

# The Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP)

# What is the Oklahoma PMP?

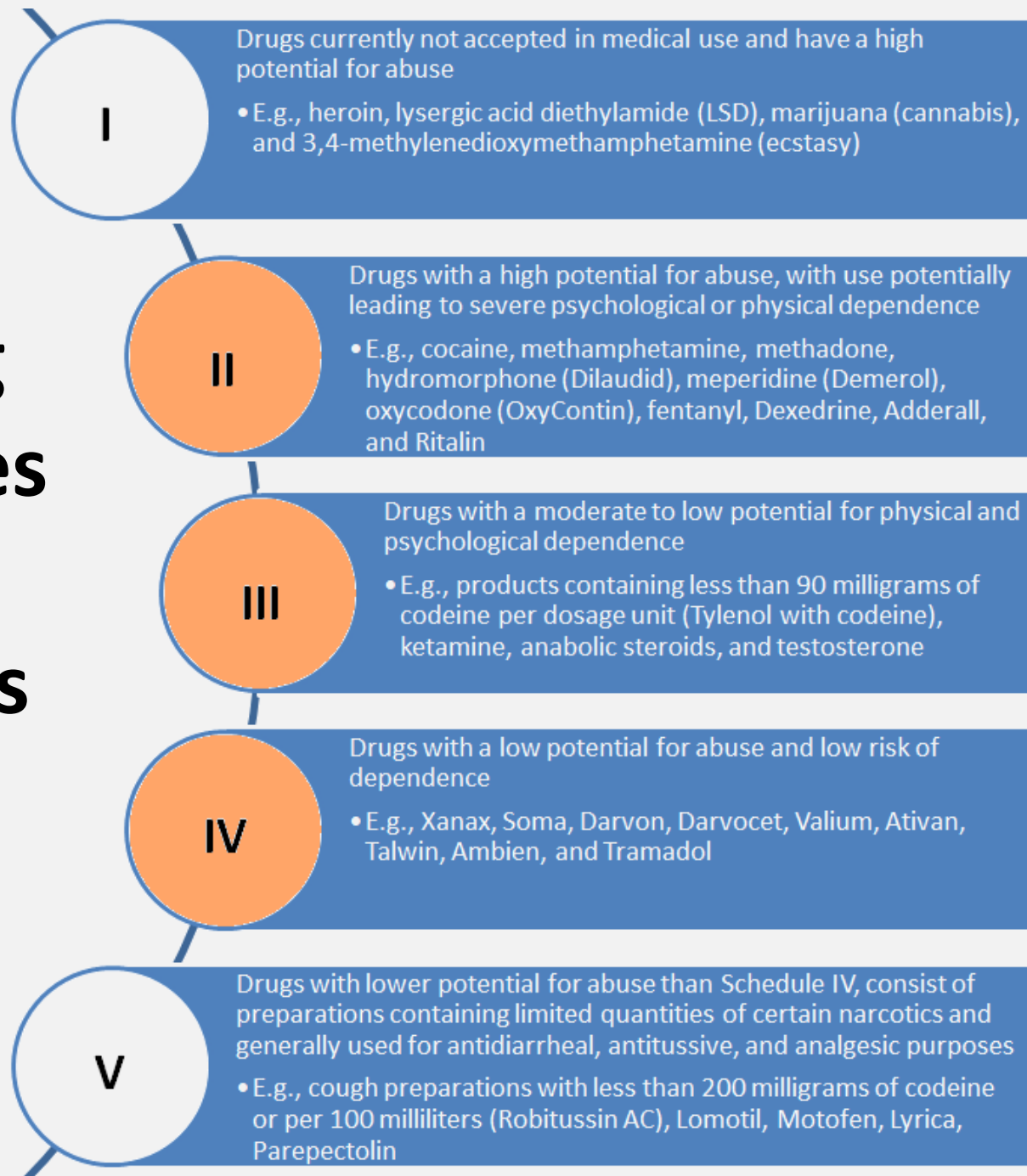
- Also known as the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) at the federal or national level
- An electronic database which collects and monitors data on schedule II-V controlled substances
- Designed to reduce prescription fraud, substance abuse, “doctor shopping”, and other pharmaceutical drug 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)
    - Reported in real-time within 5 minutes of dispensing a scheduled narcotic
  - PMP became operational in 1991

# 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 elapse since the previous check for any of the following: opiates, synthetic opiates, semi-synthetic opiates, benzodiazepine, or carisoprodol
    - 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

