

MEDICATION ERROR REPORTING

- Critical in preventing future medication errors
- Most Boards of Pharmacy require hospitals & medical facilities (including pharmacies) to report med errors
- NMBOP requires reporting of significant adverse drug events
- "Significant Adverse Drug Event" a drug related incident that

16.19.25 ADVERSE DRUG EVENT

- Incident a drug that is dispensed in error, that is administered and results in harm, injury or death
- Harm temporary or permanent impairment requiring intervention

The Pharmacist in Charge shall:

- A. Develop and implement written error prevention procedures as part of the Policy and Procedures Manual.
- Report incidents, including relevant status updates, to the Board on Board approved forms within fifteen (15) days of discovery.
 "Significant Adverse Drug Event Reporting Form"

The Board shall:

- Maintain confidentiality of information relating to the reporter and the
- Compile and publish, in the newsletter and on the Board web site, report information and prevention recommendations.
- Assure reports are used in a constructive and non-punitive manner.

MEDICATION ERRORS

- BOP receives sworn Complaints Alleging Misfilled Prescriptions.
- Not generated from Adverse Drug Event Reports.
- Most of these would not have occurred if the pharmacist complied with BOP requirements
 - Prospective Drug Review
 - Counseling

Prospective drug review

- (1) Prior to dispensing any prescription, a **pharmacist** shall review the patient profile for the purpose of identifying:
 - (a) clinical abuse/misuse;
 - (b) therapeutic duplication;
 - (c) drug-disease contraindications;
 - (d) drug-drug interactions;
 - (e) incorrect drug dosage;
 - (f) incorrect duration of drug treatment;
 - (g) drug-allergy interactions;
 - appropriate medication indication. (h)

ONLY THE RPh CAN COUNSEL

All clerks and technicians are taught that if there is a question regarding a prescription, the RPh (or intern) must take the question.

MEDICATION ERROR REDUCTION: PATIENT COUNSELING

Patients need to know:

- The name of the medication
- How to take it
- What it's for
- If the medication looks different, talk to the pharmacist

http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm096403.htm accessed 6/3/16

L

REMEMBER THE PATIENT

- Patients provide a major safety check
 - ► Counseling not a "veiled offer"
 - Wrong patient errors: Not opening the bag at the point of sale
 - Risk of dispensing a correctly filled Rx to the wrong patient at POS – about 6 per month per (community) pharmacy

https://www.ismp.org/newsietters/acutecare/showarticle.aspxeid=91 10/9/2014, accessed 6/3/2016

9

When an error occurs

- Be compassionate
 - ►ISMP persistent safety gaffe #4 respond with empathy and concern
- Evaluate and address medication use system issues
 - ► Root cause analysis

https://www.ismp.org/newsletters/acutecare/showarticle.aspx?id=91

PATIENT COUNSELING

- Estimate: half of medication-related deaths could have been prevented by appropriate and timely counseling.*
- Show the patient the drug while asking:
- 1) Tell me what you take this drug for?
- 2) <u>Tell</u> me how you take the medication?-how often, and
 - -directions for taking the medication

http://www.uspharmacist.com/continuing_education/ceviewtest/lessonid/105916
*Abood RR. Errors in pharmacy practice. US Pharm. 1996;21(3):122-130.

"To Err is Human" Building a Safer Health System

- the majority of medical errors are caused by faulty systems, processes, and conditions that:
 - lead people to make mistakes
 - fail to prevent mistakes

When an error occurs, blaming an individual does little to make the system safer and prevent someone else from committing the same error.

