

2018 Prescription Monitoring Program Reports

Community Outcome and Risk Evaluation Geographic Information System

September 26, 2018

Presentation to the

PREVENTION LEARNING COMMUNITY MEETING

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What is the Prescription Monitoring Program?

- **Purpose of the PMP**

- To increase provider and community awareness about prescription drug and opioid misuse and abuse
- DBHR & DOH-supported database of dispensing records for controlled substance prescriptions (medications Schedule II, III, IV, or V) in Washington State
- Mandatory reporting began on October 7, 2011 (RCW 70.225 in 2007)

- **Information collected by the PMP**

- Patient's name, address, date of birth, pharmacy, prescriber and prescription information (drug name, dosage, prescribing & dispensing dates)

- **PMP data reporting not required for:**

- Opioid Treatment Programs (42 CFR)
- Prescription days' supply of <24hrs or directly administered
- Prescriptions provided to patients receiving inpatient care at hospitals
- Pharmacies operated by the Department of Corrections, Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense, or other federally operated pharmacies
- A licensed wholesale distributor or manufacturer
- Out of state pharmacies not licensed to dispense into Washington State

PMP Information for Communities

- **Data and tools available via DOH**

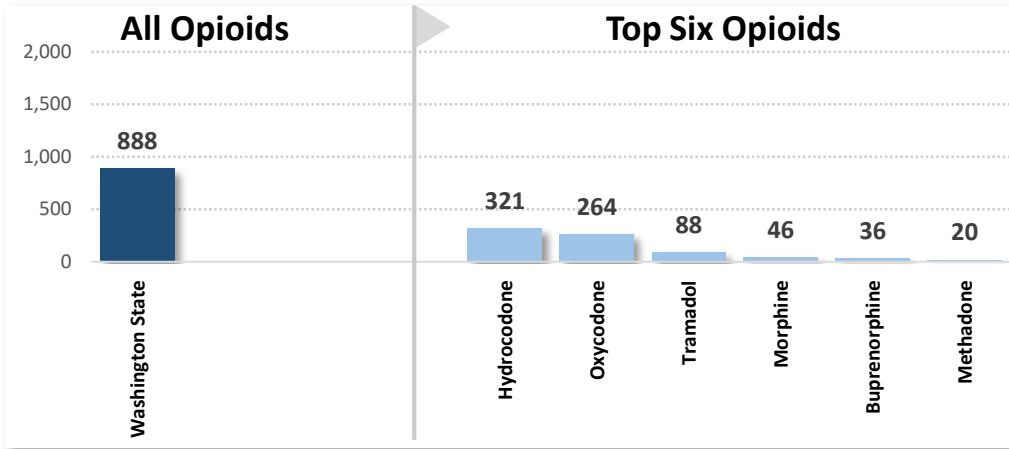
- DOH County-level and ACH-level dashboards with seven opioid prescribing metrics
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthDataVisualization/OpioidPrescriptionsandDrugOverdosesCountyData>
- Quarterly updates since 2012 through 4th quarter of 2017

