

Confronting The Crisis We Brought Upon Ourselves:

America's Opioid Abuse Epidemic

David Calabrese, R.Ph, MHP

 SVP, Chief Pharmacy Officer OptumRx

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A National Healthcare Crisis



Every 18 minutes

there is a death from opioid overdose¹



4.5 Million

Americans estimated to have a substance use disorder with prescription pain killers²



\$78.5 Billion

Estimated costs of US prescription opioid epidemic according to CDC³



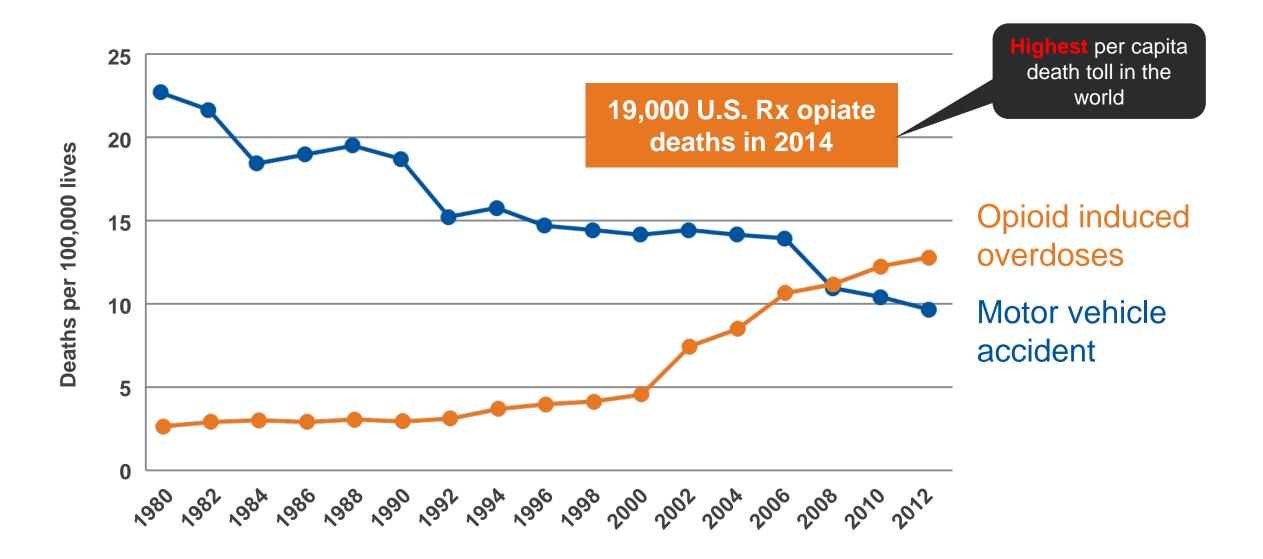


Increase in opioid treatment spending over 5 years⁴



1. Based on data from calendar years 2000 to 2014. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States Hit Record Numbers in 2014. Last updated June 21, 2016. Available at: www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html. 2.. Kolodny A, Courtwright DT, Hwang CS, Kreiner P, Eadie JL, Clark TW, Alexander GC. The prescription opioid and heroin crisis: A public health approach to an epidemic of addiction. Annual Review of Public Health, 2015; 36:559-574. 3. Florence CS, Zhou C, Luo F, Xu L (2016). The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013. *Medical Care*: October 2016 - Volume 54 - Issue 10 - p 901–906. 4. FAIR Health Study: The Impact of the Opioid Crisis on the Healthcare System: A Study of Privately Billed Services, September 2016.

