

# Opioid Policy and Primary Care Practice

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APRIL 26<sup>TH</sup>, 2019



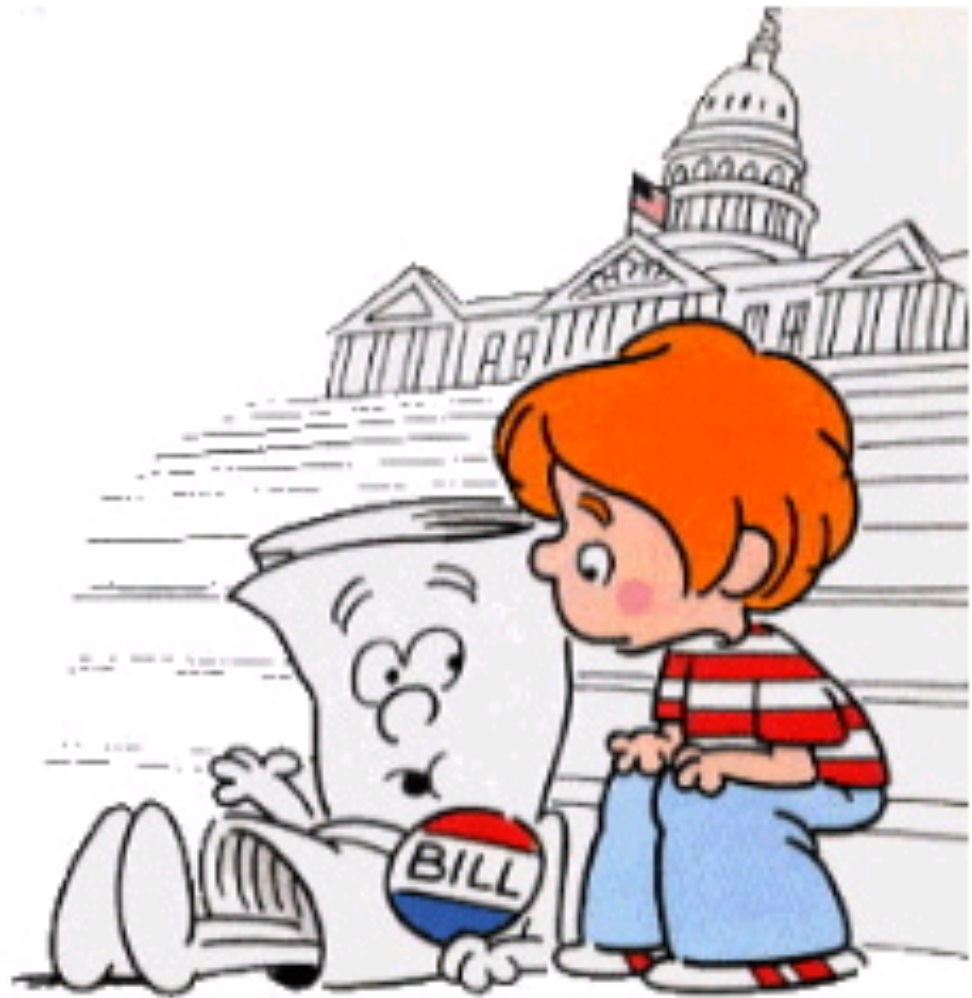
# Themes Covered

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- Summary of health policy impact on medical practice
- Evidence-based research impacts legislation
- Significant research gaps



The health policy  
landscape:  
There oughta' be  
a bill



# Legislation's Affect on Our Practice

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## **Some good:**

- Improve patient care
- Streamline processes
- Expand resources for practice
- Increase clinical skills

## **Some bad:**

- Increased administrative burden
- Harms patients and hurts access
- Adds risks and increases liability
- Rarely evidence-based

**If legislators don't  
hear from us, they  
assume we are in  
support !**



# Legislation dictating the practice of medicine versus professional discipline?

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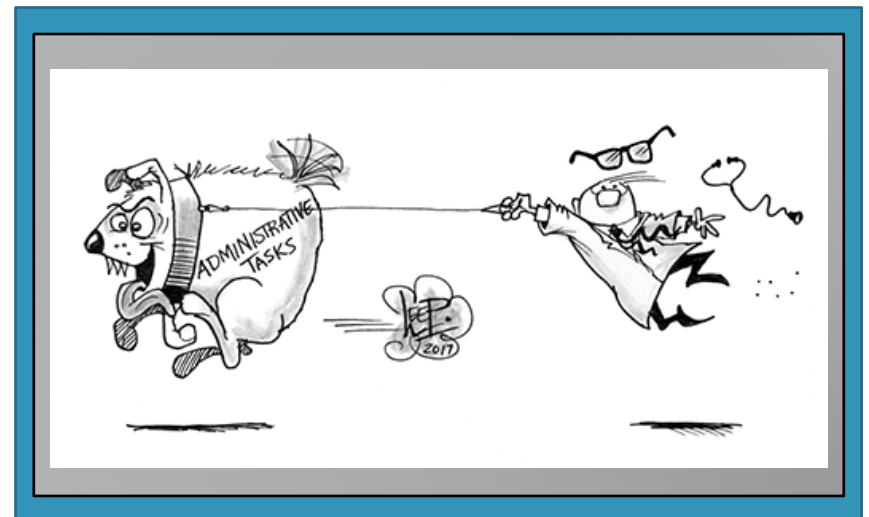
- Opioid **prescribing limits** by pill count, duration and age
- Mandated **naloxone** education and prescription offer
- **CURES database** breadth of use & required clinic protocols
- Mandated **patient education** topics in clinical practice
- Mandated **electronic prescribing** by 1/2021



