

Delaware Prescription Drug Monitoring Data As of November 25, 2014

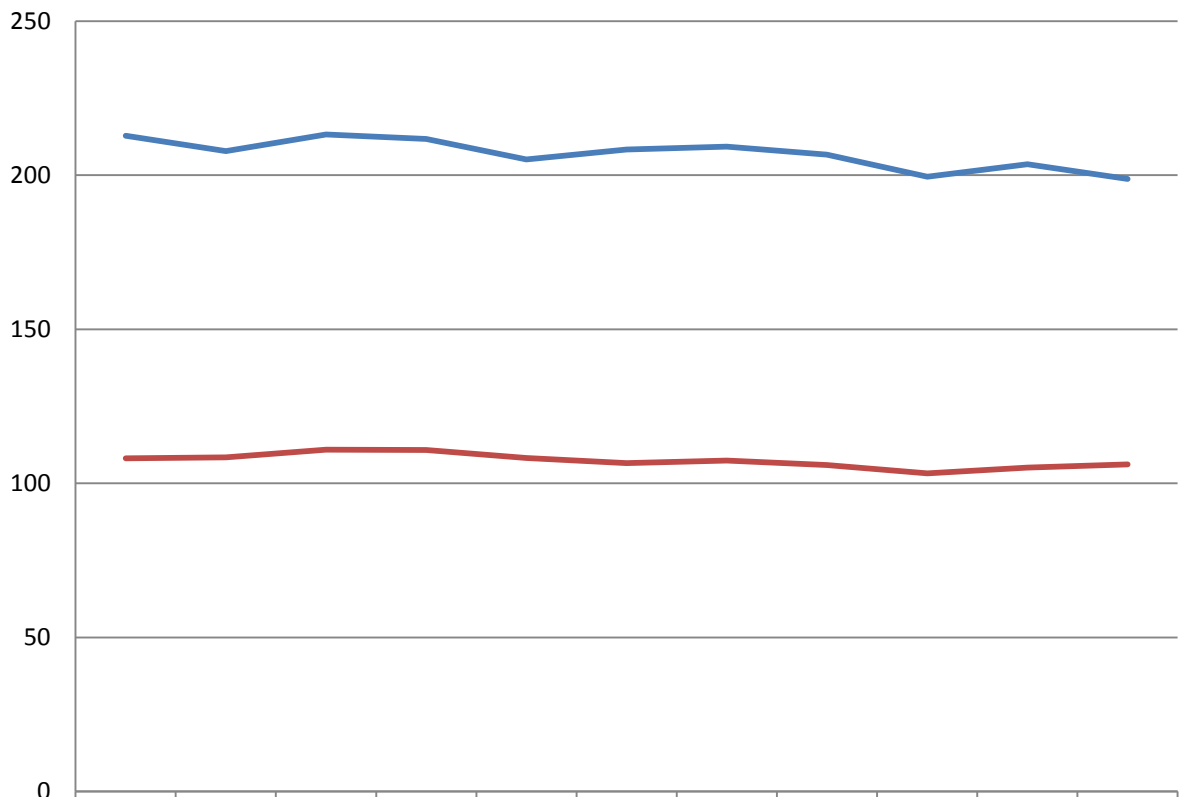
Provided by Brandeis University based
on the Prescription Drug Monitoring
Program of the Delaware Department
of State

General Notes

- Delaware's PMP became operational on March 1, 2012.
- Although retroactive data was requested from dispensers from January 1, 2012 are included in the data for the first quarter of 2012, these data are incomplete.
- Data only for Delaware residents unless otherwise indicated.

Prescription Rates

Prescription Rate Per 1,000 Residents, Delaware



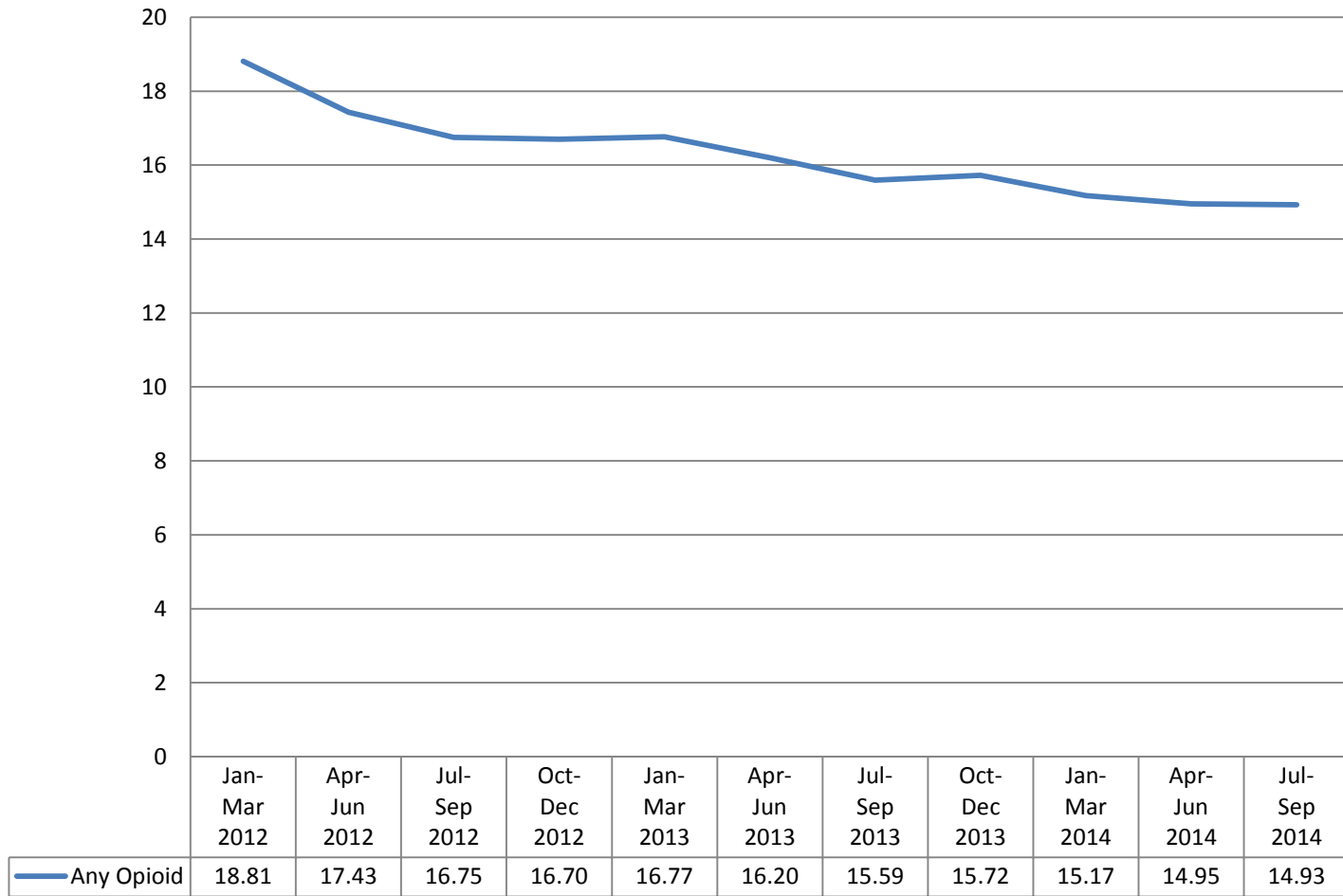
	Jan-Mar 2012	Apr-Jun 2012	Jul-Sep 2012	Oct-Dec 2012	Jan-Mar 2013	Apr-Jun 2013	Jul-Sep 2013	Oct-Dec 2013	Jan-Mar 2014	Apr-Jun 2014	Jul-Sep 2014
1. Opioids	212.77	207.80	213.19	211.82	205.11	208.37	209.32	206.64	199.50	203.59	198.77
3. Benzodiazepines	108.10	108.44	110.98	110.84	108.26	106.55	107.38	105.98	103.29	105.11	106.17

