

ALASKA STATE VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



AKVMA requests a
YES vote
for **HB 91** and **SB 132**



Why It Makes *Sense*
to **Exempt Veterinarians** from the
Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
(PDMP)

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Alaska State Veterinary Medical Association

Who We Are

The Alaska State Veterinary is a non-profit professional organization dedicated exclusively to the profession of veterinary medicine and the interests of veterinarians, their clients, and patients.

AKVMA is comprised of 160 member veterinarians that represent the broad spectrum of veterinary medicine, including, but not limited to small animal, agriculture animals, exotic, wildlife, aquatic, equine practice, and those veterinarians working in research, academia, military, and other government capacities.

The AKVMA is committed to helping protect the health, safety, and welfare of Alaskans, advocating for veterinarians to provide safe, competent professional veterinary services to consumers, and supporting scientifically based regulations that support these goals.

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Position of AKVMA Regarding the PDMP

Many unique aspects of the practice of veterinary medicine must be considered in the development of laws and regulations that govern the use of opioids and controlled substances in animal patients.

The current law in place requiring the participation of veterinarians in the prescription drug monitoring program is:

- ✓ **not a practical and effective solution** for the intended purposes of the PDMP in Alaska.
- ✓ **not useable** for veterinarians and animals.
- ✓ **creating additional unnecessary** and disproportionate business burdens for veterinarians.
- ✓ **adding to unnecessary administrative costs** which are funded by Alaska's limited state resources.

It is for these reasons that AKVMA believes it MAKES SENSE TO EXEMPT VETERINARIANS FROM THE PDMP IN ALASKA.

AKVMA urges SUPPORT of HB 91 and SB 132 that exempt veterinarians from participation in the PDMP.

The following information presents an overview of the issues surrounding the participation of veterinarians in the PDMP.

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THE ISSUE

THE PDMP IS **UNUSABLE** FOR VETERINARIANS AND ANIMALS

A primary intended purpose of the PDMP is for prescribers to review prescription history information and look for potential interactions to protect patient safety. **Veterinarians cannot use the PDMP to protect patient safety. Here is why:**

Veterinarians don't treat humans and animals are not listed in the PDMP independently which renders the PDMP database unusable.

- Animals are coded under a human's PDMP database information and are not identifiable by a common identifier such as a social security number.
- Animal drug information is not retrievable from the PDMP database.
- Animals may change owners and there is not a common identifier to track them.

An animal cannot be queried in the PDMP. It is not always clear on which human should be queried in the PDMP.

- An animal may belong to a family with several family members. Which human record should be queried when a family member brings an animal to the veterinarian?
- An animal can be brought to a veterinary clinic by one family member and to another veterinary clinic by another family member or even by a different owner.

Conducting a query on an owner may produce prescription data for a human, but the information is not helpful in protecting the safety of the animal being treated.

- Veterinarians are trained to treat animals and do not know about their patients' owners' medical history. If your doctor was asked to examine your dog's drug use records when you went in for a visit, wouldn't you have questions and expect the appropriate care for yourself? Should you be denied appropriate drug treatment based on your dog's prescription history? Likewise should your animal be denied treatment based on the owner's prescription drug history?
- Veterinarians are not trained in human medication dosages much like physicians are not trained in dose ranges for dogs, cats, birds, farm animals etc. Access to human drug prescription information will not change the treatment for an animal.





Querying of human PDMP information is **invasion** into an individual's medical privacy.

An individual's private medication information becomes exposed for certain drugs: I.e., narcotics, sedatives, and stimulants

Common Medications Viewed in the PDMP include but are not limited to:

- Adderall, Ritalin, Anabolic Steroids like Testosterone, Postpartum Depression Medications, Sex Hormones, Xanax, Klonopin, Valium, Ativan, Domar, and Sleep Aids like Ambien and Lunesta to name a few.
- Pet owners that are asked for their ID, full name, date of birth, address and phone number **find it intrusive** when the veterinarian is required to query about them in the PDMP.
- There is no responsibility on the part of the veterinarian to do anything with the information that is queried.
- Human data obtained from the PDMP query is unusable. Veterinarians are not trained in human medicine to understand what the dosages mean.



Veterinarians have not been shown to be a significant source for diversion of drugs nationwide and there have been no identified cases of veterinary shopping in Alaska.

