

# Building a Data Dashboard to Mobilize a Community Coalition

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PRESCRIPTION  
DRUG MISUSE &  
ABUSE STRATEGIC PLANNING

HOSTED BY THE MARIN COUNTY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES PREVENTION HUB

FEBRUARY 5TH, 2014  
7:15AM - 1:00PM

# WELCOME

*What can we do as a community to prevent prescription drug misuse and abuse and save lives?*



SHERATON FOUR POINTS  
1010 NORTHGATE DRIVE  
SAN RAFAEL 94903

# Comprehensive Approach



Prevention  
Education



Surveillance  
Monitoring

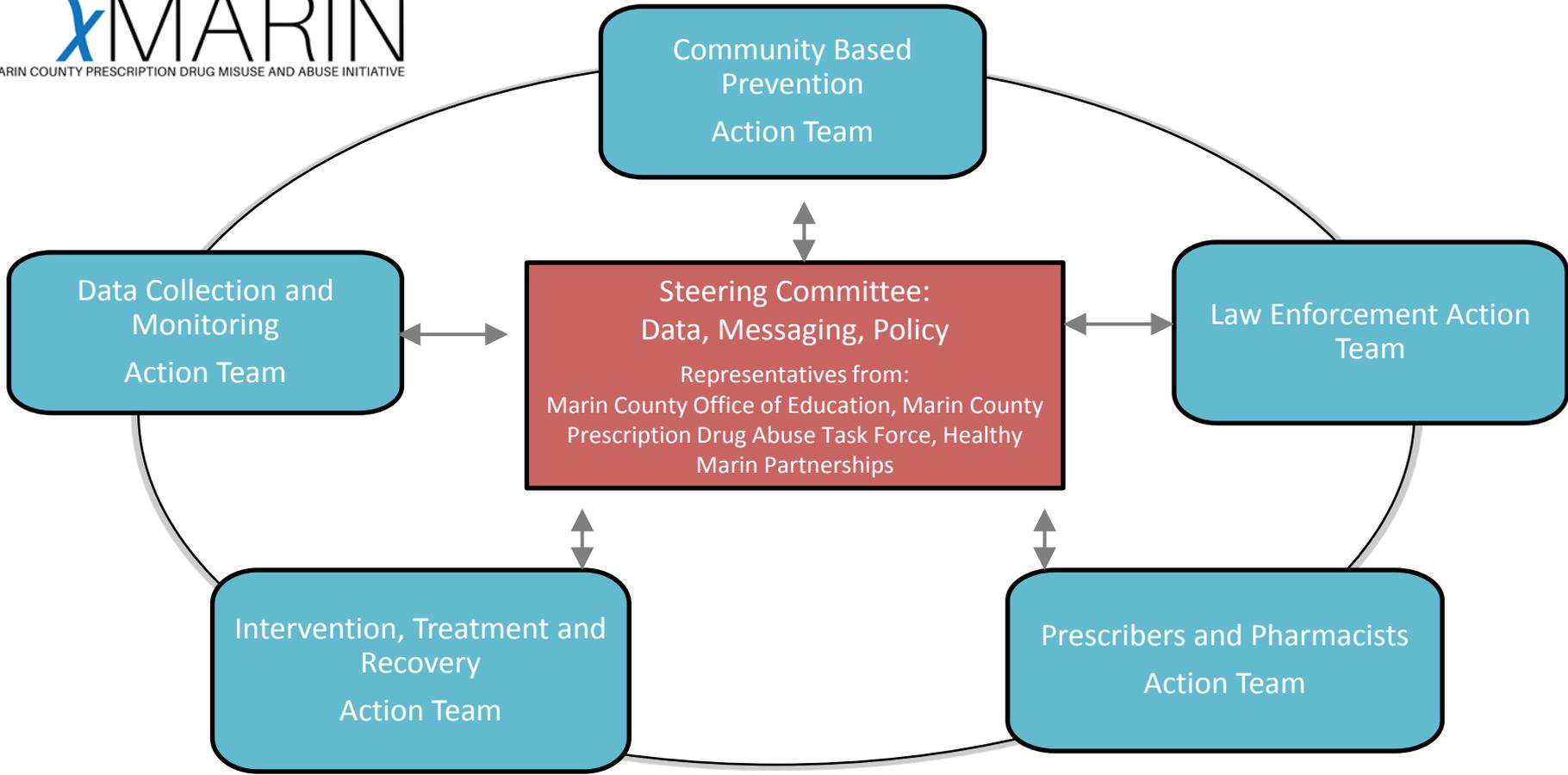


Diversion  
Control  
Law  
Enforcement



Treatment  
Recovery





**Backbone Support: HHS**



# Strategic Goal for Data Action Team

- Problem: An Epidemic Without a Surveillance System
- Vision: Marin County will have county-wide relevant data on prescription drug misuse and abuse
- Strategy:
  - Develop a report card with 5-10 indicators
  - Engage community in selection of indicators
  - Display in community-facing online dashboard



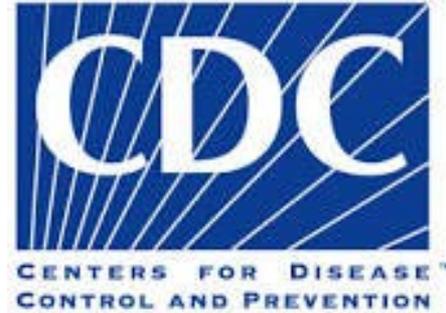
# Steps for Choosing Report Card Indicators

1. Consulted with federal, state, and other local jurisdictions
2. Contacted local agencies to determine available county-specific data
3. Compiled data and presented potential indicators
  - “Why this matters”
  - Results
  - Data source
4. Stakeholders voted on which indicators to include in the report card

# Resources



Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists



San Diego County  
Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force





# Example of Potential Indicator: Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits

## Why this matters:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that drug misuse and abuse causes almost three million emergency department (ED) visits annually. More than half of these are related to pharmaceuticals. Compared to deaths, non fatal ED visits are a more frequent and more sensitive indicator of community burden of opioid related harm.

## Results:

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Non-Fatal Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits</b>	198	222	289	300	295	344	471	352

**Data Source:**

*Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development (OSHPD). Emergency Department Data. Prepared by California Department of Public Health, Safe and Active Communities Branch*

# State Data Sources

**Agency**

**Type**

**Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD)**

- **Emergency Department visits**
