

GENERAL

Ordinance Fact Sheet

160831

Ordinance Number

Brief Title

Participation in a Regional
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Approval Deadline

Reason

To authorize the City Manager to direct the Director of Health to partner with surrounding counties in establishing a regional Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Details

Positions/Recommendations

Reason for Legislation

Amending Chapter 34, Code of Ordinances, by enacting a new Article XVIII entitled "Prescription Drug Monitoring Program," consisting of Sections 34-800 through 34-810, for the purpose of creating a Kansas City, Missouri Prescription Drug Monitoring Program to monitor the prescribing and dispensing of Schedule II through IV drugs in Kansas City, Missouri; and authorizing the City Manager to consolidate and coordinate a prescription drug monitoring program with other jurisdictions.

Discussion (explain all financial aspects of the proposed legislation, including future implications, any direct/indirect costs, specific account numbers, ordinance references, and budget page numbers.)

Opioid deaths in the Kansas City region have increased 400% in the last 10 years. Missouri is currently the only state in the nation (including the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam) without a Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). A PDMP provides an important tool for physicians to gain access to a patient's prescription history, in order to deter potential substance use disorder and avoid fatal drug interaction. Recently, St. Louis county, the city of St. Louis and Jackson County have all passed legislation establishing regional PDMP's. This ordinance would allow Kansas City to partner with these jurisdiction and join the PDMP system.

A regional PDMP facilitates communication between pharmacists and physicians and helps providers spot troubling patterns in controlled substance prescribing. PDMP's are effective tools for preventing abuse of prescription painkillers. The estimated cost-benefit ratio of the PDMP is 1:227, meaning for every dollar invested in this program, society saves \$227 in excess health care costs. The estimated cost to participate in this program is \$33,000, a portion of which may be covered by partnering counties.

Is it good for the children?
Yes. A PDMP allows physicians to better limit the amount of diverted prescriptions circulating.

Sponsor	Mayor Pro Tem Wagner
Programs, Departments, or Groups Affected	Health Department
Applicants / Proponents	<p>Applicant</p> <p>_____ Department</p> <p>City Department</p> <p>_____ Department</p> <p>_____ Department</p> <p>Other</p>
Opponents	<p>Groups or Individuals</p> <p>None known.</p> <p>Basis of opposition</p>
Staff Recommendation	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Against</p> <p>Reason Against</p>
Board or Commission Recommendation	<p>By</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For <input type="checkbox"/> Against <input type="checkbox"/> No action taken</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For, with revisions or conditions (see details column for conditions)</p>
Council Committee Actions	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Do pass</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Do pass (as amended)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Committee Sub.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Without Recommendation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hold</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Do not pass</p>

(Continued on reverse side)

Details

Policy/Program Impact

How will this contribute to a sustainable Kansas City?

- Opioid overdose is the leading cause of death due to drug poisoning in Kansas City, Missouri (KCMO).
- Since 2004, the number of emergency department visits due to

Policy or Program Change

No Yes

opioid abuse has risen over 600% from 9 in 2004 to 64 in 2013.
 · The age-adjusted drug overdose death rate from 2010-2014 was 14.4 per 100,000 population; a 50% increase from 2000-2014 (9.9 per 100,000 population).

· Those at most risk for drug poisoning-related deaths are white males ages 45-64. However, the largest increase in overdose deaths has been among blacks (of either sex) ages 55-64; in 2000-2004, the overdose death rate was 11.3 per 100,000 population and in 2010-2014, this rate increased to 37.8 per 100,000 population.

· Prescription drugs, including opioids, are frequently diverted for improper use

· Those addicted to prescription opioid painkillers are 40 times more likely to be addicted to heroin.

· Heroin is typically injected; when people inject heroin, they are at risk of serious, chronic viral infections that include HIV and Hepatitis C

Establishing a PDMP also allows physicians to grow their business without fear of perpetuating the opiate abuse epidemic.

Operational Impact Assessment	
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Finances	
Cost & Revenue Projections -- Including Indirect Costs	Cost projections: \$33,000 Will use existing staff time, no new personnel needed
Financial Impact	Cost savings of roughly \$7,500,000 in excess health care cost avoided. Additional savings in worker productivity and decreased criminal justice costs
Fund Source (s) and Appropriation Account Codes	New account code to be later established.

(Use this space for further discussion, if necessary)

Applicable Dates:

Fact Sheet Prepared by:

Tracie Cole
Deputy Director

Date

10/18/2016

Reviewed by:

Name
Title

Date

Reference Numbers