**MA Prescription Monitoring Program County‐Level Data**

**Measures (2017 Quarter 3)**

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

POSTED: NOVEMBER 2017

The Department of Public Health’s (DPH) Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PMP) serves as a repository of data for all prescription drugs dispensed statewide, including those prescriptions that are sought after for illicit and non‐medical use and thus represent the highest potential for abuse (federal Schedules II – V, including certain narcotics, stimulants and sedatives). The PMP also enables prescribers and dispensers to access a patient’s prescription history and can be used as a clinical decision‐making tool, allowing the provider to have a holistic view of the patient’s medications.

When interpreting PMP county‐level data, it is important to emphasize that increases or decreases in a single measure may not indicate an increase or decrease in prescription misuse or abuse. Put simply, use does not always equate to abuse. There are many factors that might explain an unusually high rate of prescribing in a given area. For instance, an area which contains a large number of residents in long‐term care facilities may result a high rate of opioid prescribing.

These datasets inform critical discussions about opioid prescribing, provide an important baseline to better inform future policy decisions and allow the state and stakeholders to more meaningfully measure whether policy initiatives are effective.

Effective October 6, 2014, all hydrocodone combination drug (HCD) products (e.g., Vicodin) were reclassified from Schedule III to Schedule II. This reclassification during the last quarter of 2014 makes comparisons over time difficult to interpret. Beginning with CY 2015 data, reports of Schedule II products will include all HCD prescriptions.

Individuals with activity of concern "thresholds" for this report are based on a 3‐month time period. MDPH also releases an annual county‐level report that provides thresholds that are based on a 12‐month time period. Although the numbers (or rates) generated may appear to be comparable, they represent different time periods and are NOT an apples‐to‐apples comparison. The results are only comparable when the thresholds (e.g., 4 different providers and 4 different pharmacies), time interval (e.g. over a three‐month period), and drug products analyzed (e.g. Schedule II opioids) are the same. Meaning, the total number (or rates) of individuals who received Schedule II‐V opioid prescriptions from 4 or more providers and had them filled at 4 or more pharmacies in a 3‐month period cannot and should not be compared with the total number of individuals (or rates) who received Schedule II‐V opioid prescriptions from 4 or more providers and had them filled at 4 or more pharmacies in a 12‐month period.

MA Prescription Monitoring Program: July 2017 – September 2017

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County**(County classifications are by patient zip code; patient state must also = MA) | **Census Population** | **Total Schedule II Opioid Prescriptions** | **Total Number of Schedule II Opioid Solid Dosage Units** | **Individuals Receiving Schedule II Opioid Prescription** | **% of Individuals Receiving Schedule II Opioid Prescription****(of total population)** | **Individuals with Activity of Concern** | **Rate of Individuals with Activity of Concern****(per 1,000)** |
| Barnstable | 214,276 | 23,525 | 1,340,156 | 10,649 | 5.0 | 17 | 1.6 |
| Berkshire | 126,903 | 14,280 | 779,863 | 6,248 | 4.9 | <5 | NR |
| Bristol | 558,324 | 69,980 | 4,263,750 | 29,559 | 5.3 | 24 | 0.8 |
| Dukes | 17,246 | 1,533 | 87,072 | 796 | 4.6 | <5 | NR |
| Essex | 779,018 | 70,077 | 3,835,691 | 32,676 | 4.2 | 30 | 0.9 |
| Franklin | 70,382 | 9,284 | 552,838 | 3,805 | 5.4 | <5 | NR |
| Hampden | 468,467 | 58,354 | 3,416,006 | 24,848 | 5.3 | 27 | 1.1 |
| Hampshire | 161,816 | 16,146 | 1,016,865 | 6,743 | 4.2 | 10 | 1.5 |
| Middlesex | 1,589,774 | 98,409 | 5,315,900 | 49,394 | 3.1 | 32 | 0.6 |
| Nantucket | 11,008 | 1,060 | 43,270 | 518 | 4.7 | <5 | NR |
| Norfolk | 697,181 | 52,571 | 3,032,684 | 25,428 | 3.6 | 20 | 0.8 |
| Plymouth | 513,565 | 50,980 | 3,050,728 | 23,809 | 4.6 | 26 | 1.1 |
| Suffolk | 784,230 | 48,471 | 2,922,778 | 22,754 | 2.9 | 31 | 1.4 |
| Worcester | 819,589 | 80,081 | 5,066,938 | 35,680 | 4.4 | 35 | 1.0 |
| MA | 6,811,779 | 594,751 | 34,724,539 | 272,907 | 4.0 | 252 | 0.9 |

Note 1: Individuals with activity of concern "thresholds" for this report are based ONLY on a 3‐month time period; see notes on previous page; CY17‐Q3 Note 2: Counts greater than 0 but less than 5 are not reported. Rates based on these small values also are not reported (NR).

Note 3: Rates of individuals with activity of concern are based on the population of individuals who have received one or more Schedule II opioid prescriptions during the specified time period.

