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701 Best Practices in Controlled Substance Prescribing and Documentation

Agenda

- · Best Practices defined
- · Overview of laws
- Controlled Medicine Agreements
- · Frequency of Visits
- PDMP
- Documentation
- · Laboratory-based compliance monitoring
- · The prescription
- Consults
- · Patient non-compliance
- · Medical marijuana
- · Best Practices Next Steps

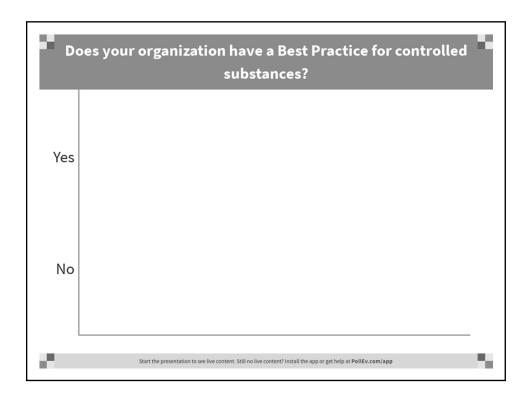


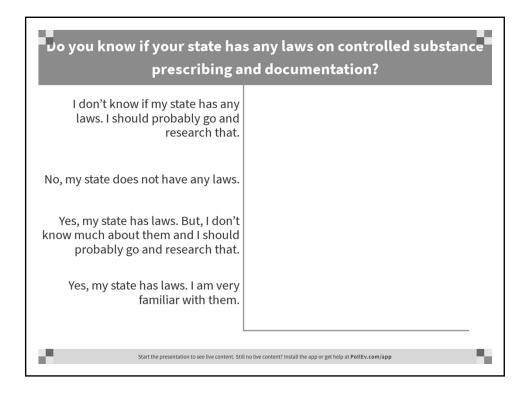
Best Practices

- A process or method that represents the most effective way of achieving a specific objective, or which has been proven to work well and produce good results, and is recommended as a model.
- This process better equips the provider and their staff to be more organized in their approach to possibly complex needs of the patient.
- · Requires committed office staff, providers, and leadership.









Overview of Recent Laws

- Per the CDC, 47 states have laws that limit controlled substance prescriptions with time limitations (hours, days) or dosage limitations (dosage units or number of pills)
- Michigan requires opioid education for initial opioid prescription, limits on opioids for acute pain, registering for and checking PDMP
- Florida limits prescribing (acute pain 3-7 days & non-acute pain exceptions for more than 7 days), requires 2 hour continuing education on controlled substance prescribing, expanded required use of PDMP
- Arizona requires a red cap put on the prescription bottle for all schedule II's with a warning label on it for overdose/addiction
- Tennessee requires education for prescriptions that are more than 3 days for an opioid or if opioid dosage exceeds 180 MME to woman of childbearing age
- New Jersey limits prescribing to 5 days for initial schedule II, documented discussions, pain agreements for treatment of chronic pain, mandatory CME

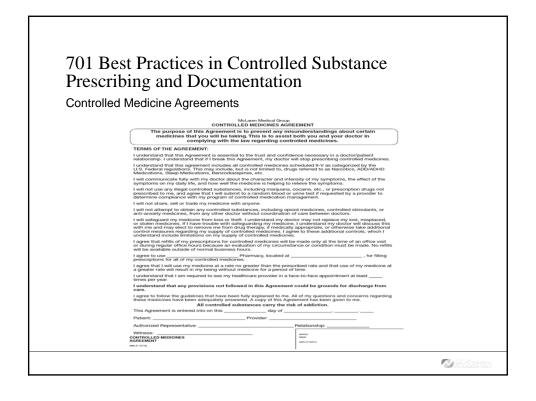


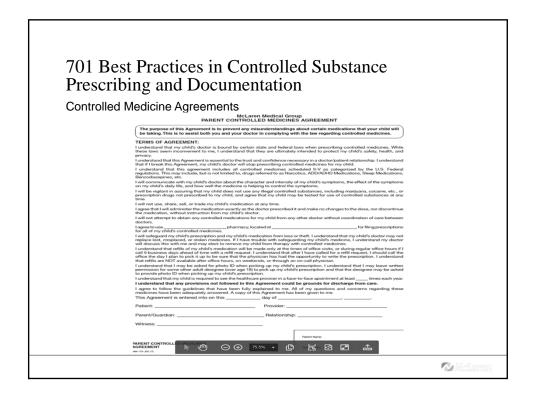


Controlled Medicine Agreements

- Sets the expectations for treatment with a controlled substance
- Helps ensure the patient understands their role and responsibilities
 - · How to obtain refills, conditions of medication use
- Informs the patient about conditions whereby controlled substance or treatment could be terminated
- · Outlines the responsibilities of the provider
- Recommend a copy for the patient and for the chart



