

The Opioid Crisis, the Commission and the 2018 Oklahoma Legislative Session

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PLICO Evening Rounds





THE OKLAHOMA COMMISSION ON OPIOID ABUSE
FINAL REPORT

Commission Legislative Recommendations

1. Enacted legislation to criminalize the trafficking of both fentanyl and its analogues.
2. Enact legislation to mandate the use of electronic prescriptions (EPCS).
3. Enacted good Samaritan law to grant limited immunity to individuals who called to report a drug overdose.
4. Enacted legislation, such as a tax on the manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors of opioids, as a funding mechanism for opioid addiction treatment.
5. Enact legislation that would require medical clinic owners to register with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
6. Enact legislation that imposes maximum quantity limits on first, second and subsequent opioid prescriptions and includes formal patient notice and informed consent requirements.
7. Enact legislation that requires opioid manufacturers, wholesalers, and distributors to register with the OBN.
8. Enact legislation to create a drug overdose fatality review Board task force to study the causes of opioid overdoses and identify ways to prevent that and refer appropriate cases for criminal prosecution.

SB 1078 Trafficking of Fentanyl

- By Sen. AJ Griffin & Rep. Tim Downing
- 1 gram or more of a mixture containing fentanyl or carfentanil.
- Illegal and imposes a fine of not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$500,000.

HB2931 EPCS Mandate

- By Rep. Glen Mulready & Sen. AJ Griffin
- Mandates electronic prescribing of controlled substances (EPCS).
- Effective January 1, 2020
- Veterinarians exempted.
- OBN can grant 1 year technology exemptions to use serialized paper prescription.

SB 1367 Good Samaritan Law

- by Sen. Ervin Yen & Rep. Dale Derby
- A peace officer shall not take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense involving a CDS if:
 1. The individual reasonably appeared to be in need... due to the use of a CDS.
 2. The person:
 1. provided his or her full name and any other relevant information requested,
 2. remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared to be in need,
 3. cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and peace officers.

HB XXXX Tax on Manufacturers, et al.

- by Rep. Tim Downing
- 10% tax.
- Funding source for addiction services.
- Did not move.

HB 2795 Pain Clinic Registration

- by Rep. Tim Downing & Sen. AJ Griffin
- Directs the owners of pain management clinics to register with the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control.
- Applies if >50% of patients receive an opioid, benzodiazepine or carisoprodol.
- Plan yearly on-site inspections.
- Requirements will mostly affect offices that dispense CDS.

HB 2796 Out of State Suppliers

- by Rep. Tim Downing & Sen. AJ Griffin
- Requires out-of-state manufacturers and distributors to register with OBND.
- OBND did not have access to wholesale shipment information.
- Bill allows identification of "hotspots".

HB 2798 Opioid Overdose Fatality Review Board

- by Rep. Tim Downing & Sen. AJ Griffin
- Chaired by the Attorney General.
- Members:
 - Heads of the relevant state agencies.
 - Presidents of the medical associations.
 - Specified physician members.
 - Lay members.

SB 1446

An Act relating to regulation of opioid drugs
by Sen. Anthony Sykes & Rep. Dale Derby

SB 1446 Overview

- Quantity Limits, Informed Consent, Substance Abuse Assessment.
 - 7 Sections, 35 pages.
 - Changes the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.
 - Violations involve criminal law.
- The following slides address new law and changes to current law.

SB 1446: Section 1

Amends 59 O.S. 2011, Section 495a.1

Continuing Medical Education

- The Board shall require that the licensee receive not less than:
 - one (1) hour of education in pain management or
 - one (1) hour of education in opioid use or addiction
 - each year preceding an application for renewal of a license.
- UNLESS the licensee does not hold a valid DEA number.

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SB 1446: Section 2
Amends 59 O.S. 2011, Section 509

Unprofessional Conduct Additions

- Over-prescribing opioids.
 - Prescribing, dispensing or administering controlled substances or narcotic drugs without medical need in accordance with published standards, pertinent licensing board standards, or prescribing, dispensing or administering opioid drugs in excess of the maximum dosage authorized under SB 1446, Section 5
- Failure to check Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) data base..

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SB 1446: Section 3
Amends 63 O.S. 2011, Section 2-101, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 43, O.S.L. 2017 (63 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 2-101)

Acute Pain

- "Acute pain" means pain, whether resulting from disease, accidental or intentional trauma or other cause, that the practitioner reasonably expects to last only a short period of time.
- "Acute pain" does not include chronic pain, pain being treated as part of cancer care, hospice or other end-of-life care, or pain being treated as part of palliative care.

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Chronic Pain

- "Chronic pain" means pain that persists beyond the usual course of an acute disease or healing of an injury.
- "Chronic pain" may or may not be associated with an acute or chronic pathologic process that causes continuous or intermittent pain over months or years.

