

Quality Improvement Organizations Sharing Knowledge. Improving Health Care. CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES



Opioid Risk Assessment: Eating the Elephant One Bite at a Time

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April 8, 2022

Series Learning Objectives

- 1. Understand the current status and trends of Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)
- 2. Describe best practices for Opioid Risk Assessments (ORA) including universal screening and harm reduction
- 3. Gain awareness of Electronic Health Record (EHR) related tools and resources for real life application
- 4. Learn to leverage internal and external data to guide care and improve outcomes
- 5. Incorporate use of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs/Prescription Drug Programs (PDMP/PMP) for safe patient prescribing and prescriber self-assessment

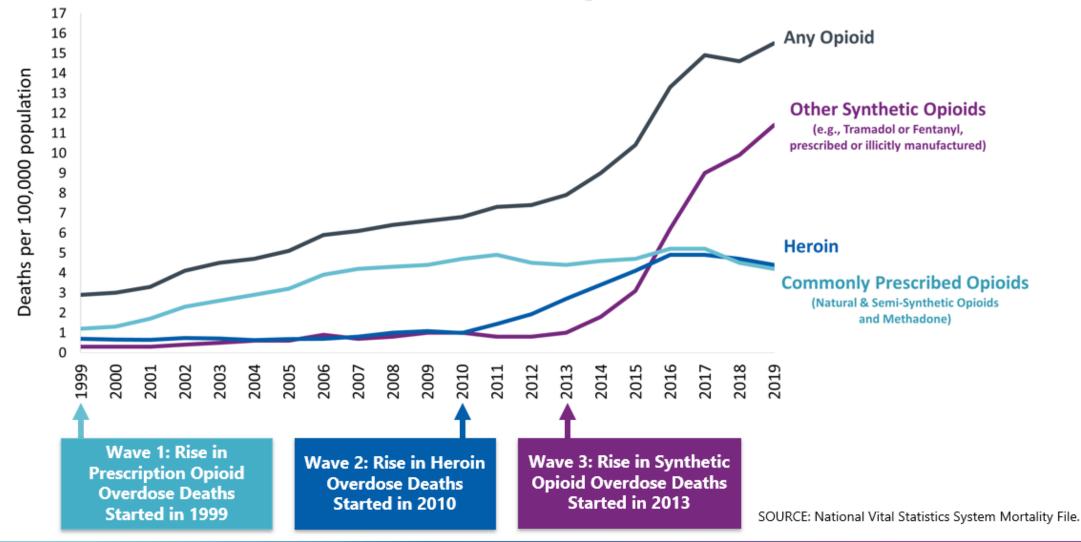


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Opioid Risk and the impact of COVID-19