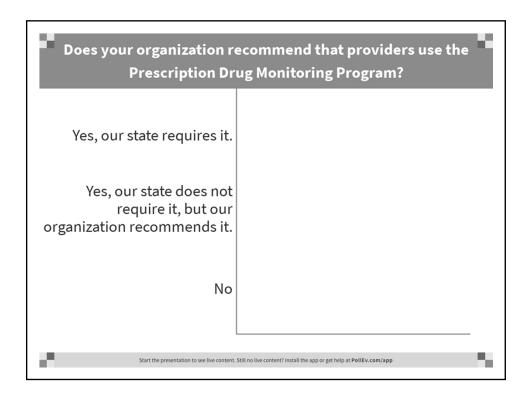




Frequency of Visits

- · Recommendation is once a month till stable (or 3 visits)
- Then every 1-3 months to evaluate the need for continuation based on the patient's adherence to the recommended regimen, dose of the medication, and how well the patient is doing
- Most providers see patients prescribed a schedule II every month
- Patients with significant psychosocial issues, recovering addicts, exhibition of difficulty with compliance, new pain issue, dosage adjustments should be seen more often, may be even weekly

№ MeLaren



Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

- · Very useful information, some states require use
- · Narcotic, sedative, stimulant scores
- · Overdose risk score
- · All prescribers
- · All pharmacies
- · All prescriptions
 - Date written, date filled (including if a refill and what number), quantity, days of medications, payment type



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Documentation - before prescribing

- · Accurate and complete records, including
 - · Medical history and physical examination
 - Diagnostic, therapeutic and laboratory results
 - · Evaluations and consultations
 - · Treatment objectives
 - · Discussion of risks and benefits
 - Treatments
 - Medications (including date, type, dosage and quantity prescribed)
 - · Instructions and agreements
 - Check PDMP



Documentation - at each visit

- · Assessment of pain level
 - Recommend scale 1-10
- · Functional level/score
 - · Activities of daily living, what is the patient actually doing
- · Side effects
 - · Constipation
- · Affect/mood
 - · Depression/anxiety, may need antidepressant or therapy
- · Aberrant drug-related behaviors
 - · requesting early refills, abnormal drug screen

DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT



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Documentation - controlled substance

- · Last time took their controlled substance medication, may need drug testing
- How many are they taking every day, assess for unauthorized dosage increases
- · Discuss treatment goals
- · Any abnormalities from prior drug testing or from PDMP review
- Proper storage/disposal
- · Address any other conflicts/red flags





Laboratory-based compliance monitoring

- · Initially (before prescribing) and then random based on red flags
- Use expanded panel test and indicate specific controlled substance(s) testing for
- Document last time took controlled substance(s)
- · Discuss and document any abnormal findings and possibly repeat testing
- Low/medium risk 1-2 times per year
- · High risk 2-4 times per year
- Random drug screens recommended



The Controlled Substance Prescription

- · Recommended to avoid concurrent benzodiazepine and opioid prescriptions
- · Some states limit prescribing dosage by MME amount and/or days
- · DEA requirements:
 - Date, provider's signature, patient's name/address, provider's name/address/DEA number, drug name, strength, dosage form, quantity, directions for use, refills if allowed
 - Schedule II refills not allowed, can provide multiple prescriptions for up to 90 day supply with instructions for fill by date if allowed by state law
 - Schedule III-V refills allowed up to five times in six months



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Possible red flags for non-compliance

- · Patients seeking early refills
- · Requesting higher dosage or other controlled substances by name
- · Multiple reports of lost or stolen prescriptions
- Obtaining controlled medicines from multiple providers without the provider's knowledge
- · Pressuring or threatening behaviors
- Presence of an illicit or not prescribed drug in the urine drug screen or absence of a prescribed drug in the urine drug screen
- · Patient escalating dose on their own
- · Deteriorating function of the patient
- · Intoxication/impairment
- · Using pharmacies other than what is specified in the agreement
- · Reports from others to the clinic of the patient's misuse of the drug
- · Resistant to other forms of treatment besides controlled substances



How to handle patient non-compliance

- Recommend asking patient to come in to the office and to bring in their pill bottle. A pill count is done with two staff counting the pills in front of the patient. The PDMP is referenced for how many pills should be remaining.
- Obtain urine drug screen. If patient will not submit, then no further controlled substance is prescribed
- · Address abnormal urine drug screens with the patient
- Address multiple providers or pharmacies identified on the PDMP
- Any possible signs of non-compliance, provider should discuss with the patient and document the discussion
- Provider then decides to continue prescribing (possibly adjust/taper dose), no further prescribing or terminate the patient relationship
- · Refer the patient for pain management, counseling/psychiatric



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Medical marijuana

- 30 states have legalized medical marijuana, 9 states have approved recreational marijuana
- Marijuana is schedule I under DEA, meaning no recognized medical use and high potential for abuse by federal government
- DEA does not allow providers to prescribe or dispense medical marijuana, but providers can write letters of recommendation
 - McLaren does not allow its providers to recommend medical marijuana citing possible conflict with participation in federal programs that states must comply with all federal laws
- Recommendation is to avoid prescribing any controlled substance while patient is taking illicit drug, including medical marijuana
- No malpractice lawsuits related to medical malpractice, but enforcement by DEA & states for failing to follow requirements
 - If provider does write recommendations, should check with malpractice insurance carrier to see if activity is covered



Best Practices Next Steps

- · Putting Best Practices in to place
 - · Support from medical professionals
- · Audit for compliance
- · Update annually





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Questions?

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