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Learning Objectives

Following completion of this activity, participants will be able to:

- Identify practices that support medication safety and eliminate risks for drug diversion.
- Discuss interventions to minimize diversion of controlled substances through supply chain management.
- Recognize components of a diversion stewardship program that are essential in light of the recent increase in job-related stressors.



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Diversion and the Healthcare Practitioner

- 1 in 10 health professionals struggle with addiction or abusing drugs not prescribed
- Healthcare workers pattern of drug abuse and dependency is unique to the general population
 - Tends to follow drug availability
 - See the positive effects drugs have on patients
 - Comfort level with use
 - I'm in control

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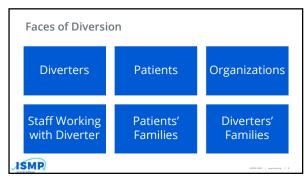
Faces of Diversion

- Kerr
- Worked in the ED for 15 years
- Loved her job and was well liked
- Didn't show up for a family event
- Found deceased in her apartment with an arsenal of used syringes

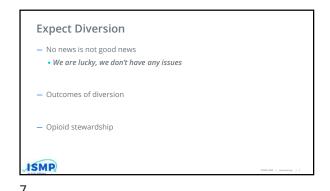
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Error Reduction Strategies Prevention	and Div	ersion
- Forcing functions - Barriers and fail-safes - Automation and computerization - Redundancies - Standardization and protocols - Performance shaping factors (e.g., checklists, reminders) - Rules and policies - Education - Information - Don't make mistakes! / be careful		Improve system reliability Improve human reliability
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Supporting Safety and Eliminating	Risk
StructureResponse process	
 Procurement Ready-to administer; exact dose required; single dose; at 	void waste; avoid dilution
 Compounding Avoid if possible; if necessary, avoid partial vials/bottles 	and consider overfill
Technology Maximize use of technology throughout the process	
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"Trust" but "Verify"

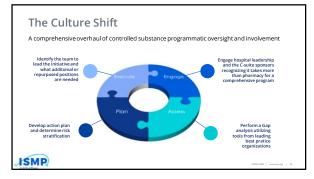
"Doverey, No Proverey" - President Ronald Regan

- Patient care was often cited as one of the reasons why workaround needed to be utilized
- There were less restrictions on buyer access in case they needed to above and beyond and help with receiving too
- Procedural areas historically lacked automation and "just in time" processes were seen as more provider friendly
- Checks and balances existed but meaningful accountability did not always back them up
- No diversion problems detected could mean a bigger problem is brewing

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The Art of Perpetual Inventory Lifecycle of controlled substances - When it comes to controlled substances healthcare facilities should be able to account for every dosage form from order generation to administration. • Utilization of controlled substance management system within an integrated automated dispensing cabinet • Controlled substance order generation based on specific hospital unit utilization or established par levels • All par level adjustments can be tracked and documented in the automated dispensing cabinet systems • Medication can be requested and tracked through software preventing medication from disappearing from safe to floor

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Traceability of Controlled Substance Management

Controlled Substance Movement

- Most all transactions occur through automated dispensing cabinet
 - Even PRN and patient specific doses
- Direct hand to hand delivery of non-automated dispensing cabinet stock with signature confirmation
- All issues and comments document in the automated dispensing cabinets

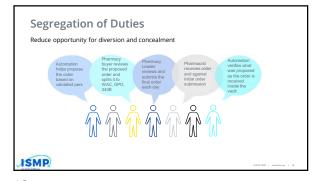
Controlled Substance Reconciliation

- Documentation of waste within the electronic system
 - Mechanism of witness also within system
- Controlled Substance
 Administration Record linked to patient EMR for documentation
- Returns can also be linked to healthcare employee and patient

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Proactive Process Review and Monitoring

Becoming more proactive rather than reactive

- Selecting a third party software to establish an ongoing review of automated dispensing cabinet data
 - Selection has migrated from third party auditing software to now artificial intelligence that has learning capabilities
- Running reports with relevant frequency and create robust follow up
- Being intentional with the data and requiring real time review and feedback
- Establishing benchmarks for all areas of the hospital
 - Continuously reassessing as changes in practice or treatments occur



