comprehensive, Reliable Data Available from PDMPs

Barbara Carter, PDMP Director Minnesota Prescription Monitoring Program

PDMP Data Integrity & Quality

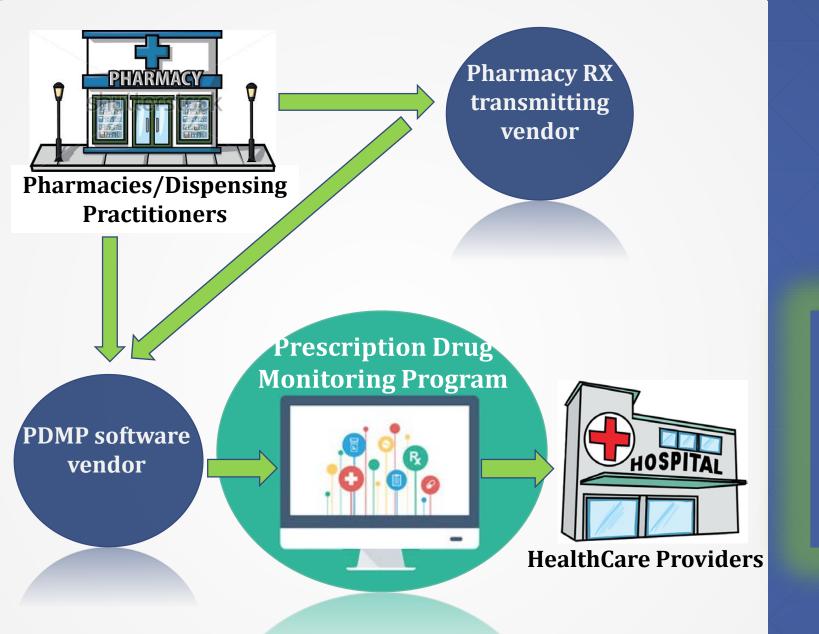


Challenges & Solutions

September 8, 2017

Barbara A Carter
PDMP Director
Minnesota Board of Pharmacy

Barbara.a.carter@state.mn.us 651-201-2833



The Challenge

PDMP data may:

- Be incomplete by omission
 - Non-compliance in reporting
- Contain errors
 - Pharmacy data entry errors
 - Pharmacy RX transmitting vendor

The Causes: Data Submission Non-Compliance

Technological

- Computer/server connection issues
- Dispensers unaware data not transmitting

Lack of Knowledge

• Unaware of law or regulations

<u>Intentional Non-compliance</u>

- Not or only partially transmitting data → may be engaged in unlawful activities (i.e., RX fraud, pill mill)
- Do not feel obligated to report
- Honor system does not work

The Causes: Pharmacy Data Entry Errors

Type of Error	Error		
Patient	Missing/incorrect/misspelled address or phone #		
	Missing/incorrect DOB		
	Misspelled name		
	Wrong patient		
Prescription	Incorrect days supply, incorrect quantity dispensed; not indicating partial fill		
	Incorrect date written or date dispensed		
	Incorrect drug name; inactive rather than active ingredient reported for a compound		
Prescriber	Incorrect DEA #		
	Wrong prescriber		
Others	Duplicate RXs; multiple transmissions of same data file		
	Transmission of a corrected RX mislabeled as a new RX		
	RX data transmitted even though RX not dispensed to patient		

Pharmacies by the numbers

- 67,000 pharmacies in the US
 - California >6,700
 - Alaska >100
- Minnesota
 - 2,136 licensed pharmacies
 - Some do business in multiple states
 - 1,261 located in Minnesota



Data Integrity - Minnesota

• Errors that significantly impact end-user: Missing or invalid patient DOB, blank patient first/last name, missing or invalid prescriber DEA #, missing or invalid NDC

Time Frame	# RX's Reported as Dispensed	# of Errors*	# of Pharmacies with Errors		
6/5/17 to 6/11/17	164,131	1,297	343		

# of Errors that Significantly Impact End-User*	# of Pharmacies with Errors
1,196	216

The Solutions

Strongly encourage pharmacy software vendors to enhance their products

- Modify data entry systems to require confirmation of vital fields.
- Modify data entry systems to validate data in fields such as dates of birth.

