

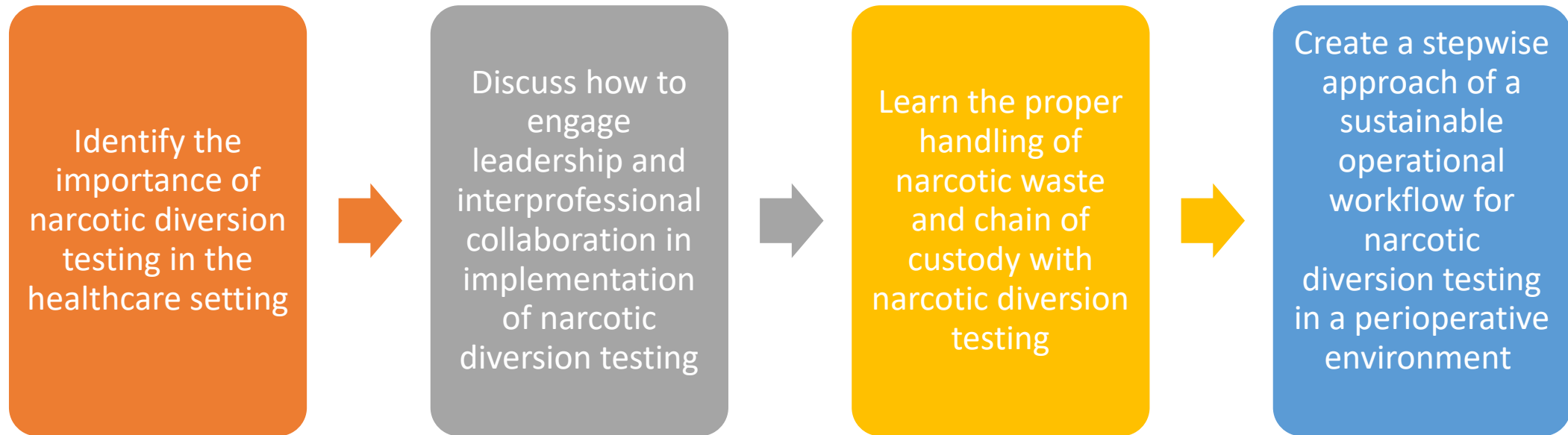
Controlled Substance Diversion Prevention (CSDPP) and Pharmacy Operations

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Objectives



Opioid Crisis

Opioid related deaths are the leading cause of accidental deaths amongst males

Joint Commission study estimates that 10% of healthcare workers have diverted controlled substances

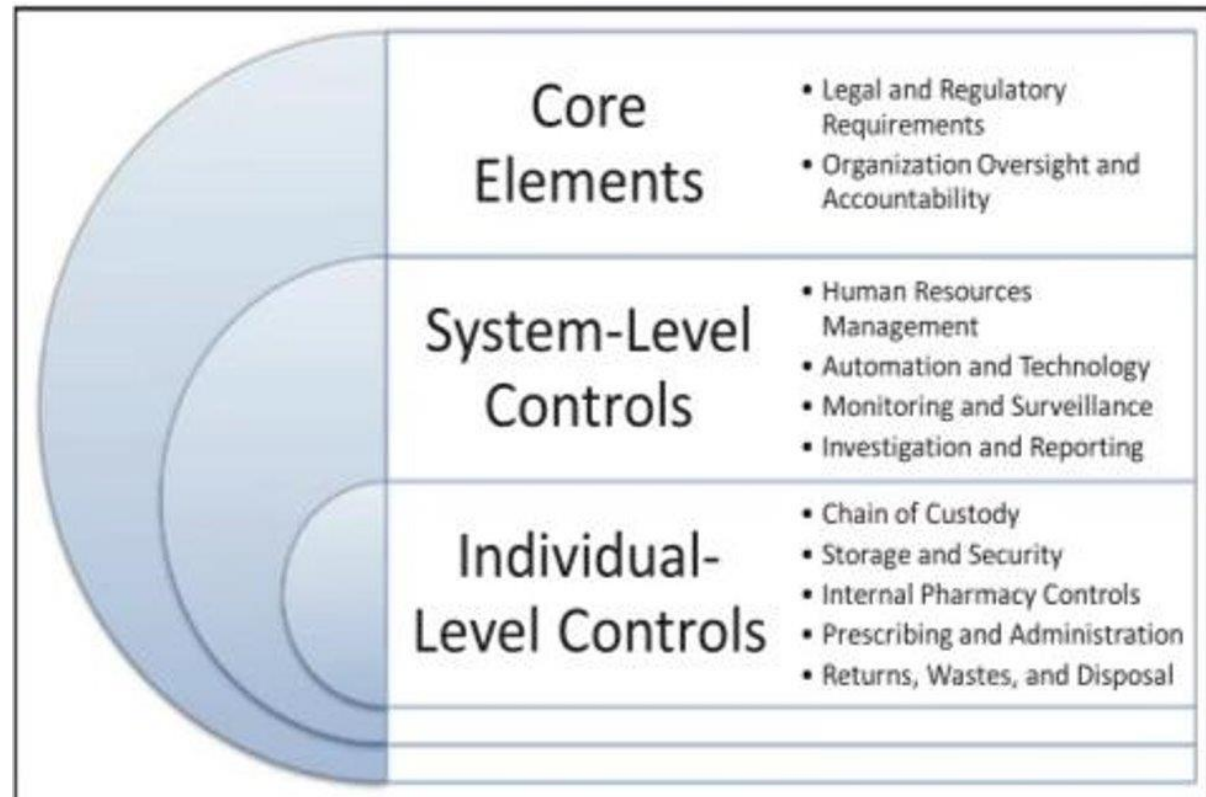
The most commonly diverted drugs in healthcare settings are opioids and psychotropic drugs