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Initial Prescription

- "Initial prescription" means a prescription issued to a has never previously been issued a prescription for the drug or its pharmaceutical equivalent in the past year.
- Or, requires a prescription for the drug or its pharmaceutical equivalent due to a surgical procedure or new acute event and has previously had a prescription for the drug or its pharmaceutical equivalent within the past year.
- When determining whether a patient was previously issued a prescription for a drug or its pharmaceutical equivalent, the practitioner shall:
 - consult with the patient,
 - review the medical record and,
 - review the PMP

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Patient-Provider Agreement

- "Patient-provider agreement" means a written contract or agreement that is executed between a practitioner and a patient, prior to the commencement of treatment for chronic pain... as a means to:
 - explain the possible risk of development of physical or psychological dependence in the patient and prevent the possible development of addiction,
 - document the understanding of both the practitioner and the patient regarding the pain-management plan of the patient,
 - establish the rights of the patient in association with treatment and the obligations of the patient in relation to:
 - the responsible use,
 - discontinuation of use, and
 - storage of Schedule II controlled dangerous substances,
 - any restrictions on the refill of prescriptions
 - or the acceptance of Schedule II prescriptions from practitioners,
 - identify the specific medications and other modes of treatment... that are included as a part of the pain-management plan,
 - specify the measures the practitioner may employ to monitor the compliance of the patient:
 - including, but not limited to, random specimen screens and pill counts,
 - delineate the process for terminating the agreement,
 - Compliance with the "consent items" shall constitute a valid, informal consent for opioid therapy.

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Hold Harmless

- The provider shall be held harmless from civil litigation for failure to treat pain if the event occurs because of nonadherence by the patient with any of the provisions of the patient-provider agreement

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Serious Illness

- "Serious illness" means a medical illness or physical injury or condition that substantially affects quality of life for more than a short period of time.
- "Serious illness" includes, but is not limited to, Alzheimer's disease or related dementias, lung disease, cancer, heart failure, renal failure, liver failure or chronic, unremitting or intractable pain such as neuropathic pain;

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Surgical Procedure

- "Surgical procedure" means a procedure that is performed for the purpose of structurally altering the human body by incision or destruction of tissues as part of the practice of medicine.
- This term includes the diagnostic or therapeutic treatment of conditions or disease processes by use of instruments such as lasers, ultrasound, ionizing, radiation, scalpels, probes or needles that cause localized alteration or transportation of live human tissue by cutting, burning, vaporizing, freezing, suturing, probing or manipulating by closed reduction for major dislocations or fractures, or otherwise altering by any mechanical, thermal, light-based, electromagnetic or chemical means.

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SB 1446: Section 4

Amends 63 O.S. 2011, Section 2-309D, as last amended by Section 35, Chapter 210, O.S.L. 2016 (63 O.S. Supp. 2017, Section 2-309D)

Failure to Access the PMP

- The failure of a registrant to access and check the central repository as required under state or federal law or regulation shall be grounds for the licensing board of the registrant to take disciplinary action against the registrant.

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Unsolicited Notifications from OBND

- The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is authorized to provide unsolicited notification to the licensing board of a pharmacist or practitioner if a patient has received one or more prescriptions for controlled substances in quantities or with a frequency inconsistent with generally recognized standards of safe practice or if a practitioner or prescriber has exhibited prescriptive behavior consistent with generally recognized standards indicating potentially problematic prescribing patterns.
- An unsolicited notification to the licensing board of the practitioner pursuant to this section:
 - Is confidential;
 - May not disclose information that is confidential pursuant to this section; and,
 - May be in a summary form sufficient to provide notice of the basis for the unsolicited notification.

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SB 1446: Section 5

New Law

Seven day Limit on Initial Opioid Rx

- A practitioner shall not issue an initial prescription for an opioid drug which is a prescription drug in a quantity exceeding a seven-day supply for treatment of acute pain for an adult patient, or a seven-day supply for treatment of acute pain for a patient under the age of eighteen (18) years old.
- Any prescription for acute pain pursuant to this subsection shall be for the lowest effective dose of immediate-release opioid drug.

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Prior To Issuing An Initial Prescription, Part 1

- Prior to issuing an initial prescription of a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance or any opioid... a practitioner shall:
- Take and document the results of a thorough medical history, including:
 - the experience of the patient with nonopioid medication,
 - nonpharmacological pain-management approaches and
 - substance abuse history.
- Conduct, as appropriate, and document the results of a physical examination.
- Develop a treatment plan with particular attention focused on determining the cause of pain of the patient.

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Prior To Issuing An Initial Prescription, Part 2

- Access the central repository (PMP).
- Limit the supply of any opioid drug prescribed for acute pain to a duration of no more than seven (7) days as determined by the directed dosage and frequency of dosage.
- In the case of a patient under the age of eighteen (18) years old, enter into a patient-provider agreement with a parent or guardian of the patient.
- In the case of a patient who is a pregnant woman, enter into a patient-provider agreement with the patient.

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The Initial Prescription, A time for repose...