Strongly encourage dispensers to submit timely and accurate data

- Use most current or establish real-time links to NDC or DEA registration files.
- Avoid using nicknames, abbrev names, alias on prescriptions.
- Hold dispensers accountable for data reporting and data quality.

Support state level collection, maintenance and dissemination of PDMP data

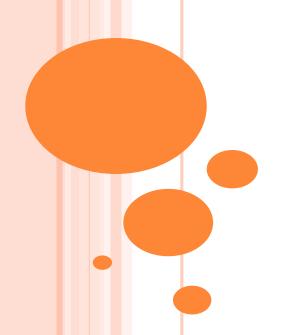
- Assist state's to ensure appropriate levels of staffing to undertake initiatives for ongoing monitoring of compliance in reporting and increased quality of data.
- Standardize processes to ensure dispensers are reporting timely and accurate data.
- Develop processes for PDMP auditing for compliance in reporting and data quality both of which can easily be replicated from PDMP to PDMP.



Healthcare and Workflow Integration and Interoperability

Stanley Murzynski, IT Director Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program

Chad Garner, Director of OARRS
Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System



"PMP EHR INTEGRATION"

Stan Murzynski, PMP IT Illinois Prescription Monitoring Program



PMP-BASICS

- Database
 - To store the prescriptions
- Portal
 - A way to access the PMP data
 - Website
 - Direct integration into a HealthCare Organization's Electronic Health Record

WEBSITE LIMITATIONS

- Break in clinical workflow
 - Need to leave the EHR system to login to PMP
- Extra Login information
 - Different username and password for PMP logon
- Time consuming
- Selective searching
 - Only search people who look like doctor shoppers
- Low use (in states without mandated use)

EHR INTEGRATION BENEFITS

- PMP directly integrated into the EHR
 - No need to Break workflow
- Uses login information of the EHR
 - No need to remember multiple logins
- Much faster and efficient
- Makes mandatory use easier to comply with
- Allows better patient searching to take place

ILLINOIS EHR INTEGRATION

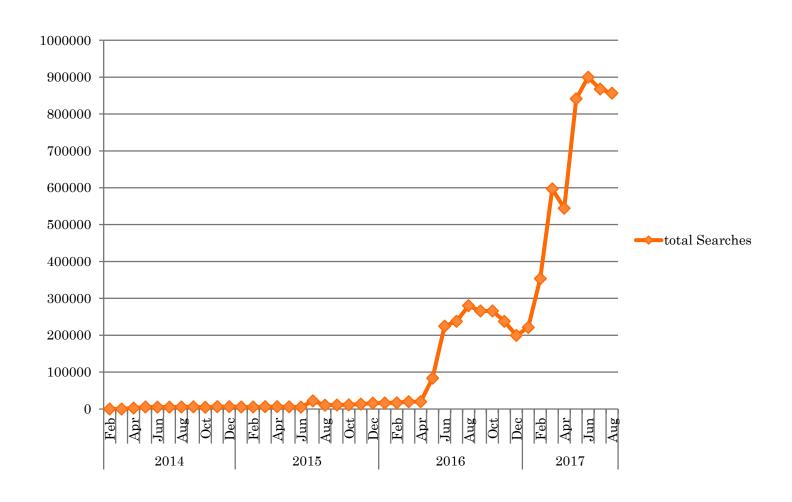
Before Integration

- PMP User logs on to website
- Average of two minutes from log on to search result
- View results on PMP website