The board of pharmacy reported that veterinarians in Alaska from 2016 - 2018 prescribed .3% to 1% of total Morphine Milligram Equivalents (MMEs)*.

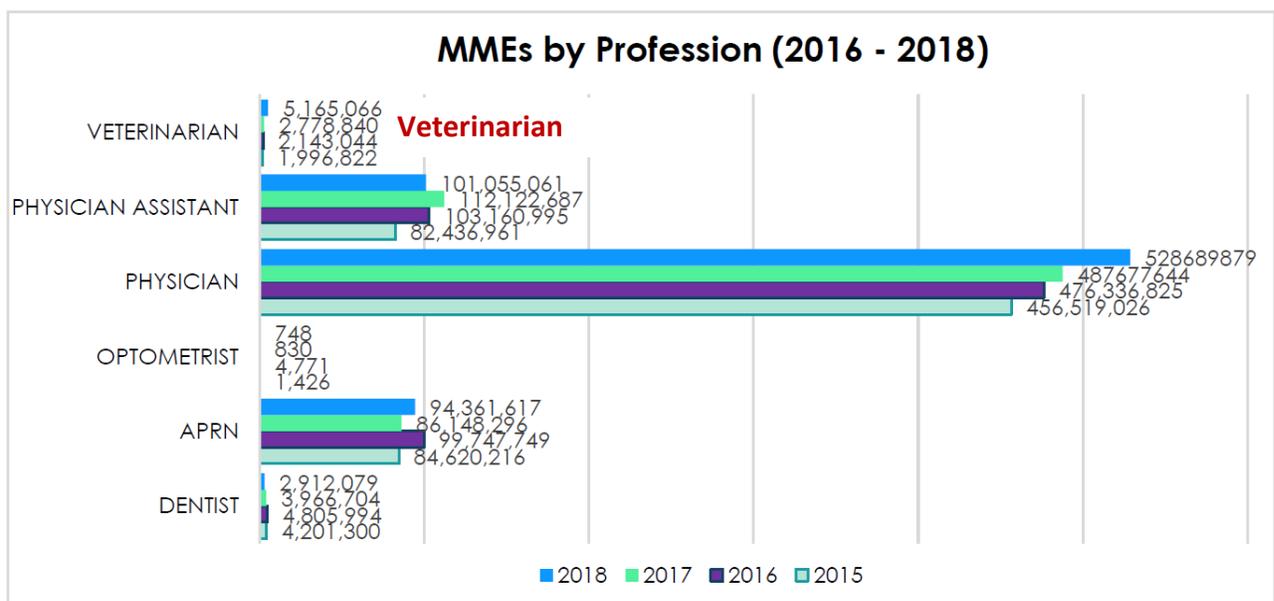


Figure 4. MMEs prescribed by veterinarians in 2016 and 2017 ranged from .3% to 1% of total MMEs by profession. The number of MMEs prescribed was highest in 2018 compared to previous years.

- Opioid medications prescribed by veterinarians (728,223) were only **0.34%** of the total opioid prescriptions (214 million) that were dispensed by U.S. retail pharmacies in 2017
- There is a natural barrier to vet shopping since costs for veterinary care are paid up front by the pet owner

**Calculating dosing for animals in MMEs has not historically been, nor is currently recognized, as the proper method of prescribing in veterinary medicine. Due to the variety of species veterinarians treat on a daily basis, MMEs cannot be used to standardize dosing in veterinary medicine. The Board of Veterinary Examiners has no basis in science or technology to standardize opioid prescription based on MMEs like is used in human medicine.*



THE DRUGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE OPIOID CRISIS ARE **NOT** THE DRUGS USED MOST OFTEN IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

National Data

The opioid epidemic initially was driven by increased consumption and availability of pharmaceutical opioids. **An increasing number of opioid overdoses are now related to HEROIN AND ILLICITLY MANUFACTURED FENTANYL (IMF) AND FENTANYL ANALOGS (1).**

Center for Disease Control

The most common drugs involved in prescription opioid over- dose deaths include: Methadone, Oxycodone (such as OxyContin) and Hydrocodone (such as Vicodin).

Prescription opioid overdose often involve benzodiazepines i.e. alprazolam (Xanax), diazepam (Valium), and lorazepam (Ativan). (2)

American Veterinary Medical Association

Some of the most commonly purchased opioids by veterinary clinics (2014-2018 data) are Buprenorphine, Butorphanol, Phenobarbital, Hydromorphone and Tramadol.

