

#### **Understanding Diversion**







All facilities face this issue

Substantial safety, quality, regulatory compliance and legal risk

Mitigate risk with formal program, transparency and culture change

## Regulatory Environment



University of Michigan-\$4.3 million

Effingham Health-\$4.1 million

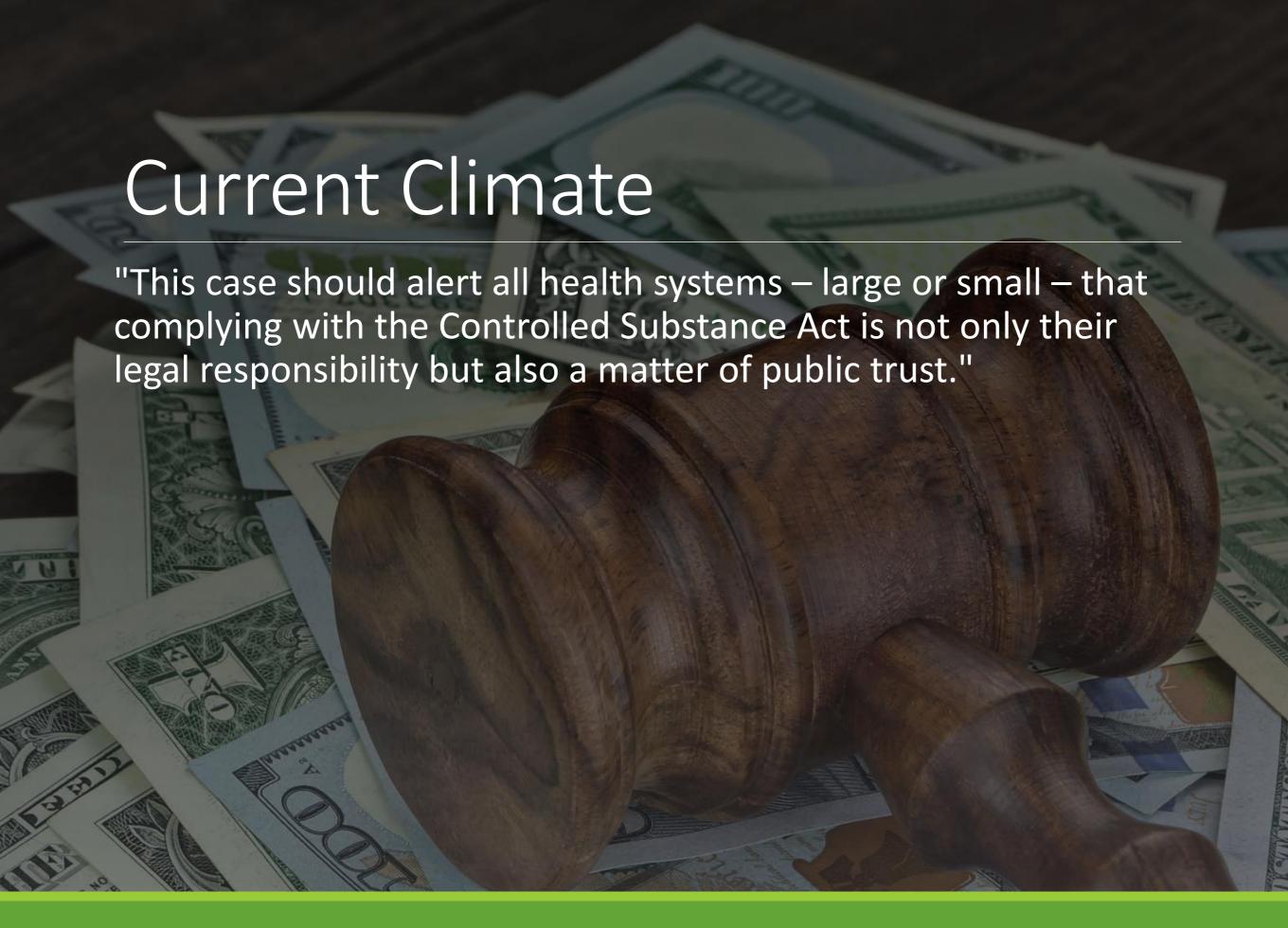
Intermountain Healthcare - \$1 million

Mass General - \$2.3 Million Settlement

\$10,000 or more per civil violation including failure to keep appropriate records

## Current

"At a time when our country's opioid crisis is ravaging communities across the country, hospitals...have a critical responsibility to ensure that controlled substances are tracked and safeguarded from theft or loss and are not diverted for illegal uses...This record-setting civil penalty is a proactive step that DEA Diversion and our partners in the U.S. Attorney's Office can take to discourage other healthcare providers from engaging in such reckless behavior."