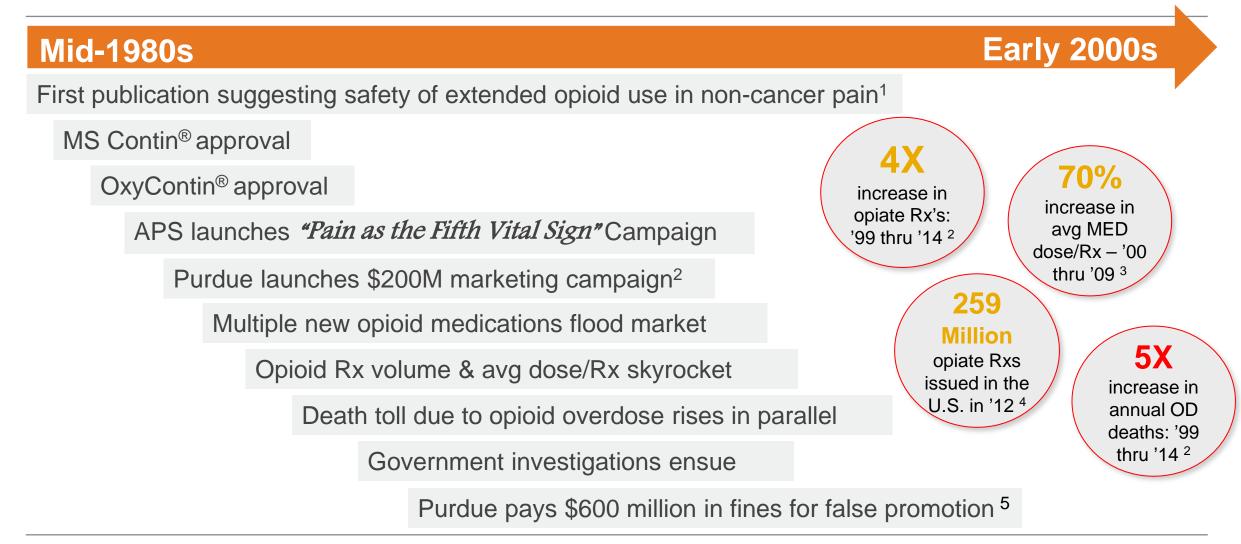




How did we get here?