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Safe Handling of Controlled Substances

Best practices for administration of medications

- Utilization of closed loop technology regarding all transactions to insure appropriate dose was administered
- Utilizing the smallest dosage form possible to reduce waste or medication error
- Consistently utilize same NDC and dosage form to create consistent practice across the hospital areas
- $\,-\,$ Avoiding bulk dosage forms but sending up all doses in patient specific forms
- Ensuring barcode scanning on all products administered throughout the hospital utilizing RFID tracking when possible
- Using pre-filled ready to administer syringes to reduce compounding and product manipulation after dispense



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COVID-19 Considerations

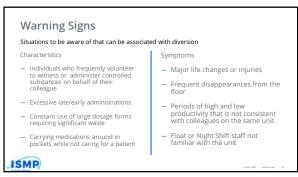
How controlled substance management may change during a pandemic

- Individuals wearing face masks may be less likely to be
 - · Utilization of individual username and biometric id is important
- Increase number of traveler nurses or health professionals
 - Establish temporary privilege to access automated dispensing cabinets
- Controlled substances may be stored in non-traditional areas Utilize medications with tamper resistant packaging or shrink wrap
 - Purchase medications that deter diversion by reducing waste and have hard plastic shell. Especially in areas with less oversight

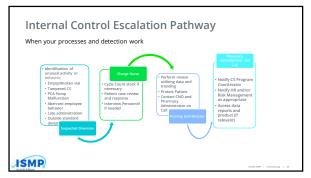


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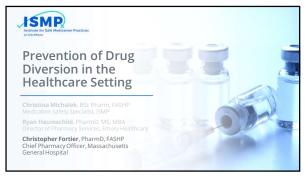
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End Goal Outcomes we are looking for as measures of success - Executive sponsors receive a report out on controlled substance management regularly - There is tight control within pharmacy operations and several different segregation of duties - Technology is leveraged for oversight and security controls - Medications are supplied in the smallest ready to use dosage form possible including controlled substances used in procedural areas - Pharmacy has a reputation for following up and investigating suspicious behavior or medication utilization - Data is readily available, retrievable, and in a useful format. Dashboards provide real-time detection statistics and cases investigated

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Mass General Hospital

- 1,100 bed academic medical center and clinics across Boston-metro area
- 28,000 employees
 - 3,800 nurses, 2,400 physicians, 400 pharmacy employees, 450 anesthesia providers
- Automation
 - 180 automated dispensing machines
- 90 anesthesia workstations



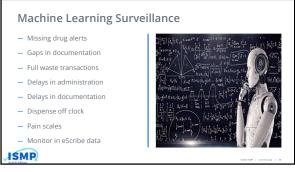
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Critical Program Requirements 1. Drug diversion task force 2. Staff education and competencies 3. Machine learning surveillance 4. Investigations 5. Reporting

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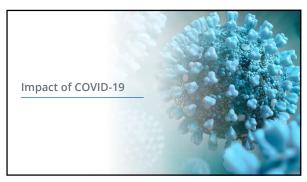
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Critical Program Require	ments
6. Auditing	
7. Use of technology	
8. Pharmacy controls	
9. Human resources	
10. Multi-disciplinary collaboration	
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C	OVID-Related Considerations	
-	Expansion of ICU units	
-	Redeployed nurses and physicians More discrepancies, overrides Travelers Areas closed that store control substances	
-	High volume of control substance purchases and utilization Remote storage location security and surveillance	
-	Practice changes – limited access into patient room Wasting and witnessing	
-	Lax federal and state requirements	
-	Field hospitals	
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COVID-Related Considerations

- Mental health impact to healthcare providers and opportunities for diversion and abuse
- Maintain daily surveillance and evaluate trending reports
- Consider accountability audit
- Password and access cleanup
- $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{--}}$ Recovery reverting back to the new normal

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Challenges

- Goal to have comprehensive drug diversion program
- · Manual process with limited resources
- Strategies to reduce the risk
 - Product selection
 - Surveillance system
- Little direction from DEA
- Multidisciplinary collaboration

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