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 1.1

Daily Dosages

Percent of patients receiving > 100 MMEs daily, Delaware

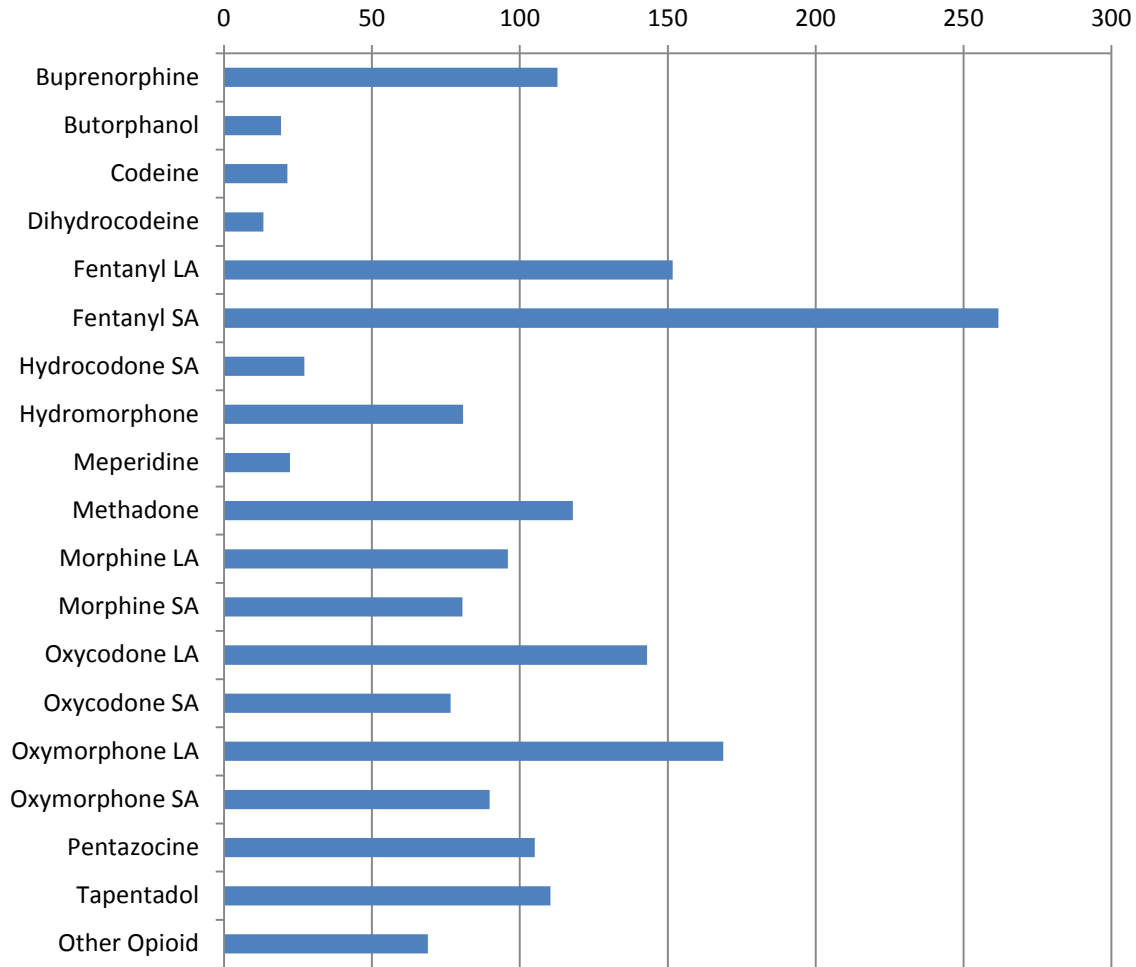


Mean daily dosage is calculated for subjects that have a prescription in a given quarter of and refers to MMEs per day prescribed (total number of MMEs prescribed divided by the total number prescription days). The % of patients receiving >100 MMEs daily refers to the % of patients with > 100 MMEs the three month period.

Table 2.1

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Mean daily dosage per patient in MMEs, Delaware, 2013



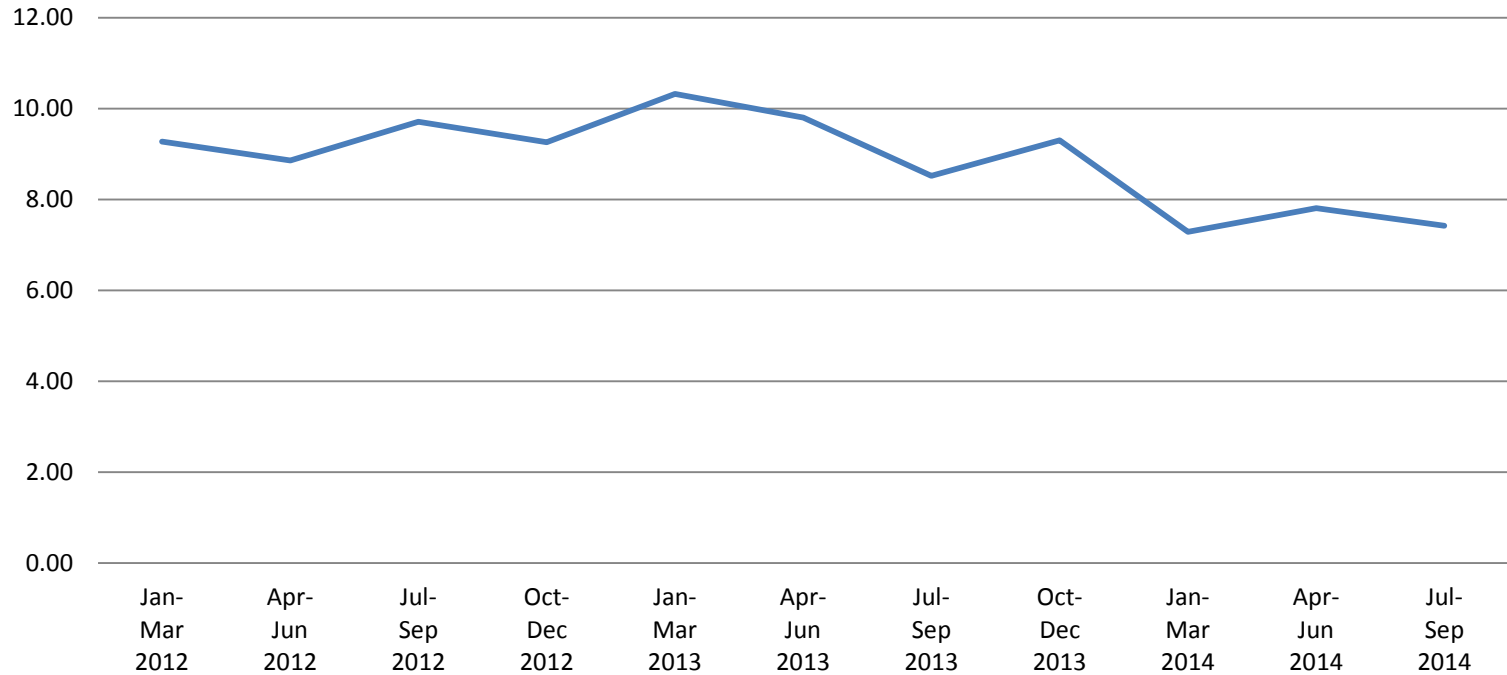
Mean daily dosage is calculated for subjects that have a prescription in a given quarter of and refers to MMEs per day prescribed (total number of MMEs prescribed divided by the total number prescription days).

Table 2.1

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Trends for LA in Opioid Naïve

Percentage of patients prescribed long-acting/extended release (LA/ER) opioids who were opioid-naive



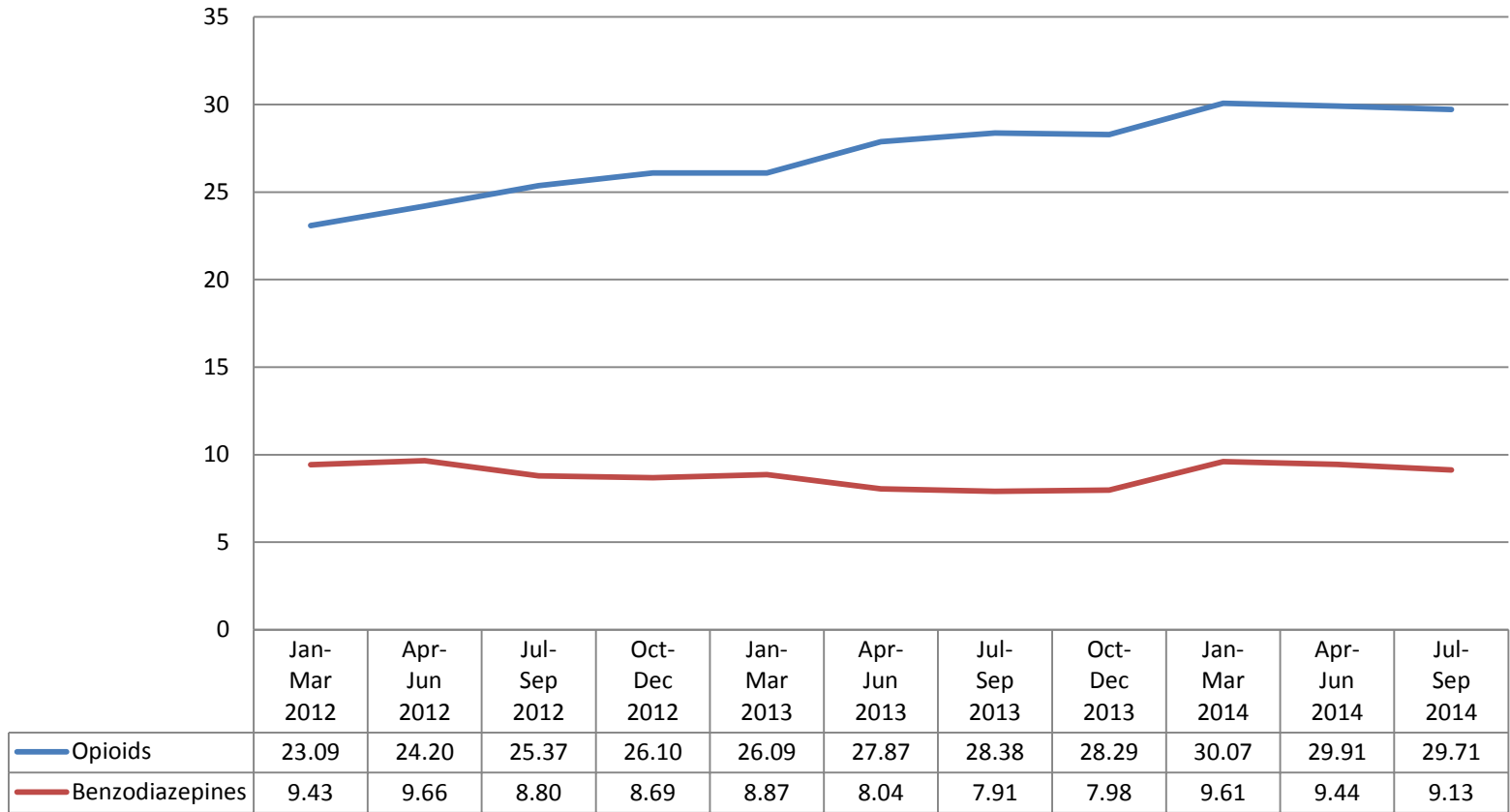
Opioid-naïve defined as one with no opioid prescriptions in the previous 60 days. Percent calculated as the number of opioid-naïve patients receiving at least 1 LA/ER opioid Rx per quarter, divided by the total number of patients who received an LA/ER opioid Rx per quarter and multiplied by 100.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 6.1

Overlapping Prescriptions

Percent of prescribed days overlapping with another prescription from the same drug class, Delaware

