

The Origin of the Crisis

NEJM article 1980

Big pharma and opioid sales

Marketing

Education of physicians

Education of the patient

5th Vital Sign

Pain scores

Underestimation of risks

FDA inaction

Contributing Factors to Opioid Reduction

Awareness and education

Regulatory oversight

Payors and pharmacy oversight

Increased vigilance

Better awareness of misuse and addiction

Better education regarding OUD

Use of risk mitigation strategies

Fear

Tightening of availability of opioids

Recent National and State Actions

Presidents Commission on Combating Drug Addiction and the Opioid Crisis 2018

HHS Pain Management Best Practices Report

CDC Guidelines for Opioid Prescribing 2016

Revised CDC Guidelines (release late 2021)

SB 1446 and 848

Numerous state regulations

- All agree there is a role of opioids in carefully selected and monitored patients
- All agree on identifying abuse and addiction

A General Consensus

Greater emphasis on training physicians and providers

Better understanding of high dose opioid therapy

Greater emphasis placed on addiction and abuse

Focus on possible alternatives to opioids

Risk and harm reduction

The need for further research

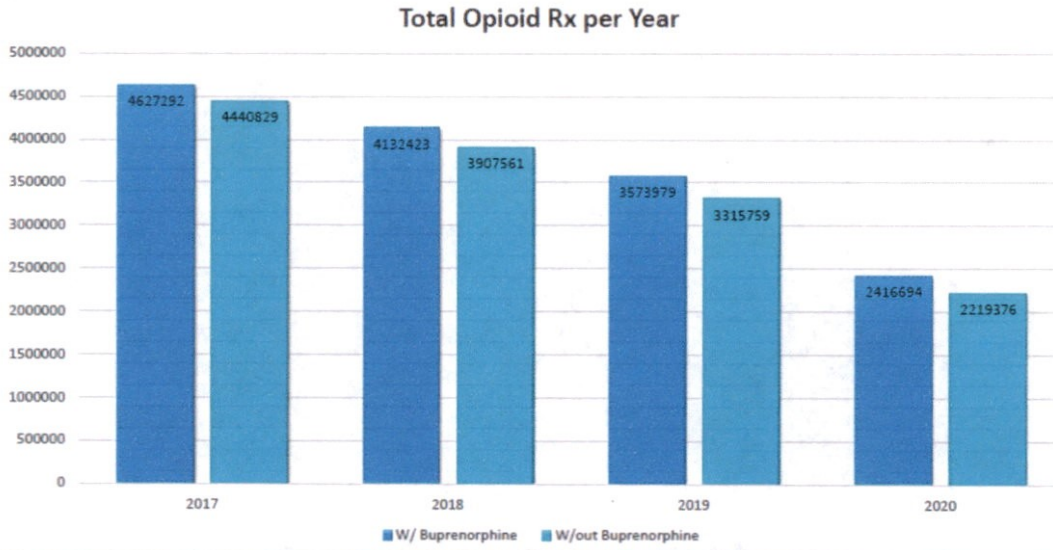
Attempts to decrease acute pain episodes leading to chronic opioid therapy

“The ongoing opioid crisis lies at the intersection of two substantial public health challenges...reducing the burden of suffering from pain and containing the rising toll of the harms that can result from the use of opioid medications.”

HHS 2019

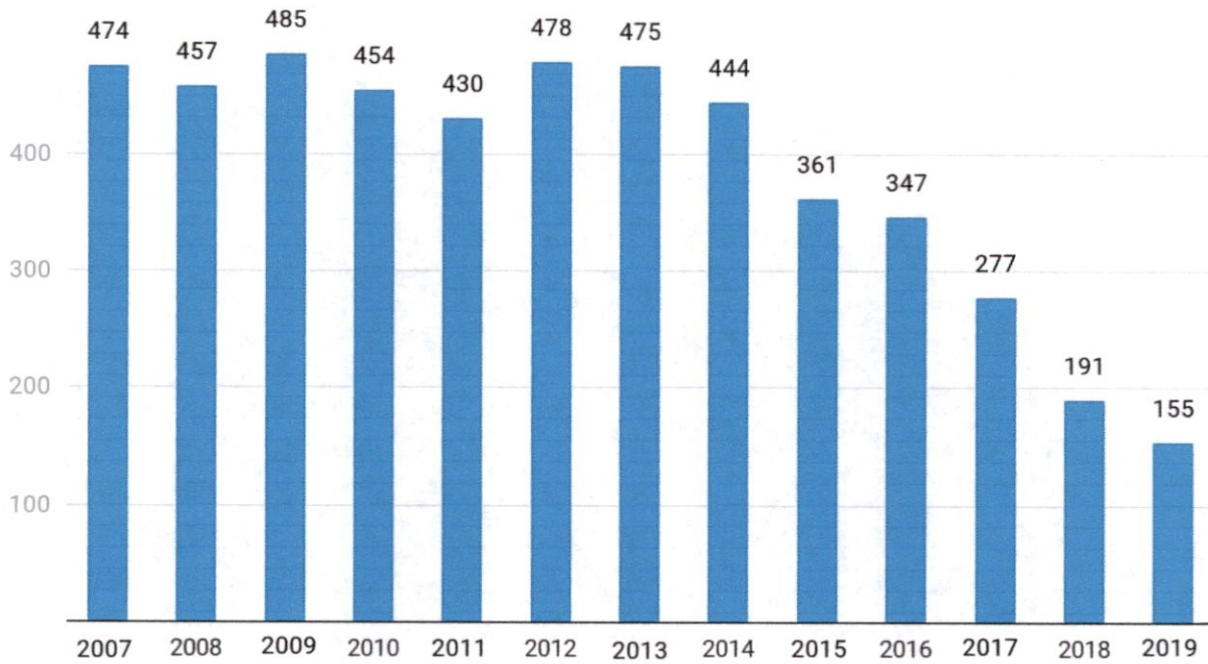
Appendix D: Opioid Prescription Rates as Presented on September 10, 2020

Opioid Statistics



Appendix E: Prescription Opioid Death Chart

Prescription Opioid Deaths 2007-2019



Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health • Created with Datawrapper