



Prescription Drug Abuse: Developing Evidence-Based State Level Interventions

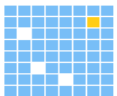
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Policy Analyst
APHA Annual Meeting
November 5, 2013





Presenter Disclosure

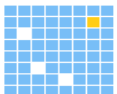
- The following personal financial relationships with commercial interests relevant to this presentation existed during the past 12 months: No relationships to disclose.





Learning Objectives

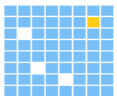
- Discuss PMP in MS and US
- Describe Data Match
- Evaluate “Lessons Learned”





Center for Mississippi Health Policy

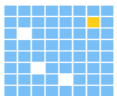
- Independent, non-profit organization
- Mission is to inform health policy decisions by providing sound research and analysis
- Do not advocate or lobby for particular solutions



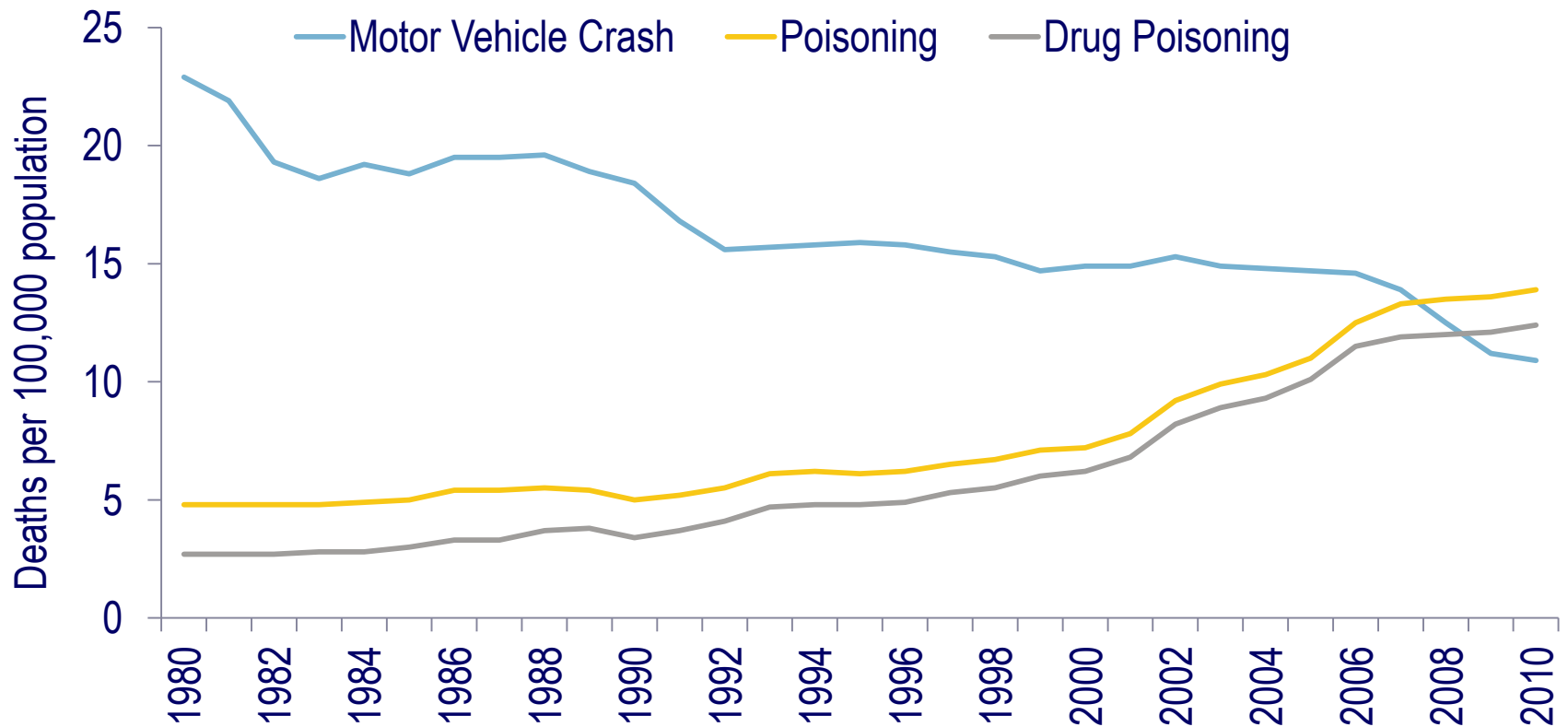
Project Partners



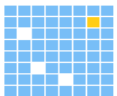
- Mississippi State Department of Health
 - Office of Vital Records
 - Pharmacy
- MS Board of Pharmacy
- MS Prescription Monitoring Program