After Integration

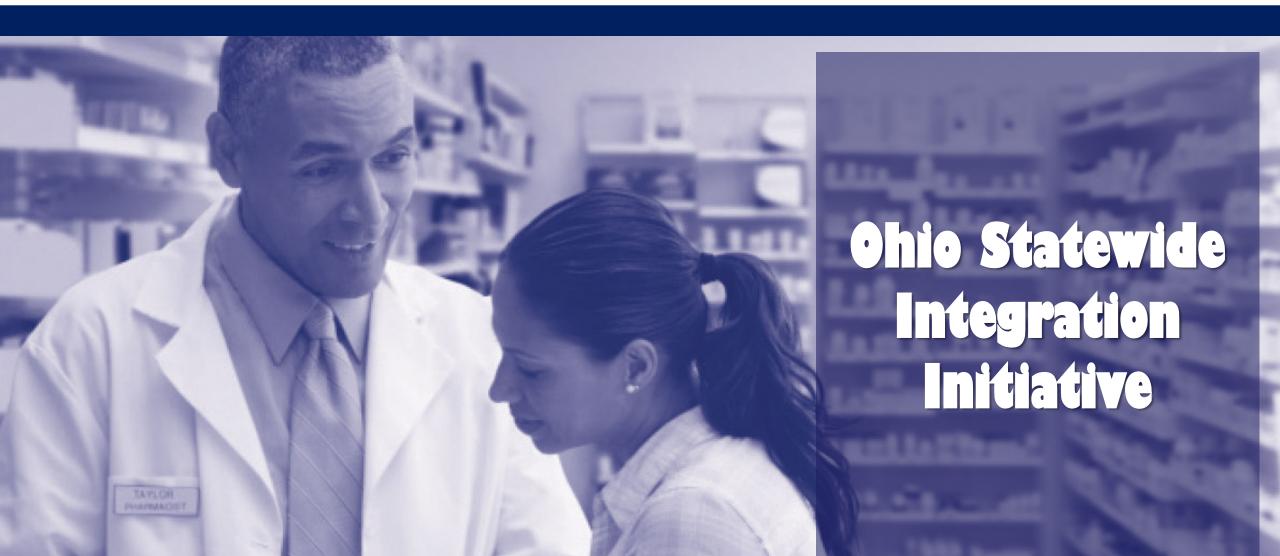
- User opens EHR
- PMP results-wait time by user (less than a second)
- View results on pdf inside EHR
- Integration into E.D., ambulatory services and EMT's
- Currently integrated in 321 locations with talks to expand implementation

ILLINOIS EHR INTEGRATION SEARCHES









Project Description

On October 26, 2015, Governor John Kasich announced that Ohio would be the first state to fund integration of PMP access into EHR and pharmacy dispensing software statewide.

- Governor's Office provided funding for the first two year (\$1.5 million)
- State to cover the cost of PMP Gateway (startup fee + annual subscription)
- State does not cover fee's charged by EHR vendor of Pharmacy vendor





Why PMP Gateway?

- 1. Leverages the existing PMP Interconnect connection already developed and in use
 - Cost Effective
 - Security: No additional exposure to internet
 - Easy to administer
- 2. Attractive for software vendors
 - Code once for all customers in PMP Interconnect states
 - Less maintenance
 - PMP Gateway translates from vendor's "language" to PMP's "language"
- 3. Helps other states
 - Once vendors create connection for Ohio, it's reusable for any other PMP Interconnect state