Note 4: Totals for all counties combined will differ slightly compared to the state totals presented elsewhere because some prescription records could not be assigned a county due to inaccurate zip code/city town information reported to the program.

Note 5: The total sum for the "Number of Individuals Receiving Schedule II Opioid Prescription" will be slightly different than the sum presented for the state in Figure 2 due to a small number of double counting of individuals moving from one county to another during the specified time period.

Note 6: PMP data are preliminary and subject to updates. The MA PMP database is continuously updated to allow for prescription record correction data submitted by pharmacies. This data were extracted on 10/13/2017; Release Date: November 2017.

Note 7: Beginning in 3rd quarter of 2016 the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) facilities began submitting data to the MA PMP.

Note 8: National Center for Health Statistics. Postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States for July 1, 2010‐July 1, 2016, by year, county, single‐year of age (0, 1, 2, .., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex (Vintage 2016).

**MA Prescription Monitoring Program Data**

**Trend Analyses for Schedule II Opioids Only**

* Registered MassPAT providers conducted over 1.5 million searches in the 3rd Quarter of 2017, this was a small decrease from the previous quarter
* In the 3rd Quarter of 2017 there were approximately 595,000 Schedule II opioid prescriptions reported to the MA PMP, just over a 29% decrease from the 1st Quarter of 2015 (n = 841,990 Schedule II opioid prescriptions).

**Figure 1. Schedule II Opioid Prescriptions and MassPAT1 Search Activity2 Trends**

**MA: 2015 ‐ Q3 2017**

1,800,000 900,000

1,600,000

850,000

1,400,000

800,000

1,200,000

750,000

1,000,000

700,000

800,000

650,000

600,000

400,000

Ma ss PAT GoLive

Aug 22, 2016

600,000

Dec 7, 20153 Ma r 15, 20164

200,000

Oct 15, 20165

550,000

0

500,000

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

2015

Total Schedule II Opioid Prescriptions

2016

2017

Number of Searches by Prescribers and Pharmacists

1 Ma ssPAT is the Massachusetts Prescription Awareness Tool (Online PMP)

2 Search activity includesprescribers, delegates, and pharmacists registered in Ma ssPAT and in the previous MA Online PMP system

3 Pha rmacies required to report daily

4 STEP bill signed into law (7‐day supply requirements go into effect)

5 MA prescribers required to look up patient when prescribing a Schedule II or III opioid medication

**Number of Searches**

**Number of Prescriptions**

**Note:** PMP data are subject to updates. The MA PMP database is continuously updated to allow for prescription record correction data submitted by pharmacies. The data for the quarterly trends were extracted on 10/13/2017.

* Approximately 271,000 individuals in MA received prescriptions for Schedule II opioids in the 3rd Quarter of 2017, just over a 30% decrease from the 1st Quarter of 2015 (n = 390,532).

1,800,000

**Figure 2. Individuals Receiving Schedule II Opioid Prescriptions and**

**MassPAT1 Search Activity2 Trends MA: 2015 ‐ Q3 2017**

410,000

1,600,000

390,000

1,400,000

370,000

1,200,000

350,000

1,000,000

330,000

800,000

310,000

600,000

400,000

Ma ss PAT GoLive

Aug 22, 2016

Oct 15, 20165

290,000

Dec 7, 20153 Ma r 15, 20164

200,000

270,000

0 250,000

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

2015 2016 2017

Individuals Receiving Schedule II Opioid Prescriptions Number of Searches by Prescribers and Pharmacists

1 Ma ssPAT is the Massachusetts Prescription Awareness Tool (Online PMP)

2 Search activity includesprescribers, delegates, and pharmacists registered in Ma ssPAT

3 Pha rmacies required to report daily

4 STEP bill signed into law (7‐day supply requirements go into effect)

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**Number of Searches**

**Number of Individuals**

**Note:** PMP data are subject to updates. The MA PMP database is continuously updated to allow for prescription record correction data submitted by pharmacies. The data for the quarterly trends were extracted on 10/13/2017.

* The rate of individuals with activity of concern (also referred to as multiple provider episodes) decreased from

14.3 to 7.7 per 1,000 individuals between CY 2013 and CY 2016, a 46% reduction in activity of concern.

**Figure 3. Rate1 of Individuals with Activity of Concern2 in MA3**

**2013–2016**

16.0

14.3

13.6

12.0

10.6

7.7

8.0

4.0

2013

2014

2015

2016

Activity of Concern

1 Rates of individuals with activity of concern are based on the population of individuals who have received one or more Schedule II opioid prescriptions.

2 "Activity of Concern" is defined as an individual who received prescriptions for one or more Schedule II opioid drugs from four or more different prescribers and had them filled at four or more pharmacies during the specified time period.

3 Activity of concern rates include only MA Residents

**Rate per 1,000 Individuals**

Note: PMP data are subject to updates. The MA PMP database is continuously updated to allow for prescription record correction data submitted by pharmacies. The data for the 2013‐2016 annual trends were extracted on 5/2/2017.