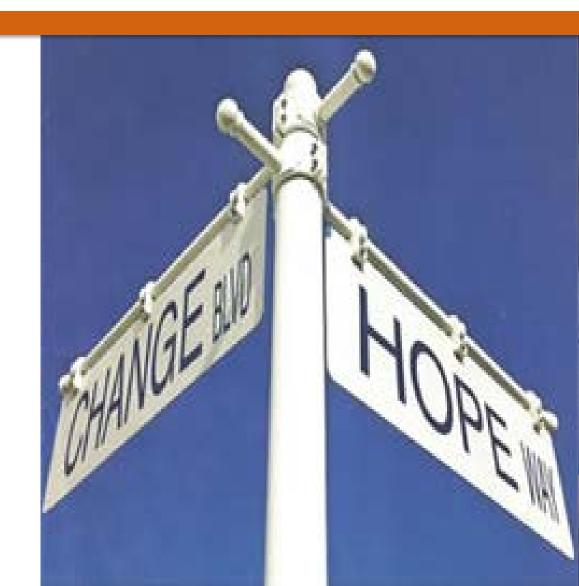
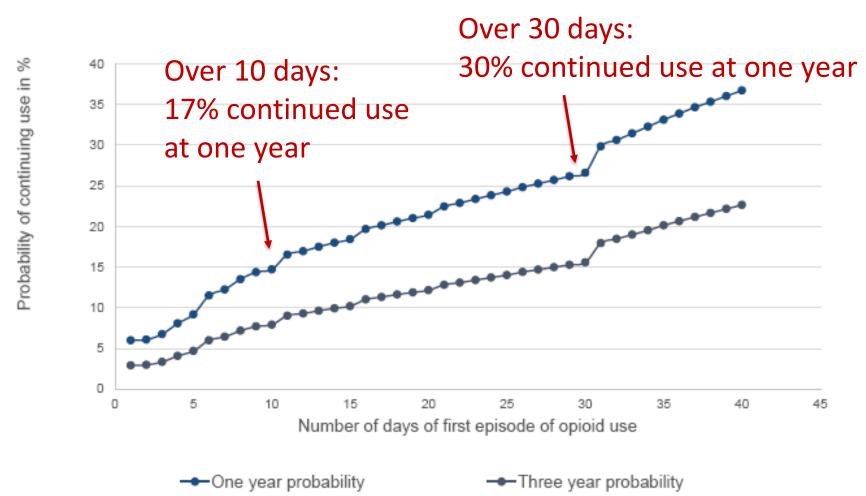
# Curbing the opioid epidemic in California

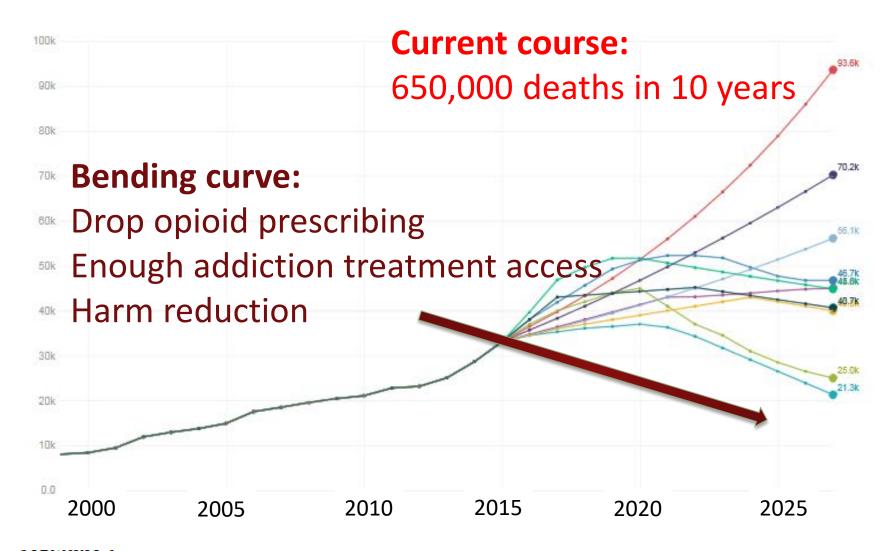
Kelly Pfeifer, MD kpfeifer@chcf.org November 2017 CalPERS



Beth Name and picture changed



## **Urgency: Death Rate Scenarios**



The opioid deaths forecast for 2027 is 44,843. The forecasted change is 36% since 2015 when it was 33,091.

This curve assumes a sharp increase in deaths for the next several years before the effects of interventions funded through the 21st Century Cures Act kick into gear, driving down deaths.

