



References:

1. Narcan (naloxone hydrochloride) intranasal [prescribing information]. Radnor, PA: Adapt Pharma; January 2017. [cited 2018 Nov 29] Available from: <https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/narcan-assets-uswest/NARCAN-Prescribing-Information.pdf>

2. CMS analysis of FFS beneficiaries with Part D considered to be “HRM” (high risk – 3 or more chronic meds plus chronic opioid) for CY 2017. Contact Quality Insights for more info.

3. MME calculators - <https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/providers/health-topics/mme-calculator.page>

https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/calculating_total_daily_dose-a.pdf

4. Wilder CM, Miller SC, Tiffany E, et al. Risk factors for opioid overdose and awareness of overdose risk among veterans prescribed chronic opioids for addiction or pain. *J Addict Dis.* 2016;35(1):42-51. Doi: 10.1080/10550887.2016.1107264

Dunn KM, Saunders KW, Rutter CM, Banta-Green CJ, Merrill JO, Sullivan MD, et al. Opioid Prescriptions for Chronic Pain and Overdose: A Cohort Study. *Ann Intern Med.* 2010;152:85-92. doi: 10.7326/0003-4819-152-2-201001190-00006

This material was prepared by Quality Insights, the Medicare Quality Innovation Network-Quality Improvement Organization for West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Louisiana under contract with the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The contents presented do not necessarily reflect CMS policy. Publication number QI-C36-012519

About Prescribing Naloxone

1: What are the benefits of naloxone?

- Naloxone is an opioid antagonist indicated for the emergency treatment of a known or suspected opioid overdose manifested by respiratory and/or central nervous system depression¹
- Naloxone may be administered IV, IM or intranasally

2: Why prescribe naloxone?

- Patients are often unaware that even at medically appropriate doses, opioids have significant risks
- Patients are often unaware that naloxone is a potentially life-saving agent that reverses respiratory and central nervous system depression
- Data suggests that despite statewide expanded access initiatives, naloxone is underutilized²
- Even if your state doesn't require a formal prescription to access naloxone, patients may be more likely to obtain it if a prescription is provided

3: Who should receive a prescription for naloxone?

- Patients prescribed greater than or equal to 50 MME (morphine milligram equivalents) per day³
- Patients taking opioids at any dose who have one or more of these risk factors:⁴
 - History of prior overdose, misuse of opioids, or IV drug use
 - On antidepressants or benzodiazepines
 - Has respiratory conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or obstructive sleep apnea
 - Drinks alcohol
 - History of a mental health disorder
 - Has limited emergency medical care access