

Prescription Monitoring Programs: An Update on Interstate Data Sharing

National Conference of State Legislatures

July 28, 2010

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**Alliance of States with
Prescription Monitoring Programs**

The Scope of the Problem in Kentucky

- 8.5% of Kentuckians used prescription psychotherapeutic drugs for non-medical reasons in past year. (KY leads nation)
- 7% of Kentuckians have used prescription pain relievers such as Darvon and Percodan for non-medical reasons in past year. (KY leads nation).
- 4.6% of Kentuckians have used prescription tranquilizers such as Valium and Xanax for non-medical reasons in past year. (KY leads nation)
- 2.0% of Kentuckians have used prescription stimulants for non-medical reasons in past year (KY fourth in nation)

Source: *Misuse of Prescription Drugs: Data from the 2002, 2003 and 2004 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*, published by the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies, September 2006.

Prescription Monitoring Programs (PMPs)



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Purpose of a PMP

- PMPs are intended to help prevent the abuse and diversion of controlled pharmaceutical substances
 - In a manner that does not impede use for legitimate medical purposes!
- PMPs provide a tool for prescribers and dispensers to identify and prevent misuse, abuse and “doctor shopping”
- PMPs provide an investigative tool for law enforcement to inhibit and prevent diversion

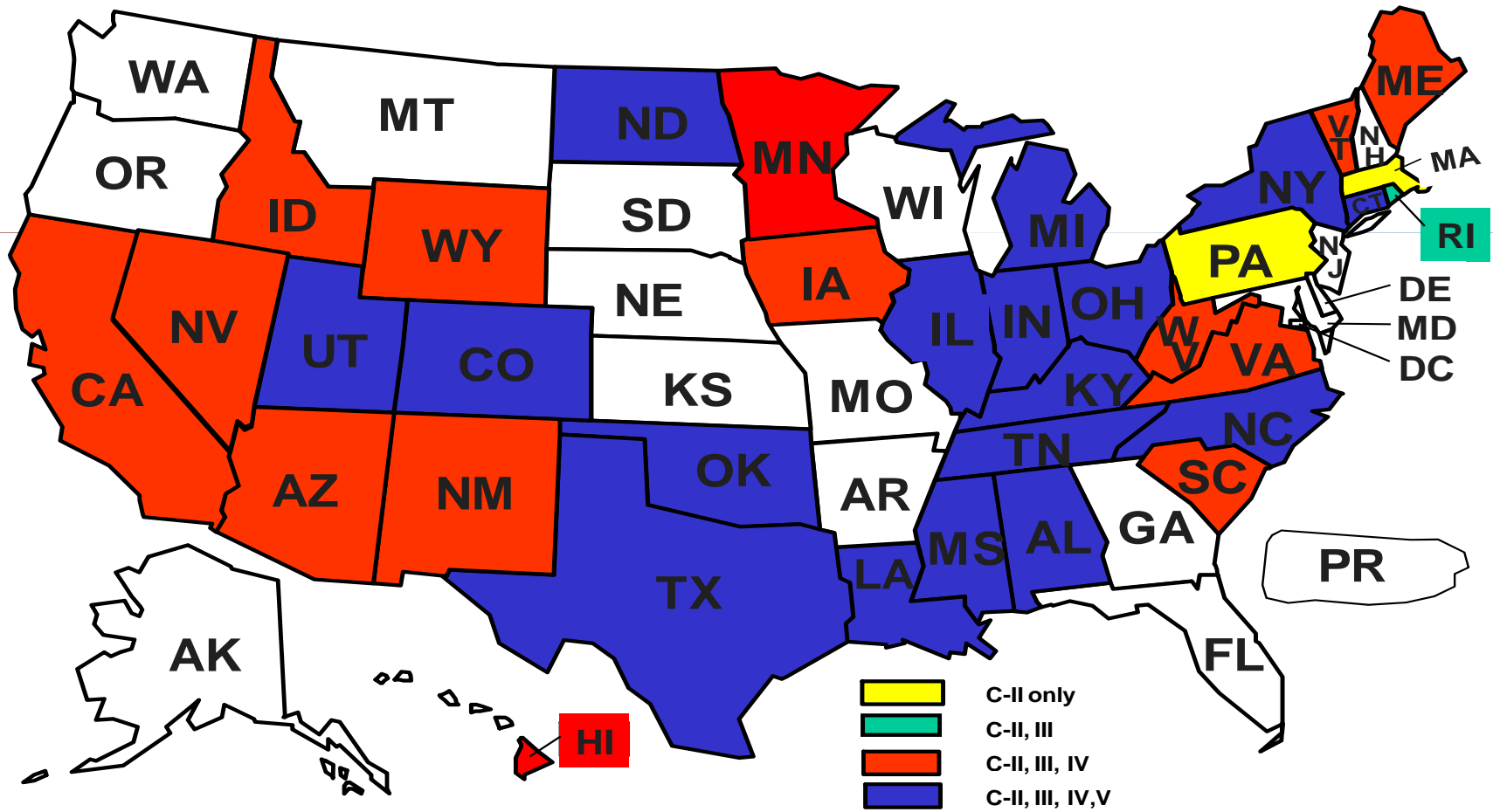
PMP Operation

- PMPs track controlled substances as reported by dispensers
 - Schedules II through V as determined by each state
- Data typically available to:
 - Practitioners for medical treatment of a patient
 - Pharmacists for pharmaceutical treatment of a patient
 - Law enforcement officers for an open drug investigation

