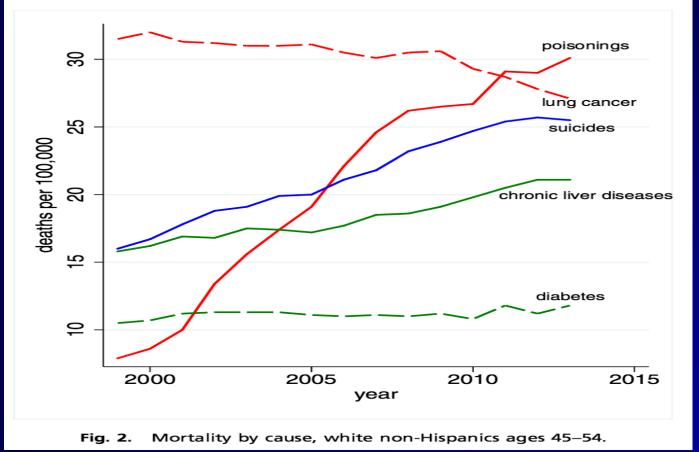
Prescription Opioid Overdose in Oregon: A public health perspective

Katrina Hedberg, MD, MPH Health Officer & State Epidemiologist Oregon Public Health Division Oregon Health Authority

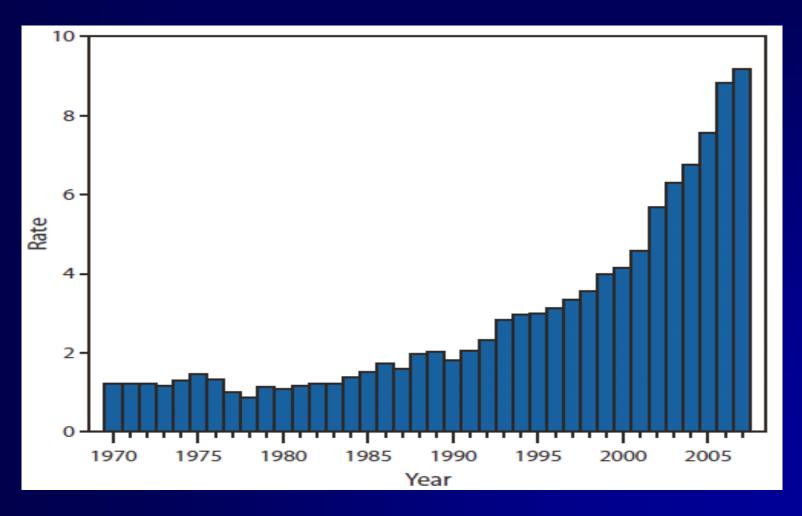


Death rates in white, middleaged Americans

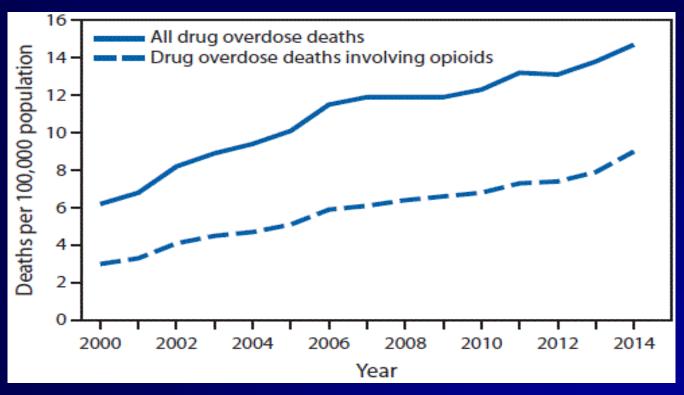




Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths--US



Drug overdose deaths in US; 2000-2014



2014: 47,055 drug overdose deaths (100 per day); 28,647 (60%) involved opioids







die every day from overdoses involving prescription opioids.



of all opioid overdose deaths involve a prescription opioid.



