Interorganizational Relationships Within Public Health Systems to Address Prescription Drug Abuse: A Qualitative Analysis

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Background

Benefits and drawbacks of prescription opioids:

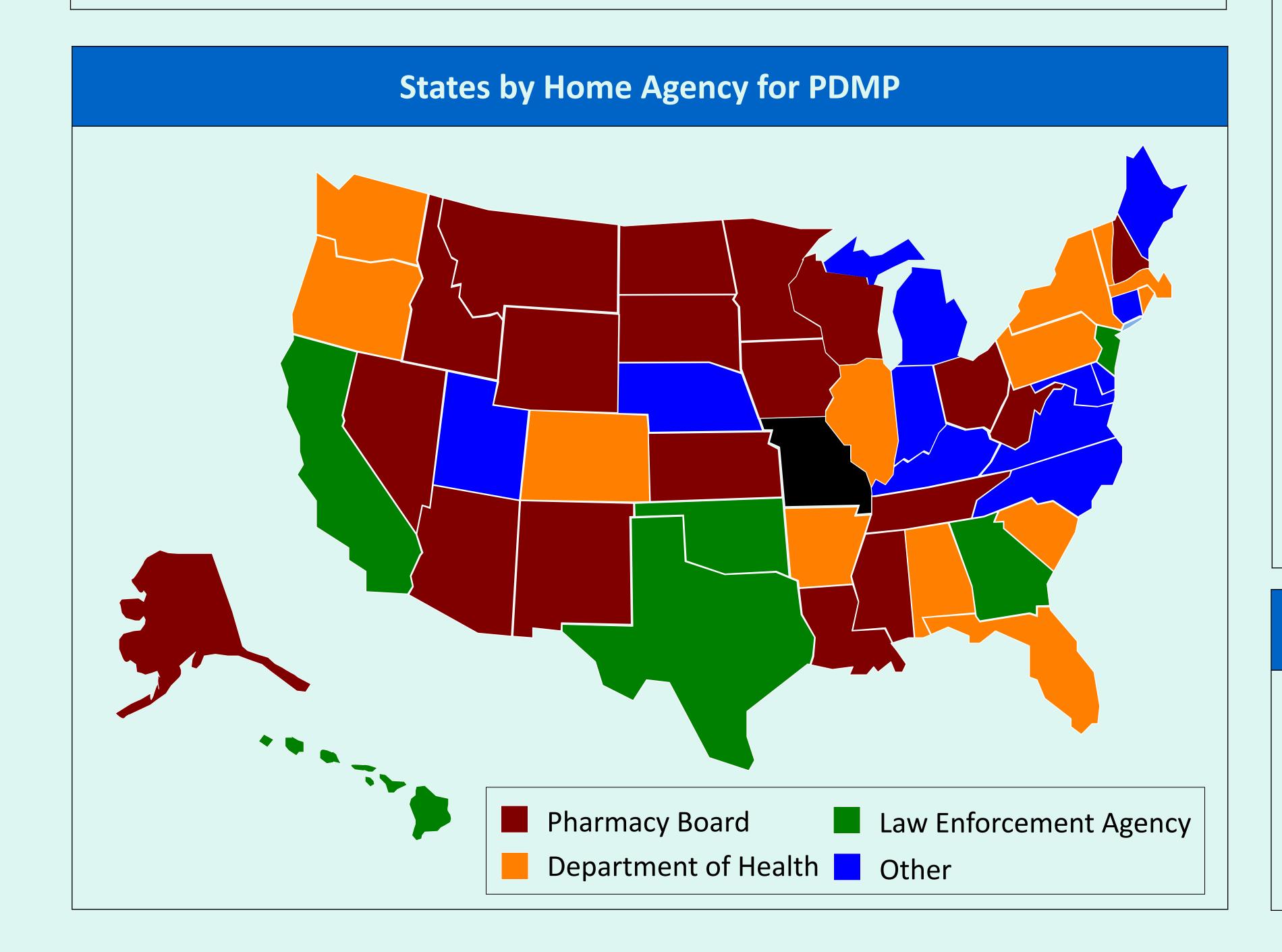
- May improve quality of life for those with certain acute or chronic medical conditions
- High potential for abuse; life-threatening adverse effects
- At least 2 million Americans are addicted to prescription opioids

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs):

- Collect, analyze, and report information about prescribing and utilization of controlled substances
- Depending on law, may be accessed by prescribers, pharmacists, law enforcement, etc.

Project Aims:

- Examine how <u>interorganizational relationships</u> among states' public health system agencies affect structure and function of PDMPs
- Assess how the <u>scope and clarity of legal powers</u> specified in authorizing legislation, enforcement authority, and assigned duties of PDMPs affect their ability to function in the public health system
- Determine how PDMPs' <u>infrastructure</u> affects their ability to address diversion of prescription drugs and associated morbidity and mortality



Methods

- <u>Case selection</u>: Purposive selection of four states to reflect range of PDMP characteristics
- <u>Semi-structured interviews in each case state</u>: sample includes PDMP stakeholders
- Interview guide domains:
 - PDMPs and the problem of prescription drug abuse
 - Interorganizational relationships
- Information sharing
- Impact of legal structure
- Infrastructure and resources
- With permission, interviews recorded and transcribed
- Analysis plan:
- Coding of transcript data
- Standardized codebook
- Qualitative software
- Identification of themes within and across states

Case States and Interview Sample

- Florida: E-FORCSE, Department of Health
 - Health-oriented interviewees: 5
 - Law enforcement-oriented interviewees: 4
- <u>Kentucky</u>: KASPER, Cabinet for Health and Family Services
- Health-oriented interviewees: 6
- Law enforcement-oriented interviewees: 2
- Ohio: OARRS, Board of Pharmacy
- Health-oriented interviewees: 6
- Law enforcement-oriented interviewees: 3
- New Jersey: NJPMP, Division of Consumer Affairs
 - Health-oriented interviewees: 5
 - Law enforcement-oriented interviewees: 6

Common Themes

- Interorganizational relationships
- Conflict between legislatively mandated collaborations vs. informal partnerships (e.g., interdisciplinary advisory council for PDMP)
- Scope and clarity of legal powers
- Obstacles to use of data (e.g., requirements for prescriber registration and use of PDMP data)
- Can delegates access PDMP data?
- Infrastructure and function
- Conflict between PDMP use for health care providers vs. law enforcement
- How to optimize data-sharing arrangements (e.g., EMRs)

Implications for Policy and Practice

Findings may assist:

- •State-level policymakers to revisit PDMP's legally established infrastructure
- •State-level executive branch leadership to refine information sharing arrangements or interorganizational linkages
- •PDMP administrators and staff as they implement their programs and advocate for more resources or authority

Translation

- Publications in peer-reviewed journals
- Conference presentations
- Presentations in conjunction with National Association of Attorneys
 General

Dissemination

- Project websites with two institutions
- •Blog posts via Network for Public Health Law and Johns Hopkins Center for Injury Research and Policy
- Social media

Project Information

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