

Pain Management's Influence on Medical Trends in the California Workers' Compensation System

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CWCI: Background

Established in 1964;

Private, nonprofit organization of insurers representing approximately 80% of premium dollars and self-insured employers;

Dedicated to improving the California workers' compensation system through four primary functions:

- Research
- Education
- Information
- Representation

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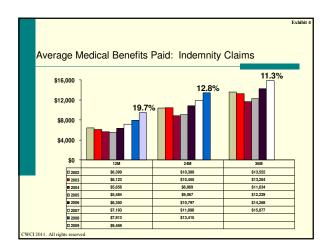
Exhibi

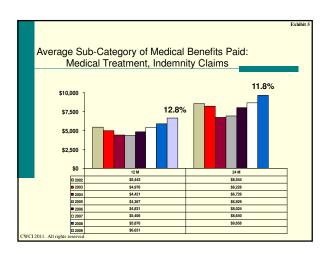
Agenda

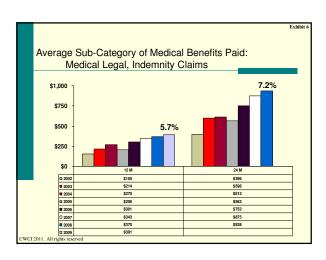
- 1. Overall Medical Trend Analysis
- 2. Medical Cost & Utilization Controls
- 3. Pain Mgt's Contribution to the Medical Trend
- 4. National and Regional Public Policy Activity

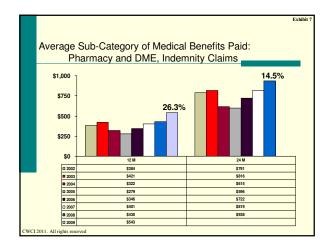
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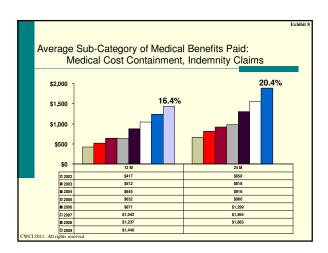
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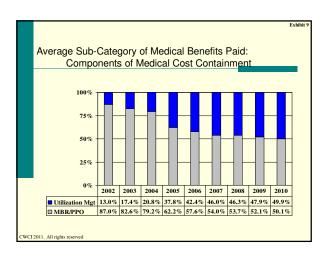












Rules and Regulations:

Chronic Pain Mgt Guidelines 9792.21(a)(2)(A)(iii)

- · Implemented July 2009
- · Competing definitions and triggers
 - Hierarchy of medical evidence
 - Different levels of specificity
- · Lack of other supply and demand side controls

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xhibit

Case-Mix-Adjusted Analysis of Medical Trends Objectives

- Factors underlying rising medical costs?
 - ER and Injured worker characteristics
 - Claim Characteristics
- Factor analysis isolates:
 - Weight (isolated cost contribution)
 - Slope (cost increasing or decreasing over the trend
 - Prevalence (occurring more or less often)
 - Overall impact (interaction of power and prevalence)
- Variables inside & outside current controls/policies