Amount prescribed in US

 2012: 259 million prescriptions for opioid pain medications

Enough for every adult in US to have a bottle of pills

Opioid dependency
 – 2013: 1.9 million persons diagnosed

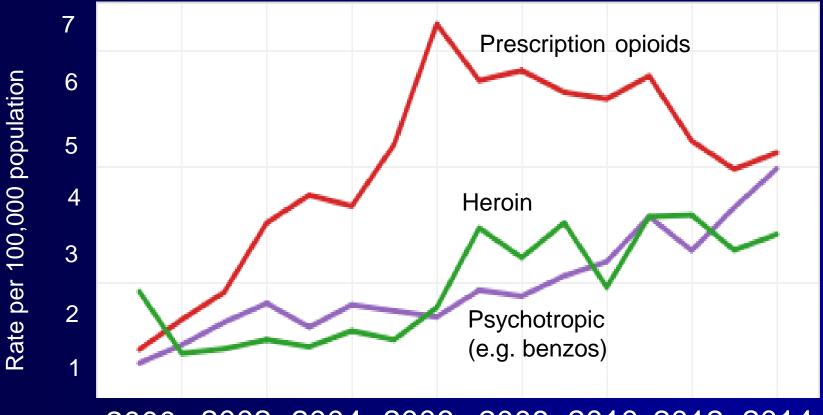


Oregon Prescription Opioids: The Problem

- Deaths in 2014
 - 154 Oregonians died (prescription opioids)
- Hospitalizations in 2013
 - 330 Oregonians hospitalized
 - Cost of care was \$9.1 million
 - 4,300 hospitalized patients had opioid use disorder



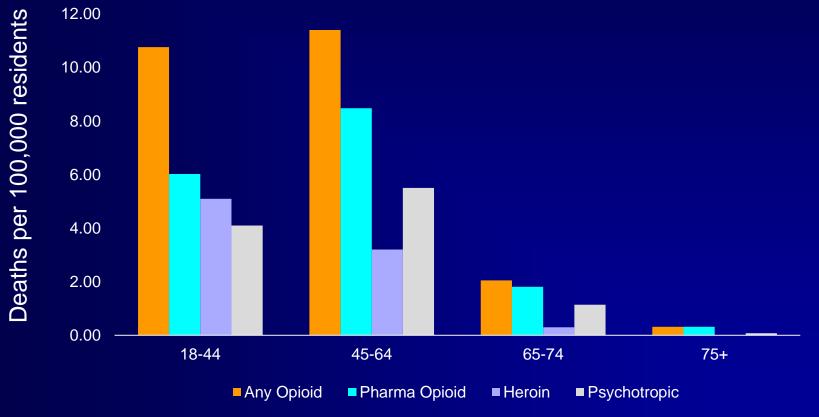
Drug overdose deaths, Oregon 2000-2014



2000 2002 2004 2006 2008 2010 2012 2014

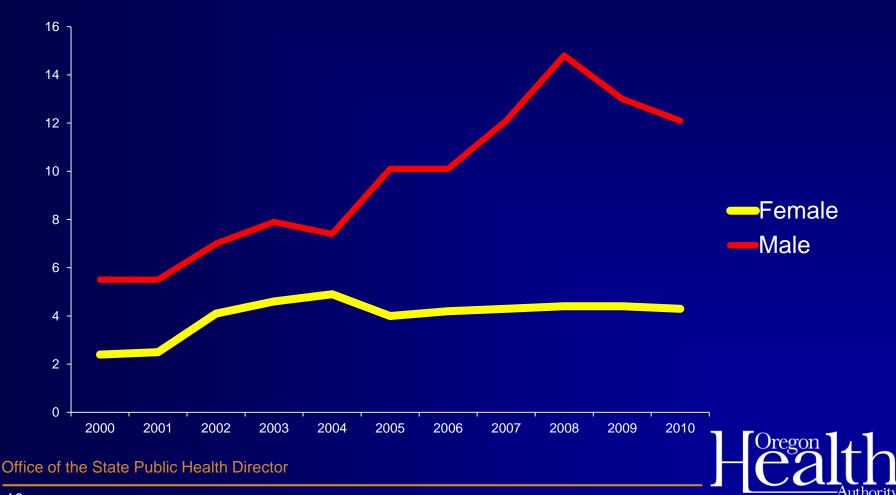
- Oregon lth Authority

Drug Overdose Deaths by Age, Oregon 2010-2014





Oregon Overdose Deaths by Sex



Opioid Overdose Deaths: 2010-14





Risk Groups for Opioid Overdose Deaths

- Men > women
- Ages: 25-55 years
- White > black, Latino
- Poor, rural > higher SES, urban
- Pre-existing mental health issues



