

The Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)

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Objectives

- Provide an overview of the Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)
- Discuss PMP data trends for the State Oklahoma and Oklahoma County
- Understand the importance of the PMP to provide valuable data and information



What is the Oklahoma PMP?

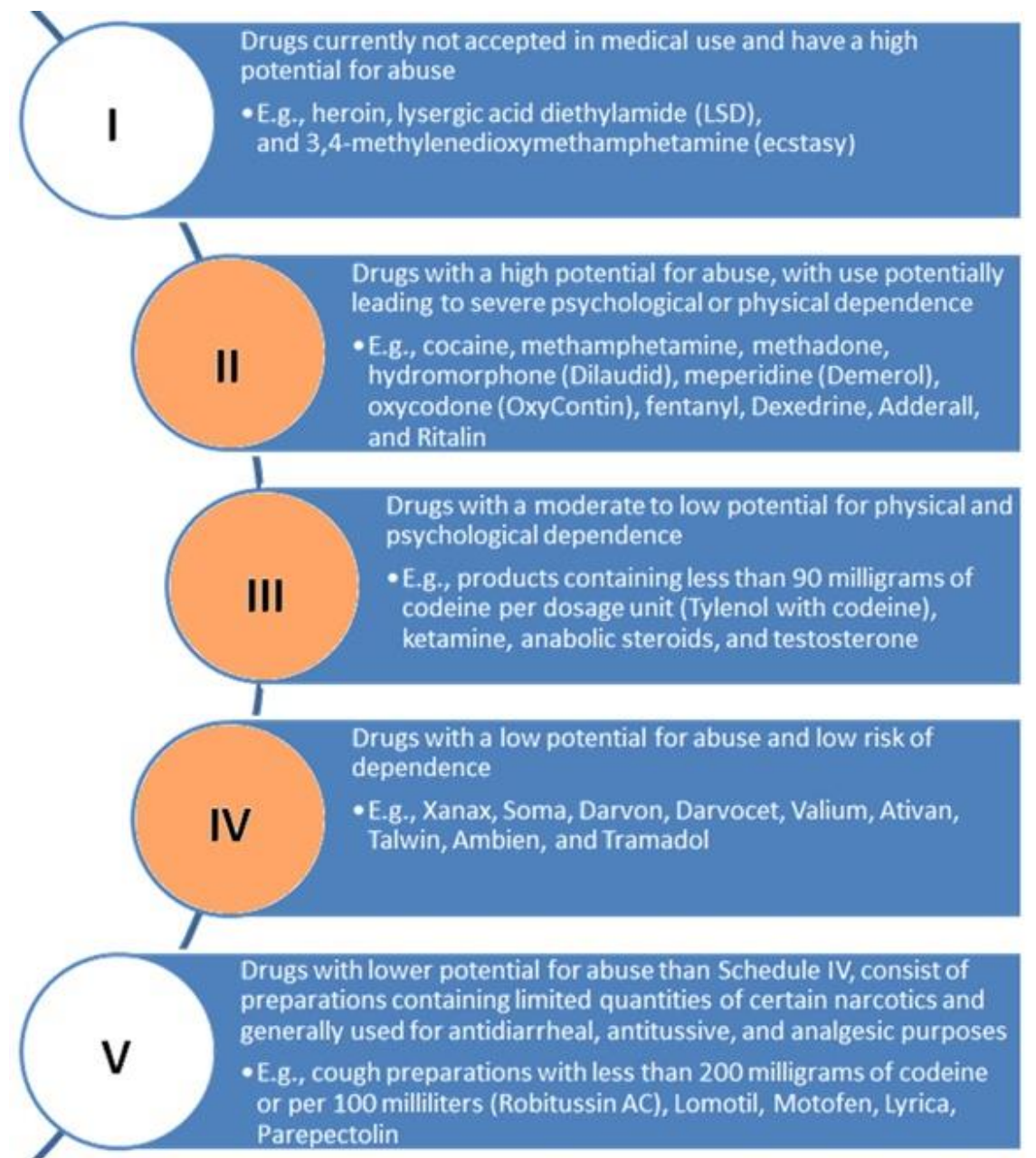
- Also known as the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) at the federal or national level
- An electronic database which collects and monitors data on schedule II-V controlled substances
- Designed to reduce prescription fraud, substance abuse, “doctor shopping”, and other pharmaceutical drug diversion illegal activities
- Enacted into law by the Oklahoma Anti-Drug Diversion Act in 1990
- Requires all dispensers of Schedule II-V controlled substances to submit prescription dispensing information to Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control (OBNDDC)
- PMP became operational in 1991
- Reported in real-time within 5 minutes of dispensing a scheduled narcotic

