

DDATA: Delaware's Prescription Monitoring Program

**Buena Vista State Conference Center
September 10, 2014**



Problem – Prescription Drug Epidemic

- Prescription Drug Abuse - the use of a medication without a prescription, in a way other than prescribed, or for specific experiences or feelings.
- Drug overdoses have increased 118% from 1999-2011.
- 40,000 drug overdose deaths per year
 - Half from prescription drugs.
- 1.4 Million yearly emergency department visits related to prescription drug use.

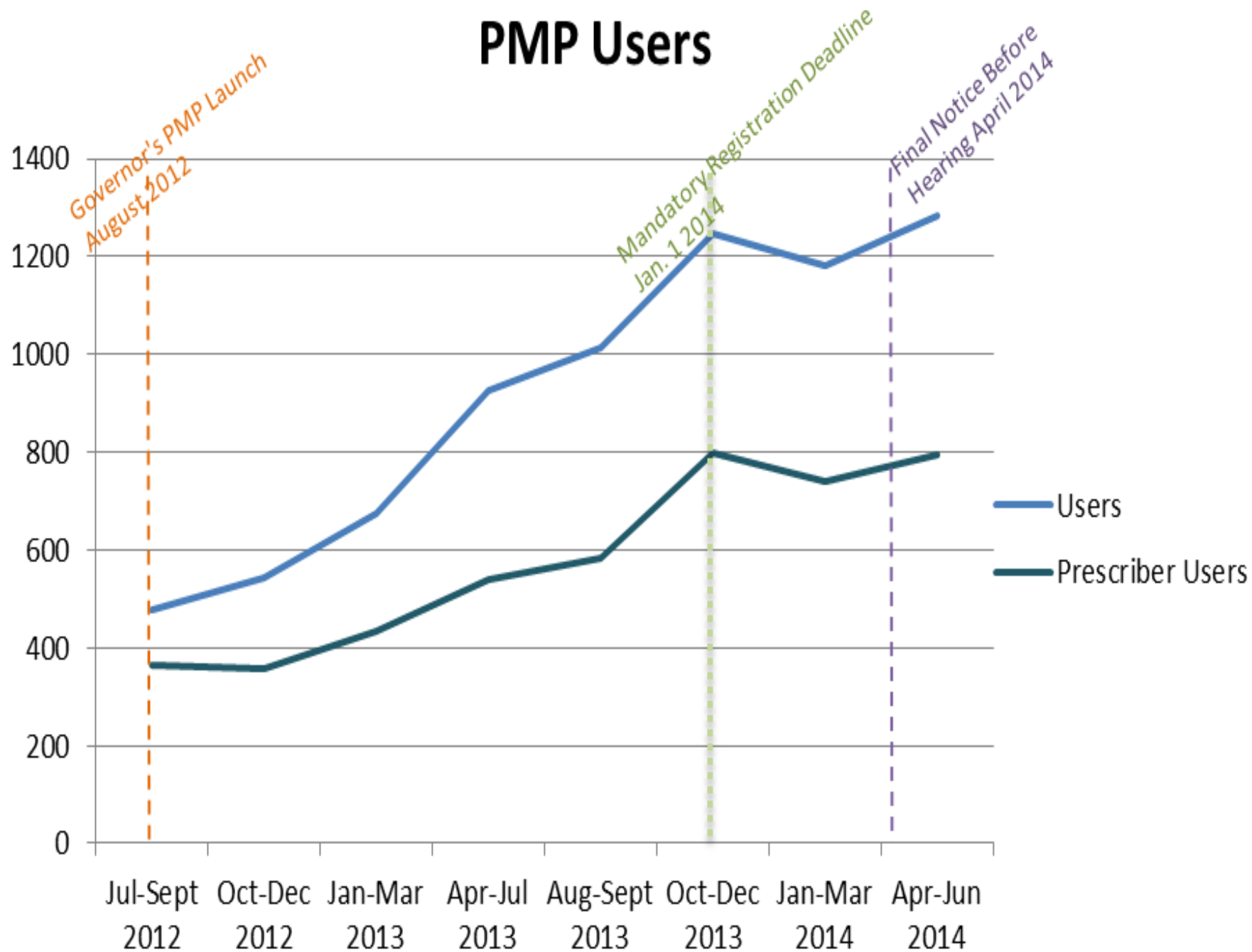
Delaware Prescription Monitoring Program (DE PMP)

- Collects information from pharmacies and prescribers on all controlled substance (Schedules II-V) prescriptions.
 - Ex: OxyContin, Ritalin, Adderall, morphine, Xanax, etc
 - All Delaware licensed dispensers required to report controlled substance dispensing to PMP as of March 15, 2012

DE PMP Update

- 2013 Professional Mental Health counselors and Chemical Dependency counselors were given access to PMP database. Provide better client referral and treatment plans.
- Jan 1st, 2014- Mandatory PMP registration of all holders of a controlled substances registration.
- PMP Interconnect- sharing PMP data with neighboring states.
- Collaborative relationship for PMP research with UD's CDHS.