Three Waves of the Rise in Opioid Overdose Deaths

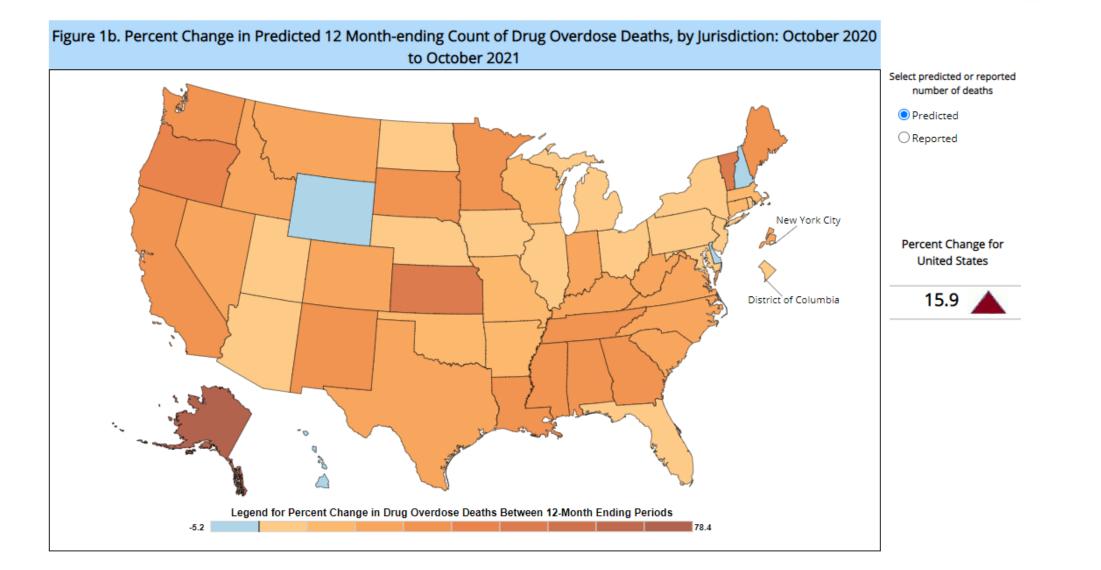


Percent Change in Overdose Deaths



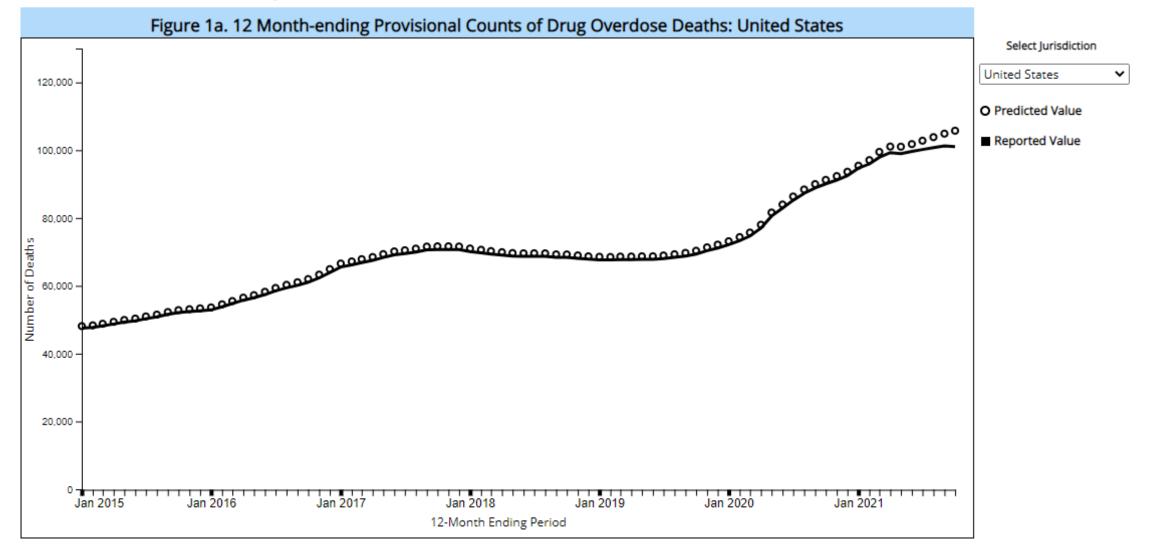
Legend for Percent Change in Drug Overdose Deaths Between 12-Month Ending Periods

Percent Change continued



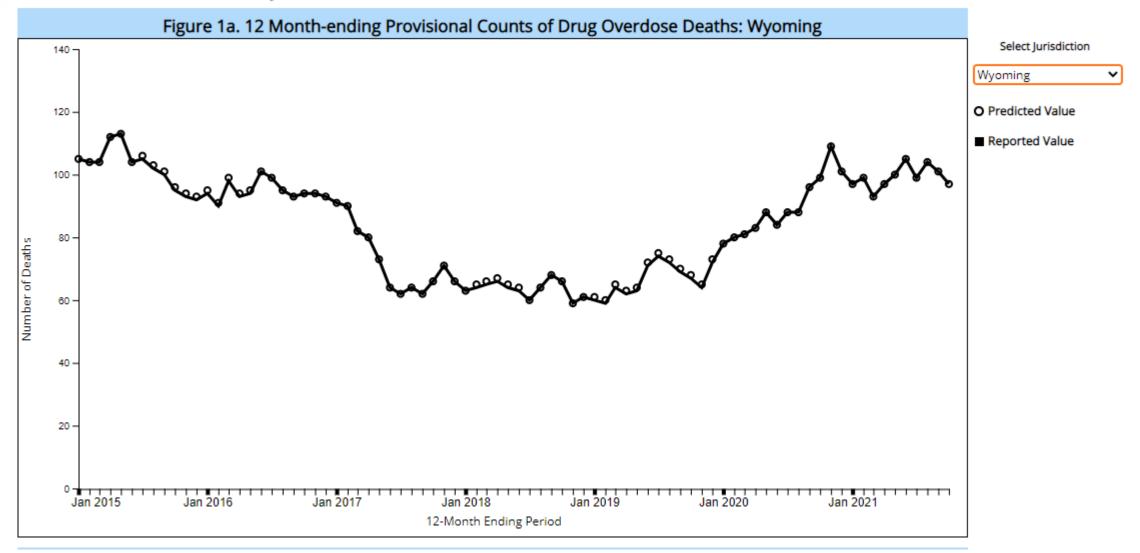
12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths

