

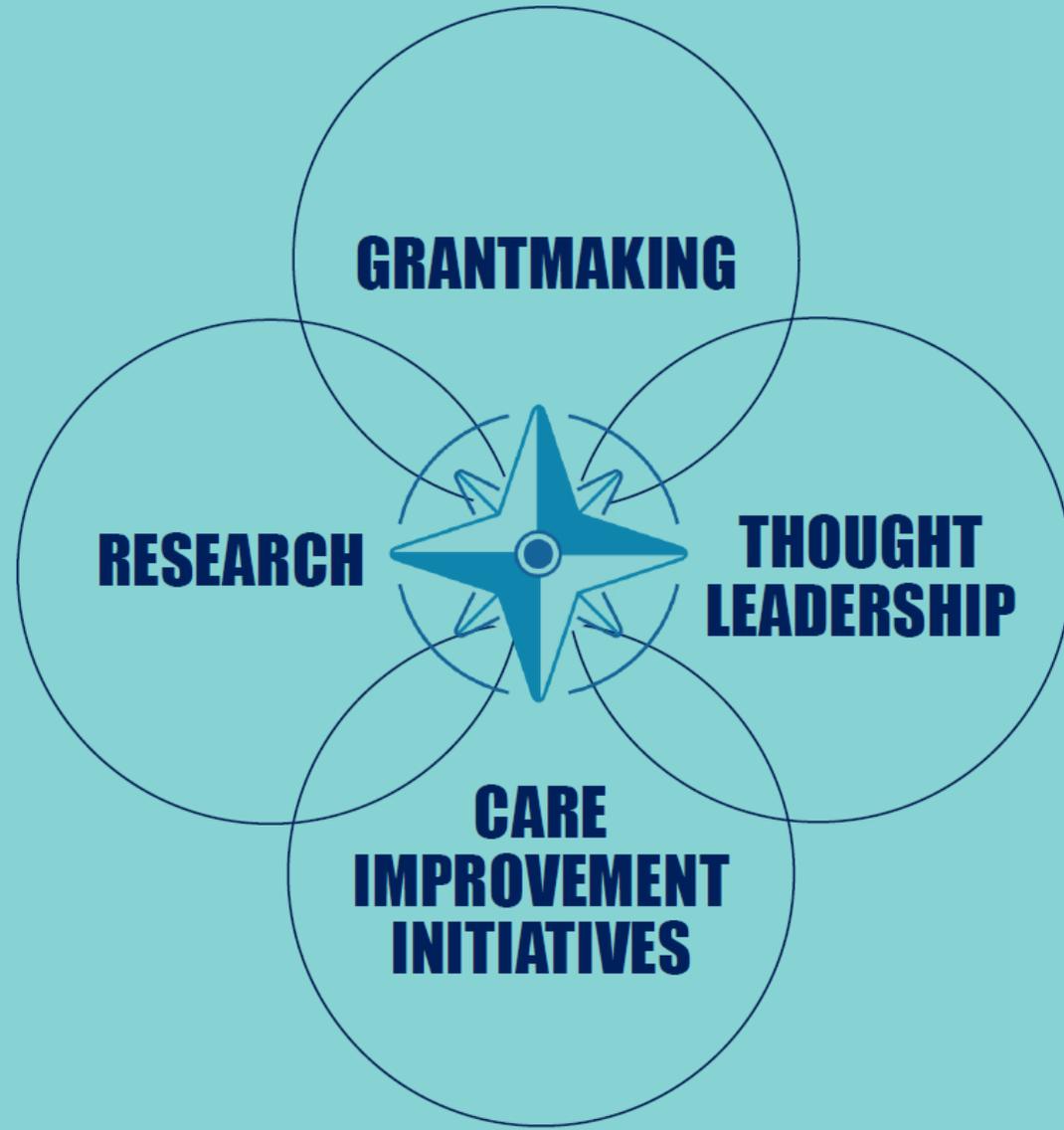
REDUCING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC THROUGH POLICY CHANGE AND COLLABORATION: ONE STATE'S EXPERIENCE

Julie Hawley, PhD, Director, Analytics and Evaluation

Eric Tranby, PhD, Manager, Data and Impact, Analytics and Evaluation

Wisconsin Oral Health Conference, Sept. 25th, 2019

ELEMENTS OF THE DENTAQUEST PARTNERSHIP



AREAS OF FOCUS

The DentaQuest Partnership will continue to engage in grantmaking, research, care improvement initiatives, and thought leadership against the following areas of focus where DentaQuest can have the greatest impact:



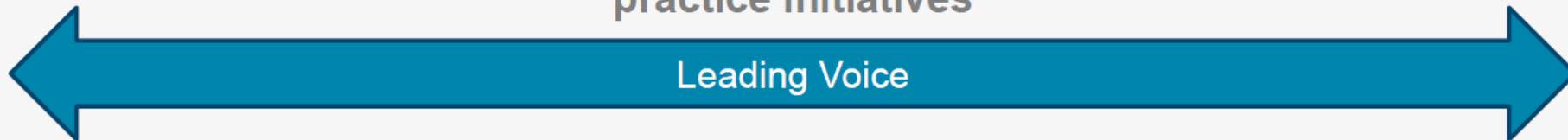
A single, national oral health measurement system



Person Centered Care through value based care and inter-professional practice initiatives



Advocate for public adult dental benefit to expand access



An Overdose Left Him With Brain Damage. Now What?

By Daniela J. Lamas

Dr. Lamas is a pulmonary and critical care physician at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

Aug. 16, 2018



“The other thing that makes the opioid issue a little different, if not significantly different, is that many people who wind up addicted to opioids or heroin **started with a prescription** that was written for them by a **doctor or a dentist ...**”

Boston Magazine 'Catching up with Charlie Baker' by Garrett Quinn pp 43-7 February 2016

The Opioid Epidemic By the Numbers in 2017



2 million
People misused prescription
opioids for the first time¹



47,600
People died from
overdosing on opioids²



11.4 m
People misused
prescription opioids¹

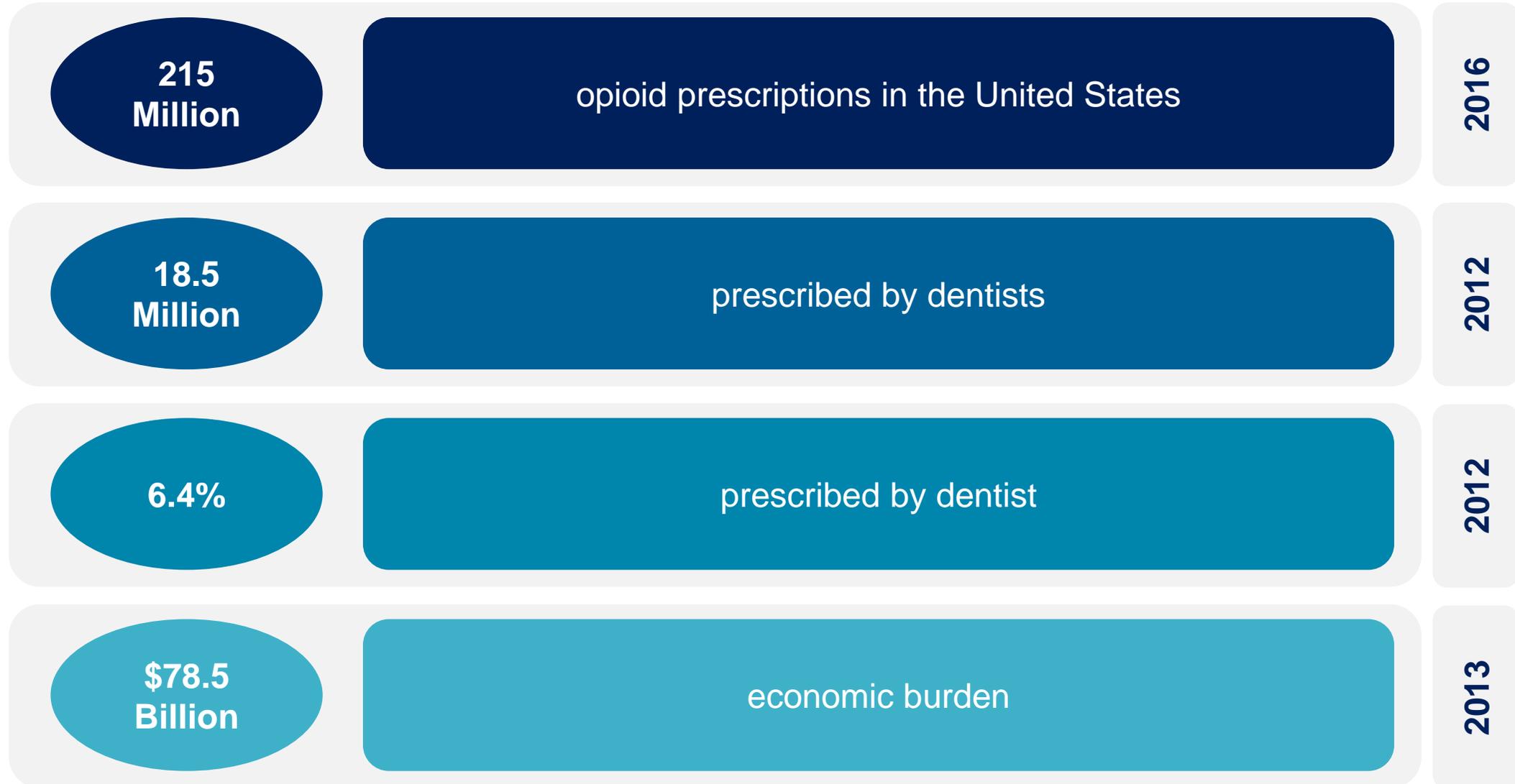


130+
People died every day from
opioid-related drug overdoses³
(estimated)



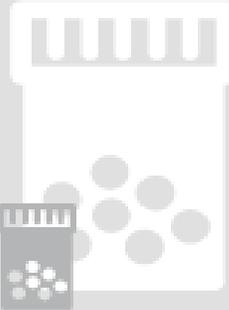
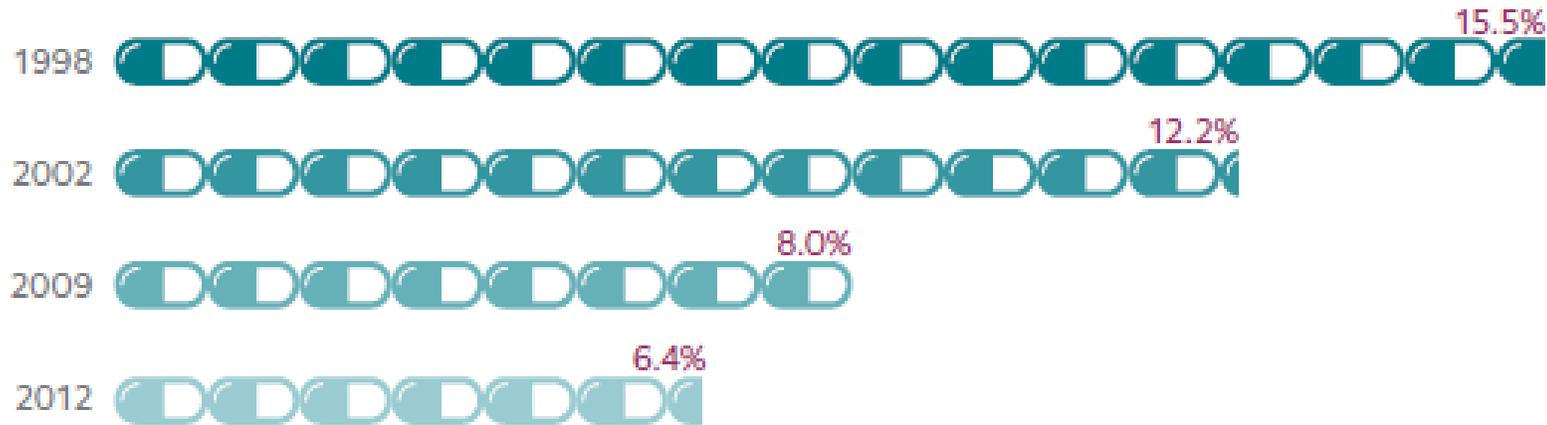
2.1 million
People had an opioid use
disorder¹