10

Root cause analysis (RCA):

- Process for identifying the basic or causal factors that underlie variation in performance, including the occurrence or risk of occurrence of a sentinel event.
- Focus is on systems and processes, not individual performance
- Identifying root causes illuminates significant, underlying, fundamental conditions that increase the risk of adverse consequences.
- RCA facilitates system evaluation, analysis of need for corrective action, tracking and trending

11 12

Table 1. Basic Questions to Answer During RCA 1. What happened? 2. What normally happens? 3. What do policies/procedures require? 4. Why did it happen? 5. How was the organization managing the risk before the event? Source: NM Board of Pharmacy newsletter March 2013

Case Study:

- Patient experienced <u>sudden shortness of</u> breath, chest pain (breathing worsened pain), dizziness, lightheadedness, anxiety and heart palpitations
- Patient went to ER, treated for a submassive pulmonary embolism.
- Admitted and Discharged after 5 days with prescriptions for atorvastatin 80 mg, Toprol XL 25 mg, lisinopril 5 mg and apixaban (Eliquis) 5
- Hospital sent Rxs electronically to pharmacy

13 14

- Case Study continued:
- · Pharmacist dispensed medications and counseled patient.
- Patient received an automated message that a prescription was ready 5 days later.
- Went to pharmacy and received apixaban prescription. Claimed not aware of apixaban Rx.
- Physician upset and contacted pharmacy about delay. RPh said did not dispense apixaban because did not have full quantity to fill Rx and patient said he would wait.

- Case Study continued:
- Pharmacist's actions appropriate? Was this a misfilled prescription?
- Does patient have enough knowledge of medications to know which are critical? What does the pharmacist have?
- Pharmacist's other options.
- · Partial fill...what else?

16

15

FDA Guidance - Insanitary Conditions

- Putting on gowning apparel in a way that may cause the gowning apparel to become contaminated
- Leaving the cleanroom and re-entering from a non-classified area without first replacing gowning apparel
 Performing aseptic manipulations outside of a certified ISO 5

- Failing to disinfect containers of sterile drug components or supplies immediately prior to opening
 Lack of adequate routine environmental monitoring nonviable airborne particulate sampling; viable airborne sampling; and surface sampling, including but not limited to equipment, work surfaces, and room surfaces

Insanitary Conditions - Continued

- Lack of adequate personnel sampling (including glove fingertip sampling)
- Lack of routine certification of the ISO 5 area, including smoke studies performed under dynamic conditions
 Lack of HEPA-filtered air, or inadequate HEPA filter coverage or
- airflow, over the critical area
- capable of collecting dust (pipes and window sills)
- Failing to appropriately and regularly clean and disinfect (or sterilize) equipment located in the ISO 5 area
- Lack of disinfection of equipment and/or supplies at each transition from areas of lower quality air to areas of higher quality

17 18

Serious conditions - FDA recommendation includes immediate recall and cease sterile operations

- Vermin (e.g., insects, rodents) or other animals (e.g., dogs) in ISO 5 areas or areas immediately accessible to production
- Visible microbial growth (e.g., bacteria, mold) in the ISO 5 area or in immediately adjacent areas
- Sources of non-microbial contamination in the ISO 5 area (e.g., rust, glass shavings, hairs, paint chips)
- · Performing aseptic manipulations outside of a certified ISO 5 area
- Personnel aseptic practices that are a contamination hazard to an exposed sterile drug product or its constituent sterile components
- Exposing sterile drugs and materials to lower than ISO 5 quality air for any length of time. (i.e. exposing partially stoppered drug products or stock solutions in a container/closure system that is not fully closed)

immediate recall and cease sterile operations

- Cleanroom areas with unsealed or loose ceiling tiles
- · Production of drugs while construction is underway in an adjacent are
- Consistent and frequent pressure reversals from areas of less clean air to areas of higher cleanliness
- Using a filter for the purposes of product sterilization that is not appropriately graded for sterilization, not appropriate for pharmaceutical use, or used in excess of its volume or pressure capacity
- Using parameters for sterilization (e.g., temperature, pressure, time) that are not lethal to resistant microorganisms

19 20

Pharmacy Crimes

Rogue Online Pharmacies

Consumer protection program operated by NABP:

Safe.pharmacy

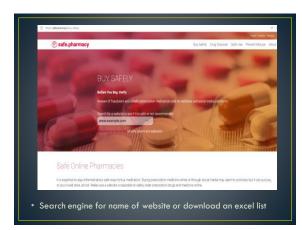
Discovered:

40,000 websites fail to comply with NABP patient safety and pharmacy practice standards or applicable laws

95% of websites offering prescription-only drugs online operate illegally

89% of illegal online pharmacies did not require a prescription

21 22





23 24

Diversion

- What is diversion?
- Definition: Transfer of a prescription drug from a lawful to an unlawful channel of distribution or use.

