

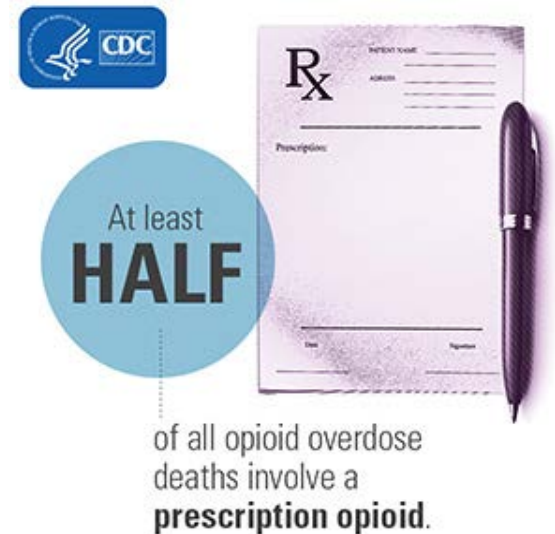
The Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis

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Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

- Overdose deaths from heroin and prescription drug abuse pose a public health crisis.
- In 2017, there were 5,456 drug-related overdose deaths in Pennsylvania.



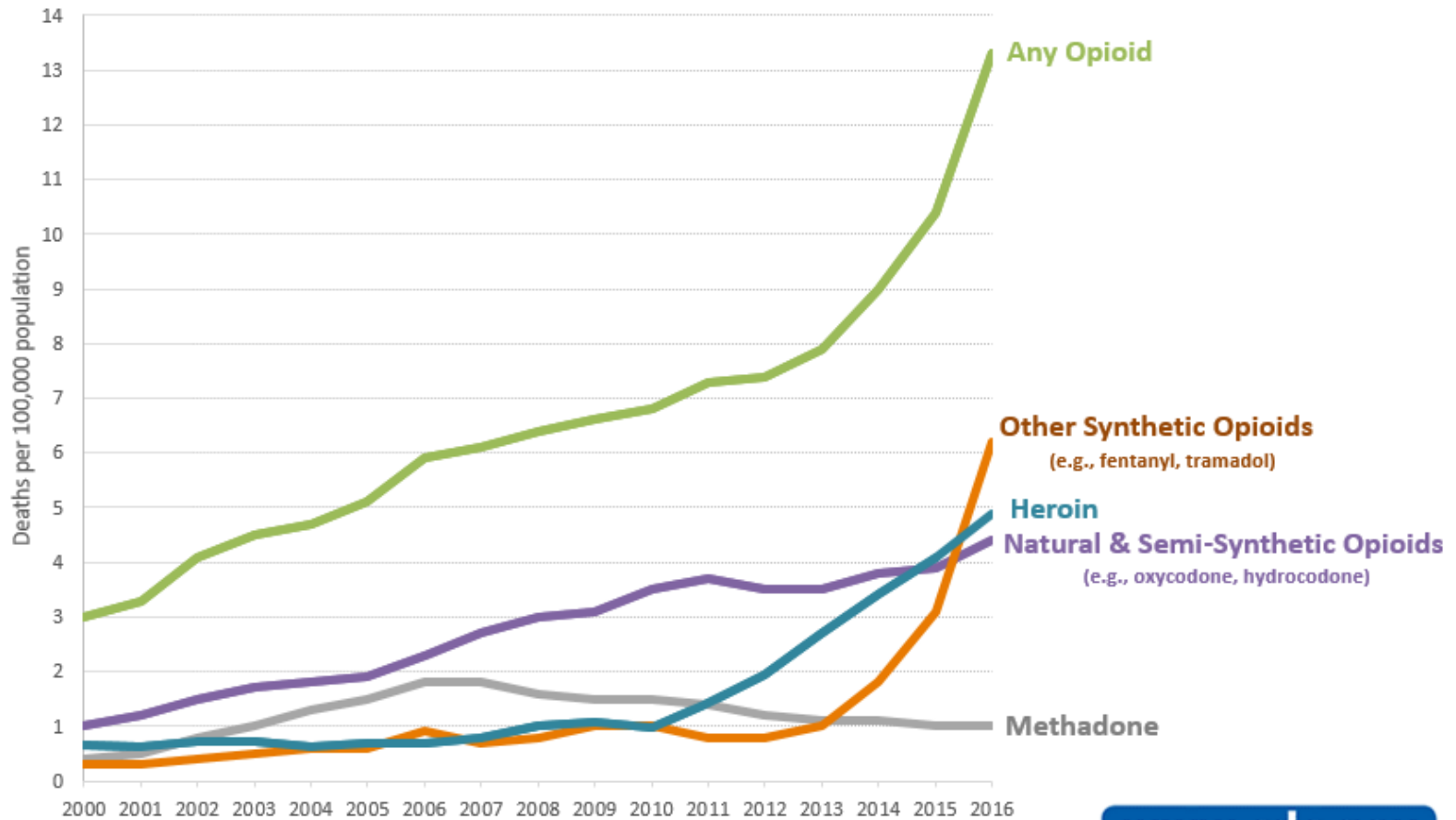
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Philadelphia Field Division, Media Advisory: DEA ANNOUNCES 5,456 DRUG-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 2017

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

- Addiction is a chronic relapsing brain disease.
- Three stage circuit change- Dopamine Pathways
 - Reward
 - Stress response
 - Decision making
- Brain changes can persist long after substance use ends.
- Adolescent brains are at an increased risk.

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, by Type of Opioid, United States, 2000-2016