- Evidence based research now supports that tramadol which has been commonly used in the treatment of osteoarthritis in dogs does not provide any clinical benefit for dogs with osteoarthritis of the elbow or stifle joint thus decreasing its use in veterinary medicine.

Opioid prescriptions issued by veterinarians (728,223) were only 0.34% of the total opioid prescriptions (214 million) that were dispensed by U.S. retail pharmacies in 2017 (3).

Alaska Data

In 2019, 133 drug overdose deaths occurred in Alaska. Of those:

88 (66%) involved narcotics

26 (20%) involved sedatives (69% involved benzodiazepines)

74 (56%) involved psychotropics (80% involved Methamphetamines) as a contributing cause of death.

Note: These percentages do not add up to 100% since drug overdoses often involve more than one type of drug; therefore, deaths may be included in multiple categories.

1. Lyden J, **Binswanger I A**.Semin Perinatol. 2019 Apr;43(3):123-131. doi: 10.1053/j.semperi.2019.01.001. Epub 2019 Jan 14.PMID: 30711195 National Institutes of Health; National Library of Medicine
2. Centers of Disease Control and Prevention Lyden J, **Binswanger I A**.Semin Perinatol. 2019 Apr;43(3):123-131. doi: 10.1053/j.semperi.2019.01.001. Epub 2019 Jan 14.PMID: 30711195 National Institutes of Health; National Library of Medicine
3. American Veterinary Medical Association - Opioids in Animal Health, Mar. 2019
4. Health Analytics and Vital Records; Division of Public Health, Dept. of Health and Social Services 2019 Drug Overdose Mortality Report



ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR EXEMPTING VETERINARIANS FROM THE PDMP

Costly and Onerous Requirements for Monitoring Veterinarians Has Been Placed on the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners (BOVE).

- The purpose of the PDMP has morphed into a cumbersome monitoring mechanism and the Board of Pharmacy is requiring licensing boards to monitor their licensees for compliance, review drug utilization patterns and to potentially take disciplinary action against a licensee for noncompliance in correctly utilizing the PDMP.
- BOVE has reported that the PDMP is an unusable database and the cost to investigate veterinarians who fail to use it correctly is a **waste of limited resources**.

<https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/HB184LettertotheGovernor.pdf>

BOVE Investigative Costs for Veterinarians



Veterinarians have found the PDMP to be nonfunctional.

- Veterinarians have found the PDMP system to be impractical, there has not been training in using the PDMP, and the current PDMP system was designed for reporting drugs sought through human medical channels. BOVE conducted a survey in 2020 amongst licensed veterinarians in Alaska to gain perspective of their use of the PDMP. https://www.commerce.alaska.gov/web/portals/5/pub/PDMP_HB184_ExemptionSurvey.pdf

85% of veterinarians have experienced difficulty utilizing the PDMP.

73% of veterinarians feel their clients have suffered as a result of the PDMP.

57% of veterinarians agree that the PDMP has placed significant financial burden onto their practice.

95% of veterinarians are in support of an exemption from the PDMP.

- Controlled substances that have been put into the PDMP for an animal are non retrievable by veterinarians.
- The PDMP doesn't impact the medication treatment that a veterinarian uses for an animal.