# Increased patient engagement versus administrative burden?

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- Mandated diagnosis on **prescriptions**
- Mandated **education** topics in clinical practice
- Mandated **screening** for SUD & other risks
- **Serialization** of prescription paper



# Increased clinical knowledge versus misguided oversight?

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- **Mandatory CME** on risks for SUD, treatment and management
- Mandatory **adoption of clinical prescribing protocol**; medical record documentation when deviation
- Medical Board's **retroactive review of death records** related to opioid overdose



In CA, the top 5% of clinicians wrote 30% of prescriptions and 49% of total MED.





What does the evidence say about initiatives implemented through policy?



<b>MEDICAL PRACTICE</b>	<b>LEVEL OF EVIDENCE FOR POLICY</b>	<b>CURRENT OR PROPOSED LAW</b>
<b>Naloxone saves lives-strong evidence in limited circumstances</b>	<b>LIMITED</b>	<b>Mandatory prescribing and education at each prescription</b>
<b>PDMDs improve prescribing practices</b>	<b>OPINION</b>	<b>Frequency, varied drugs monitored, etc.</b>
<b>Serialized prescriptions deter forged prescribing</b>	<b>NONE/LOW IMPACT</b>	<b>Prescription pads with serial numbers</b>
<b>Evidence of increased mortality at higher MED</b>	<b>GOOD</b>	<b>Mandated limits on days supply, number of pills, age limits &amp; MED ceilings</b>
<b>Evidence of increased rates of SUD with chronic opioid use</b>	<b>GOOD</b>	<b>Mandated limits on days supply, number of pills, age limits &amp; MED ceilings</b>
<b>Deterrents for unsafe prescribing practices by prescribers</b>	<b>NONE</b>	<b>Case review of opioid deaths associated with unsafe prescribing practices</b>



Research gaps  
to inform  
clinical  
care...and  
sound health  
policy

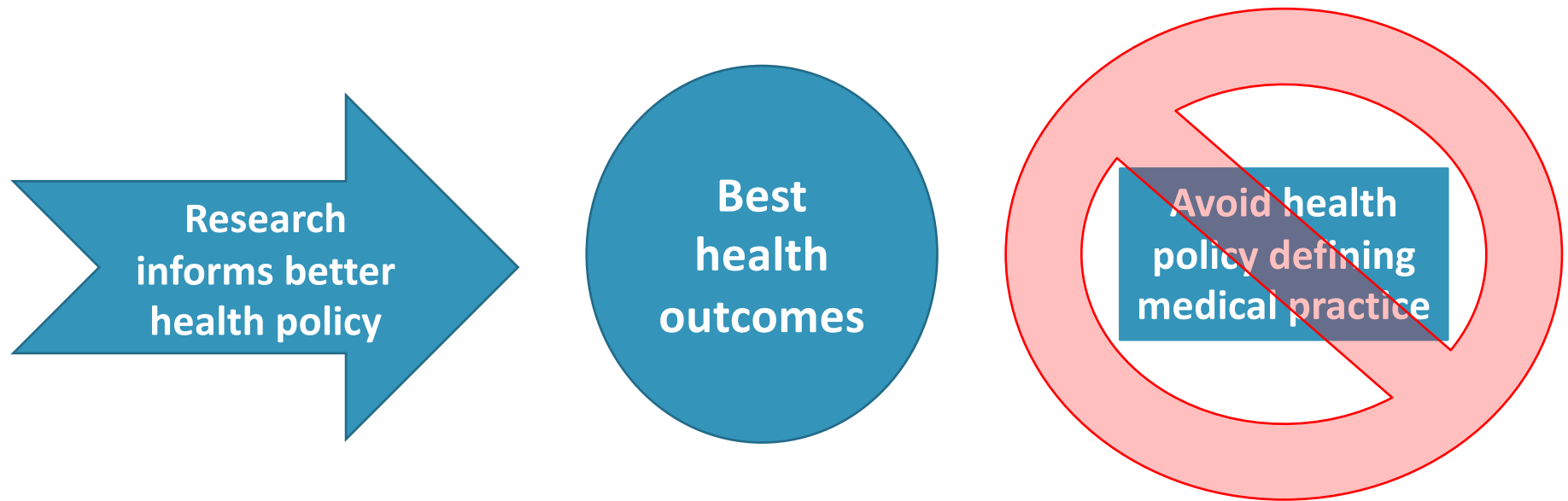


# Key research questions...

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- Best methods for **deploying new clinical skills** in medication management, MAT use, and tapering
- Understanding the **consequences of SUD diagnosis** on access to treatment, adequacy of pain treatment, stigma on controlled med use
- Optimal **treatment programs for SUD** including methamphetamines, opioids, and others
- **Public health strategies** to curb the rising use of heroin and methamphetamine
- Determine skills needed, how to train, and how to distribute **health care workforce** to optimally treat SUD





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