Culture: Ongoing Awareness, Education and Accountability

DIVERSION

# Diversion Prevention Program

#### Key Aspects of Program



Policies to prevent, detect and properly respond to diversion



Stakeholder collaboration



Method of auditing/transac tion review



Prompt attention to suspicious data



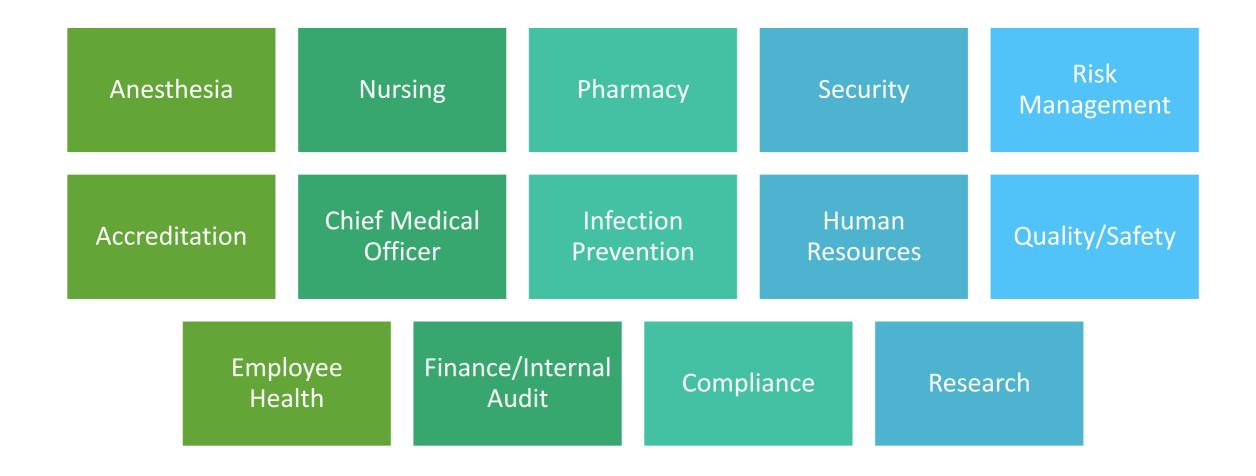
Collaborative relationship with external agencies



Education for all staff



Diversion risk rounds



## Developing a Proactive Program Oversight Committee Membership

## Oversight Committee Functions









High level with ability to provide resources

Direct and support efforts

Subcommittees and workgroups may be helpful (ie, outpatient, anesthesia)



Annual goalsaddress gap analysis findings



## Response Team Functions



Small team (Nursing, HR, Pharmacy, Supervisor)



Data driven suspicion (impairment handled per policy)



Problem solving (investigation of non-diversion CS issues)



Defined workflow/process-email group



Early structural component-must have as program ramps up



## Diversion Prevention Specialist



Operations of program



Day to day accountability



Develops and provides:

Education
Surveillance/auditing
Policy development



Collaborates with internal and external stakeholders



## Screening For Risk

## 21 CFR 1301.90 Employee screening procedures

- Obtaining certain information is vital to assess the likelihood of an employee committing a drug security breach
- Need to know is a matter of business necessity, essential to overall controlled substances security
- Conviction of crimes and unauthorized use of controlled substances are activities that are proper subjects for inquiry

## Screening for Risk

## 21 CFR 1301.93 Sources of information for employee checks

DEA recommends that inquiries concerning employees' criminal records be made as follows:

- Local inquiries. Inquiries made by name, date and place of birth, and other identifying information, to local courts and law enforcement agencies for records of pending charges and convictions.
- DEA inquiries. Inquiries furnished to DEA Field
  Offices along with written consent from the
  concerned individual for a check of DEA files for
  records of convictions. The Regional check will
  result in a national check being made by the
  Field Division Office.