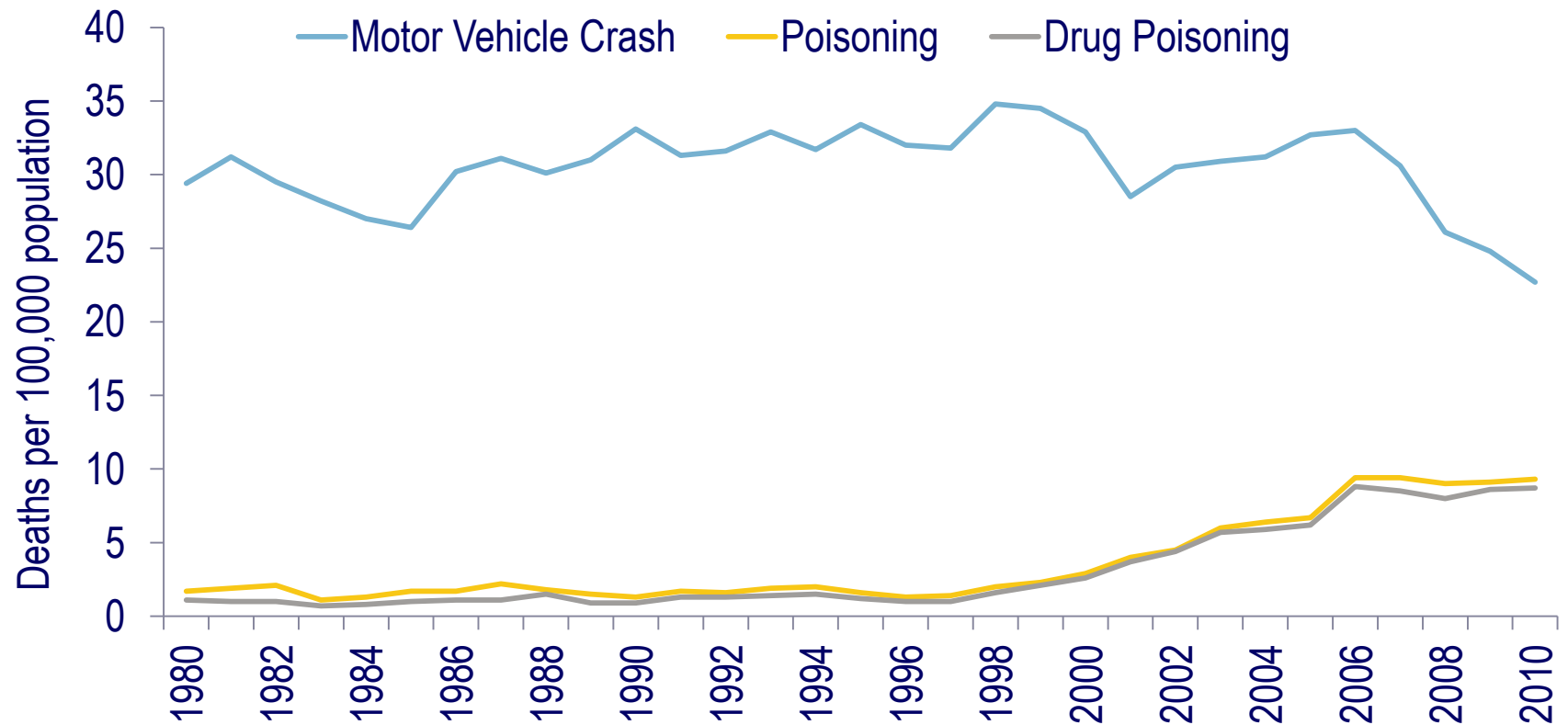
Poisoning and Motor Vehicle Deaths Trends in United States (1980-2010)



Source: Warner, M., Chen, L.H., Makuc, D.M., Anderson, R.N., & Miniño, A.M. (December 2011). Drug poisoning deaths in the United States, 1980-2008. NCHS Data Brief. 81: p. 3. Updated with 2009 and 2010 mortality data.

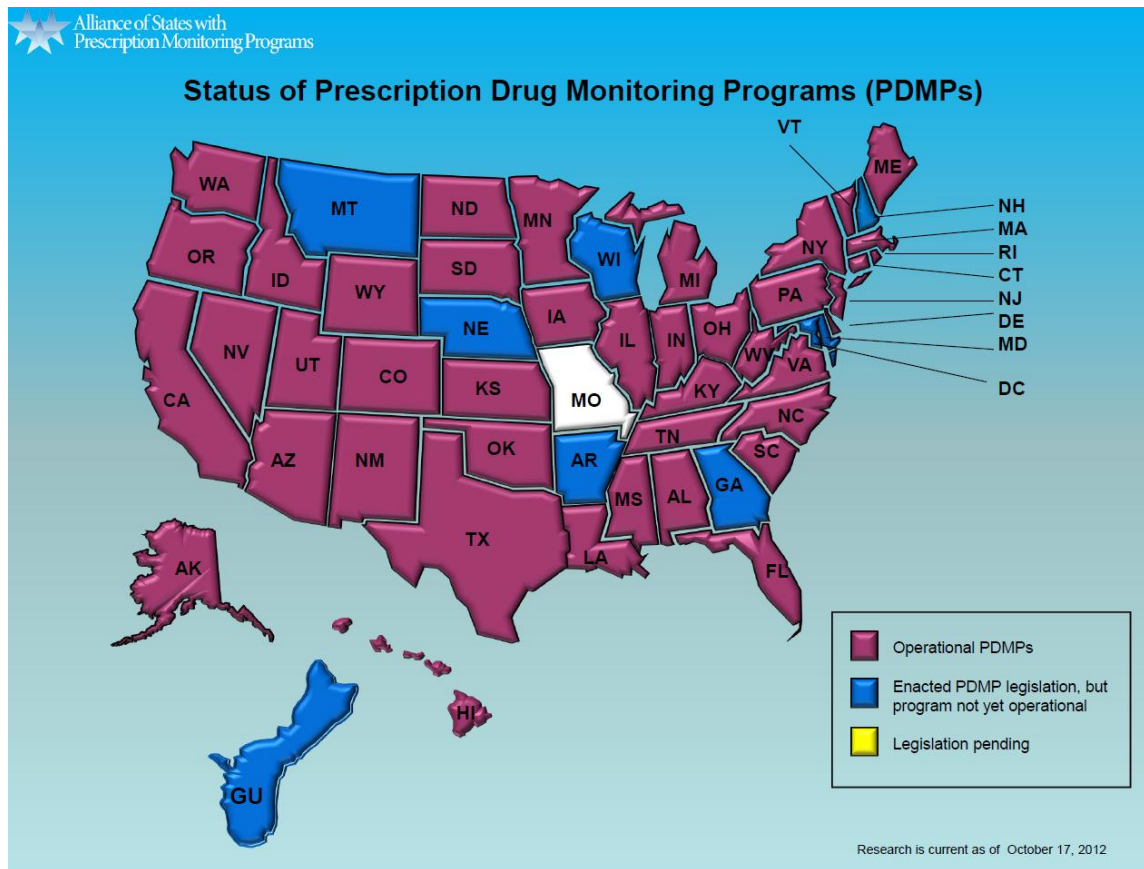


Poisoning and Motor Vehicle Deaths Trends in Mississippi (1980-2010)



Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics. Underlying cause of death from the MSTAHRs online query system compiled from information on death certificates received from doctors, coroners, and funeral home directors by Mississippi Vital Records. Accessed at <http://mstahrs.msdh.ms.gov>.

Prescription Monitoring Programs (PMP) – U.S.



Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) - Mississippi

- Began in 2004
- All prescriptions for controlled substances dispensed in or into MS must be entered in the PMP system
- Administered by MS Board of Pharmacy



Project Overview-Timeline

June
2012

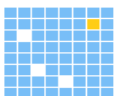
- Approached MS PMP/MSDH
- Introductory meetings
- Background research

August-
December
2012

- Facilitated agreement between stakeholders
- Set up data match
- Identified and obtained PMP reports

January-
May 2013

- PDF – Excel transfer (manual data entry)
- Descriptive statistics on total population



Project Overview-Timeline

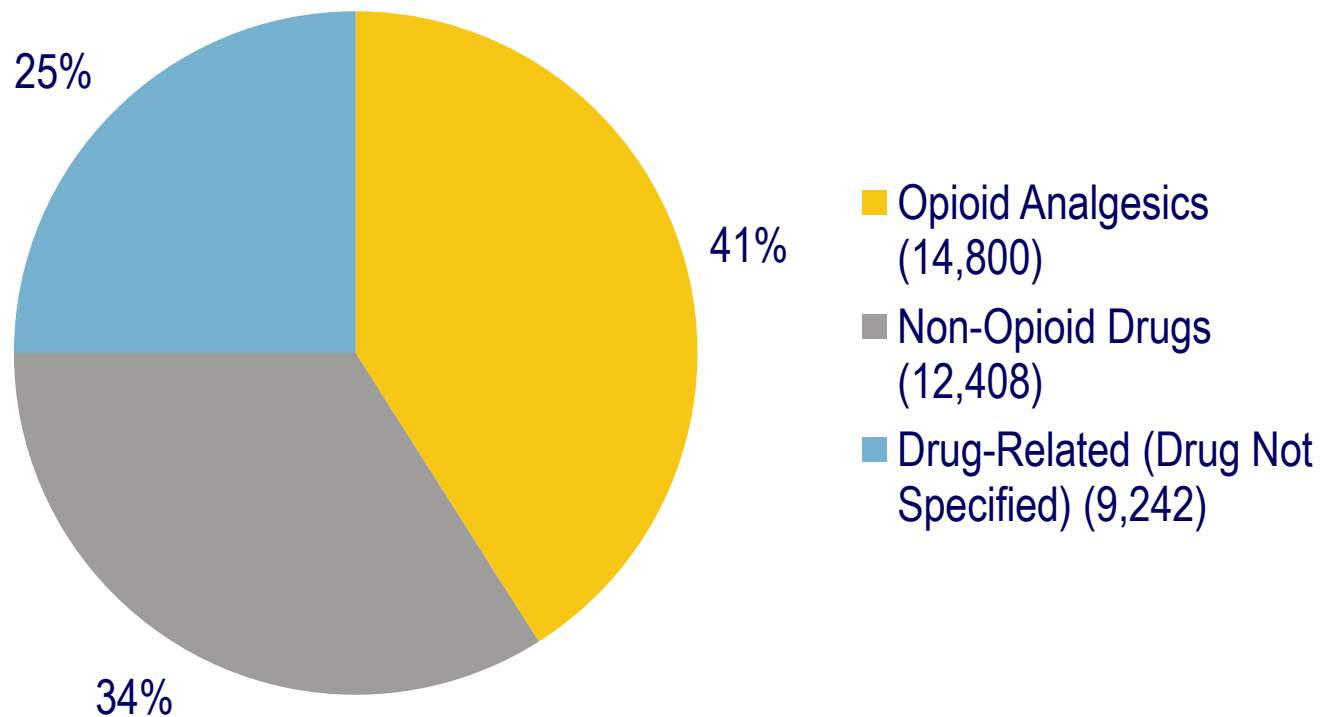


- Data analysis (SAS)
- Updated lit review for Issue Brief

- Finalized and published Issue Brief
- Began dissemination

- Encourage the use of data to drive policy-makers and stakeholder groups

Drug Poisoning Deaths Drug Type, United States (2008)