Integration Process

1. Submit online Integration Request Form

2. Review and sign Integration Terms and Conditions

3. Appriss works with software vendor to complete the integration.





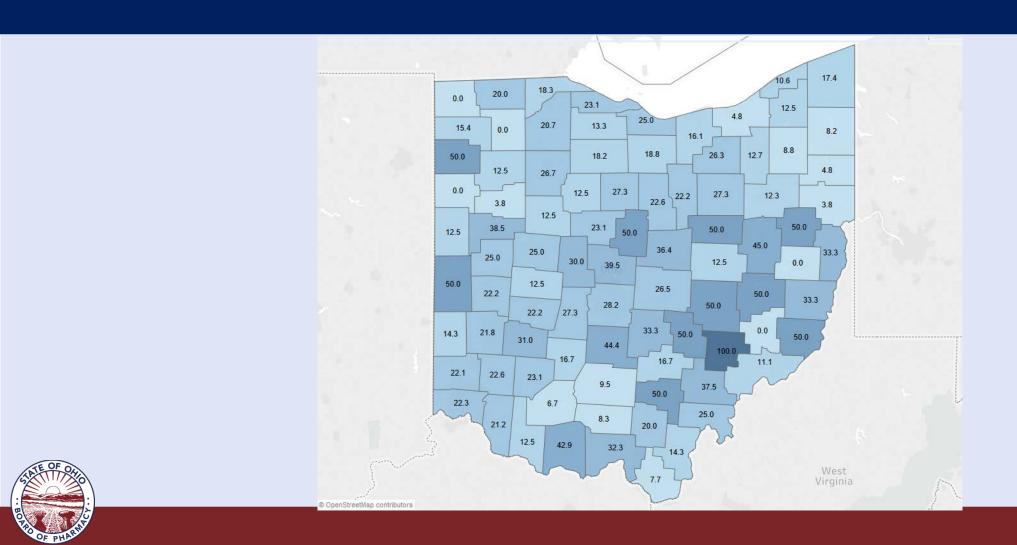
Pharmacy Vendor Status

- Kroger Live
- Lagniappe Pharmacy Services Live
- McKesson Unknown
- PDX Live
- Pioneer Rx Live
- QS1 Live
- Rx30 Live
- CVS 11/15/17
- Walgreens 2019
- Right Aid Unknown
- Wal-Mart Agreement signed, unknown ETA





Pharmacy Integration Status





Prescriber Vendor Status

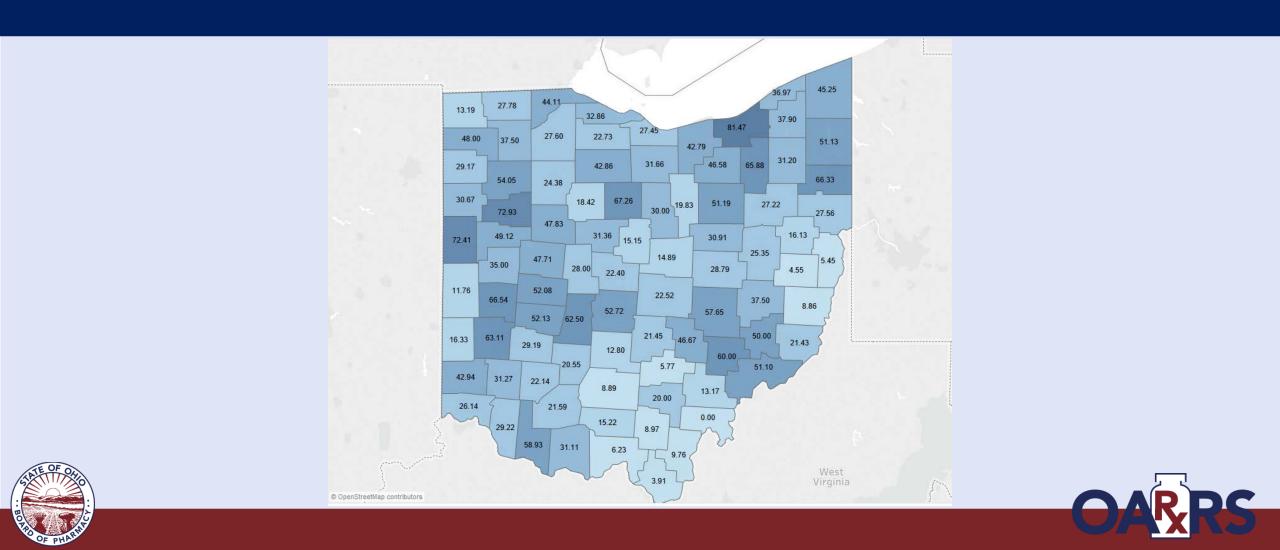
- Medicity (HIE) Live
- Verinovum (HIE) Unknown
- Allscripts 9/5/17
- Aprima Live
- AthenaHealth 12/1/17
- Cerner Live
- eClinicalWorks 10/15/17
- Epic Live
- GE Health 10/1/17
- Glenwood Systems Live
- Greenway Health 10/23/17