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

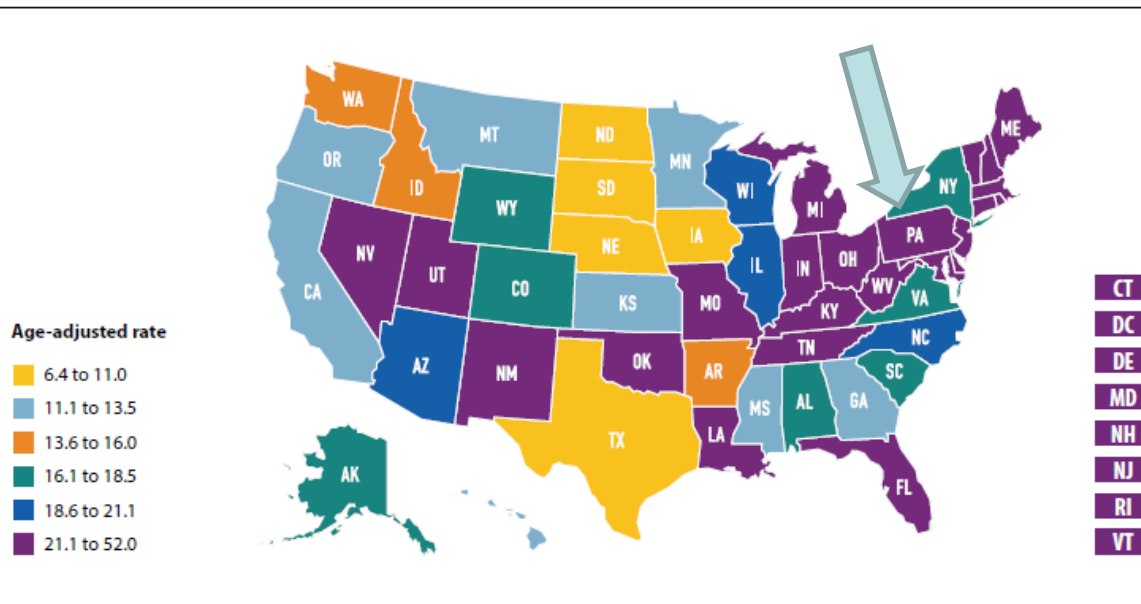
www.cdc.gov
Your Source for Credible Health Information

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

Age-Adjusted drug overdose death rates, by State: United States, 2016

FIGURE 2D

Age-adjusted rates^a of drug overdose deaths^b by state — United States, 2016



U.S. National
Death Rate 2016:
19.8
Death Rate 2017:
22

Pennsylvania
Death Rate 2016:
37.9
Death Rate 2017:
43

*Deaths per 100,000

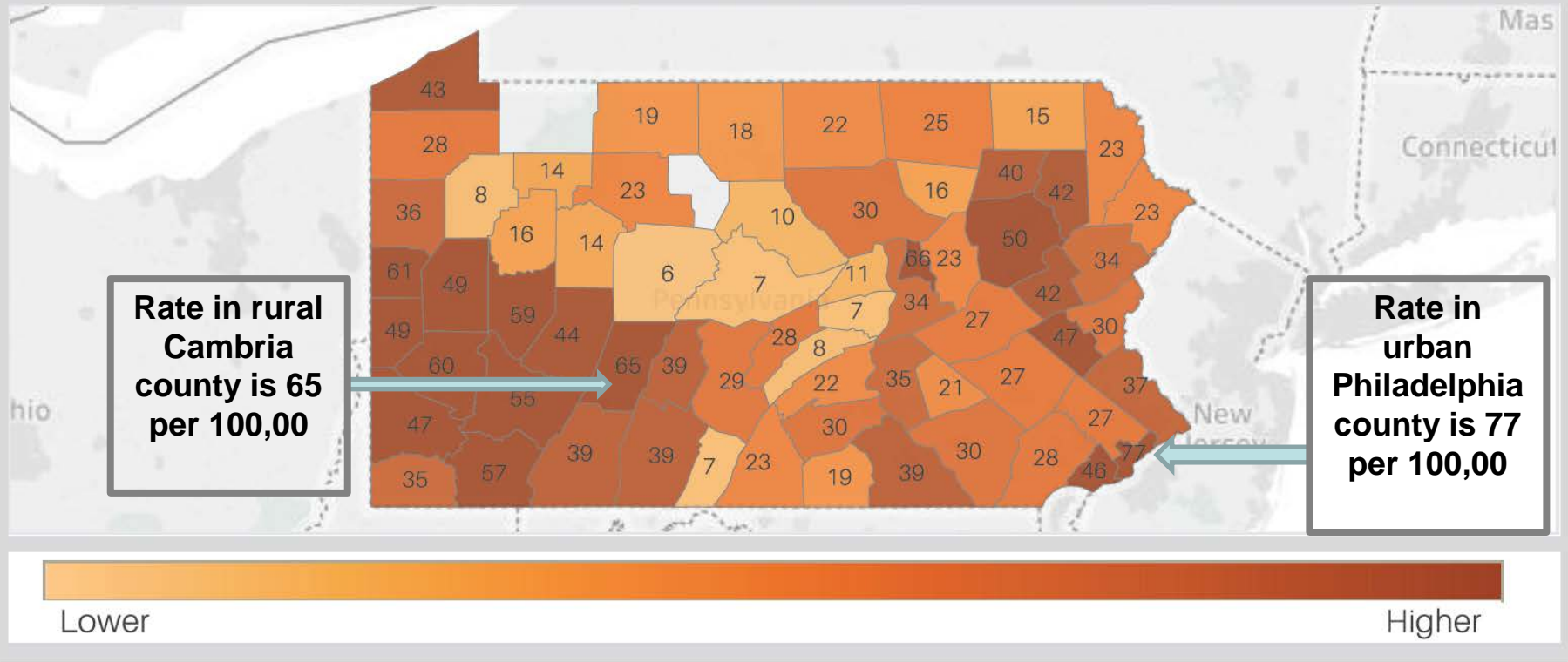
Source: National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File, CDC WONDER.

^a Rate per 100,000 population age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population using the vintage year population of the data year.

^b Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Drug overdose deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40-X44 (unintentional), X60-X64 (suicide), X85 (homicide), and Y10-Y14 (undetermined).

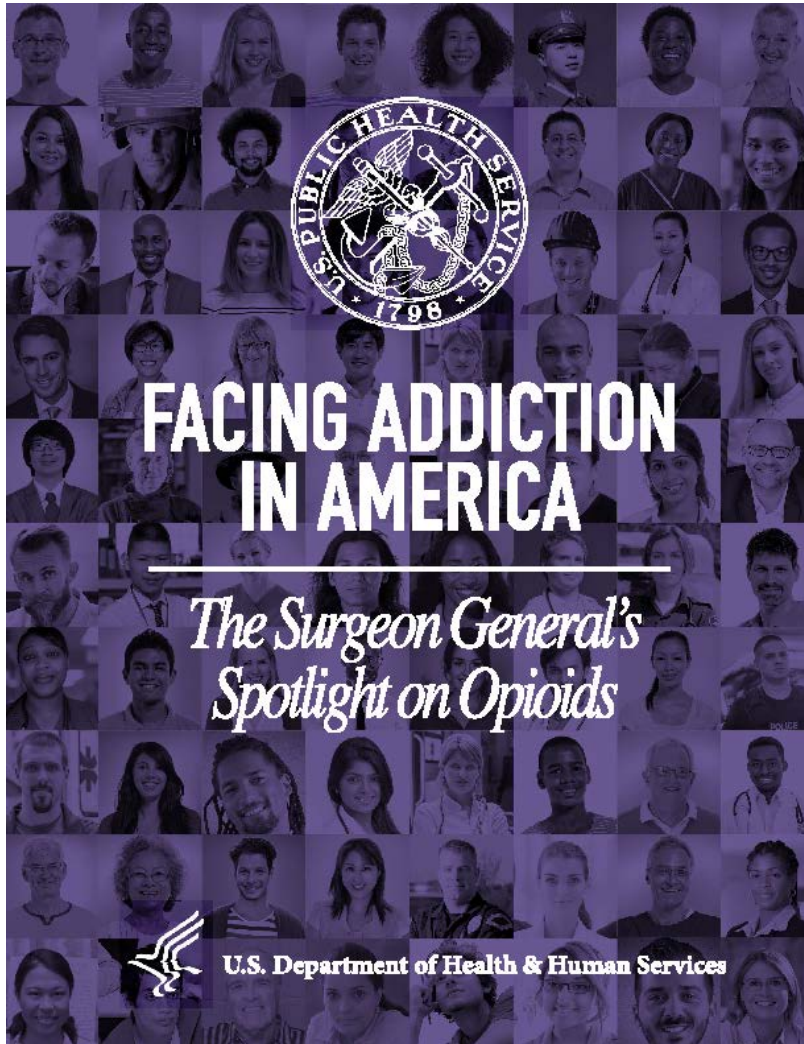
Rate of Drug-Related Overdose Deaths per 100,000 People in Pennsylvania Counties, 2017

