

SPPAN Leadership Advisory Council Strategic Meeting
August 3 – 5, 2015

Prescription Monitoring Programs - Legislative Trends

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(NAMSDL)

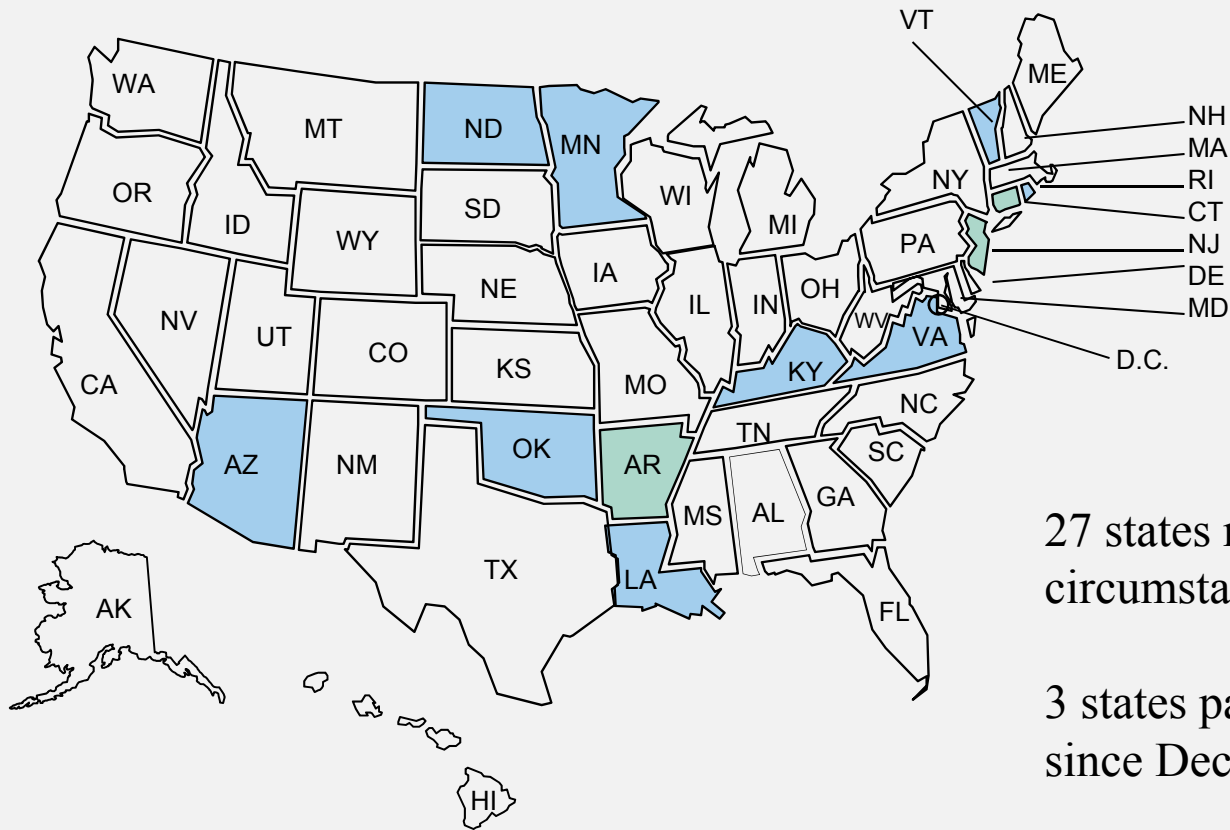


National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, 420 Park Street, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902, 703-836-6100.

LEGISLATIVE YEAR IN REVIEW

- Through July 18, 2015, 48 PMP related-bills passed and 15 regulations enacted in 31 states
- Areas of primary focus for the bills/regulations that passed:
 - Mandatory use of PMP
 - Mandatory registration
 - Allowing the use of delegates
 - Increasing or modifying the types of authorized recipients
 - Provision of unsolicited reports or proactive alerts
 - Changing the data collection interval to make the information more timely

MANDATORY USE OF PMP



27 states require use in certain circumstances

3 states passed such a requirement since December 2014 (AR, CT, & NJ)

9 states modified or added mandatory access provisions (AZ, KY, LA, MN, ND, OK, RI, VT, VA)