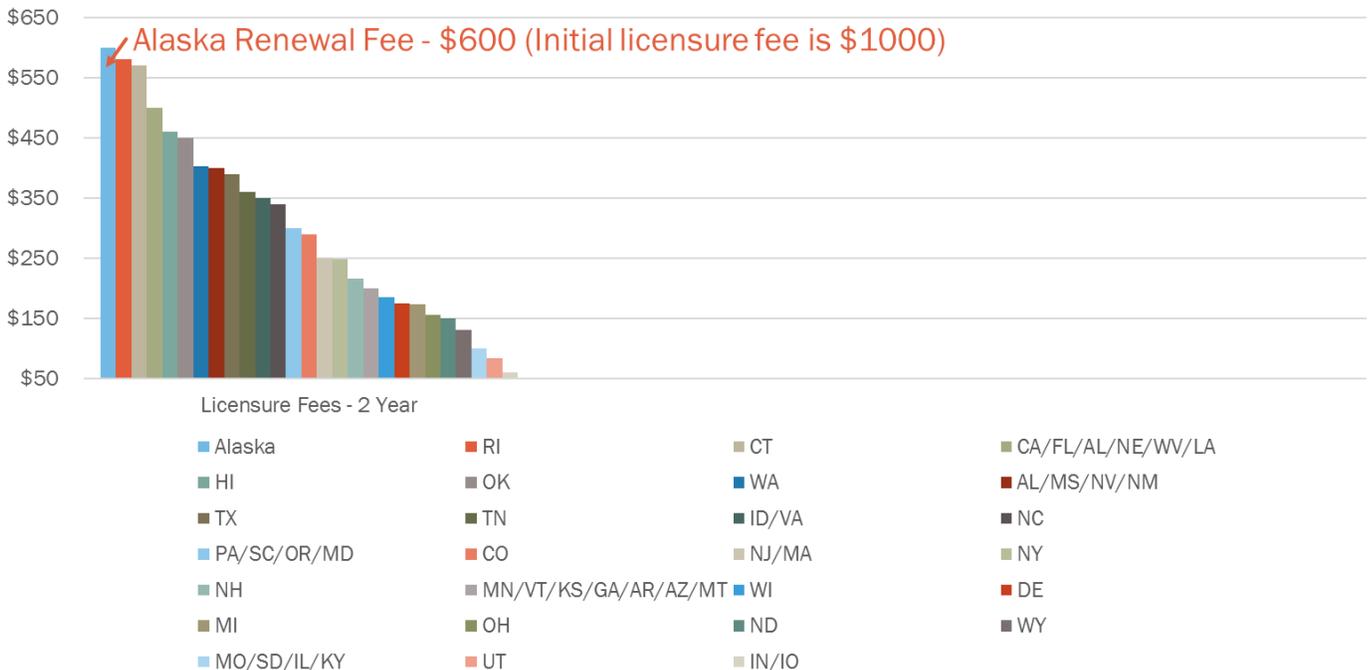


ADDITIONAL REASONS FOR **EXEMPTING** VETERINARIANS FROM THE PDMP

The State's Costs for Conducting PDMP Investigations May Lead to Substantial Increases in the Cost of Veterinary Licenses in Alaska.

- The investigative costs (many related to the PDMP) for the Alaska board of veterinary examiners has **more than doubled** over the past biennium. Charging veterinarians for the cost of enforcement of an unusable PDMP system, and regulations with which they are unable to comply, **is not responsible stewardship of resources.**
- Veterinarians in Alaska have the highest licensing fees in the country.
- There are many shortages for veterinarians in the United States (including Alaska). High licensing fees may impact whether veterinarians will seek jobs in Alaska.

Veterinarian Licensure Renewal Fees – Comparison to Other States



Note: States vary for the period of licensure (i.e., 1 year, 2 year, or 3 year). The fees listed in the bar graph above were prorated for a 2 year licensure fee for comparison purposes.



AKVMA URGES A

YES vote on HB 91 and SB 132

An Exemption of Veterinarians from participating in the PDMP:

- ✓ **Will allow** veterinarians to provide the appropriate, timely, medical management appropriate for each patient.
- ✓ **Will not diminish** the judicious use of controlled substances that is already practiced by veterinarians.
- ✓ **Will increase the efficiency** of the PDMP system for its intended purpose, by allowing for accurate interpretation of data and trends in human medicine.
- ✓ **Will eliminate** unnecessary and disproportionate business burdens for veterinarians.

AKVMA SUPPORTS the following objectives and efforts to address the national opioid epidemic:

- **Continuing education (CE)** on judicious use, compliance, security, and prescribing of opioids and other controlled substances, with an emphasis on identifying and preventing human misuse and diversion.
- **Options for reporting** of suspected opioid and controlled substance drug shoppers and/or diversion, with immunity from prosecution for the reporter.
- **Exemption of veterinarians** from mandatory electronic prescribing for controlled substances due to the lack of veterinary electronic medical record compatibility with electronic prescription programs. Remediation of this problem would require funding, resulting in an increased financial burden to taxpayers and clients with no known benefit.
- **Research** to determine the prevalence of veterinary drug shoppers and to clarify the degree to which veterinary prescriptions impact the human opioid epidemic.