Rate per 100,000 People in Pennsylvania Counties, 2017



Source: Pennsylvania Coroner/Medical Examiner Data, adopted from the 2018 DEA Report

Surgeon General's Report



- Released September, 2018.
- “Spotlight on Opioids” assembles opioid-related information from the Surgeon General’s Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health (Nov. 2016).

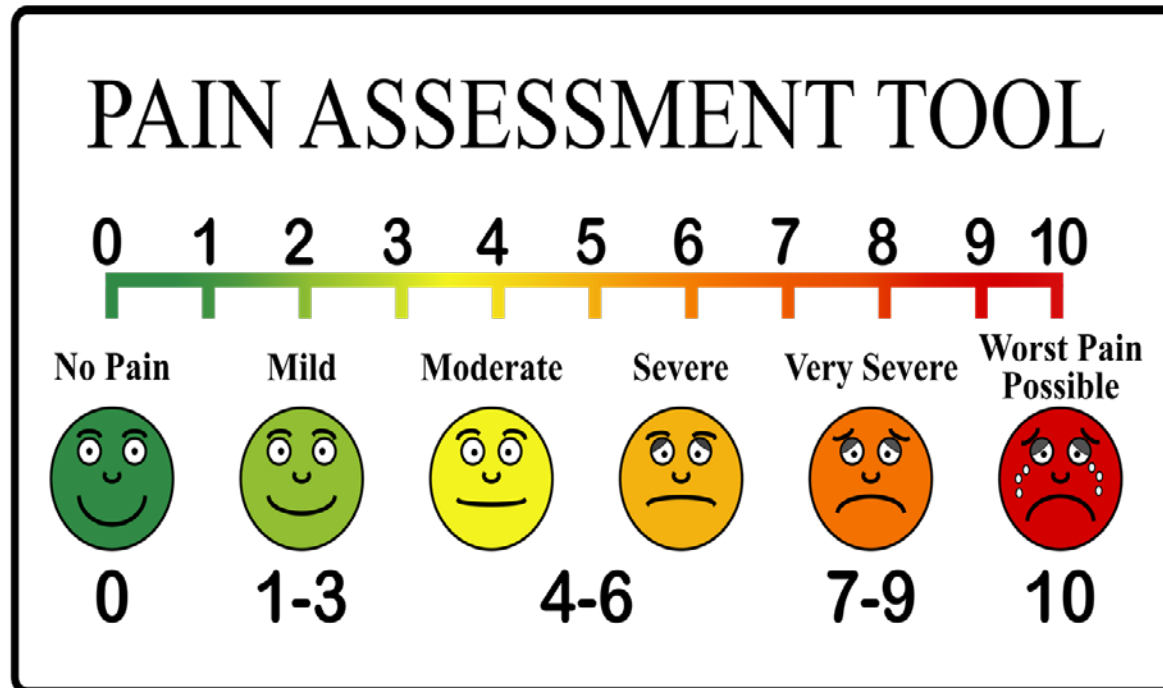
Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

- 80% of people who use heroin started with prescription opioids.
- 4-7% of those who misuse opioids will begin to use heroin.

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

How did we get here?

- 1990s - increased emphasis on the identification of pain



Compton, W. M., Jones, C. M., & Baldwin, G. T. (2016). Relationship between nonmedical prescription-opioid use and heroin use. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 374(2), 154-163. Retrieved from <https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMra1508490>

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

How did we get here?

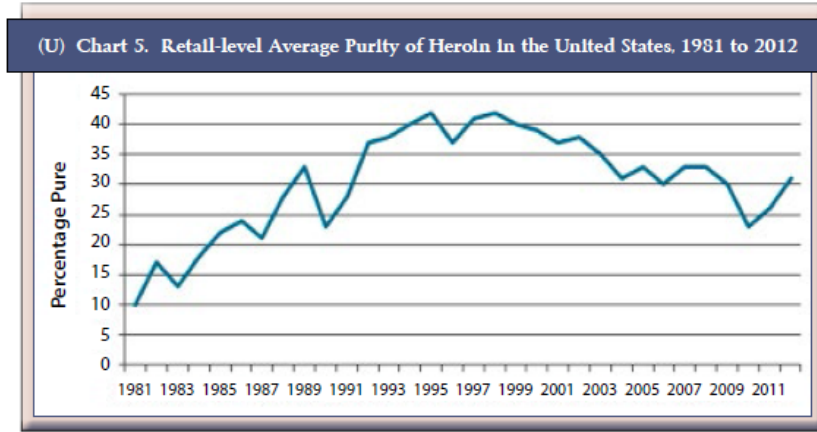
- Since 1999, the amount of prescription opioids sold in the U.S. nearly quadrupled.
- More than **214 million opioid prescriptions** were dispensed by retail pharmacies in 2016.
- The total opioid prescribing rate in 2017 was 58.5 per 100 persons.



Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

How did we get here?