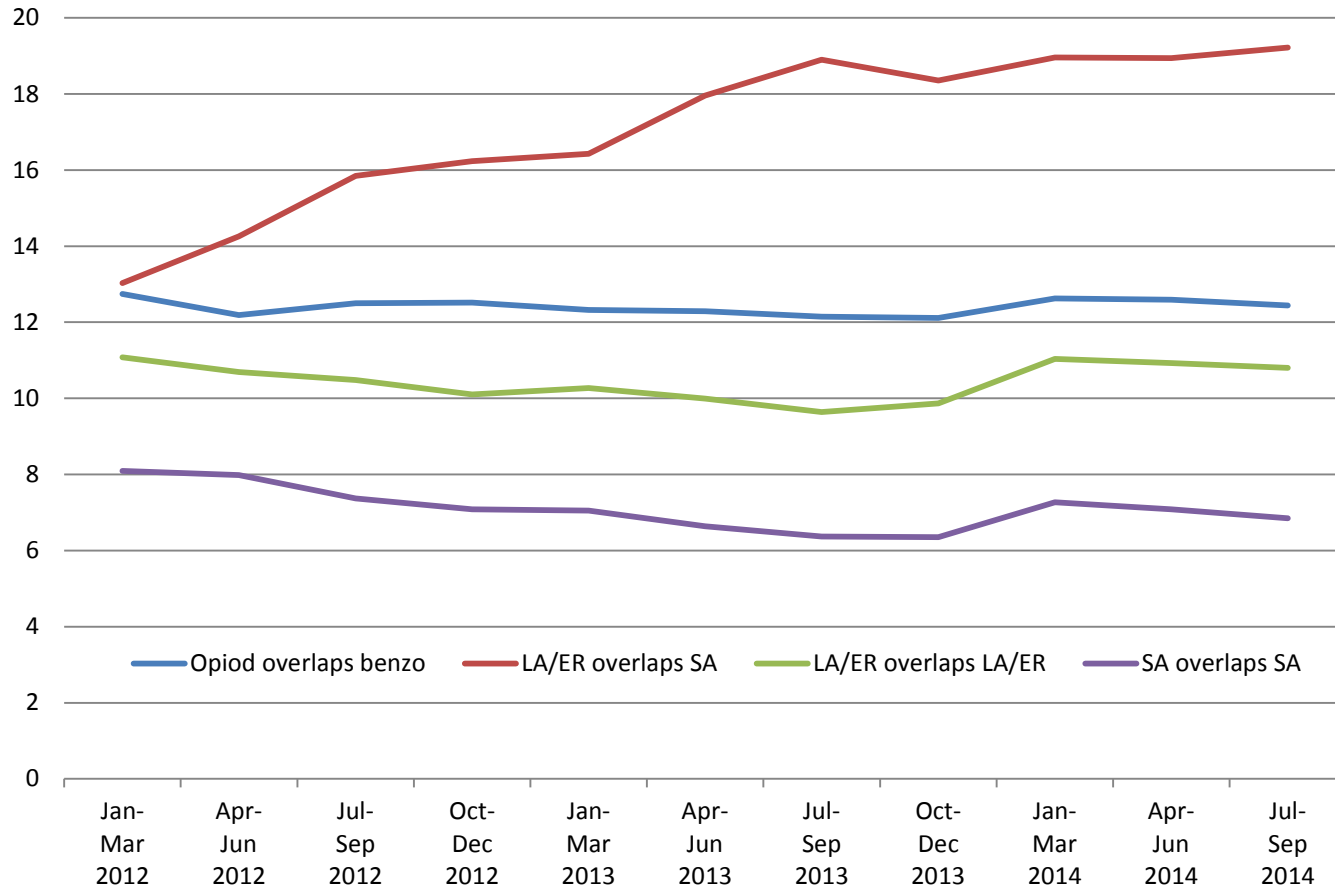


Calculated as the number of days with more than 1 prescription in the same drug class divided by the total number of prescription days for that drug class per quarter. Thus, a day with 2 overlapping prescriptions is counted the same as one with 3 overlapping prescriptions. The total number of prescription days for a drug class only includes any day with 1 or more prescriptions.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 3.1

Percentage of days with overlapping prescriptions across opioid and benzodiazepine drug classes and across opioid release-forms



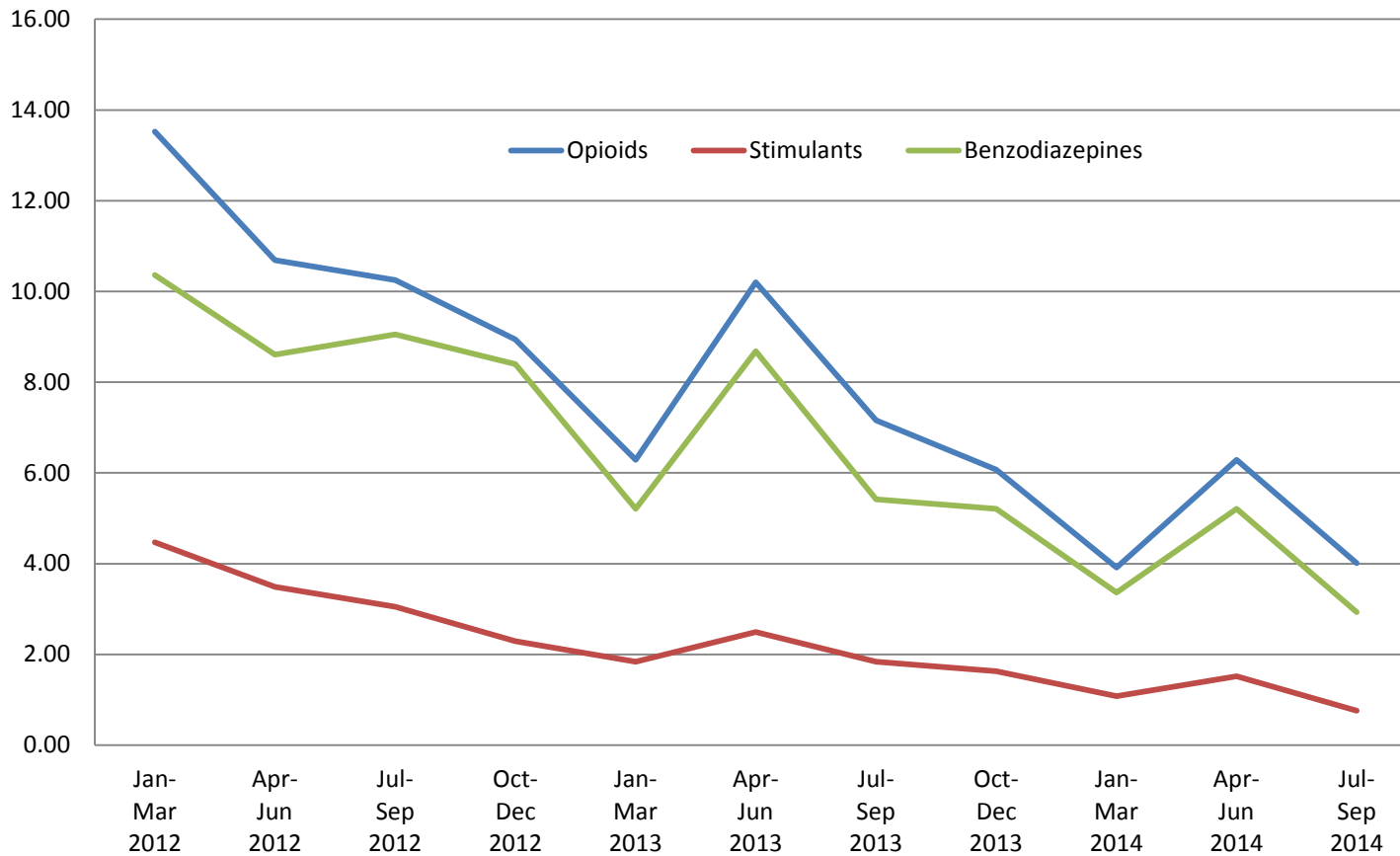
Long acting includes both naturally long acting drugs such as methadone and drugs elsewhere labelled as extended-release. **Opioid overlaps benzo** = Percentage of all opioid days prescribed overlapping with a benzodiazepine prescription calculated as the number of days with both an opioid and benzodiazepine prescription divided by the total number of opioid rx days. **LA/ER overlaps SA** = Percentage of prescribed days for Long Acting (LA)/Extended Release (ER) formulations that overlap with Short Acting (SA) formulations. Denominator is the total days of LA/ER prescriptions. **LA/ER overlaps LA/ER** = Percentage of prescribed days for LA/ER formulations that overlap with other LA/ER formulations. Denominator is the total days of LA/ER prescriptions. **SA overlaps SA** = Percentage of prescribed days for SA formulations that overlap with other SA formulations. Denominator is the total days of SA prescriptions. The denominator of total prescription days is calculated for each measure to include only any day with one or more prescriptions.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 3.2