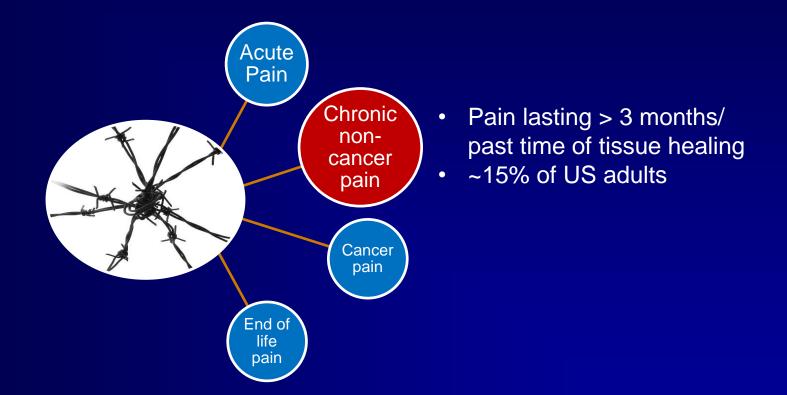
Pain Medication Misuse

- Oregon: in top 5 US states for nonmedical use of prescription painkillers*
 - -4.7% of persons ≥ 12 years
 - -5.3% of persons 12-17 years
 - -9.1% of persons 18-25 years

*SAMHSA- 2013-14 National Survey on Drug Use and Health



Pain Categories





Spectrum of Interventions

- Decrease amount of opioids prescribed
- Increase availability of naloxone rescue for overdoses
- Ensure availability of treatment of opioid misuse disorder
- Use data to target and evaluation interventions



Limit Amount of Opioids Prescribed

- Implement Opioid Prescribing Guidelines for Pain Management
- Use Prescription Drug Monitoring Program to Assess
- Provide reimbursement for non-opioid pain treatment therapies
- Increase drug take-back availability



CDC Prescribing Guideline



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report March 18, 2016

CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain — United States, 2016





Opioid Prescribing Recommendations (1)

- When to initiate / continue opioid for chronic pain
 - Alternative pain treatment options preferred
 - Treatment goals for pain and function
 - Discuss risks and benefits of opioid treatment



Opioid Prescribing Recommendations (2)

- Opioid selection, dosage, duration, follow up, discontinuation
 - Immediate release opioids rather than extended release
 - low initial dose; max 90 mg daily morphine equivalent dose (MED); <3 days if possible
 - methods for discontinuing opioids (e.g., taper, referrals to substance use Rx)



Opioid Prescribing Recommendations (3)

- Risk assessment / addressing harms
 - physical exam, patient history: pain, medical, family/social
 - PDMP to monitor prescribing / dispensing
 - pain treatment agreements; document progress
 - limit co-prescribing opioids, benzodiazepines, sedatives
 - access to medication assisted therapy



Oregon Opioid Prescribing Guidelines Task Force

- Endorse CDC guideline as the foundation for opioid prescribing in OR
- Oregon-specific addenda: marijuana use; chronic patients (consultation/ documentation); MAT; naloxone
- Implementation/ communication strategies and plans



Oregon Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

"...establish and maintain a prescription monitoring program for monitoring and reporting prescription drugs dispensed by pharmacies in Oregon that are classified in schedules II through IV under the federal Controlled Substances Act..." ORS 431.962



Purpose of Oregon PDMP

- Provide data on controlled substance prescriptions to improve patient safety and health
 - Patients at risk for: overdose, side effects, increased risk from other drugs, physical dependence, drug abuse
 - Provider tool to assess these issues