Dental Opioid Prescribing Patterns Contribute to the Crisis



Dental Opioid Prescribing Patterns Decreased 1998-2012

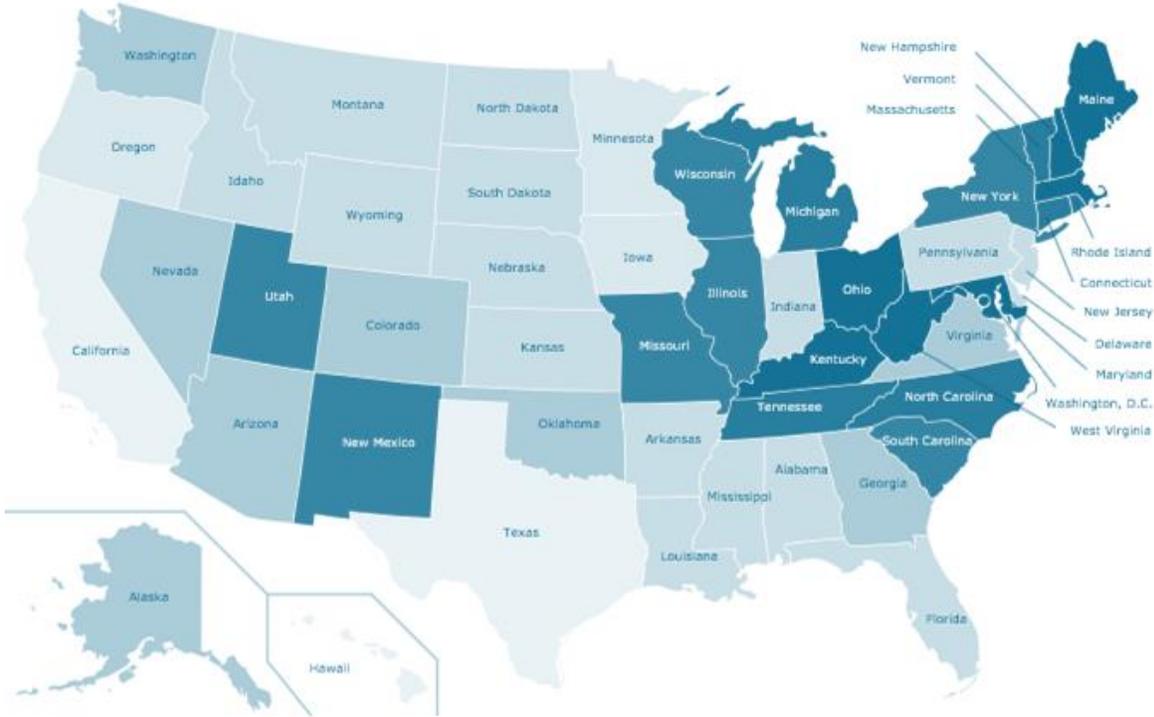
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL U.S. OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS THAT ARE PRESCRIBED BY DENTISTS^{1,2}



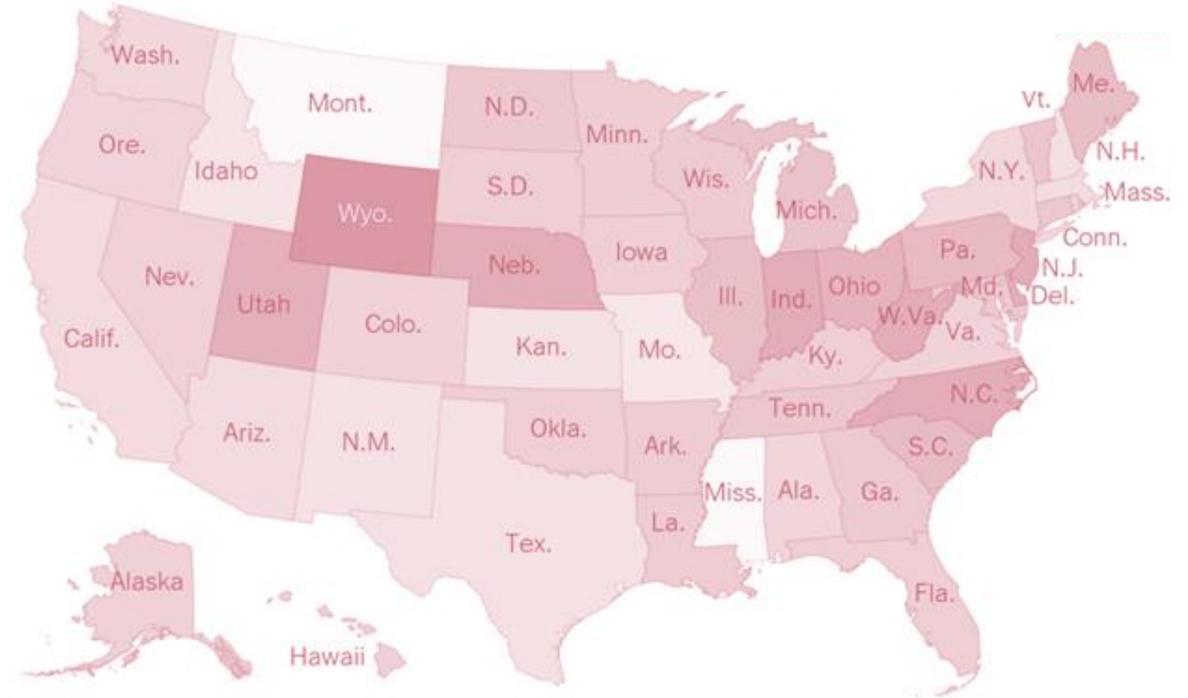
In 2012, dentists accounted for **6.4%** of total U.S. opioid prescriptions, or 18.5 million.²

47,000 Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths in 2017

2017 Opioid-Involved Overdose Death Rates (per 100,000 people)



↑
Wisconsin



Percent change in overdose



↑
Wisconsin

The 2018 Numbers in Wisconsin

16.4%

used a prescribed opioid

2,426

emergency room admissions

1,245

inpatient admissions

839

deaths due to opioids



51

in January 2019

Dentists Opioid Prescribing Patterns Among Patients with Private Dental Insurance

Cover Story

Opioid prescribing practices from 2010 through 2015 among dentists in the United States

What do claims data tell us?

Niodita Gupta, MD, MPH, PhD; Marko Vujcic, PhD; Andrew Blatz, MS

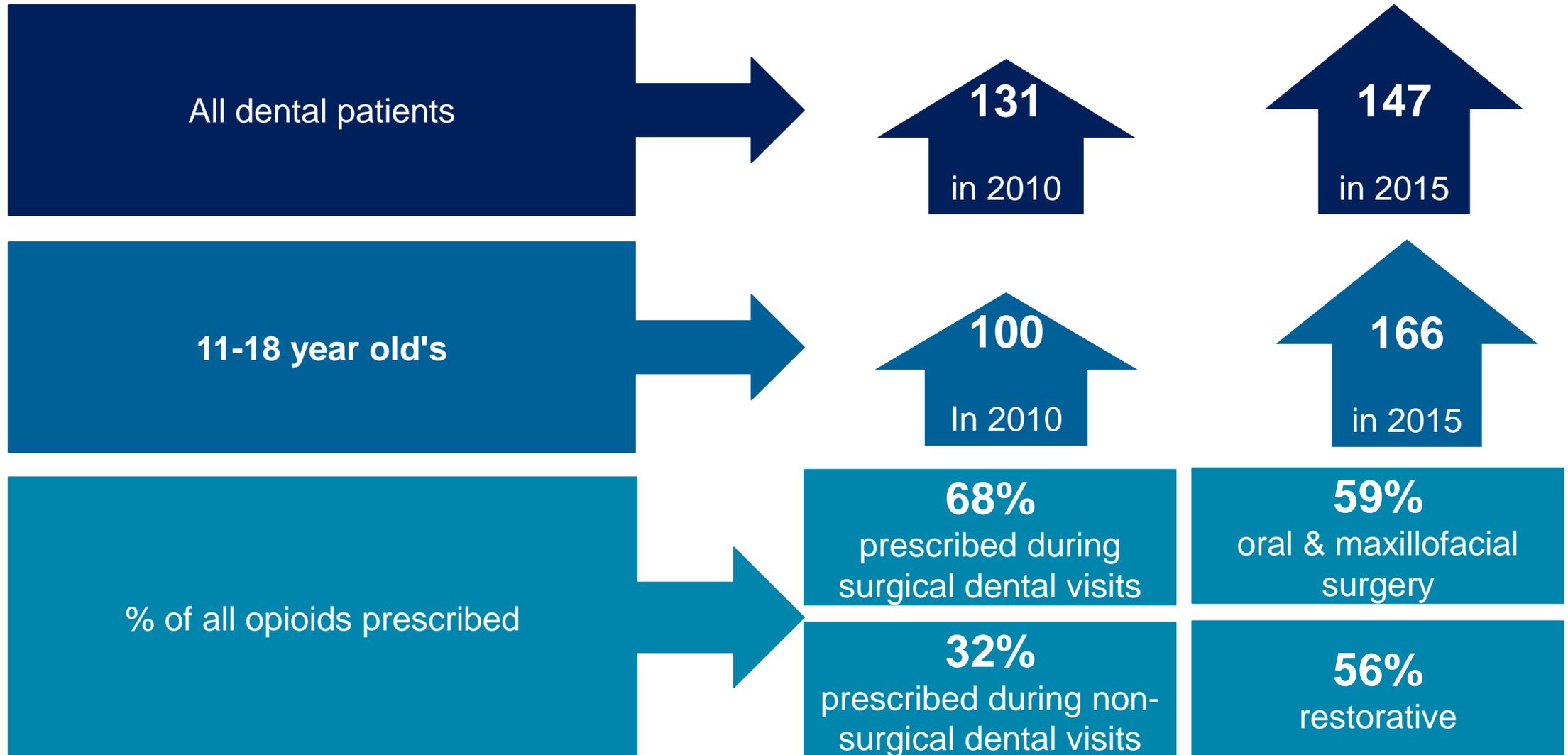
Original Contributions

Multiple opioid prescriptions among privately insured dental patients in the United States