The Oklahoma PMP

- November 2015: Oklahoma Legislature enacted a House Bill (HB1948)
- Mandating all registrants or delegates to check the PMP prior to prescribing or authorizing a refill
 - New patients
 - 180 days have elapsed since the previous check
 - Exceptions for Hospice, long term nursing facilities and end-of-life care
- OBN contracted with Appriss Inc., a PMP vendor, to have a new PMP system effective August 30, 2016

Five Drug Categories or Schedules

*ODMHSAS PMP data reporting are based on controlled substance schedule II-IV captured by the system.



PMP Indicators

Data Time Frame: Calendar Year 2017-2019

Notes regarding data presented in the following slides: Prescriptions dispensed are captured from all medical specialties. All buprenorphine products and veterinary prescriptions are excluded. Drugs not typically used in outpatient settings or otherwise not critical for calculating dosages in morphine milligram equivalents (MME), such as cough and cold formulations including elixirs and combination products containing antitussives, decongestants, antihistamines, and expectorants have been excluded using the CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control MME file.

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARe system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Decision Support Services.

What Information are Collected?

Sample of variables collected:

- Name of drug
- Dosage
- Number of units dispensed
- Prescriber
- Dispenser
- Date prescribed
- Date delivered
- Patient gender
- Date of birth
- Address



Limitations

Does not capture:

- Prescriptions that are not filled
- Whether the dispensed medications were taken as prescribed or taken by prescribed patient
- Opioids used outside of medical care
- Prescriptions of state residents when they are filled in other states
- Patient race, why prescription was written, and patient health information

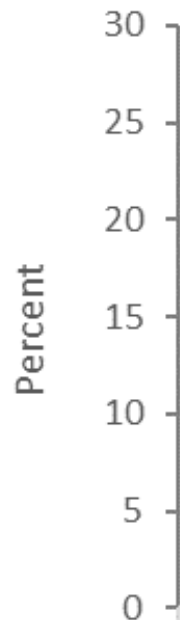


Data Exclusions

- Drugs administered to patients by substance abuse treatment programs
- Drugs not typically used in outpatient settings or otherwise not critical for calculating dosages in morphine milligram equivalents (MME)
- Buprenorphine products indicated for medication assisted treatment (MAT) to treat opioid use disorder
- Prescriptions from veterinarians

Unique Residents Prescribed Opioids

Percent of Unique Residents Prescribed Opioids, Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019