Based on data available for analysis on: 06-Mar-22

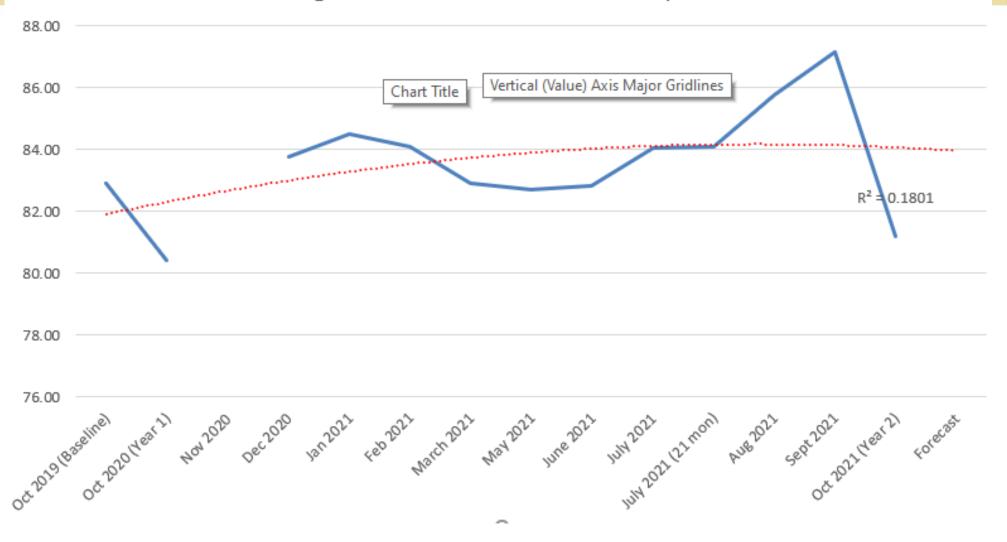


12 Month-ending Provisional Number and Percent Change of Drug Overdose Deaths

Based on data available for analysis on: 06-Mar-22



1.1.3 Decrease opioid adverse events, including deaths, by 7% for Medicare FFS high risk and behavioral health risk patients

