

# Opiate Prescribing: Addressing the Crisis Collaboratively

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Chief of Primary Care  
Essentia Health

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# Our Mission

We are called to make a healthy difference in people's lives.



# Our Values

Quality

Justice

Hospitality

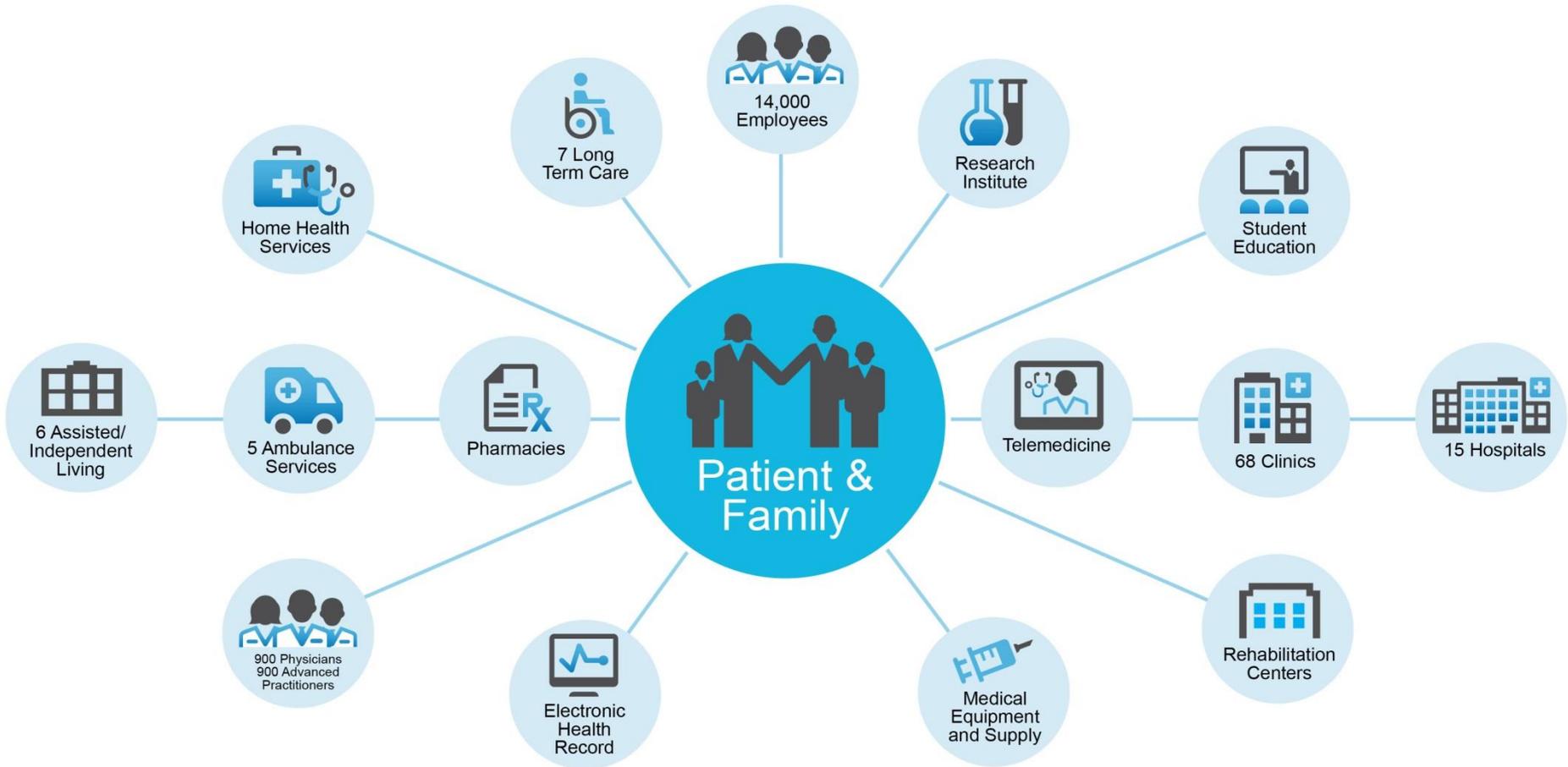
Stewardship

Respect

Teamwork



# Integrated Health System



# Our Employees

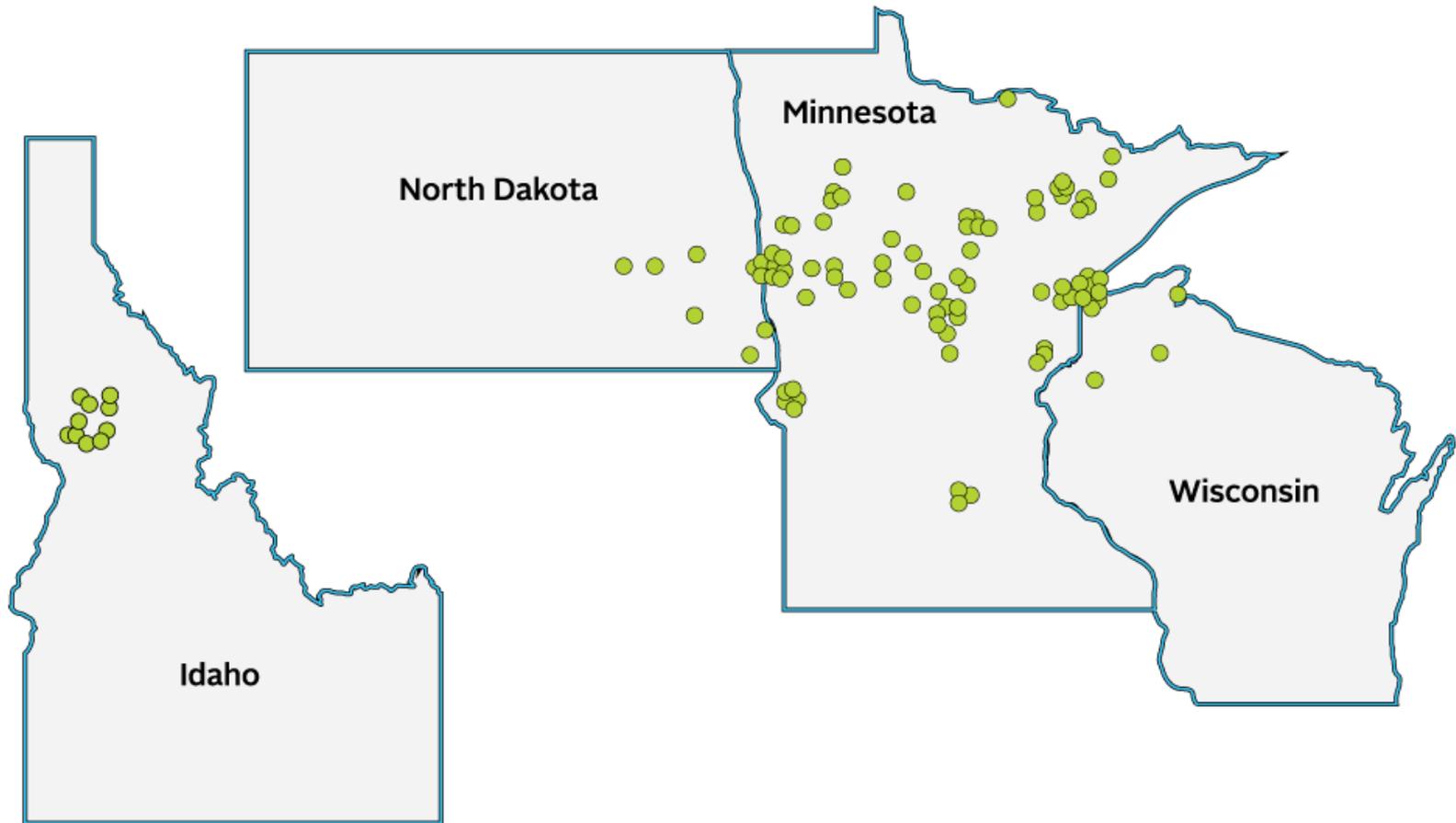
## 14,200+ Total Employees

- 900 Physicians
- 900 Advanced Practitioners
- 2,800 Registered Nurses

Serving **500,000+ patients** in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Idaho



# Our Service Area



# Opioids: A trip through time



# A brief history of opioids

The earliest  
to opium  
use is  
when the  
was cultivated  
Mesopotamia



Alexander the Great  
introduces opium to  
India. The Arabs,  
Greeks and Romans  
use it as a sedative.

3400 B.C.

460 B.C.

330 B.C.

Source: [www.TheAtlantic.com](http://www.TheAtlantic.com); [www.opioids.com](http://www.opioids.com)

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# A brief history of opioids

Opium became a taboo substance in the Middle Ages. Inquisitors burned opium for 200 years. In 1806, German chemist Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner isolates morphine from opium. He names it after the god of dreams, Morpheus.



In 1806, German chemist Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Sertürner isolates morphine from opium. He names it after the god of dreams, Morpheus.

1300 A.D.

1527 A.D.

1806 A.D.

Source: [www.TheAtlantic.com](http://www.TheAtlantic.com); [www.opioids.com](http://www.opioids.com)

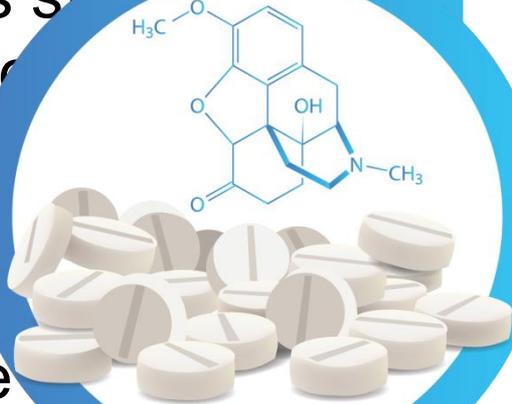
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# A brief history of opioids

Heroin is synthesized from a natural opium derivative. In 1898, German chemist C. O. Sandoz offers heroin as a non-addictive alternative to morphine to suppress pain.



The FDA approves Oxycodone, making it widely available in the U.S., a precursor to growing abuse of prescription opioids.

1898

1924

1950

Source: [www.TheAtlantic.com](http://www.TheAtlantic.com); [www.opioids.com](http://www.opioids.com)

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# A brief history of opioids

Vicodin®  
available  
version  
are re  
prescri  
general.



Following a surge in opioid marketing by drug manufacturers, an estimated 4 million people are using prescription opioids non-medically.