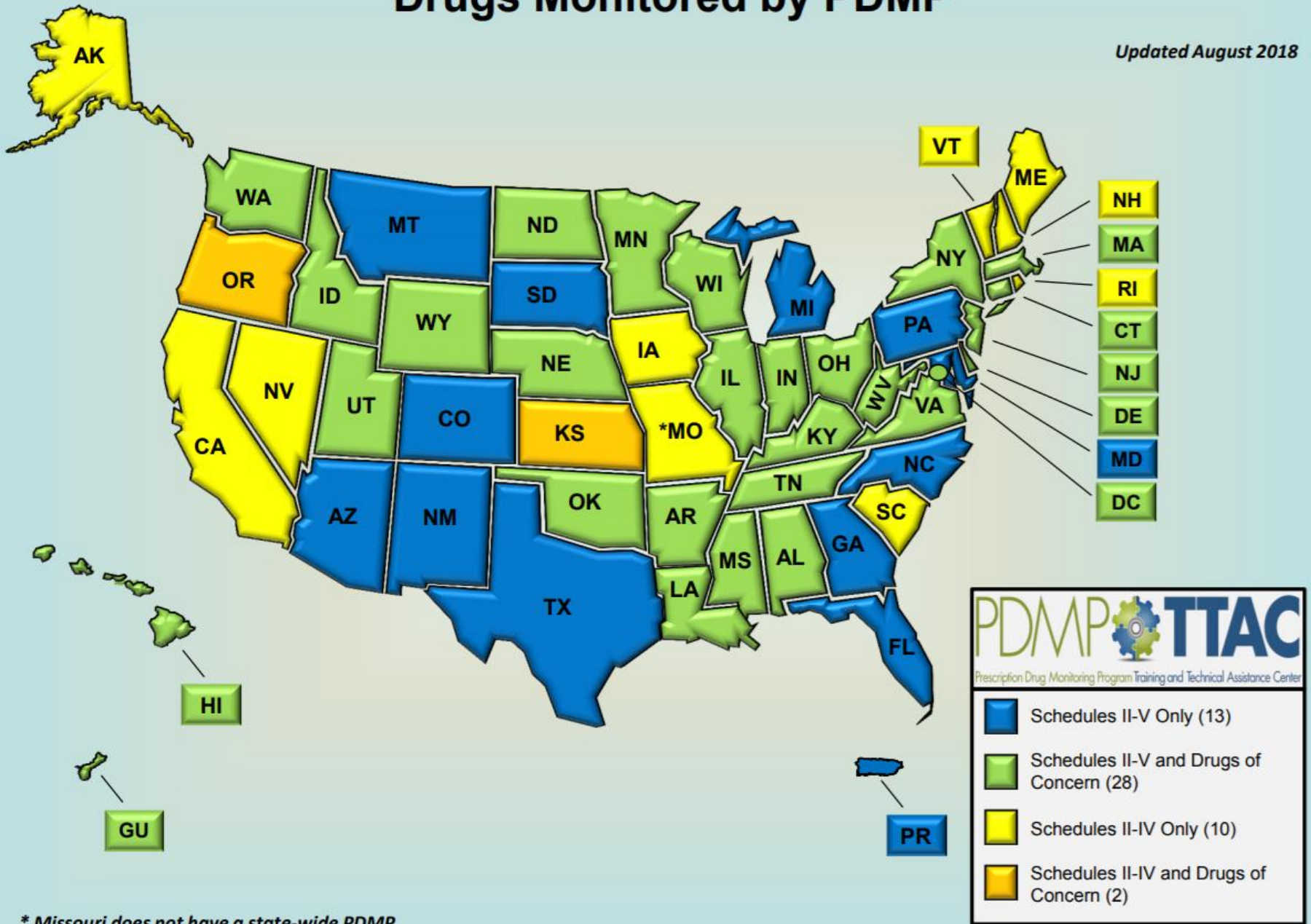
# Five Drug Categories or Schedules

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



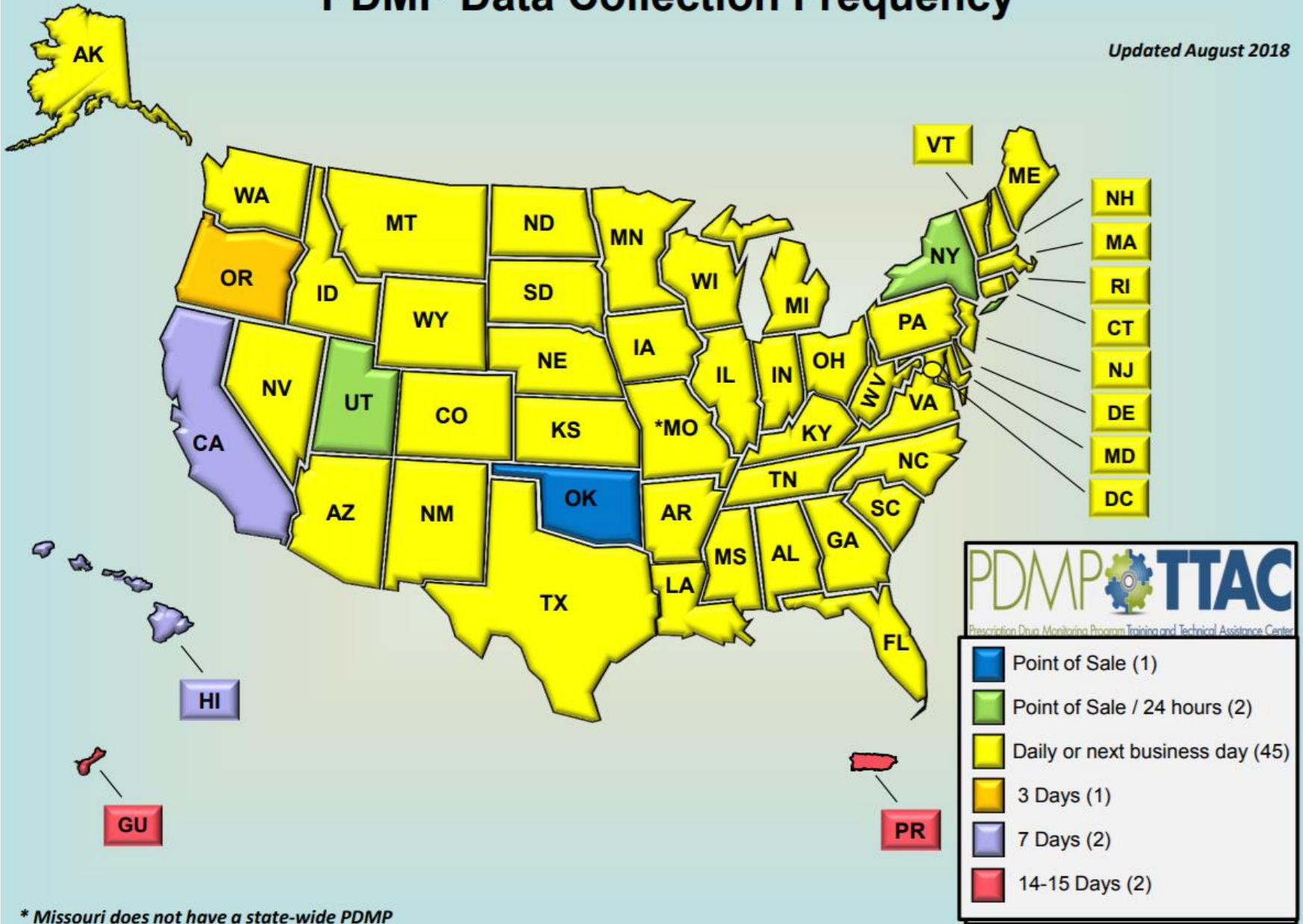
# Drugs Monitored by PDMP

Updated August 2018



# PDMP Data Collection Frequency

Updated August 2018







# 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

# PMP Indicators

## Data Time Frame: Calendar Year 2017

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.

