RESPONDING to the PRESCRIPTION OPIOID EPIDEMIC



Addressing the state's

prescription drug abuse

Ohio's Progress & Activity

2011 - Present

and subsequent opioid addiction troubles, which have been identified as the state's leading public health epidemic.

Pain Clinic Licensure (HB 93, Effective 2011)

- Ohio Revised Code <u>4731-29</u> Pain Management Clinics.
- Ohio Revised Code 4731.054 Operation of Pain Management Clinics.
- Under the law, a "pain management clinic" is defined as a facility where (1) the primary component of
 the practice is treatment of pain or chronic pain; and (2) the majority of patients of the prescribers at the
 facility are treated for pain or chronic pain that includes the use of controlled substances, or other drugs.

Prescribing Regulations

Prescription Drug Abuse Deterrents/OARRS Review Requirement (Effective 2011)

- Authorized the Medical Board to establish <u>standards</u> for when a physician must review the Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System (OARRS) database prior to prescribing controlled substances.
- Restricted In-office Dispensing of Controlled Substances.
- Established monetary penalties for noncompliance.
- Established a statewide drug take-back program.
- Established a Medicaid Pharmacy Lock-in Program for Medicaid patients that have been found to abuse or divert medication.

BWC OARRS Requirement (Effective 2013)

 Effective Dec. 1, 2013, the Ohio Bureau of Worker's Compensation (BWC) will no longer reimburse for prescriptions of controlled substances written by Ohio providers not enrolled in OARRS if the prescriptions are for chronic care.

Prescribing Guidelines (Effective 2013/2016)

- Guidelines for Prescribing Opioids for the Treatment of Chronic, Non-Terminal Pain/80 mg of a Morphine Equivalent Daily Dose (MED) "Trigger Point" Released 2013.
- Ohio Emergency and Acute Care Facility Opioids and Other Controlled Substances (OOCS) Prescribing Guidelines Released 2013.
- Ohio Guidelines for the Management of Acute Pain Outside of Emergency Departments, expected Release January 2016.

Ohio Revised Code <u>3719.061</u>: Prescription of opioids to minors (<u>HB 314</u>, Effective 2014)

- This law requires a prescriber to obtain written informed consent from a minor's parent, guardian or other person responsible for the minor before issuing a prescription if it is considered a controlled substance containing opioids.
- Limits the quantity of controlled substances that a health care provider may prescribe to not more than a 72-hour supply when another adult authorized by the minor's parent or guardian gives the required consent.

OARRS Registration and Query Requirements (<u>HB 341</u>, Effective 2015)

- Prescribers of opioid analgesics and benzodiazepines are required to register to use OARRS and to query the database under certain circumstances.
- Registration to use OARRS is required as part of medical license initiation and renewal effective Jan. 1, 2015, and OARRS queries are required effective April 1, 2015.
- In October 2015, Governor Kasich announced that the state
 will take <u>steps to integrate OARRS directly into electronic</u>
 <u>medical records and pharmacy dispensing systems</u>. The
 state will make up to a \$1.5M annual investment to enable
 prescribers and dispensers to automatically check past
 opiate history within the same system they use day-to-day.

Ohio Administrative Code <u>4731-11-11</u>, Medical Board Revised OARRS Rule (Expected effective first quarter 2016)

 The amended rule establishes the standards and procedures for a physician's review of OARRS. The amended rule incorporates recent changes made to Ohio law.

Bringing physicians together for a healthier Ohio

...Activity Continued

Prevention & Treatment

Increased Access to Naloxone (HB 170, HB 4)

- Permits a prescriber to personally furnish or issue a prescription for naloxone to a friend, family member, or other individual in a position to provide assistance to an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
- Permits a physician or board of health to authorize a pharmacist to dispense naloxone without a prescription, in accordance with a protocol developed by the State Board of Pharmacy, to an individual at risk of an opioid related overdose or to another in a position to assist that individual.

Recovery Housing Funding

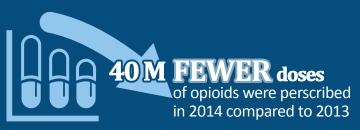
The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services increased funding to strengthen and expand housing
options for Ohioans seeking a fresh start in recovery from addiction. \$10 million in new funding will expand Ohio's recovery
housing capacity by nearly 660 beds.

Smart Rx Initiative

• The Ohio State Medical Association developed <u>Smart Rx</u> (Smart Medicine and Responsible Treatment)—an interactive, web-based CME that provides education and clinical support resources for Ohio's prescribers. By participating in Smart Rx, Ohio's health care community is providing thoughtful and responsible solutions by increasing patient education directives, applying greater focus on writing prescriptions, and weighing alternatives to prescribing pills to treat pain.

IMPACT & RESULTS

Turning the Corner for Positive Change







Changes in Use of OARRS

5,900% increase in number of OARRS

reports requested

50% decrease in doctor shoppers



INCREASE in number of Ohio prescribers with an OARRS account since 2010



of Ohio's high-volume prescribers (with more than 500 patients) are utilizing OARRS

Ohio Resource Links:

- 1. Ohio State Board of Pharmacy Semiannual Report on Opioid Prescribing in Ohio June 2015
- Ohio State Board of Pharmacy Ohio Automated RX Reporting System (OARRS) 2013-2014 Biennial Report
- 3. Ohio State Board of Pharmacy Pain Management Clinics in Ohio A Special Report (July 2011 December 2014)
- 4. Governor John Kasich's Governor's Cabinet Opiate Action Team
- 5. Ohio Department of Health Drug Overdose Resources

- 6. State Medical Board of Ohio Website
- 7. State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy Website
- 8. Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services Website
- Ohio program aimed at preventing drug abuse among children Start Talking!
- 10. Project DAWN (Deaths Avoided with Naloxone)
- 11. Ohio State Medical Association's Smart Rx statewide campaign