

PROGRESS ON FIGHTING OPIOIDS

Protecting Federal Injured Workers



49% decline in overall opioid use

30% decline in new opioid prescriptions

62% decline in new opioid prescriptions that last more than 30 days

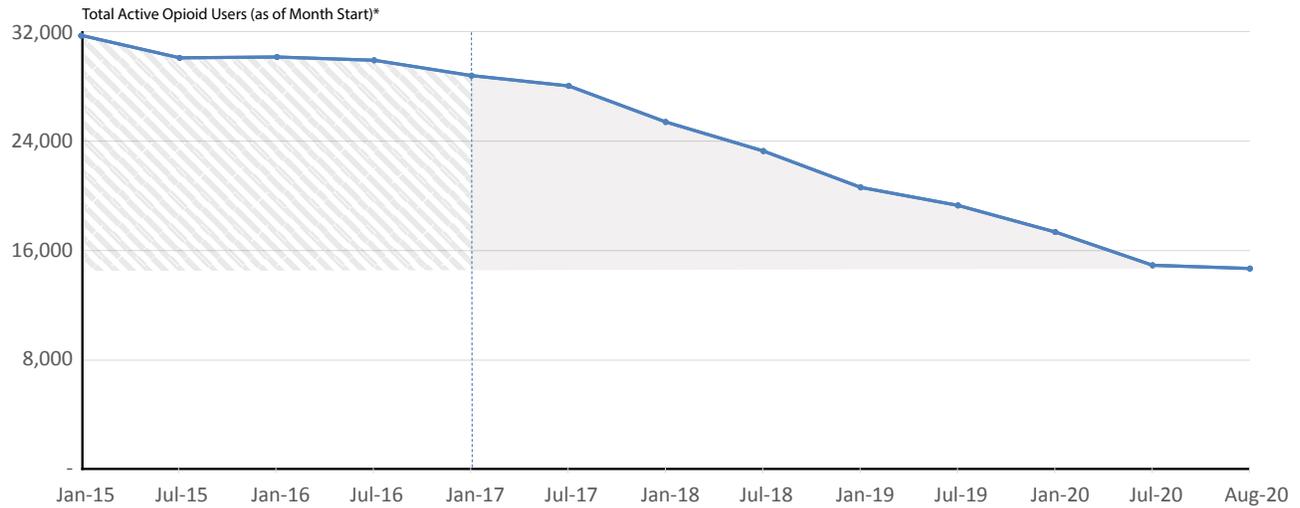
81% drop in claimants prescribed a morphine equivalent dose (MED) of 500 or more

56% drop in users with an MED of 90 or more



OFFICE OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION PROGRAMS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