1983

1990s

1999

Source: [www.TheAtlantic.com](http://www.TheAtlantic.com); [www.opioids.com](http://www.opioids.com)

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# Opioids: An exploding problem



# Opioid use skyrockets

A change in prescribing habits and a decade of **aggressive marketing** of prescription opioids to American physicians has led to increased use:

Hydrocodone	<b>198%</b>
Fentanyl	<b>423%</b>
Oxycodone	<b>588%</b>
Methadone	<b>933%</b>



Source: Manchikanti, Laxmaiah, MD Pain Physician 2007; 10:399-424 • ISSN 1533-3159

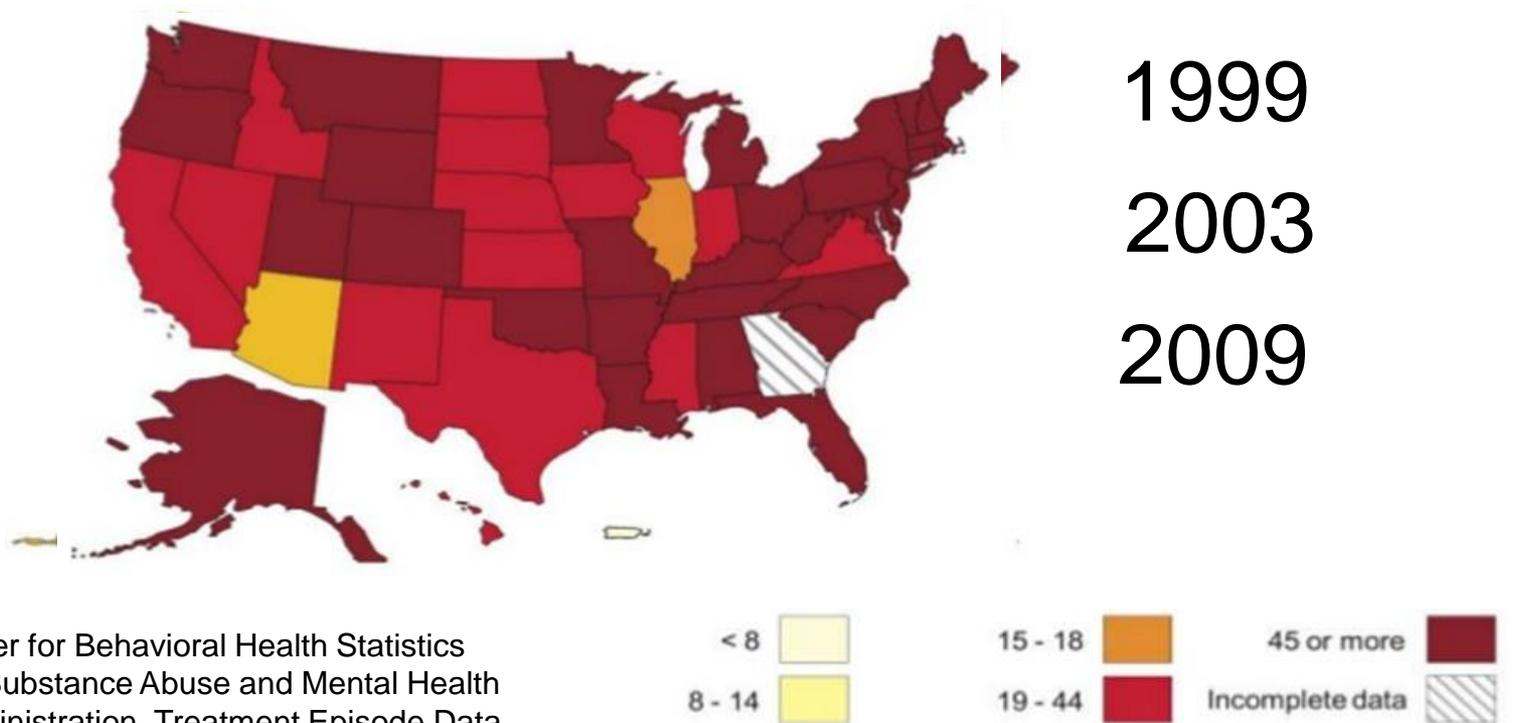
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# A growing problem

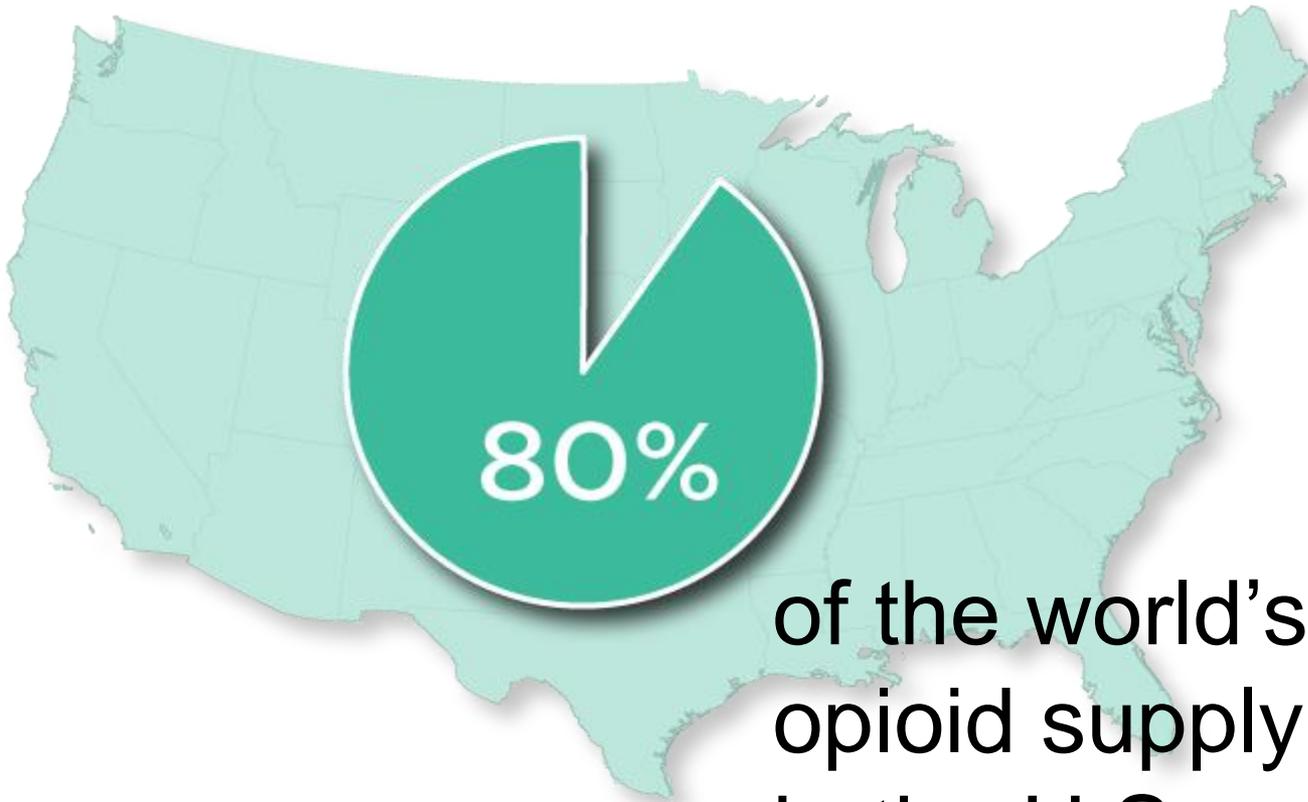
## Primary non-heroin opiates/synthetics admission rates (per 100,000 population aged 12 and over)



Source: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS); Andrew Kolodny, MD; Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, Oct. 2012



# An American issue



of the world's prescription  
opioid supply is consumed  
in the U.S.

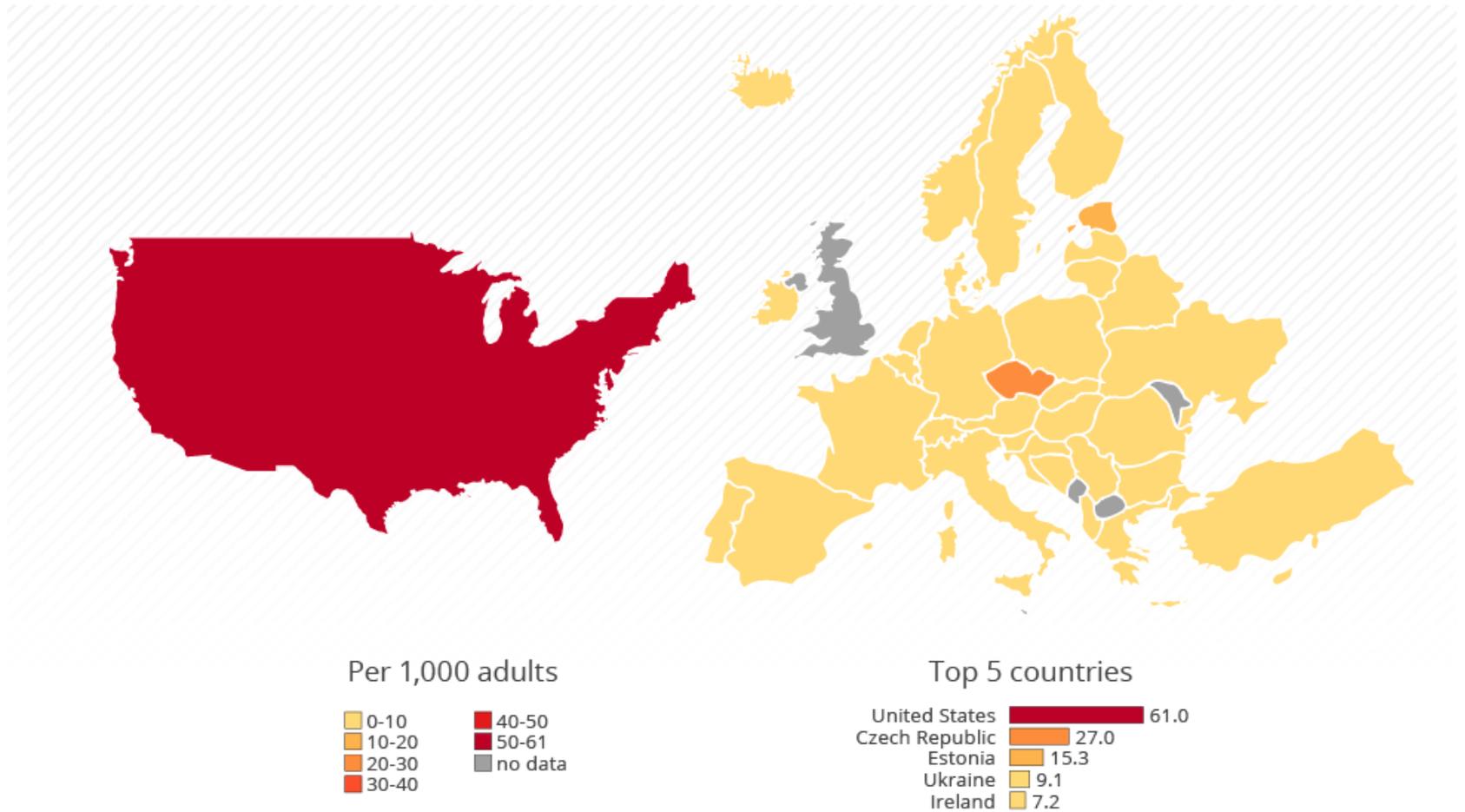
Source: Manchikanti, Laxmaiah, MD Pain Physician 2007; 10:399-424 • ISSN 1533-3159