Major Contributing Events

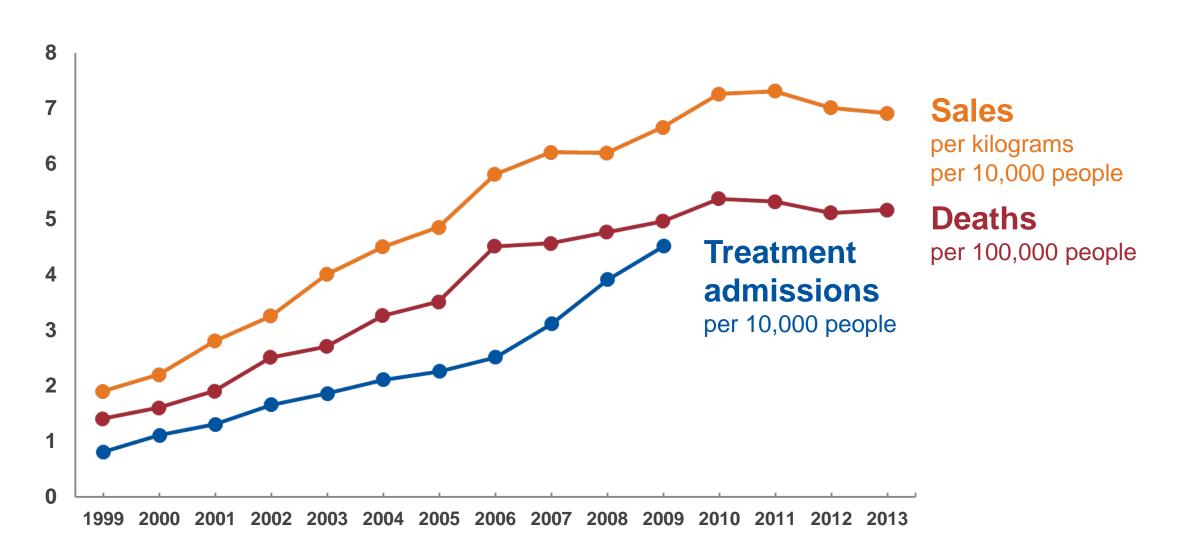




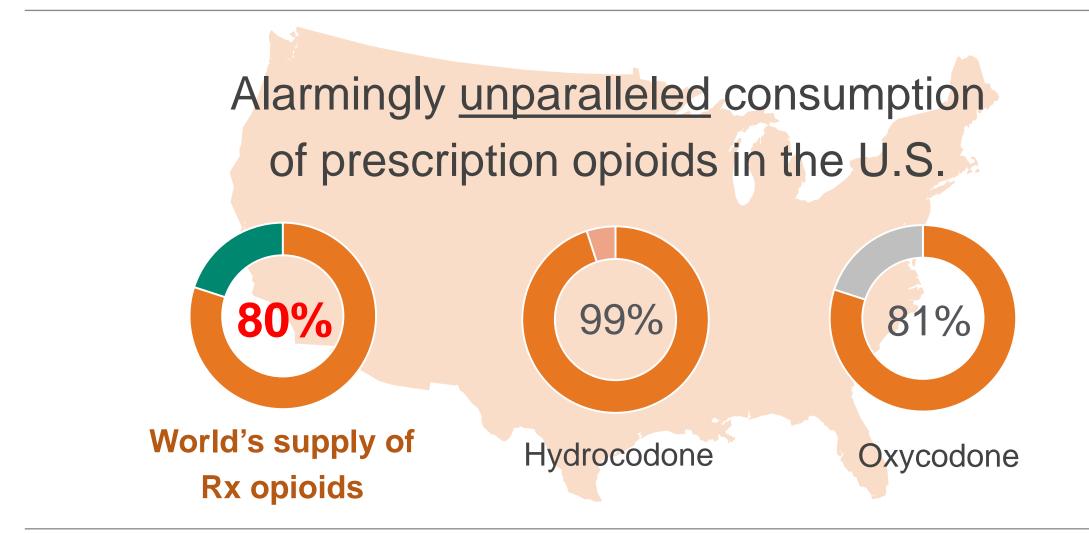
1) Pain, 25(2), 171-186 2) Shatterproof, March 2016 3) Open Med 2012; 6(2): e41-e47. 4) CDC, 2014. www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/opioid-prescribing 5) NY Times; May 11, 2007

Parallel Paths...





National Vital Statistics System, 1999-2008; Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System of the Drug Enforcement Administration, 1999-2010; Treatment Episode Data Set, 1999-2009; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics mortality data, 2015. Is This Issue Unique to the U.S?