Evidence from claims data

Niodita Gupta, MD, MPH, PhD; Marko Vujcic, PhD; Andrew Blatz, MS

2010-15 Dentists Opioid Rx Practices (per 1,000 patients)



Morphine Milligram Equivalent (MME) Potency Calibration

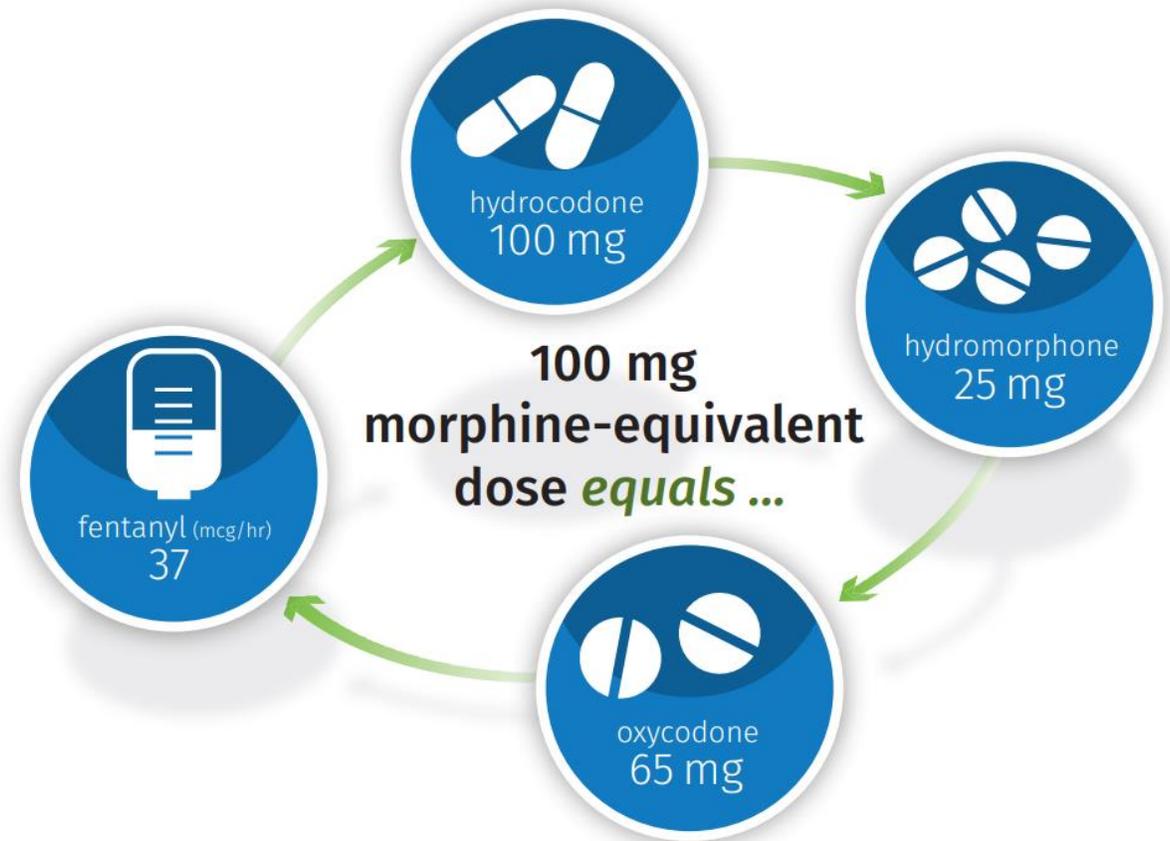
Morphine
Milligram
Equivalent
(MME)

relative potencies

converts potency of prescribed
opioid to morphine equivalent

MME/Day

Day's Supply



CDC MME Guidelines



No safe threshold

<20 MME/day

safer than dosages of 20–50 MME/day

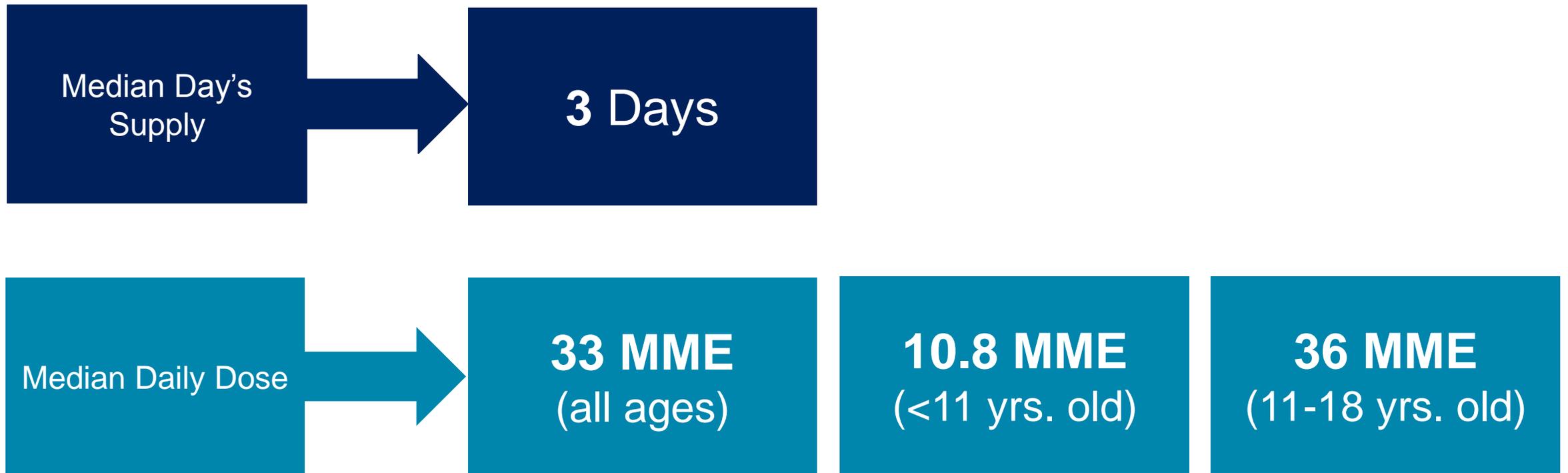
≥ 50 MME/Day

increases overdose risk
no added benefits

≥ 90 MME/Day

significant risks

2010-15 Dentists Opioid Rx Practices Exceed 20 MME/Day



2010-15 Dentists Opioid Rx Practices



Opioid prescribing **increased** slightly from 2010 to 2015

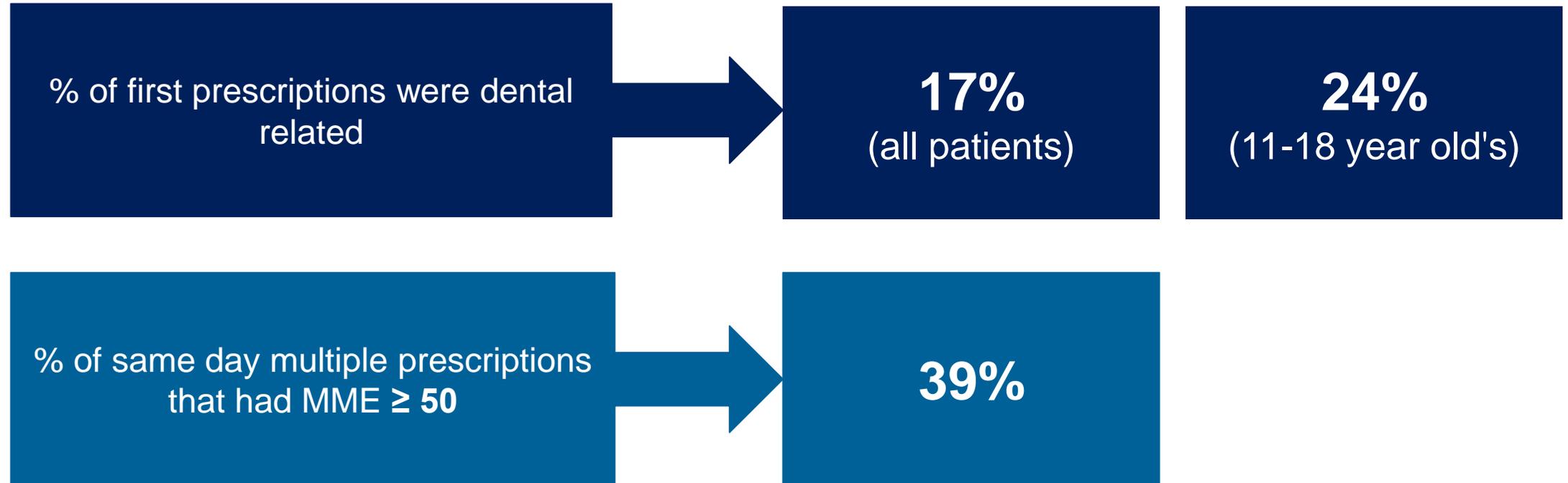


Largest increase was among 11-through 18-year-olds

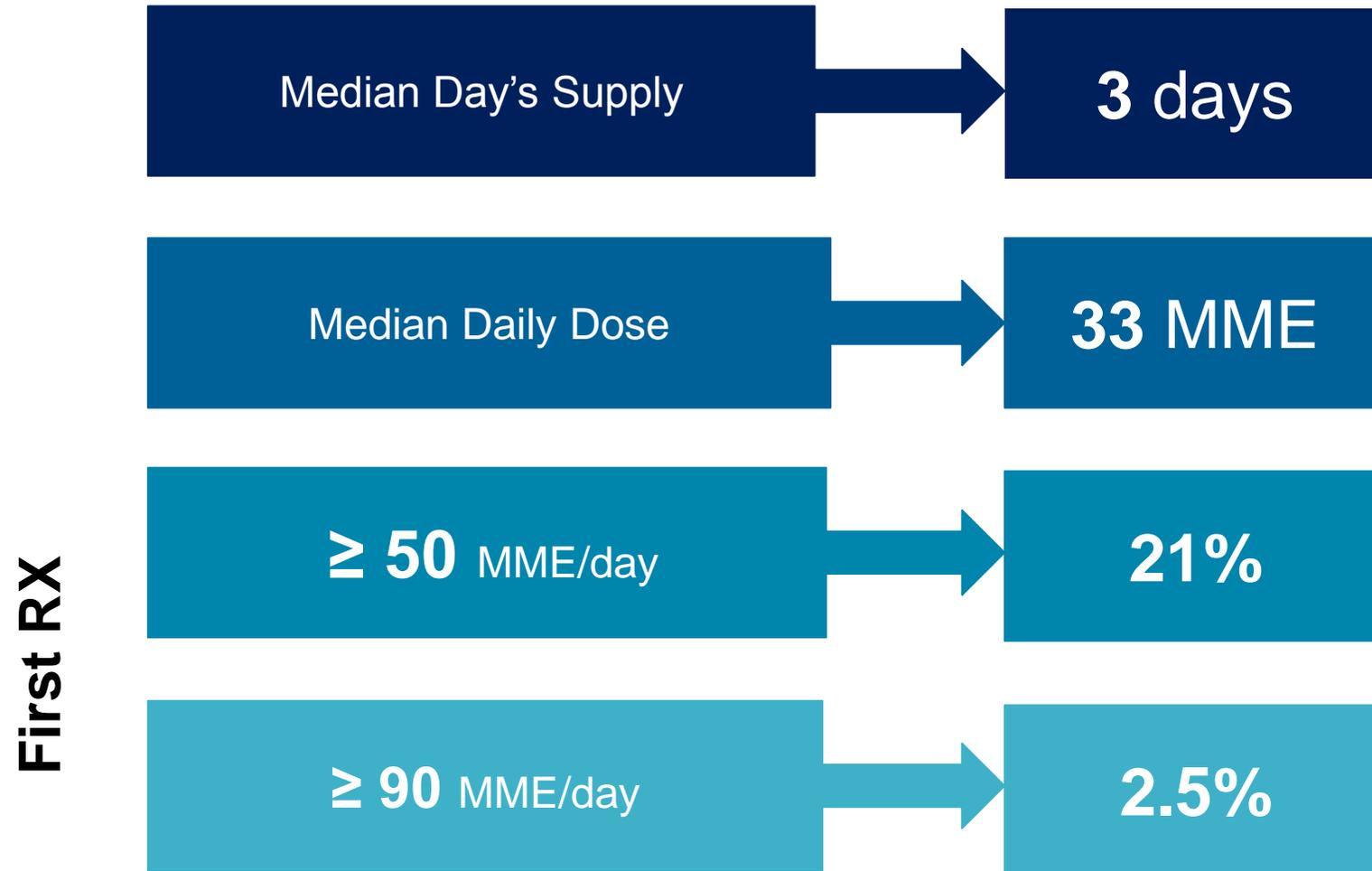


1/3 of opioid prescriptions written by dentists were associated with ***nonsurgical*** dental visits

