Opioid Analgesic Abuse & Diversion: Detection, Assessment and Intervention

One Company’s Perspective

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Integrated Risk Management Approach

Acquire Data
- Product-specific
- Geo-specific
- Time-sensitive
- Longitudinal
- Multiple sources

Store, Analyze & Evaluate Data

Generate Signals

Field Research
- Confirm
- Characterize
- Connect

Interdepartmental Meeting

Risk Minimization Activities
*EXAMPLES:*
- Educate
- Train
- Support local, state & federal efforts to combat Rx-drug abuse

Evaluate
Signal Detection

- Utilize multiple approaches
- Denominators
- Proprietary algorithm for ROCs
- Bayesian approaches (e.g., conditional autoregressive models)
- Statistical process control
Field Research: A “Value-Added” Proposition

- In-house, professionally trained
- Responsive to company’s dynamic RMP needs
- Provides linkage to affected communities
- Ensures integration of signal data with company’s intervention resources

Flexible framework that is cost-effective, timely, and necessary to appropriately characterize product-specific signals, and inform interventions
**Intervention**

- Abuse and diversion of opioid analgesics is a public health problem
- Collaborative effort: multiple stakeholders
- **Industry uniquely suited to:**
  - Educate about proper prescribing, dispensing and use of marketed opioid analgesics
  - Train law enforcement, dispensers & prescribers
  - Support partnerships and coalitions at local, state and federal levels to combat Rx-drug abuse
Levels define the relative environment or context in which abuse and diversion occurs.

- Levels are organized hierarchically such that lower levels are embedded in higher levels (emergent properties).

- Variables at each level dynamically interact, giving rise to the complexity of abuse and diversion of opioid analgesics.
Field Research Process

Step 1: Check for past inquiries
Step 2: Initial area analysis
Step 3: Identify contacts
Step 4: Conduct interviews
Step 5: Convergence analysis
Step 6: Generate field report
Step 7: Present findings
Step 8: Intervention

- 1-2 days
- 1-5 weeks
- 1-3 days = ~1-6 weeks

Demographics
- Risk factors: Poverty, Crime
- Protective factors: Cohesiveness, School support

Law Enforcement
- Drug Abuse Treatment
- Pharmacists
- School Officials
- Prescribers
- Recovering Addicts
- Public Stakeholders

Profiling Communities
- Emerging
- Ebbing
- Episodic
- Endemic
- Erratic
Case 1: Rhinelander, WI

- Signal originated from local pharmacist
- Field research confirmed abuse & diversion of OxyContin® and other opioid analgesics
- Interdepartmental meeting resulted in TIP:
  - A Medical Services Specialist provided information to pharmacists regarding dosing guidelines, pain management and addiction, and ways to prevent abuse and diversion of opioid analgesics
  - A Medical Director conducted health education training to diverse group of 115, including representatives from 25 law enforcement agencies in 7 counties, multiple pharmacists, pain physicians, and nurses
  - A Regional Director for Government Affairs followed-up with drug treatment contact regarding PMPs
Case 2: Coshocton County, OH

- Signal originated from Poison Control Study
- Field research confirmed abuse & diversion of OxyContin® and other opioid analgesics
- Interdepartmental meeting resulted in TIP:
  - A Field Researcher provided law enforcement, drug treatment, & pharmacist resource guides to interview contacts
  - Rx-drug abuse/diversion prevention educational materials provided in the registration packets of all attendees at the 108th Ohio Osteopathic Convention
  - Rx-drug abuse/diversion prevention educational materials distributed to over 2,400 physicians through the Ohio Academy of Family Physicians