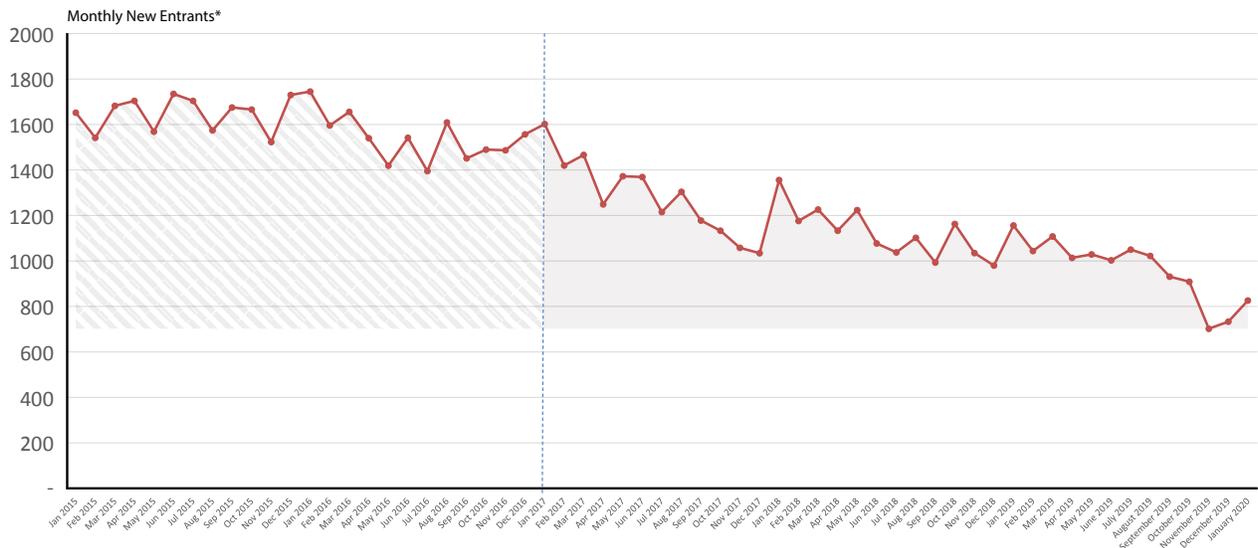
49% decline in overall opioid use



* These data are snapshots in time as of the start of the identified month. An active opioid user is defined by having had an opioid prescribed within the prior 180 days. The active user duration is the amount of time between an initial prescription and their latest prescription.

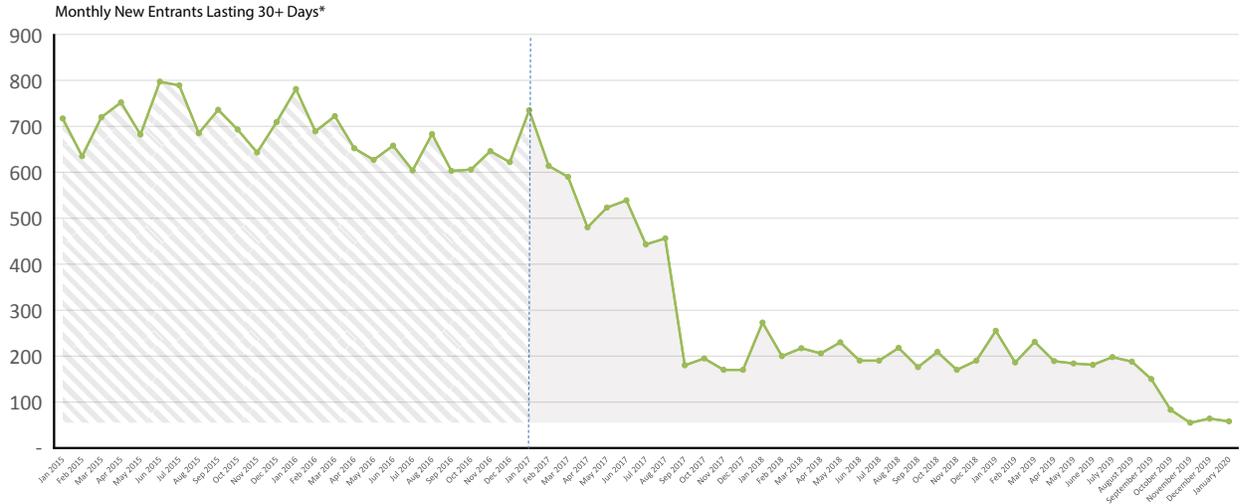
** MED levels are the average MED levels calculated using point-of-sale / pharmacy data from the six months prior to the snapshot in time (the start of the identified month), excluding bulk powders and opioid substitute medications. N/A values may occur when the only opioid prescriptions received during that time period do not meet these criteria.

30% drop in new opioid prescriptions



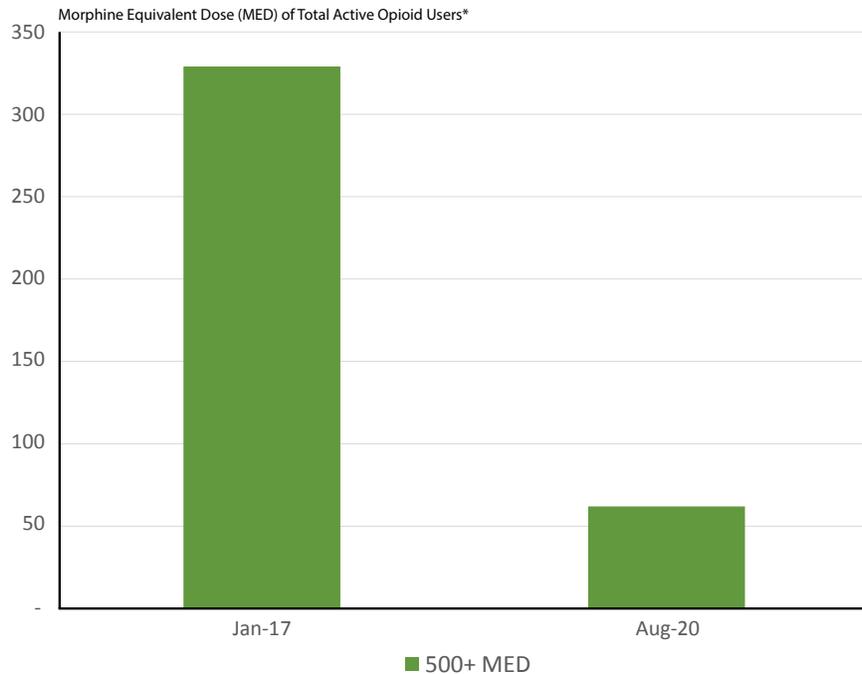
*The number of New Entrants for an identified month is the number of claimants that receive a new opioid prescription (an opioid had not been prescribed within the prior 180 days) during the identified month. The number of New Entrants Lasting 30+ Days for that same month identifies the number of those specific New Entrants that, over the subsequent 180 days, receive a subsequent prescription 30 days or more after their initial prescription. For this reason and due to any any late bills received, there is a lag in available data and figures may update over time.