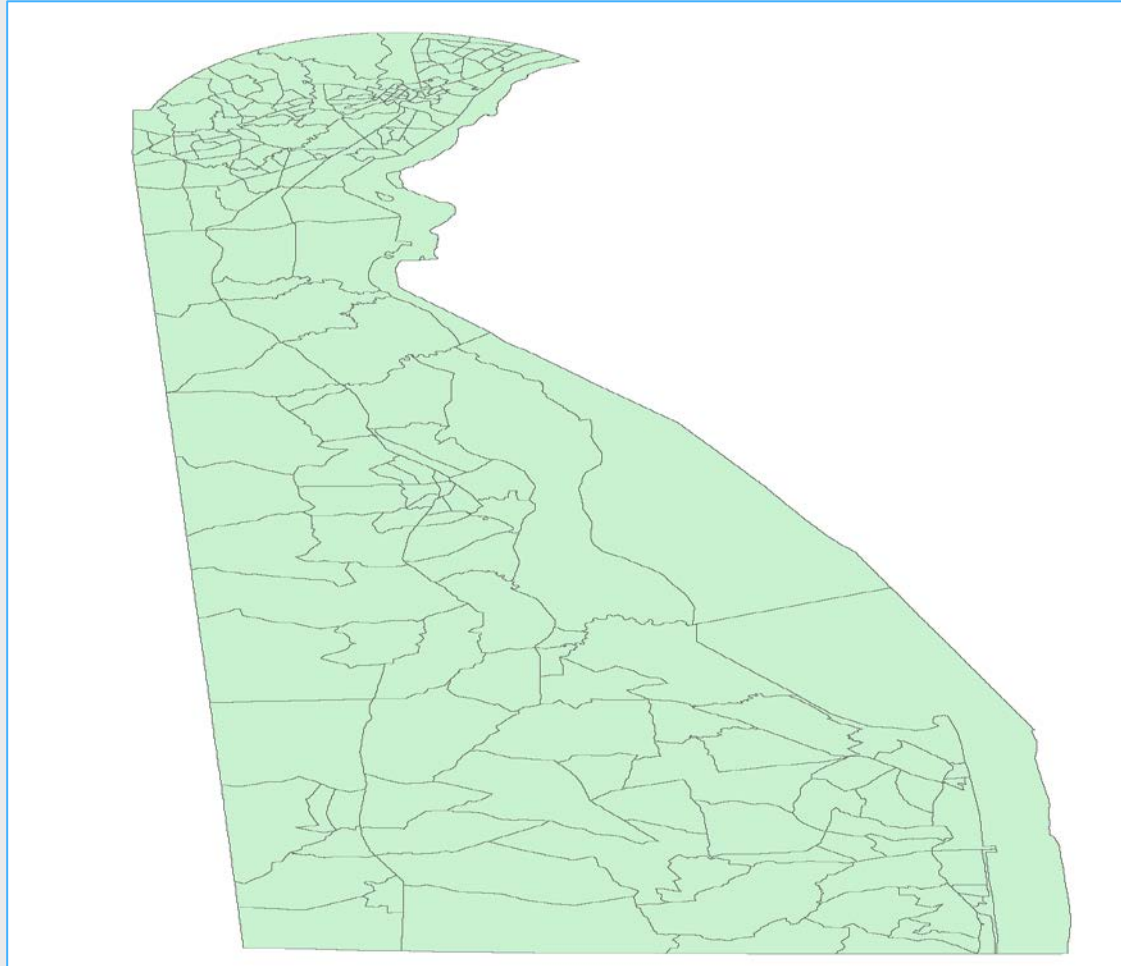
PMP Users



Previous Literature - NMPDU

- Geographically
 - Rural Areas
 - College Campuses
- Populations
 - Adolescents
 - College Students
 - Probationer/Incarcerated
 - Pharmacists
- Specific Drugs
 - Oxycontin, Ritalin, Adderall

Delaware Census Tract Map



This map displays the 2010 census tracts for New Castle County, Delaware. The tracts are numbered and color-coded based on population density. The map includes major roads, water bodies, and the county's boundary. The colors range from red (highest density) to green (lowest density). The map is titled "2010 CENSUS - CENSUS TRACT REFERENCE MAP - New Castle County, DE".

Previous Literature – Gaps

- Existing studies use self-reported data rather than official counts of NMPDU.
- At the neighborhood level, there is little research on the intersection of crime, poverty, income, race, and health indicators with patterns of nonmedical prescription drug use.

Research Questions

- How is prescription drug use patterned across neighborhoods?
- More specifically, how are prescription drug patterns related to neighborhood demographics and disadvantage, health and healthcare status, crime and disorder?

Research Purpose/Objectives

- Linking census tract data to DE PMP data via geocoding.
- Link Delaware “Big Data” (DELJIS, DHIN, US Census) sources to include Delaware PMP data.
- Investigate social trends and variations over time.
- Identify geographical areas for intervention.

Geocoding and Census Tracts

- Geocoding –coding the Earth by providing geographic reference information that can be used for computer mapping.
- Census Tracts – small, neighborhood level subdivisions measured in each decennial census.
 - Smaller than zip codes, larger than census blocks
 - Census Tracts: 2,500 – 8000 people

Methodology

- Geocoding data by census tract
- 140,000 (approximate) monthly prescriptions
- Merging DE PMP data with Census tract data:
 - Ex: Median Income, Percent Impoverished, Race

Project's Significance and Impact

- State
 - Identify and combat Schedule II-V controlled drug use and abuse in Delaware
 - Improve policy decisions related to prescription drug abuse on a neighborhood level
- National
 - A model for State's linking PMP and neighborhood level factors.

Contact Information

Samantha Nettesheim R. Ph.
Pharmacist Administrator

Division of Professional Regulation
861 Silver Lake Blvd.

Suite 203

Dover, DE 19904

(302) 744-4500

Samantha.Nettesheim@state.de.us



Tammy L. Anderson, Ph.D.
Professor

Department of Sociology and Criminal
Justice

University of Delaware

Newark, DE 19716

(302) 831-2291- Office

(302) 831-2607- Fax

tammya@udel.edu