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# Opioid use at least once during past year



RecoveryBrands.com

Source: <http://data.unodc.org/>, 2000-2012

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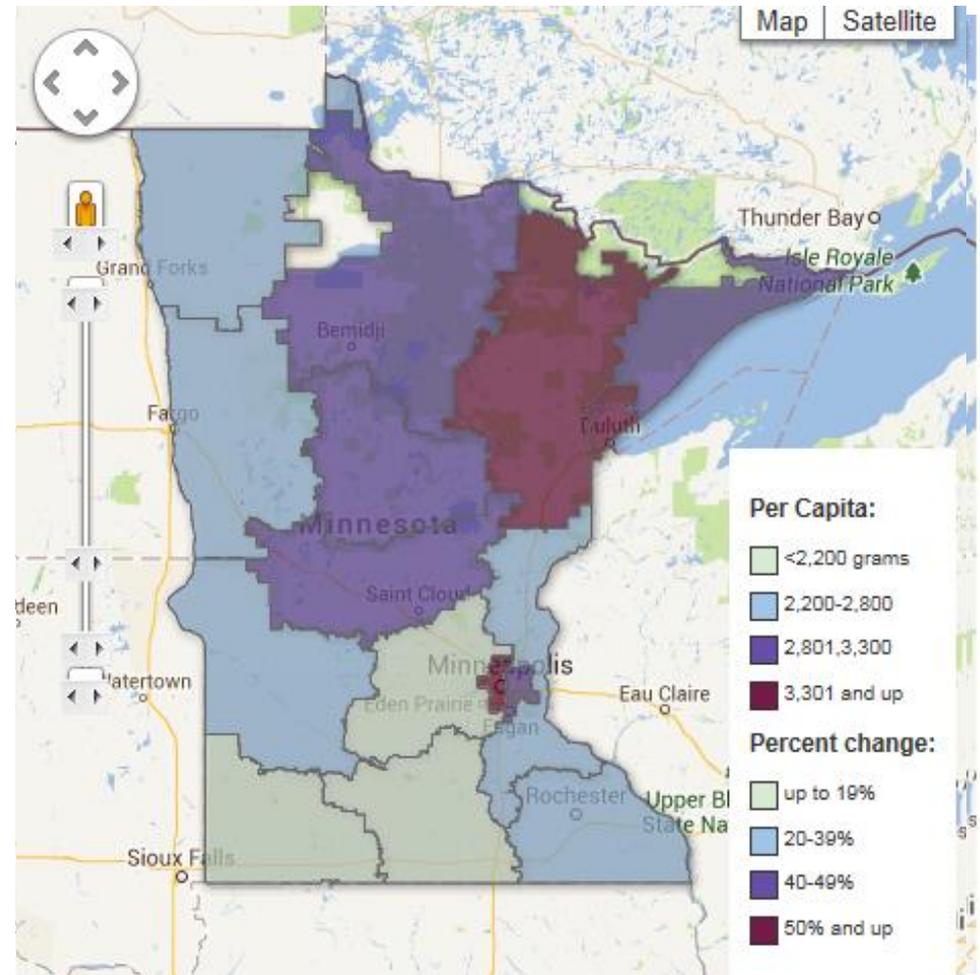
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# Per capita opioid use

## 2005

Map shows grams per 10,000 people of prescriptions for painkiller opioids, such as oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, morphine.



Source: Drug Enforcement Administration; Pioneer Press, *Prescription opiates and heroin in Minnesota*

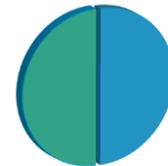


# Sobering statistics

78

Americans die every day from an opioid overdose.

At least half of all opioid overdose deaths involve a prescription opioid.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

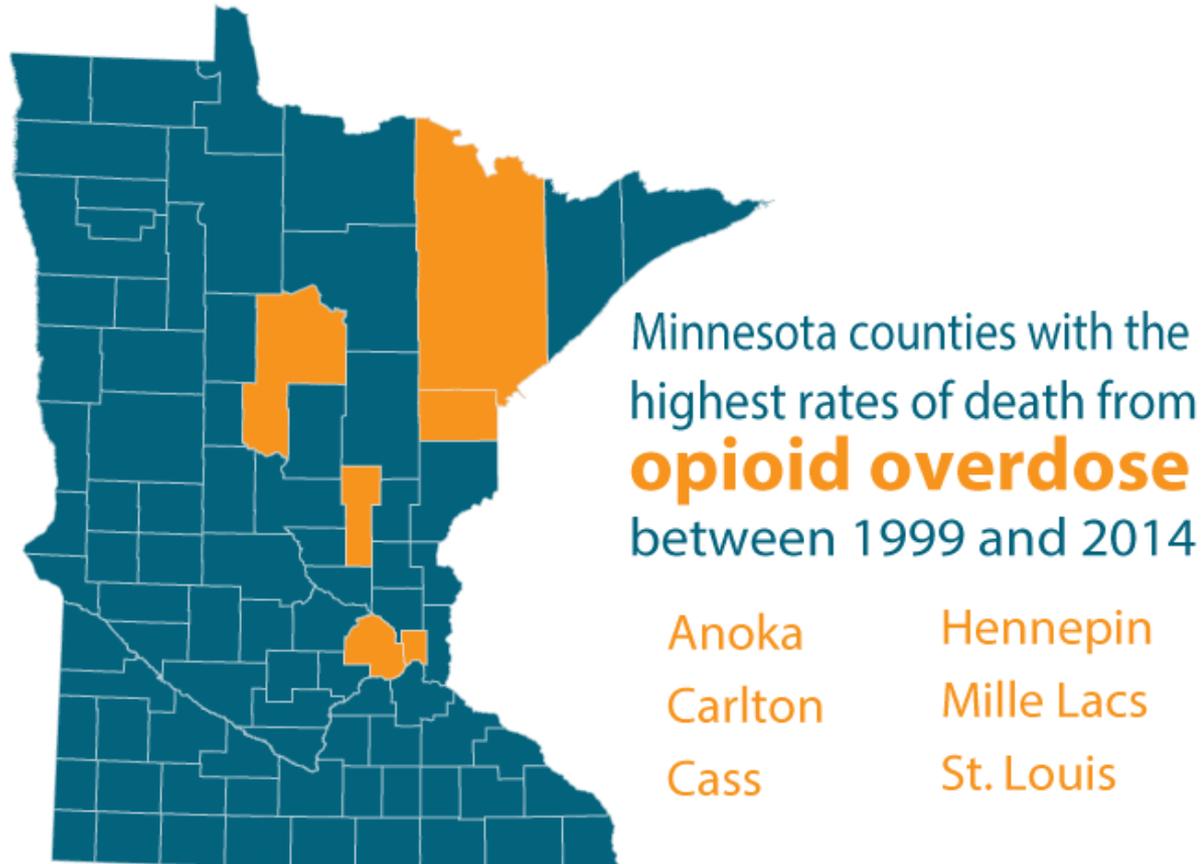
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# Sobering statistics



Source: Minnesota Public Radio; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

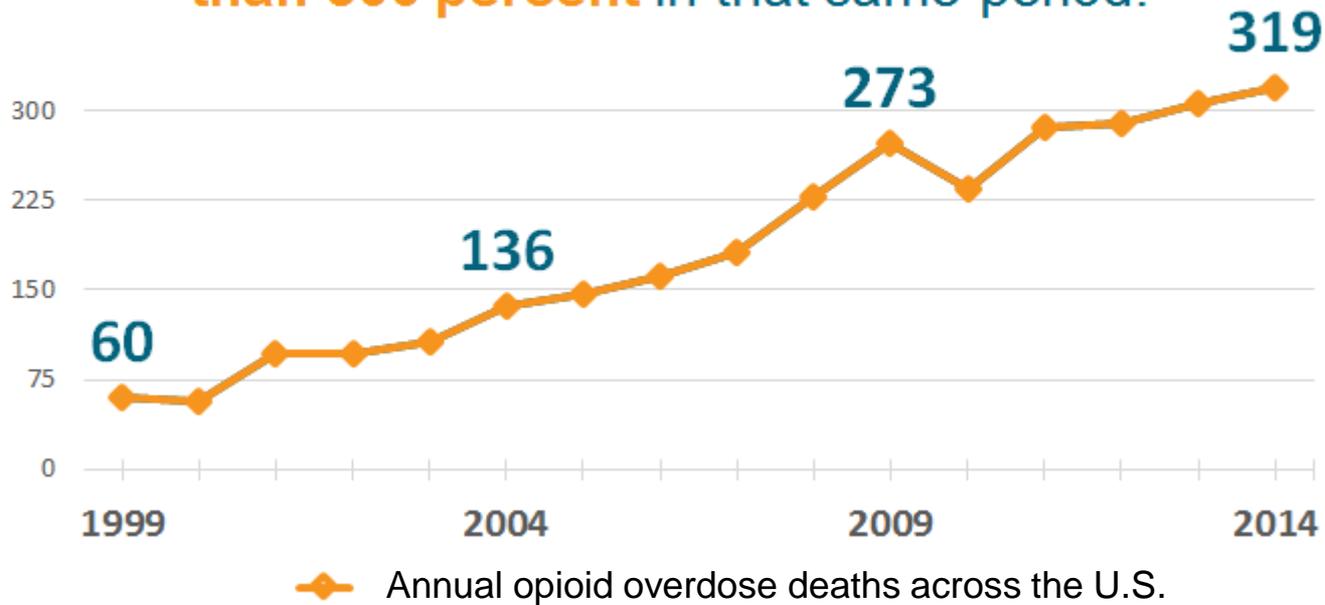
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# Sobering statistics

The number of people who have died from opioid overdoses in Minnesota rose **more than 500 percent** in that same period.