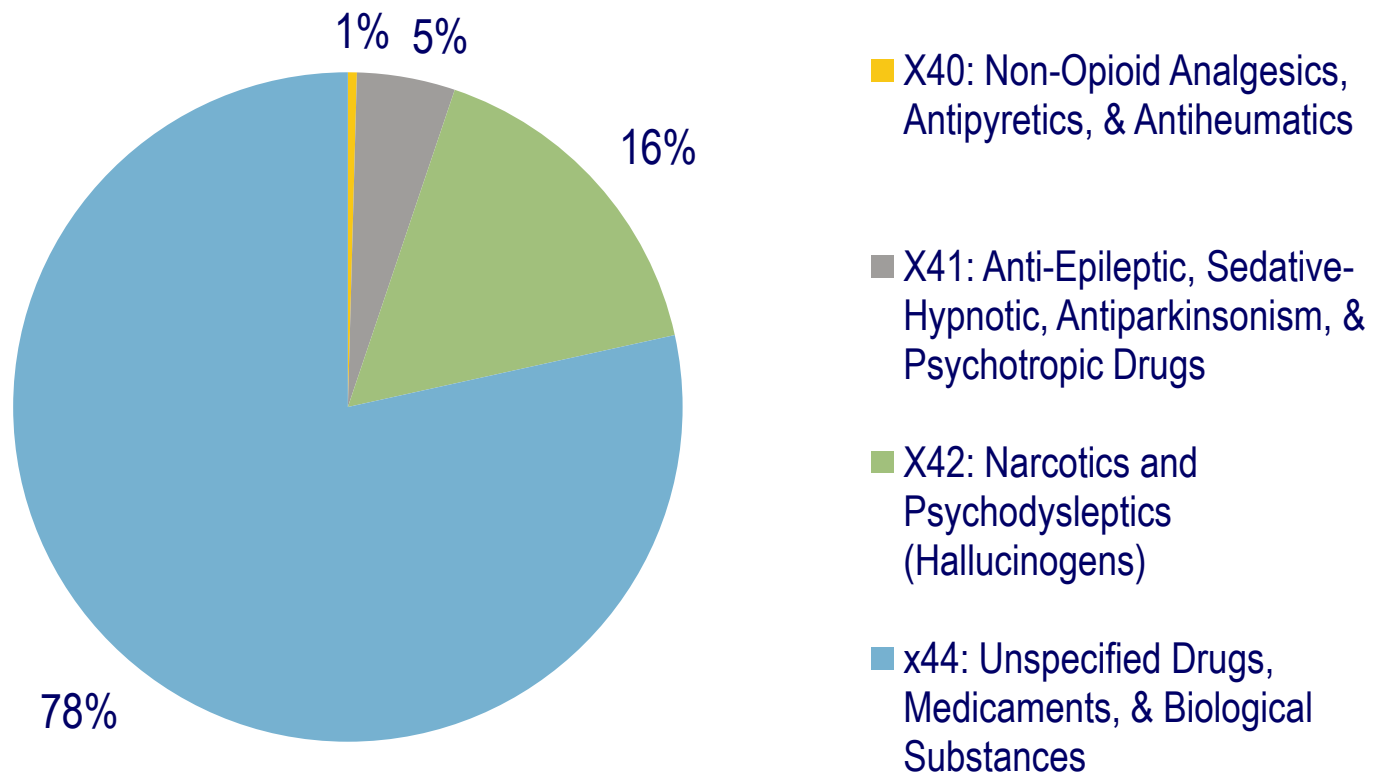


Source: Warner, M., Chen, L.H., Makuc, D.M., Anderson, R.N., & Miniño, A.M. (2011). Drug poisoning deaths in the United States, 1980-2008. NCHS Data Brief. 81: p. 2.



Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths

Drug Type, Mississippi (2011)



Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics. 2013.

Unintentional Drug Poisoning Deaths

Drug Type, Mississippi (2011)

Top “T-Codes” Mentioned on Death Certificates (2011)

1. Other and unspecified (T509): 194
2. Other opioids (Codeine and Morphine) (T402): 42
3. Benzodiazepines (T424): 36
4. Cocaine (T405): 14
5. Tricyclic and tetracyclic antidepressants (T430): 13
6. Other synthetic narcotics (Pethidine/Demerol) (T404): 12
7. Methadone (T403): 11 (tied)
8. Other unspecified antidepressants (T432): 11 (tied)



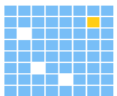
Source: Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics. 2013.



Overview-Mississippi (2011)

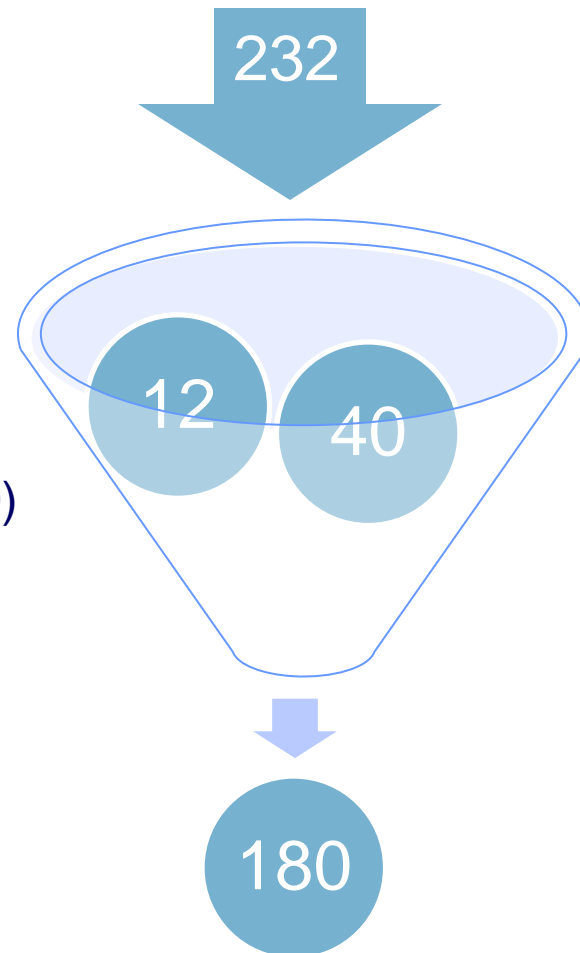
Unintentional Poisoning by Drug Deaths

- 232 deaths
- Demographic breakdown:
 - 16-86 years of age
 - 50 percent Male/50 percent Female
 - 90 percent White



Project Overview-Background

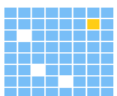
- 232 Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths (2011)
- 52 records not admissible for study:
 - No PMP record (12)
 - In PMP, no Rx for study period (40)
- 180 decedents included in study





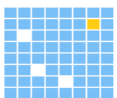
Project Findings: Total Prescriptions and Quantity

	Total Number of Prescriptions per Person	Total Number of Doses per Person
Minimum	1	15
Maximum	196	16,072
Median	33.5	1,957.5
Mean	43.1	2,780.5



Project Findings: Descriptive Statistics-Males

- Total: 82 deaths
- Mean Age: 40 years
- Mean # Prescriptions: 38
- Mean # Prescribers: 6.5
- Mean # Dispensers: 4

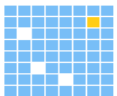


Project Findings:

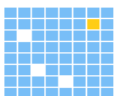
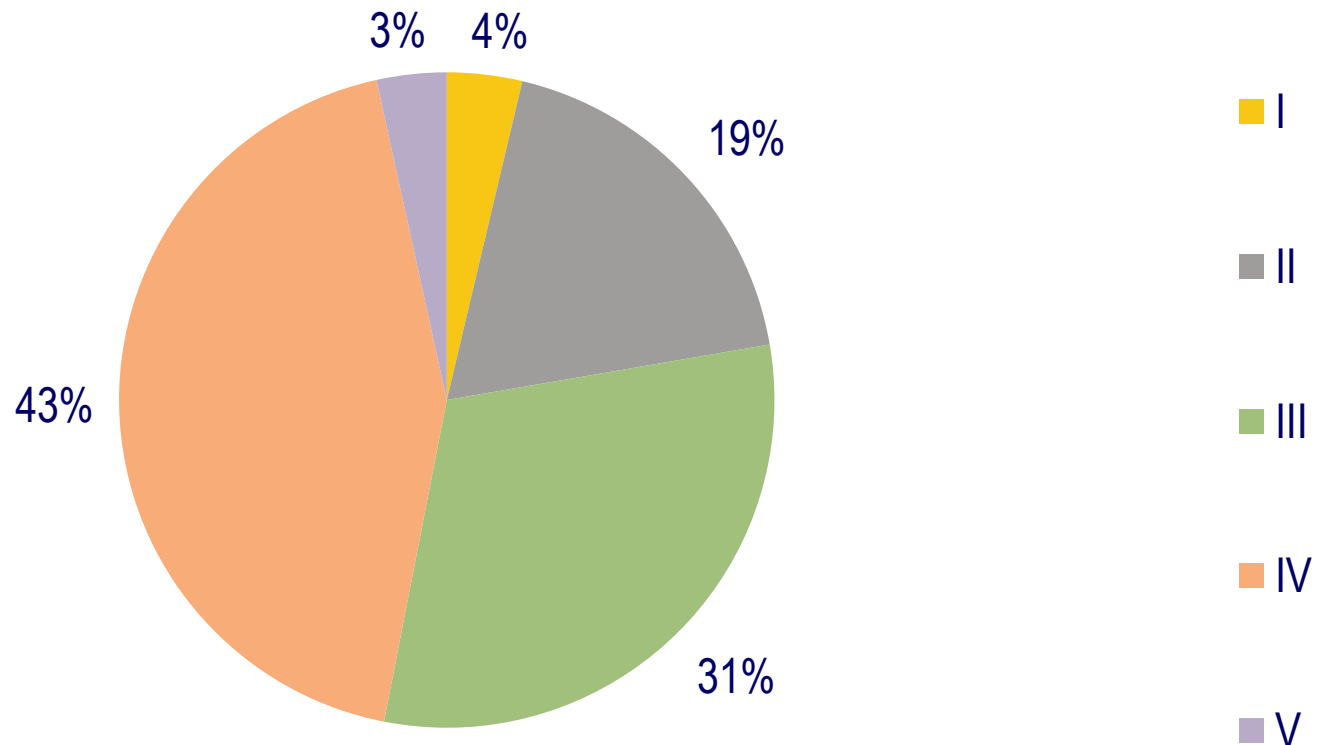
Descriptive Statistics-Females



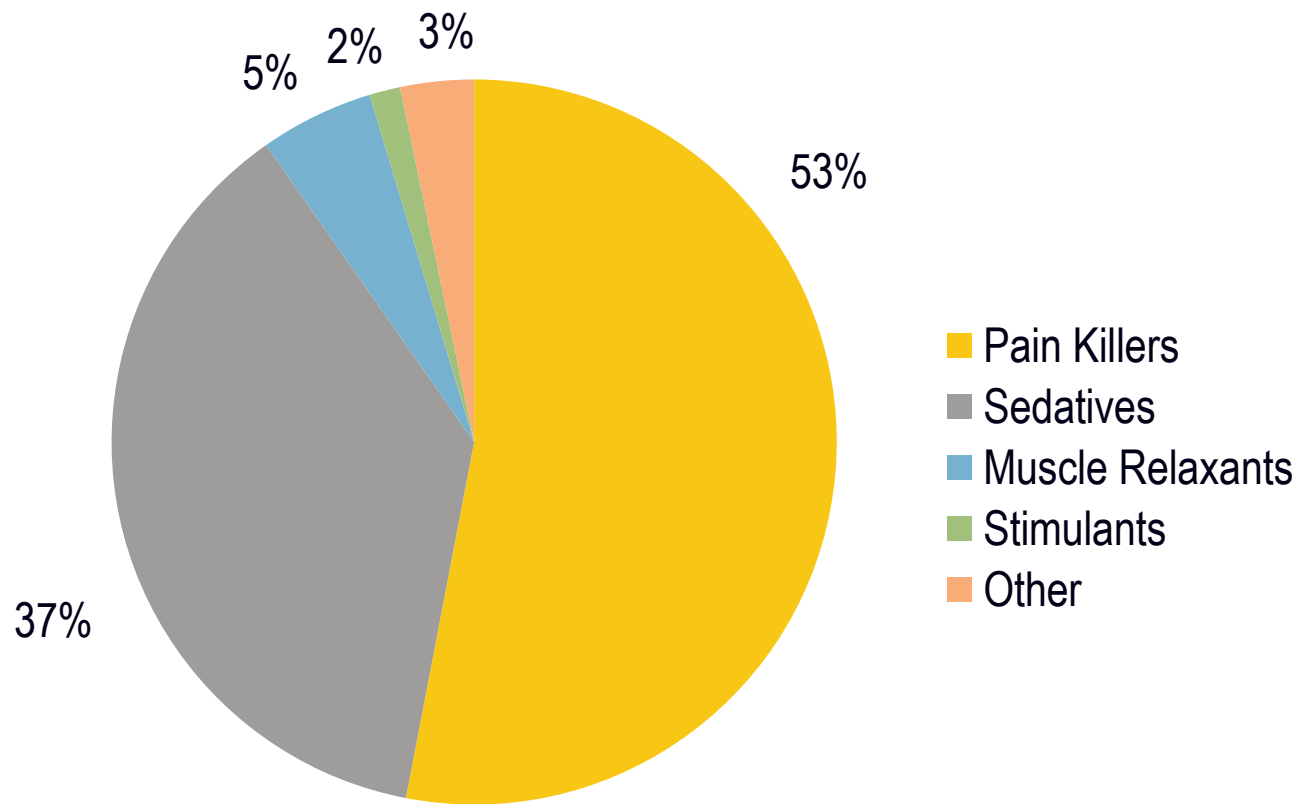
- Total: 98 deaths
- Mean Age: 45 years
- Mean # Prescriptions: 47
- Mean # Prescribers: 7
- Mean # Dispensers: 4.5