- Health Business Systems 9/11/17
- Medent Live
- Meditech (via Dr First) Live
- Netsmart 10/1/17
- NextGen 10/27/17
- PastRx Live
- Practice Fusion Unknown
- ProComp Live
- Qualifacts 10/1/2017
- Salix Live

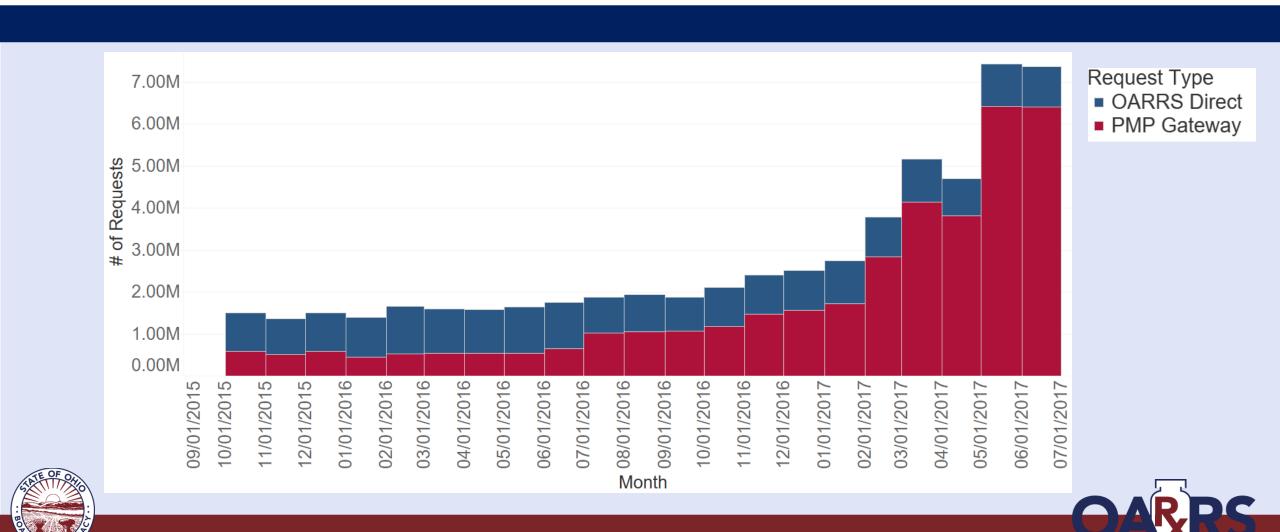




Prescriber Integration Status



Effect of Integration on Requests





The PDMP of the Future

Andrea Magermans, Acting

Managing Director

Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring Program



The Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Andrea Magermans
Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services

Congressional Caucus on Prescription Drug Abuse September 8, 2017



ROLE OF PDMP IN WISCONSIN

- Clinical Healthcare Tool
 - Direct EHR Integration
 - Enhanced User Interface
 - One-click Access to Patient Reports
- Interdisciplinary Communication Tool
 - Law Enforcement Alerts
- Prescribing Practice Assessment Tool
 - Prescribers
 - Medical Coordinators



ENHANCED USER INTERFACE

Patient History Report Results









SHERLOCK HOLMES

Age 63 years old

Date of Birth 1/6/1954

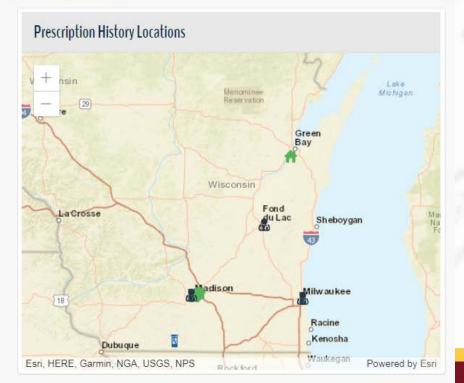
Gender



Most Recent Address 1400 E WASHINGTON MADISON, WI 53708









ENHANCED USER INTERFACE

Total Opioid Daily Dose and Opioid-Benzodiazepine Concurrence for the Past 100 Days