- **Hospitalizations**

**California Department of Justice/  
Controlled Substance Utilization  
Review and Evaluation System  
(CURES)**

- **Controlled substance Prescription**

**Vital Statistics**

- **Drug poisonings**

**California Outcomes Measurement  
System (CalOMS) Treatment**

- **Treatment admissions**

# Local Data Sources

Agency	Type
Office of the District Attorney (DA)	• Drug possessions
Environmental Health Services (EHS)/ Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA)	• Safely disposed Prescription Medications
Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	• Naloxone doses administered

# Report Card as PDF

Updated: 12/17/2014

## RxSafe Marin Report Card Draft

Prescription drug abuse has been named a national epidemic by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the World Health Organization. Marin County's community has been deeply affected and lives have been lost unnecessarily. RxSafe Marin is a communitywide initiative designed to address the problem. Dedicated partners from public health, treatment and prevention, education, law enforcement and community advocacy groups are working together to address the problem.

In order to describe prescription drug misuse and abuse in Marin County, we first identified and explored available data sources. Many of the information systems illustrate consequences of drug abuse such as hospital, drug treatment, and criminal justice data. Others, like controlled substance prescriptions and take-back data, show other aspects of the issue. A goal of the RxSafe Marin Report Card is to make findings from existing sources accessible to a wider audience. The data presented in the report card have been obtained from multiple sources, many not designed for epidemiological analysis. Therefore, observed variations may be due to institutional factors (e.g., changes in reporting or administration). Alternative explanations should be considered in the interpretation of the report card data.

The RxSafe Marin Report Card shows the scale of prescription drug misuse and abuse in Marin County by looking at multiple factors over the last five years. This report card gives us an initial benchmark to track progress over time as efforts to reduce prescription drug abuse strengthen. Readers are advised not to consider a single data point alone but rather encouraged to look at all of the information as a reflection of this important issue in our community.