Source: Minnesota Public Radio; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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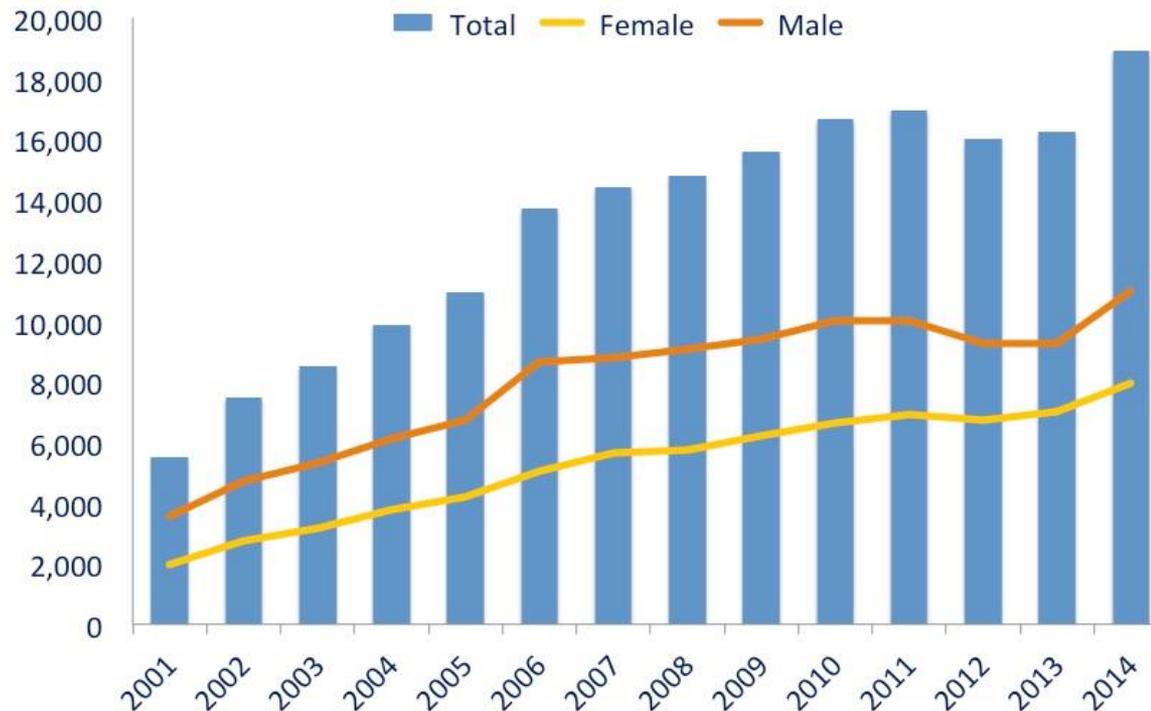
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# A dangerous trend



## National Overdose Deaths

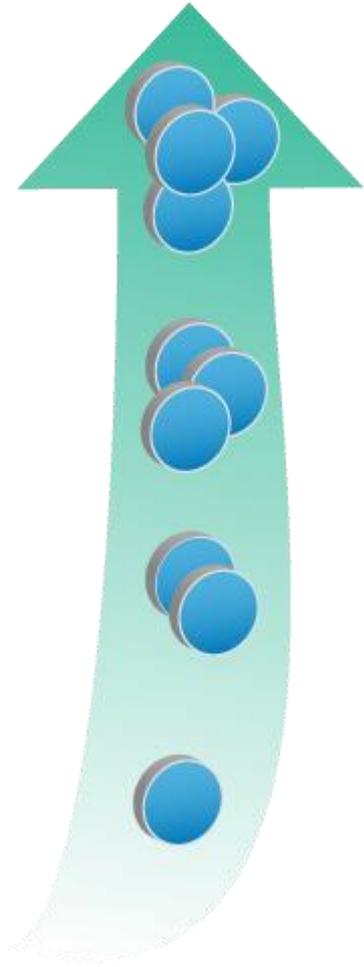
Number of Deaths from Prescription Opioid Pain Relievers



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC Wonder



# Sobering statistics



The amount of opioids prescribed and sold in the U.S. **quadrupled** since 1999, but the overall **amount of pain** reported by Americans hasn't changed.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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# Sobering statistics

**249 million**

That's enough prescriptions for opioid pain prescriptions medication were written by American healthcare providers in 2013 a bottle of pills.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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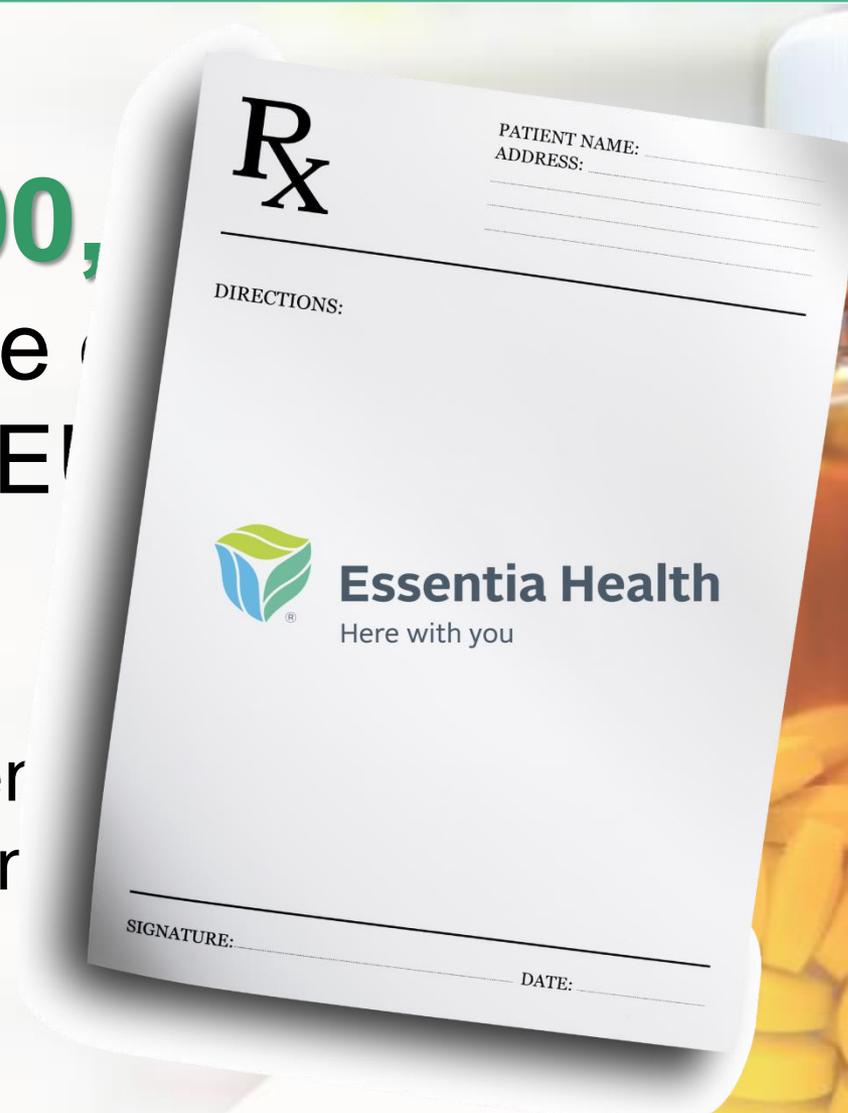
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# How much does Essentia prescribe?

**270,000,**  
morphine  
units (MEU)

2014 Esser  
prescription



# The transition to heroin

- A growing number of young people who start abusing prescription drugs are switching to heroin, which is cheaper and easier to buy.
- Prescription pain pills cost \$20 to \$60, while heroin costs \$3 to \$10 a bag.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, NBC News

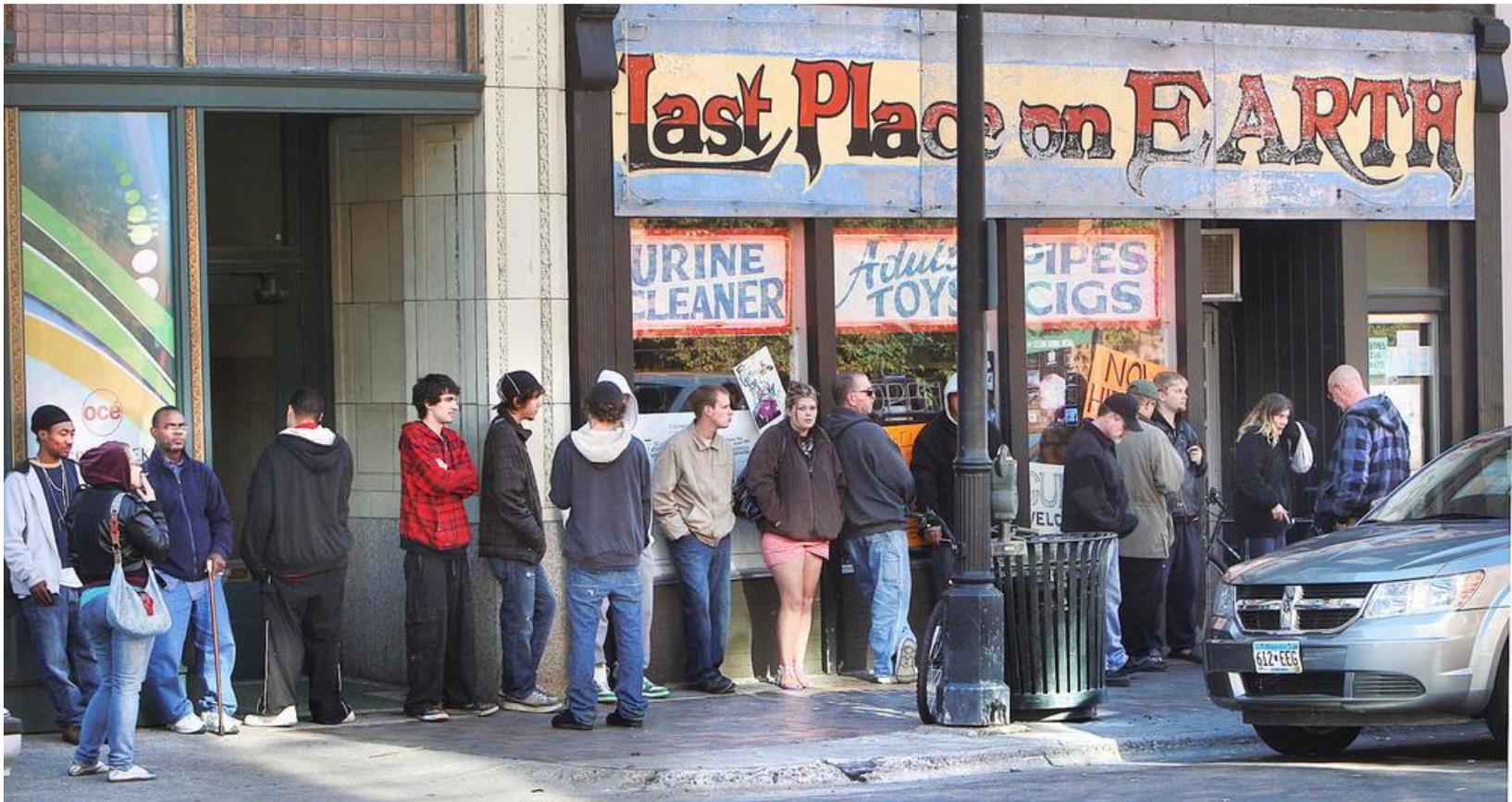
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# Community impact