PMP

- - PERSON EXHIBITS POTENTIAL ABUSE/MISUSE OF **OPIATES**

 - EARLY REFILLS

 - SEDATED/INTOXICATED
 - UNFAMILIAR PATIENT
 - PAYING CASH INSTEAD OF INSURANCE

25 26

PMP

- A RPh Shall request and review a PMP report if (at least 1 year time period):
 - OPIATE Rx FROM UNFAMILIAR PRACTITIONER
 - OUT OF STATE OR USUAL GEOGRAPHIC AREA
 - OPIATE Rx FROM UNFAMILIAR PATIENT
 - OUTSIDE USUAL PHARMACY GEOGRAPHIC PATIENT POPULATION AREA

- A RPh Shall request and review a PMP report if (at least 1 year
 - INITIAL RX FOR ANY LONG-ACTING OPIOID FORMULATION

 - * BECOME AWARE PATIENT IS RECEIVING AN OPIOID CONCURRENTLY WITH A BENZODIAZEPINE OR CARISOPRODOL.
 - PMP reports shall be reviewed a minimum of once every three months during the continuous use of opioids for each established patient

27 28

Pharmacy Robberies Albuquerque

- April 29, 2015 Six Albuquerque Residents Indicted on Federal Robbery, Firearms, and Prescription Drug Trafficking Crimes Arising Out of Pharmacy Robberies —FBI.gov
- 3 fugitives at time of indictment
- Last suspect (Blake Gallardo) was arrested June 11, 2015
- Stole over 68,000 tablets of oxycodone

Pharmacy Safety

29 30

Scam Phone Calls — BOP, DEA,
FBI or other LE

Callers identifying themselves as Board of Pharmacy Investigators, Inspectors or Agents

Callers "spoofing" the Board of Pharmacy phone number

Told licensees they are under investigation and their license may be suspended or arrest warrant was issued and they demand money. Also, inquired about their wholesale distributors.

NMBOP will never contact licensees by telephone to demand money or payment of any form.

Scam Phone Calls

Do not give them money!

Do not give them any information!

Contact an inspector or e-mail pharmacy.board@rld.nm.aov to inquire if there is an official investigation being conducted

If the caller is stating they are from the DEA, you can report the scam using the DEA Extortion Scam Online Reporting Form

If the caller is stating they are from the FBI, you can report the scam using the EBI Internet Crime Complaint Reporting Form

If the phone number of the caller appears to be a New Mexico Board of Pharmacy telephone number, you can report the scam using the Federal Communications Commission Consumer Complaint Form

31 32



Figure 1. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths*, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2021

120,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,000

100,00

33 34

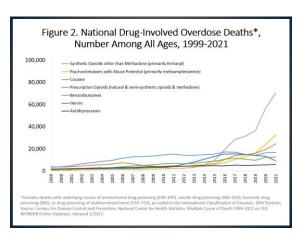


Figure 3. National Overdose Deaths Involving Any Opicid*, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2021

