

Managing Narcotics on Workers' Comp Claims

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Outline

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 - Sentinel flags
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- ❑ Prescriptions for Change
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Rationale – Trends

- Trends show that over the past decade, narcotics misuse and abuse has increased
- SAMHSA data shows that there was a significant increase from 2000 to 2006 in the treatment of substance abuse cases related to abuse of opioid analgesics.
- CDC and SAMHSA found that emergency room visits linked to nonmedical use of narcotics rose 111 percent between 2004 and 2008

Ref: Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Rationale – Official Statements

- American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine:
 - There is a correlation between drug abuse treatments and heavy narcotic use
 - There has been an increase in early narcotic use
 - The use of narcotics can continue for many years
- National Council on Compensation Insurance (NCCI)
 - Per-claim narcotic costs have increased
 - There have been changes in which narcotics are most commonly used
 - Narcotic use is concentrated among a small percentage of claimants
 - Initial narcotic use is indicative of future use

Target Drug List

○ Opiates

- Hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin™)
- Oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin™, Percocet™)
- Fentanyl (e.g., Duragesic™, Fentora™)
- Methadone
- Codeine

○ Benzodiazepines

- Alprazolam (Xanax™)
- Diazepam (Valium™)
- Lorazepam (Ativan™)

○ Amphetamines/Amphetamine-like

- Dextroamphetamine/Amphetamine (Adderal™)
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin™, Concerta™)

Recommended Uses

- Severe pain (≥ 7) from acute or catastrophic injury
- Treat pain post-surgery
- Treatment of chronic malignant pain

Recommended Uses – Rules for Use In Workers Comp

1. Use must result in clinically meaningful improvement in function (30%)
2. Don't use in patient with substance abuse disorder
3. Limit duration of treatment for acute injury (e.g., 6 weeks)
4. Treatment for chronic non-malignant pain requires monitoring and documentation including
 - a) Patient contract including random urine drug testing
 - b) Screening for high risk co-morbid conditions
 - c) Screening for high risk dosing, frequency of usage and duration
 - d) Screening for coordination of care and polypharmacy
 - e) Assess clinically meaningful improvement in function

Recommended Uses – Rules for Use In Workers Comp

5. Workers on chronic opioid therapy undergoing surgery are more likely to encounter difficulty w/post-op pain control
 - a) Early anesthesiology consult
 - b) Avoid escalating opioid dose or add of new benzo/sedative-hypnotic before surgery
 - c) No long-acting or extended release opioids for post-op pain
 - d) Return to pre-operative dose or lower by 6 weeks after surgery

References:

1. AMDG Guideline – Interagency Guideline on Opioid Dosing for Chronic Non-Cancer Pain 2010
2. Department of Health (DOH) Pain Management Rules