Multiple Provider Episode Rates

Multiple Provider Episode rates per 100,000 residents by Drug Class, Delaware

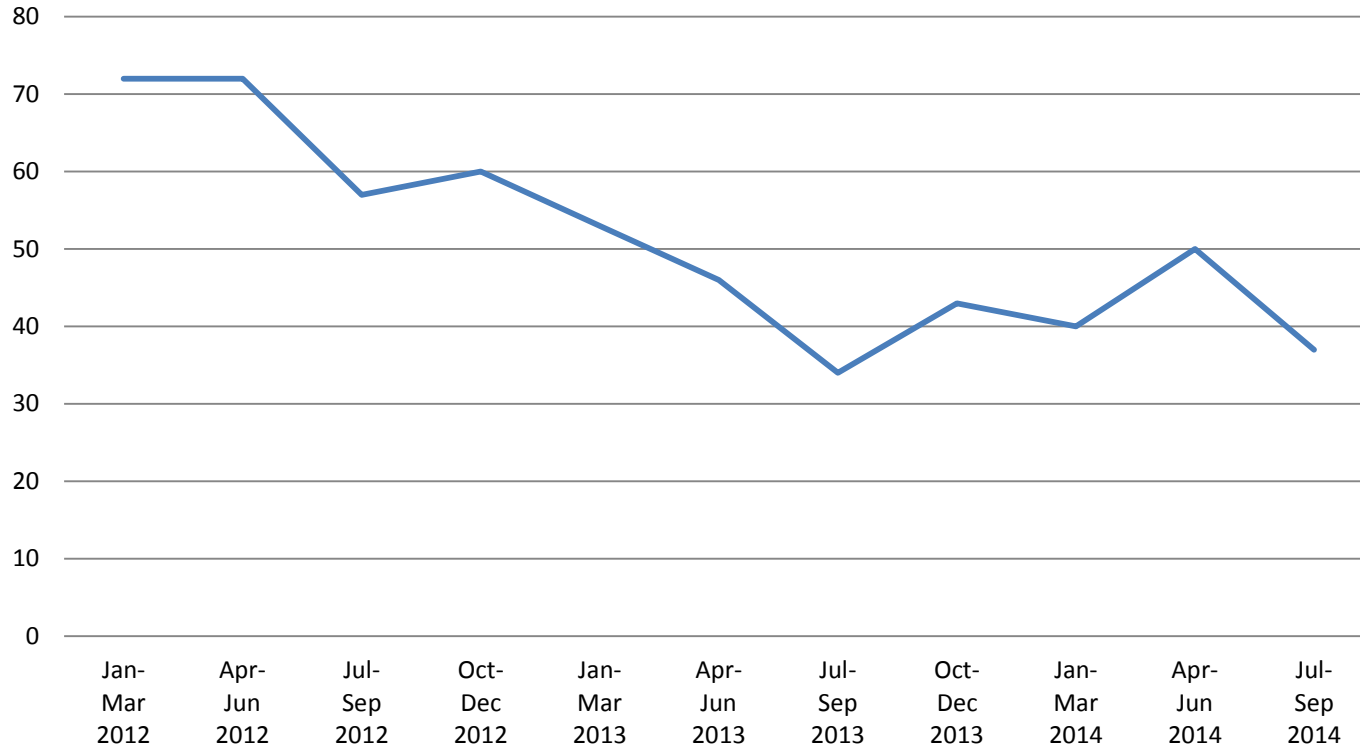


Multiple provider episode rate is defined as use of 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies within 3 months and is based on the current 3 months. Rates are calculated by drug class for those receiving a prescription in the drug class.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 4.2

Number of unique patients with controlled substance prescriptions paid for by Both Medicaid and by Cash, Delaware



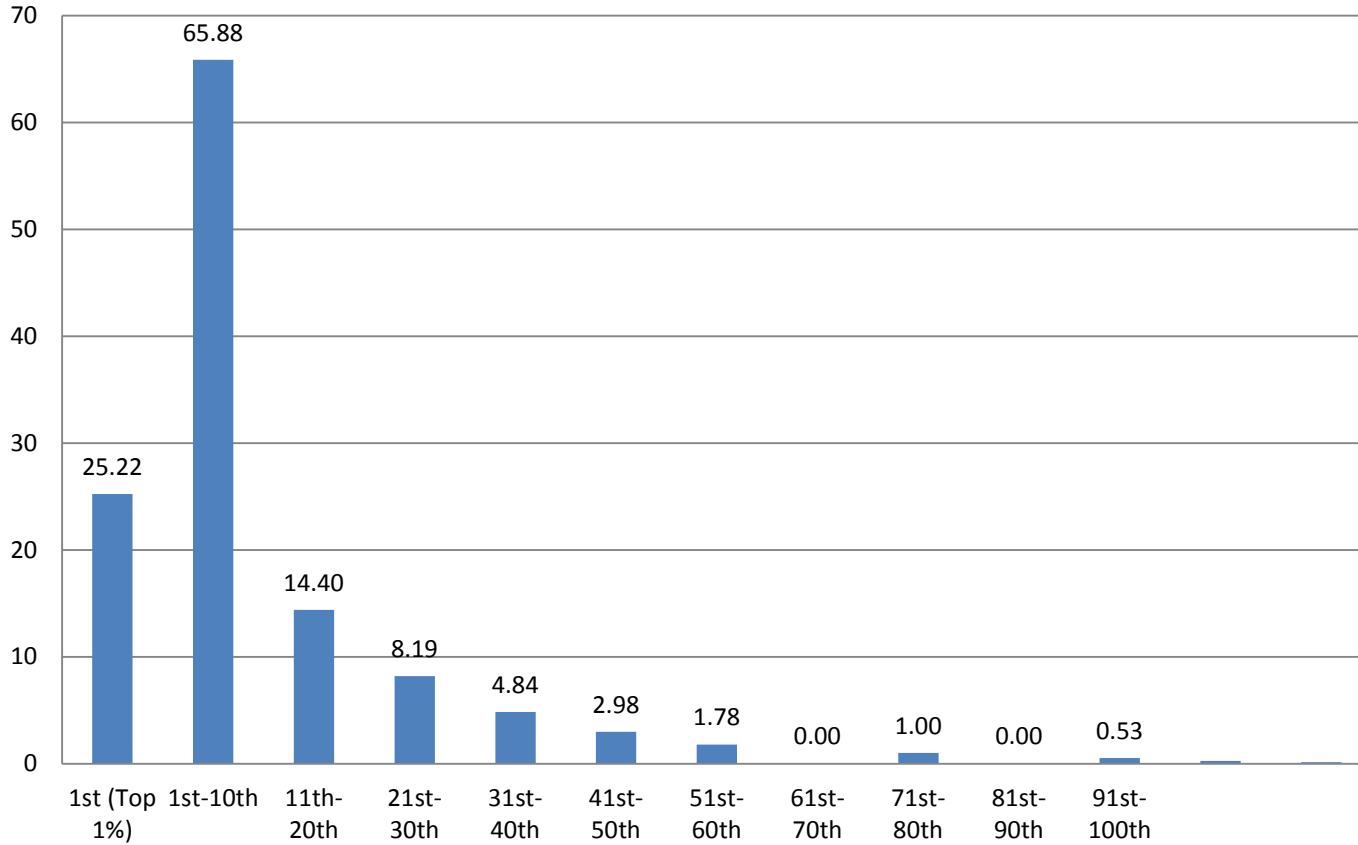
The number of unique patients with controlled substance prescriptions paid for by Medicaid and by cash are defined by patients with prescriptions that were (i) less than 10 days apart and within the same quarter, (ii) for the same drug, (iii) from a different prescriber, and (iv) where the number of days supply for the earlier prescription was greater than the number of days between the prescription fill dates. The percentage of unique patients is defined as the number of unique patients who meet the criteria above divided by the number of unique patients with at least one prescription paid for by Medicaid in the quarter.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 4.10

Prescriber-based Measures

Percent of Opioid Prescriptions by Prescriber Percentile Ranking Based, Delaware, 2013

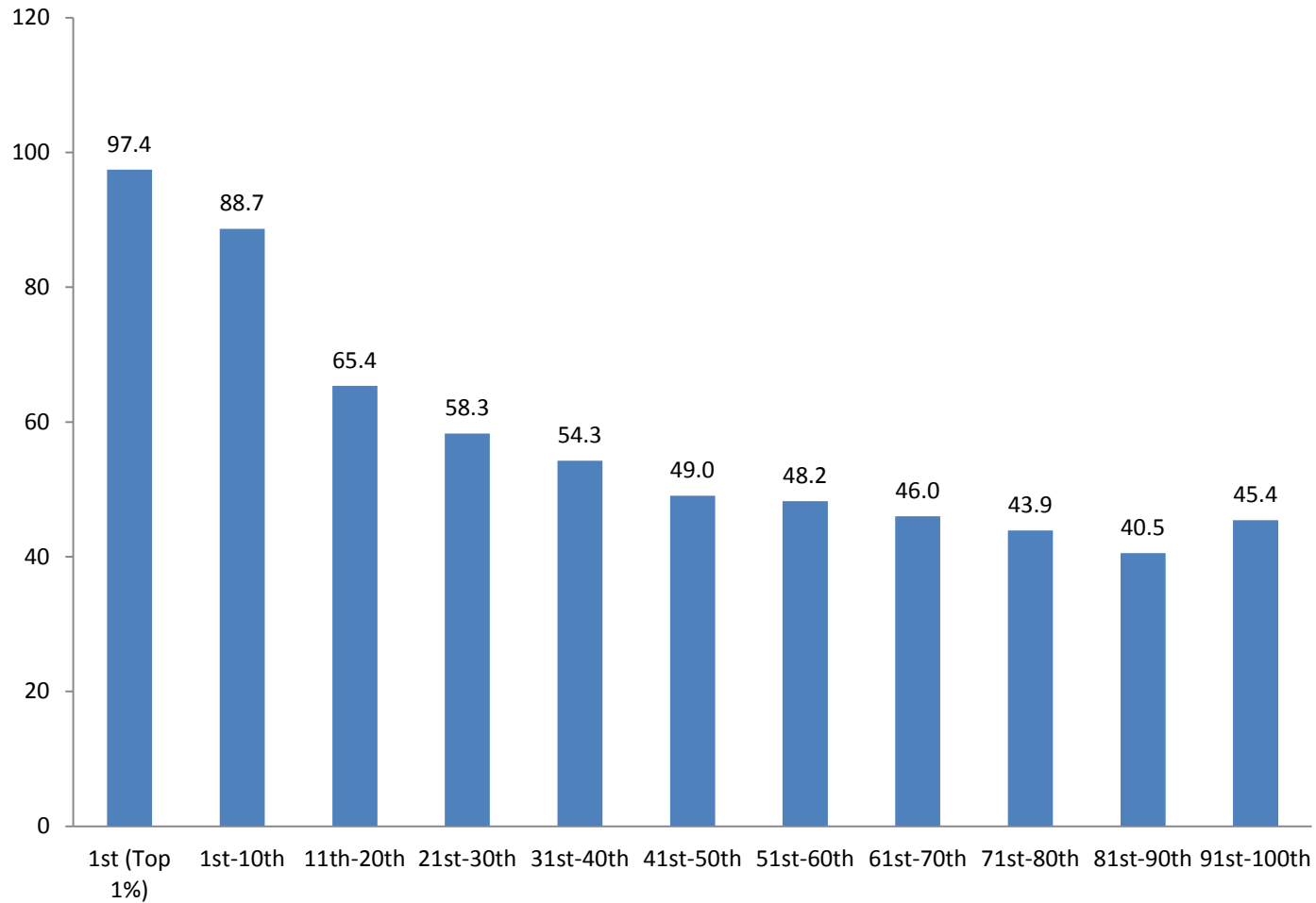


Percent refers to the percentage of all controlled substance prescription written per day per prescriber percentile rank