100,000

Total
Female
80,000

A7,600

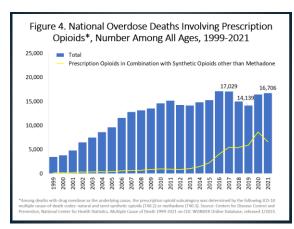
47,600

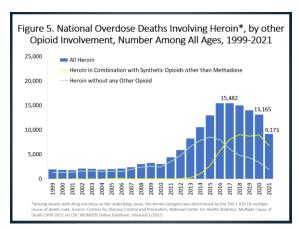
47,600

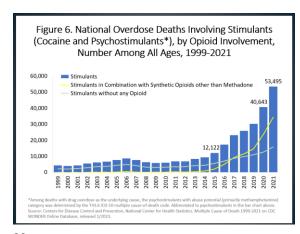
20,000

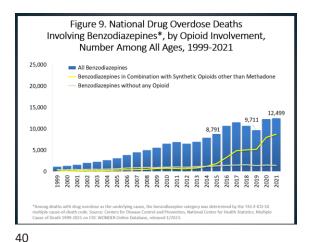
*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the "any opicid" subcategory was determined by the following ICD-10 multiplic cause of death codes: natural and semi-synthetic opicids (1802.), methodone (1803.), other synthetic opicids (other than methodone) (1803.), to here in (1803.) to here

35 36

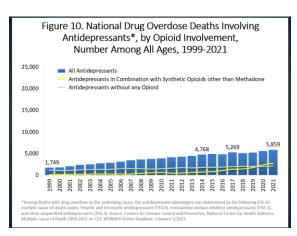


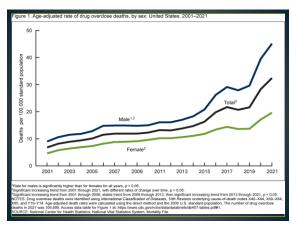






39





41 42

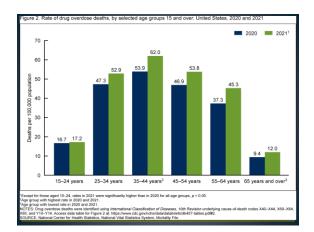


Figure 3. Age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2020 and 2021

2020 2021

2020 2021

2021

2020 2021

2021

2020 2021

2021

2021

2021

2020 2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2021

2

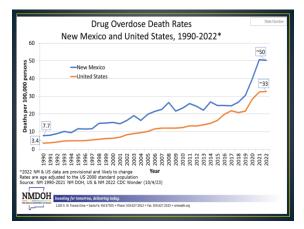
44

46



New Mexico Drug Overdose Epidemic

45



Drug Overdose Information and Statistics

The State of New Mexico compared to the United States average

In 2016, New Mexico had the twelfth highest drug overdose death rate (25.2 deaths per 100.000 age-adjusted population).

In 2017, New Mexico had the seventeenth highest drug overdose death rate (24.8 deaths per 100.000 age-adjusted population).

In 2018, New Mexico had the seventeenth highest drug overdose death rate (26.7 deaths per 100.000 age-adjusted population).

In 2019, New Mexico had the twelfth highest drug overdose death rate (30.2 deaths per 100.000 age-adjusted population).

In 2020, New Mexico had the eleventh highest drug overdose death rate (39.0 per 100.000) based on current data.

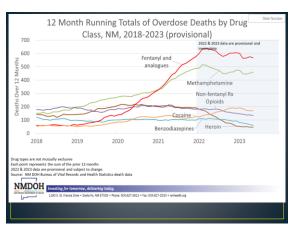
In 2021, New Mexico had the sixth highest drug overdose death rate (based on provisional data)

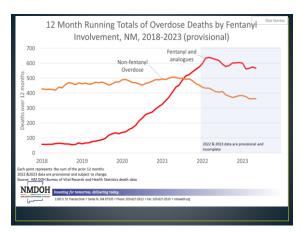
Integrity over the provisional data (20.2 deaths per 10.000) based on current data.

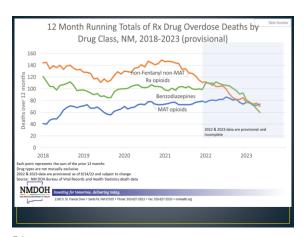
In 2021, New Mexico had the sixth highest drug overdose death rate (based on provisional data)

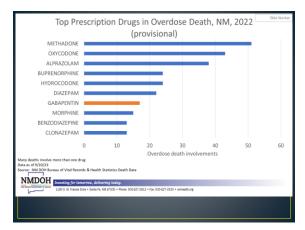
Integrity over the provisional data (20.2 deaths per 10.000) based on current data.