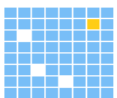
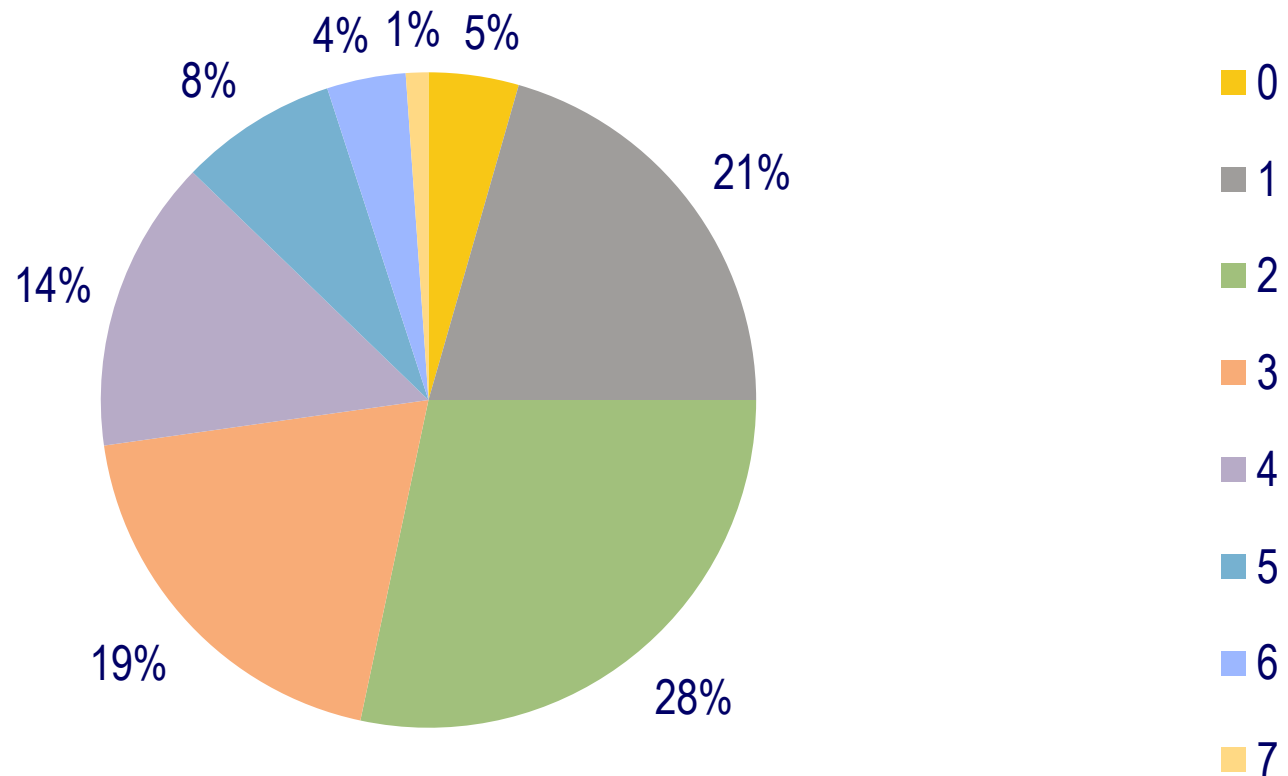
Project Findings: Distribution by Drug Schedule



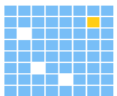
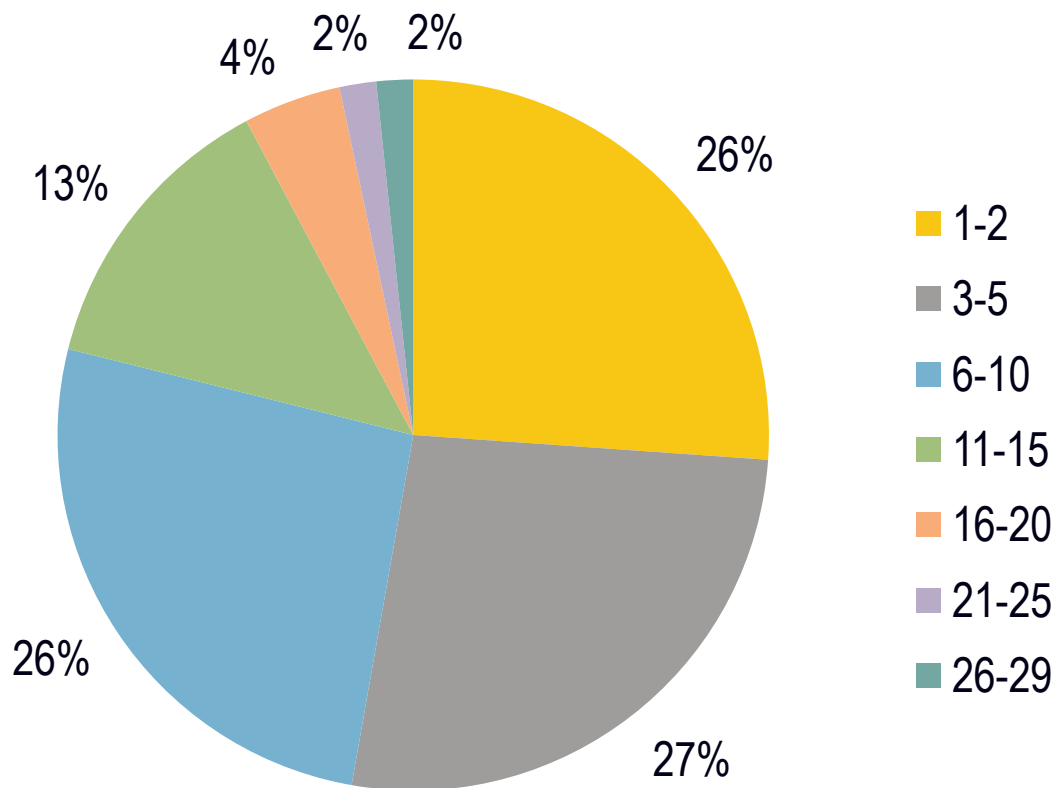
Project Findings: Prescriptions by Drug Category