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.2

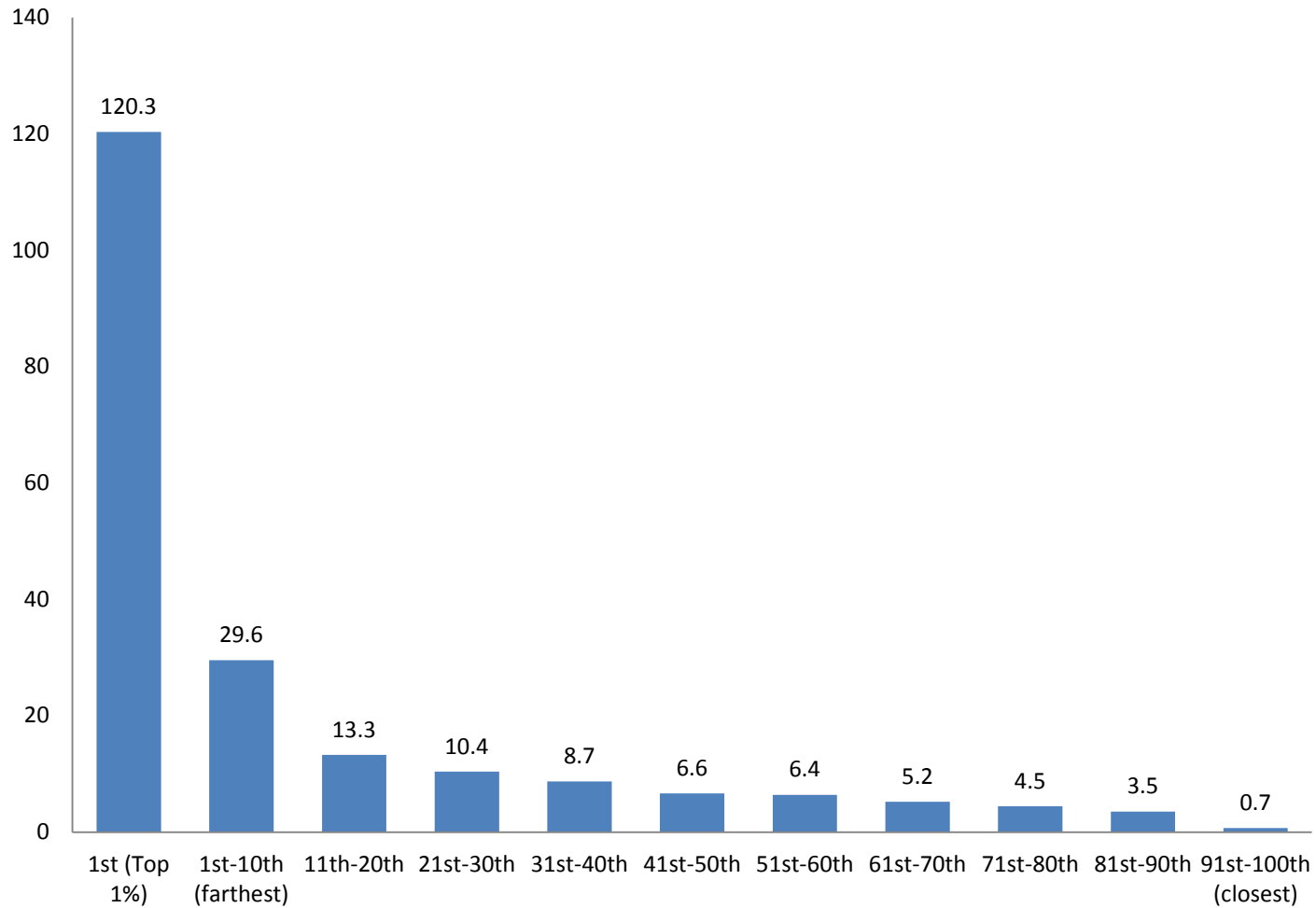
Mean Daily Dosage for Opioids in MMEs by Prescriber Percentile Ranking, Delaware 2013



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.7

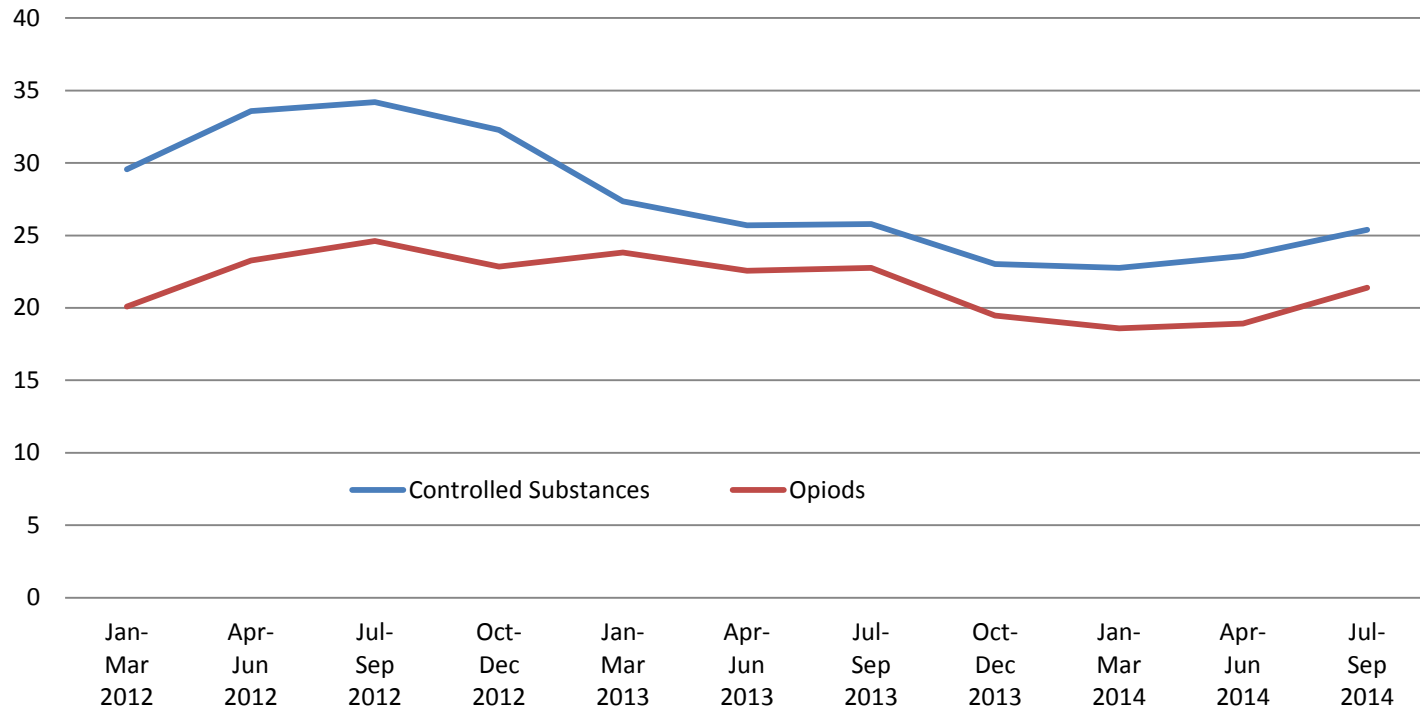
Median Distance in Miles from Patient to Prescriber by Prescriber Percentile Ranking for CS II-V, Delaware 2013