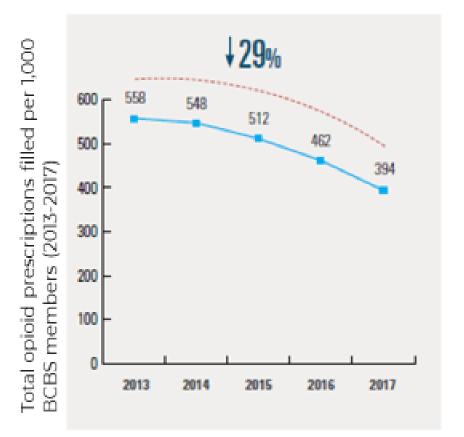


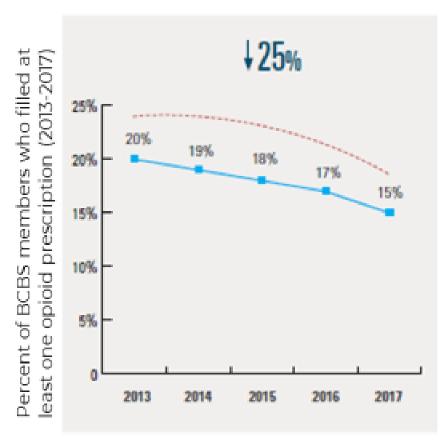
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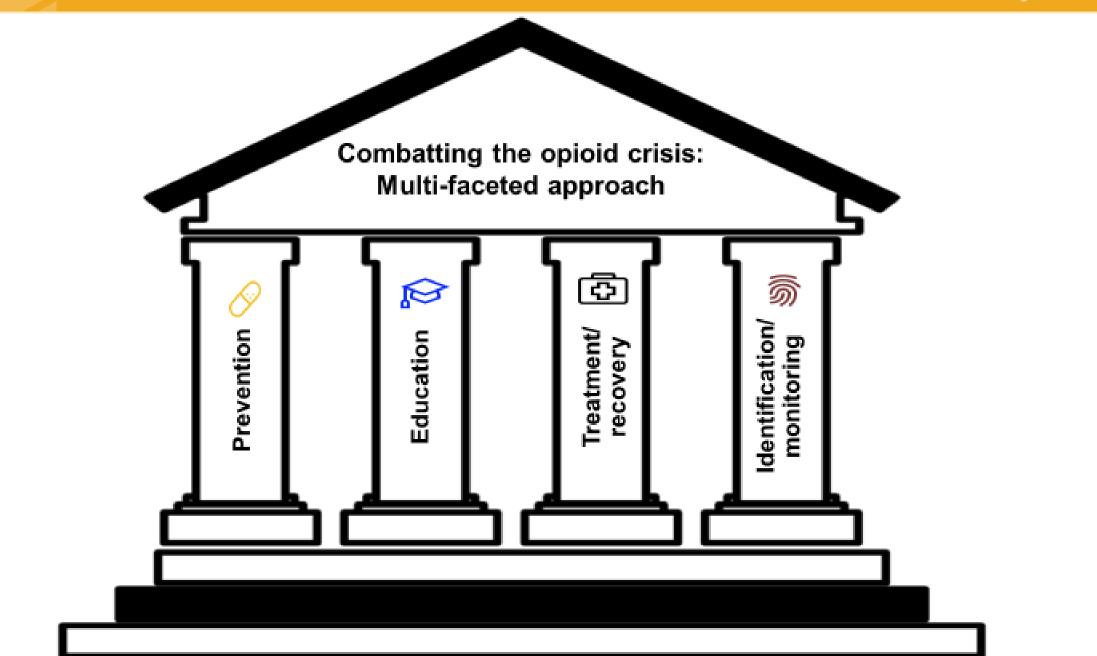
Decreasing Opioid Prescriptions