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Exhibit 1

Benefit Development

· Data and Methods

ICIS V12B: 1.7M Claims DOI 1Q/04 - 3Q/09

Policy And Claim Characteristics

Medical Bill Review Detail

Injury Characteristics
Co-morbidities
Rx Utilization

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		ase-Mix-Adjusted Analysis of Influence of Cost, Slope & F xamples of Claim Mileston	revalence or		st	Ex	hibit 13
			Additional Med Cost @ 24 Months (Beta, Full Model)	Slope (Beta Slope Model)	Prevalence Slope (Beta Prev Model)	Overall Impact on Trend	
		Indemnity (non-litigated)	\$1,338	\$67	2.4%	^	
		Indemnity (litigated)	\$7,001	\$255	-2.6%	^	
		MPN	(\$159)	\$(22)	193.5%	•	
		Inpatient Admission	\$15,951	\$470	-6.2%	^	
		Opioid Rx	\$1,840	\$30	14.5%	^	
		Psychotropic Rx	\$8,331	\$ 388	-2.7%	^	
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Case-Mix-Adjusted Analysis of Medical Trend Influence of Cost, Slope & Prevalence on Medical Cost Examples of Co-morbidities and Secondary Conditions Additional Med Cost @ 24 Months (Beta, Full Model) Prevalence Slope (Beta Slope Model) Overall Impact on Trend (Beta Prev Model) lackSubstance Abuse \$2,528 \$(87) -2.1% Mental Health \$4,722 \$(80) 5.5% 1 Circulatory System \$7,812 \$55 -0.3% 1 \$1,787 **1** Obesity \$163 10.3% **1** Metabolic & Endocrine \$5,232 \$83 1.1% Inflam & Degen \$2,005 \$(92) -13.4%

Case-Mix-Adjusted Analysis of Medical Trend Influence of Cost, Slope & Prevalence on Medical Cost Top 10 Prevalence Adjusted Factors Associated with Increasing Cost Trend Prevalence-Adj Weight Rank Variable Indemnity claim w/ Attny Involvement 29.1 Indemnity claim 15.6 Inpatient Hospitalization 13.0 Psychotropic prescription 7.6 Industry: Prof and Clerical Services 5.3 6 Age Group - 65+ 3.9 Obesity Opioid prescription Body Part: Multiple Body Parts 2.3 Death claim 1.5 (Claims with condition X Beta Slope) / (Total claim count))
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Areas of CWCI Rx Research

Changing Role of Rx in Workers' Compensation

- 1. Repackaged Drugs
- 2. Sole Source v. Multi-source
- 3. Compound Pharmaceuticals
- 4. Opioids & Schedule-II Rx



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Changing Role of Rx in Workers' Compensation

1. Growing use of pharmaceuticals

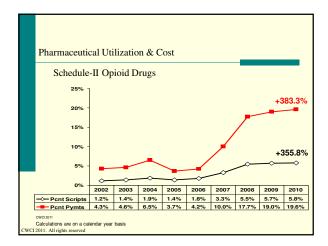
2002: 5% of medical benefits

2010: 13% of medical benefits (NCCI estimate)

- 2. Reforms in pricing and fee schedules
- 3. Growing influence of pain management practices

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Top Schedule-II Drugs by Active Ingredient CWCI Research Spotlight Report (Sept 2009) Schedule II Prescription & Payments in CA Workers' Comp % Schedule-II Prescriptions Schedule II Drug Category % Schedule-II Prescription \$ Oxycodone 53.1% 45.4% Morphine 18.6% 16.9% Fentanyl 14.6% 32.2% Methadone 6.3% 0.6% Hydromorphone 3.7% 1.3% 1.7% Oxymorphone 2.8% Other Schedule II 1.6% 0.8% CWCI 2011. All rights reserved



Evidence-based Medicine and Comparative Effectiveness Research on Opioids

ACOEM Insights on Opioids

- Opioid use is "the most important factor impeding recovery of function in patients referred to pain clinics"
- Opioids do not consistently and reliably relieve pain and can decrease quality of life and functional status
- The use of opioids during the sub-acute and chronic phases of an injury, especially in the absence of an objectively identifiable pain generator, <u>cannot be recommended</u>.