Source: Duluth News Tribune, published July 13, 2014; photo from 2011

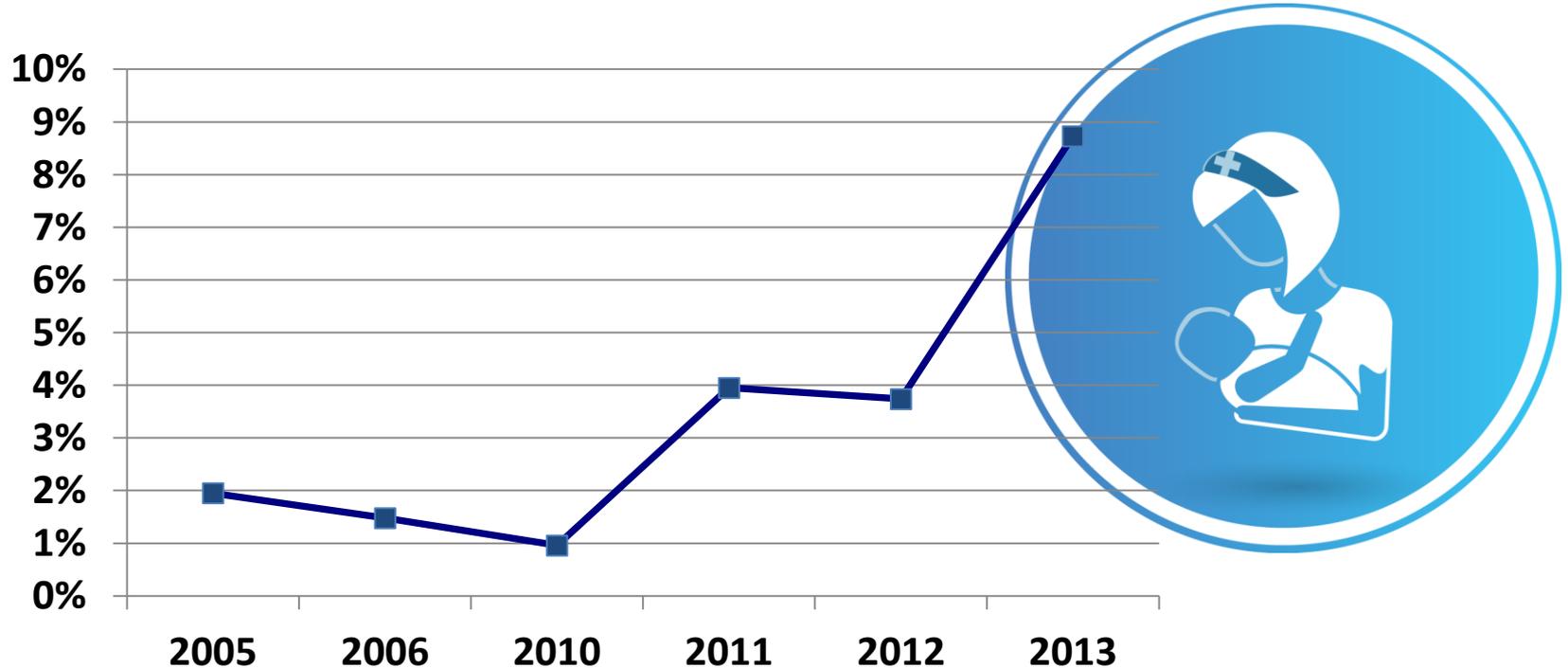
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# Impact on our tiniest patients

Percentage of Duluth NICU patients **born suffering from opioid withdrawal** with a diagnosis of “Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome” or NAS

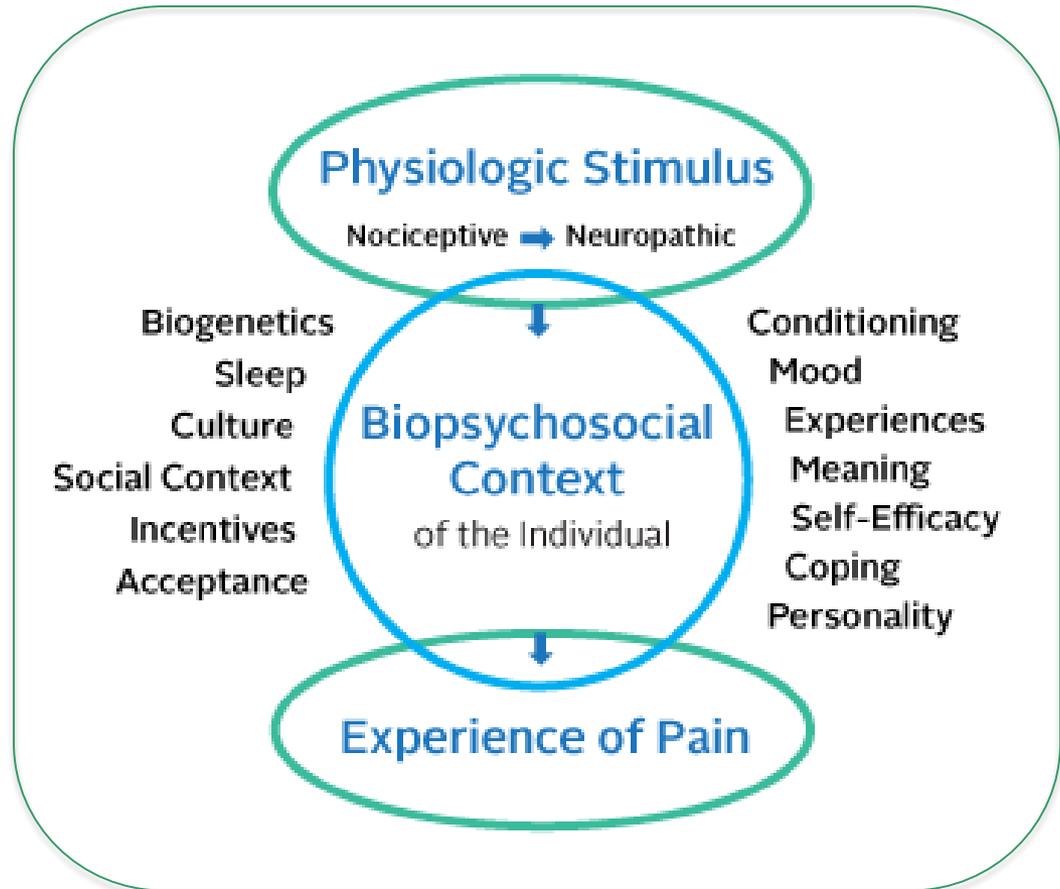


Source: Essentia Health-St. Mary's Medical Center NICU admission diagnosis - NAS



# The root of the problem: What is pain?

- Acute
- Post-operative
- Malignant
- **Chronic**



# Understanding pain

The problem with treating the state of the chronic pain mindset..

***“If I cure 70 percent of a patient’s pain, the remaining 30 percent becomes 100 percent of their pain.”***

***- Anonymous***



# Now we know...

**We should have proceeded with caution.**

Narcotics are **not** the only way or  
even an **effective way** to treat  
chronic non-cancerous pain.



# Adverse effects of narcotics

- Constipation
- Nausea
- Somnolence
- Orthostatic hypotension
- Narcotic dependence
- Hypotension
- Hypoventilation
- Trauma
- Sleep disturbance

**Dependence  
is inevitable**



Source: Benyamin, R, et. al. Pain Physician; 2008, Mar.

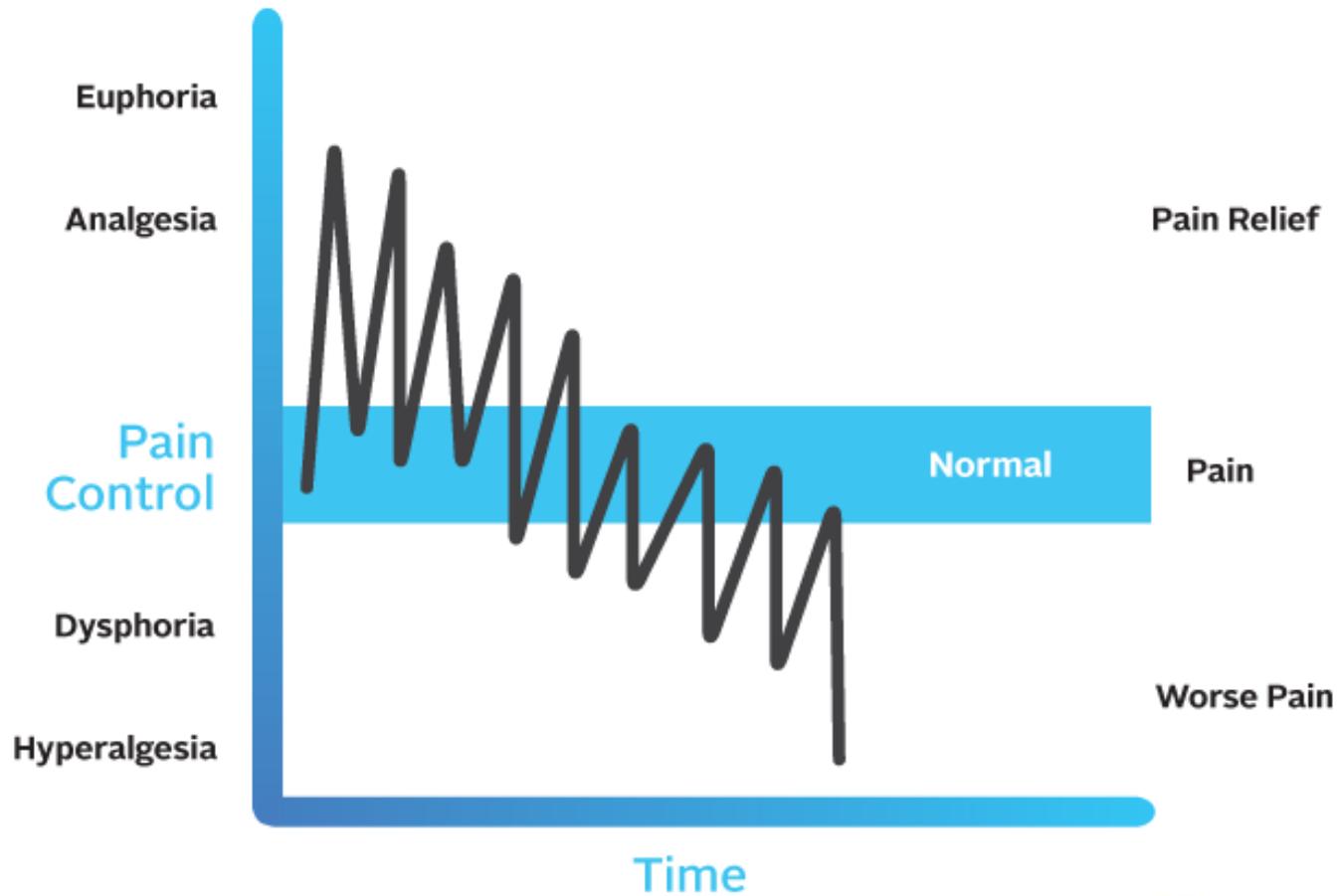
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# Progression of opioid dependence