# California context: how to change when change is hard

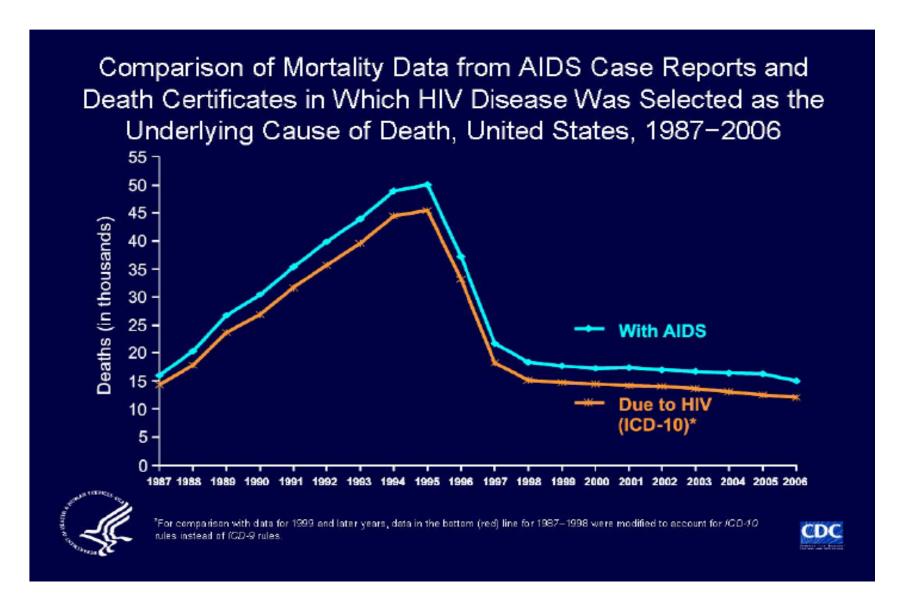
Step 1: Clear vision and goal

**Step 2:** Pull many levers at once

**Step 3:** Build partnerships and align work

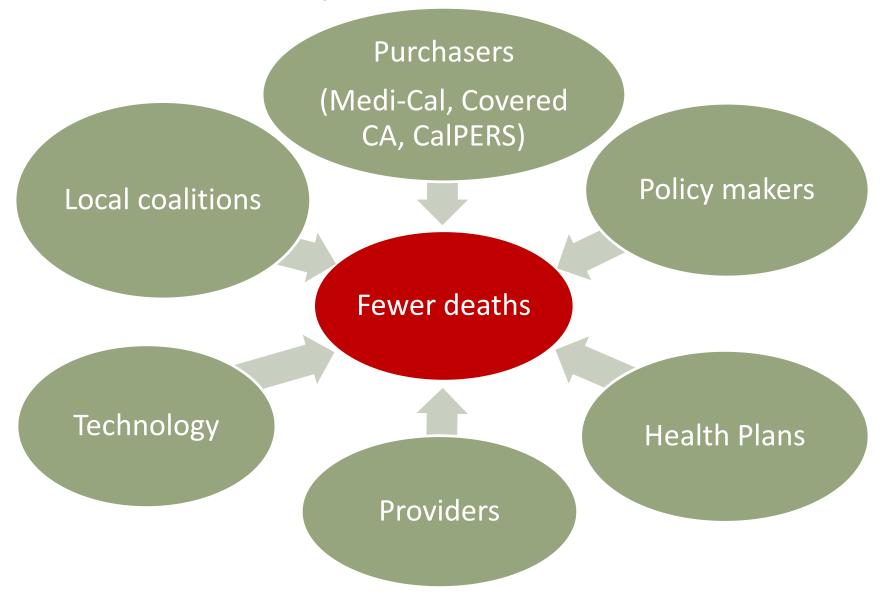
Step 4: Use data: mark progress, course correct

## Step 1: Clear vision: drop death rate





# Step 2: Pull many levers at once



# Step 3: Build partnerships and align work









## Payers: launch opioid safety initiative

#### **CORE PRIORITIES**

APPROACH (all interventions should have exceptions for palliative care)

# PREVENT

lower doses, shorter durations

**Medical management.** Remove prior authorization requirements for initial physical therapy series for acute lower back pain episodes, streamline access to nonpharmacological pain treatments (e.g., physical medicine/rehabilitation, acupuncture, chiropractic care, complementary therapy)<sup>6</sup>

**Benefit design.** Lower copay burden for physical therapy (e.g., one copay for series of physical therapy treatments)<sup>6</sup>

Pharmacy benefit. Implement quantity limits for new starts (e.g., three or seven days' supply),<sup>7</sup> ensure access to nonopioid pain medications<sup>6</sup>

### MANAGE

or opioids and sedatives) and work with them to taper to safer doses **Provider network.** Offer or support programs that help providers develop tapering plans for patients on high opioid doses or combinations (e.g., opioids and benzodiazepines)<sup>8,9</sup>

