University of Tennessee’s Planning Summit for Opioid and Addiction Response (SOAR)

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Executive Director
Facebook 10 Year Challenge

All drug overdose Deaths in 2017

70,237

2007
Opioid Overdose Death 12,796

2017
Opioid Overdose Death 47,600

*Data from National Center on Health Statistics, CDC

metro drug coalition
Drug Overdose Deaths in Tennessee, 2012-17

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment.
Age-adjusted drug overdose death rates, by state, United States, 2016

NOTES: Deaths are classified using the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision. Drug-poisoning (overdose) deaths are identified using underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14.
# Opioid Prescribing Rates by State (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Rates per 100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>107.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>105.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mississippi</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

U.S. Average: 62.31; U.S. Average: 81.3 2012 (peak)

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, July 31, 2017
Key Findings in 2017

- MME dispensed has decreased 32% (2012-2017)
- MME dispensed by top 50 prescribers has decreased 39% (2013-2017)
- Pain clinics have been reduced by 48% (2014-2017)
- Number of potential doctor shoppers has decreased 76% (2011-2017)
- Number of all opioid prescriptions has decreased by 14% (2015-2017)
- Patients receiving >120 MME/day decreased by 38% (2012-2015)

- Searches of CSMD have increased 363% and continue to increase (2012-2017)
- Strongest Board actions for prescribing or diversion increased 303% (2013-2017)
- Dispensers reporting within 24h went from 0% to 88% (2013-2017)
- The increase of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome slowed to 2% (2016-2017)

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, CSMD 2018 Legislative Report
How Did We Get Here?
And so it begins….

• Dr. Russell Portenoy-New York City pain specialist
• 1980’s and 1990’s lectures-less than 1%
• Epidemic of untreated pain
• 1998-APS pushed pain as 5th vital sign-Portenoy was president
• Joint Commission published a guide sponsored by Purdue Pharma-makers of Oxycontin
The Promotion and Marketing of OxyContin: Commercial Triumph, Public Health Tragedy

- December 12, 1995—FDA approved ER OxyContin (1996 45 million in sales)
- By year 2000, 1.1 billion
- 2007 felony charge of misbranding—$666 m
- By 2010, 3.1 billion (1/3rd of market)
Epic Error

In December, 2012, a Wall Street Journal article interviewed Dr. Portenoy.

Now Dr. Portenoy and other pain doctors who promoted the drugs say they erred by overstating the drugs’ benefits and glossing over the risks.

“Did I teach about pain management, specifically about opioid therapy, in a way that reflects misinformation? Well, against the standards of 2012, I guess I did. We didn’t know then what we know now.”
The Opioid Epidemic: National

1997 – The Joint Commission

• Pain becomes 5th vital sign
• Pain must be measured
• Pain must be managed
• Opioid sales ↑ 400% from 1999 to 2010
• OD deaths > MVC (leading cause of death) 2013
• Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
Did Patient Satisfaction Contribute?

- 26 question survey
- 3 questions directed at pain management
- Scores tied to CMS payment
- Pressure from administrators
- Patient expectations
Annu. Rev. Public Health. 36:559–74
More than 64,000 Americans died from drug overdoses in 2016 -- 64,070
Drugs Involved in US Overdose Deaths*—Among the more than 64,000 drug overdose deaths estimated in 2016, the sharpest increase occurred among deaths related to fentanyl and fentanyl analogs (synthetic opioids) with over 20,000 overdose deaths.
Source: CDC WONDER
Prevalence of opioid use at least once during past year

Per 1,000 adults
- 0-10
- 10-20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- no data

Top 5 countries
- United States: 61.0
- Czech Republic: 27.0
- Estonia: 15.3
- Ukraine: 9.1
- Ireland: 7.2

The Cost of Substance Misuse (U.S.A.)

=$249 billion

=$300 billion &

=$271.5 billion

=$820.5 Billion ' Annually '

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Estimated Annual Cost to Tennesseans

The $2 billion cost to Tennessee includes:
• $46 million for babies born in the state with neonatal abstinence syndrome
• $422.5 million for hospitalizations associated with opioid abuse, and
• $138 million for hospitalizations with alcohol listed as the first diagnosis.
• But, at $1.29 billion, the lost income from having an estimated 31,000 people, or 1 percent of the workforce, out of jobs is the biggest component.
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome Surveillance Summary
Week 52: December 23 – December 29, 2018

### Year to Date Reporting Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cases Reported:</th>
<th>881</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown at this time</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Maternal County of Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th># Cases</th>
<th>% Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davidson</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson/Madison</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Cumberland</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelby</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Central</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sullivan</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Cumberland</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>881</td>
<td>100.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cumulative NAS Cases Reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Cases, n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source of Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure</th>
<th># Cases</th>
<th>% Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medication assisted treatment</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal prescription of an opioid pain reliever</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal prescription of a non-opioid</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription opioid obtained without a prescription</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>30.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-opioid prescription obtained without a prescription</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-prescription substance</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No known exposure</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Total percentage may not equal 100.0% due to rounding.
3. Multiple maternal substances may be reported; therefore the total number of cases in this table may not match the total number of cases reported.
4. Other exposure may include cases reported to the archived surveillance system with classifications not captured in the current system.
Today’s Threats

- Heroin
- Clandestine Fentanyl
- Fake Pills
- Cocaine
- Methamphetamine
Tennessee Laws

• Good Samaritan
• Naloxone
• Fetal Assault
• Pain Clinics
• Outpatient Treatment Clinics
• Intractable Pain Treatment Act Repeal
• Acute Pain Prescribing