Genovese, Harris, Korevaar 2007

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Rx & Pain Management

Report to the Industry

What is the association between the use of opioids on low back pain on:

- Average Benefit Costs
 - Medical
- Lost time (Indemnity)
- Productivity (Return To Work)



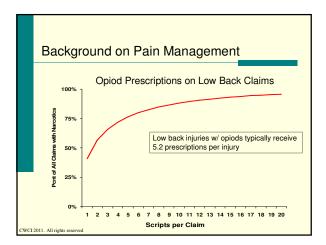
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Pain Mgt and the Use of Opioids

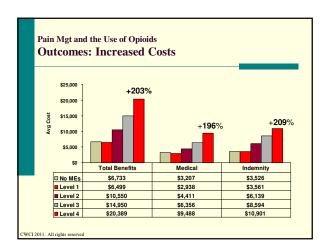
Study Population

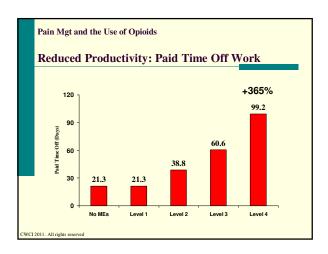
- 166,336 California injured workers
- Medical back conditions without spinal cord involvement
- A total of 854,244 opioid prescriptions were dispensed
- Controls (morphine equivalents) for different types of opioids
- · Case-mix adjusted outcomes

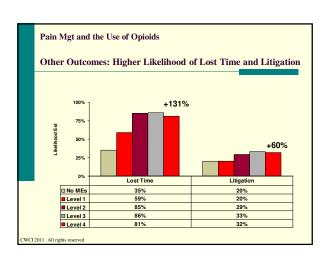
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Pain Mgt and the Use of Opioids **Morphine Equivalents Categories** Range of MEs in Category Category Category No MEs 0 124 3-240 Category 1 406 241-650 Category 2 651-2100 1,207 Category 3 2,101 and up Category 4 14,870 ME conversions based on American Pain Society Conversion Tables WCI 2011. All rights reserved







Pain Mgt and the Use of Opioids

Summary of Results

- Injured workers with modest levels of opioids had similar outcomes to those who received none.
- Increasing levels of opioids were associated with higher costs, more time from work and higher litigation rates.
- The preponderance of evidence suggests that prolonged administration of opioids impedes, rather than facilitates, injured workers' recovery from disabling back conditions.

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Pain Mgt and the Use of Opioids

Analysis of Prescribing Patterns Schedule II Opioids



- Analysis of:
 1. Injury Characteristics
 2. Physician Prescribing Patterns
 3. Injured Worker Characteristics



- PBM and ICIS Data:
 16,890 Claims
 9,174 Prescribing physician DEA code
 233,276 Prescriptions
- Script, dosage and daysPharmaceutical characteristics
- DOS, billed and paid amount
 ER and EE characteristics

Analysis of Prescribing Patterns Schedule II Opioids

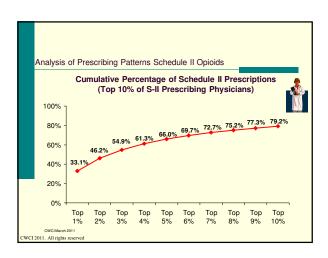
Top Injury Categories w/ Schedule II Opioids

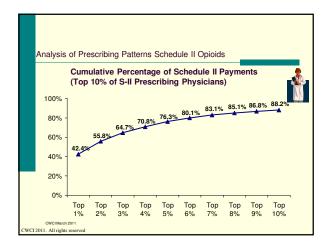
Diagnostic Category	Pent of S-II Opioid Claims	Pent of S-II Opioid Scrips	Pcnt of S- II Opioid Pymnts
Medical Back w/o Spinal Cord Invlvmnt	35.7%	47.1%	50.2%
Spine Disorders w/ Spinal Cord or Root Invlvmnt	11.3%	15.1%	16.1%
Cranial & Peripheral Nerve Dis	5.0%	6.8%	6.5%
Degen, Infect & Metabol Joint Dis	9.3%	6.1%	5.4%
Other Injuries, Poisonings & Toxic Effects	5.5%	5.9%	6.8%
Ruptured Tendon, Tendonitis, Myositis & Bursitis	6.0%	3.6%	2.7%
Sprain of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Leg	6.8%	3.2%	2.8%
Wound, FX of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Leg	6.3%	2.7%	1.6%
Other Mental Disturb	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Other Diagnoses of Musculoskeletal Sys	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%