# Security from Procurement to Administration and Disposal

## 42 CFR §482.25(a) Standard: Pharmacy Management and Administration

- The pharmacy or drug storage area must be administered in accordance with accepted professional principles.
- The hospital's pharmacy service must ensure safe and appropriate procurement, storage, preparation, dispensing, use, tracking and control, and disposal of medications and medication- related devices throughout the hospital, for both inpatient and outpatient services.

## Controls and Safeguards

## 42 CFR §482.25(b) Standard: Delivery of Services

- In order to provide patient safety, drugs and biologicals must be controlled and distributed in accordance with applicable standards of practice, consistent with Federal and State law.
- Safe dispensing of medications must be in accordance with accepted standards of practice and includes, but is not limited to:
- Reviewing all medication orders (except in emergency situations) for appropriateness by a pharmacist before the first dose is dispensed.

## Controls and Safeguards

42 CFR §482.25(b)(1) - Medications must be dispensed by the hospital in a manner that is safe and meets the needs of the patient:

 Quantities of medications are dispensed which minimize diversion and potential adverse events while meeting the needs of the patient;

#### Security

42 CFR §482.25(b)(2)(i) - All drugs and biologicals must be kept in a secure area, and locked when appropriate.

- Drugs and biologicals must not be stored in areas that are readily accessible to unauthorized persons
- If there is evidence of tampering or diversion, or if medication security otherwise becomes a problem, the hospital is expected to evaluate its current medication control policies and procedures, and implement the necessary systems and processes to ensure that the problem is corrected, and that patient health and safety are maintained
- All controlled substances must be locked.



Are medication storage areas periodically inspected by pharmacy staff to make sure medications are properly stored?

Determine that security features in automated medication distribution units are implemented and actively maintained, e.g., that access authorizations are regularly updated to reflect changes in personnel, assignments, etc.

#### Staff Reporting

## 21 CFR §1301.91 Employee responsibility to report drug diversion

- Reports of drug diversion by fellow employees is necessary and also serves the public interest at large
- An employee with knowledge of drug diversion from his employer by a fellow employee is obligated to report to a responsible security official of the employer
- Confidentiality for those reporting
- Employer shall inform all employees concerning this policy

## External Reporting

# 21 CFR §1301.76 Other security controls for practitioners

- Registrants required to notify the DEA Field Division Office in their area, in writing, of the theft or significant loss of any controlled substance within one business day of discovery of such loss or theft.
- Also complete and submit to the Field Office, DEA Form 106, "Report of Theft or Loss of Controlled Substances" regarding the theft or loss.

## Theft and Loss



Diversion is theft, not loss



Updates every 30 days



For loss, no single objective standard, but instead view in context of a registrant's business activity and environment



When in doubt, registrants should err on the side of caution in alerting the appropriate law enforcement authorities, including DEA, of thefts and losses of controlled substances

## Theft and Loss: Determining significance of loss



Actual quantity of controlled substances lost in relation to the type of business;



The specific controlled substances lost;



Whether the loss can be associated with access by specific individuals, or whether the loss can be attributed to unique activities that may take place involving the controlled substances;



A pattern of losses over a specific time period, whether the losses appear to be random, and the results of efforts taken to resolve the losses; and, if known,



Whether the specific controlled substances are likely candidates for diversion;



Local trends and other indicators of the diversion potential of the missing controlled substance.