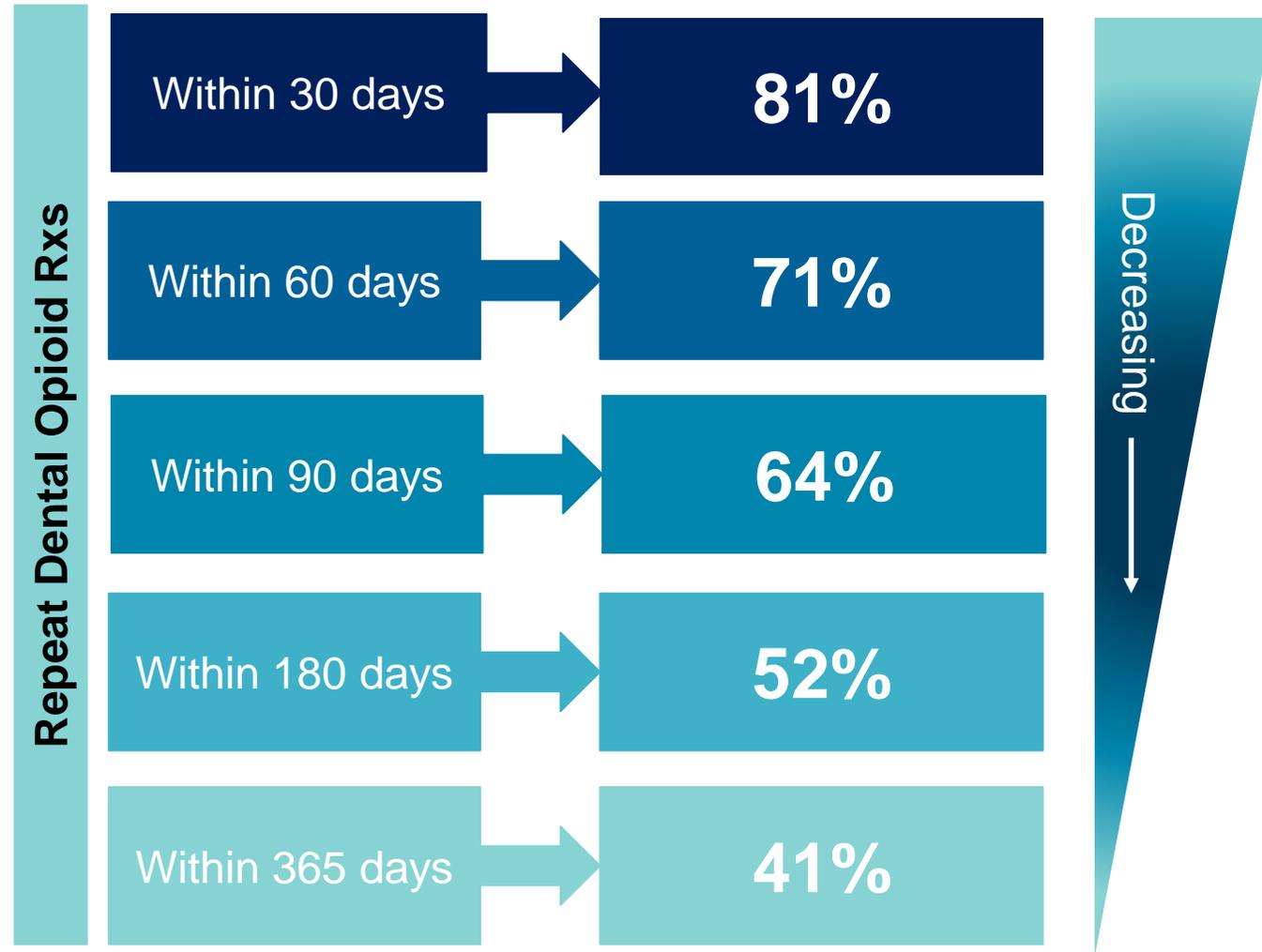
Privately Insured Dental Patients Receive Multiple Opioid Rxs



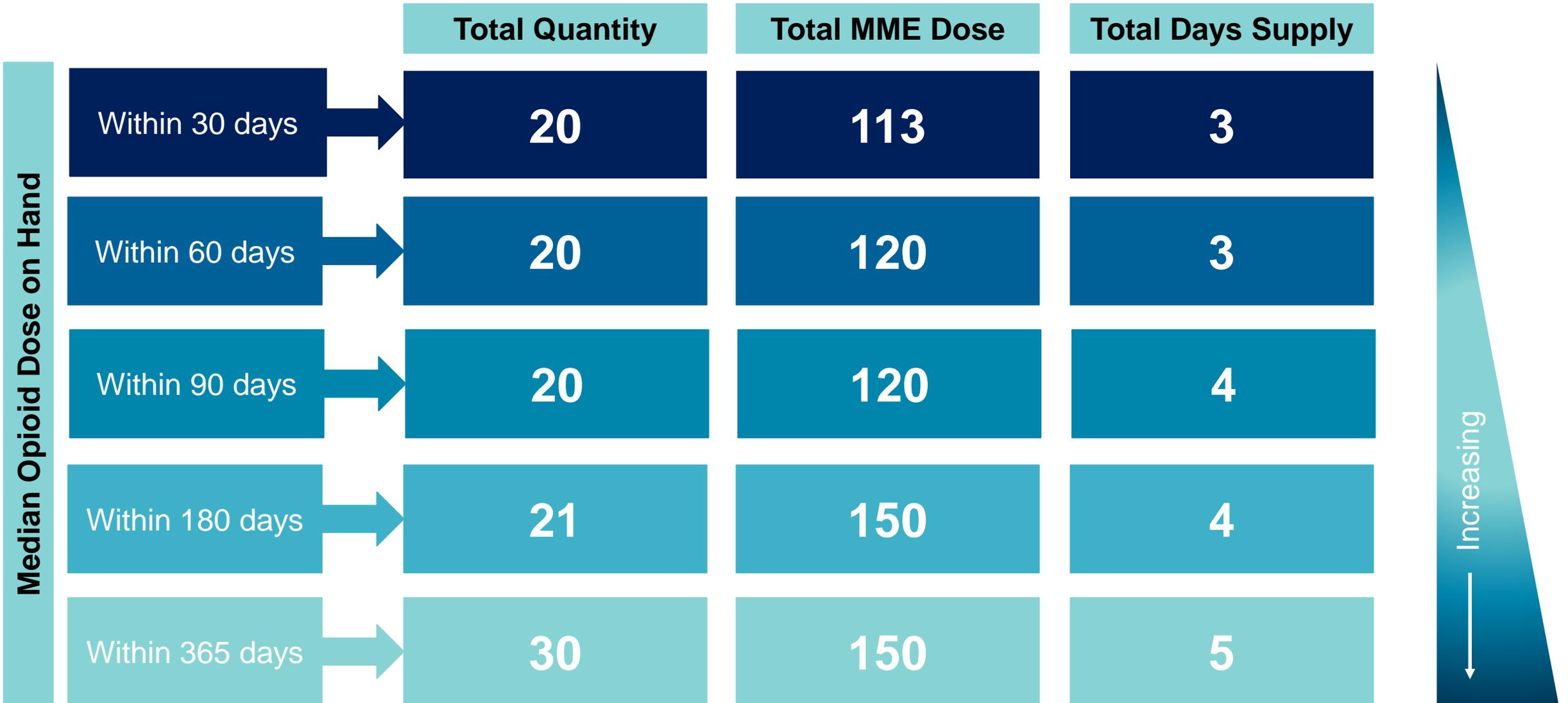
Patients Receive Multiple Opioid Rxs > 20 MME/Day



Over Time Fewer Patients Receive Repeat Opioid Rx's.....



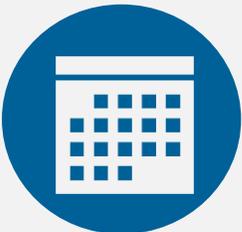
...But They Receive Higher Amounts of Opioids



Multiple Opioid Rxs Among Privately Insured Dental Patients



Dental-related first prescriptions were **highest** for the age groups **11 through 18 years** and **19 through 25 years**