Purity
↑

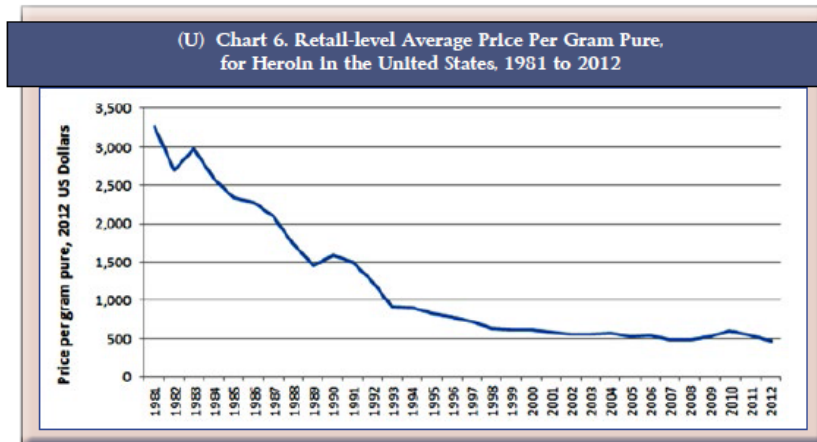


Source: Institute for Defense Analyses and ONDCP

At the same time heroin availability is increasing throughout the nation.

Heroin seizures in the United States increased 80 percent over five years from 2011 to 2015

Price
↓



Source: Institute for Defense Analyses and ONDCP

Heroin today is much higher purity and lower price

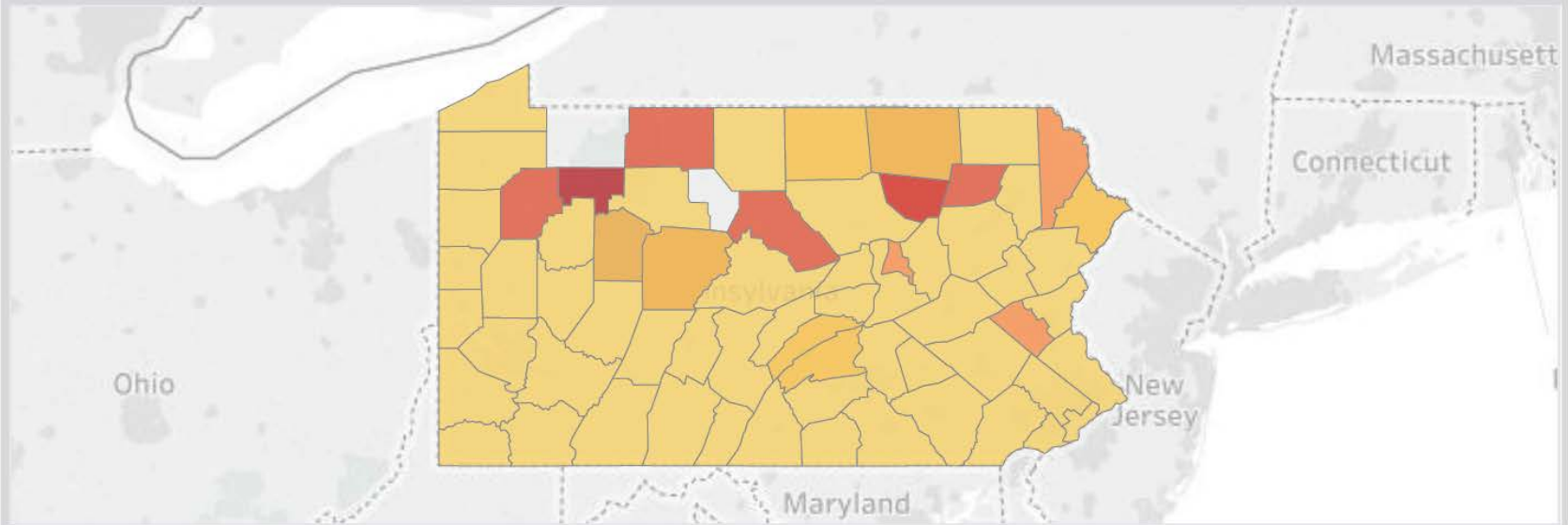
The Opioid Threat in Pennsylvania Key Findings

- DEA Philadelphia Field Division released a report entitled *The Opioid Threat in Pennsylvania* in September, 2018.
- The presence of fentanyl was noted in more than 67% of drug-related overdose deaths in Pennsylvania in 2017.
- The presence of fentanyl-related substances in overdose deaths rose almost 400% from 2015 to 2017.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Philadelphia Field Division, Media Advisory: DEA ANNOUNCES 5,456 DRUG-RELATED OVERDOSE DEATHS IN PENNSYLVANIA IN 2017

The Opioid Threat in Pennsylvania Key Findings

Most Frequently Reported Drug Category, 2017



Drug Category

Fentanyl

Heroin

Prescription Opioids

Other Illicit Drugs

Source: Pennsylvania Coroner/Medical Examiner Data

Opioid Stewardship



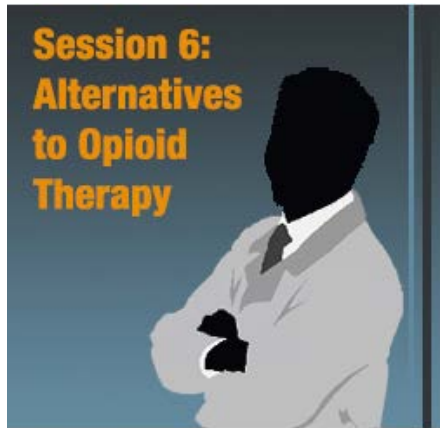
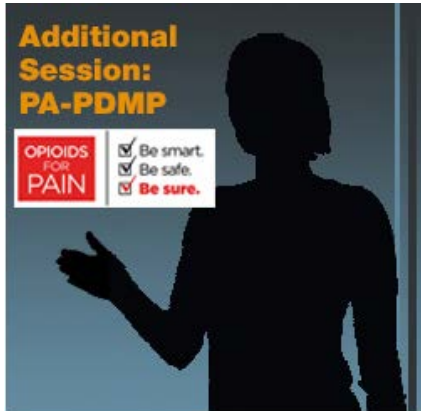
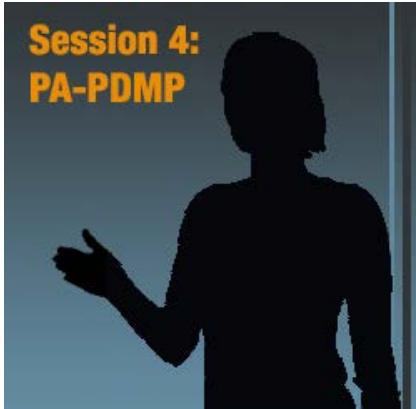
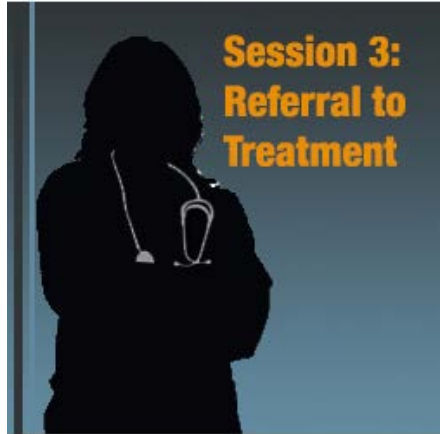
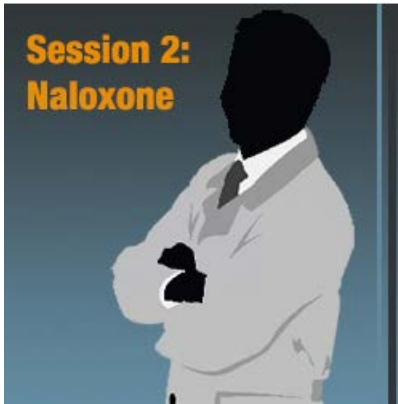
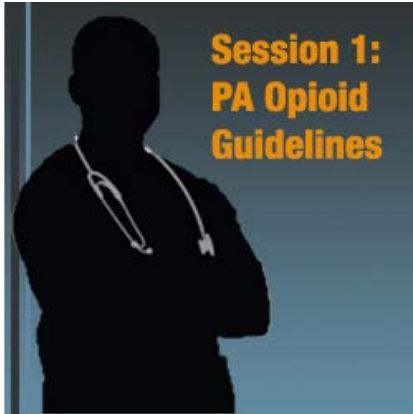
- Work with medical schools on education of students
- Provider education through continuing education credits