47 48









51 52

FDA Gabapentinoid Warning! - 12/19/2019

• Serious Breathing Difficulties may occur in patients using gabapentin or pregabalin who have respiratory risk factors.

• Risk Factors include:

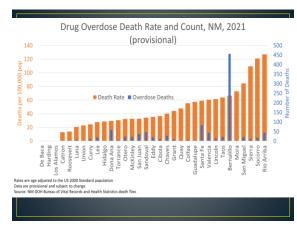
• Use of opioid pain medications

• Use of CNS depressants – anti-anxiety meds, antidepressants, antihistamines

• COPD or other underlying respiratory disease

• Elderly patient

FDA advice for HCPs - start gabapentinoids at lowest dose possible and monitor for symptoms of respiratory depression and sedation when co-prescribed with an opioid or other CNS depressant

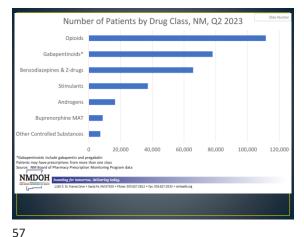


53 54



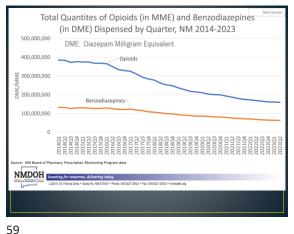
High Risk Prescribing Patterns • Long term use of opioids (≥ 90 days) High doses of opioids (≥ 90 MME/day) • Overlapping prescriptions of opioids from different prescribers Multiple Provider Episodes (MPE: Doctor and pharmacy shopping) • The combination of opioids and sedativehypnotics • The combination of opioids, benzodiazepines and muscle relaxants

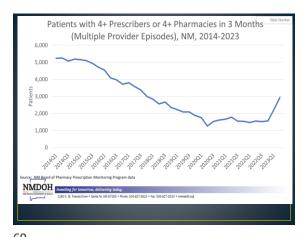
55 56



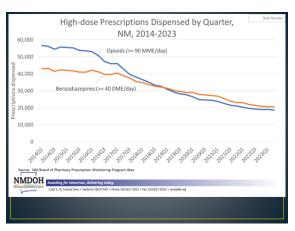
Total Opioid and Benzodiazepine Patients by Quarter, NM 2014-2023 250,000 200,000 Opioid patients 150,000 NMDOH I