## Signs of Diversion

Removal of medication; no administration

Removal of medication when not needed

Removal for discharged patient

Removal of duplicate dose

Removal of/diversion from fentanyl patches

Removal of medication without order

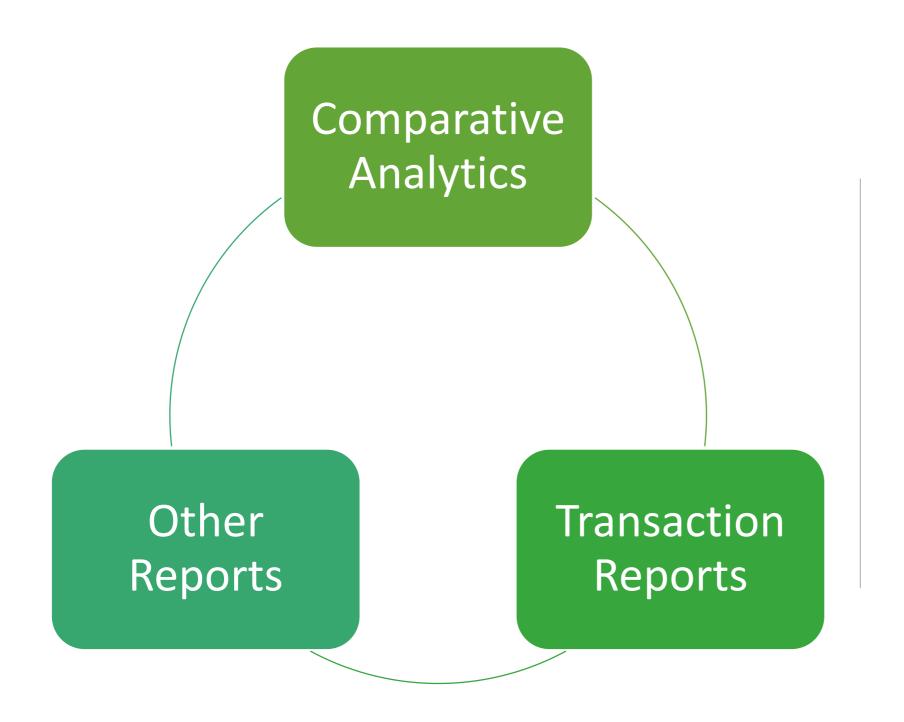
Diversion from waste

Frequent breaking of containers for injectables

Removal under sign-on of colleague

Removal of oral and injectable opioid at the same time

**Tampering** 

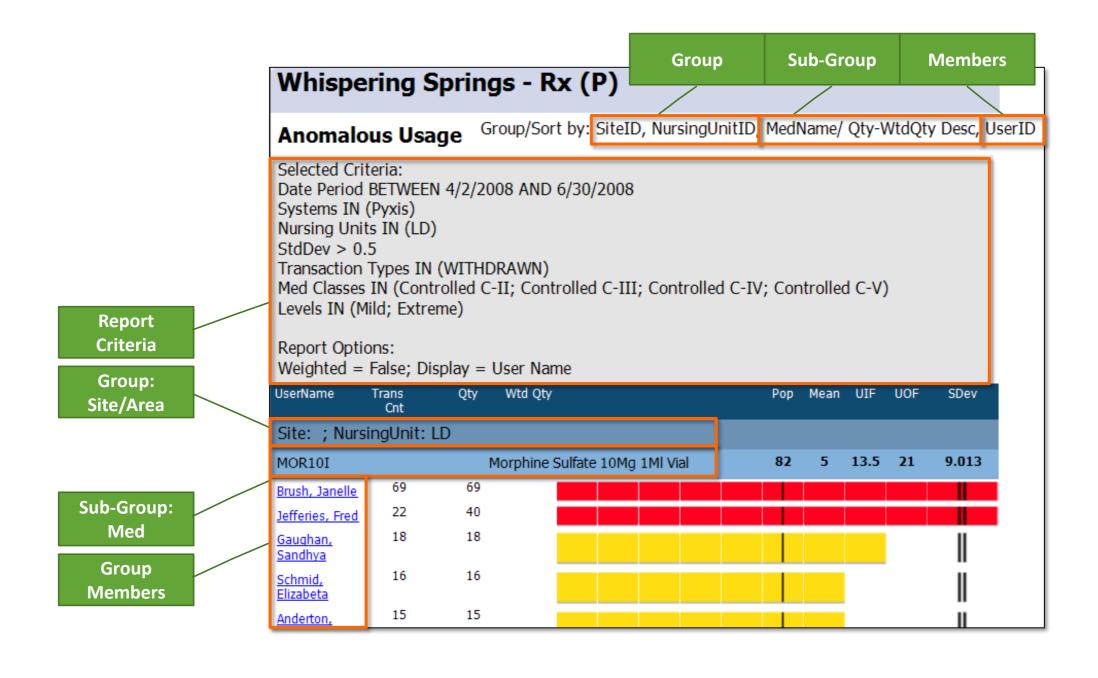


