To assess changes in rates of diagnosed opioid abuse, addiction or overdose/poisoning among patients prescribed opioids:

- **Objective 1:** Study Design: retrospective cohort study
- **Objective 2:** Dataset: Truven MarketScan commercial database, August 2009 - October 2013
- **Objective 3:** Population: patients 18-64 years of age

**Methods:**

- **Population:**
  - Incident or prevalent users of OxyContin or comparator opioids
  - Excludes ER morphine, ER oxymorphone, IR hydromorphone, IR oxycodone
  - Separate cohorts were included for each opioid

- **Study period:** divided in three time frames:
  - 1 year before reformulation of OxyContin (August 2009 – July 2010)
  - 3 months of transition period (August 2010 – October 2010)
  - 3 years after reformulation period (November 2010 – October 2013)

- **Opioid use:**
  - Duration of continuous use defined by ≤15 days between prescriptions

- **Patient time of opioid use:**
  - Patient time of opioid use started on the date of the initial dispensing of opioid and ended on the date that the dispensed prescription opioid was dispensed or an opioid overdose event occurred, whichever came first.

- **Diagnosed event of interest:**
  - Based on ICD-9-CM diagnosis codes
  - Opiate use: 304.5x codes
  - Addiction/dependence: 305.xx codes
  - Poisoning/overdose: 965.00, 965.02 and 965.09 codes

- **Classification of cases:**
  - Cases with event of interest were classified based on opioids used on the day of diagnosis or within 29 days prior to the event

- **Rates of diagnosed events:**
  - Rates per 100 person years of opioid use were calculated among patients prescribed OxyContin and comparator opioids.

- **Change in rates one year before vs. three years after OxyContin reformulation assessed using Poisson regression**

- **Among patients prescribed OxyContin without other concomitant opioids, changes in rates of diagnosed events were:**
  - A decrease in overdose/poisoning by 34% (95% CI -53%, -7%) (Table 1)
  - A decrease in addiction/dependence by 25% (95% CI -33%, -16%) (Table 1)
  - A decrease in abuse by 35% (95% CI -53%, -11%) (Table 1)

- **Change in rates of opioid overdose/poisoning, opioid addiction/dependence and opioid abuse among patients dispensed primary opioid without concomitant opioids are shown in figure 1, 2, and 3, respectively.**

**Introduction:**

Does not capture route of abuse

- **Preliminary analyses show similar trends in Medicaid-insured populations.**

**Table 1. Changes in number of diagnosed cases, number of patients, and person time, by type of opioid**

![Table 1](image)

**Results:**

- **Table 2. Difference in change from baseline for OxyContin vs. comparator opioids**

![Table 2](image)

**Conclusion:**

- The change from baseline for OxyContin was different from that for comparator opioids

**Disclosure Statement:**

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