MANDATORY USE LEGISLATION – NEW PROVISIONS

- AR SB 717 – provides that a prescriber with a prescription drug violation shall be required to access prescription information before writing a prescription for an opioid and also provides that a prescriber treating a patient for chronic, non-malignant pain shall check the PMP for the patient at least once every six months
- CT HB 6856 – requires mandatory use of the PMP prior to prescribing a greater than 72-hour supply of any controlled substance to a patient and not less than once every 90 days when prescribing continuous or long term treatment with controlled substances

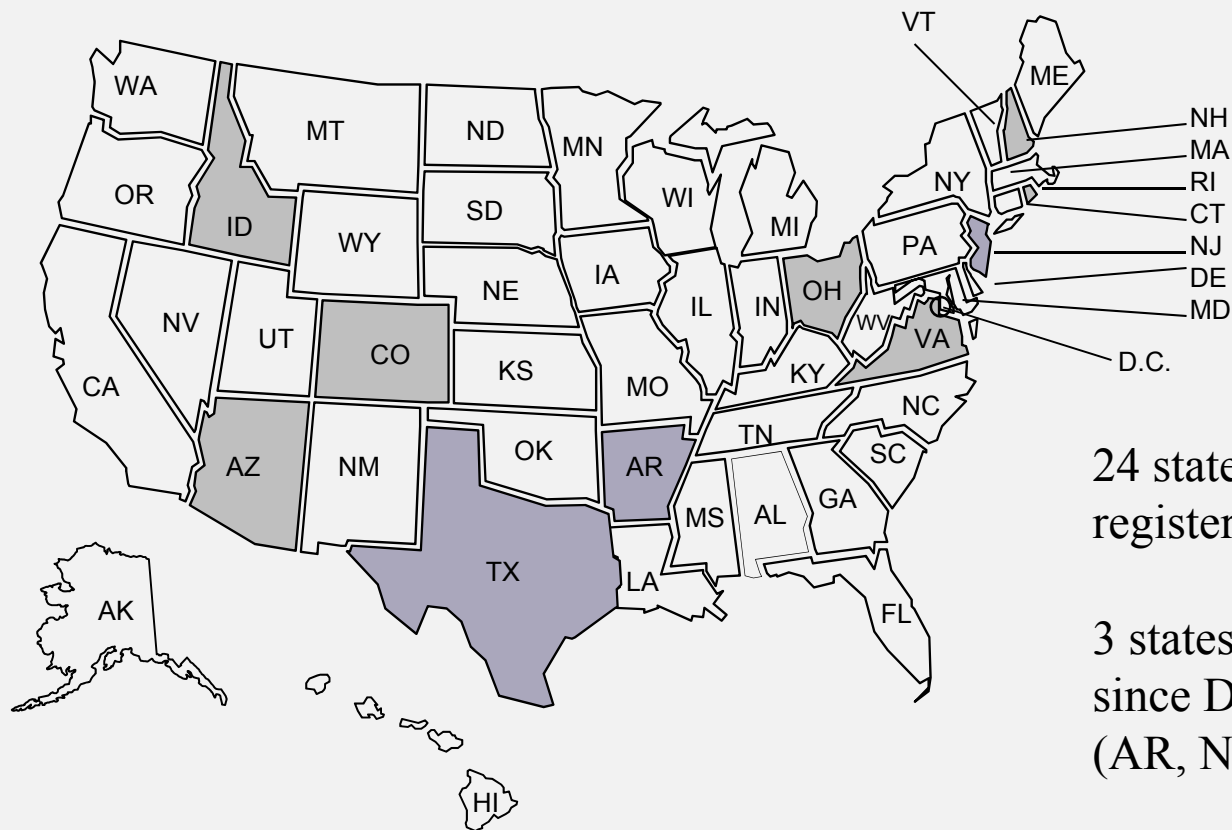
MANDATORY USE LEGISLATION – NEW PROVISIONS

- NJ SB 1998 – practitioners are required to check the PMP prior to prescribing a Schedule II substance to a new patient for acute or chronic pain
- NJ SB 1998 – must also check for any prescription for a Schedule II substance for a new or current patient for acute or chronic pain which is written on or after the effective date of [an unidentified bill pending before the legislature] on a quarterly basis during the period of time that follows the patient’s initial receipt of a Schedule II prescription if the patient continues to receive such prescriptions