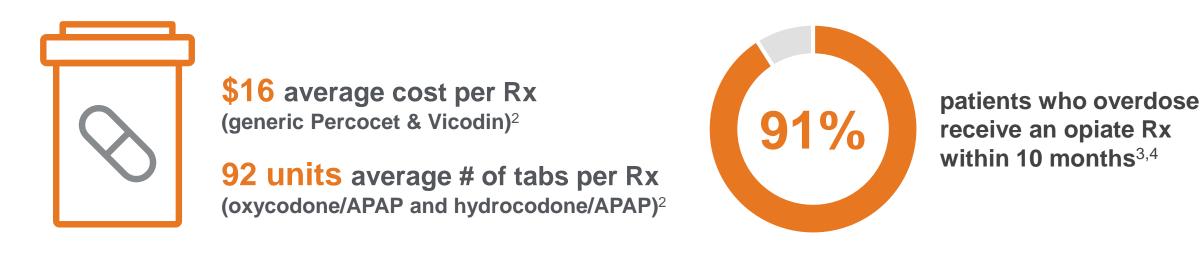




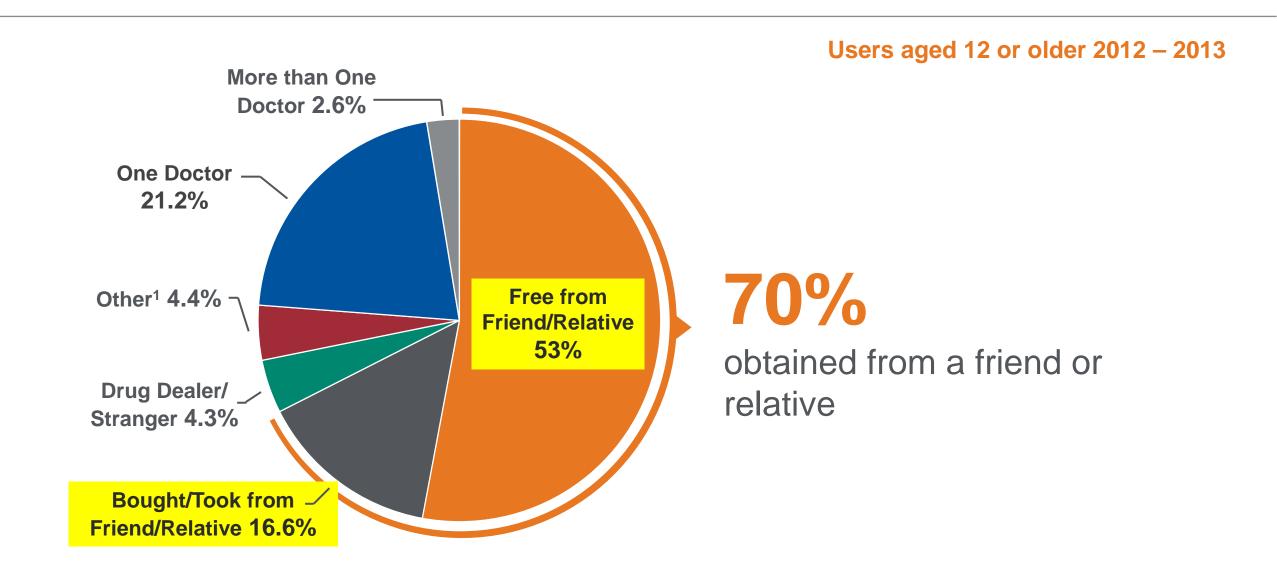
National Institute on Drug Abuse. May 2014. https://www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/legislative-activities/testimony-to-congress/2016/americas-addiction-to-opioids-heroin-prescription-drug-abuse

Additional Driving Factors





Source of Misused Opioid Prescriptions



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The clinical evidence...or lack thereof



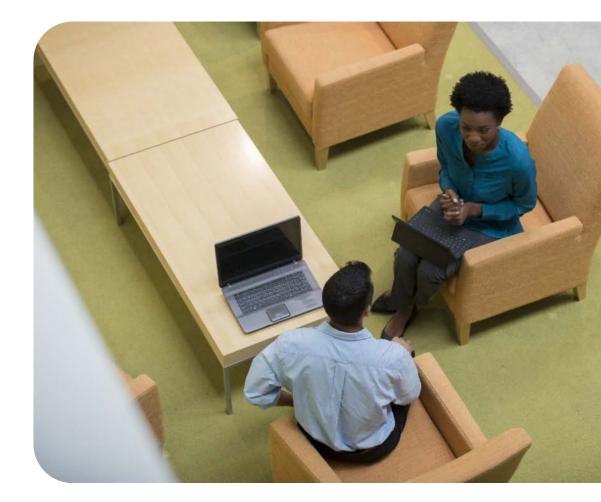
What Does the Evidence Say?





Not a single randomized controlled trial with op Ristration to satisfy the sector of t

All studies with a duration > 6 months
 (n = 16) Every conducted without a proper control group
 function are very small