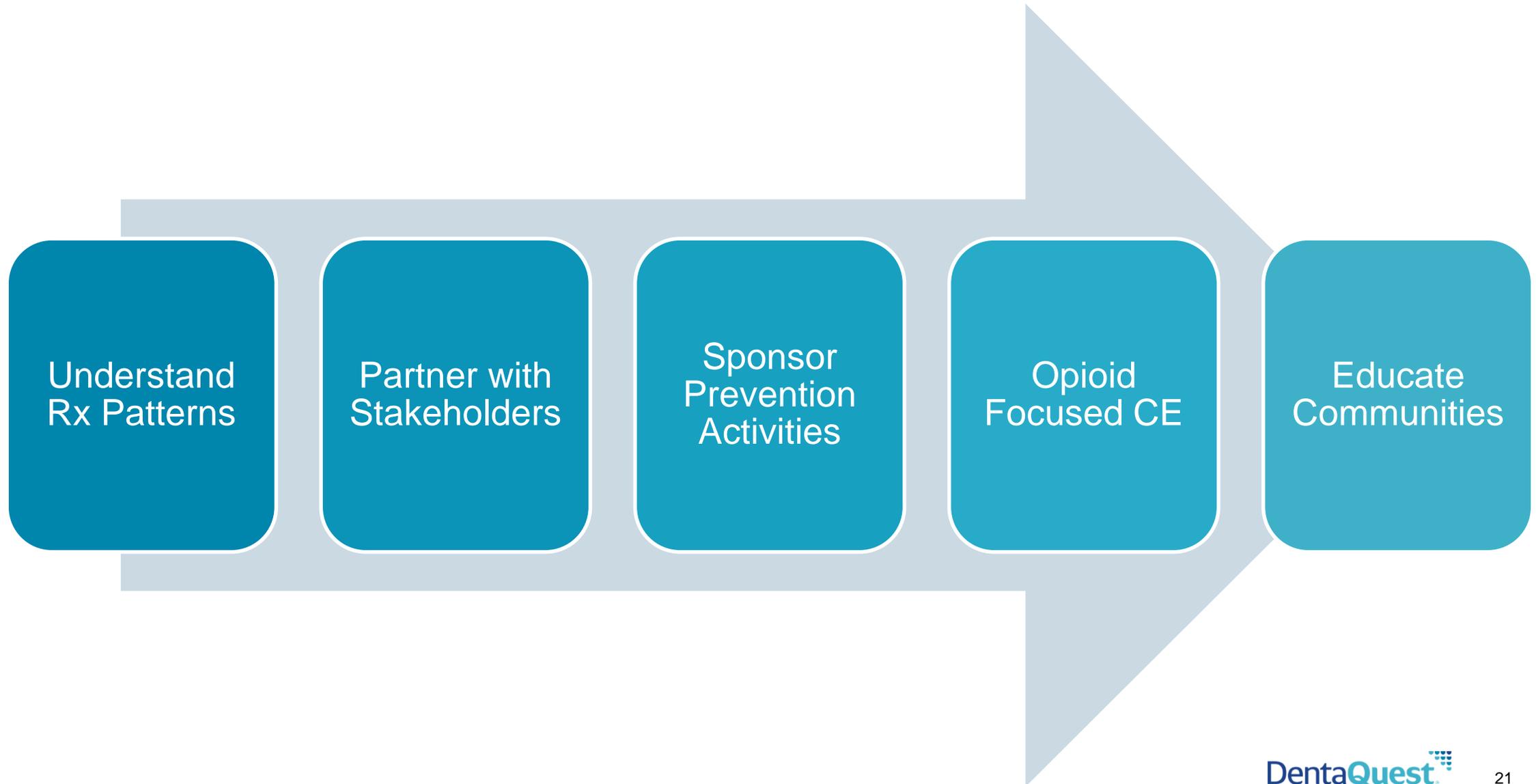


The frequency of dental-related **repeat prescriptions** was the **highest within 30 days** of a dental-related first prescription



Total quantity, MME and days supply **increase over time**

Awareness and Prevention

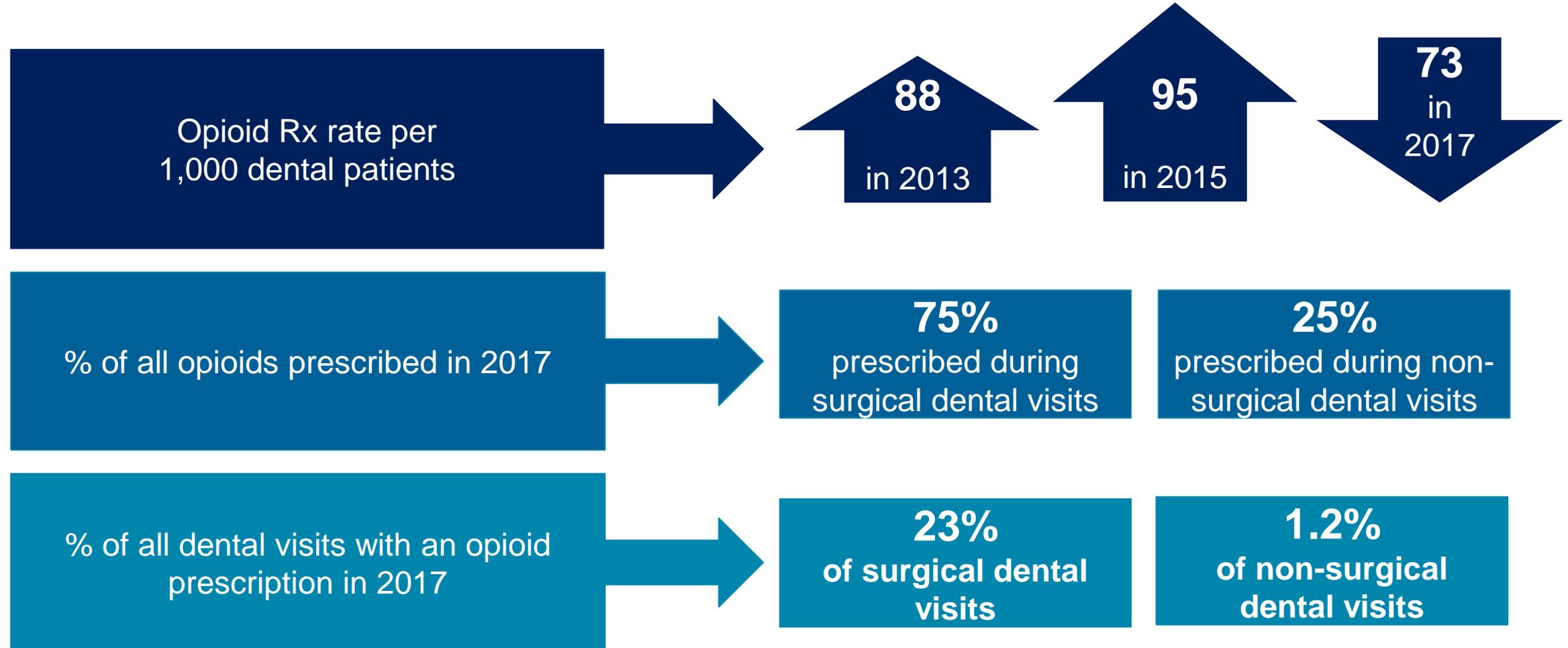


TRENDS IN OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS AMONG MEDICAID ENROLLED PATIENTS

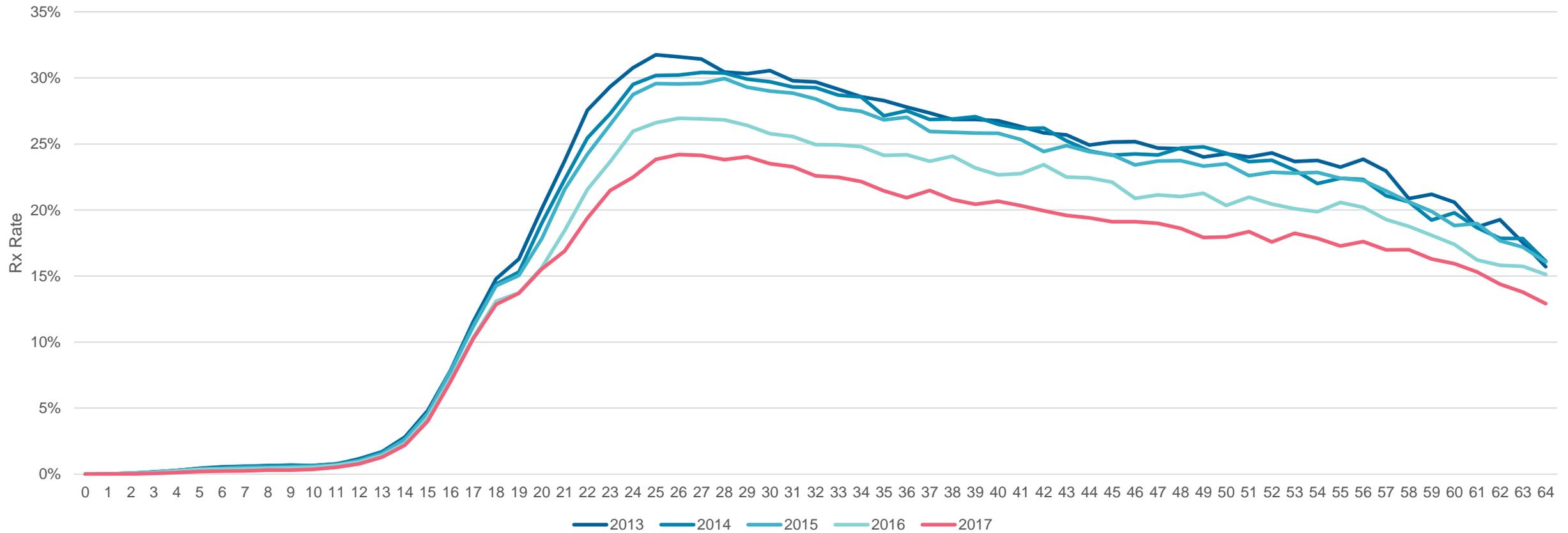
Methods

- Data: IBM Watson National Medicaid claims data
 - 13 de-identified states
 - 2013 – 2017
- Prescriptions for Dental Visit:
 - Prescription within 3 days before or 3 days after dental visit.
 - CDT code
 - No medical or inpatient visit within the same 7-day timeframe
 - Removed Dual Eligible (65+ and others)