Data Indicators		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Drug poisoning deaths	0	15	13	27	27
	• Unintentional	0	35	21	37	39
	• Total drug poisoning deaths	32				
2	Non-fatal opioid-related emergency department visits	300	295	344	471	352
3	Student self-report Rx painkiller misuse		17% (N=1,831)			16% (N=1,734)
4	Number of controlled substance prescriptions		396,518	403,561	416,777	412,356
5	Median number of pills per narcotic prescription		50	45	50	56
6	Number of Practitioners and Pharmacists Registered with Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System/ (CURES), California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)					
	• Practitioners		54	95	121	149
	• Pharmacists		4	9	11	42
7	Pounds of safely disposed medications					
	• Via take back events			300	634	1,085
	• Via EHS collection sites	2,941	4,638	4,555	5,202	6,433
8	Drug Possession Charges and Cases					
	• Number of Charges Filed	329	408	539	544	745
	• Number of Cases	260	368	444	485	653

Updated: 12/17/2014

Data Indicators		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
9	Naloxone doses administered by Emergency Medical Services	205	186	198	171	131
10	Adult treatment and detox admissions (fiscal year, 2009 represents July 2008 - June 2009, etc.)					
	• Total adult treatment admissions	2,028	1,901	1,395	1,395	1,800
	• % of clients reporting opiate use (including heroin) at time of admission	28.9%	29.4%	32.1%	32.1%	28.2%

## Report Card Indicator Sources

1. Unintentional drug poisoning deaths. Source: California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Vital Statistics
2. Non-fatal opioid-related emergency department visits. Source: Office of Statewide Health Planning & Development (OSHPD), Emergency Department Data, prepared by California Department of Public Health, Safe and Active Communities Branch
3. 11<sup>th</sup> grade student self-report Rx painkiller non-medical use. Source: California Healthy Kids Survey (CHKS)
4. Number of controlled substance prescriptions. Source: Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
5. Median number of pills per narcotic prescription. Source: Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
6. Number of prescribers registered with CURES. Source: Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
7. Pounds of safely disposed medication. Source: County of Marin Environmental Health Services (EHS), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
8. Number of drug-related possession charges filed in court against a defendant. Number of cases with drug related charges. Source: County of Marin District Attorney (DA)
9. Naloxone administrations by Emergency Medical Services. Source: Marin County Emergency Medical Services
10. Total adult drug and alcohol treatment and detox admissions and percent of clients reporting opiate use at the time of admission. Source: CalOMS Treatment (CalOMS Tx); California's data collection and reporting system for alcohol and other drug treatment services

# Beyond the PDF: Livestories



# Beyond the PDF: Livestories

## Prescribers and Pharmacists Registered with CURES

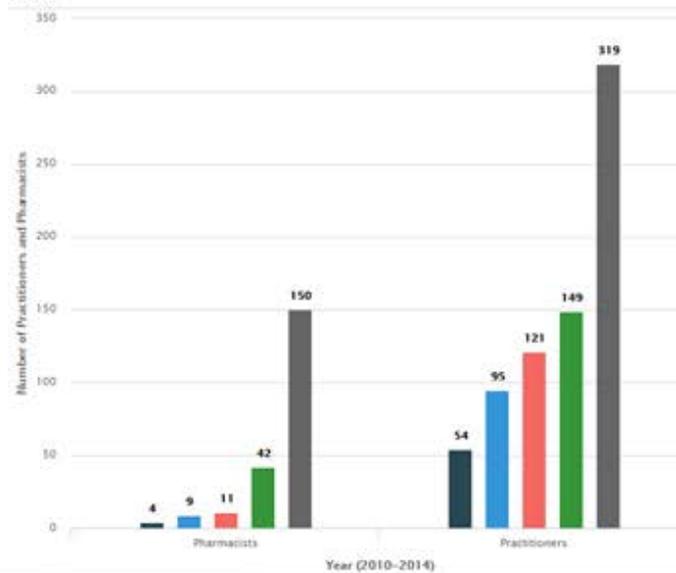
Clinicians who prescribe controlled substances are encouraged to register with Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES).<sup>1</sup> The program can limit harmful drug combinations or doubling-up on prescriptions by allowing prescribers to view all controlled substances prescribed to any of their patients. This allows prescribers to identify and communicate with other prescribers or pharmacists caring for a patient who is receiving medications from multiple sources. One of RxSafe Marin's goals was to double the number of prescribers registered in CURES from June 2014 to June 2015.