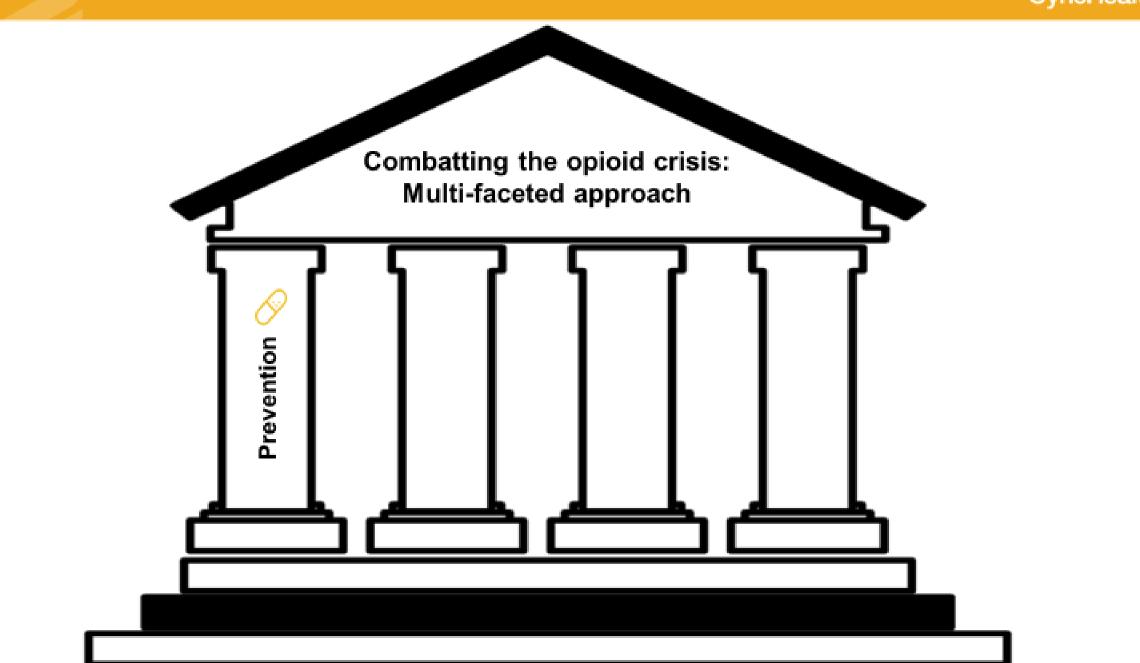


CyncHealth









Federal Policy/Legislation





NATIONAL Drug Control Strategy

A Report by the Office of National Drug Control Policy

JANUARY 2019

Special Communication | April 19, 2018

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

Deborah Dowell, MD, MPHP; Tamara M, Haogerich, PhDP; Roper Chou, MDP

Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia

JAMA 2016(315(15) 1624-1645. doi:10.1001/jama.2016.1464.

ABSTRACT

Importance Primary care dimicians find managing chronic pain challenging. Evidence of long-term efficacy of opioids for chronic pain is limited. Opioid use is associated with serious risks, including opioid use disorder and overdese.

Objective To provide recommendations about opicid preacribing for primary care clinicians insating adult patients with chronic pain outside of active cancer insatment, patientive care, and end-of-life care.

Process The Centers for Discesse Control and Prevention (CDC) updated a 2014 systematic review on effectiveness and itsks of opioids and conducted a supplemental review on benefits and harms, values and preferences, and cests. CDC used the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) framework to assess evidence type and determine the recommendation category.





State Strategies to Improve the Use of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs to Address Opioid and other Substance Use Disorders

PAIN MANAGEMENT





PAIN MANAGEMENT BEST PRACTICES INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE REPORT

Updates, Gaps, inconsistencies, and Recommendations.

Federal Policy/Legislation





NATIONAL Drug Control Strategy

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JANUARY 2019

 Educate the public, especially adolescents, about drug use, specifically opioids increase, mandatory prescriber education and continuing training on best practices and current clinical guidelines; and increase PDMP interoperability and usage across the country

SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act

(a)(1) shall require each covered provider to check, in accordance with such timing, manner, and form as specified by the State, the prescription drug history of a covered individual being treated by the covered provider through a qualified prescription drug monitoring program described in subsection (b) before prescribing to such individual a controlled substance...

(b)(2) The program facilitates the integration of information described in paragraph (1) into the workflow of a covered provider, which may include the electronic system the covered provider uses to prescribe controlled substances.

One Hundred Fifteenth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the third day of January, two thousand and eighteen

An Act

To provide for opioid use disorder prevention, recovery, and treatment, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Substance Use— Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act" or the "SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I-MEDICAID PROVISIONS TO ADDRESS THE OPIOID CRISIS

Sec. 1001. Attrick youth Medicaid protection.
 Sec. 1003. Health insurance for former forter youth.
 Sec. 1003. Demonstration project to increase substance use provider capacity under the Medicaid program.
 Sec. 1004. Medicaid drug review and utilization.
 Sec. 1005. Guidance to inverse care for infants with neonatal abstinence syndrome and their mothers; GAO study on gaps in Medicaid coverage for pregnant and postpartum women with substance use disorder.
 Sec. 1007. Caring recovery for infants and babies.
 Sec. 1008. Peer support enhancement and evaluation review.
 Sec. 1009. Medicaid substance use disorder reatment via telebalth.
 Sec. 1009. Delacing patient access to non-norio traview.