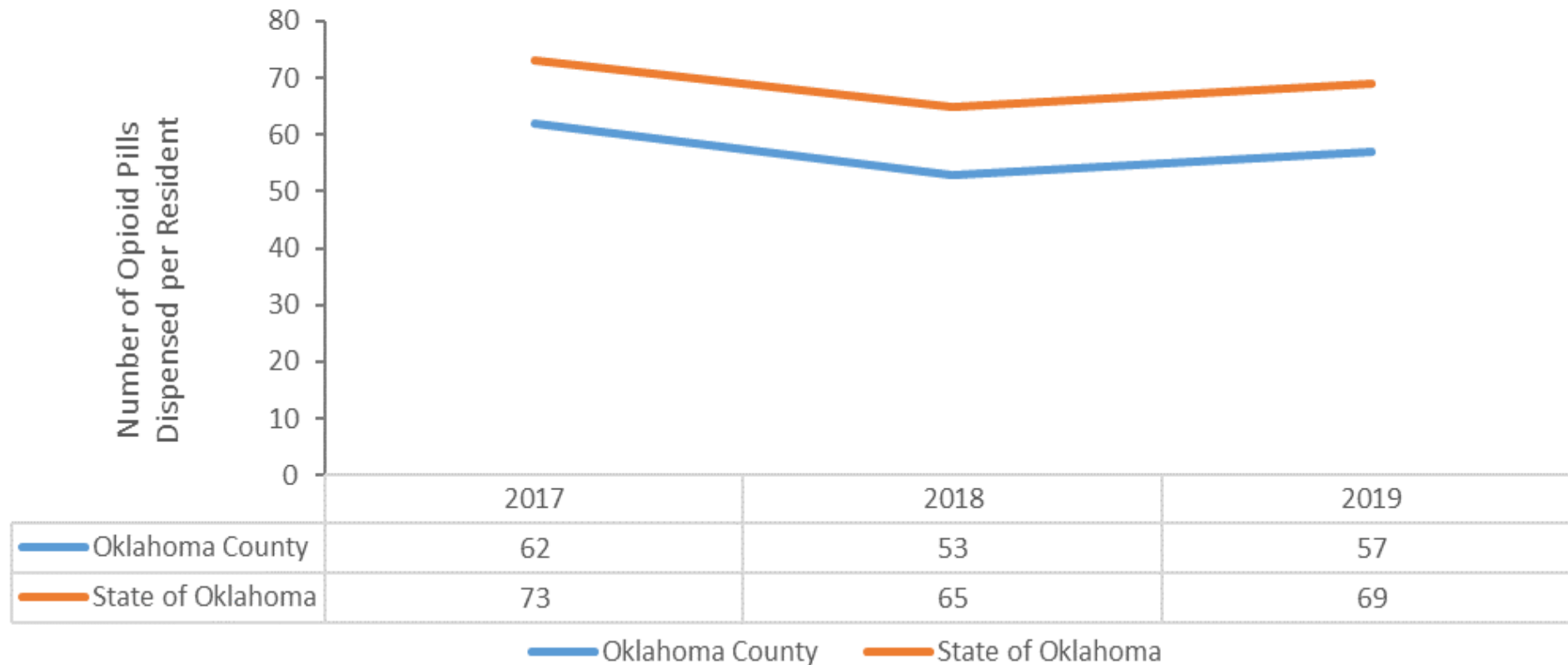
Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

	2017	2018	2019
Oklahoma County	22.9	20.46	18.72
State of Oklahoma	24.3	21.21	19.39

Opioid Pills Dispensed per Resident

Total Number of Opioid Pills Dispensed per Resident, Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019