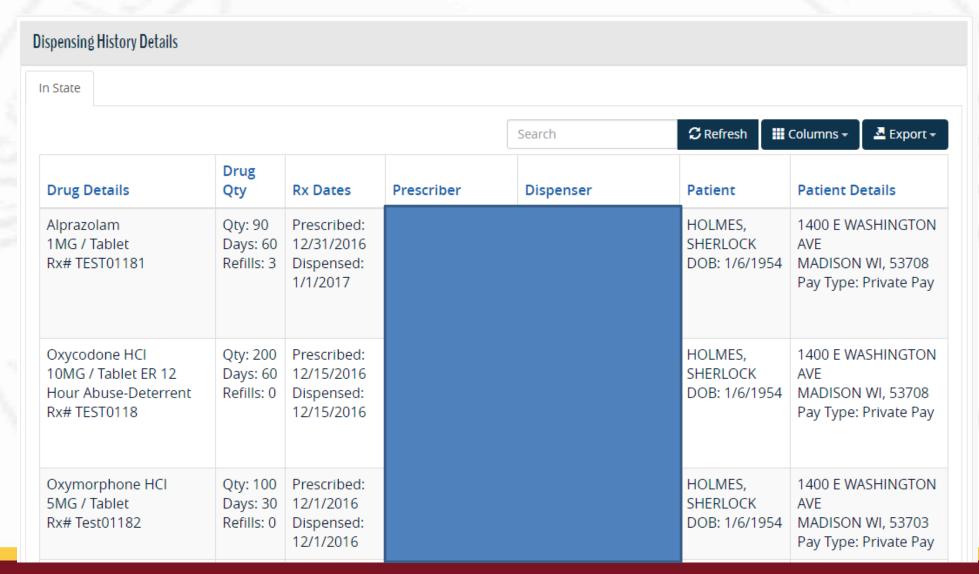
According to the CDC, calculating the total daily dose of opioids helps identify patients who may benefit from measures to reduce risk of overdose. Concurrent use of benzodiazepines and opioids can place an individual at an increased risk for severe respiratory distress that can lead to overdose death. On the chart below, the line indicates the patient's cumulative daily dose of opioids and the red shading indicates when the patient had concurrent opioid and benzodiazepine prescriptions.



The total daily dose of opioids is calculated using the morphine milligram equivalent (MME) conversion values from the national Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Training and Technical Assistance Center at Brandeis University. The federal centers for disease control and prevention provides more information about the importance of MME calculations in calculating total daily dose.

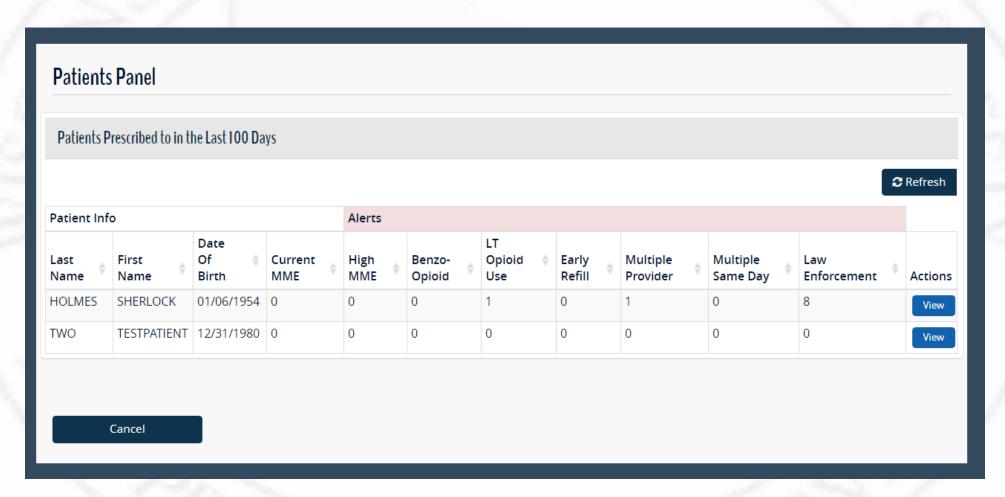


ENHANCED USER INTERFACE





ONE-CLICK ACCESS





LAW ENFORCEMENT ALERTS



Submit an Alert

Wisconsin Act 268, which became effective on March 18, 2016, creates a duty for law enforcement agencies to submit information to the Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) in four specific situations. The situations described in the law are:

- 1. When a law enforcement officer reasonably suspects that a violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving a prescribed drug is occurring or has occurred.
- 2. When a law enforcement officer believes someone is undergoing or has immediately prior experienced an opioid-related drug overdose.
- 3. When a law enforcement officer believes someone died as a result of using a narcotic drug.
- 4. When a law enforcement officer receives a report of a stolen controlled substance prescription.

When any of these situations occur, the law enforcement officer is required to submit to PDMP. All information submitted in an alert is viewable by users of the WI ePDMP. To ensure no undue harm to the reputational interests of the person affected by the event or any other individual identified in the alert, information should be short, objective, and fact-based. Select a type of alert to get started.

Alert		Date of Event		
- Select -	▼	MM/DD/YYYY	#	
Person Affected by the Event				
First Name	Last Name		Date of Birth	
			MM/DD/YYYY	



LAW ENFORCEMENT ALERT DISPLAY



Alerts

Law enforcement agencies are required by Wis. Stat. § 961.37 to submit reports based on "reasonable suspicion" or "belief" under the following circumstances:

- When an officer suspects that a person violated the Controlled Substances Act with a prescription drug (such as diversion or unlawful possession)
- When the person experienced a fatal or non-fatal opioid-related overdose
- When the person reports to the agency that his or her controlled substance prescription has been stolen

Please note that an alert does not necessarily mean that the individual was arrested, convicted, or is guilty of any violation of law.

Like all of the other information available in the WI ePDMP, reports from law enforcement provide information to help healthcare professionals make prescribing, treatment, or dispensing decisions with more knowledge about the patient. The reports add to the totality of information and should not be used in isolation to make any decisions. It is up to the professional judgment of healthcare professionals to determine if or how a law enforcement report may affect their prescribing, treatment, or dispensing decisions.

				Search	2 Refresh	E Column	IS ▼	≛ Export +
Person Affected \$ First Name	Person Affected Last Name	Person Affected Date Of Birth	Date Of \$ Event	Alert Type	\$ Officer Email	\$	Actio	ons
Sherlock	Holmes	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription	ben.moore.egov+L	E@gmail.com	Vie	w Alert Details Dismiss
SHERLOCK	HOLMES	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs	pdmp.gds.users+le	@gmail.com	Vie	w Alert Details Dismiss
SHERLOCK	HOLMES	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs	pdmp.gds.users+le	@gmail.com	Vie	w Alert Details Dismiss



LAW ENFORCEMENT ALERT DISPLAY

Person Affected \$ First Name	Person Affected Last Name	Person Affected Date Of Birth	Date Of Event	Alert Type \$	Officer Email \$	Actions
Sherlock	Holmes	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Report of a Stolen Controlled Substance Prescription	ben.moore.egov+LE@gmail.com	View Alert Details Dismiss
SHERLOCK	HOLMES	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs	pdmp.gds.users+le@gmail.com	View Alert Details Dismiss
SHERLOCK	HOLMES	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs	pdmp.gds.users+le@gmail.com	View Alert Details Dismiss
sherlock	holmes	01/06/1954	08/01/2017	Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs	pdmp@wisconsin.gov	View Alert Details Dismiss

Alert Details

Alert Type Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs Person Affected First Name sherlock Person Affected Last Name holmes

Person Affected Date of Birth 01/06/1954

Date of Event 08/01/2017

Prescription Information

Prescriber First Name N/A
Prescriber Last Name N/A
RX Number N/A
Drug Name/Strength N/A
Patient First Name N/A
Patient Last Name N/A
Patient Date of Birth

Law Enforcement Information

Agent Tester LE
Agency DSPS
Phone (555) 555-5555
Email pdmp@wisconsin.gov
Date of Submission 08/01/2017

Additional Information

Test County- changed from Dane.