MANDATORY USE LEGISLATION – RELATED TO MEDICAL MARIJUANA

- AZ HB 2036 – makes it unprofessional conduct for a naturopathic physician to fail or refuse to include a copy of a patient's PMP report in the patient's medical record when providing a certificate of debilitating condition for medical marijuana
- LA SB 143 – requires prescribers and dispensers of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, or chemical derivatives of tetrahydrocannabinols to review a patient's information in the PMP prior to such prescribing or dispensing

MANDATORY REGISTRATION WITH PMP



24 states require practitioners to register with the PMP

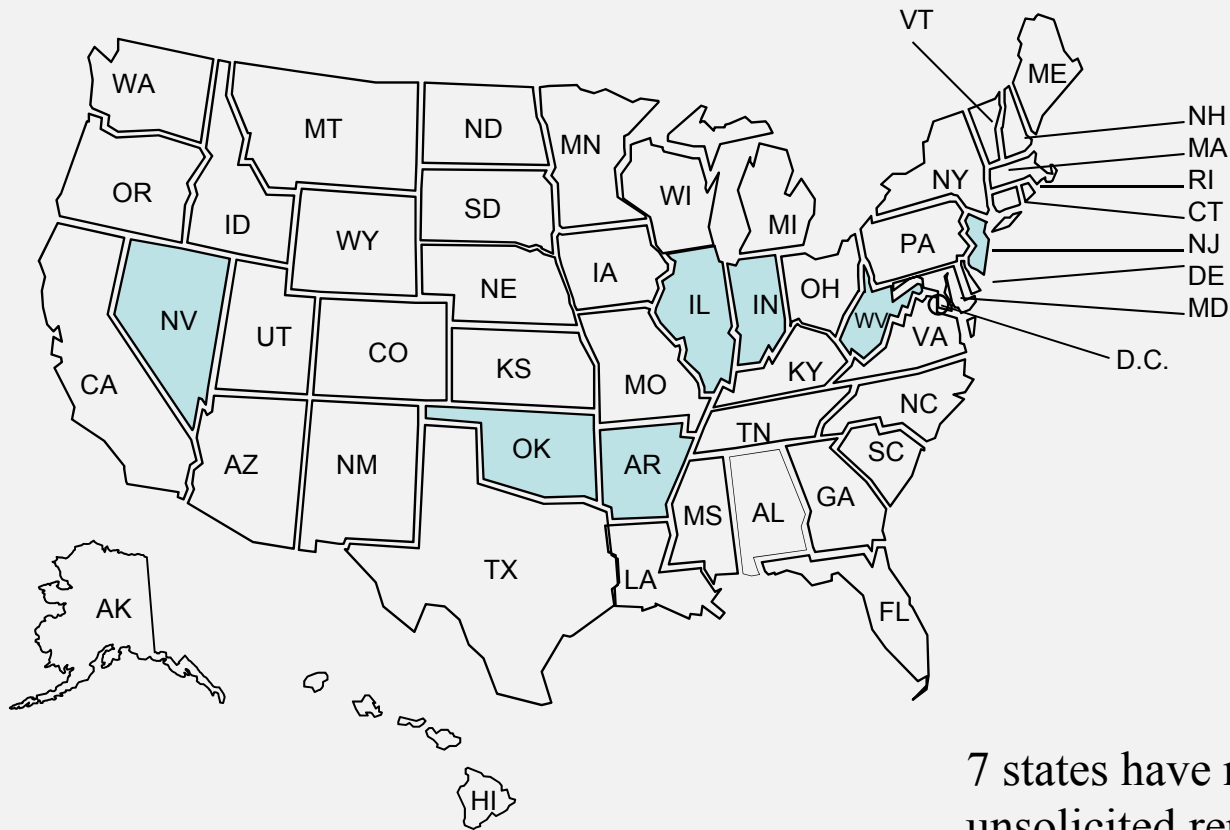
3 states passed such a requirement since December 2014 (AR, NJ, & TX)

7 states added new or modified current requirements (AZ, CO, ID, NH, OH, RI, VA)

