


701 Best Practices in Controlled Substance Prescribing and Documentation

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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



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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.



Does your organization have a Best Practice for controlled substances?

Yes

No



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Do you know if your state has any laws on controlled substance prescribing and documentation?

I don't know if my state has any laws. I should probably go and research that.

No, my state does not have any laws.

Yes, my state has laws. But, I don't know much about them and I should probably go and research that.

Yes, my state has laws. I am very familiar with them.

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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

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Does your organization recommend use of controlled medicine agreements?


Yes

No

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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




Does your organization recommend that providers use the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program?

Yes, our state requires it.

Yes, our state does not require it, but our organization recommends it.



No

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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



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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, 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



Does your organization recommend laboratory-based compliance monitoring?

Yes, our state requires it.

Yes, our state does not require it, but our organization recommends it.

No

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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

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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




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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



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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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