Source:

1. CURES YDAP: <https://www.cdhs.ca.gov/ehp/ehp11001001>

Number of Prescribers and Pharmacists Registered with CURES by Year

Source:  
California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program/ Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES)



# Beyond the PDF: Livestories

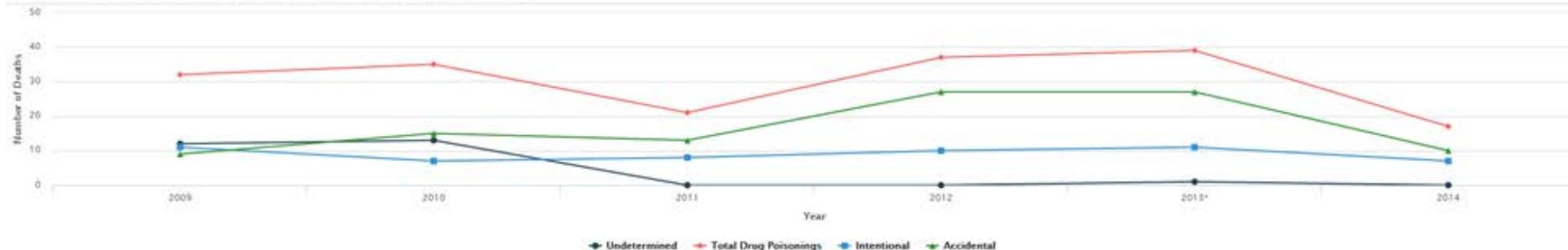
## Drug Overdose Deaths

A central goal of RxSafe Marin is to reduce fatalities due to prescription drug misuse. Drug overdose deaths should also be viewed as the "tip of the iceberg". The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that for every one death from prescription painkillers, there are 130 people who abuse and 825 people who are non-medical users.<sup>1</sup>

Indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Drug Overdose Deaths						
• Undetermined	9	15	13	27	27	50
• Total	32	35	21	37	39	17

Drug Overdose Deaths by Intention, Marin County 2009-2014

Source: California Department of Public Health, Master State Files, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics



Data include overdose from all drug types.

California Department of Public Health, Master State Files, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics, Vital Statistics Query System (VSQ)

Source:

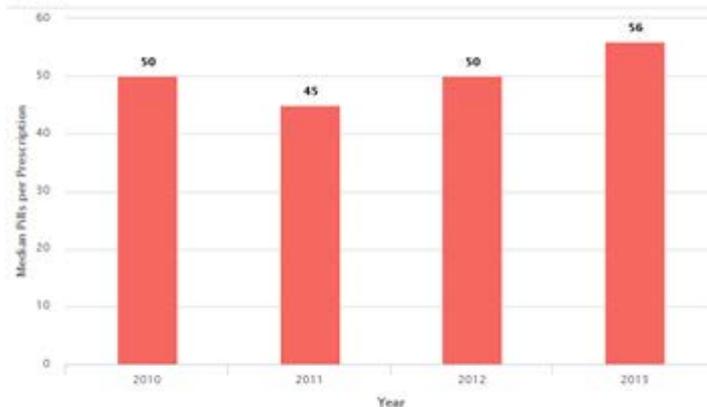
1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, <http://www.cdc.gov/PressRoom/roomnews/080609.html>

# Beyond the PDF: Livestories

## Pills per Narcotic Prescription

Median Pills per Narcotic Prescription — Marin County, 2010-2013

Source:  
California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program/ Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES)



Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
Median Number of Pills per Narcotic Prescription	50	45	50	56

Data Source: Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES), California Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)

In the U.S., over half of people who report abusing prescription painkillers get them free from a friend or relative.<sup>1</sup> For most patients with acute pain, such as after an injury or surgery, a 3-day supply is sufficient.<sup>2</sup> A reduction in the number of pills per narcotic prescription would reduce the amount of available drugs in the population, and therefore risk of adverse outcomes.