## Transaction Audits

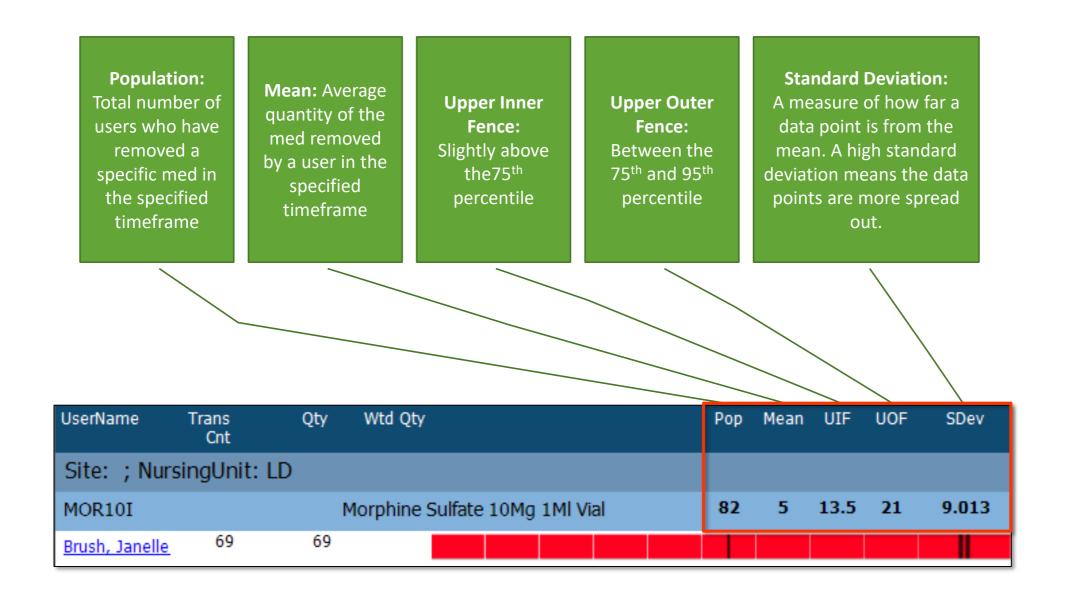
## Comparative Analytics

Embedded with ADC Software	Commercially Available Basic	Commercially Available Next Gen
Dispensing Practices	Omnicell Analytics	BlueSight
Narcotic Surveillance	Pandora Analytics	Invistics
Proactive Diversion	RxAuditor	Protenus

#### Pandora Analytics: Anomalous Usage Report



#### Pandora Analytics: Anomalous Usage Report



#### RxAuditor: Rx Diversion Index

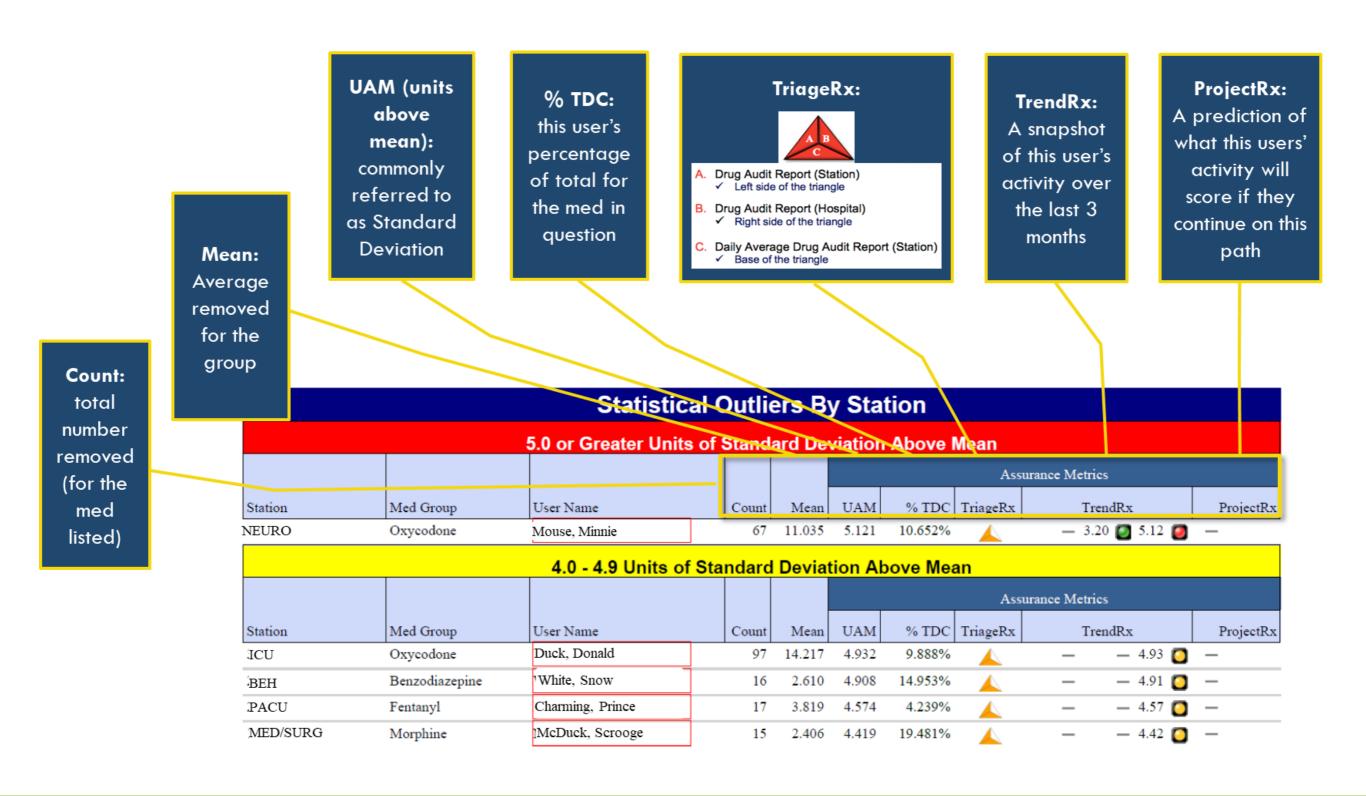
**Station Name:** cabinet (ADM) or group of cabinets (can be defined)