MANDATORY REGISTRATION LEGISLATION – NEW PROVISIONS

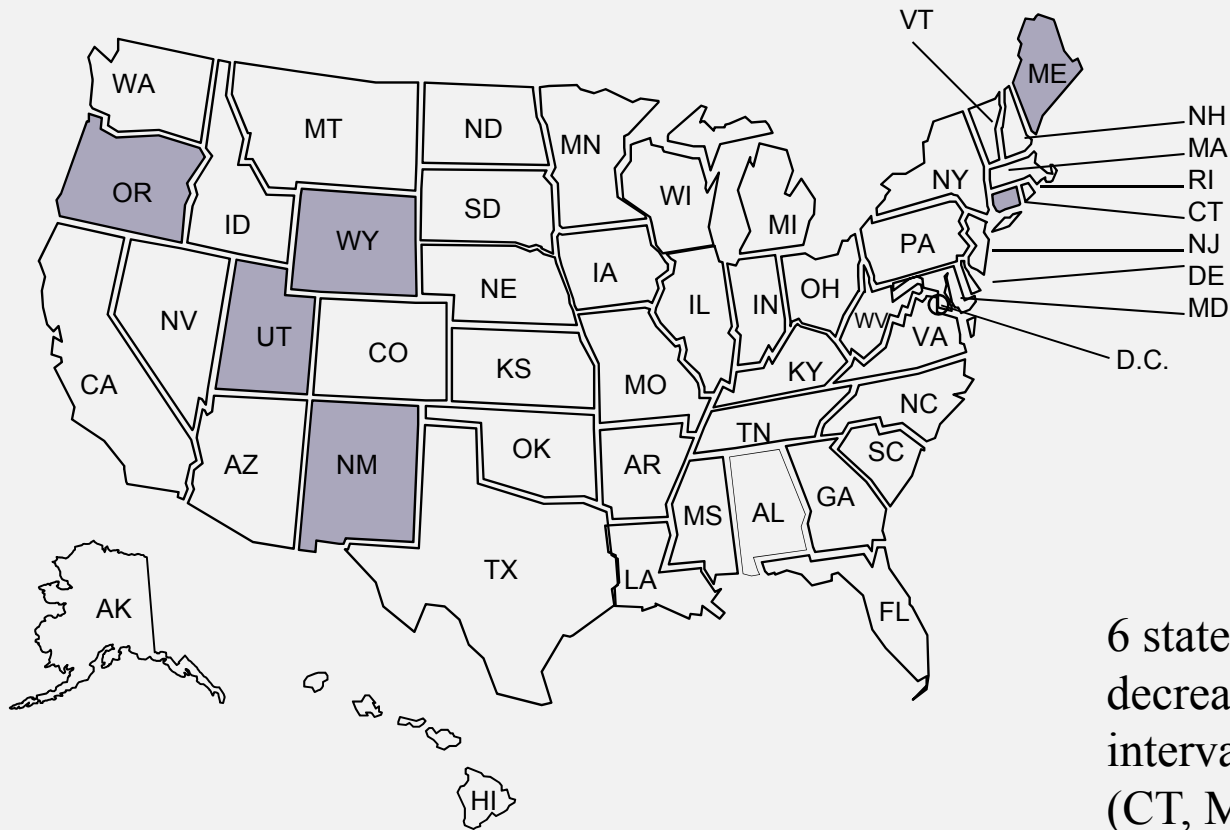
- AR SB 717 – provides that a prescriber with a prescription drug violation shall be required to register with the PMP
- NJ SB 1998 – the division shall register a practitioner or pharmacist with the PMP upon issuance or renewal of the individual's CDS registration
- TX SB 195 – allows the board to adopt rules providing that a person authorized to access information in the PMP directly be enrolled in electronic access at the time he or she obtains or renews his/her professional or occupational license or registration

UNSOLICITED REPORTS/PROACTIVE ALERTS



7 states have modified or added unsolicited reports/proactive alerts provisions since December 2014 (AR, IL, IN, NV, NJ, OK, WV)

DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL



6 states have decreased or will decrease their data collection interval since December 2014 (CT, ME, NM, OR, UT, WY)

DATA COLLECTION INTERVAL

CT: weekly → daily (7/1/2016)
ME: weekly → daily
NM: weekly → daily
OR: weekly → 72 hours (1/1/2016)
UT: weekly → daily or real-time
WY: weekly → daily (1/1/2016)

Daily reporting went from 15 states in 2014 to 20 states in 2015 (including those with later effective dates)

CONTACT INFORMATION

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