# 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

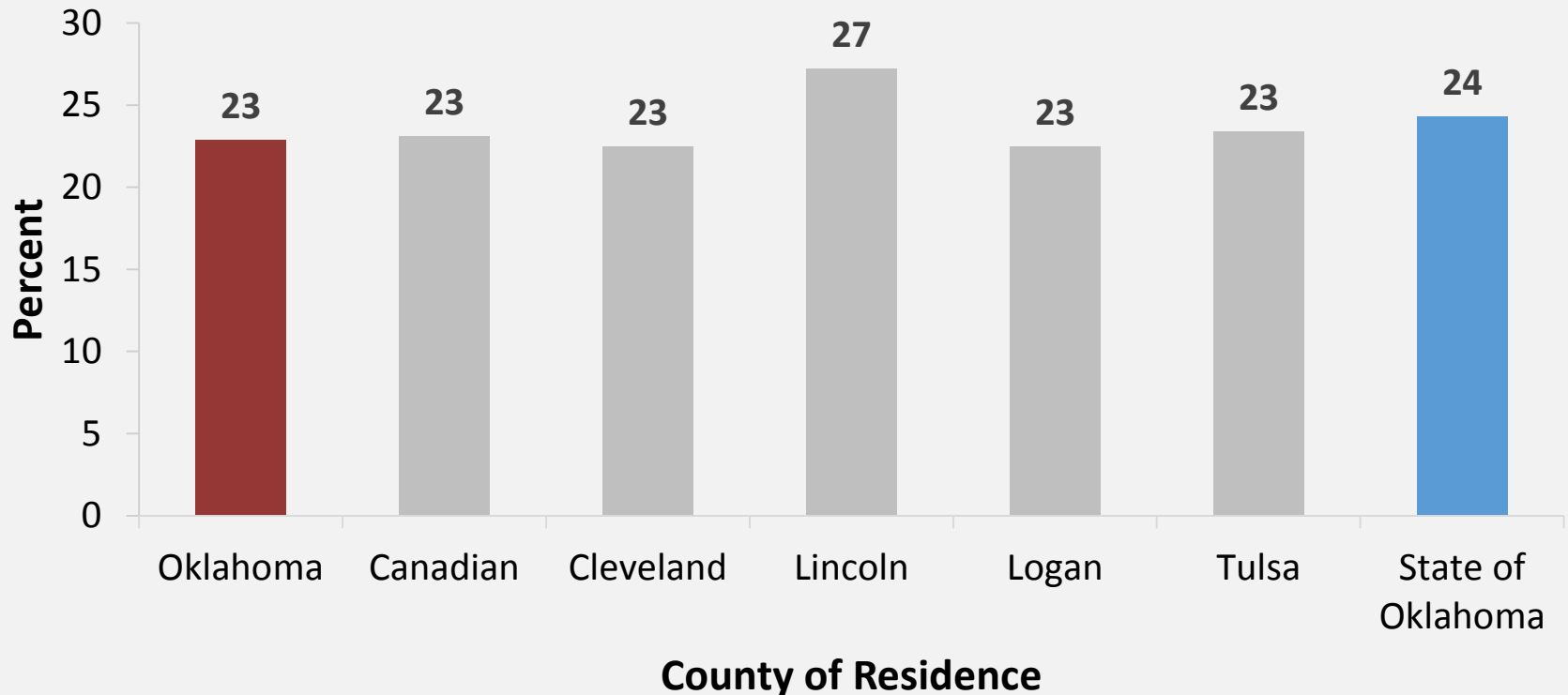
# The Percent of Unique Residents Prescribed Opioids

Patient's county of residence	Total number of unique residents prescribed opioids	Total population, 2017	Percent of total population
Oklahoma	180,382	787,958	22.9
Canadian	32,295	139,926	23.1
Cleveland	62,971	279,641	22.5
Lincoln	9,555	35,142	27.2
Logan	10,541	46,784	22.5
Tulsa	151,060	646,266	23.4
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>954,991</b>	<b>3,930,864</b>	<b>24.3</b>

Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

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.

## The percent of residents prescribed opioids by county of residence, Oklahoma 2017



Approximately 1 in 4 Oklahoma County residents was prescribed an opioid, excluding non-tabular opioids.

Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.



# Examples: A different perspective



In 2017, approximately

**25%**

of Oklahoma County residents was prescribed an opioid, excluding non-tabular opioids.



In 2017, approximately

**1 in 4**

Oklahoma County residents was prescribed an opioid, excluding non-tabular opioids.

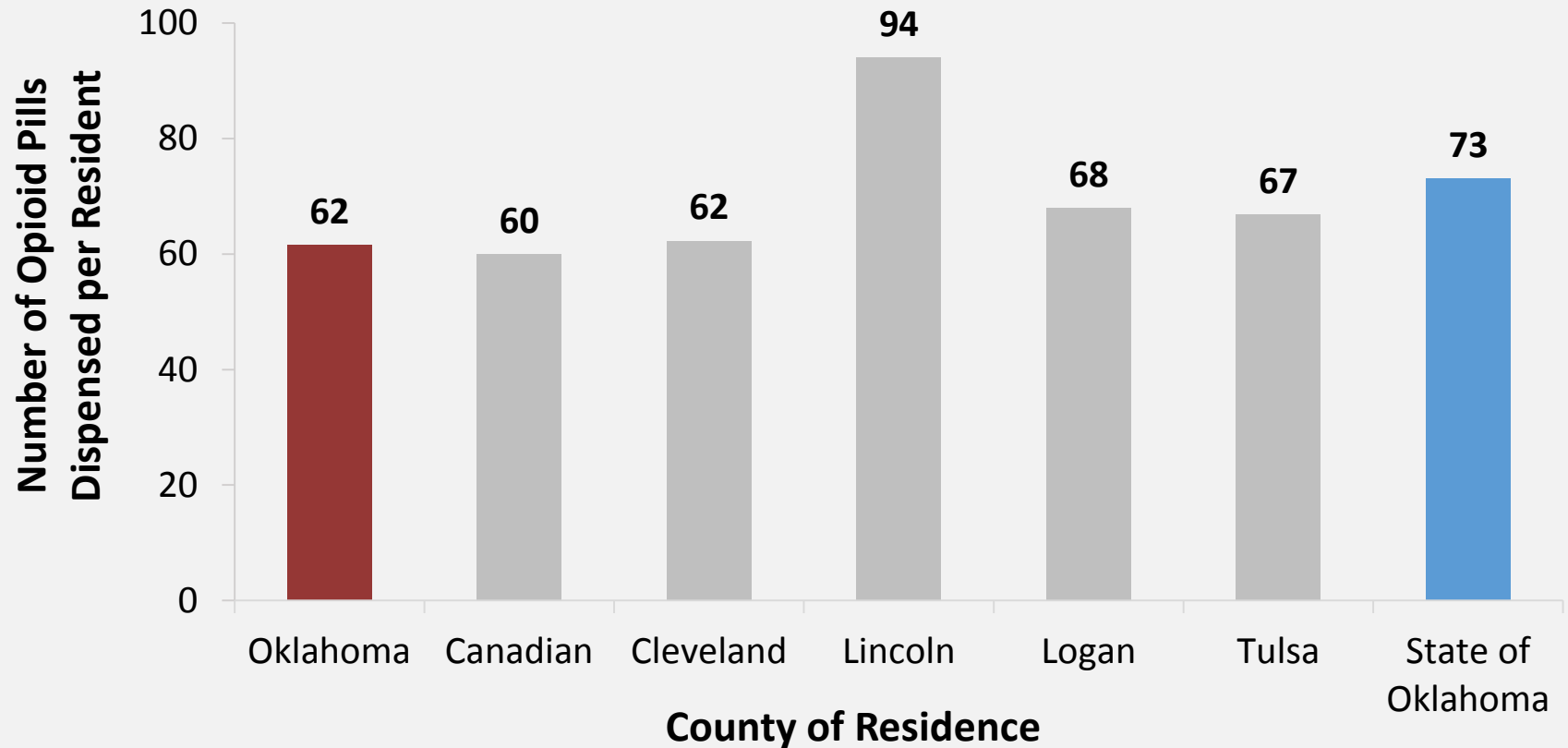
Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