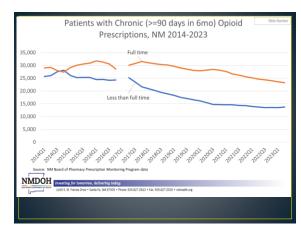
58

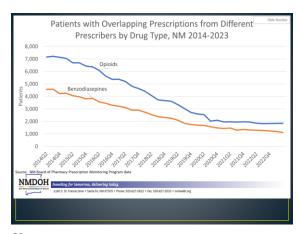


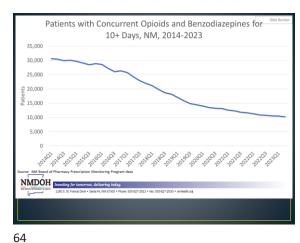


60

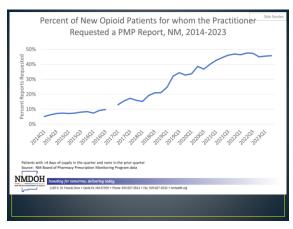


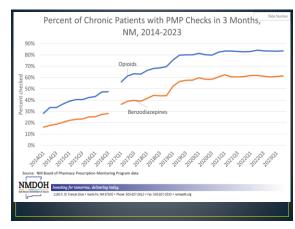


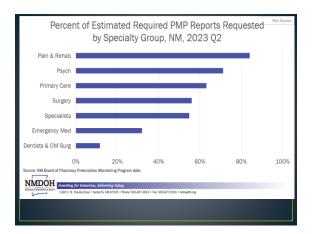




63









						_		
Samhsa-	·Certified O	pioid fre	atm	e١	nt	Prog	ram	1S
Program Name	DBA	Street	City	State	Zipcode	Phone	Certification	FullCertification
Albuquerque Health Services	Albuquerque Health Services	112 Monroe St., NE	Albuquerque	NM	87108	(505) 260-9917	Certified	11/1/2003
Recovery Services of New Mexico, LLC	MedMark Treatment Centers Five Points		Albuquerque			(505) 242-6919		9/1/2004
Metro Treatment of New Mexico	Central New Mexico Treatment center	630 Haines NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102	(505) 268-5611	Certified	7/1/2004
Albuquerque Health Services	Albuquerque Health Services, NW Clinic		Albuquerque	L		(310) 534-5590		1/26/2011
Recovery Services of NM MDC, LLC	MedMark Treatment Centers NM MDC	172 Montano Rd, NW 100 Deputy Dean Miera Dr. S.W.				(505) 839-8700		10/26/2011
	MedMark Treatment Centers NM MDC		Albuquerque					
Albuquerque Treatment Services, LLC		123 Madiera Street, SE	Albuquerque			(505) 262-1538 (505) 224-9777		5/10/2007
Duke City Recovery Toolbox, LLC Addictions & Substance Abuse Program		912 First Street NW	Albuquerque	NM	87102	(505) 224-9777	certified	11/7/2013
Addictions & Substance Abuse Program (ASAR)	Substance Use Disorder program with							
		2600 Yale Blvd. SE	Albuquerque			(505) 994-7999		12/18/2003
Courageous Transformations, Inc	Courageous Transformations	3301 Los Arboles NE	Albuquerque			(505) 800-7092		2/7/2017
Metro Treatment of New Mexico, LP	New Season Albuquerque North	9421 Coors Blvd NW, Suite J&K	Albuquerque			(505) 445-2400		12/3/2020
State of the Heart Recovery Inc.		203 California St NE	Albuquerque	NM	87108	(505) 308-8296	Certified	3/26/2021
Albuquerque Health Services - South								
Valley Clinic	Albuquerque Health Services	1209 Isleta Blvd SW	Albuquerque			(505) 873-1973		1/7/2021
Recovery Services of New Mexico, LLC		2443 Highway 47	Belen	NM		(505) 861-2066		12/6/2013
Albuquerque Health Services	Espanola Health Services	612 N Paeso de Onate	Espanola	NM		(505) 747-0221		1/7/2021
New Mexico Treatment Services, LLC	Una Ala Clinic	1227 N Railroad Ave	Espanola	NM	87532	(505) 747-8187	Certified	11/1/2003
New Mexico Treatment Services LLC								
Farmington		607 E Apache	Farmington	NM	87401	(505) 326-2012	Certified	8/7/2015
ALT Recovery Group	ALT Recovery Group	1141 Mail Drive	Las Cruces	NM	88001	(575) 522-0660	Certified	3/5/2015
ELITE PRIMARY CARE	DBA ELITE METHADONE	530 N Telshor BLVD	Las Cruces	NM	88011	(575)215-3389	Certified	11/20/2023
Rio Rancho Health Services		1558 Stephanie Rd. SE	Rio Rancho	NM	87124	(505) 896-5517	Certified	6/11/2018
Recovery Services of New Mexico, LLC	MedMark Treatment Centers Roswell	1107 South Atkinson	Roswell	NM		(575) 578-4826		10/7/2015
Santa Fe Health Services		1549 S. St. Francis Drive	Santa Fe	NM	87505	(505) 820-9970	Certified	1/7/2021
New Mexico Treatment Services, LLC	Una Ala Clinic	1264 Rodeo Rd	Santa Fe	NM	87505	(505) 982-2129	Certified	2/4/2006
From SAMHSA OTP Directory 11/28/2023								