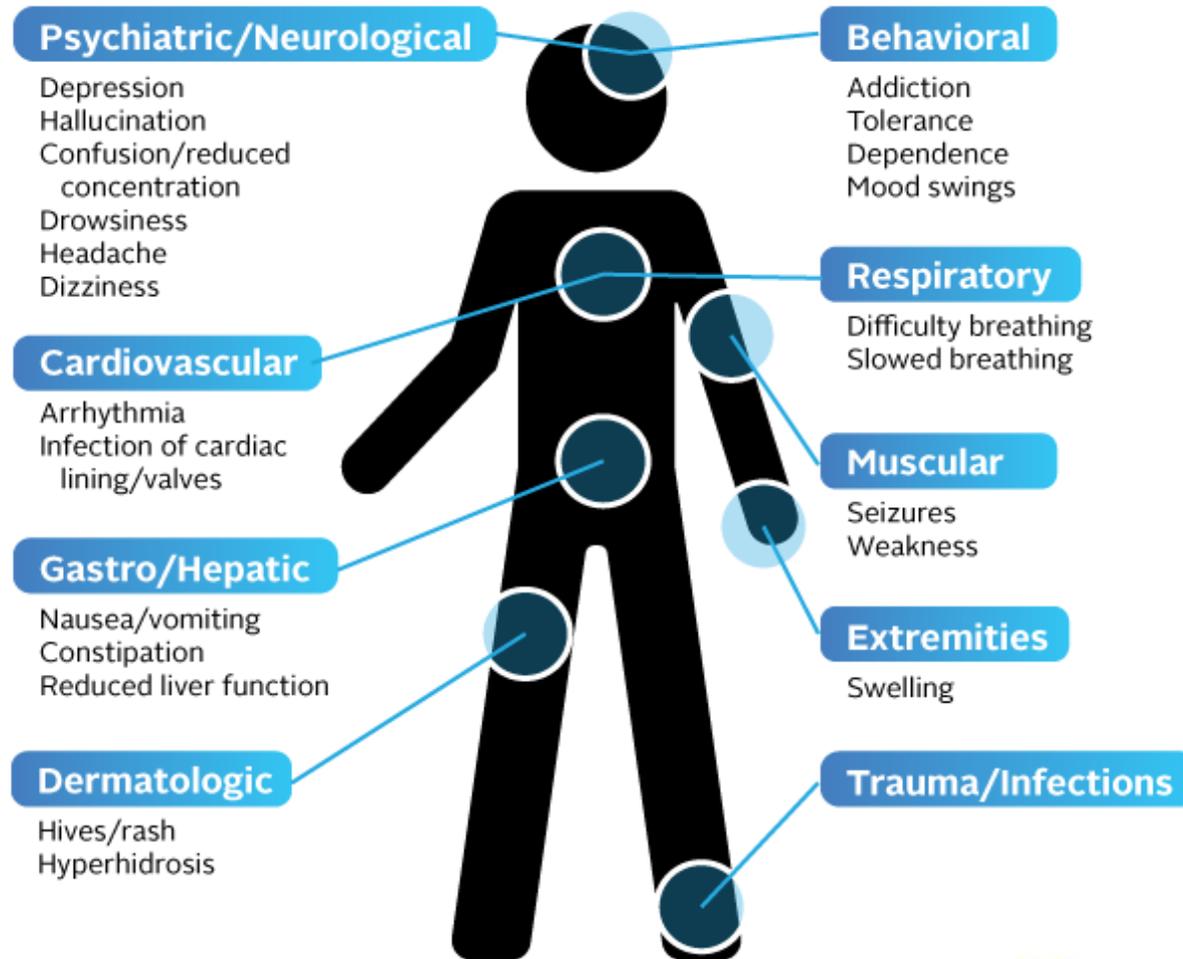


Source: Ballantyne, Jane, Essentia Health Friday Grand Rounds, Jan. 10, 2014  
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# Long-term effects of opioid dependence



Source: Essentia Health patient education materials

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# CDC recommendations 2012

**CDC:** Opioids are ineffective for some chronic conditions.

- **Low back pain**  
(without a patho-anatomic diagnosis)
- **Headache**
- **Fibromyalgia**

Source: Ballantyne, Presentation to CDC, October 24, 2012

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# CDC recommendations 2016

CDC targets primary care providers: They account for **50%** of prescription opioids dispensed.



**START LOW. GO SLOW.**

[www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)

GUIDELINE FOR PRESCRIBING  
OPIOIDS FOR CHRONIC PAIN

- Opioids are not the first-line or routine therapy for chronic pain.
- Establish and measure goals for pain and function.
- When opioids are started, prescribe them at the lowest possible dose.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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# Taking on Opioids: Essentia's Approach



# Stepping forward during the crisis



Since we helped to create the problem, we have to take the lead on creating a solution.

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# Purpose of new Standard of Care

- Provide **safe and effective** patient care
- Help **prevent diversion and abuse** of opioid medications for a safe community



# First steps to manage COAT population

## 2008-2010

- Implemented Treatment Agreements including urine drug screenings and pill counts
- Refills given only at visit
- Developed metrics to monitor up-to-date Treatment Agreements

## *Issues*

- *Did not address inappropriate COAT prescribing*
- *Inconsistent management/monitoring of patients*



# Progressive efforts

## 2013-2015

- Convened summit to develop Essentia's **Guiding Principles for COAT**
- Served as a cornerstone for all future COAT efforts



# Essentia Guiding Principles for COAT

- Essentia Health supports the *use of evidence based guidelines* and best practice standards for pain management.
- We recognize that opioids are *not generally effective for the long term treatment of chronic non-cancer pain* and may also have public health consequences.
- Chronic opioid treatment is *not generally indicated for frequent headache, non-specific low back pain, and fibromyalgia*.
- We recognize that long-term chronic opioid use leads to *severe side effects* which may include: *hyperalgesia, hypogonadism, dependence, addiction, osteoporosis, fatigue, somnolence, and cognitive dysfunction*.
- For patients where opioids are indicated we *endorse the limit of ~~120 mg~~ daily 90 mg daily* morphine dose equivalents (MDE).
- The *Unanimity of provider adherence to Essentia opioid prescribing best practices* is critical to patient safety and community health.



# Progressive efforts

## 2013-2015

- Education of providers and staff
- Develop and implement new processes and tools to assess and manage COAT patients

## FRIDAY MORNING GRAND ROUNDS

Learning Series:

### Pain, Prescribing, & Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS)

St. Mary's Medical Center auditorium | 7-8 a.m.

**Purpose:** Address issues related to opioid prescription for chronic noncancer pain, the associated epidemic of nonmedical use of opioids in the community, and strategies to decrease the routine use of opioids as the main treatment for chronic pain. The intended audience is all health care teams and leaders.

#### 2014 Schedule



#### January 10 Reducing Opioid Use in Patients with Chronic Noncancer Pain

Visiting Professor: Jane C. Ballantyne, MB BS  
Penn Pain Medicine Center  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



#### January 17 Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Part 2: Neonatology Perspective

Christina Falgier, MD  
Essentia Health  
Duluth, Minnesota



#### January 24 21st Century Perspective: Addiction Medicine

Mark Willenbring, MD  
Alltyr, St. Paul, Minnesota



#### January 31 Multidisciplinary Pain Management

Miles Belgrade, MD  
Fairview Pain Management Center  
Minneapolis, Minnesota



#### February 7 Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) – Part 5: Maternal/Perinatal Perspective

Mary Bray, MD,  
OB/Gyn, Gynecological Surgery  
Essentia Health, East region



#### February 14 HealthPartners' Pain Management Program

Arthur Wineman, MD  
HealthPartners, Bloomington, Minnesota



#### February 21 Opioid Addiction

Charlie Reznikoff, MD  
Hennepin County Medical Center  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

#### February 28 – Panel Discussion



Videconference and MOVI are available for Essentia Health regional sites. All sites dual to 19912 (Grand Marais dual to 619912). **NEW!** Access live streaming video by typing videorecorder in the web address of an Essentia Health networked computer. Contact the CHE Office at 218.786.4764 or CHEOffice3@essentiahealth.org for more information.

This activity has been approved for AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™



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# Creating a system-wide approach

## 2015

- Reviewed prescribing practices
- Developed new Standard of Care
- Utilized EHR tools and support departments



# Defining COAT

## Included are :

Non-malignant chronic pain patient taking a:

- long-acting opioid (*includes tramadol*)
- short-acting opioid (*includes tramadol*)
  - With enough pills available to take 2 or more times a day (for 2 of the last 3 months)
  - and/or With 2 or more prescriptions for 60 or more days (for 2 of the last 3 months)

## Excluded are:

- Hospice patients
- Oncology patients with an active oncology treatment plan (Beacon)
- Nursing Home patients (structured medical oversight setting)



# Goals of COAT initiative

**1. Minimize  
number of new  
chronic pain  
patients started  
on COAT.**



# Goals of COAT initiative



## Changing prescribing habits

### What we did:

- Educate primary care staff and physicians/advanced practitioners so they understand the opioid crisis and why we need to change
- Leadership presentations to provider groups

# Goals of COAT initiative

**2. Reduce diversion and abuse of opioids prescribed by Essentia physicians and advanced practitioners.**



# Goals of COAT initiative



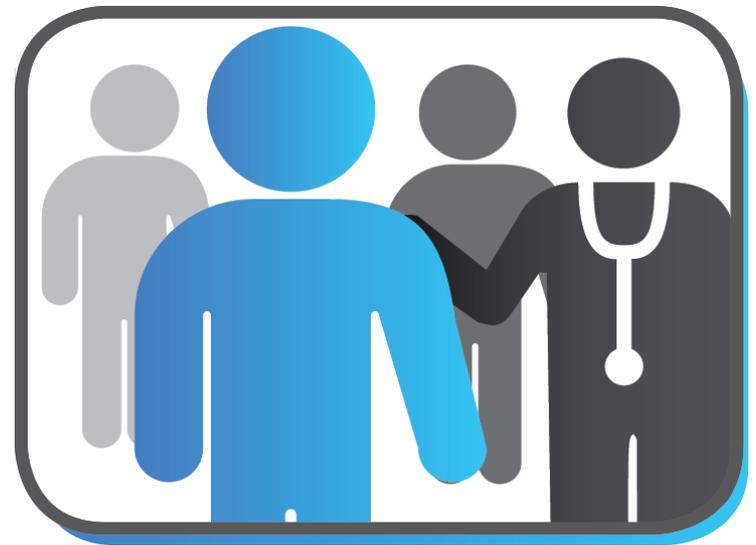
## Tighten monitoring

### What we did:

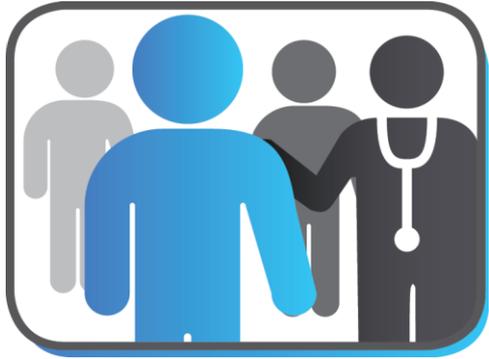
- Tightened language in Treatment Agreements
- Refills only at scheduled visits (chronic and acute)
- Require at least one annual urine drug screening; pill counts and PMP checks at each pain visit

# Goals of COAT initiative

3. Taper patients off high doses, and taper **willing** patients off opioids where therapy is inappropriate for diagnosis.