**Medical management.** Offer case management services for patients with chronic pain on high-risk regimens

Pharmacy benefit. Limit concurrent prescriptions for opioids and benzodiazepines,9 remove high-dose formulations from formulary,8 remove methadone from pain formulary10

### <sup>3.</sup> TREAT

for substance use

**Provider network.** Evaluate network adequacy for opioid addiction treatment with buprenorphine and methadone, develop action plan to meet demand and incentivize providers to prescribe buprenorphine<sup>11,13</sup>

**Pharmacy benefit.** Remove authorization requirements and implement lower copays for buprenorphine<sup>11,12</sup>

### 4. STOP

for overdose reversal

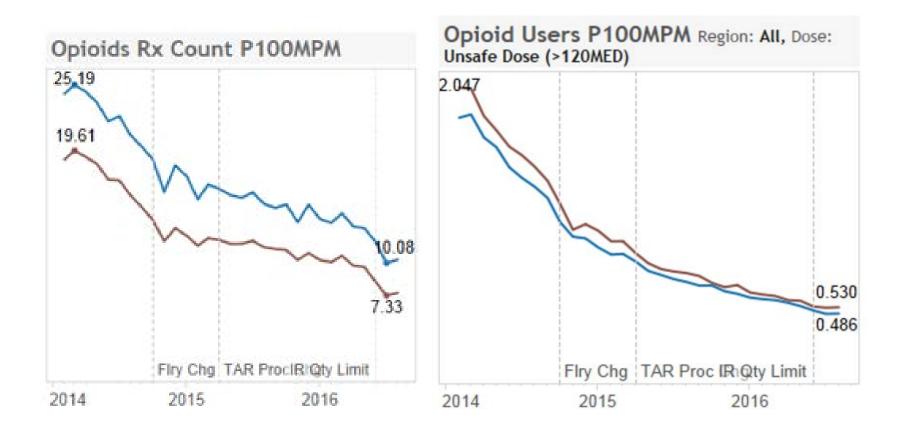
Provider network. Offer or support provider education on co-prescribing naloxone<sup>14,15</sup>

**Pharmacy benefit.** Remove authorization requirements and implement lower copays for naloxone<sup>14,15</sup>

# Priority Areas in Survey of Covered CA, CalPERS, and Medi-Cal Plans

- Decrease number of new starts
- Identify patients on risky regimens (high dose, or opioids and sedatives) and work with them to taper to safer doses
- Streamline access to buprenorphine and methadone to treat opioid addition
- Streamline access to naloxone for overdose reversal

## Example of Partnership Health Plan:



79% decrease in total prescriptions and unsafe doses

Partnership HealthPlan (14 Northern California counties)

# Statewide Opioid Safety Workgroup

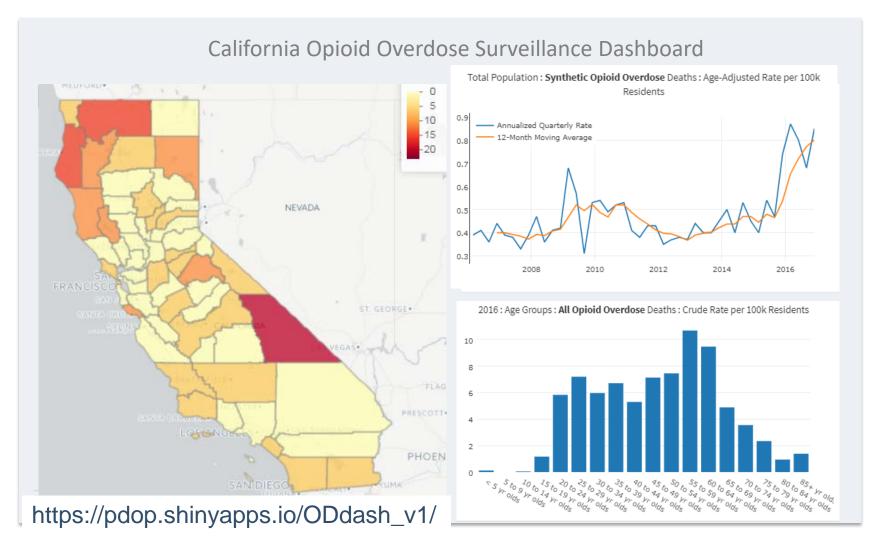
### **Taskforces**



Leveraging Multi-Sector Collaboration at State and Local Level



# Step 4: Use Data, Mark Progress, Course Correct



# Summary

Hard problems need systems solutions.

### **PREVENT**

Fewer prescriptions, lower doses, shorter durations

### **MANAGE**

Identify patients at risk, taper to safer treatments

### **TREAT**

Streamline access to medication-assisted treatment

### **STOP**

Stop the deaths – streamline access to naloxone