- **CPWI PMP Community Snapshots**

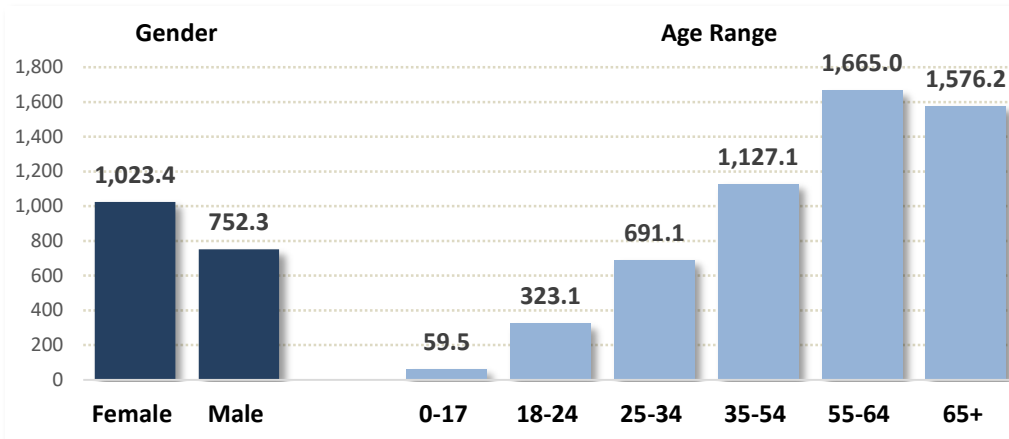
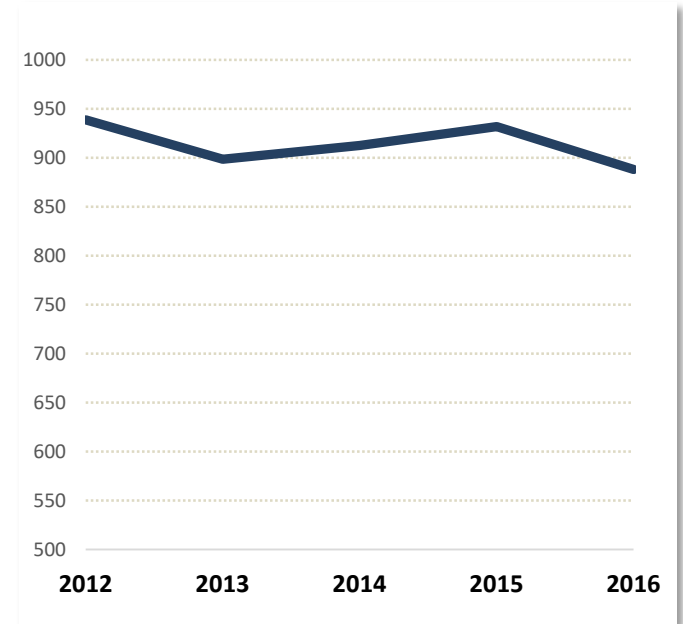
- At-a-glance portrait of the prescription opioid use in the CPWI communities
- Goal: to begin discussion with the community stakeholders
- Data for: All opioids; Buprenorphine, Hydrocodone, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, Tramadol
- Annual data for calendar years 2012-2016, to be updated with 2017 data
- By age, gender
- Comparison of communities (school districts) with their county and the state
- No high-resolution data available for sub-school district (neighborhood level) areas

Prescription Opioid Use in Washington State

Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Population in CY 2016



All Opioids, Annual Trend, CYs 2012-16



Washington State Total: 6,379,165 Opioid Prescriptions in 2016

As reported to the Prescription Monitoring Program through January 16, 2018

Prescription Opioid Use in Washington State

Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Population, by Substance, Age and Gender, CY2016

SUBSTANCE	GENDER	AGE RANGE						ALL AGES
		0-17	18-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	
All Opioids	Female	61.2	397.3	843.7	1325.1	1796.7	1713.5	1023.4
	Male	58.0	252.6	545.5	932.3	1527.5	1414.1	752.3
Hydrocodone	Female	26.4	191.8	322.0	468.5	633.0	620.4	372.8
	Male	23.5	118.9	199.1	332.7	518.7	506.2	269.3
Oxycodone	Female	16.8	97.4	239.6	400.5	532.4	441.6	291.1
	Male	18.8	64.5	140.1	301.0	522.3	430.3	236.3
Tramadol	Female	1.4	26.0	73.9	138.2	192.8	227.3	110.9
	Male	0.7	12.9	39.6	79.7	129.7	140.7	64.1
Morphine	Female	0.2	1.3	10.3	55.7	114.0	116.4	50.0
	Male	0.3	1.5	8.1	39.6	115.8	113.1	42.3
Buprenorphine	Female	0.0	22.7	89.3	55.9	28.1	9.7	33.9
	Male	0.0	20.9	102.7	62.0	31.5	9.4	38.3
Methadone	Female	0.1	0.7	6.1	30.9	52.7	29.4	20.7
	Male	0.1	0.4	5.6	26.0	56.4	33.3	19.6

Substances Ranked by 2016 Frequency

As reported to the Prescription Monitoring Program through January 16, 2018

Prescription Opioid Use in Washington State

Average Opioid Prescriptions per Recipient by Substance, Age and Gender, CY2016

SUBSTANCE	GENDER	AGE RANGE						ALL AGES
		0-17	18-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	
All Opioids	Female	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.7
	Male	1.2	1.6	2.7	3.6	4.6	4.0	3.5
Hydrocodone	Female	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.5
	Male	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.3
Oxycodone	Female	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.2
	Male	1.2	1.5	2.3	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.2
Tramadol	Female	1.3	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1
	Male	1.3	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.0
Morphine	Female	1.7	2.3	4.9	6.9	7.3	4.0	5.4
	Male	1.7	2.4	4.5	6.5	7.2	4.1	5.4
Buprenorphine	Female	4.0	7.6	10.4	10.3	9.3	6.8	9.8
	Male	1.7	7.3	9.7	10.4	9.6	7.8	9.7
Methadone	Female	2.9	4.3	6.5	8.6	9.1	7.5	8.3
	Male	1.9	4.6	7.2	8.8	9.3	7.7	8.5

