



MA Prescription Monitoring Program County-Level Data Measures (2019 Quarter 4)

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

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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 in 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 has previously released annual county-level reports that provide thresholds 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: October 2019 – December 2019

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	216,806	21,602	1,083,202	9,494	4.4	12	1.3
Berkshire	127,740	12,201	627,686	5,417	4.2	8	1.5
Bristol	570,972	58,976	3,470,843	23,832	4.2	13	0.5
Dukes	17,365	1,276	67,864	617	3.6	NR	NR
Essex	800,017	59,175	3,040,274	27,413	3.4	16	0.6
Franklin	71,814	7,580	442,500	3,064	4.3	NR	NR
Hampden	475,366	47,124	2,648,230	19,884	4.2	30	1.5
Hampshire	164,136	14,343	865,225	5,784	3.5	NR	NR
Middlesex	1,632,505	84,916	4,252,182	42,099	2.6	32	0.8
Nantucket	11,332	871	38,301	419	3.7	NR	NR
Norfolk	714,526	43,343	2,351,854	20,693	2.9	22	1.1
Plymouth	524,799	42,876	2,442,155	19,700	3.8	20	1.0
Suffolk	810,212	38,550	2,234,787	17,905	2.2	16	0.9
Worcester	839,112	65,891	3,931,202	28,861	3.4	28	1.0
MA	6,976,702	498,724	27,496,304	225,182	3.2	201	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; CY19-Q4

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. The data were extracted on 1/17/2020; Release Date: February 2020.

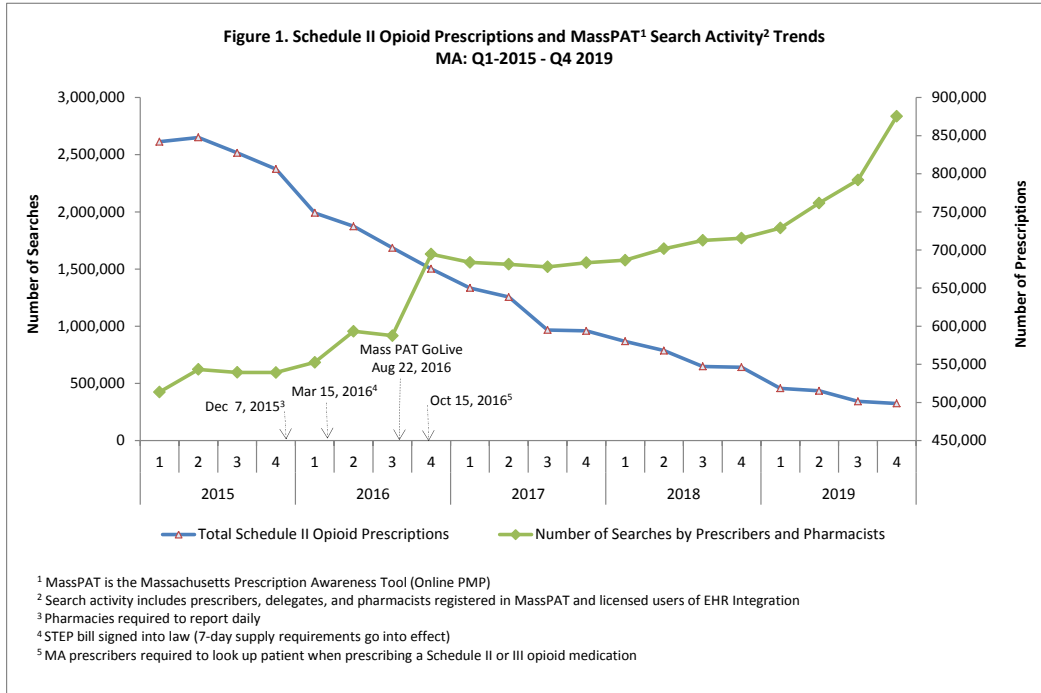
Note 7: Beginning in the 3rd quarter of 2016 the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) facilities began submitting data to the MA PMP.

Note 8: Small Area Population Estimates 2011-2020, version 2017, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health. Population estimates used for years following the decennial census were developed by the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute (UMDI) in partnership with the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health.

MA Prescription Monitoring Program Data

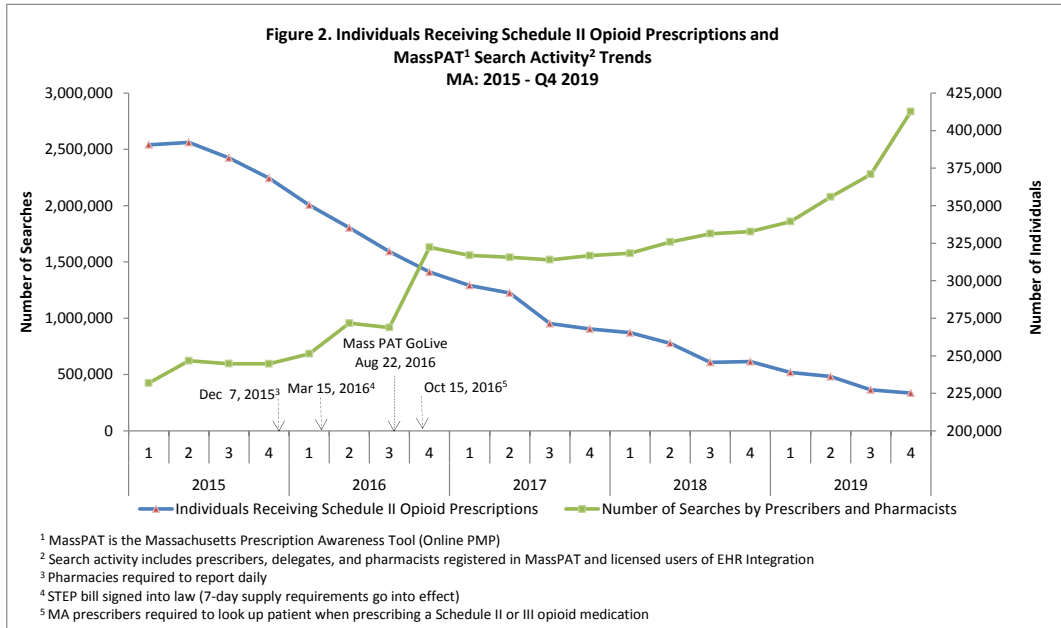
Trend Analyses for Schedule II Opioids Only

- Registered MassPAT providers conducted more than 2.8 million searches in the 4th Quarter of 2019; there was an increase of approximately 500,000 searches from the previous quarter. This increase is likely attributed to continued integration of PMP into larger EHR systems.
- In the 4th Quarter of 2019 there were just under 500,000 Schedule II opioid prescriptions reported to the MA PMP; this is a 2,000 decrease in prescriptions from the previous quarter and just over a 40% decrease from the 1st Quarter of 2015 (n = 841,990 Schedule II opioid 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 CY-2019 Q4 were extracted on 1/17/2020.

- Just over 225,000 individuals in MA received prescriptions for Schedule II opioids in the 4th Quarter of 2019; this is a small decrease from the previous quarter and nearly a 42% decrease from the 1st Quarter of 2015 (n = 390,532).



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 CY-2019 Q4 were extracted on 1/17/2020.

Source

- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program, Bureau of Health Professions Licensure, MDPH