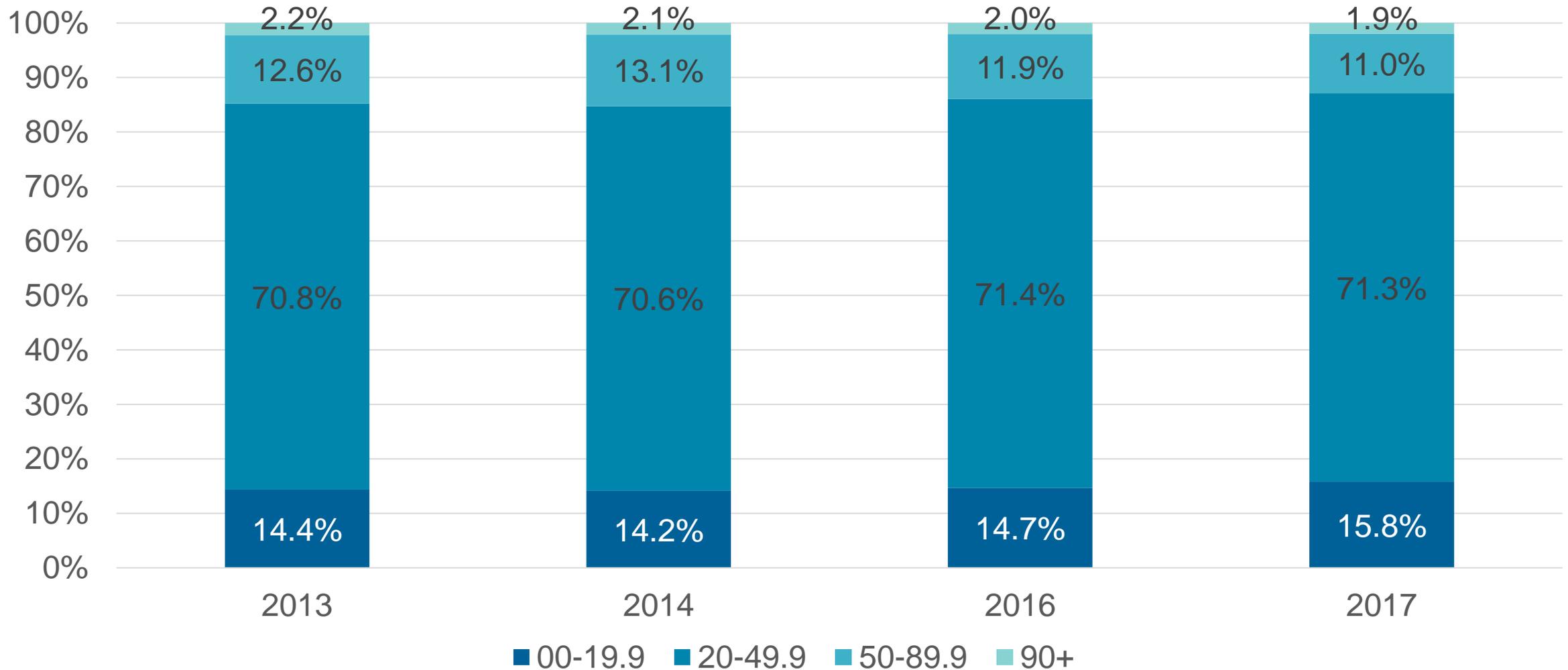
2013-17 Dentists Opioid Rx Practices



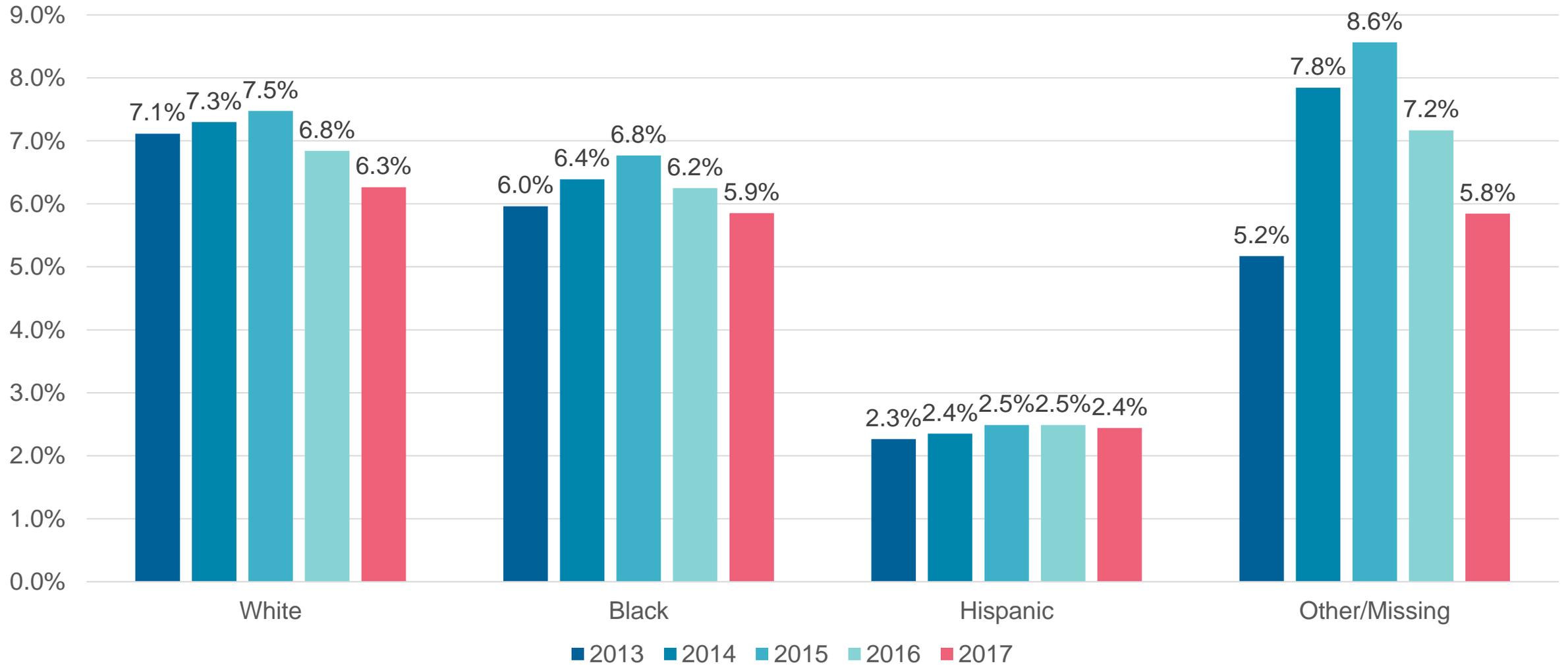
% of Dental Patients with an Opioid Prescription, by Age



MME/ Day Categories by Year



Opioid Rx Rates by Race



EVALUATION OF TENNCARE OPIOID POLICY

IMPACT OF OPIOID PRESCRIBING POLICY CHANGES: THE TENNCARE DENTAL EXPERIENCE



© 2019 TennCare. All rights reserved.



Report:

<https://www.dentaquestpartnership.org/learn/online-learning-center/resource-library/impact-opioid-prescribing-policy-changes-tenncare>

REPORT CONTRIBUTORS

DentaQuest/DentaQuest Partnership for Oral Health Advancement

Avery R. Brow, MA

Ilya Okunev, MS

Eric P. Tranby, PhD

Sean G. Boynes, DMD, MS

Steven Brady, MBA

Dr. Brent Martin

TennCare

Dr. Crystal D. Manners

Dr. James A. Gillcrist

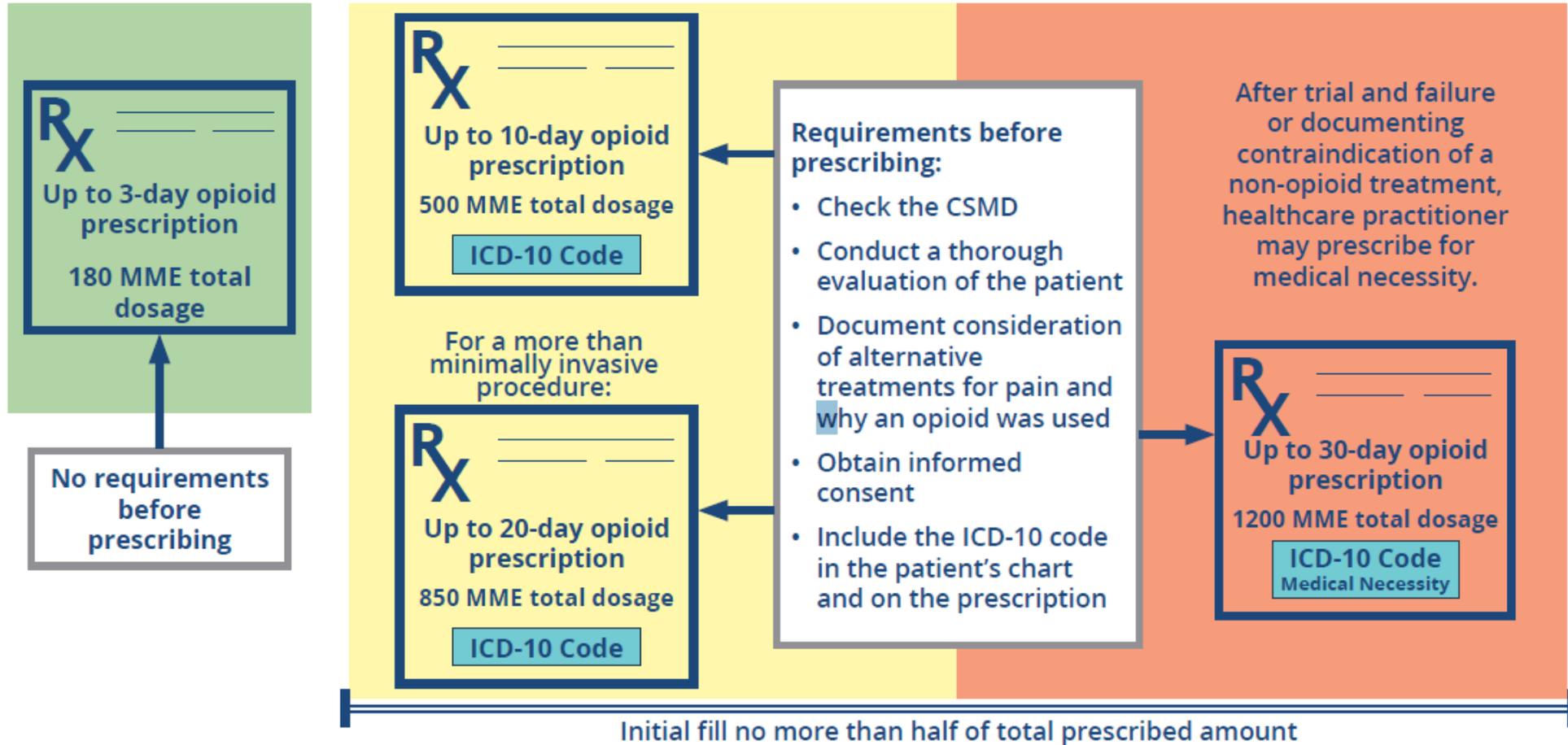
Dr. Victor Wu

TennCare Clinical Research Team

TennCare Opioid Policy

As of Jan. 16th, 2018:

A healthcare practitioner may prescribe:



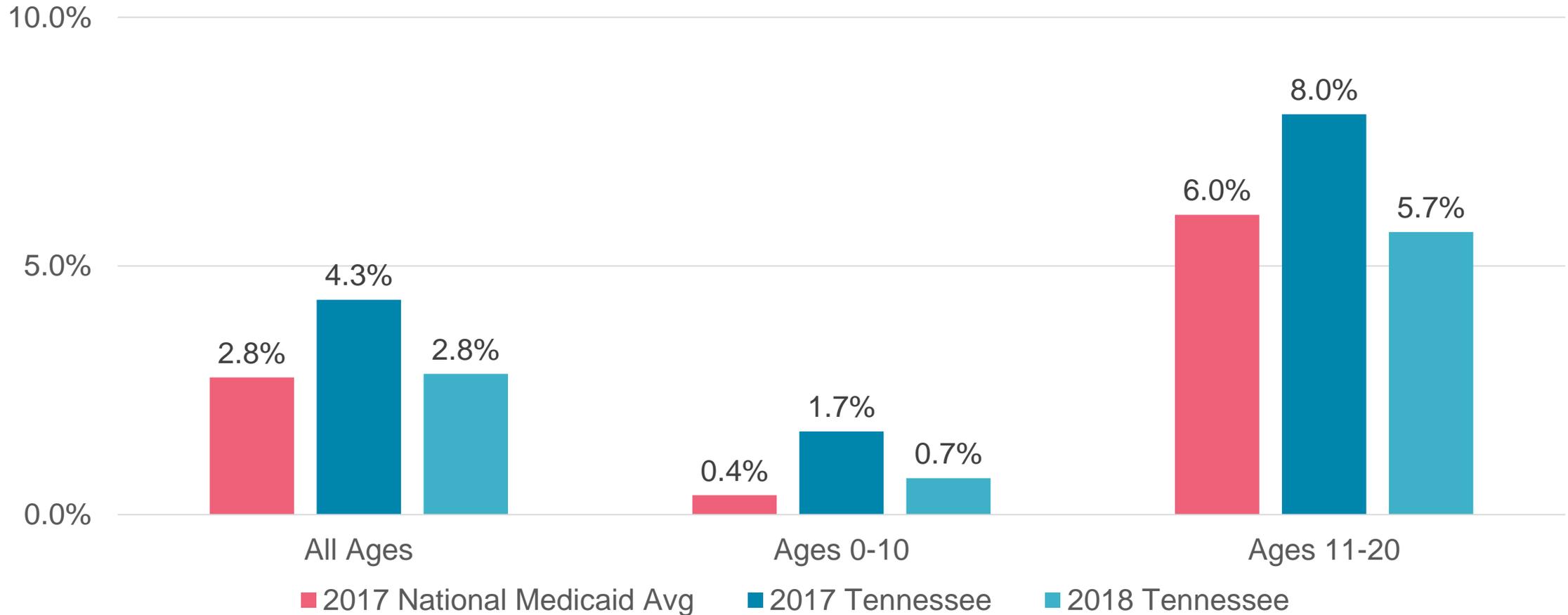
Analysis Goal and Methodology

- Goal: Understand changes in opioid prescriptions by dental providers from 2017 to 2018.
- Methods:
 1. Link opioid prescription data from TennCare with dental claims data from DentaQuest.
 - Limited to children ages 0-20.
 - Excluded Meperidine HCL and Morphine Sulfate Solutions
 2. Conduct top-line analysis of trends

