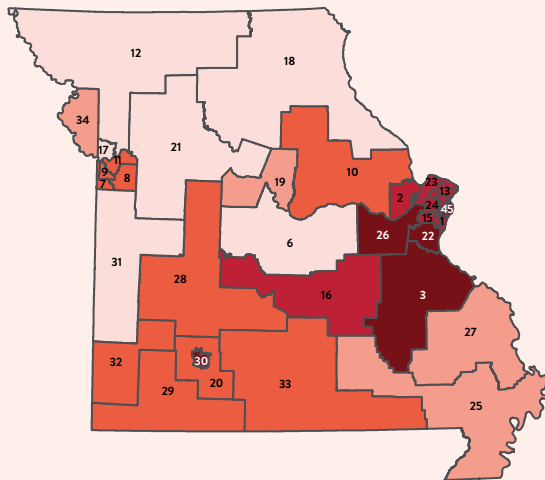


OPIOID MISUSE:

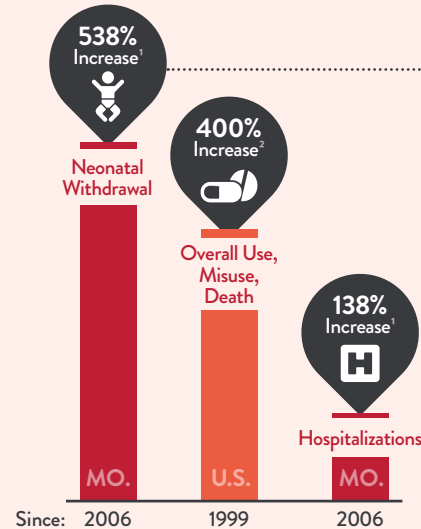
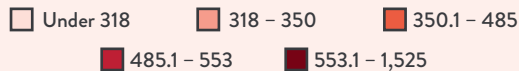
A Complex Problem Requiring Multifaceted Solutions

! AN EPIDEMIC IN MISSOURI

Rate of Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Department Visits for Analgesic Opioid Overuse by Senate District, FY 2015¹



Rate per 100,000:



538% Increase

The additional hospital-based charges for opioid-exposed infant births covered by Medicaid is now more than \$23 MILLION annually – at a cost to MO HealthNet of nearly **\$10 MILLION.**

Since 2009 in the U.S., opioid deaths have surpassed motor vehicle deaths.²

💡 WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

In Practice With Patients

Pain Management

Pain may be caused by acute injury or a chronic condition and are managed by different therapies. Chronic pain often is effectively controlled without opioid-based medications.

ED Guidelines

In December 2015, Missouri providers and hospitals suggested prescribing recommendations of which **79%** have been adopted.³

Patient Education

Explain why a more cautious approach to prescribing opioids, other forms of pain management, pain expectations and safe disposal of narcotics are important considerations.

Assessment

Assess individuals for the risk of opioid misuse, and take initiative for treatment referrals.

In Policy Within Communities



Increase access to treatment options and locations

Use tools such as a PDMP



ST. LOUIS COUNTY
PRESCRIPTION DRUG
MONITORING PROGRAM

¹ Missouri Hospital Association, Hospital Industry Data Institute, 2017.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Injury Prevention and Control: Opioid Overdose (n.d.) retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/index.html>

³ MHA Opioid Emergency Department Prescribing Guidelines survey (n-71), January 2017.