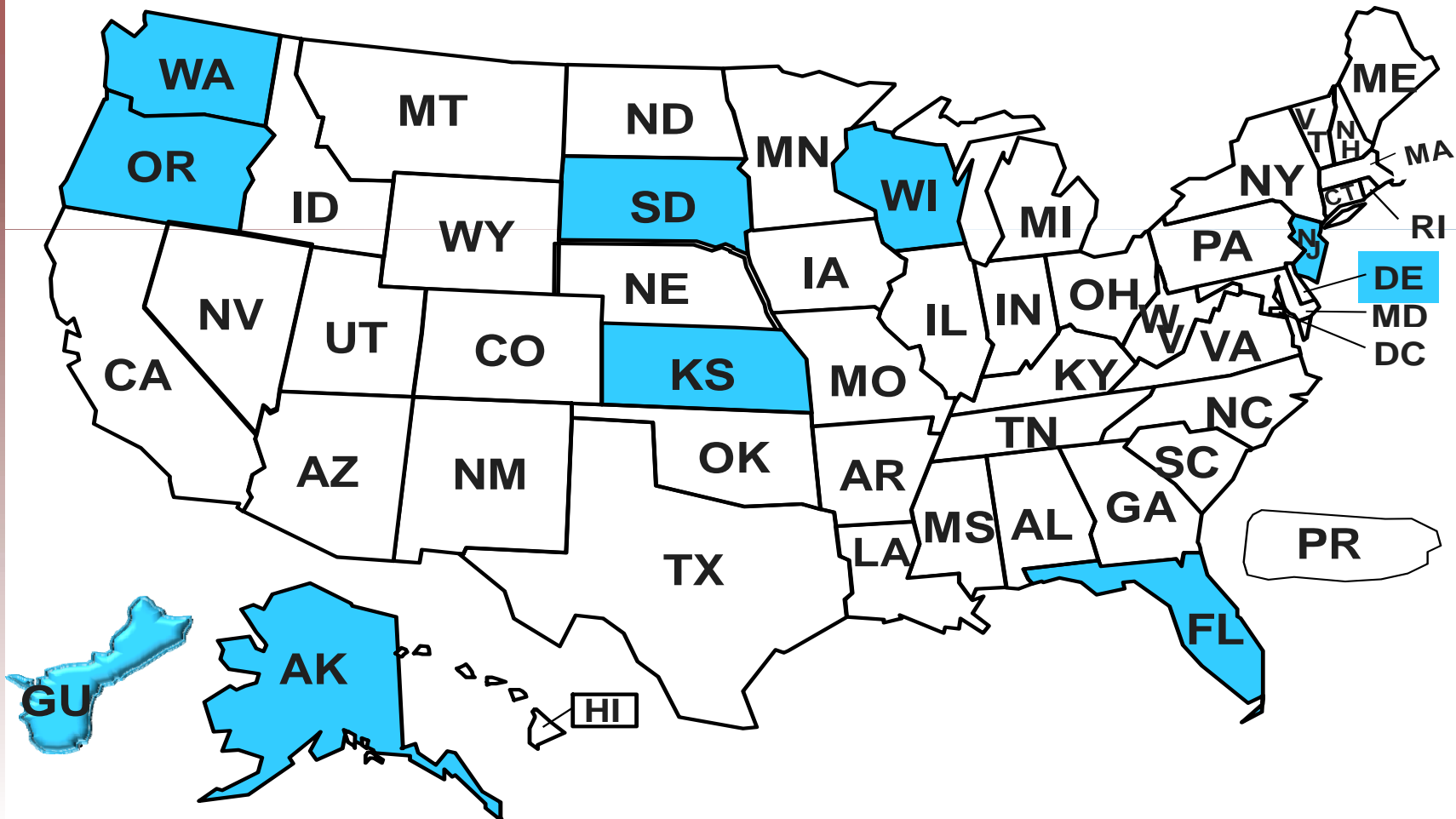
Controlled Substance Schedules

- Schedule I – Illegal Drugs
 - e.g. heroin, marijuana, etc.
- Schedule II – Most addictive legal drugs; high abuse potential
 - e.g. oxycodone (OxyContin, Percocet, Tylox).
- Schedule III – Less abuse potential than I or II
 - e.g. hydrocodone combinations (Vicodin, Lortab).
- Schedule IV – Less abuse potential than III
 - e.g. benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium).
- Schedule V – least abuse potential
 - e.g. codeine containing cough mixtures.

States with PMPs



States with PMP Legislation



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The Need for Sharing Prescription Monitoring Program Data