Work with Medical Schools

Task force of Deans/Associate Deans of the medical schools and osteopathic medical schools in the state

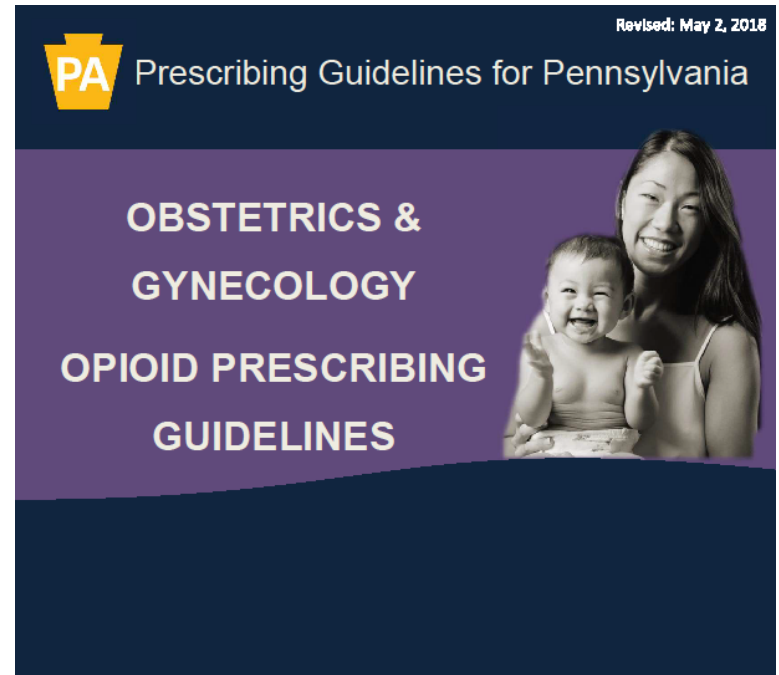
Ashburn, M. A., & Levine, R. L. (2017). Pennsylvania state core competencies for education on opioids and addiction. *Pain Medicine, 18*(10). 1890-1894. Retrieved from: <https://academic.oup.com/painmedicine/article-abstract/18/10/1890/3052698?redirectedFrom=fulltext>

▶ Continuing Education



Commonwealth's Response

- Opioid Prescribing guidelines
 - Pediatric and Adolescent Populations
 - Emergency departments
 - Dentists
 - Chronic non-cancer pain
 - Geriatric providers
 - Pharmacists
 - Obstetrics and gynecology
 - Treatment of Substance Use Disorder in Pregnant Patients
 - Benzodiazepines
 - Orthopedics and Sports Medicine



Introduction

More than 140,000 women give birth in Pennsylvania each year. The significant physical changes of pregnancy can cause pain for these women during pregnancy, after delivery or even while breastfeeding. Pregnant patients also can experience pain from other causes during this critical time in their lives.

This guideline addresses the use of opioids for the treatment of pain in pregnant patients, during and immediately following delivery, and while

breastfeeding. Separate guidelines will address the treatment of substance use disorder during pregnancy.

This guideline is intended to help healthcare providers improve patient outcomes when caring for these patients, which includes avoiding the potential adverse outcomes associated with the use of opioids to treat pain. This guideline is intended to supplement and not replace the individual **provider's clinical judgment.**

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Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis



PRESCRIPTION DRUG MONITORING PROGRAM

To prevent prescription drug abuse and protect the health and safety of our community, the Pennsylvania Department of Health collects information on all filled prescriptions for controlled substances. Controlled substances are drugs that have potential for abuse or dependence.

This information helps health care providers safely prescribe controlled substances and helps patients get the treatment they need.



NEED HELP?

If you or someone you care about needs addiction treatment, visit:

► apps.ddap.pa.gov/GetHelpNow
or call **717-783-8200**.

YOUR RIGHTS

Patients have the right to review and correct the information collected by the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) once per calendar quarter at no cost.

If you would like a copy of your information, complete the form provided on the PDMP website and mail it to the address on the form.

For more information, visit www.doh.pa.gov/PDMP.

Patients can receive a copy of their information more than once per calendar quarter for a fee of \$20 per copy. Prescription records will be maintained for seven years. Authorized users of the PDMP system include prescribers, dispensers, the attorney general's office (on behalf of law enforcement), designated commonwealth personnel, and medical examiners or county coroners. Prescription information is confidential and is not subject to the act of Feb. 14, 2008 (P.L.6, No.3), known as the Right-to-Know Law.

