

Fiscal: Has minimal fiscal impact

Revenue: No Revenue Impact

Action Date: 06/01/15

Action: Do Pass.

Meeting Dates: 05/06, 06/01

Vote:

Yeas: 9 - Buehler, Clem, Greenlick, Hayden, Kennemer, Keny-Guyer, Lively, Nosse, Weidner

Prepared By: Sandy Thiele-Cirka, Committee Administrator

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Directs pharmacies to electronically report information relating to the prescription drug monitoring program to the Oregon Health Authority no later than 72 hours after dispensing prescription drug.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Importance of real-time reporting
- Compromise on the 72-hour timeline

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) was established in 2009 by Senate Bill 355 to manage prescriptions. The PDMP is a web-based system for Oregon's licensed retail pharmacies to submit data on prescriptions for all Schedule II, III and IV controlled substances. These are drugs designated by the federal government to have low to high potential for abuse and psychological or physical dependence. This includes drugs such as morphine, oxycodone and methadone. In 2013, 156 Oregonians died due to prescription opioid poisoning and 1,510 were hospitalized due to unintentional or undetermined drug poisoning.

Currently, PDMP prescribers have no later than one week to submit information after dispensing the drug (ORS 431.964). Authorized practitioners and pharmacists can request reports on their patients to determine information on the dispenser, prescriber, name and quantity of drug. Law enforcement and licensing boards may also request information. In 2013, Senate Bill 470 was passed which includes authorization for the PDMP to collect additional data on patient sex and refills, allows access to prescribers in neighboring states who treat Oregonians and allows public health authorities to use unidentified PDMP data. In 2014, the PDMP reported that there were 350,200 queries by health care providers and 356,598 by pharmacists.

Surveys were conducted in 2012 (Program Design and Evaluation Services) and 2013 (Acumentra Health and Oregon Health and Science University) on registered and non-registered PDMP users. The Oregon Health Authority reports that these surveys identified barriers that include: time constraints in the clinical practice setting, office staff inability to access the system and out-of-date information.