Substances Ranked by 2016 Frequency

As reported to the Prescription Monitoring Program through January 16, 2018

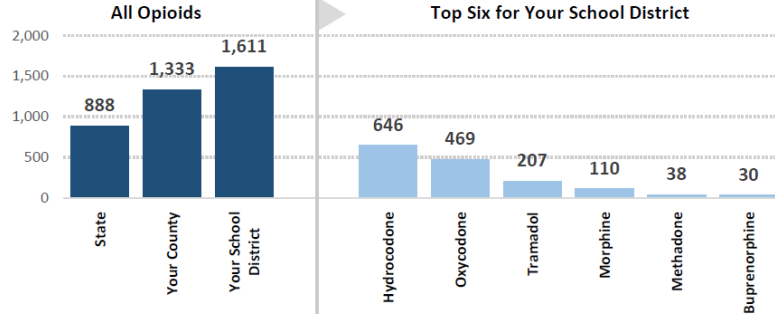
2018 Community Snapshot

Prescription Opioid Use in Your School District

As Reported to the Prescription Monitoring Program through January 16, 2018

NOTES: Opioid prescription data comes from the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) at the Washington State Department of Health (DOH). The PMP collects dispensing records for controlled substance prescriptions (Schedule II, III, IV, or V), including samples, in Washington per State Law RCW 70.225. Mandatory reporting began on 10/07/2011.

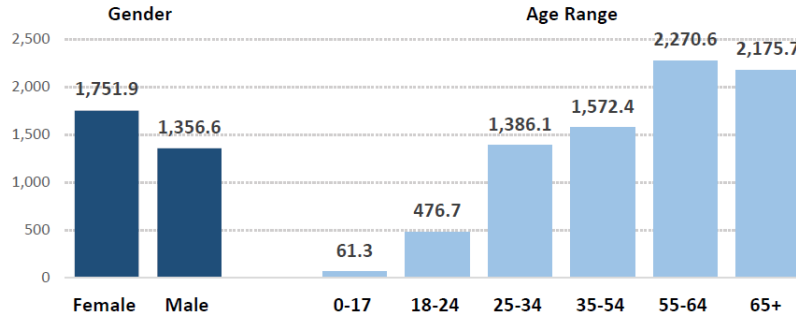
Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Population in CY 2016*



Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Population by Gender and by Age, CY 2016

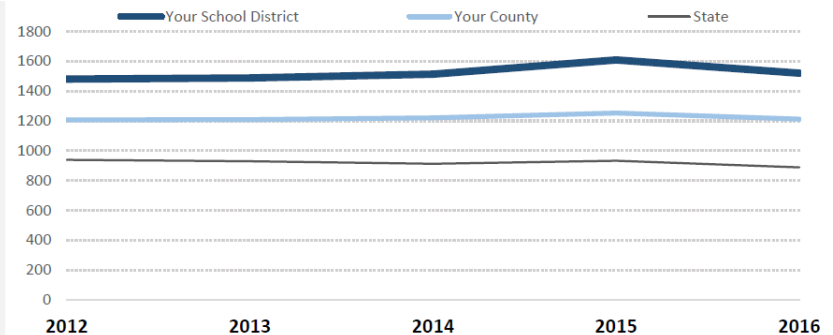
Your School District Total: 7,500 Opioid Prescriptions in 2016

Reporting is not required for: Prescription supply of <24hrs or directly administered; Prescriptions for inpatient care at hospitals; Pharmacies of Washington Department of Corrections; U.S. Veterans Affairs, Department of Defense, other federally operated pharmacies; Opioid Treatment Programs; Wholesale distributors, manufacturers or out-of-state pharmacies.



Annual Trend, Opioid Prescriptions per 1,000 Population CY 2012 through CY 2016

DOH has found that counts and rates for border counties may be artificially low because residents had their prescriptions filled in Oregon or Idaho. Corporate changes in pharmacy chains (e.g., around the 1st quarter of 2015) may have resulted in underreporting. SOURCE: Washington State Department of Health, Prescription Monitoring Program, analytical extract of 01/16/2018.



Transforming lives

Are there any caveats?

- **Changes in drug scheduling**
 - May result in an increase or decrease in dispensing; may not represent a true change
 - Example: Tramadol was scheduled as a Schedule IV drug in August 2014; hydrocodone was rescheduled (from III to II) in October 2014
- **Corporate changes in pharmacy chains**
 - Fluidity in pharmacy chains may have resulted in underreporting (2015 Q1)
- **Border effects**
 - Counts and rates for border counties and school districts may be artificially low because residents had their prescriptions filled in Oregon or Idaho
 - Klickitat County is particularly affected: at least one-third of controlled substance prescriptions for Klickitat County residents were filled in Oregon
- **Missing data**
 - Missing address or zip code information for patients
 - Small numbers and rates based on them are suppressed (when counts are less than 10 and more than zero).