Commonwealth's Response

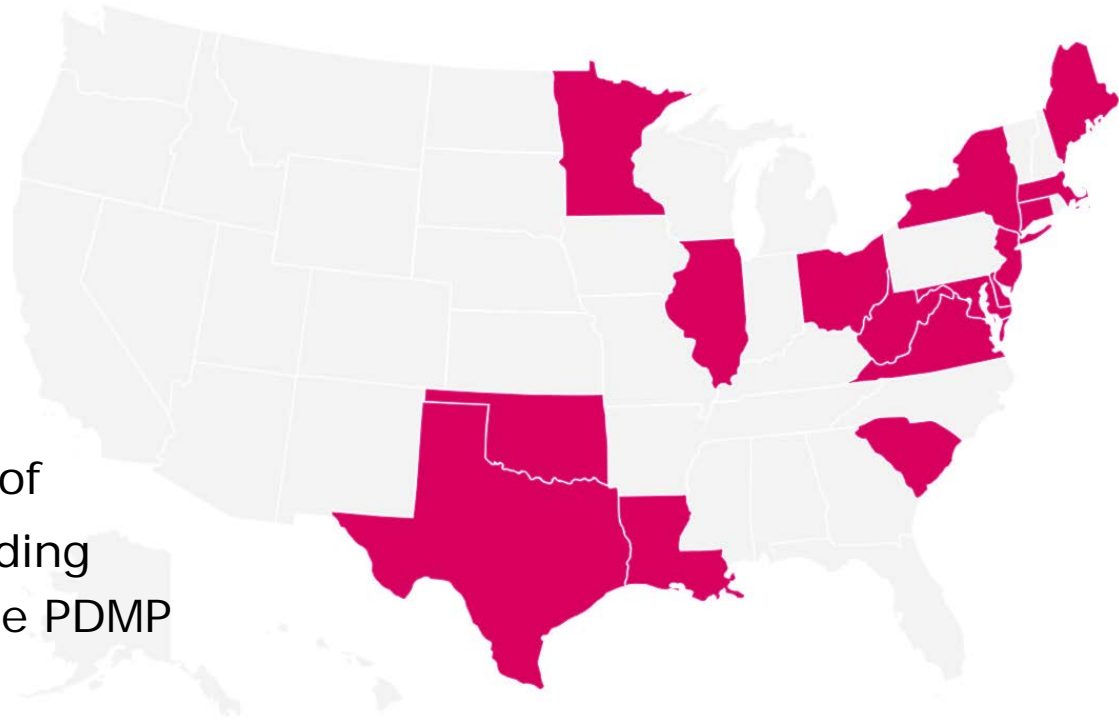
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
- Critical online tool to support clinicians in identifying patients who may be struggling from the disease of addiction and help connect them with treatment services



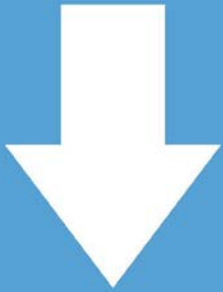
PA's Response to the Opioid Epidemic

Commonwealth's Response: PDMP

- Over **90,000** registered users of the PDMP system
- Average patient searches: **1.6 million/month**
- **21.15%** drop in the number of opioids(all schedules) – excluding buprenorphine dispensed since PDMP implementation.
- Interstate data sharing with **19 states** and **Washington D.C**



PA's Response to the Opioid Epidemic



Commonwealth's Response: PDMP

- PDMP has successfully integrated PDMP in the clinical workflows for over **33,000** health care providers since September 2017.
- Over **2,300** health care professionals completed online education and over **1,700** health care professionals completed face-to-face education on evidence-based prescribing modules.
- PDMP's **Interactive Data Report** provides a look at controlled substance prescribing and drug overdose trends at the state and county level.



PA's Response to the Opioid Epidemic



Commonwealth's Response: PDMP

- Decreased Doctor Shopping since PDMP launch in August 2016:
 - The number of patients who went to 10+ prescribers and 10+ pharmacies in 3 months for Schedule II, III and IV controlled substances drugs **decreased 100%**
 - Number of patients who went to 5+ prescribers and 5+ pharmacies in three months for Schedule II controlled substances decreased by **89%**



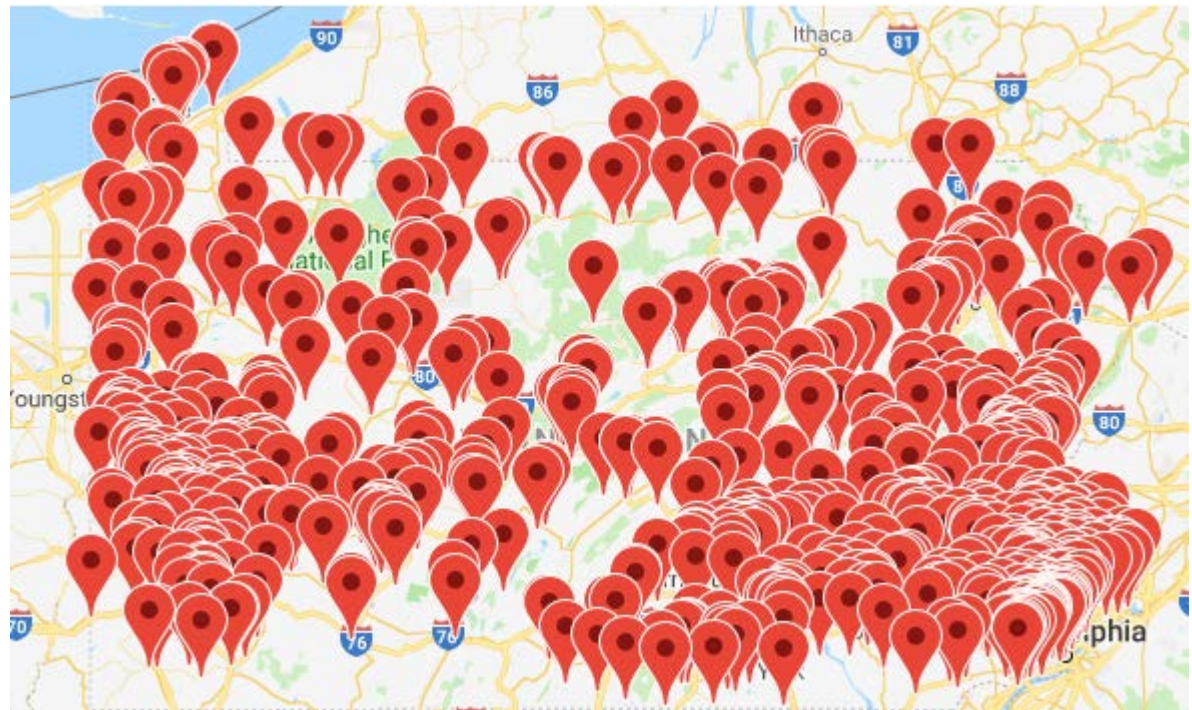
Commonwealth's response

- The Pennsylvania Prescription Drug Take-Back Program
- The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency awarded grants to District Attorney's to Pennsylvania counties for permanent drug take-back boxes.