Non- Recommended Uses

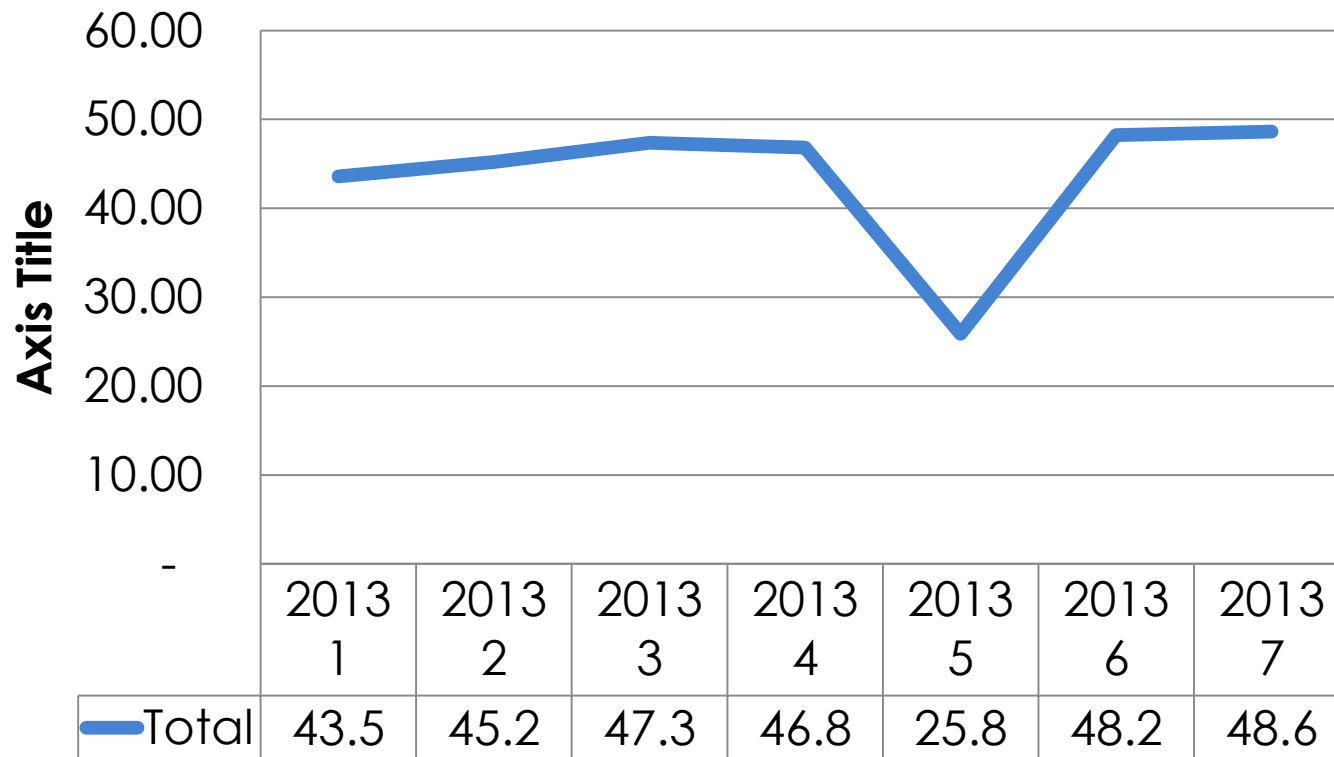
- ❑ Parenteral opioids in an outpatient setting
- ❑ Meperidine for chronic pain
- ❑ Methadone for acute or break-through pain
- ❑ Long-acting or extended-release opioids (e.g. Oxycontin®) for acute pain or post-operative pain in an opioid-naive worker
- ❑ Continuing to prescribe opioids in the absence of clinically meaningful improvement in function or after the development of a severe adverse outcome
- ❑ Use of escalating doses to the point of developing opioid use disorder is not proper and necessary care

Prescription For Change – PBM Approach





- Formularies
- Authorization Alerts
- Case History Reviews
- Close Narcotic Monitoring
- Follow-Up Appointments
- Employee Education
- Pharmacy Clinical Review
- Network of Pharmacies and Prescribers
- Technology

Trending – Efficiency of Narcotic Edits

Efficiency Counts by Month (%)



Trend Narcotic Edits

Graph	Report	Report Name	2013 5	2013 6	2013 7	Grand Total
	3022D	Rx Induced Dx -- Morphine	60.25%	58.24%	83.33%	67.27%
	3024N	Days' Supply Limit Variance -- Opiates		61.88%	56.24%	59.06%
	4493B	Polypharmacy - Benzodiazepines	78.94%	75.24%	76.53%	76.90%
	5535N	Concurrent Therapies - Narcotics	97.30%	97.56%	100.00%	98.29%
	3124B	Addiction History on Controlled Substances		100.00%		100.00%

Prescription for Change – Sentinels & Triggers

❖ Sentinels

- Chronic use of short acting opiates
- Coordination of care
- Pharmacy and/or Doctor shopping
- Polypharmacy
- Opiates + Benzodiazepines

❖ Triggers

- Dosage problems: Salicylates, APAP
- Morphine Equivalents (MEQ, MED)
- FDA Alerts
- CURES look up

Take Away Messages

- Clinically meaningful improvement in function ($\geq 30\%$) – if not, then D/C or taper off
- Follow and monitor for compliance with the rules for recommended use
- Re-evaluate after 6 weeks of therapy
- Trend and monitor for sub-optimal care and adverse events
- Educate prescribers in rules of treatment
- Educate patients in use and expectations

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