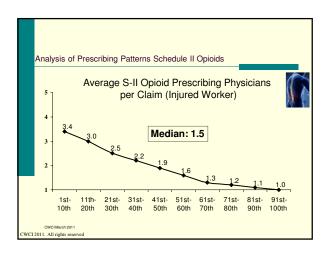
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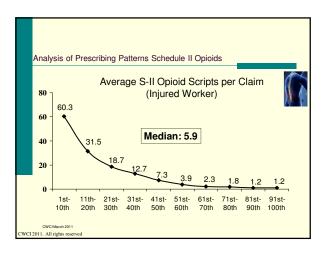
Top Injury Categories w/ Sche	edule II O	pioids	
Diagnostic Category	Pent of S-II Opioid Claims	Pent of S-II Opioid Scrips	Pont of II Op Pym
Medical Back w/o Spinal Cord Invlvmnt	35.7%	47.1%	50.2
Spine Disorders w/ Spinal Cord or Root Invlvmnt	11.3%	15.1%	16.1
Cranial & Peripheral Nerve Dis	5.0%	6.8%	6.5
Degen, Infect & Metabol Joint Dis	9.3%	6.1%	5.4
Other Injuries, Poisonings & Toxic Effects	5.5%	5.9%	6.8
Ruptured Tendon, Tendonitis, Myositis & Bursitis	6.0%	3.6%	2.7
Sprain of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Leg	6.8%	3.2%	2.8
Wound, FX of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Leg	6.3%	2.7%	1.6
Other Mental Disturb	1.2%	1.7%	1.5
Other Diagnoses of Musculoskeletal Sys	1.5%	1.4%	1.19

op Injury Catego	ries v	v/ Sc	ched	ule II Opioids
Diagnostic Category	Pent of S-II Opioid Claims	Pent of S-II Opioid Scrips	Pent of S-II Opinid Pyrants	
Medical Back wie Spinal Cord Invivanat	35.7%	47.15	50.2%	•51% of Claims
Spine Disorders w/ Spinal Cord or Root Invivent	11.3%	15.1%	16.1%	*31 /6 UI CIAIIIIS
Cranial & Perinheral Nerve Die	5.0%	6.8%	6.5%	-COO/ of C II Dropprintions
Degree, Infect & Metabol Joint Die	9.3%	6.1%	5.4%	 60% of S-II Prescriptions
Other Injuries, Poisonings & Toxic Effects	5.5%	5.9%	6.8%	
Espisared Tendon, Tendonitis, Myositis & Esreitis	6.0%	3.6%	2.7%	•62% of Payments
ipnain of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Log	6.8%	3.2%	2.8%	
Wound, FX of Shoulder, Arm, Knee or Lower Lee	63%	2.7%	1.6%	
Other Mental Disturb	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%	
Other Diarneses of Musculeskeletal Sys	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	









Managing Pain Management Summary

- Rapid growth in S-II opioids use ;
- The top 3 percent S-II prescribing MDs account for:
 More than half the S-II prescriptions,

 - 2 out of 3 S-II payments;
- Top 10 percent of injured workers obtain scripts from 3.4 different
- Over half of S-II prescriptions are for injuries "typically not useful in the sub-acute and chronic phases."
- · Growing interest in state-wide and federal action.

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Federal and State Action

Federal: Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan (April 2011)

- 1. Education
- Monitoring
 Proper Medication Disposal
 Enforcement

AB 378 (Solario - Signed by Gov Brown Oct 2011)

- Establish guidelines for dispensing and reimbursement for compound drugs
 Eliminates self-referral incentives

AB 507 (Hayashi - Signed by Gov Brown Oct 2011)

- Amends Health & Safety Code 124960 & 124961
 Revises "Pain Patient's Bill of Rights"