Controlled substances with a high risk of diversions were found to have higher wastage rates:

- morphine (26.3–57.5%)
- propofol (15.2–54.8%)
- diazepam (10.0%)
- midazolam (19.0–46.0%)

Strategies for CSDPP

- Controlled substance diversion puts healthcare workers and patients at risk for harm both directly and indirectly
- Healthcare organizations must develop plans that protect patient safety, provide support systems for employees, and establish methods to monitor the effectiveness of diversion prevention efforts



Strategies for CSDPP

Individual Controls:

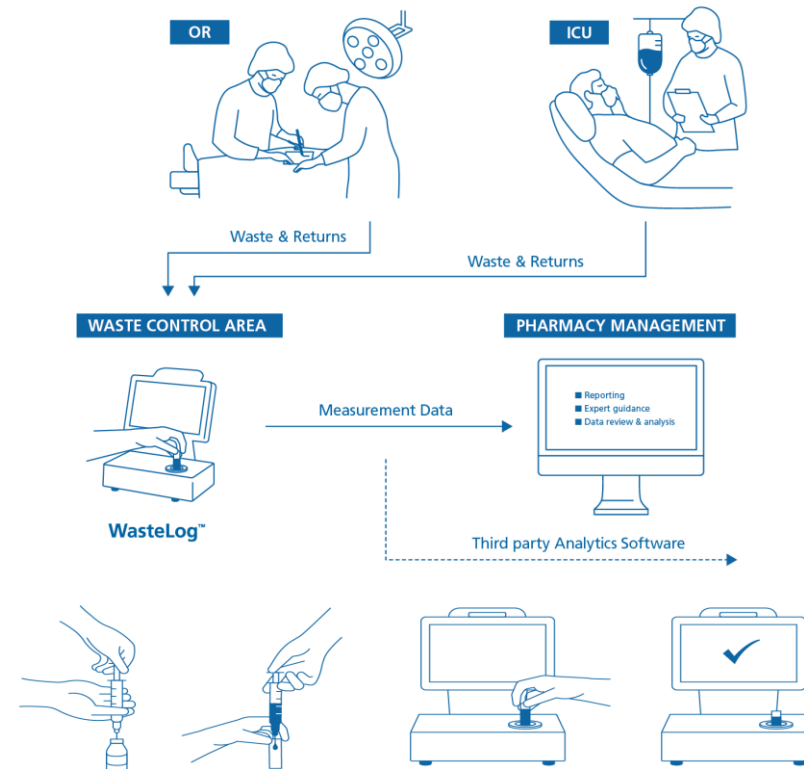
- **Chain of custody** at all points of transfer using biometric data when available
- Restrict access to controls to the minimum number of authorized personnel required, and implement regular surveillance and inventory checks
- Procurement control whereby two individuals check in controlled substances to confirm the order, invoice, product received, and documentation all match
- Purchasing in **unit doses and smallest strengths** of medications to avoid need for repackaging
- **Returns, wastes, disposals**-> define how waste will be accounted for, tracked, and disposed to prevent unauthorized access

Wasting requires an independent witness and documentation with both witness's preferably being licensed

Confirm correct product label, amount wasted, and physical appearance

WasteLog™

- WasteLog™ offers a simplified method to document and prevent potential diversions from controlled substance wastage
- Compared to the previous method of using Omnicells, WasteLog™ includes sample testing via UV and visible light spectroscopy to test the waste product.



Questions

- What are the key principles of preventing diversion of controlled substances?
 - A. Randomized prescription dispensing
 - B. Controlled substance sharing among staff
 - C. Establishment of a framework for prevention



Questions

- True or False. The room selection on days of testing must be in chronologic order?
 - A. True
 - B. False



Questions

- What is the importance of narcotic diversion testing in the perioperative pharmacy setting?
 - A. It increases the availability of controlled substances for staff use
 - B. It helps identify potential diversion and misuse of narcotics
 - C. It has no relevance to the perioperative pharmacy setting



Key Takeaways:

- Healthcare is not free from the Opioid Crisis
- ASHP provides thorough guidelines for developing CSDPPs for institutions including core elements, system-level and individual-level controls
- Controlled substances are often diverted during their wasting process
- Proper surveillance, interdisciplinary collaboration, and thorough wasting protocols are key for preventing controlled substance diversion in the healthcare setting



THANK YOU

Q&A