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.8

Percent of prescribers with 10% or More Prescriptions Paid in Cash, Delaware

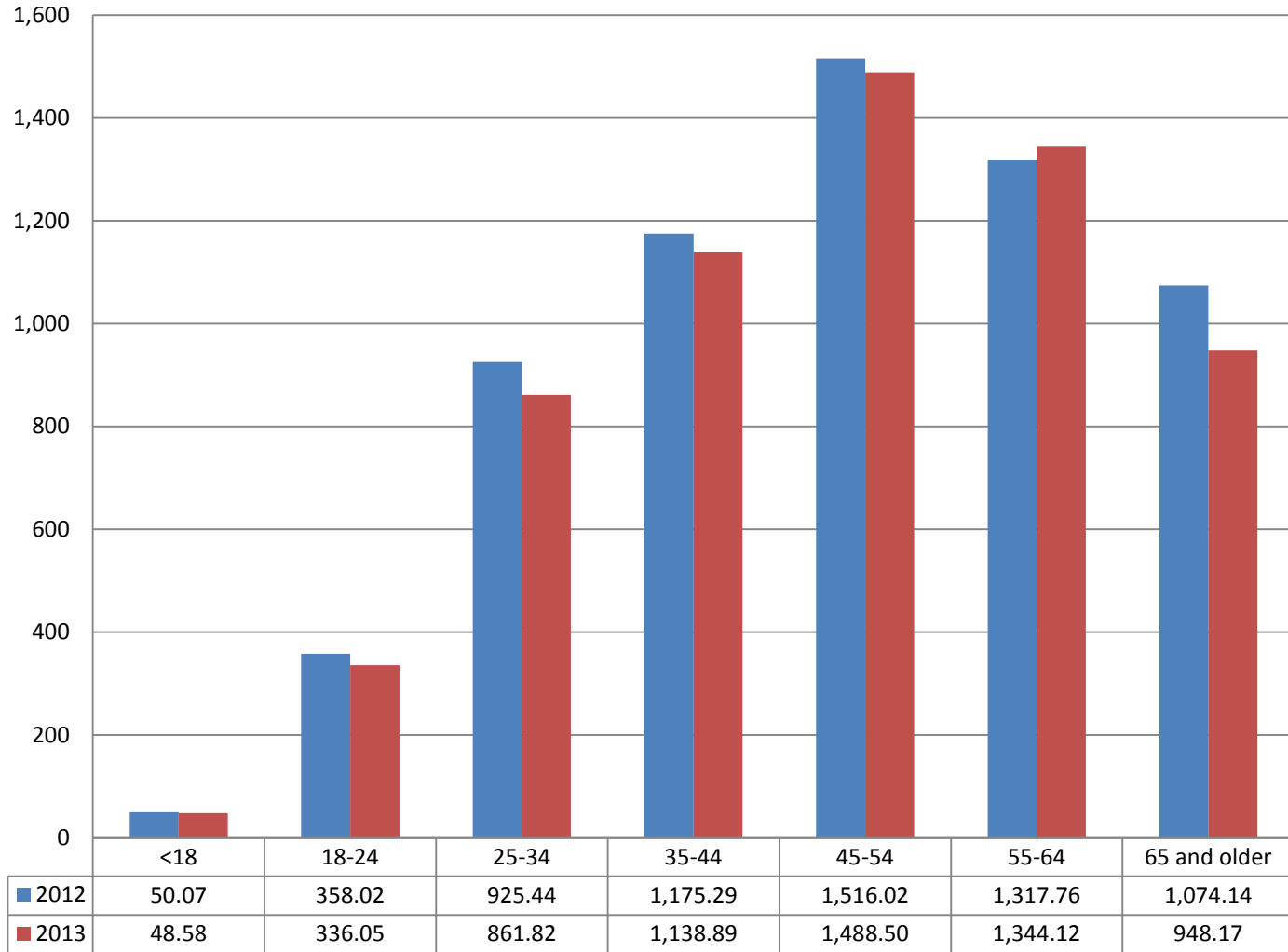


Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.11

Extra Slides

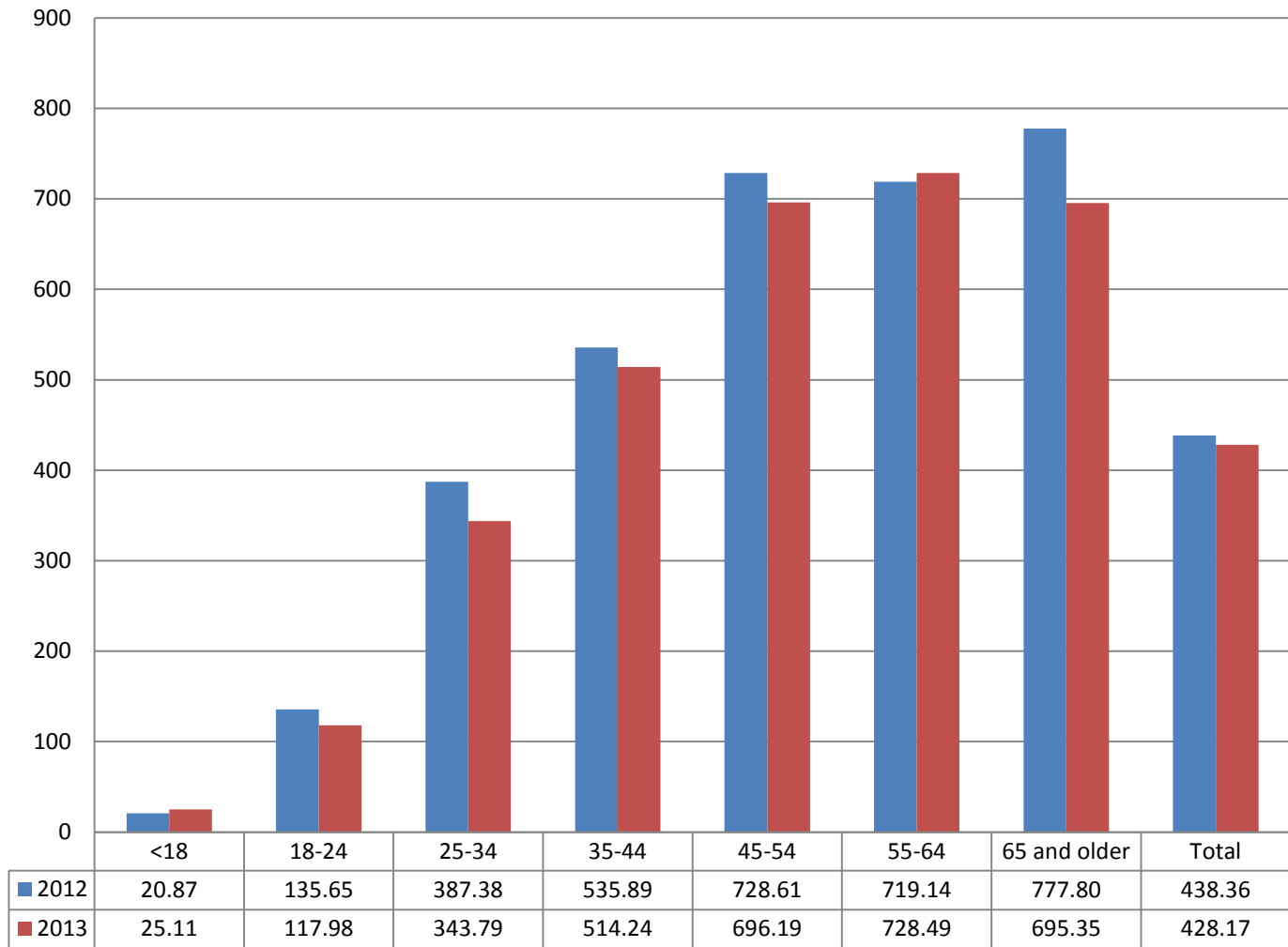
Opioid Prescription Rate Per 1,000 Residents by Age, Delaware



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 1.2

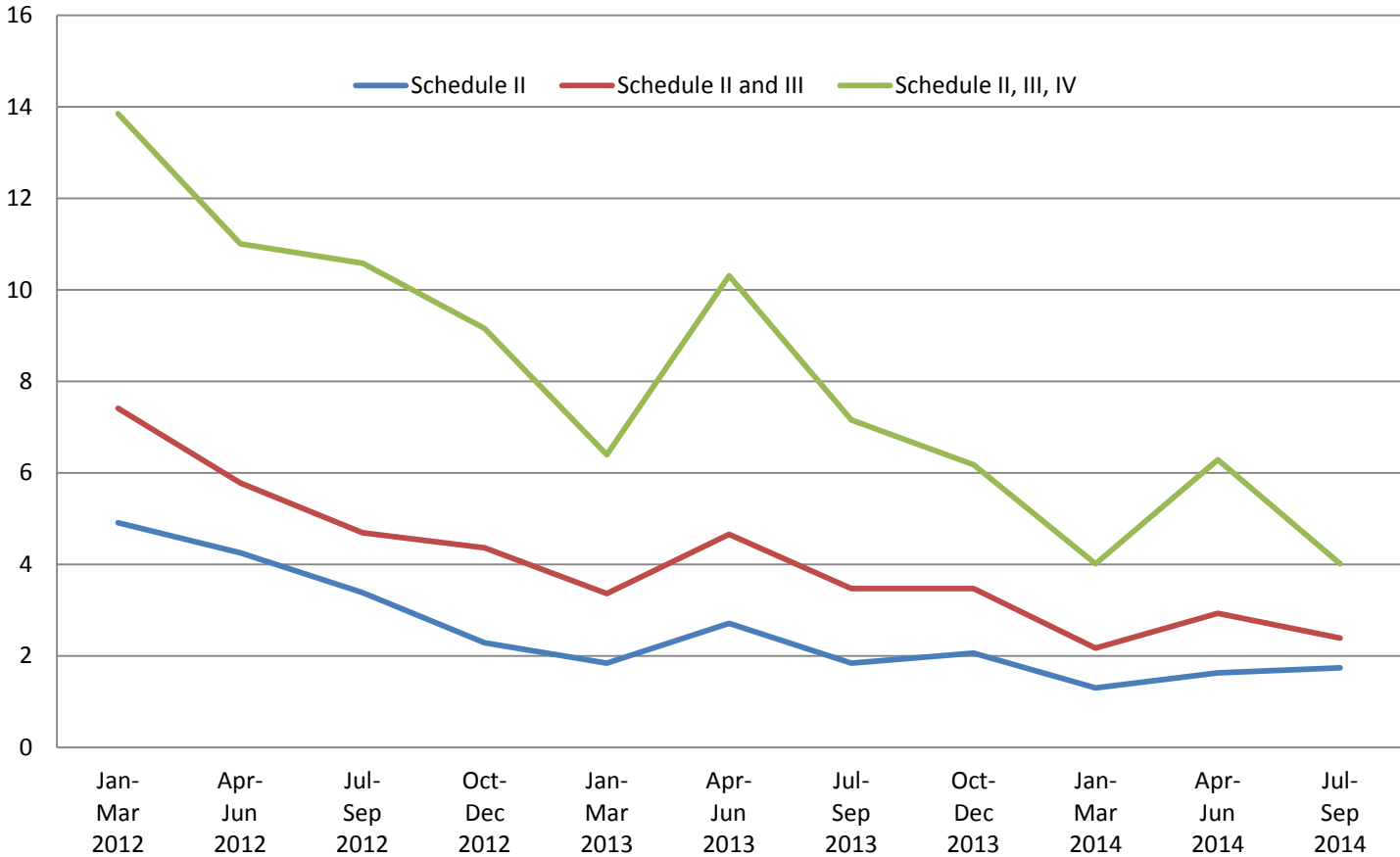
Benzodiazepines Prescription Rate Per 1,000 Residents by Age, Delaware