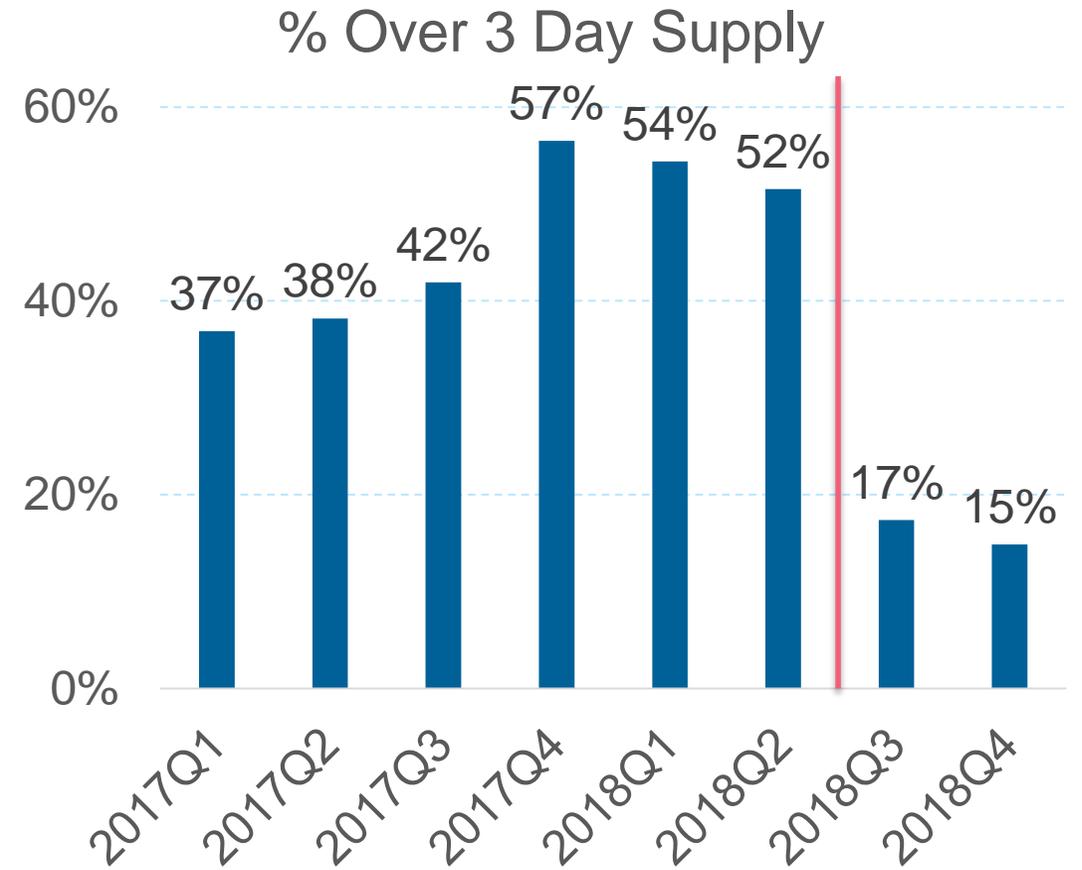
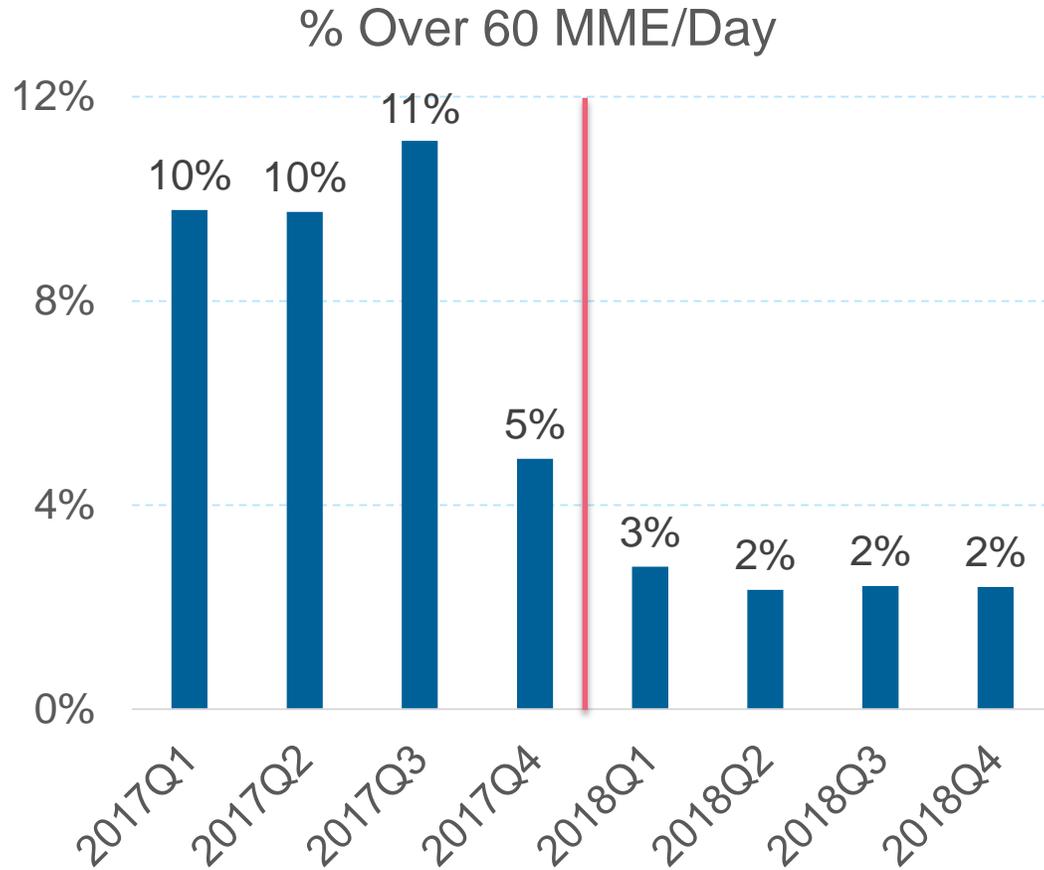
Changes in Opioid Prescriptions: 2017-2018

Year	Total Patients	Opioid Rx	Prescribed Patients	% Receiving Opioids	Opioids per 100 Patients
2017	455,152	23,603	19,670	4.3%	5.19
2018	451,802	12,936	12,788	2.8%	2.86
Change	-3,350	-10,667	-6,882	-1.5%	-2.32
% Change	-0.7%	-45.2%	-35.0%	-34.5%	-44.8%

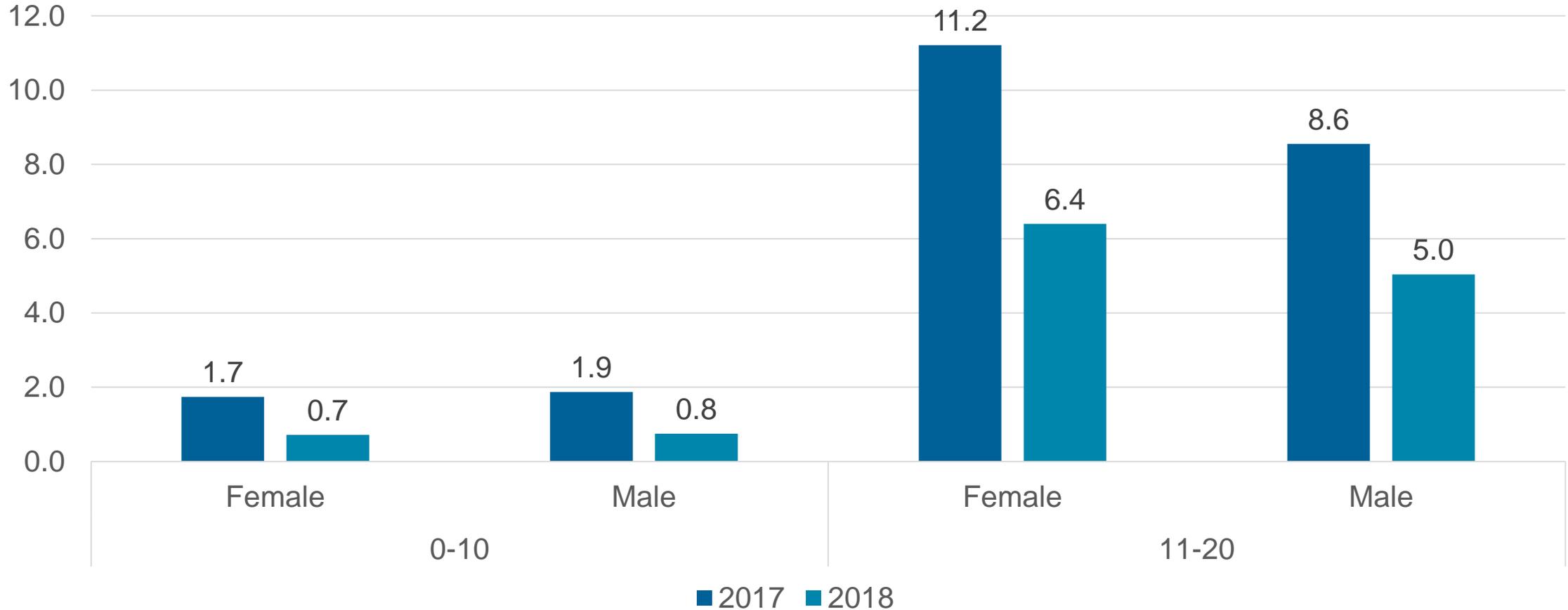
% of Patients Receiving an Opioid Prescription by Year