# Number of Pills

The total number of opioid pills dispensed (excludes non-tabular opioids).

Patient's county of residence	Total number of opioid pills dispensed	Total population, 2017	Opioid pills per resident
Oklahoma	48,523,113	787,958	62
Canadian	8,438,206	139,926	60
Cleveland	17,417,044	279,641	62
Lincoln	3,307,822	35,142	94
Logan	3,189,237	46,784	68
Tulsa	43,149,252	646,266	67
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>286,996,395</b>	<b>3,930,864</b>	<b>73</b>

# Total number of opioid pills dispensed per resident by county: Oklahoma, 2017



\*Exclude 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, Decision Support Services.

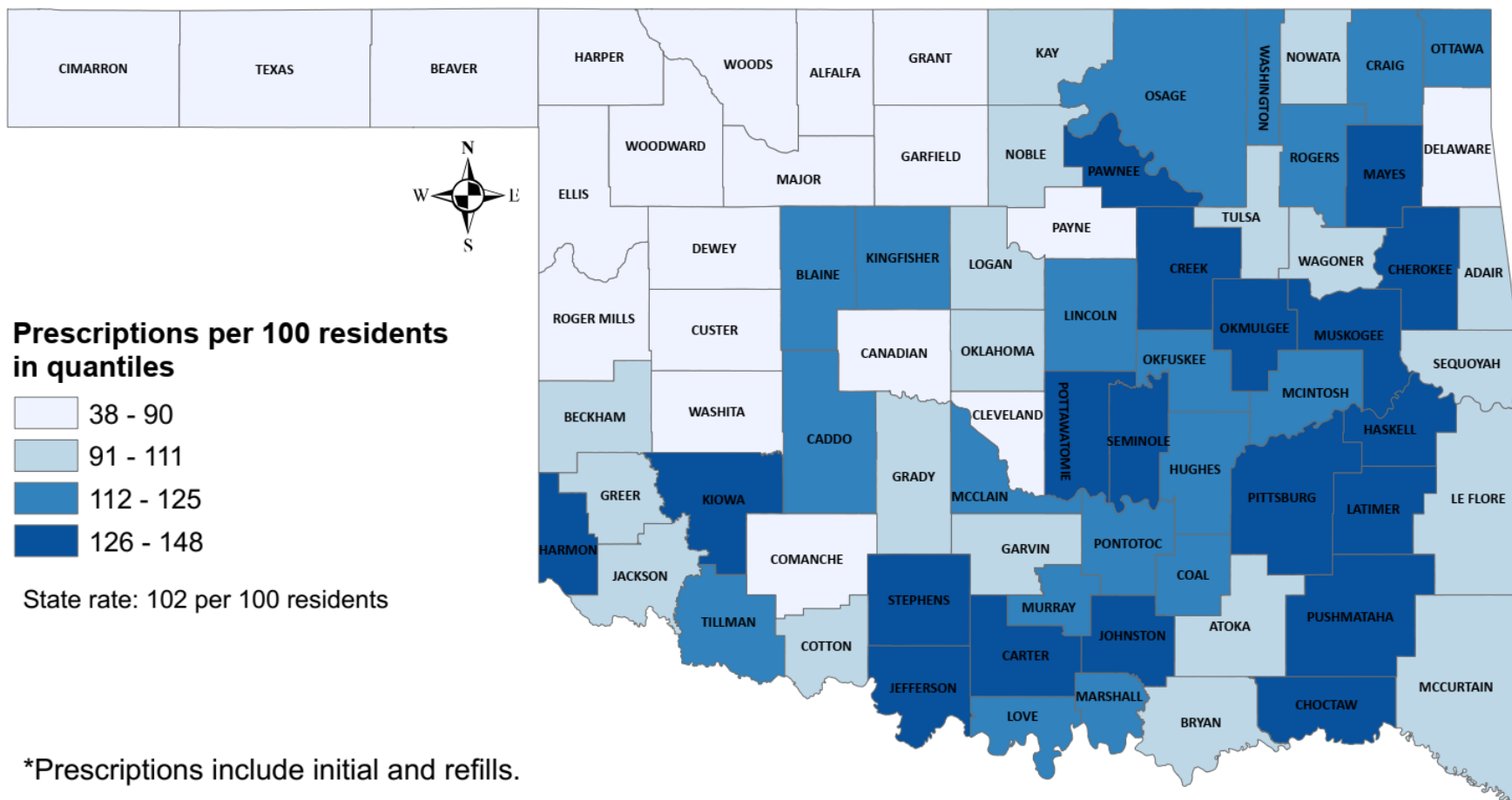
# Number of Opioid Prescriptions

The total number of opioid prescriptions dispensed (including initial and refills)

Patient's county of residence	Total number of opioid prescriptions	Total population, 2017	Prescribing rates per 100 population
Oklahoma	717,506	787,958	91
Canadian	125,332	139,926	90
Cleveland	248,826	279,641	89
Lincoln	43,354	35,142	123
Logan	44,353	46,784	95
Tulsa	625,182	646,266	97
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>4006122</b>	<b>3930864</b>	<b>102</b>

# Number of Opioid Prescriptions\* per 100 Residents, by Patient County of Residence: Oklahoma, 2017

Map created: August 2018



This indicator includes select dispensed prescription opioids as entered into the Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) system. 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.