- Prior to issuing the initial prescription of a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance or any opioid drug that is a prescription drug in a course of treatment for acute or chronic pain and again prior to issuing the third prescription of the course of treatment, a practitioner shall discuss with the patient or the parent or guardian of the patient if the patient is under eighteen (18) years of age and is not an emancipated minor, the risks associated with the drugs being prescribed, including but not limited to:
 - The risks of addiction and overdose associated with opioid drugs and the dangers of taking opioid drugs with alcohol, benzodiazepines and other central nervous system depressants;
 - The reasons why the prescription is necessary;
 - Alternative treatments that may be available;
 - Risks associated with the use of the drugs being prescribed, specifically that opioids are highly addictive, even when taken as prescribed, that there is a risk of developing a physical or psychological dependence on the controlled dangerous substance, and that the risks of taking more opioids than prescribed or mixing sedatives, benzodiazepines or alcohol with opioids can result in fatal respiratory depression.
- The practitioner shall include a note in the medical record of the patient that the patient or the parent or guardian of the patient, as applicable, has discussed with the practitioner the risks of developing a physical or psychological dependence on the controlled dangerous substance and alternative treatments that may be available. The applicable state licensing board of the practitioner shall develop and make available to practitioners guidelines for the discussion required pursuant to this subsection.

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The Second Seven Day Prescription

- No less than seven (7) days after issuing the initial prescription ... the practitioner, after consultation with the patient, may issue a subsequent prescription for the drug to the patient in a quantity not to exceed seven (7) days, provided that:
 - The subsequent prescription would not be deemed an initial prescription under this section
 - The practitioner determines the prescription is necessary ... and documents the rationale for the issuance of the subsequent prescription
 - The practitioner determines that issuance of the subsequent prescription does not present an undue risk of abuse, addiction or diversion and documents that determination.

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The Third Opioid Prescription

- At the time of the issuance of the third prescription...
 - The practitioner shall enter into a pain management agreement with the patient.

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When Prescribed for 3 months or Longer

- Schedule II controlled dangerous substance or any prescription opioid drug is continuously prescribed for three (3) months or more for chronic pain, the practitioner shall:
 1. Review, at a minimum of every three (3) months, the course of treatment, including:
 1. any new information about the etiology of the pain,
 2. the progress of the patient toward treatment objectives,
 3. document the results of that review.
 2. Assess the patient prior to every renewal to determine whether the patient is experiencing problems associated with physical and psychological dependence and document the results of that assessment.
 3. Periodically make reasonable efforts, unless clinically contraindicated, to either stop the use of the controlled substance, decrease the dosage, try other drugs or treatment modalities in an effort to reduce the potential for abuse or the development of physical or psychological dependence and document with specificity the efforts undertaken.
 4. Review the central repository information (PMF).
 5. Monitor compliance with the pain management agreement and any recommendations that the patient seek a referral.

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Exclusions

- Section 5 shall not apply to a prescription for a patient who (is):
 - In active treatment for cancer.
 - Receiving hospice or palliative care.
 - A resident of a long-term care.
 - Being prescribed controlled substances for opioid use disorder.

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Informed Consent for Qualifying Patients

- Any provider authorized to prescribe opioids shall adopt and maintain a written policy or policies that include execution of a written agreement to engage in an informed consent process between the prescribing provider and qualifying opioid therapy patient.
- "Qualifying Opioid Therapy Patient" means:
 - A patient requiring opioid treatment for more than three (3) months;
 - A patient who is prescribed benzodiazepines and opioids together; or
 - A patient who is prescribed a dose of opioids that exceeds one hundred (100) morphine equivalent doses.

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SB 1446: Section 6

New Law

Insurance Department Evaluation

- The Insurance Department shall evaluate the effect of the limits on:
 - On the claims paid by health insurance carriers
 - Out-of-pocket costs including copayments, coinsurance and deductibles paid by individual and group health insurance policyholders.
- On or before January 1, 2020
 - Submit a report on the evaluation, along with any recommended policy and regulatory options that will ensure costs for patients are not increased as a result of new prescribing limitations... to the standing committees of the Legislature.

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OBNDDD Evaluation

- The Oklahoma State Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Control shall report... no later than January 31, 2020:
 1. Registration of prescribers and dispensers in the central repository (PMP).
 2. Data regarding the checking and using of the central repository by data requesters.
 3. Data from professional boards regarding the CME requirements.
 4. Effects on the prescriber workforce.
 5. Changes in the numbers of patients taking >100 MME
 6. Data regarding the total MMEs prescribed.
 7. Progress on EPCS.
 8. Improvements to the central repository.

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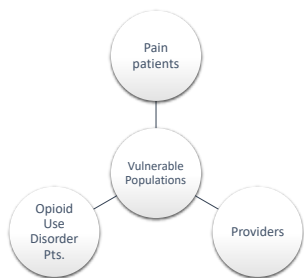
SB 1446: Section 7

Effective Date

Effective for SB 1446

- This act shall become effective November 1, 2018.

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Thank you.