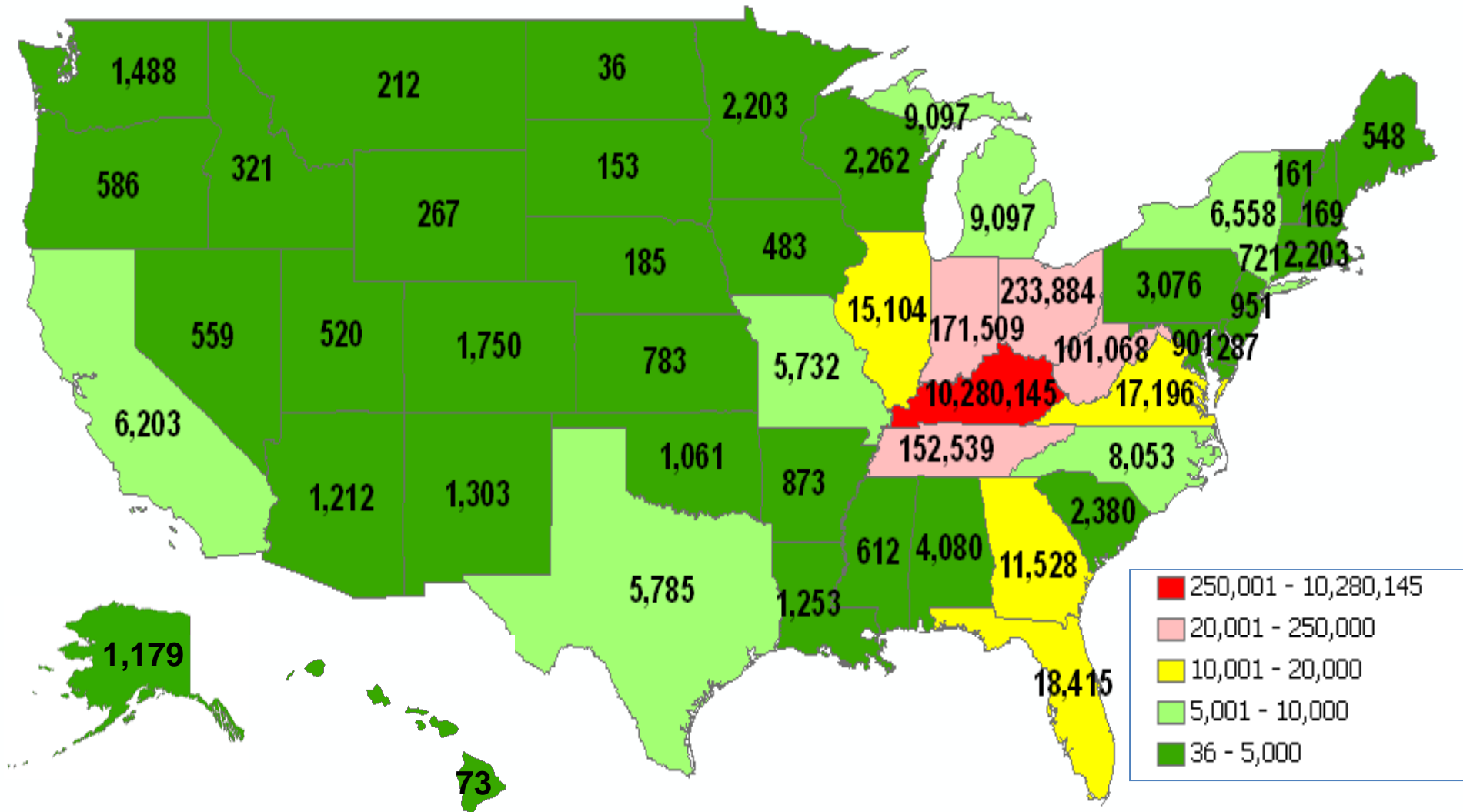


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Why Share Data?

- **Abusers/diverters not constrained by state borders**
- **PMP users requesting to see data from additional states**
- **Controlled substances dispensed within a state prescribed throughout the country**

Rx's Dispensed in KY by State of Origin



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Current PMP Data Sharing

- **Kentucky and many state PMPs allow authorized users from other states and federal agencies.**
- **Users must maintain PMP accounts with multiple states**
 - **Multiple userids**
 - **Multiple passwords**
- **States do not currently have formal agreements to share data**



The Prescription Monitoring Information Exchange Project (PMIX)



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Why PMIX?

- **50+ State / territory programs**
- **States have different problems, resources and approaches**
- **States have proven track record for collecting and providing data**
- **Implement a national-level PMP data sharing solution with state-level control**



PMIX Project Sponsorship

- **U.S. Bureau of Justice Assistance**
 - **Project Management by IJIS Institute**
 - **Project direction by BJA/IJIS PMP Committee (representatives from state PMPs, technology vendors, federal and national partners)**