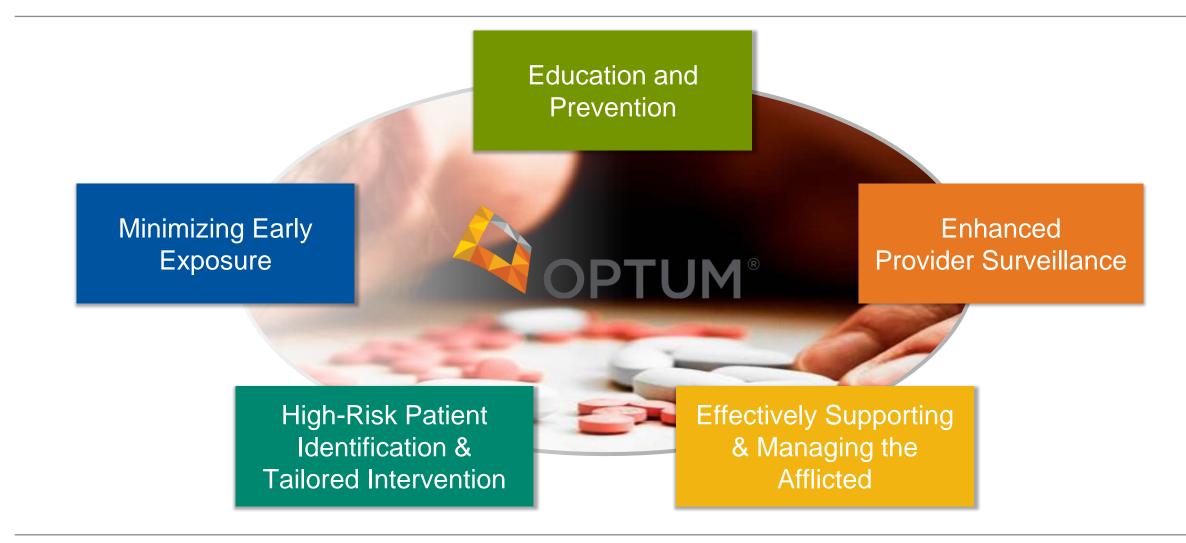


1. CMAJ. 2006; 174 2. Clin J Pain. 2008; 24 3. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2010; 372 4. Journal of Pain Research 2013: 6

Closing the floodgates



Total Opioid Management: Five-Pronged Strategy





I. Education & Prevention



Patient

- New to therapy education: proper usage, side effects, risks, storage, disposal, alternatives, etc...
- Chronic user education: dangers of excessive use, risks w/ other meds, how/where to seek help, chronic pain mgmt support

Provider

- Targeted high-prescriber education: CDC guidelines, SCOPE; PCSS-MAT
- Promoting routine *Prescription Drug Monitoring Program* adoption/use
- Peer-to-Peer education

Society

- National & local public awareness campaigns
- Key strategic partnerships



II. Minimizing Early Exposure



Aggressive first-fill intervention

- 7 day supply limits
 - Based upon 50 morphine-mg equivalent dose/day edits
- Prior authorization on newly-initiated long-acting opioids (brand and generic)
- Concomitant therapy
 (e.g., opiate + benzo) edits
- ✓ Age edits
- Pregnancy screening



Promoting proper disposal

- ✓ 'Take-back' programs
- Drug 'deactivation' kits
- ✓ Alternative disposal options



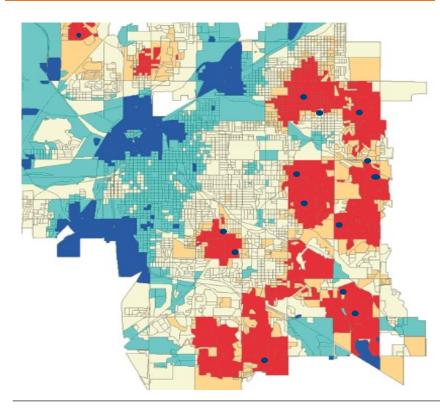
Post-first-fill actions

- ✓ Tighter refill window limits (90%)
- Prior authorization after two 7-day fills in 60 days
- ✓ MED dose-creep monitoring



III. Enhanced Provider Surveillance & Intervention

Provider (prescriber and pharmacy) 'hot-spotting'



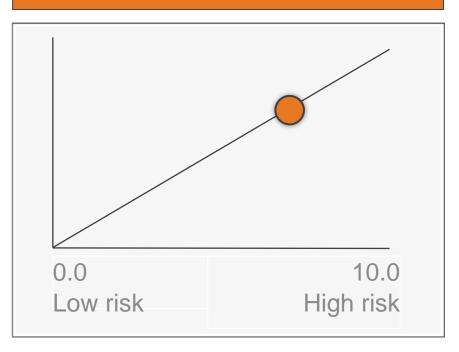
- Advanced analytics
 - ID disproportionate opiate prescribing and dispensing patterns
- Opiate prescriber 'scoring' system
- Enhanced MD monitoring & restrictions based upon:
 - DEA prescriptive authority limits
 - US Dept of HHS OIG mandatory sanctions
 - State-level prescribing controlled Rx sanctions
- More proactive collaboration and data sharing with state & federal regulatory & licensing bodies
- Enhanced auditing