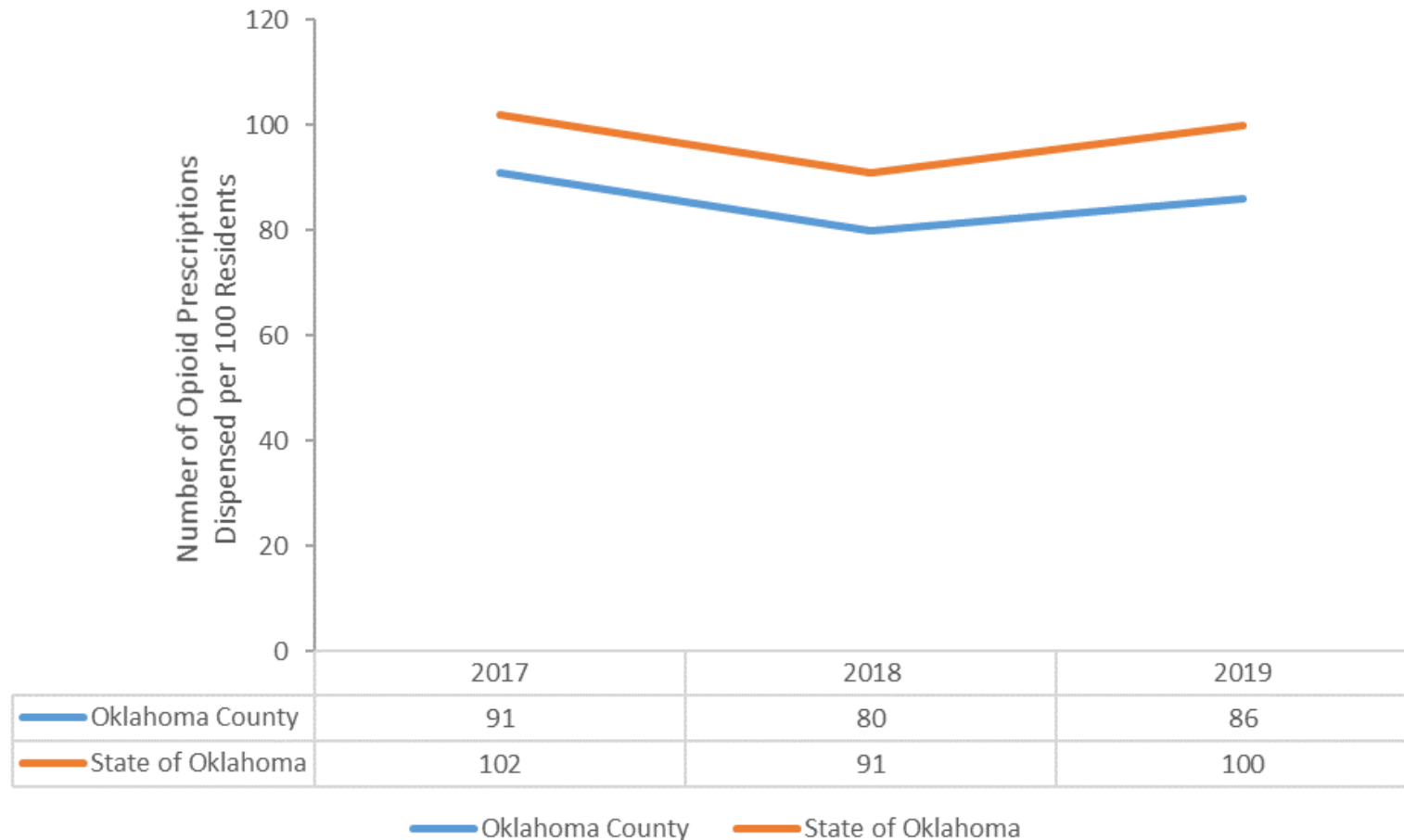


Note: Excludes non-tabular opioids

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

Opioid Prescription Dispensed per 100 Residents

Total Number of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed per 100 Residents, Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019



