

Opioid Overprescribing Report for FY 2019

Pursuant to Section 510 of Public
Act 60 of 2019

November 30, 2019

Prepared by:

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Executive Summary:

The *Opioid Overprescribing Report for FY 2019* contains reporting requirements which are mandated pursuant to [Public Act 60 of 2019's](#) Section 510.

Section 510 of Public Act 60 of 2019 requires the following:

Sec. 510. The Department shall submit a report on the Michigan Automated Prescription System to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Senate and House Fiscal Agencies, and the State Budget Director by November 30. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (a) Total number of licensed health professionals registered to the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*
- (b) Total number of dispensers registered to the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*
- (c) Total number of prescribers using the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*
- (d) Total number of dispensers using the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*
- (e) Number of cases related to overprescribing, overdispensing, and drug diversion where the Department took administrative action as a result of information and data generated from the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*
- (f) The number of hospitals, doctor's offices, pharmacies, and other health facilities that have integrated the Michigan Automated Prescription System into their electronic health records systems.*
- (g) Total number of delegate users registered to the Michigan Automated Prescription System.*

Pursuant to these requirements, this report has been prepared and issued electronically to the House and Senate appropriations standing committees to meet the November 30 reporting requirements. In addition, this report is also online under the following locations:

- The Bureau of Professional Licensing (BPL) website at: www.michigan.gov/bpl.
- The All About LARA section - Legislative Reports of the Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs website at: www.michigan.gov/lara.

Background:

The Bureau of Professional Licensing (BPL) is located within Michigan's Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) and oversees the licensing, investigations, and enforcement responsibilities of individuals licensed under the Public Health Code and the Occupational Code.

Public Act 60 of 2019 contains boilerplate language which requires BPL to submit a report pertaining to the prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances. Furthermore, boilerplate guidelines also require the Department to identify and report specific statistical information related to the Michigan Automated Prescription System (MAPS) and its usage. This report provides the information for those requirements, and the information contained within this report is based on data collected from October 1, 2018 through September 30, 2019.

Required Information for Section 510 of Public Act 60 of 2019:

- 1) The total number of licensed health professionals registered to the Michigan automated prescription system.**

47,576 Prescribers as of September 30, 2019

- 2) The total number of dispensers registered to the Michigan automated prescription system.**

7,732 Dispensers as of September 30, 2019

- 3) The total number of prescribers using the Michigan automated prescription system.**

Prescribers who submitted at least 1 or more requests during the Fiscal Year: 30,667

Prescriber delegate users who submitted at least 1 or more requests during the Fiscal Year: 12,118

- 4) The total number of dispensers using the Michigan automated prescription system.**

Pharmacists who submitted at least 1 or more requests during the Fiscal Year: 6,473

Pharmacist delegate users who submitted at least 1 or more requests during the Fiscal Year: 674

- 5) The number of cases related to overprescribing, overdispensing, and drug diversion where the department took administrative action as a result of information and data generated from the Michigan automated prescription system.**

238* during the Fiscal Year

*Note: While MAPS data may not have been the genesis for every administrative action involving overprescribing, overdispensing, and drug diversion, the Department obtains MAPS data as a matter of course whenever it investigates one of these types of allegations.

6) The number of hospitals, doctor's offices, pharmacies, and other health facilities that have integrated the Michigan automated prescription system into their electronic health records systems.

309** health entities (health systems, hospitals, offices, and pharmacies) have gone into production with integrating MAPS into their electronic medical records and/or pharmacy dispensation system as of 9/30/19.

It should be noted that health entities may be comprised of multiple facilities and licensees, and as a result, the 309 integrated health entities encompass 119 hospitals, 2,803 offices, 624 pharmacies, 49,825 prescribers, and 3,335 pharmacists. **Note the number of health entities may fluctuate.

7) The total number of delegate users registered to the Michigan automated prescription system.

Pharmacist delegates as of September 30, 2019: 1,131

Prescriber delegates as of September 30, 2019: 19,242

Conclusion:

The BPL executive and legislative charge is to provide health care and occupational licensing and regulatory responsibilities to the people of Michigan. This includes the administration and oversight of professional licenses for prescribers and dispensers of opioids. Furthermore, BPL administers MAPS. MAPS is the state's prescription monitoring program, used to identify and prevent drug diversion at the prescriber and pharmacy levels by collecting data on Schedules 2-5 controlled substance prescriptions dispensed to patients by pharmacies and practitioners. MAPS is also used by clinicians to gain insights regarding the history of controlled substances prescribed and/or dispensed to a patient.

The information contained in this report is required pursuant to Section 510 of PA 60 of 2019 and provides specific information regarding: licensed health professionals registered to MAPS, prescribers registered to MAPS, and dispensers registered to MAPS; use of MAPS by prescribers and dispensers; the number of cases related to overprescribing, overdispensing, and drug diversion where the Department took administrative action as a result of data generated from MAPS; the number of integrations from the electronic health record systems used by prescribers and dispensers with MAPS; and the total number of delegate users registered to MAPS.