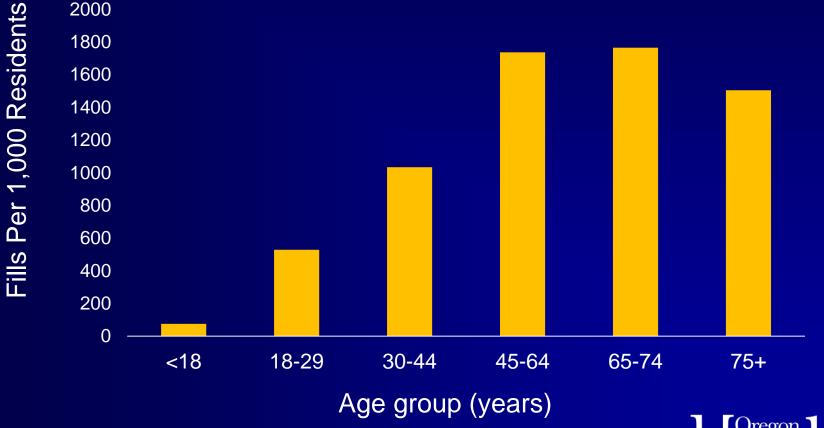


PDMP Data

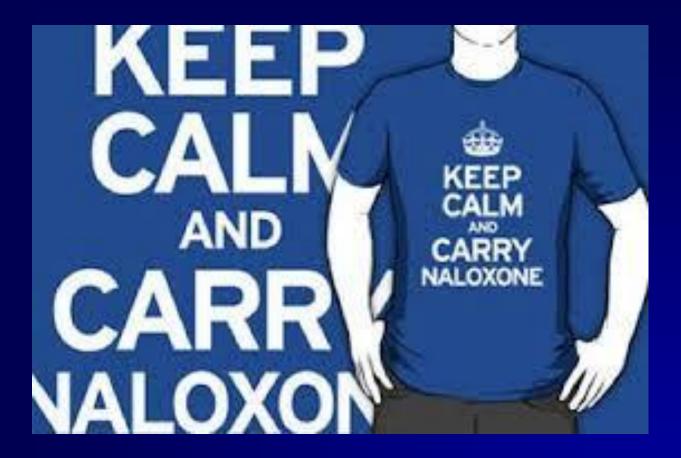
- 7.5 million controlled prescriptions annually
- 4,000 prescribers write 80% of scheduled substance prescriptions
- Opioids (e.g., hydrocodone, oxycodone) account for >50% of prescriptions
- Benzodiazepines 2nd most frequent prescription



Opioid Prescription Fills by Age, Oregon, 2015









Increase Naloxone Availability

- Co-prescribe naloxone with opioids for atrisk patients
- Implement statute that allows naloxone prescription by pharmacists
- Improve infrastructure for naloxone rescue by EMTs and law enforcement
- Promote knowledge of Oregon's "Good Samaritan Law"



Medication-Assisted Treatment

- Improve access to MAT services throughout Oregon
- Ensure that CCOs cover MAT
- Increase number of Oregon physicians
 "waivered" to provide buprenorphine



Medication Assisted Treatment Programs in Oregon





Data to Guide/ Evaluate Interventions

- Overdose death, hospitalizations
- Percent population with daily MED >120 mg
- Opioid disorder treatment data

 Focus on: demographics, geography, health disparities (e.g. SES, homelessness, veteran status)



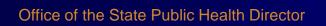
Community / Policy

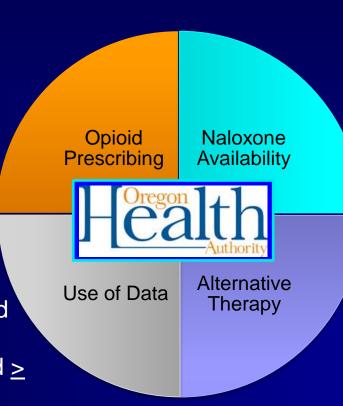
- Collective role in communication and meeting statewide goals
- Education of patients/ providers/ policy makers
- Provider groups to develop best-practices in local area
- Implement statutory changes:
 - PDMP: incorporate into EDIE; use for public health practice/ research; automated notifications
 - Naloxone prescribing by pharmacists