IV. High-Risk Patient Identification & Tailored Intervention

- Sophisticated patient-level predictive analytics & machine learning
- Multidimensional R-DUR suite of outreach/intervention
- 1-800 OUD Support "Hot-Line"
- Pharmacy/Prescriber **Opioid Home** ("lock-in")
- Pharmacist Case Management support
- Medication Assistance Treatment education/referral
- Chronic Pain Condition-Specific Management

Patient–level OUD risk stratification





Rising Trend of Concern: 'Destination' OUD Treatment



A cottage industry is forming to lure contemplative individuals suffering from OUD into sub-optimal treatment facilities.

- Most members are not aware of what treatment options exist & how they compare
- Risk of stigmatization causes many to seek anonymous help
- Current market dynamics have created major economic opportunity for growth in out-ofnetwork SUD treatment locations & charges
- Many destination centers have extremely high variability in quality and practice

Out-of-Network vs In-Network Residential Treatment







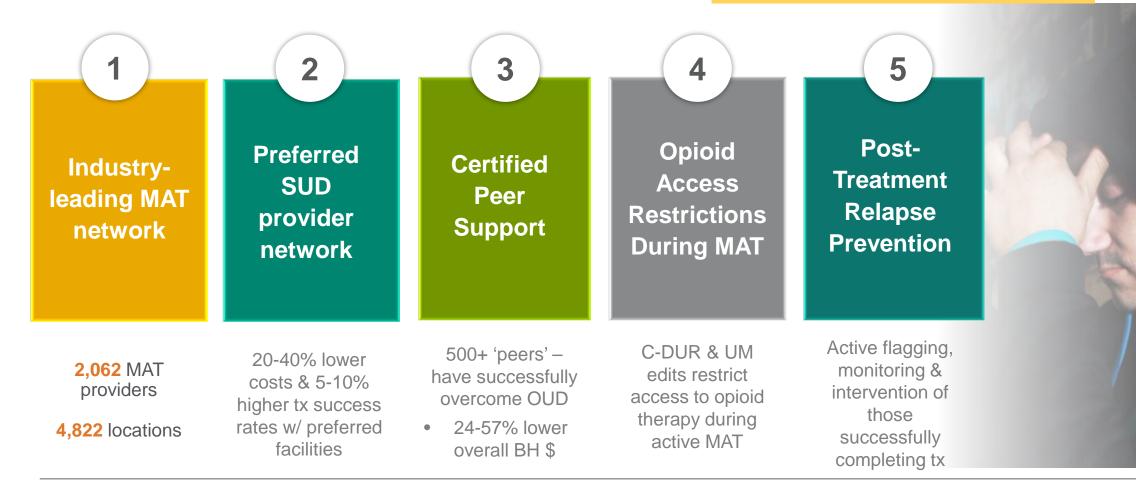
Over 1,000% increase in lab testing utilization from 2011 to 2014³



1. Optum comparative analysis of average annual readmission rates for in-network and out-of-network residential SUD treatment programs authorized for members from July 2013 to July 2015. Nussbaum, August 2015. 2. Comparison of average 90-day episode-of-care cost for out-of-network residential treatment (\$46,877) to that for in-network residential treatment (\$9,914–\$11,599); ACE SUD subcommittee developmental analysis for purposes of Facility ranking, April 2016 Report. 3. FAIR Health Study: The Impact of the Opioid Crisis on the Healthcare System: A Study of Privately Billed Services, September 2016.

V. Managing the Afflicted

"Medication-Assisted Treatment [MAT] is the most effective intervention to treat OUD and is more effective than either behavioral interventions or medication alone."





1. American Society of Addiction Medicine, The ASAM National Practice Guideline for the Use of Medications in the Treatment of Addiction Involving Opioid Use (2015).







Questions?