Source:

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

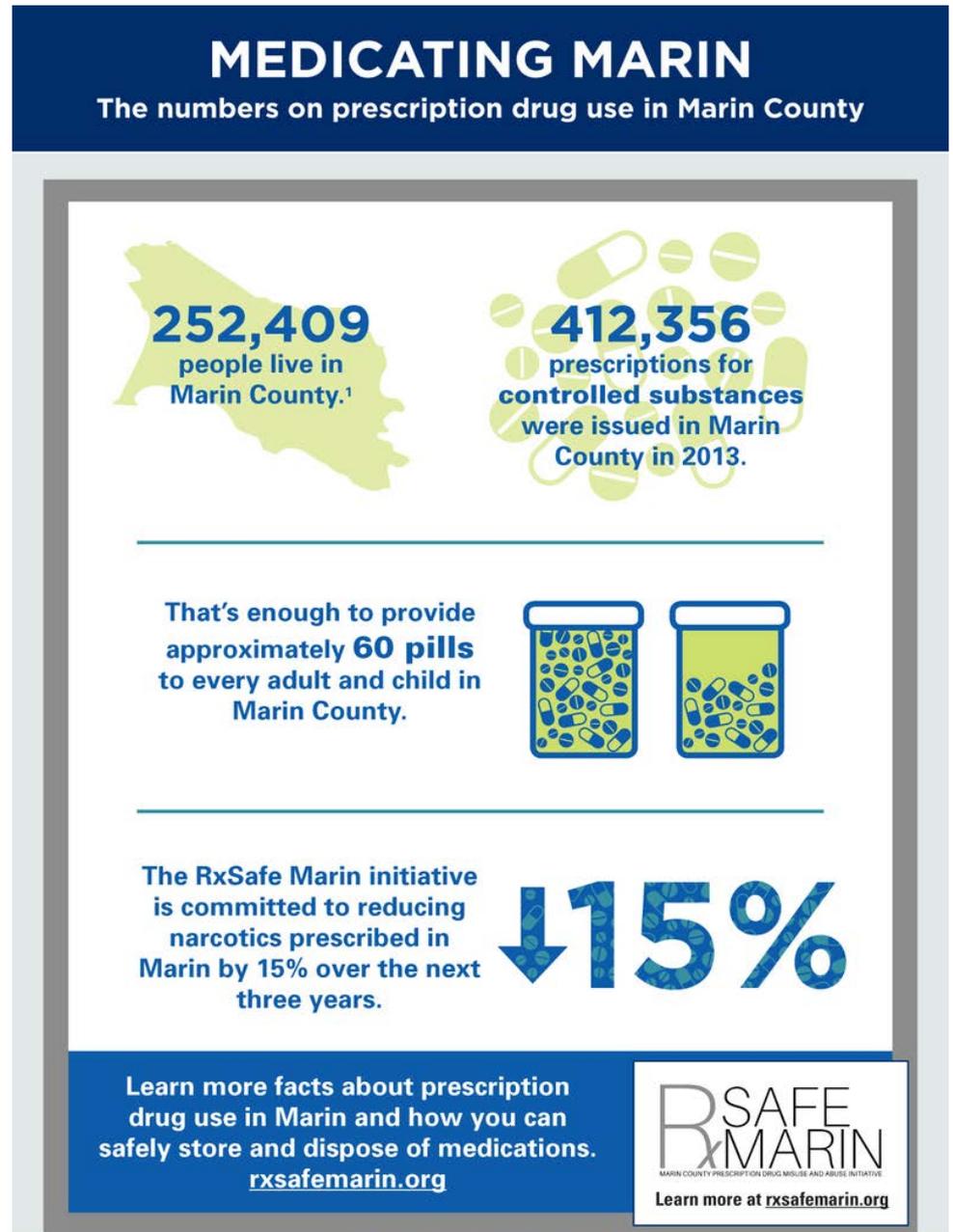
<http://www.cdc.gov/homeandcommunityhealth/hhs/11>

2. NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, City Health

Information: Preventing misuse of prescription opioid drugs.

<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/oh/h35-4.pdf>

- The Public as Data Consumers
  - Infographics
  - Social Math
- Website
- Social Media



<sup>1</sup>Population figure drawn from 2013 census.

# THANK YOU!

***Stay connected!***

[www.RxSafeMarin.org](http://www.RxSafeMarin.org)

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