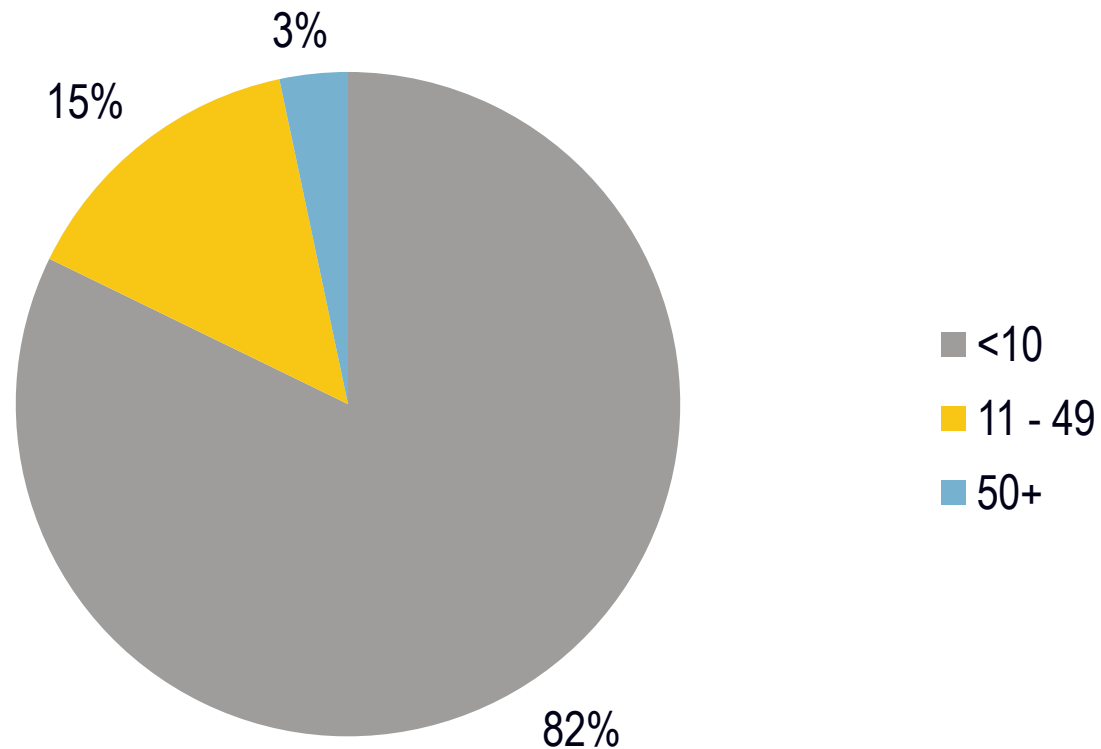
Project Findings: Number of Unique Opioid Rxs



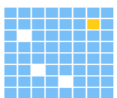
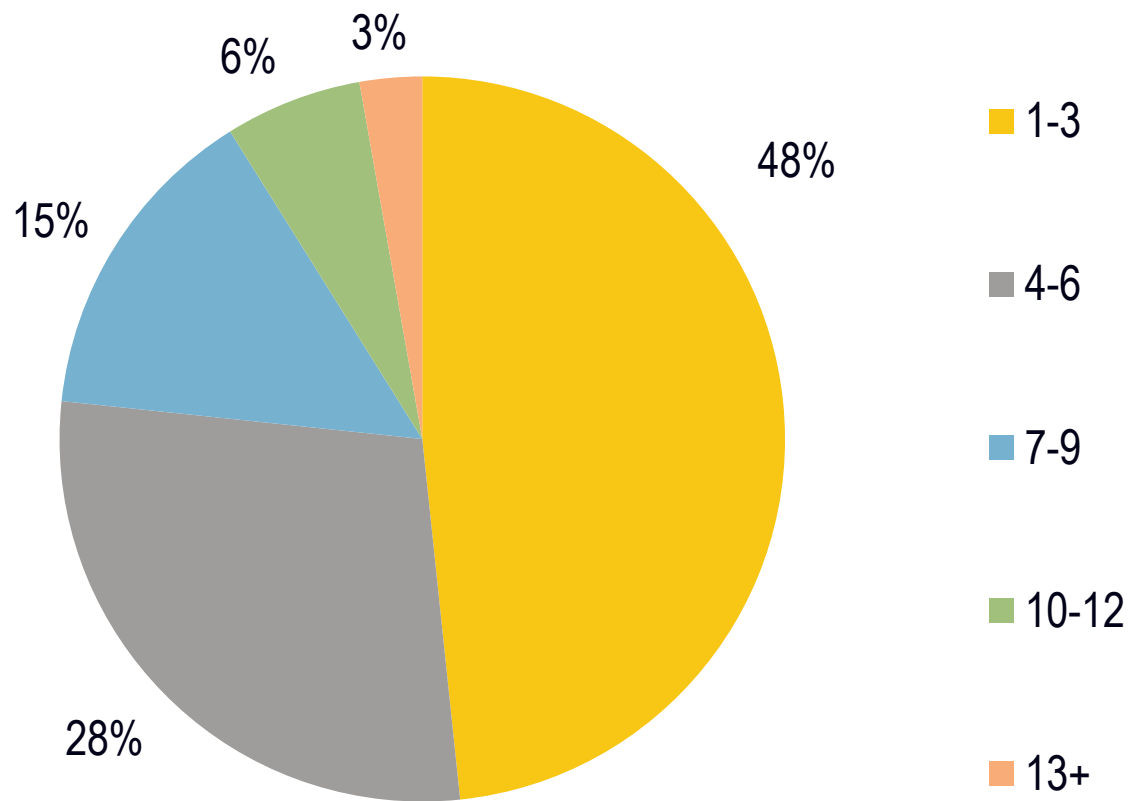
Project Findings: Number of Prescribers per Decedent