Med Group: For example, hydrocodone or oxycodone could be multiple strengths/formulations

Group Members

17	Statistical Outliers By Station									
	5.0 or Greater Units of Standard Deviation Above Mean									
					Assurance Metrics					
Station	Med Group	Jser Name	Count	Mean	UAM	% TDC	TriageRx	Tr	endRx	ProjectRx
ED	Oxycodone	Charming, Prince	18	2.430	6.058	9.375%	A	_	- 6.06	_
CICU	Propofol	Fiona, Princess	49	8.138	5.213	7.527%	_	-	- 5.21	) <sub>1</sub> —
	4.0 - 4.9 Units of Standard Deviation Above Mean									
					Assurance Metrics					
Station	Med Group	Jser Name	Count	Mean	UAM	% TDC	TriageRx	Tr	endRx	ProjectRx
TRAUMA	Propofol	Stepmother, Wicked	30	5.712	4.806	7.194%	_	-	- 4.81	_
PACU	Percocet	White, Snow	26	4.114	4.680	18.056%	A	-	- 4.68	-
MICU	Hydromorphone	Duck, Daisy	39	7.286	4.663	12.745%	1	-	- 4.66 O	_
CICU	Benzodiazepine	McQuack, Launchpad	12	2.119	4.659	13.483%	1	1-1	- 4.66 O	_
ОВ	Tramadol	Hook, Captain	11	2.129	4.645	16.667%	1	-	- 4.64	-
NEURO	Oxycodone	Godmother, Fairy	24	3.829	4.556	15.287%	A	-	- 4.56	_
SICU	Fentanyl	Cricket, Jiminy	19	3.458	4.514	7.631%	1	-	- 4.51	-
ED	Hydrocodone	Hood, Robin	9	2.265	4.484	5.844%	1	-	- 4.48	-

#### RxAuditor: Rx Diversion Index



## Transaction Reports

ADM	Report Name
Acudose	Station Details (by User)
Knowledge Portal*	All Transaction Activity Detail
Omnicell	Transactions by User
Pandora <sup>+</sup>	Activity
Pyxis	All Device Events
RxAuditor+	Detail Report
*Pyxis Only  †Acudose, Omnicell, and Pyxis	