LAW ENFORCEMENT ALERT DISPLAY

Patient History Report Results

















PRESCRIBING PRACTICE ASSESSMENT





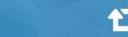












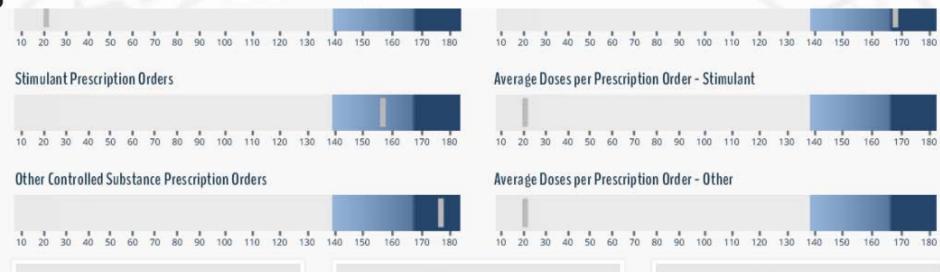
Medical Coordinator Management

Prescribing Practice Metrics





PRESCRIBING PRACTICE ASSESSMENT



Concerning Patient History Alerts

- 2 Patients with Concurrent Benzodiazepine and Opioid Prescriptions Alert
- 2 Patients with Multiple Prescribers or Pharmacies Alert
- Patients with Early Refill Alert
- 2 Patients with High Current Daily Dose of Opioids Alert
- Patients with Long-Term Opioid Therapy With Multiple Prescribers Alert
- 2 Patients with Multiple Same-Day Prescription or Dispensing Events Alert

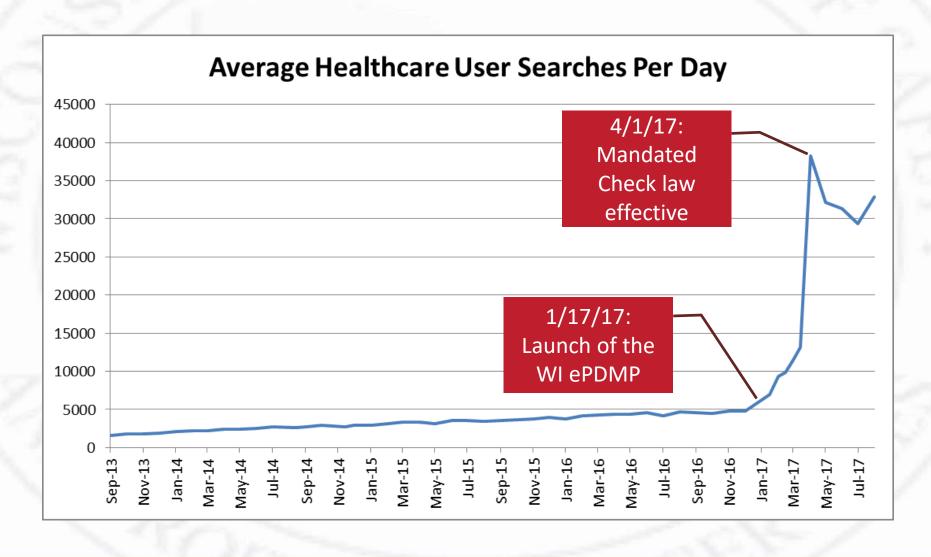
Law Enforcement Reports

- Patients with Suspected Non-Fatal Opioid-Related Drug Overdose Alert
- Patients with Suspected Fatal Narcotic Overdose Alert
- Patients with Report of a Stolen
 Controlled Substance Prescription Alert
- Patients with Suspected Violation of the Controlled Substances Act involving Rx Drugs Alert

Estimate	d ePDMP Usage since 4/1/17
46	Queries by User
1	Queries by Delegates
17	Prescription Orders Written by User
100.00%	Estimated ePDMP Usage Compliance Rate



WI ePDMP Usage







Questions



For More Information

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