62% drop in new opioid prescriptions that last more than 30 days



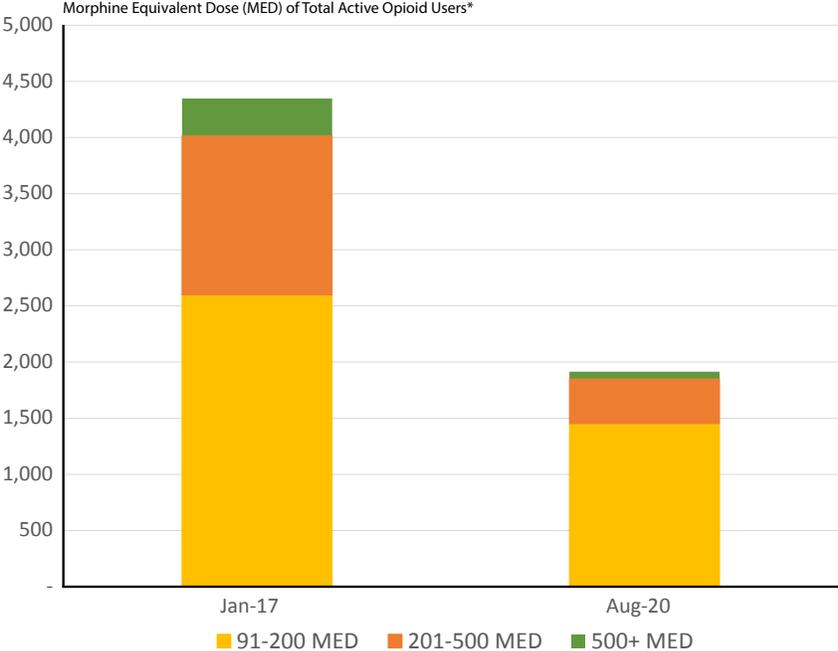
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81% drop in claimants prescribed a MED of 500 or more



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56% drop in claimants prescribed a MED of 90 or more



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Progress on Fighting Opioids

Since January 2017, the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) has taken a series of important, systematic actions through an approach that uses data to drive policy.

Before, few controls were in place and none considered the dosing, duration, or the medical necessity of opioids.

Now, DOL's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs dedicates significant resources to stem the abuse, misuse, and proliferation of opioids to protect 2.7 million federal workers from harmful opioid practices.

Opioid Policy Four-Point Strategic Plan



1. Effective Controls

Institute broad general controls followed by targeted controls



3. Impactful Communications

Issue communications using both general and targeted messaging



2. Tailored Treatment

Apply a compassionate, individualized treatment approach to every injured federal worker receiving opioids



4. Aggressive Fraud Detection

Eliminate fraud and abuse in the federal workers' compensation system

Taking Care of the Most “At Risk” Employees

DOL, utilizing a specialized team of medical benefit examiners, conducted in-depth case reviews of all injured federal workers receiving a morphine equivalent dose (MED) of 90 or more. Treating physicians were contacted and, where appropriate, required to develop a tailored medical treatment plan that would manage the worker's pain while also gradually reducing the opioid dose level. To assist the medical provider and claimant, field nurses were also assigned on a number of the cases to benefit patients.