### Pyxis Recommended Criteria

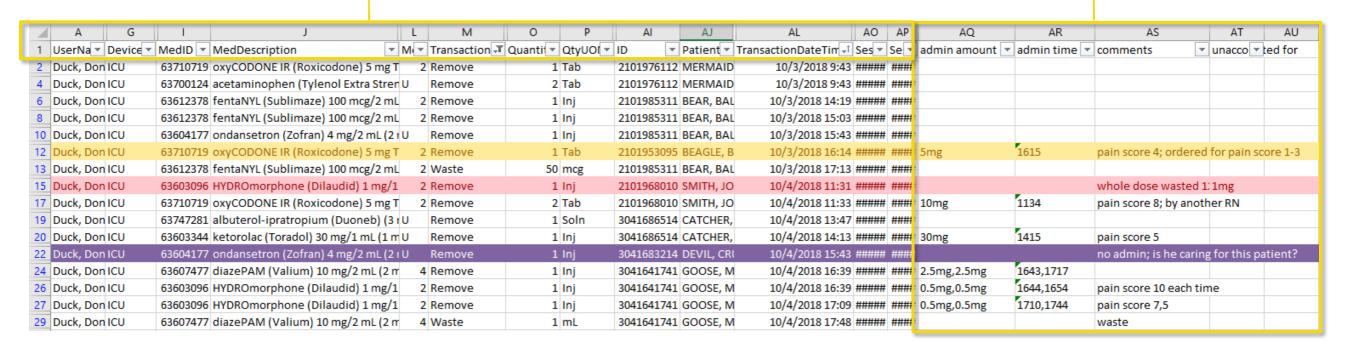
Date Range	Whatever is needed, up to ~60 days*
Devices	All
Med Classes	All
Meds	All
Transaction Types	All
Users	<select interest="" of="" user=""></select>

<sup>\*</sup>Transaction data beyond 60 days can be sent from BD Carefusion Knowledge Portal report

## Pyxis Transactions (CSV format)

Several Columns Deleted for ease of viewing; turned on auto filter

Manually Added Columns: administration amount, administration time, comments, amount missing

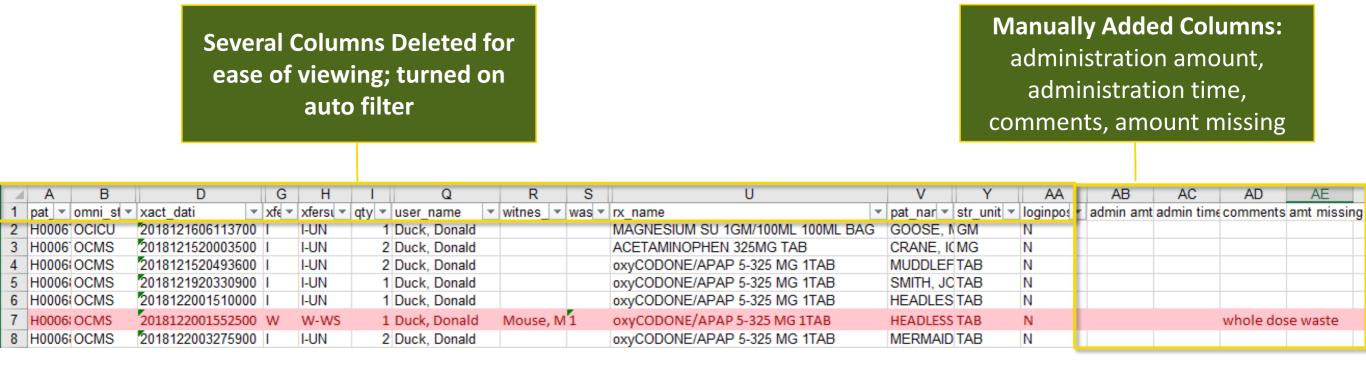


#### Omnicell Recommended Criteria

Date Range	Whatever is needed, up to at least 7 years
Omni	All
Item Control Levels	All
Transaction Types	All
Users	<select interest="" of="" user=""></select>

Note: you may want to request a "Report Abbreviation Key" with any reports requested, which will define fields that may otherwise be unclear

#### Omnicell Transactions (XLS format)



#### Acudose Recommended Criteria

Date Range	Specify date range
Station	All
From DEA Code to DEA Code	Rx (to) 5
Transaction Types	All
Users	<select interest="" of="" user=""></select>

#### Acudose Transactions (XLS format)

Several Columns Deleted for ease of viewing; turned on auto filter

Manually Added Columns:
administration amount, administration
time, pain score, order info, comments,
amount missing