Interoperability – Nebraska's Experience

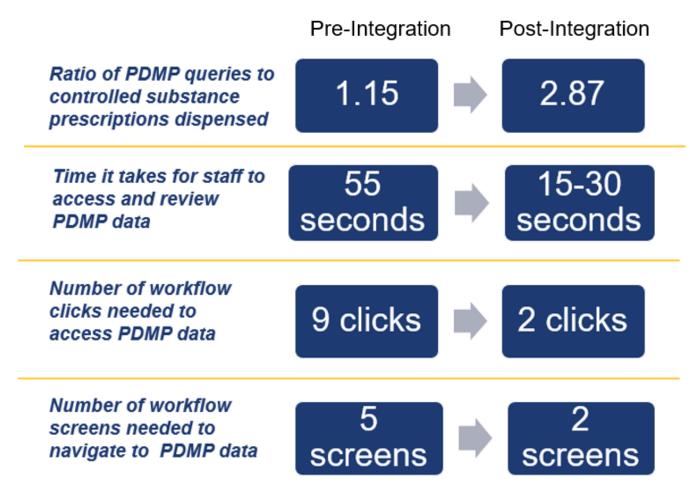


PDMP Workflow Integration

ZZZTESTPT, EIGHTZ 03/02/1944 - 78 Yrs - Female	MME Alert Last 7-days Average daily MME: 49 # days daily MME over 90: 1 Highest daily MME: 110			Multiple Provid Pharmacies: 5 Prescribers: 6				Opioid/Benzo Overlap Last 45-days Yes				<mark>A A 2</mark> %	
 Chartbook 	 Current Me 	edications										Ŷ ≓ °	
Encounters				Search									
> Demographics			Det Filed		-				-	-			
> Conditions	Species	RxGov Patient ID	Date Filled	Drug Name	Quantity Dispensed	Generic Drug	Prescriber	Pharmacy	Date Written	Days Supply	Refills	Payment Type	
Allergies	Veterinary Patient	989998	03/06/2022	HYDROmorphone HCI 2 MG TABS		30 Hydromorphone HCI	William Dunn	zzTest Pharmacy 2	03/05/2022	3	0/0	Private Pay (Cash, Charge, Credit Card)	
 Medications 	Human	989998	02/22/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		0/4	Medicare	
Current Medications Historical Medications	Human	989998	02/21/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
Documents	Human	989998	02/20/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
Diagnostic Studies	Human	989998	02/19/2022	Vicodin 5-300 MG TABS	84	80 Hydrocodone- Acetaminophen	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	02/18/2022	3	0/0	Private Pay (Cash, Charge, Cred Card)	
Vital Signs	Human	989998	02/19/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
Immunizations	Human	989998	02/18/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
	Human	989998	02/17/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
	Human	989998	02/16/2022	HYDROcodone-Acetaminophen 7.5-300 MG TABS		Hydrocodone- Acetaminophen	Hawkeye zzPierce	Hometown Pharmacy	02/15/2022	1	5 0/0	Commercial Insurance	
	Human	989998	02/16/2022	Lisinopril 10 MG TABS		1 Lisinopril	Gregory zzHouse	Hometown Pharmacy	01/01/2022		1 0/4	Medicare	
	Human	989998	02/15/2022	0XYCODONE HCI 10 MG TABS		5 Oxycodone HCI	Meredith zzGrey	zzTest Pharmacy 1	02/15/2022		5 0/0	Private Pay (Cash, Charge, Cred Card)	

Interoperability – Real-life Numbers





*The ratio of PDMP queries to controlled substances prescriptions dispensed were calculated using CyncHealth's data for 3 Nemaha clincians during 8/1/2020-10/31/2020 (pre-integration) and 8/1/2021-10/31/2021 (post-integration). The workflow and time data represents data collected from Nemaha directly via their CEO and CTO.

*The Nemaha-CyncHealth integration is one of the technical demonstration sites participating in the ONC-CDC Advancing PDMP-EHR Integration Project, funded by CDC, implemented by ONC, with contractor support from Accenture.



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Opioid Risk Assessment

Opioid Risk Assessment Tools

The 3 C's	Possible expressions in patients on chronic opioids
Loss of CONTROL	 Reports lost/stolen medication Calls for early refills Seeks opioids from other sources Withdrawal symptoms noted at visits
CRAVING , preoccupation with use	 Recurring requests for increases in opioids Increasing pain despite lack of progressive disease Dismissive of non-opioid treatments
Use despite negative CONSEQUENCES	 Over-sedation/somnolence Decreases in activity, functioning and/or relationships

Drug Management Programs

Key component is provider involvement.



Is patient at-risk for misusing or abusing opioids and benzodiazepines?



Would one of the drug management program tools help the prescriber better manage his/her patient's drug use?

Improved Safety Alerts

Seven-day supply limit for opioid naïve patients



Hard safety edit

Stops filling until override is entered



Patients who have "not filled an opioid prescription recently"

- Will be defined by Part D plan sponsor
- Provider can proactively request coverage determination on behalf of patient attesting to medical need for supply greater than seven days



Subsequent prescriptions are not subject to seven-day limits

Questions?



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Thank you!