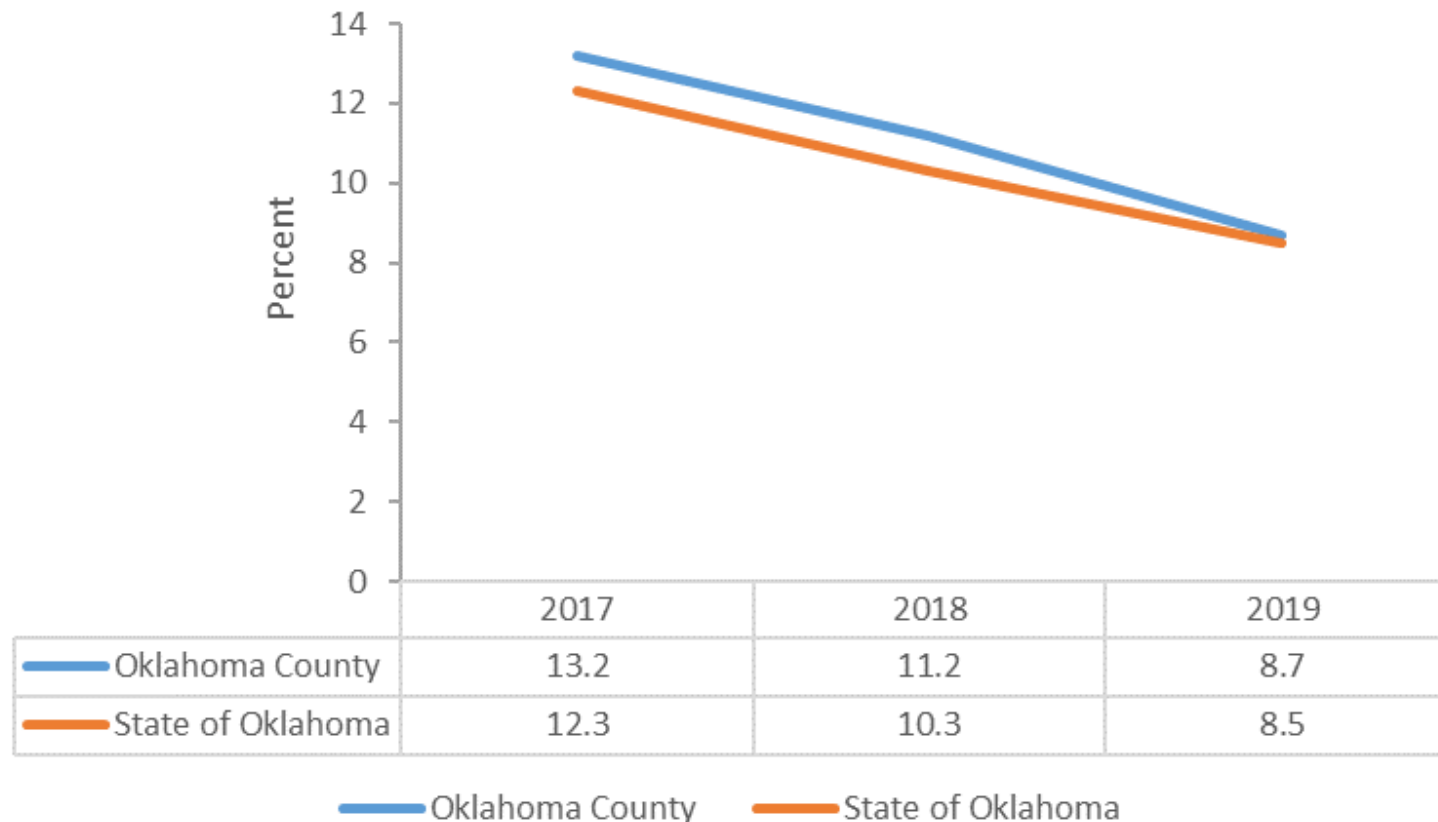
Note: Includes initial and refills

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

High Dose Opioid Prescriptions (≥ 90 MME per Day)

Percent of Opioid Prescriptions Dispensed That are High Dose (≥ 90 MME per Day), Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019

