



Medicaid Programs That Improve The Safety of Opioid Use

Spotlight on Massachusetts

To minimize overdoses and other harm associated with the misuse of prescription drugs, public and private insurance plans use patient review and restriction (PRR) programs to encourage the safe use of opioids and other controlled substances. Through PRRs, insurers assign patients who are at risk for substance use disorder (SUD) to predesignated pharmacies and prescribers to obtain these drugs. This fact sheet presents key features of Massachusetts' Medicaid fee-for-service (FFS) PRR program that were acquired from a 2015 survey and literature review by The Pew Charitable Trusts. The nationwide survey of Medicaid PRR programs captured information on program characteristics, structures, and trends. Of the 41 states that responded (plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico), 38 operate an FFS PRR. For more information on state responses, visit www.pewtrusts.org/PRRreport.

PRR program initiation

PRR programs have been in operation in Medicaid FFS programs in the United States since the early 1970s. Massachusetts' PRR program was launched around 1999.

Designated provider structure for PRRs

PRRs require patients to receive controlled substance prescriptions and related care from designated pharmacies, prescribers, hospitals, and/or other providers, such as dentists or pain management specialists. Patients enrolled in Massachusetts' PRR are assigned to a designated pharmacy. The chart below compares Massachusetts' PRR program design with that of other programs.

	Assign patients to a pharmacy only	Assign patients to both a pharmacy and prescriber	Assign patients to a pharmacy, prescriber, and hospital
Number of responding programs (%) n = 38	13 (34%)	17 (45%)	8 (21%)
Massachusetts' PRR	✓		

Criteria used to identify at-risk patients for PRR enrollment*

Programs use specific, predetermined criteria to identify potentially at-risk beneficiaries for enrollment in a PRR. Massachusetts' specific criteria are checked below:

	Filling a certain number of controlled substance prescriptions
✓	Filling a certain number of other prescriptions Eleven or more prescriptions, including original fill and refills, of one or more controlled substances from Schedules II-IV over a three-month period, obtained from four or more prescribers or filled by four or more pharmacies.
✓	Utilizing a certain number of pharmacies to obtain controlled substances Using four or more pharmacies to obtain 11 or more prescriptions, including original fill and refills, of one or more controlled substances from Schedules II-IV over a three-month period.
✓	Visiting a certain number of prescribers to obtain controlled substances As noted above, using four or more prescribers to obtain 11 or more prescriptions, including original fill and refills, of one or more controlled substances from Schedules II-IV over a three-month period.
	Visiting a certain number of emergency rooms
	Obtaining a certain number of controlled substances in the same therapeutic class
	Referral/recommendation
✓	Other Enrolled in the Controlled Substances Management Program of a MassHealth-contracted managed care organization (MCO) at the time the member unenrolled from the MCO.

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* With the exception of referrals/recommendations, these criteria are based on use over a specified time period. These time periods may vary between criteria and are specified where known. When publicly available, specific numbers triggering potential identification as at-risk are provided for the listed criteria.

Patients automatically excluded from PRR enrollment

Some beneficiaries with pain that is difficult to manage are typically excluded from PRRs. Based on survey results from the District of Columbia and the 37 states with an FFS PRR, the most common reasons for automatic exclusion were that patients are:

- Receiving treatment for certain types of cancer (15 states).
- In long-term care (14 states).
- In hospice care (13 states).
- In skilled nursing facilities (10 states).

71%

Twenty-seven of the 37 states and DC automatically exclude at least one patient population from PRR enrollment to help ensure that these patients have access to effective pain management. Of these, 63% exclude more than one patient population.

29%

Eleven responding states do not automatically exclude patients, although they may choose to do so after performing a clinical review.

Massachusetts does not automatically exclude patients from PRR enrollment.

Process for patient notification of PRR enrollment

Massachusetts and four other states (14 percent of those responding^{*}) provide beneficiaries with more than 30 days' notice before PRR enrollment. Specifically, Massachusetts provides 34 days' notice. Fourteen states (40 percent) provide 30 days' notice, and 16 programs (46 percent) provide beneficiaries with less than 30 days' notice before PRR enrollment.

Process for patient appeal of PRR enrollment

Massachusetts and 31 other states (over 86 percent of those responding[†]) provide beneficiaries with 30 or more days from notification to appeal the decision to enroll them in the FFS PRR program. Specifically, Massachusetts allows beneficiaries 30 days to appeal upon receiving notification of PRR enrollment. Five programs (almost 14 percent) provide beneficiaries with less than 30 days to appeal the decision.

* These data represent 34 states and DC. This includes states with FFS PRR programs that either confirmed this information or make it publicly available.

† These data represent 36 states and DC. This includes states with FFS PRR programs that either confirmed this information or make it publicly available.

Selection of designated providers

Thirty-six programs (95 percent of responding programs), including Massachusetts' PRR, allow for beneficiary input when selecting providers. Specifically, Massachusetts chooses beneficiaries' most frequently visited pharmacies, with the option for beneficiaries to change selections.

Drugs managed through the PRR

Eight percent of FFS PRR programs, including Massachusetts' PRR, require patients to receive Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Schedules II-IV from designated providers. Alternatively, forty-seven percent of PRR programs require patients to receive all controlled substances (DEA Schedules II-V) from designated providers. Forty-five percent of programs require patients to receive controlled as well as noncontrolled substances identified as frequently subject to misuse or diversion, such as those used to treat HIV, from designated providers.

Additional services offered to PRR enrollees

Forty-seven percent of responding states, including Massachusetts, offer additional services to PRR enrollees, such as general information on SUD, referrals for SUD treatment, referrals to pain specialists, and case management services. Specifically, Massachusetts offers case management services.

PRR access to state prescription drug monitoring programs

Prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) are state-run electronic databases that monitor dispensed prescriptions for controlled substances in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Massachusetts' Medicaid staff has access to the PDMP, but this use is limited to two pharmacists on staff and utilized on a case-by-case basis only. The chart below compares the Massachusetts FFS Medicaid program's access to the PDMP with that of other programs.

	No access to the PDMP	Access to the PDMP
Number of responding programs (%) n = 38	22 (58%)	16 (42%)
Massachusetts' PRR		✓

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