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



# High Dose Prescriptions ( $\geq 90$ MME/day)

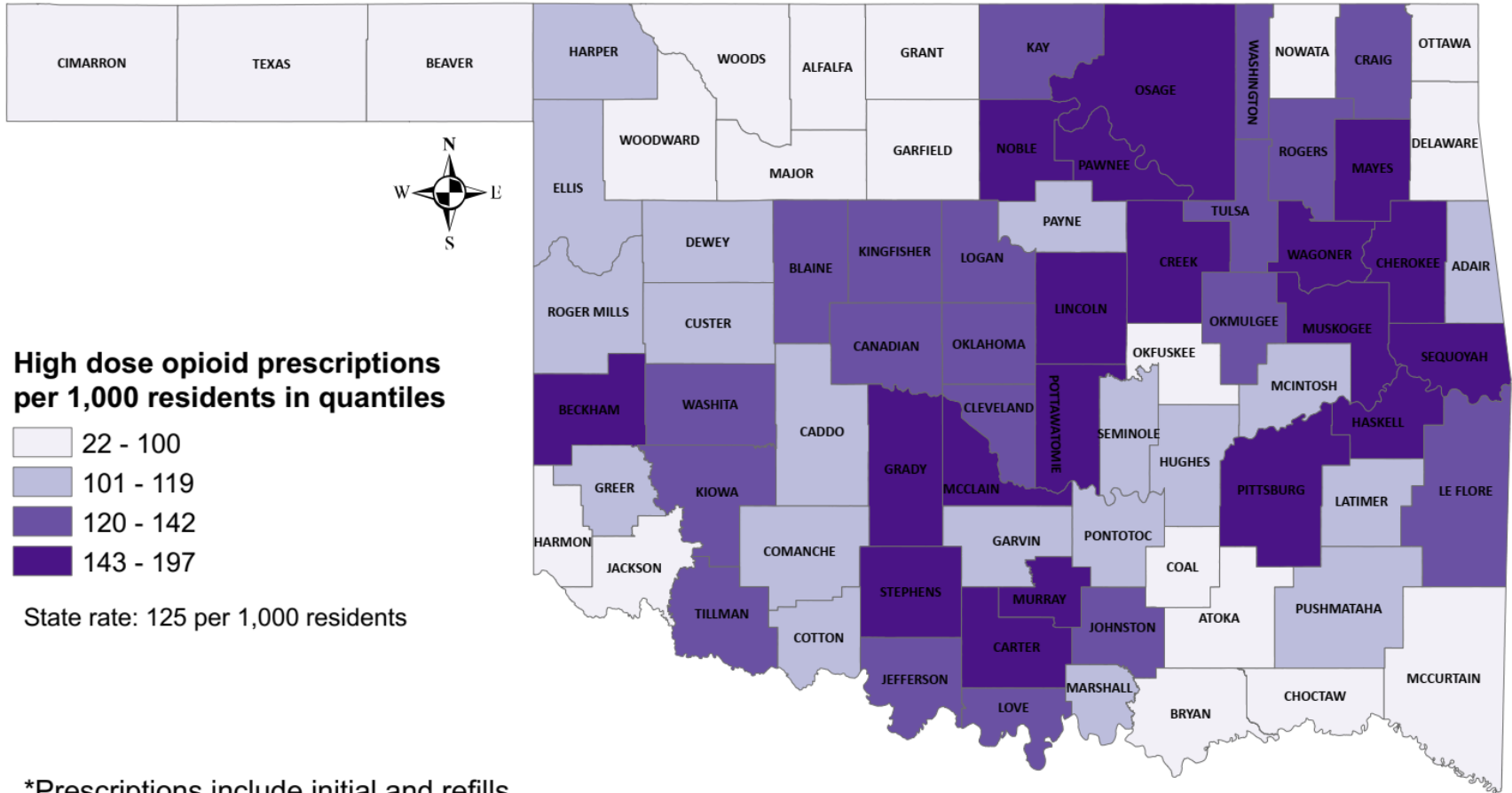
The total number opioid prescriptions dispensed (including initial and refills) that are high dose

- Dosage is expressed as morphine milligram equivalents per day (MME/day)
- Opioid prescriptions with  $\geq 90$  MME/day is found to increase risks for overdose and should be avoided



# Number of High Dose Opioid Prescriptions\* ( $\geq 90$ MME/day) per 1,000 Residents, by Patient County of Residence: Oklahoma, 2017