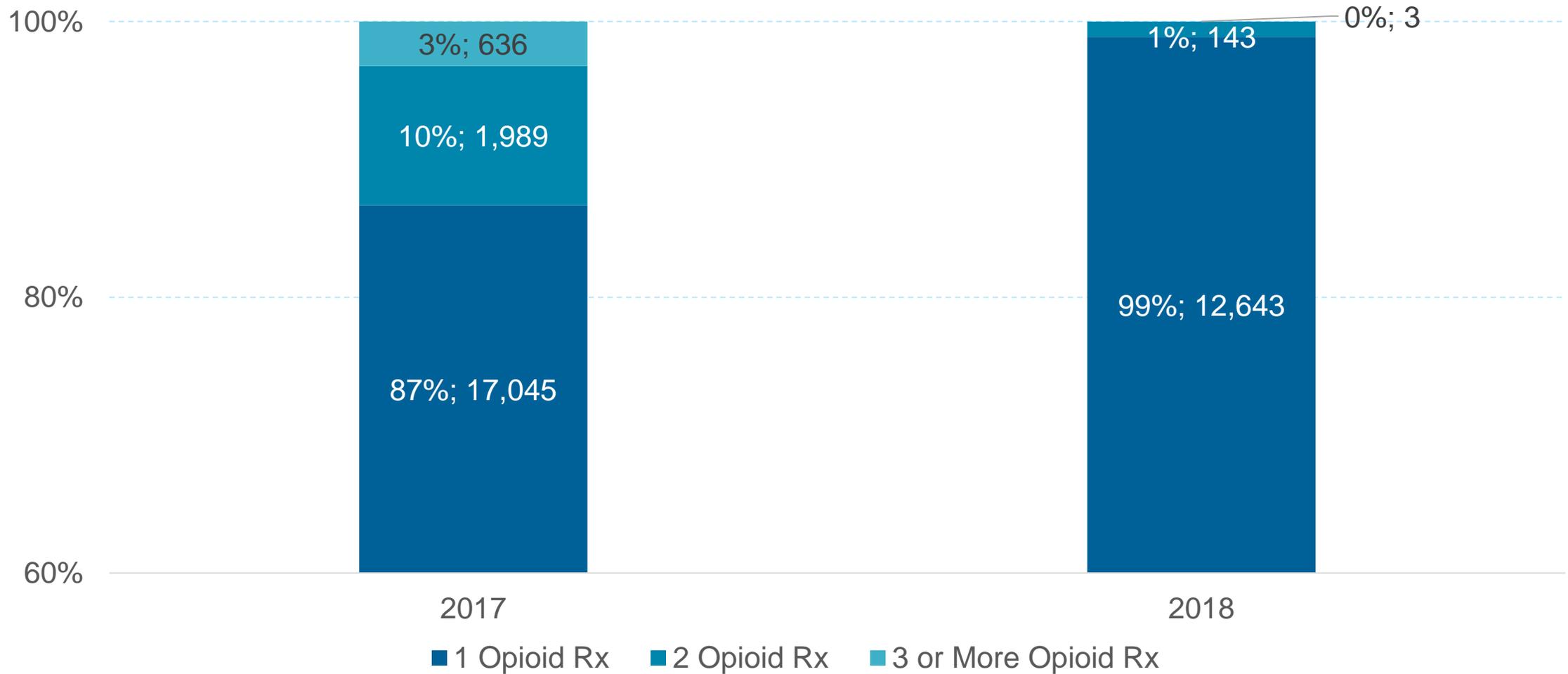
Prescriptions in Excess of TennCare Policy Limits



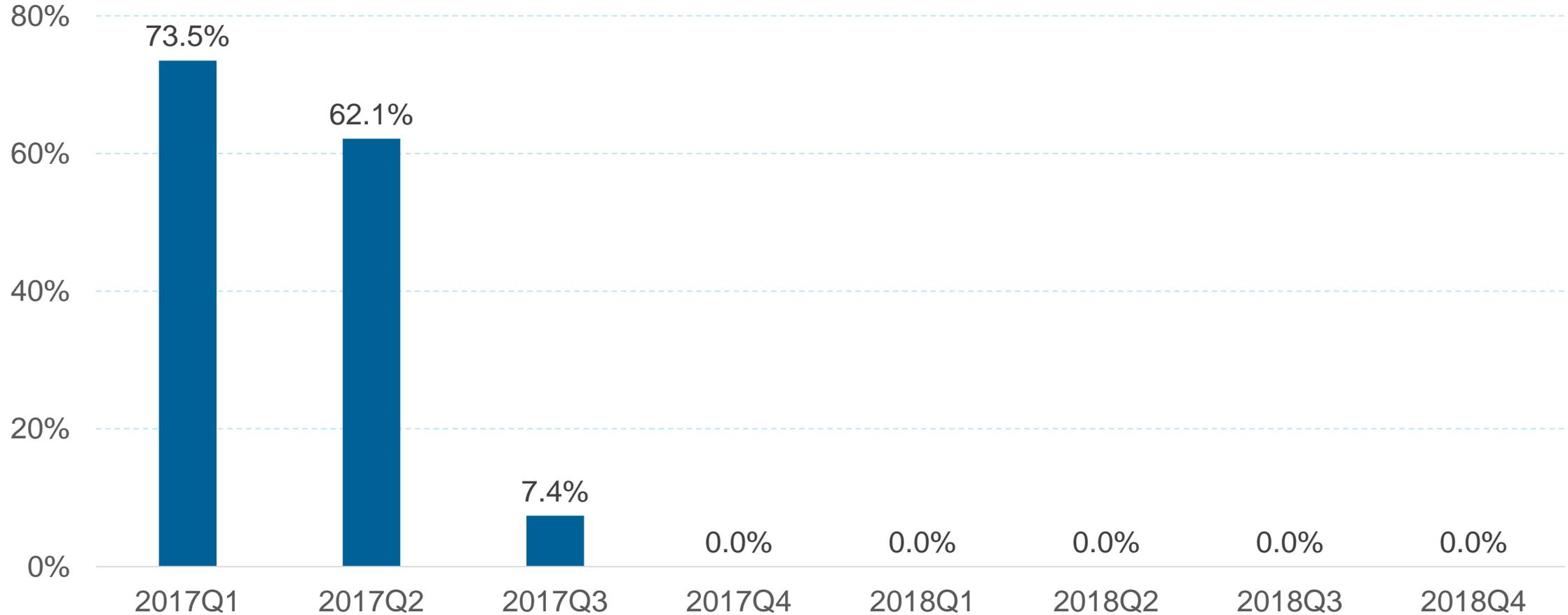
Prescriptions Per 100 Patients by Gender



Number of Opioid Prescriptions Per Patient by Year



% of Opioid Prescriptions Containing Codeine Among Ages 0-10



Codeine and Children: FDA Contraindicated

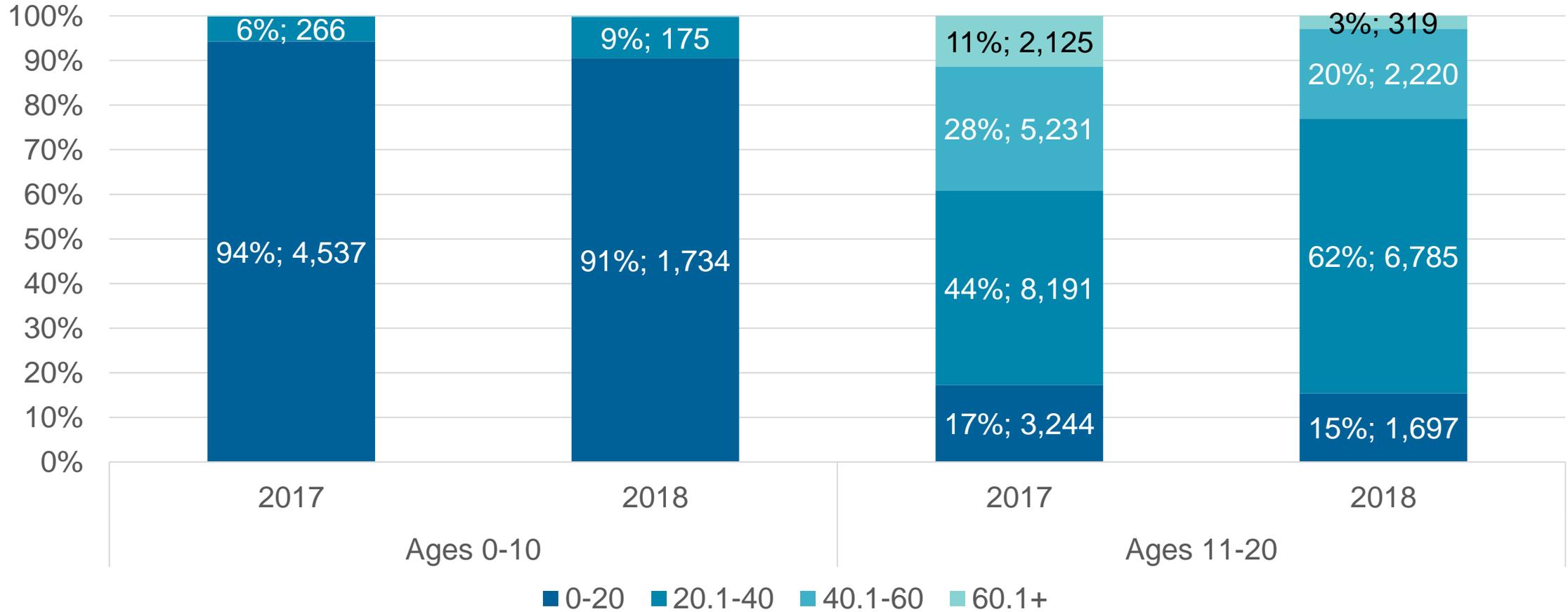


[← Home](#) / [For Consumers](#) / [Consumer Updates](#) / [Codeine and Tramadol Can Cause Breathing Problems for Children](#)

Codeine and Tramadol Can Cause Breathing Problems for Children

- On April 20, 2017 the Food and Drug Administration issued a safety announcement restricting use of codeine in children under 18 years.
 - Codeine and tramadol are not approved for use in children less than 18 years
 - Serious breathing issues and other complications result from use
- Reducing opiate medication use in this population is a priority in reducing effects of the epidemic

Distribution of Prescriptions by MME per Day by Year



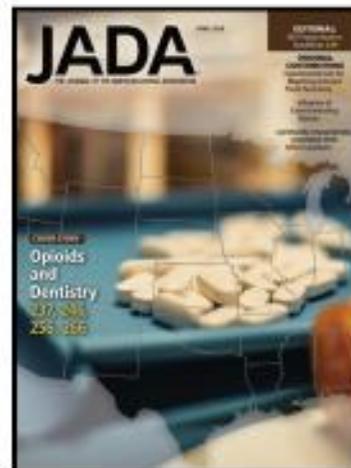
Discussion

- Reductions in number of prescriptions suggests that not all of these prescriptions were necessary.
- Reducing unnecessary prescriptions in this age group is vital as:
 - For many individuals under 20, dental surgery is the first exposure to opiate or narcotic pain medications.
 - 54% of all prescriptions provided for a dental procedure or surgery remain unused by the patient.
- Highlights the important role of dentists in reducing the number of opioids available for use and misuse.

What Can Providers Do?

- Reduce:

- “The combination of 400 mg of ibuprofen plus 1,000 mg of acetaminophen was found to be superior to any opioid-containing medication or medication combination studied.”



- Check:

- Check the appropriate CORE Guidelines for the procedure: <https://www.solveethecrisis.org/dental-guidelines>
- Use CDC app to determine if the intended prescription is within clinically recommended guidelines: <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/prescribing/app.html>
- If available, check the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program in your state for the patient.

Partnership to Tame the Epidemic