Commonwealth's response

- 813 Prescription Drug Take Back Boxes throughout Pennsylvania
- To find a Location:
<https://apps.ddap.pa.gov/GetHelpNow/PillDrop.aspx>



Commonwealth's response

Expand naloxone access

- Naloxone - safe and effective
- Standing order for first responders
- Standing order for general public
- Support for public schools to have naloxone on-site



Overdose Reversal Methods

Naloxone Nasal Spray



Prefilled Medication Tube and an Atomization Device



Auto-Injector



Dimensions
3 3/8" high
2" wide
5/8" thick



About the height and width of a credit card



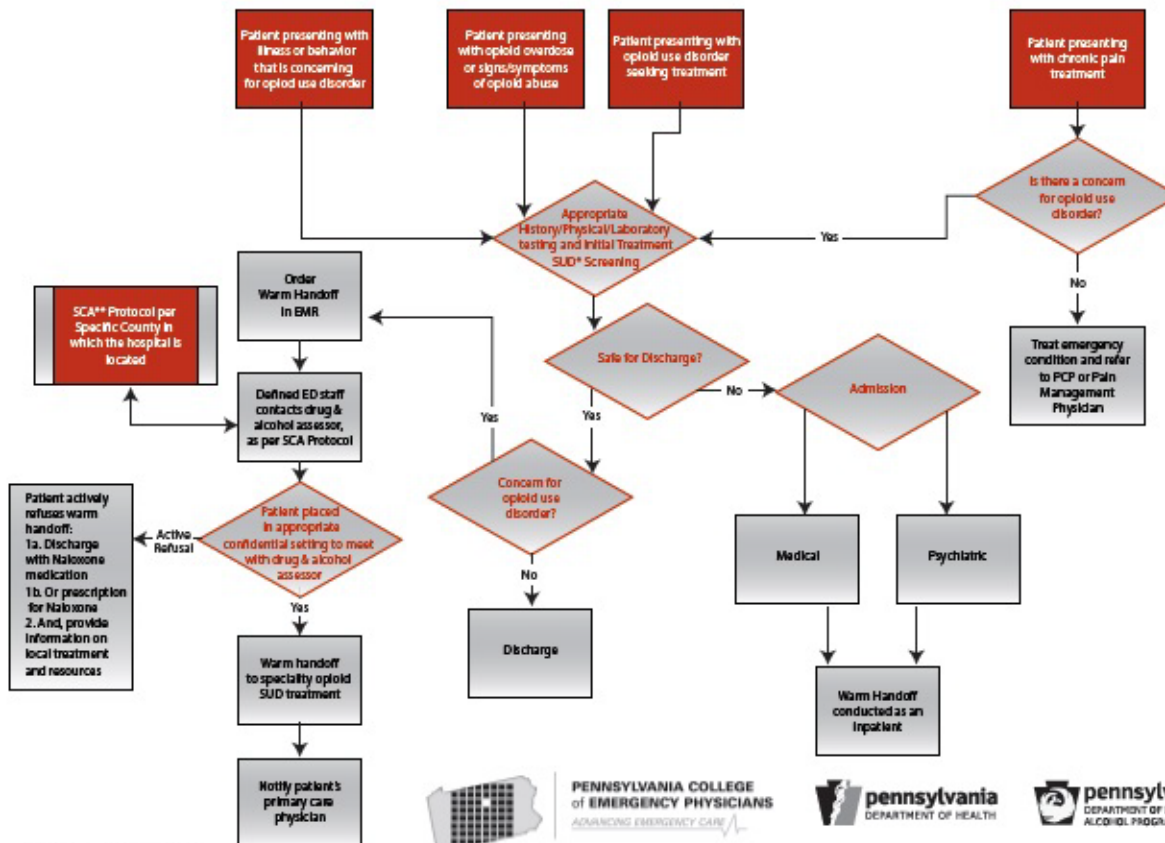
About the thickness of a smartphone

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

- Naloxone Day (Stop Overdoses in PA: Get Help Now Week) – December 13th, 2018
 - Handed out over 6,100 kits for free
 - Over 80 locations including State Health Centers, County and Municipal Health Departments and public entities, partnering with the Single County Authorities
- Naloxone Data since Disaster Declaration:
 - EMS doses of naloxone left behind: 657
 - EMS doses of naloxone administered: 18,560

Commonwealth's Response

Emergency Department Warm Handoff: For Opioid Use Disorder



Focus on
'warm
hand off'
to
treatment

* SUD - Substance Use Disorder
** SCA - Single County Authority/County Drug & Alcohol Office



PA's Response to the Opioid Epidemic

- In 2018, we hosted six regional summits throughout the state to identify challenges and develop local workplans.
- In 2019, we plan to host eight more regional summits that began March 20th, 2019.

Commonwealth's Response

Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services Hotline

1-800-662-4357 (HELP)

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

Commonwealth's response

- Treatment with an emphasis on medication-assisted treatment
 - There are now 55 Centers of Excellence open statewide