Map created: August 2018

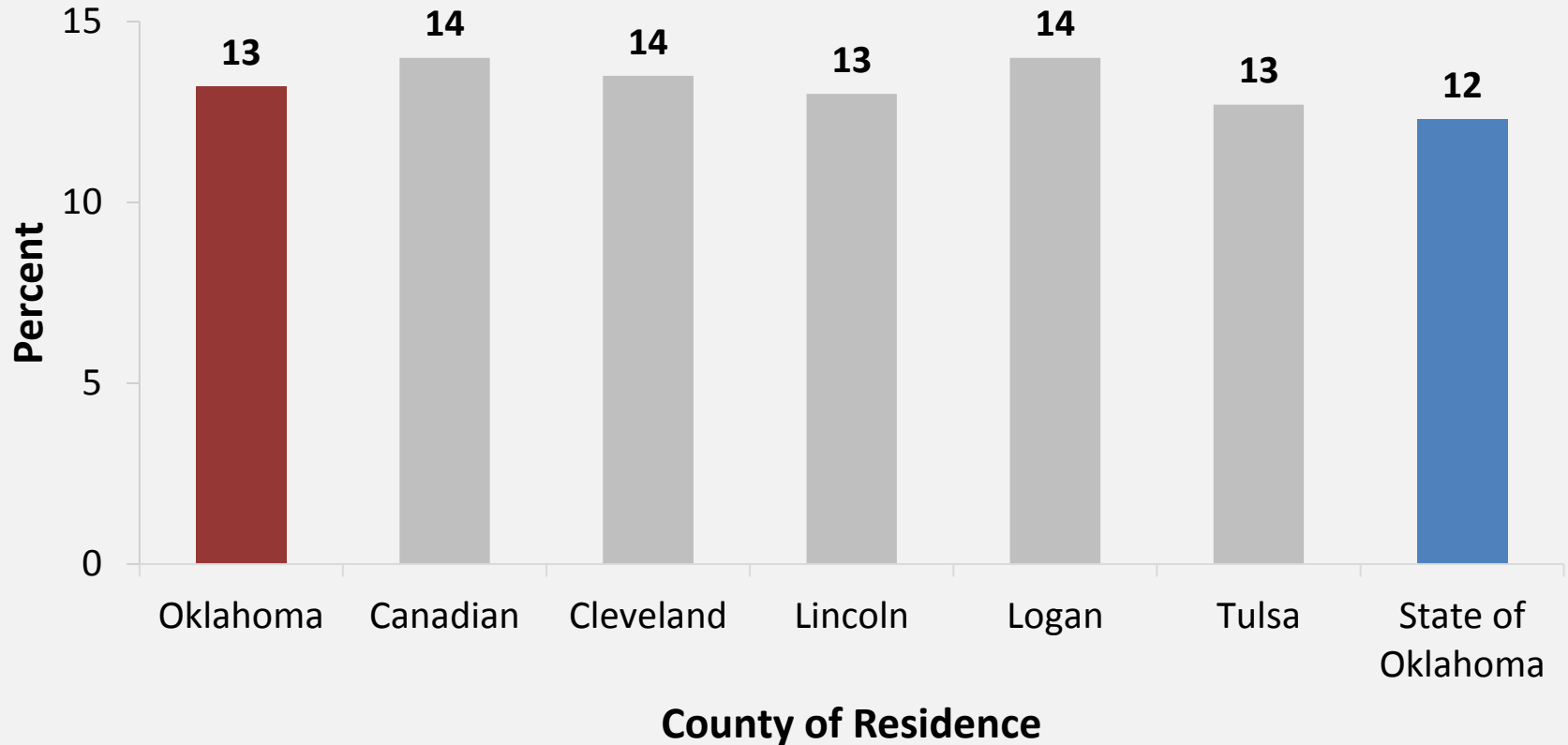


\*Prescriptions include initial and refills.

This indicator includes select dispensed prescription opioids where patients had an average of  $\geq 90$  morphine milligram equivalents (MME) of opioid analgesic drugs prescribed per day as entered into the Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) system. 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.

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

# The percent of opioid prescriptions dispensed that are high dose ( $\geq 90$ MME/day) by county of residence, Oklahoma 2017



Note: Prescriptions include initial and refills.

# Number of People with Opioid and Benzodiazepine Overlapping Prescriptions

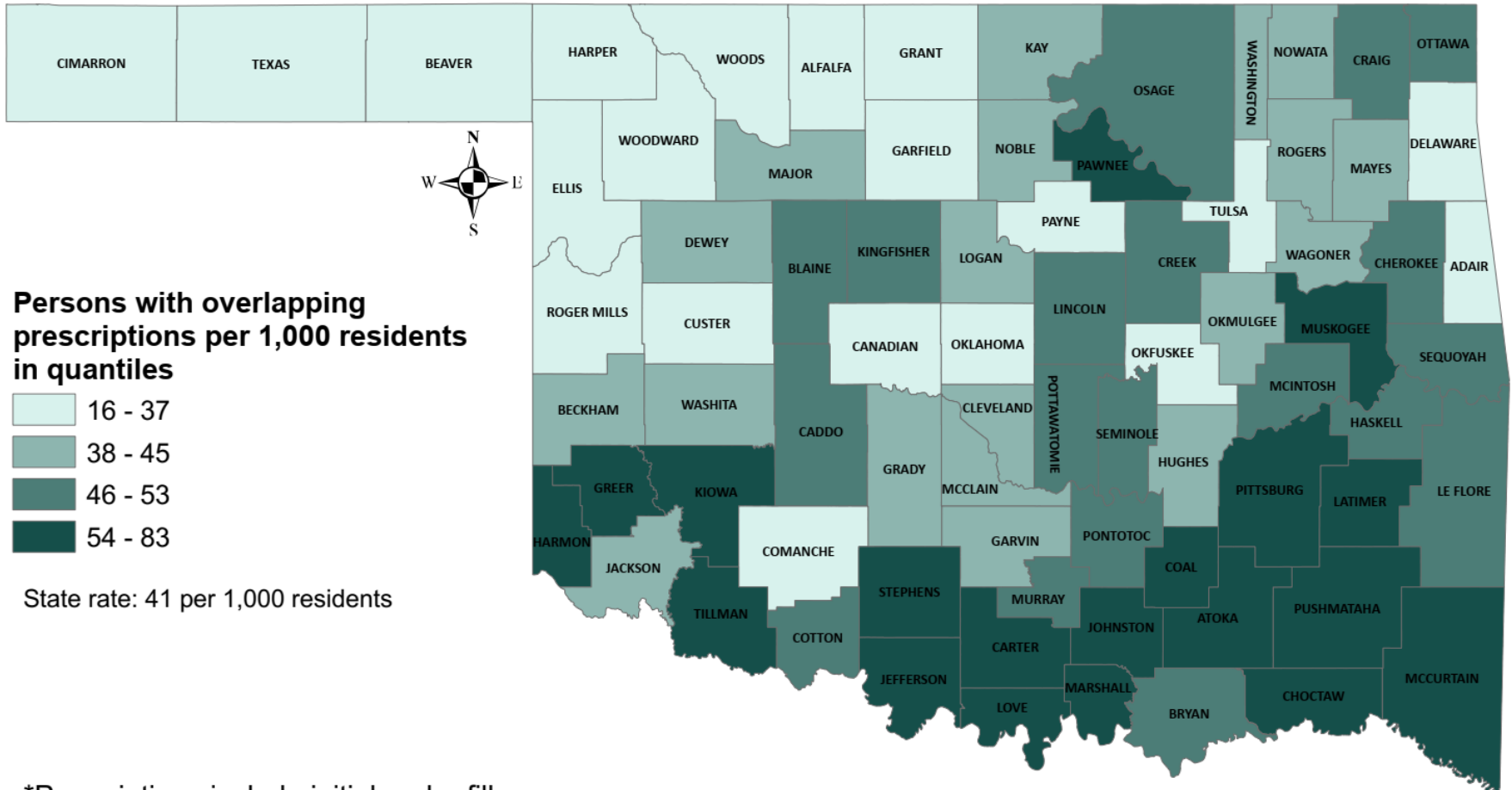
Patient's county of residence	Persons with Overlapping opioid and benzo prescriptions	Total population, 2017	Persons with overlapping opioid and benzo per 1000 residents
Oklahoma	28,561	787,958	36.2
Canadian	4,961	139,926	35.5
Cleveland	10,353	279,641	37.0
Lincoln	1,636	35,142	46.6
Logan	1,752	46,784	37.4
Tulsa	23,264	646,266	36.0
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>160,065</b>	<b>3,930,864</b>	<b>40.7</b>

Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

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.