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 1.2

Multiple Provider Episode Rates per 100,000 Residents by Drug Schedule, Delaware

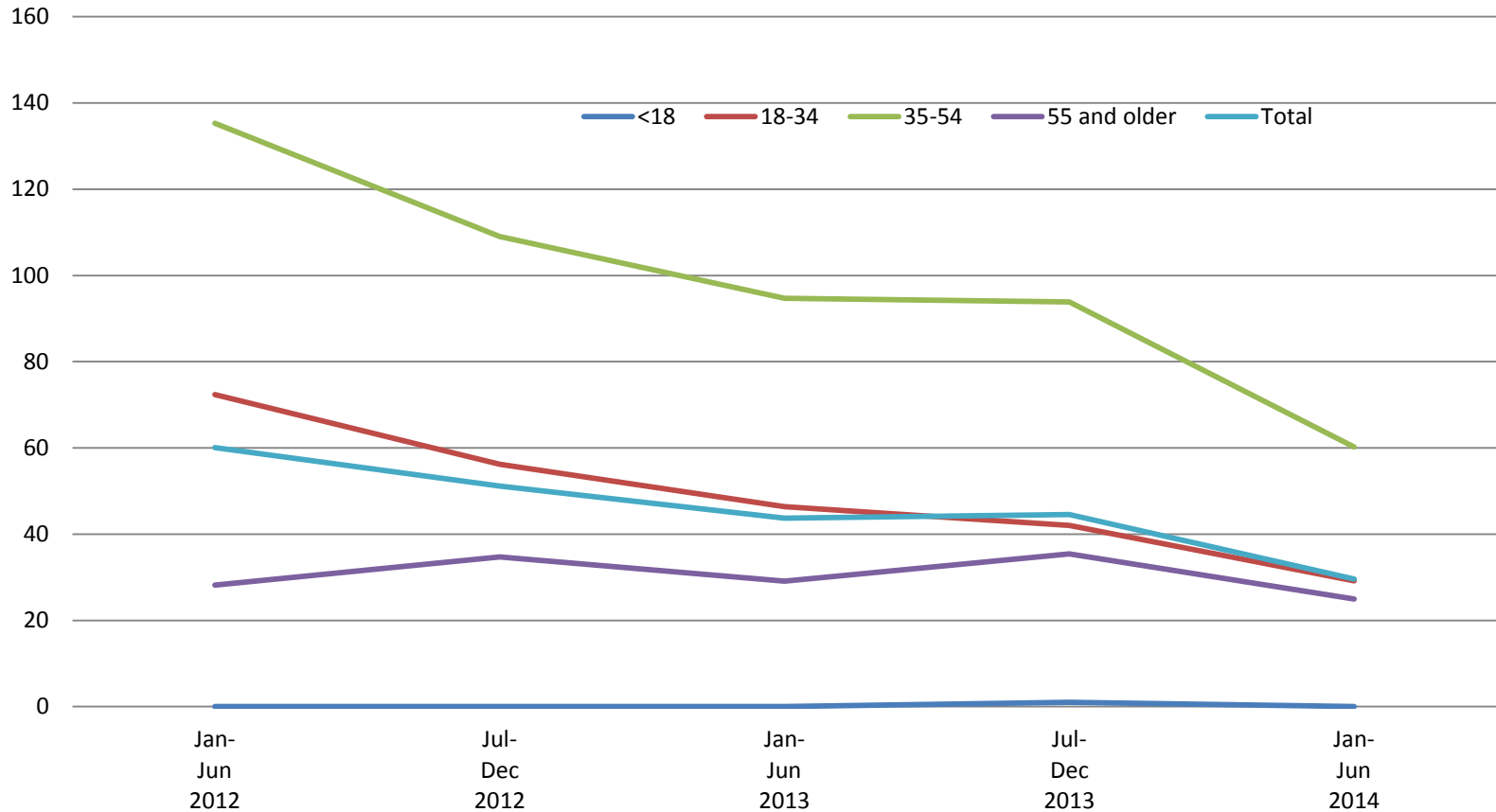


Multiple provider episode rate is defined as use of 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies within 3 months and is based on the current 3 months. The controlled substance Schedule II category includes all schedule II drugs. The Schedule II and III category includes Schedule II or III drugs, and Schedule II, III, IV includes Schedule II, III or IV drugs. The annual rate is calculated as the average quarterly rate for the specified year.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 4.1

Multiple Provider Episode Rates per 100,000 Residents by Age: Opioids

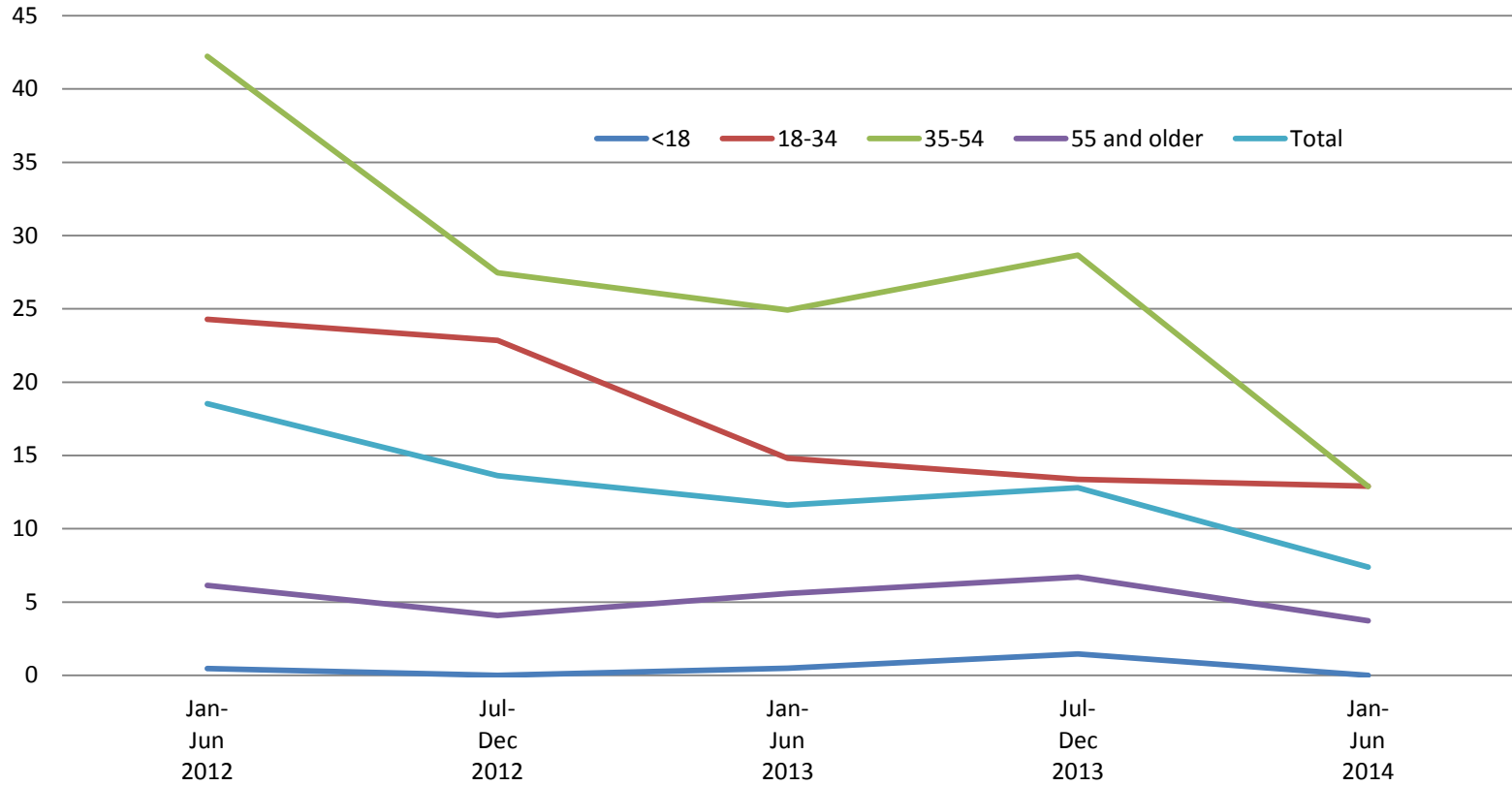


Multiple provider episode rate is defined as use of 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies within 6 months and is based on the current 6 months. Rates are calculated by drug class for those receiving a prescription in the drug class. The annual rate is calculated as the average half-year rate for the specified year.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 4.9