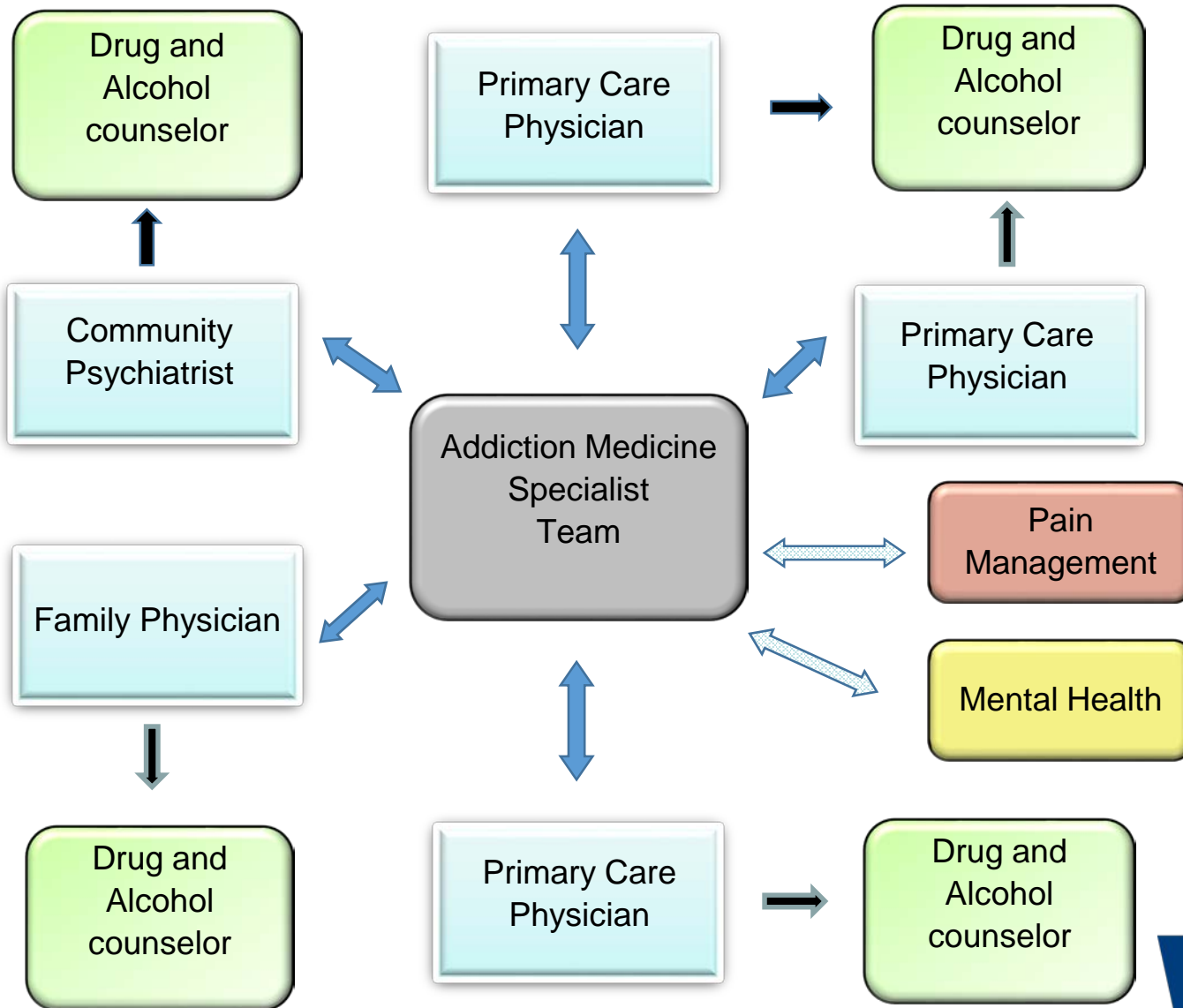
<http://www.dhs.pa.gov/citizens/substanceabuseservices/centersofexcellence/>

Heroin and Prescription Opioid Overdose Crisis

Pa Coordinated Medication Assisted Treatment (Pac/MAT)

- Invested \$12.7 million in Pac/MAT
- Pac/MAT grants awarded to:
 - 1) Penn State College of Medicine
 - 2) WellSpan Health
 - 3) Geisinger Clinic
 - 4) Allegheny General Hospital
 - 5) UPMC
 - 6) UPMC Pinnacle
 - 7) Temple University
 - 8) Wright Center

Pac/MAT



Medical Marijuana: Another tool in the toolbox

- Studies have shown that medical marijuana can assist patients suffering from serious medical conditions by alleviating pain and improving their quality of life.
- Qualifying medical conditions: Severe chronic or intractable pain of neuropathic origin or severe chronic or intractable pain.



Medical Marijuana: Another tool in the toolbox

A patient must satisfy these three criteria in order to be a patient under Pa.'s Medical Marijuana Program



Have a serious medical condition



Meet the requirements for certification under the act



Be a resident of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

“Addiction substitute therapy – opioid reduction” was added to the list of qualifying medical conditions for medical marijuana use in Pa. This is an adjunctive treatment to other opioid use disorder treatments.

1st 90 Day Disaster Declaration

- On January 10, 2018, Governor Wolf signed a 90-day statewide disaster declaration to help combat the heroin and opioid overdose epidemic.
- The declaration is enhancing response, increasing access to treatment and saving Pennsylvania lives.
- The Opioid Operations Command Center, established as part of the declaration, tracks the progress of initiatives to address the epidemic.

Opioid Command Center Update



neonatal abstinence syndrome births

Jan. 10, 2018 - **2,359** cases reported
Mar. 9, 2019: (90 percent of birth facilities reporting)



Get Help Now hotline

Jan. 10, 2018 - **19,500** hotline calls
Mar. 9, 2019:



naloxone doses administered by EMS

Jan. 1, 2018 - **18,600** doses provided
Mar. 9, 2019:

Opioid Data Dashboard

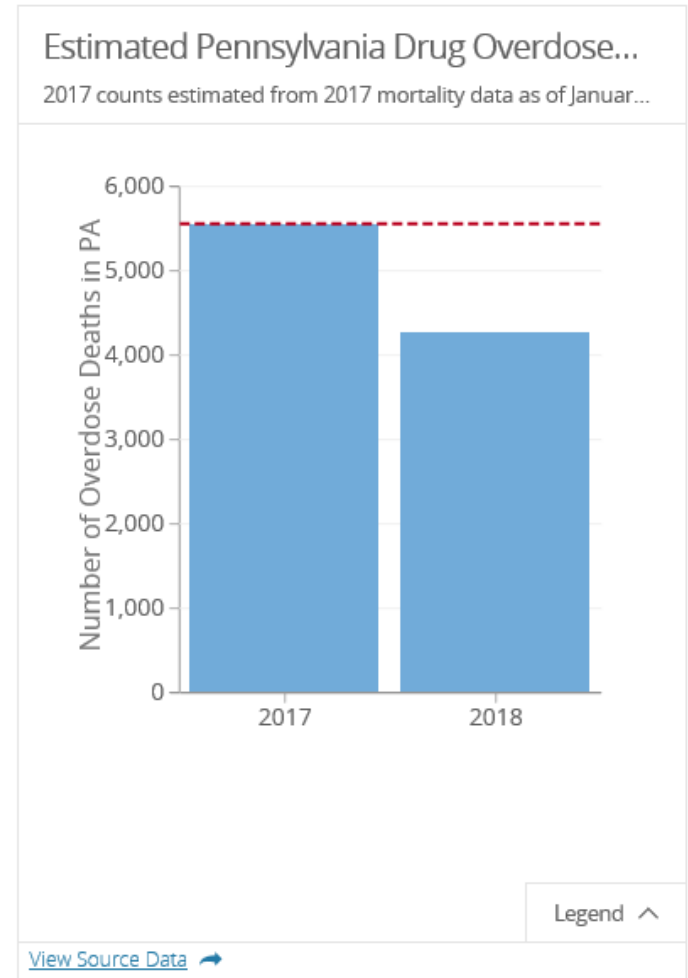
opendata 

www.pa.gov/opioids



Preliminary Data for 2018

- Preliminary data from the PA DOH death certificate data indicates a decrease in drug overdose deaths from 2017 – 2018.
- Preliminary data is not yet confirmed.





Questions?

@SecretaryLevine