# Number of Persons with Overlapping Opioid and Benzodiazepine Prescriptions\* per 1,000 Residents, by Patient County of Residence: Oklahoma, 2017

Map created: August 2018



\*Prescriptions include initial and refills.

This indicator includes select dispensed prescription opioids as entered into the Oklahoma Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) system. 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.

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

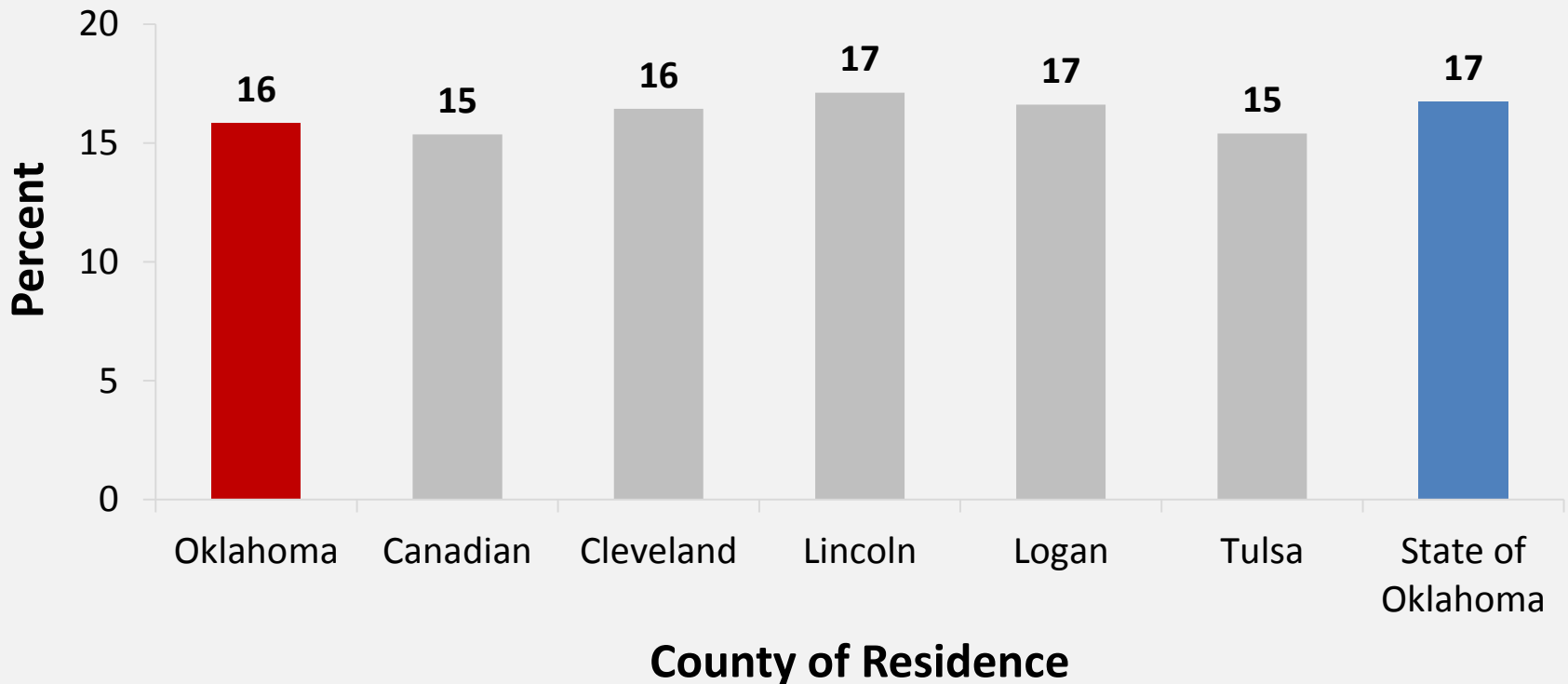


# Percent of People with Opioid and Benzodiazepine Overlapping Prescriptions

Patient's county of residence	Persons with overlapping opioid and benzo prescriptions	Total number of unique residents prescribed opioids	Percent of residents with overlapping benzo prescriptions among those prescribed opioids
Oklahoma	28,561	180,382	15.8
Canadian	4,961	32,295	15.4
Cleveland	10,353	62,971	16.4
Lincoln	1,636	9,555	17.1
Logan	1,752	10,541	16.6
Tulsa	23,264	151,060	15.4
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>160,065</b>	<b>954,991</b>	<b>16.8</b>

Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

## Percent of residents with overlapping benzodiazepine prescriptions among those prescribed opioids, Oklahoma 2017



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

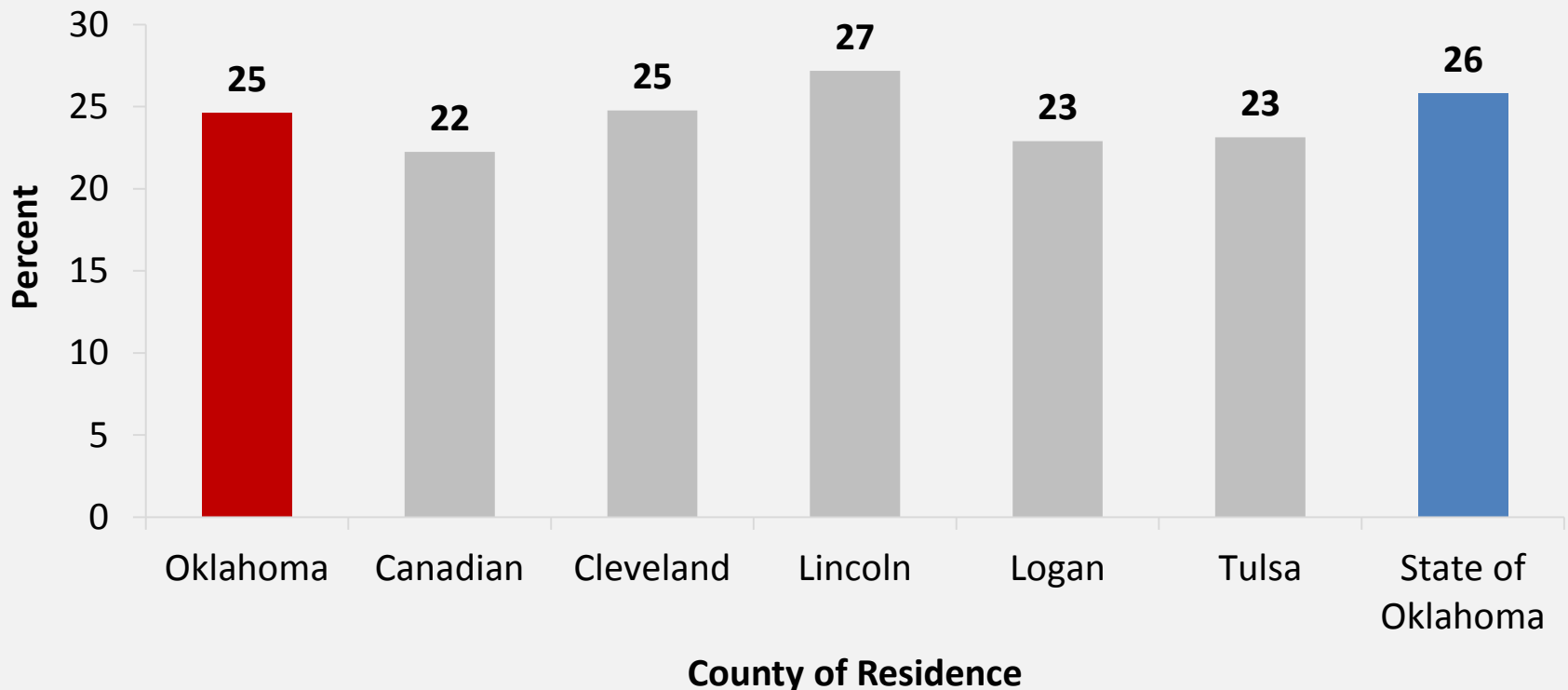
# Opioid Benzodiazepine Overlap Days

The total number of days that patients had an opioid and benzodiazepine prescription on the same day, among all opioid prescription days.

Patient's county of residence	Total opioid days	Total opioid benzo overlap days	Percent
Oklahoma	13,688,150	3,371,977	24.6
Canadian	2,395,651	532,979	22.2
Cleveland	4,759,800	1,178,399	24.8
Lincoln	932,382	253,378	27.2
Logan	867,825	198,664	22.9
Tulsa	11,967,381	2,768,277	23.1
<b>State of Oklahoma</b>	<b>80,383,245</b>	<b>20,743,088</b>	<b>25.8</b>

Note: Data captured are based on prescriptions dispensed.

# The percent of days that patients had an opioid prescription overlap with a benzodiazepine prescription by county of residence, Oklahoma 2017



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

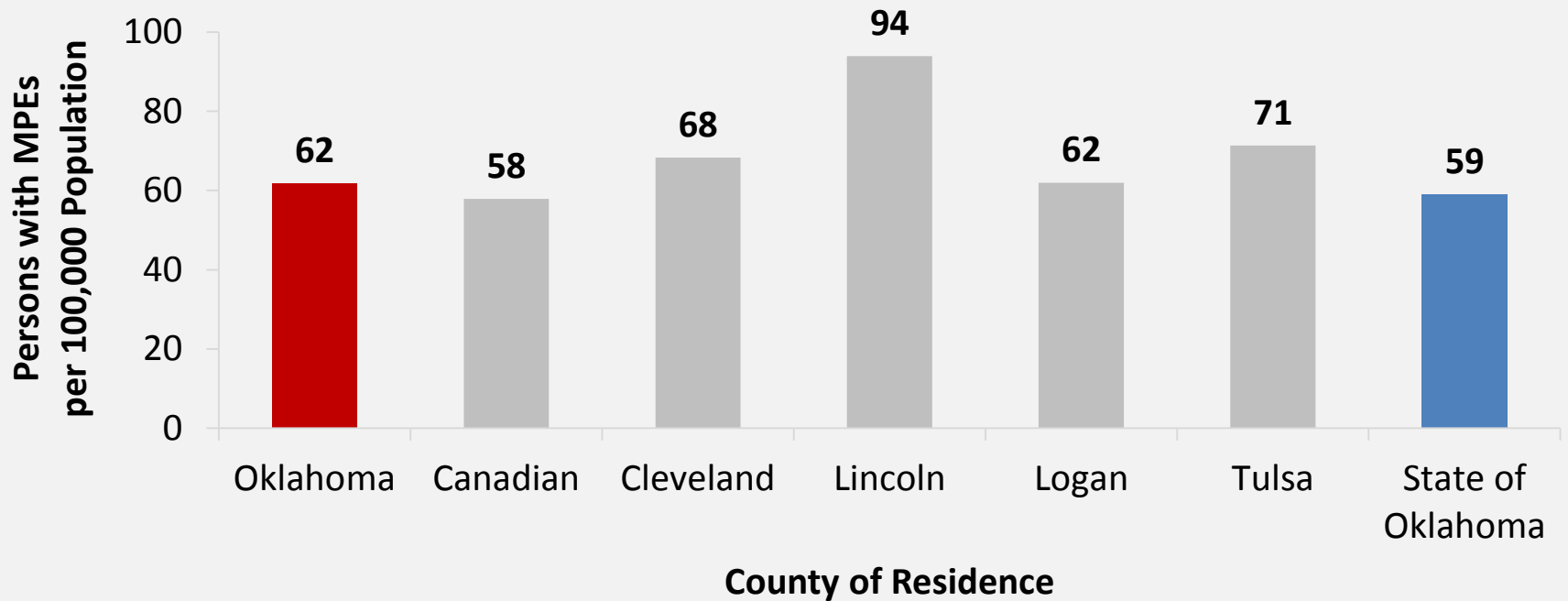
# Multiple Provider Episodes (MPEs)

- The number of unique patients filling opioid prescription from 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies in 6 months.
- Also known as “doctor shopping”.

Patient's county of residence	Persons with MPEs	Total population, 2017	Persons with MPE per 100,000 residents
Oklahoma	487	787,958	62
Canadian	81	139,926	58
Cleveland	191	279,641	68
Lincoln	33	35,142	94
Logan	29	46,784	62
Tulsa	461	646,266	71
State of Oklahoma	2,316	3,930,864	59



# Persons with multiple provider episodes per 100,000 population by county of residence, Oklahoma 2017



# Questions or Comments??

## Contact Information

Vi Pham, MPH

REOW Coordinator

Oklahoma Department of Mental Health  
and Substance Abuse Services

405-248-9153

[vi.pham@odmhsas.org](mailto:vi.pham@odmhsas.org)

Please complete the  
evaluation form

