

## Use of Opioids at High Dosage in Persons Without Cancer

Displayed as: Use of Opioids at High Dosage

## **Description**

- This measure quantifies the percentage of adults who received opioids with an average daily dosage ≥ 90 morphine milligram equivalents (MME) over a period ≥ 90 days.
- Eligible patients must:
  - o Be ≥ 18 years old
  - o Have ≥ 2 claims for opioid medications on different dates of service
  - o Have a cumulative opioid days' supply ≥ 15 days
- Only includes select opioid medications and formulations.
  - o E.g., excludes all buprenorphine-containing products
- MME conversion factors used for this measure are for retrospective evaluation and are not intended for clinical decision-making.

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#### **Did You Know?**

- Opioid dosages ≥ 50 MME/day have at least twice the risk of overdose compared to < 20 MME/day.<sup>1</sup>
- Consider offering naloxone to patients at an increased risk of overdose, such as those with a total daily opioid dose ≥ 50 MME/day or those concurrently taking benzodiazpines.<sup>2</sup>
- 1 https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/calculating\_total\_daily\_dose-a. pdf [Accessed 6/24/2020]
- 2 Dowell D, Haegerich TM, Chou R. CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain United States, 2016. MMWR Recomm Rep 2016;65(No. RR-
- 1):1–49. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.rr6501e1external icon.



#### **Calculation**

#### NUMERATOR =

The number of eligible patients with an average daily dosage ≥ 90 MMEs

#### **DENOMINATOR =**

The number of eligible patients with  $\geq 2$  claims for an opioid and cumulative days' supply  $\geq 15$  days

### **Exclusions**

- Enrolled in hospice
- Have cancer or sickle cell disease
- More than one gap in enrollment or a single gap in enrollment > 31 days
- Days between first opioid claim and last opioid claim plus its days' supply is < 90 days\*</li>

\*Not applied for year-to-date reports released between March and July to enable outlier calculations early in the calendar year.