Note: Includes initial and refills



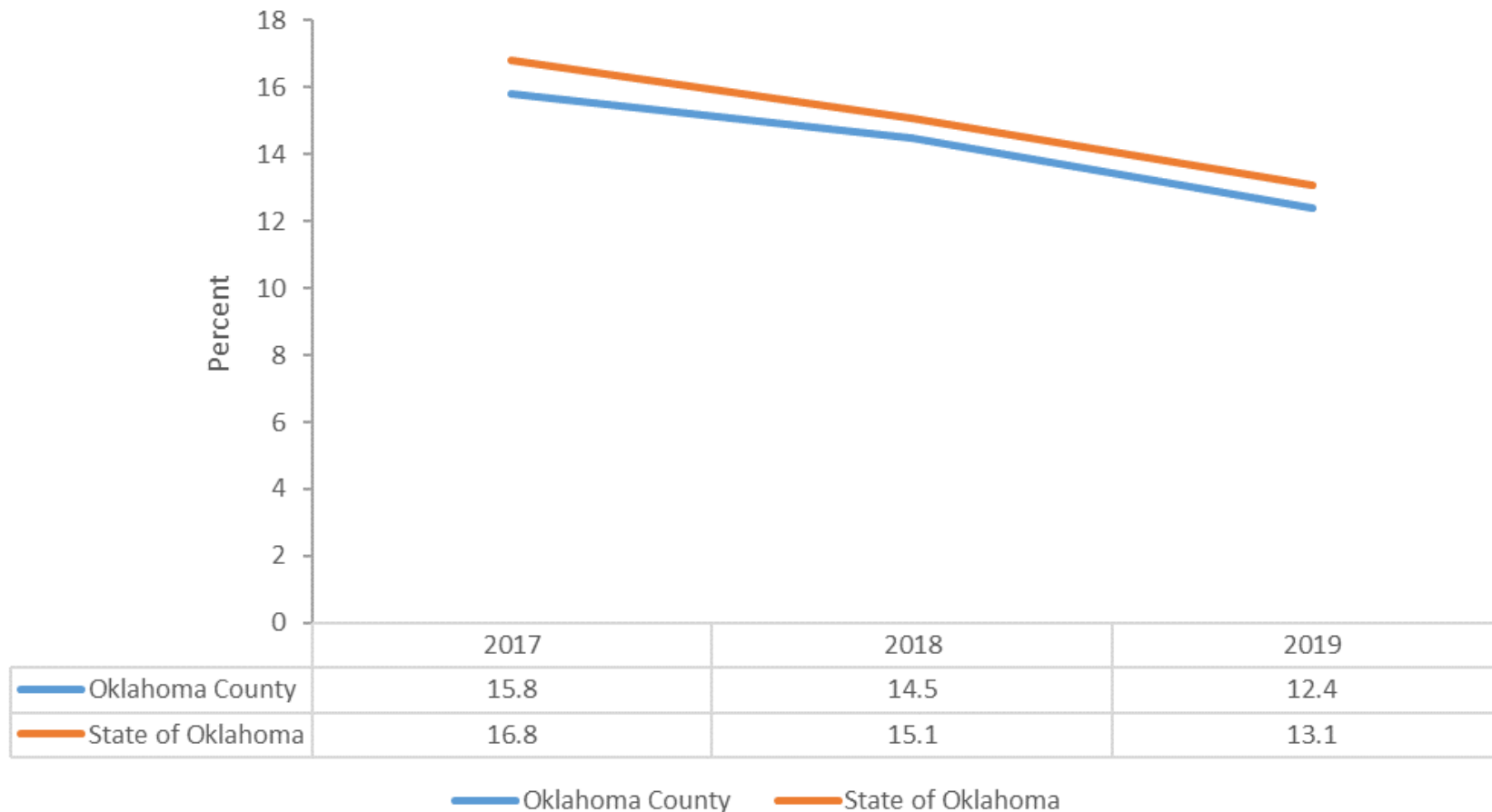
Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

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Opioid and Benzodiazepine Overlapping Prescriptions

Percent of People with Opioid and Benzodiazepine Overlapping Prescriptions, Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019