Multiple Provider Episode Rates per 100,000 Residents by Age: Stimulants

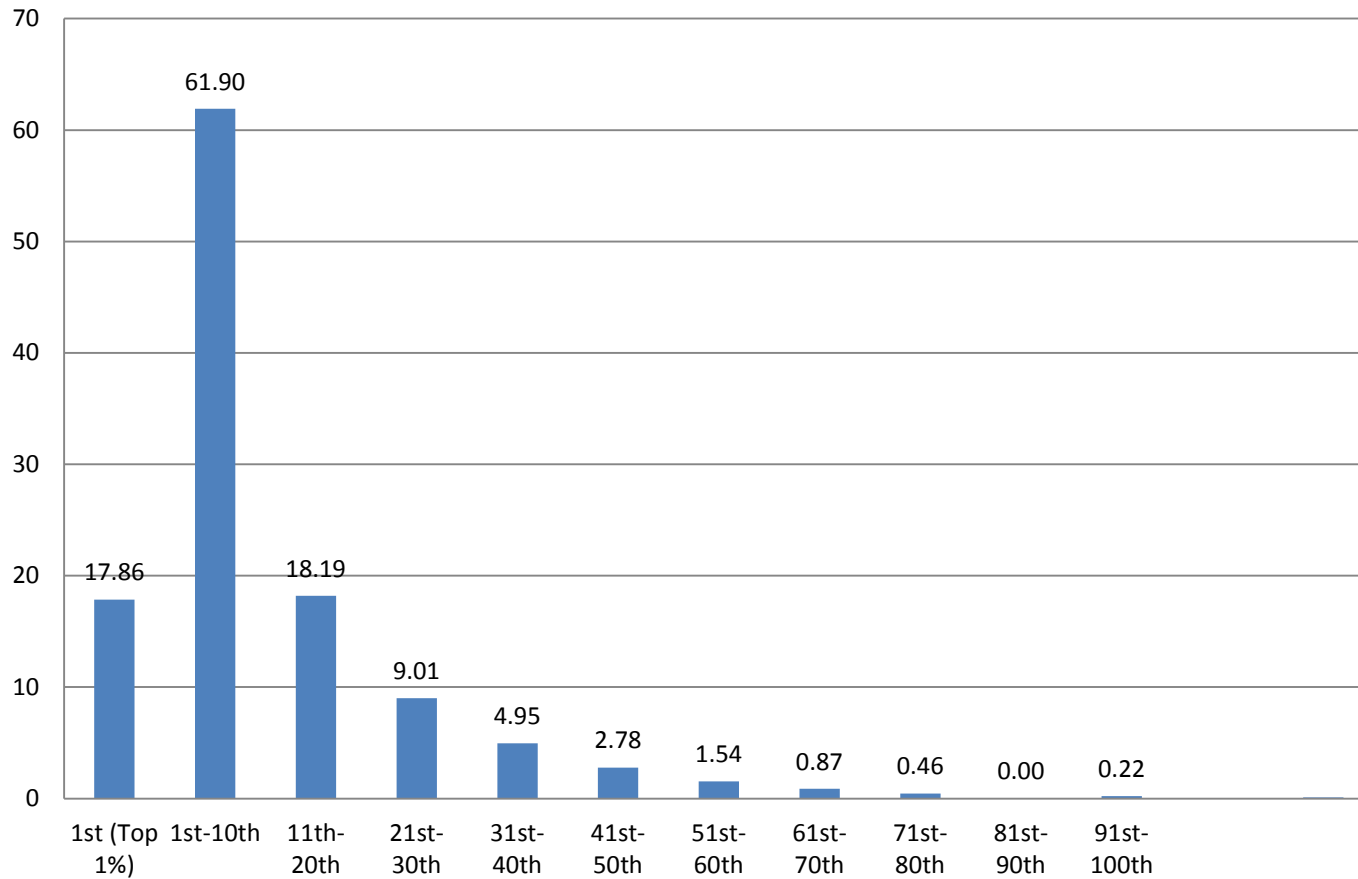


Multiple provider episode rate is defined as use of 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies within 6 months and is based on the current 6 months. Rates are calculated by drug class for those receiving a prescription in the drug class. The annual rate is calculated as the average half-year rate for the specified year.

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 4.9

Percent of Schedule II-V Controlled Substance Prescriptions by Prescriber Percentile Ranking Based, Delaware, 2013

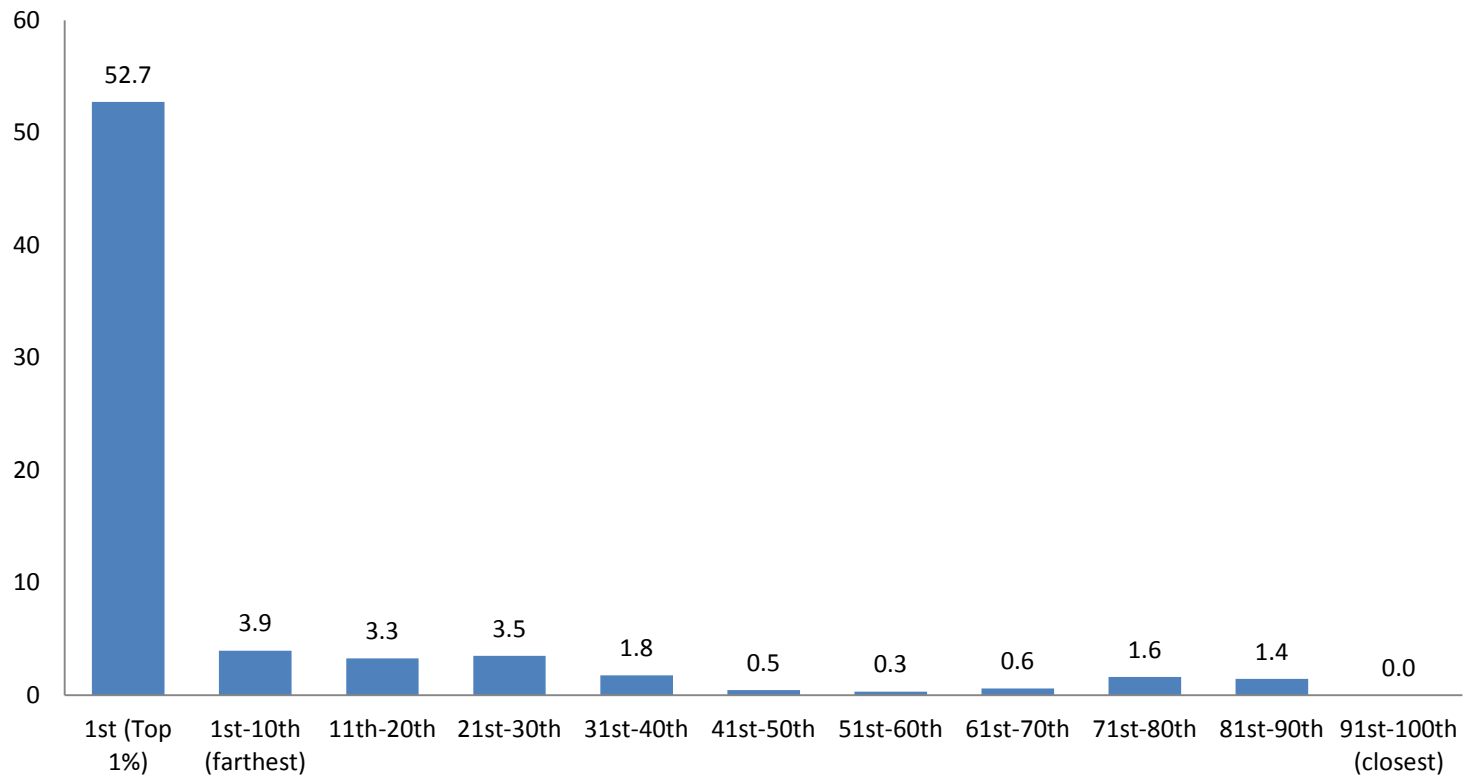


Percent refers to the percentage of all controlled substance prescription written per day per prescriber percentile rank

Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.1

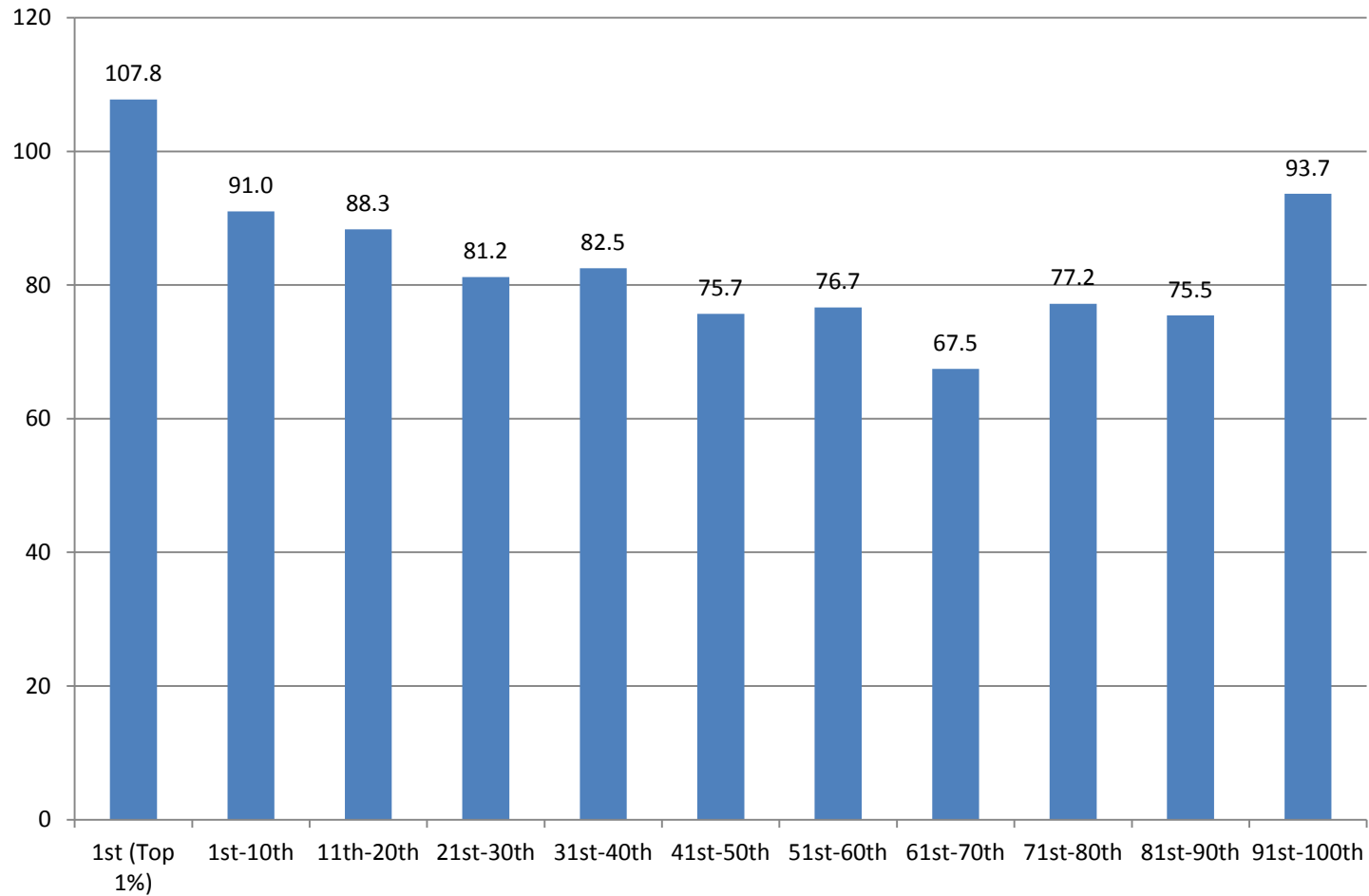
**Percent Change (2012-2013) in Distance in Miles from Patient to Prescriber by Prescriber
Percentile Ranking for CS II-V, Delaware 2013**



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 5.8

Mean Daily Dosage for Opioids in MMEs by Pharmacy Percentile Ranking, Delaware 2013



Source, Delaware PMP (Department of State) as provided by Brandeis University

Table 7.7