Oregon Opioid Initiatives

- PDMP usage
- Statewide Prescribing Taskforce
- Statewide Performance Improvement Project (PIP)
- Prescription Drug Overdose Grant
- Interactive data dashboard
- Initiative dashboard dev.
- CCO PIP: <u>></u> 120 MED and <u>></u> 90 MED tracked
- Hospital Transformation
 Program metric development



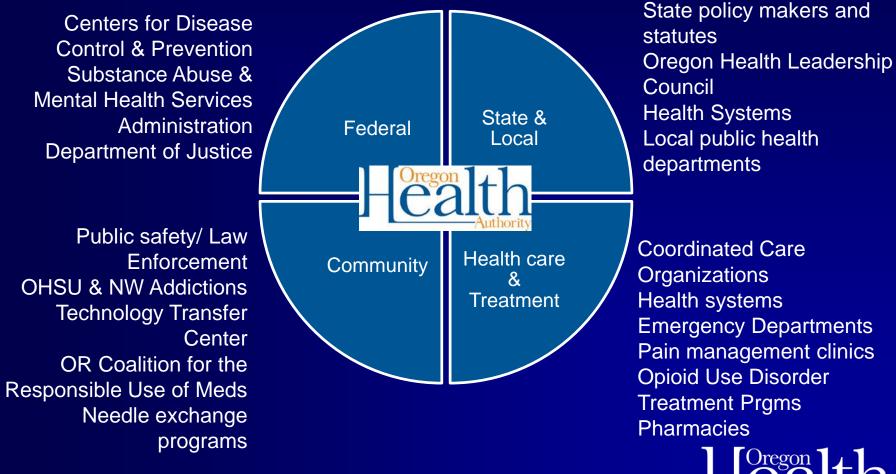


- HB 4124: Prescription Monitoring / Naloxone Availability
- Collaboration with law enforcement and EMT

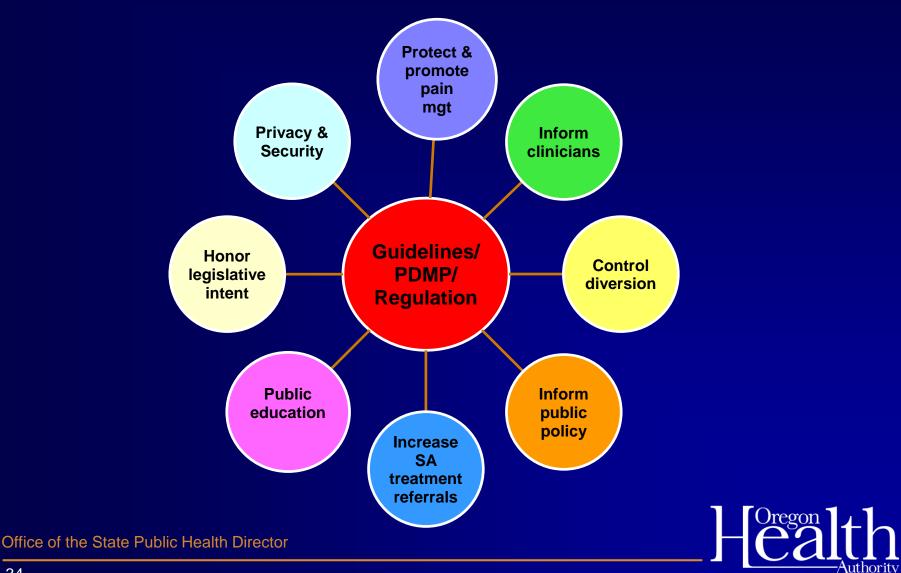
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)
- Prioritized List Back Condition Benefit coverage (7/1/2016)



Oregon Opioid Initiative Partnerships



Balance Needs



Questions?

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