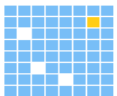
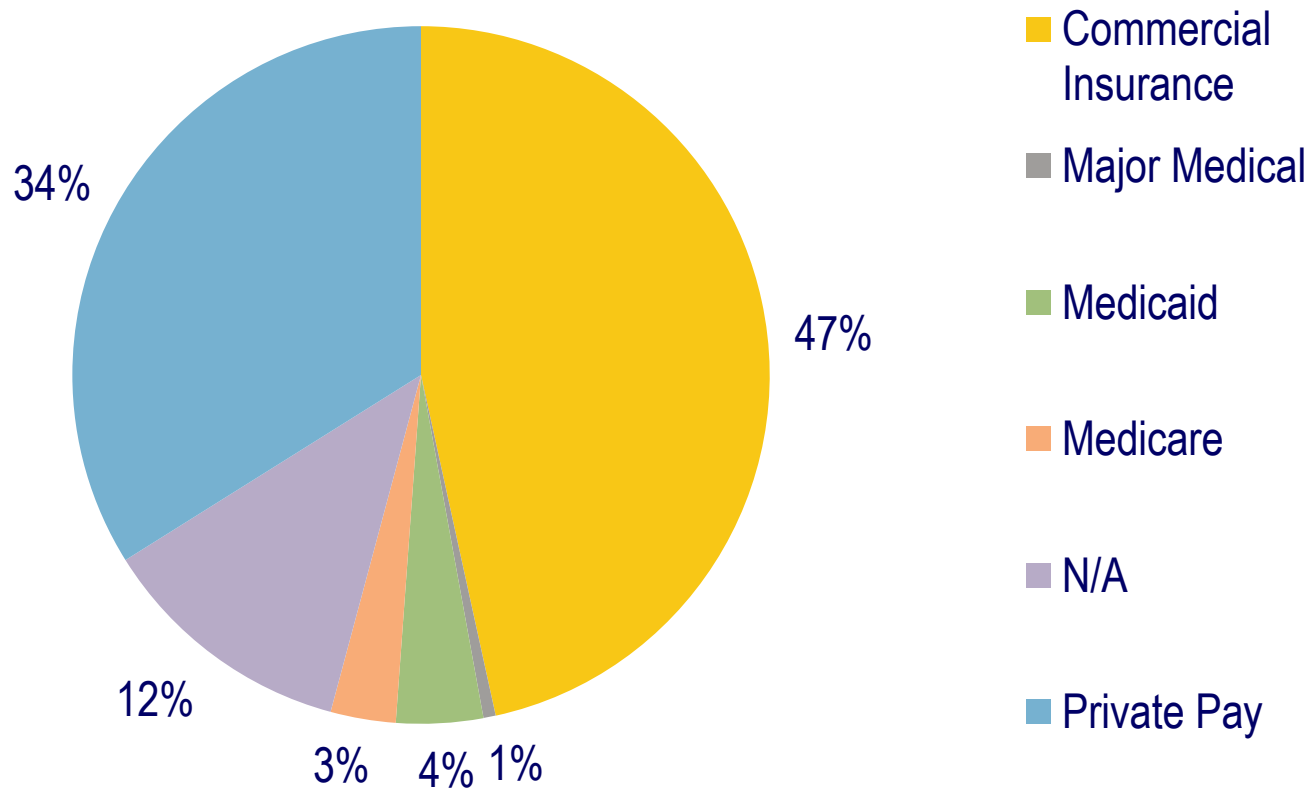
Project Findings: Prescriptions Written per Prescriber



Project Findings: Number of Dispensers per Decedent



Project Findings: Source of Payment



Next Steps

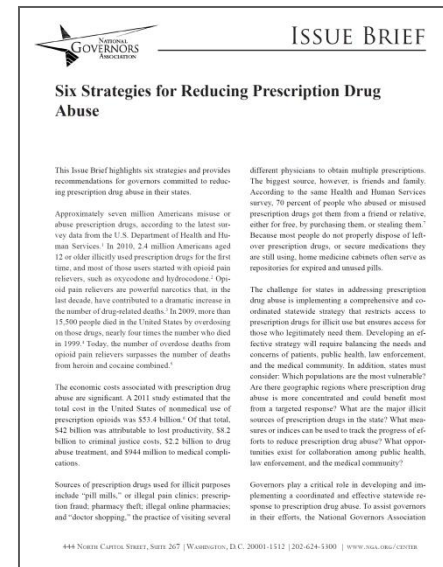
- Larger data match
- Regular reporting to PMP Advisory Board
- Use of other data sets



Resources for States



State-by-state analysis of current and potential policies to impact Rx abuse and overdose (Oct 2013):
<http://healthyamericans.org/health-issues/rx-drug-abuse-report-app>



National Governors Association
recommendations for reducing Rx abuse
(Sept 2013):
<http://www.nga.org/files/live/sites/NGA/files/pdf/1209ReducingRxDrugsBrief.pdf>

Additional Resources

Center for Mississippi Health Policy

ISSUE BRIEF
PRESCRIPTION DRUGS
Impacts of Misuse and Accidental Overdose in Mississippi
PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 2013

Nonmedical use of prescription drugs has been identified as a growing public health problem and increasingly common cause of accidental death. Drug overdose now kills more people than motor vehicle crashes in the United States. This brief highlights the impact of misuse and accidental overdose of prescription drugs in the state and outlines policy options to address the issue.

The death rate from drug overdose in the United States has tripled since 1991, and prescription drugs are cited as the primary cause of this increase.¹ Of particular concern are opioid pain relievers (e.g. oxycodone, methadone, and hydrocodone). There are now more overdose deaths due to opioid pain medications than the total number caused by both cocaine and heroin.² In 2008, opioid pain relievers were responsible for at least 40 percent of U.S. drug poisoning deaths.³ The problem may be even greater, as research indicates that unintentional poisoning death rates may be underreported by up to 61 percent.⁴

FIGURE 1. MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH, POISONING AND DRUG POISONING DEATHS IN THE U.S. (1990-2010)

TYPES OF DRUGS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTAL DRUG POISONING DEATHS IN MISSISSIPPI (2011)

Types of Drugs Involved in Accidental Drug Poisoning Deaths in Mississippi (2011):

- Non-Opioid Analgesics, Antidepressants, & Anticholinergics: 79%
- Anti-Epileptics, Sedatives/Hypnotics, Antipsychotics, & Psychotropic Drugs: 16%
- Narcotics and Psycholeptics (Barbiturates): 4%
- Unspecified Drugs, Medications, & Biological Substances: 1%

Source: Mississippi Vital Statistics, 2011, 2012.

Center for Mississippi Health Policy • Drug PRESCRIPTION DRUGS—Impact of Misuse and Accidental Overdose in Mississippi • 9/18/13 MS-13-01

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