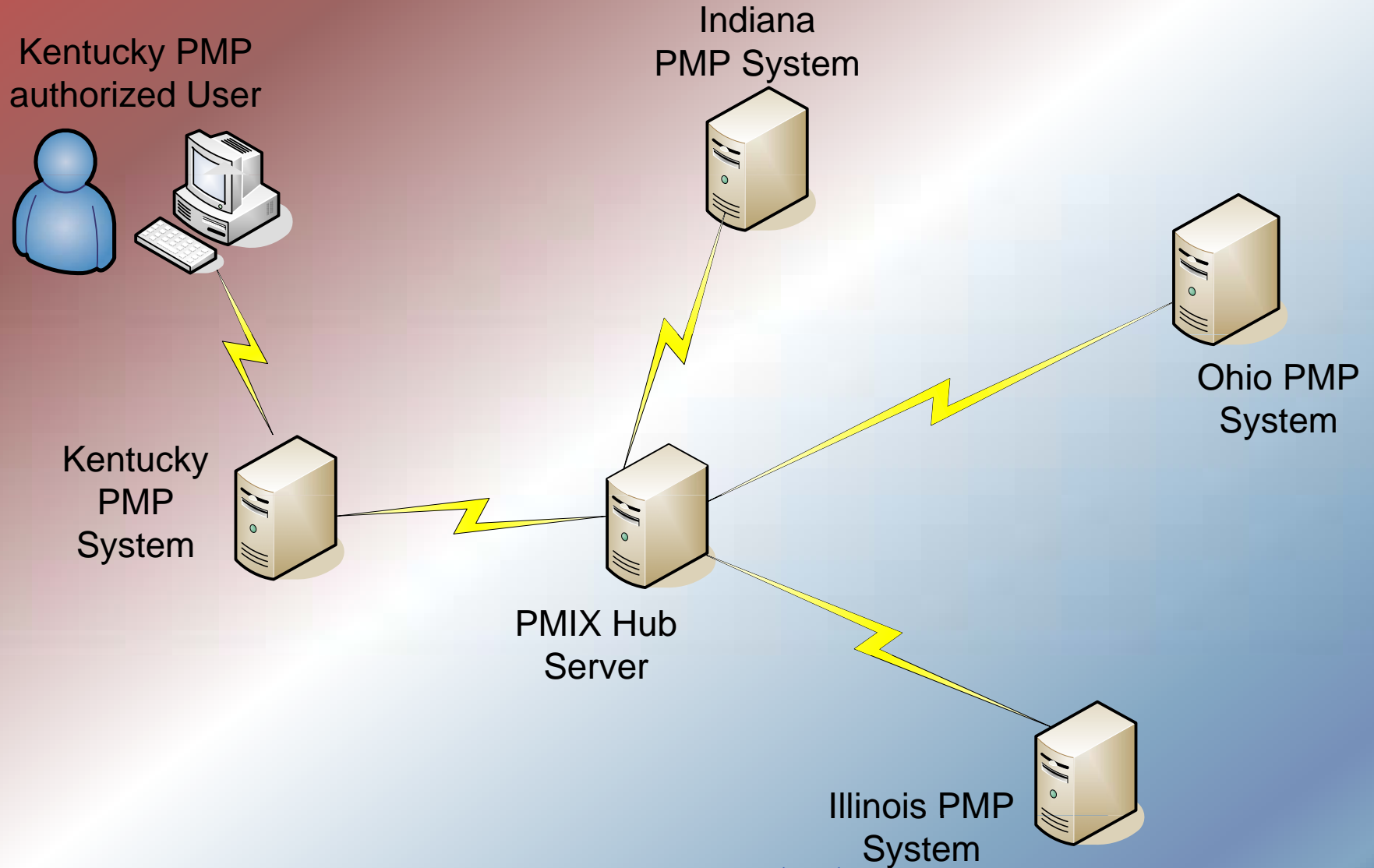


PMIX Primary Goal

- **Implement a standardized, secure, scalable approach for the exchange of electronic PMP data among states**
- **Utilize PMIX Hub to provide focal point for common design and execution**



PMIX Flow



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PMIX Status/Plans

- **May 2007 - Demonstrated a pilot point-to-point exchange of PMP information between California and Nevada**
- **September 2009 – Demonstrated test data request and response through PMIX Hub**
- **Implement PMP data sharing pilot between KY and OH PMPs by December 2010.**

PMIX Technology Advantages

- **One web interface to PMIX hub instead of interfaces with each state data sharing partner**
- **Use of standards to simplify PMIX implementation**
 - **Justice Reference Architecture (JRA)**
 - **National Information Exchange Model (NIEM)**
- **Available work products to support development**



Policy Challenges

- **Statutory authority**
- **HIPAA**
- **Allowable access to data**
 - **User authentication**
- **Data security/data retention**
- **Usage and disclosure of data**
 - **Who enforces?**



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