# Goals of COAT initiative



## Work with current COAT patients

### What we did:

- Patient-reported pain assessment and depression/anxiety screen at every pain visit
- Increased length of annual COAT assessment for more patient education and discussion

# Important Team Members

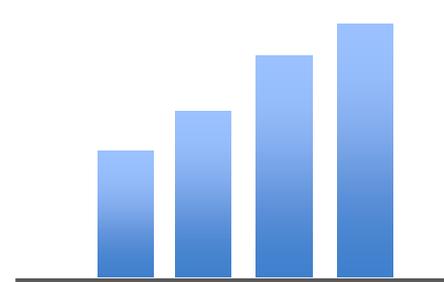
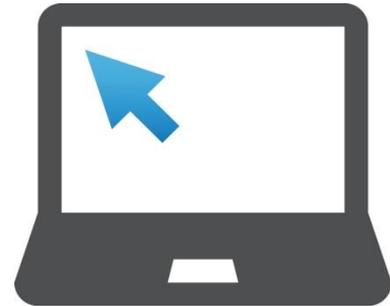
- Clinical Pharmacists and Ambulatory Pharmacy Dept.
  - Assist physicians/APs with Tapers
  - PMP checks prior to all COAT visits
- Central Call Centers
- Abstracting Services
- Risk Management



# Important tools

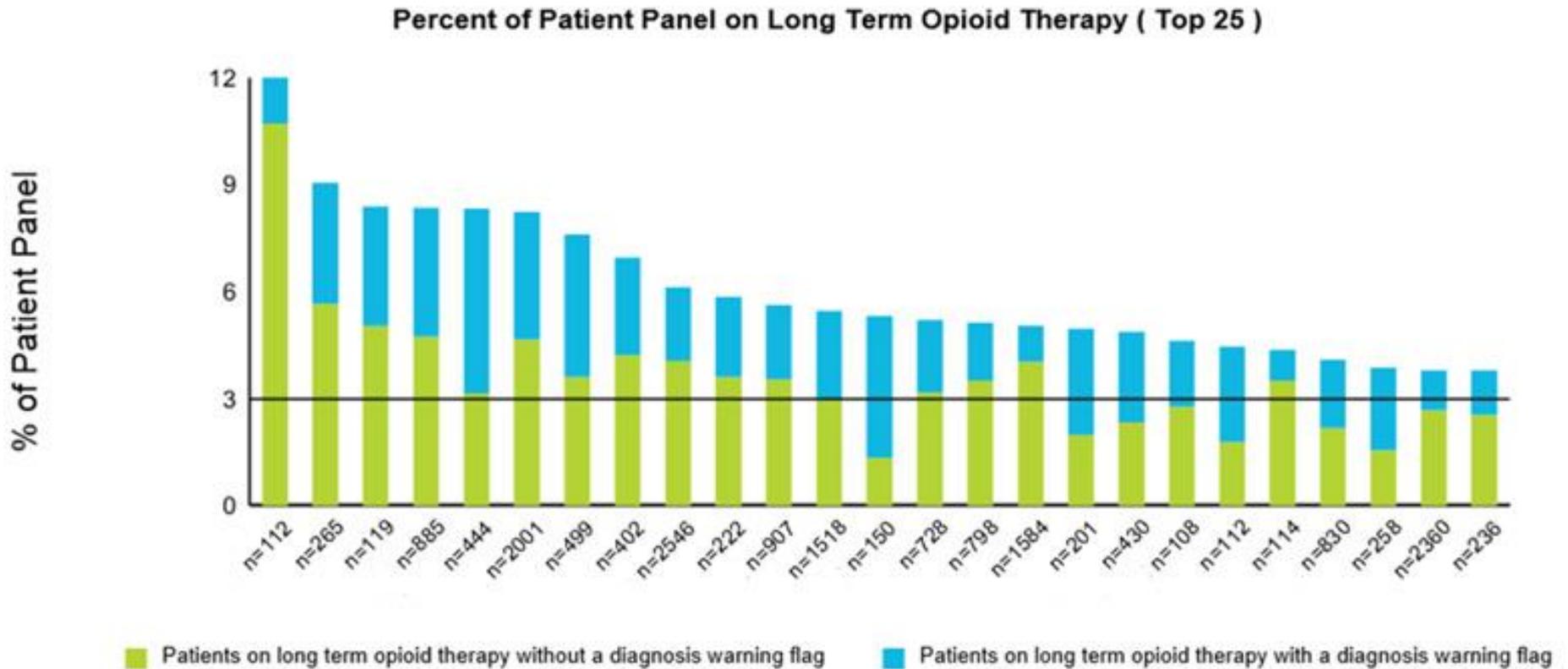
## Developed data reports to:

- Identify COAT population.
- Monitor adoption of new protocols.
- Measure if goals are being met.
  - Reduction in new COAT patients
  - Overall reduction in COAT patients



# A case for transparency

EHR reports allow providers to drill down to list of COAT patients.



# Staff training for new Standard of Care

- In fall 2015, more than 90% of primary care physicians and APs completed 5 hours of training.
- Primary care staff completed 4 hours of training.
- Training covered:
  - Reason for changes
  - How to use tools in EHR
  - How to have conversations with patients
  - Tapering protocols



# Implementing new COAT protocols

**Fall 2015:** New COAT Standard of Care rolled out in primary care system-wide.

## At each pain visit: (at least four per year)

- PMP checked
- Assess for risk of abuse, treatment efficacy, depression and anxiety
- Patient education on risks and alternatives
- Offer to help patients taper if ready

## Annually:

- Treatment agreement signed
- Random UDS (may be more frequent)



# Community coalitions formed

- Began monthly meetings October 2015
- Share best practices, ideas and information
- Created joint news release
- Includes law enforcement and dentistry representatives
- Community education efforts



# Community coalitions formed



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.  
Fargo Cass Public Health



**Essentia Health**



**FOND DU LAC HUMAN SERVICES**



Partners advancing rural health



LAKE SUPERIOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER  
*caring for the health of the community*

**SANFORD**  
HEALTH



**Mille Lacs Health System**  
*Caring for body, mind and spirit*



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# Patient Education

## Steps for a successful taper



# Taking on Opioids: Our Progress



# Current COAT patient volumes

**April 2016**

Essentia Region	# of patients	% of patients
Central	851	1.72%
East	4,612	2.43%
West	2,398	2.34%
Patients without an Essentia PCP	1,208	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,069</b>	<b>2.75%</b>

# Our progress

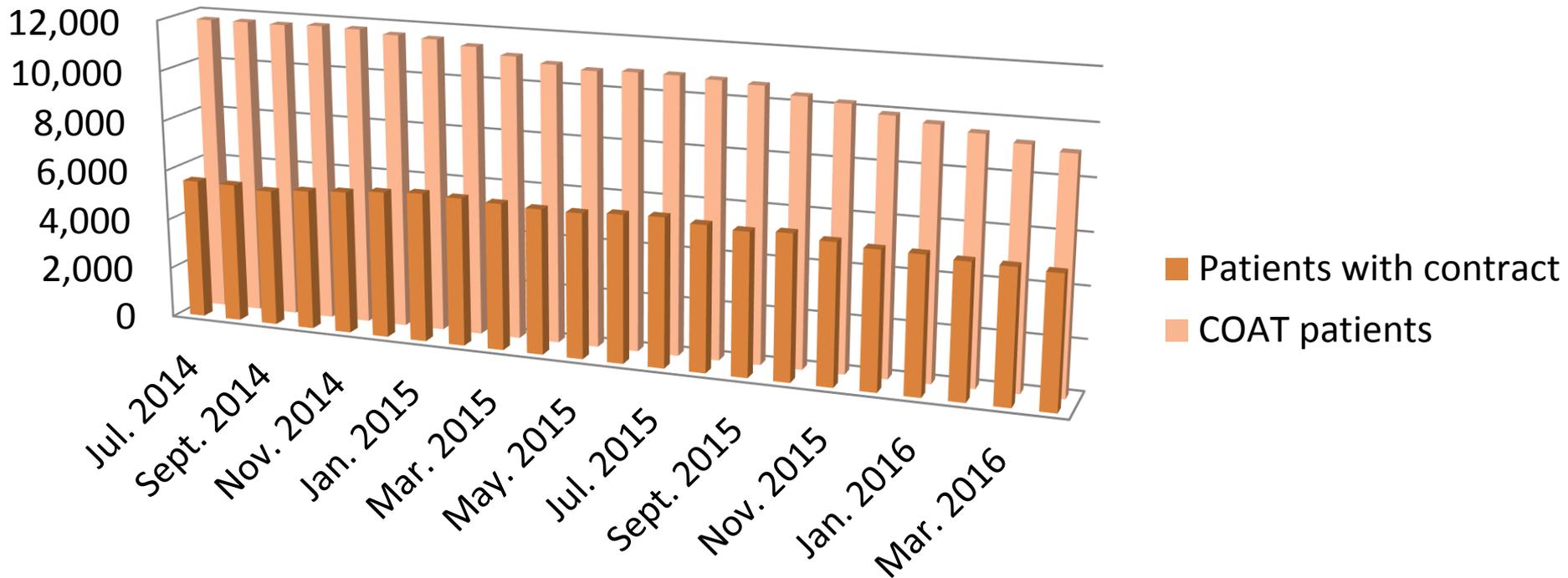
12%

The **decrease** of primary care patients on COAT in the first 8 months of FY16.