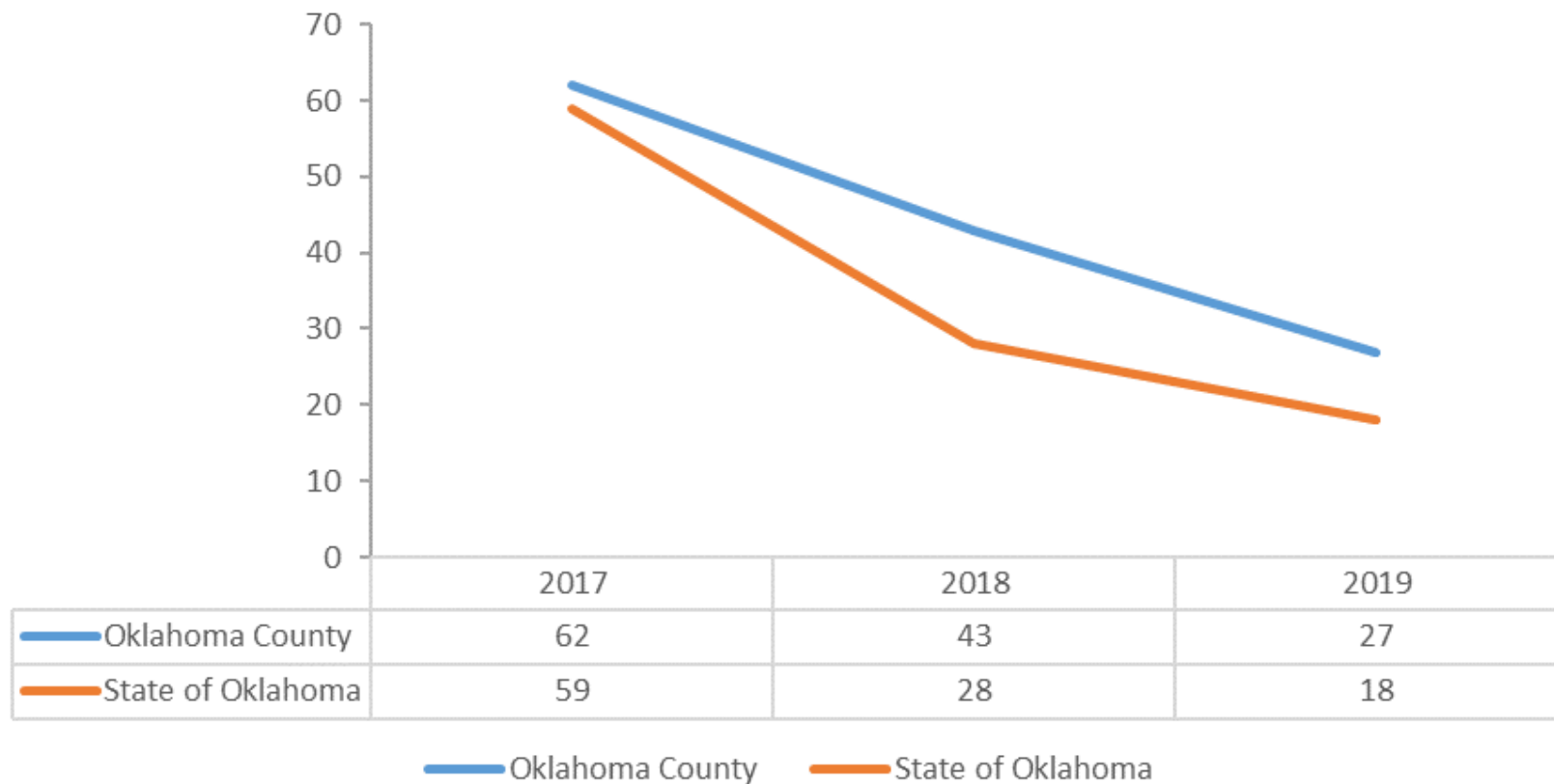


Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed. Prescriptions include initial and refills.

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

Multiple Provider Episodes (MPEs)

Persons with MPEs per 100,000 population, Oklahoma County and State of Oklahoma 2017-2019



Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed. Prescriptions include initial and refills.

Source: Data extracted from the Oklahoma PMP AWARxE system were analyzed and compiled by the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Prevention and Decision Support Services.

Importance of PMP

- Help identify patients that may have a substance use disorder
- Help identify patients that may have a dangerous drug combination
- Help identify patients that are potentially diverting drugs
- Help identify patients that possibly forged a script
- Give a better understanding of your prescribing habits
- Help identify errors in the data that linked to your DEA number
- **Help protect patients and doctors**

Source: Jessica McGuire. Prescription Monitoring Program. Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control.

Importance of PMP in Public Health

To improve public health

- Tools for education: Prescribing trends and raising general awareness of prescription drug abuse epidemic
- Epidemiological surveillance: Determining incidence and prevalence of medical and nonmedical uses
- Prevention: Enabling healthcare providers to avoid prescribing duplicate therapies
- Early intervention: Detecting patient at risk of drug abuse at initial stages of drug-seeking behavior



**THANK
YOU**



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