Border effect in Klickitat County

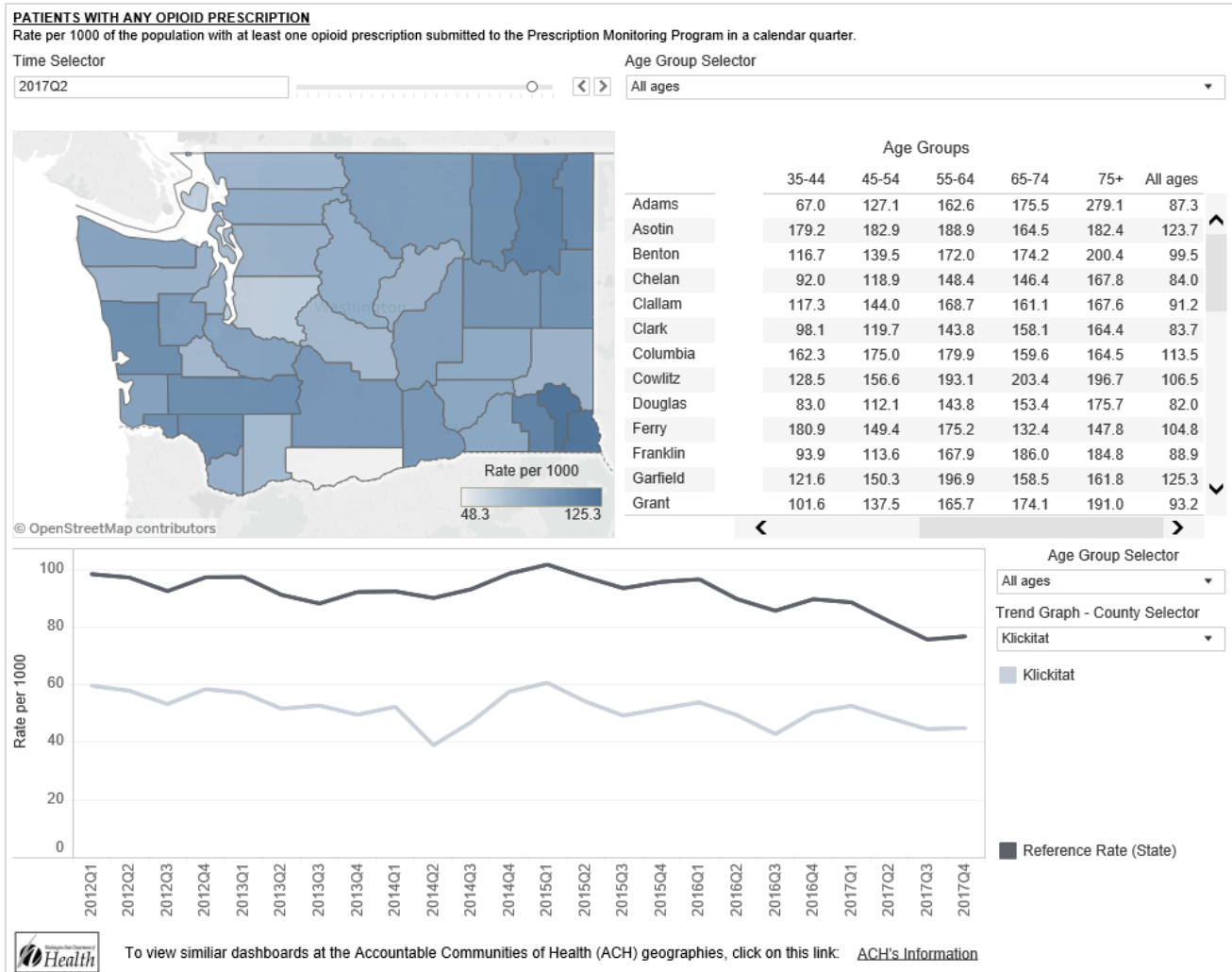


Image source: <https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/HealthDataVisualization/OpioidPrescriptionsandDrugOverdosesCountyData>, accessed 09-24-2018.

Our plans

- **2019 CPWI Data Books**

- Will develop a section on Prescription Opioids at the school district levels

- **Longer-term goals**

- Continue the focus on the opioid crisis
- Collaborate with DOH
- Obtain and report data for sub-school district communities (= urban sites)

Questions?

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