



Medicaid Programs That Improve The Safety of Opioid Use

Spotlight on West Virginia

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 West Virginia's 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. West Virginia's PRR program was launched in 1990.

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 West Virginia's PRR are assigned to a designated pharmacy. The chart below compares West Virginia's 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%)
West Virginia's 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. West Virginia's specific criteria are checked below:

✓	Filling a certain number of controlled substance prescriptions Seven or more claims for all controlled substances in the past 60 days; any use of a controlled substance in the past 60 days with at least two occurrences of a medical claim for substance abuse or dependence in the past 720 days; any use of a controlled substance in the past 60 days with at least one occurrence of a medical claim for controlled substance overdose in the past 720 days.
	Filling a certain number of other prescriptions
✓	Utilizing a certain number of pharmacies to obtain controlled substances Three or more pharmacies filling prescriptions for any controlled substance in the past 60 days.
✓	Visiting a certain number of prescribers to obtain controlled substances Three or more prescribers writing prescriptions for any controlled substance in the past 60 days.
	Visiting a certain number of emergency rooms
✓	Obtaining a certain number of controlled substances in the same therapeutic class
✓	Referral/recommendation

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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.



Other

Receiving buprenorphine/naloxone therapy in the past 30 days; obtaining an average dose of at least 120 morphine milligram equivalents per day over the past 90 days; visiting the emergency department three or more times in the past 60 days.

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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.

West Virginia automatically excludes patients who are receiving cancer treatment from PRR enrollment.

Process for patient notification of PRR enrollment

West Virginia and four other states (14 percent of those responding*) provide beneficiaries with more than 30 days' notice before PRR enrollment. Specifically, West Virginia provides 60 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.

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

Process for patient appeal of PRR enrollment

Information was not available about West Virginia's time frame for beneficiaries to appeal the decision to enroll them in the PRR program. Over 86 percent of responding states^{*} provide beneficiaries with 30 or more days from notification to appeal the decision to enroll them in the FFS PRR program. Five programs (almost 14 percent) provide beneficiaries with less than 30 days to appeal the decision.

Selection of designated providers

Thirty-six programs (95 percent of those responding), including West Virginia's PRR, allow for beneficiary input when selecting providers. Specifically, West Virginia allows beneficiaries to submit preferences for pharmacies.

Drugs managed through the PRR

Eight percent of FFS PRR programs, including West Virginia's PRR, require patients to receive Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Schedules II-IV from designated providers. Alternatively, 47 percent of PRR programs require patients to receive all controlled substances (DEA Schedules II-V) from designated providers, and 45 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

Fifty-three percent of responding programs, including West Virginia's PRR, do not offer additional services to PRR enrollees. Additional services may include general information on SUD, referrals for SUD treatment, referrals to pain specialists, case management services, and information on the appropriate use of health care 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. West Virginia's Medicaid staff has access to the PDMP and uses it to monitor cash transactions. The chart below compares the West Virginia 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%)
West Virginia's PRR		✓

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

Resulting cost savings in Medicaid

West Virginia reports that its PRR program resulted in an overall decrease of \$264,883 in intervention-related drug expenditures for 919 patients from September 2011 through June 2012.

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