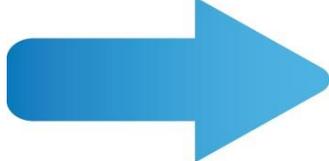


# Our progress

## Monthly COAT Patient History



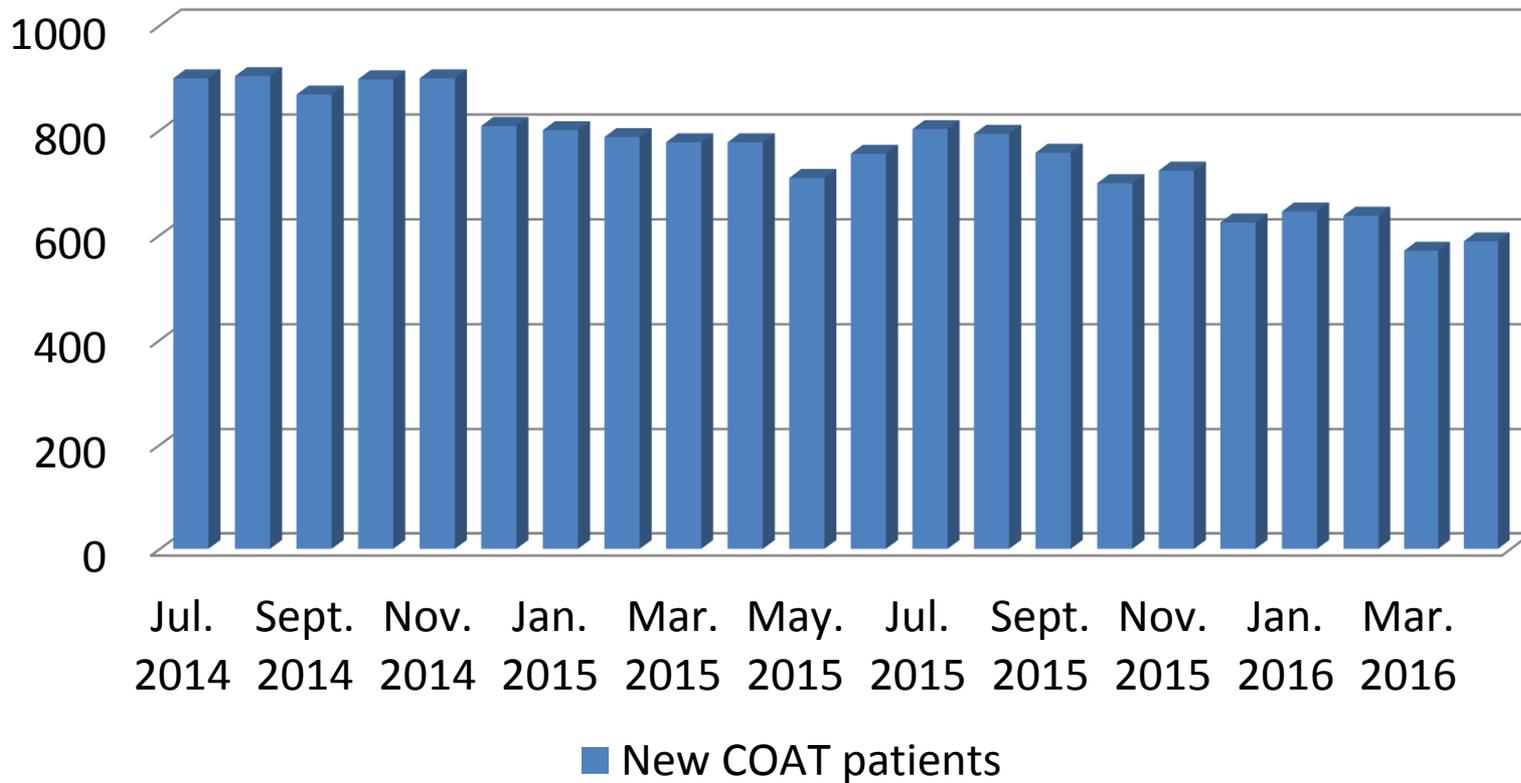
# Our progress

July 2014  April 2016

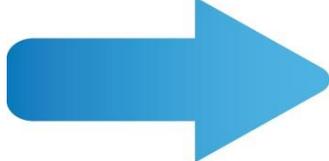
 **23%** fewer COAT patients

# Reducing new COAT patients

## New COAT patients



# Our progress

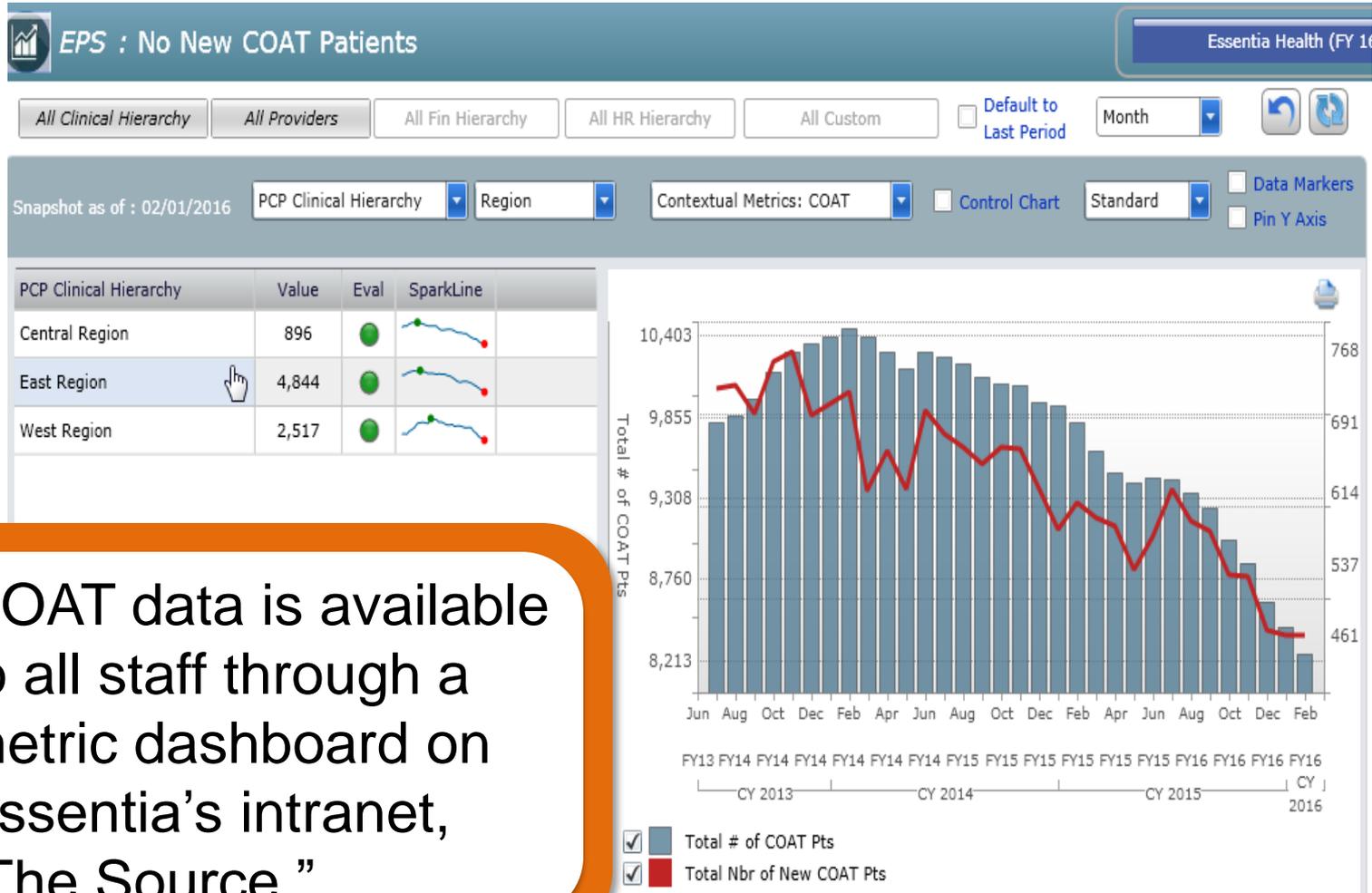
July 2014  April 2016



**35% fewer** new COAT patients started on therapy each month



# Sharing and tracking data



COAT data is available to all staff through a metric dashboard on Essentia's intranet, "The Source."



# Looking ahead

- Continuous **quality improvements** for COAT Standard of Care (incorporate CDC guidelines)
- **Monitoring progress** in primary care
- Ongoing **collaboration with community** task force
- Partnering with community **addiction treatment** programs



# FY17: Specialty sections

**Goal:** Adopt COAT Standard of Care in non-primary care specialty sections

## **Expectations:**

- All Essentia patients on COAT will be managed to the COAT Standard of Care.
- The prescribing physician/AP is accountable for managing patients.
- Patients are not sent to their PCP for management of COAT unless a collaborative partnership has been established between the specialist and PCP.



# FY 17: Acute Pain Management

## Post-Surgical Prescribing:

- Developing post-surgical prescribing guidelines (including interface with primary care)
- Educate/train staff
- Monitor implementation



# FY17: Acute pain management

## ED Setting:

- Developed prescribing guidelines for patients on COAT
- Developed prescribing guidelines for patients presenting with acute pain
- Educate/train staff
- Monitor implementation



# Addiction Summit

Presentations to educate on:

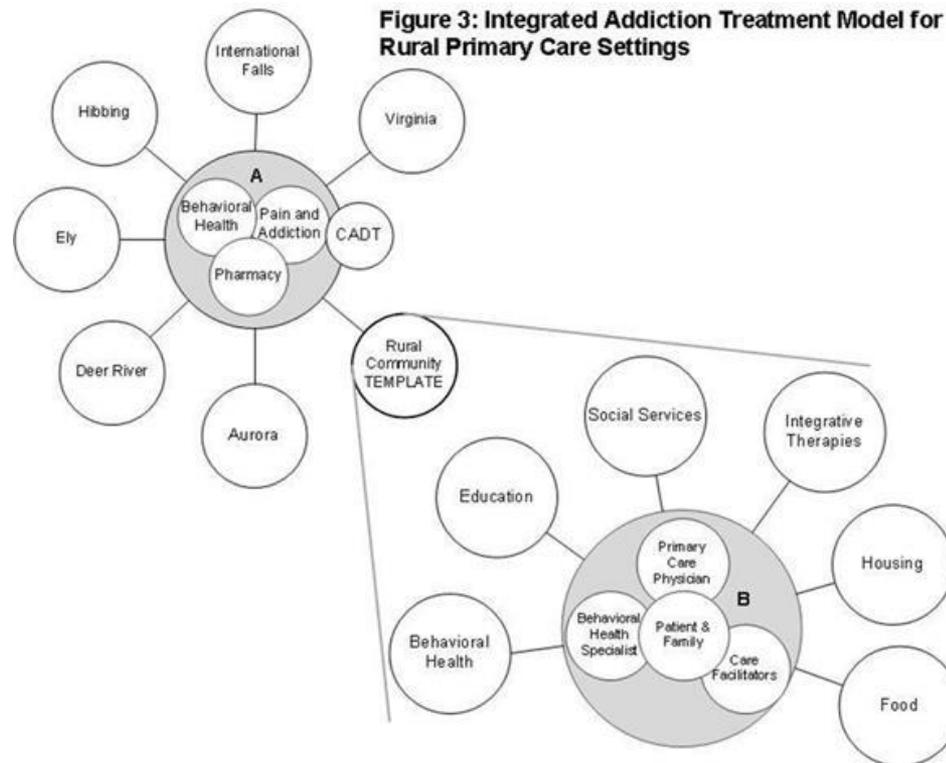
- Nature of Addiction
- Diagnosing Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)
- Effective treatment models for OUD including MAT

Discussion of collaboration and partnership models with local treatment programs.



# New Collaborations for Addiction

- Prelude to a new standard:



# Putting the pieces together



# Discussion



# Contact Information

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[Heather.keyes@essentiahealth.org](mailto:Heather.keyes@essentiahealth.org)

