## Drug Diversion: Impacts and Challenges

Kimberly S. New JD BSN RN



# **Drug Diversion**

What is Institutional Drug Diversion?

Diverting medication, including "waste," from patients or health care facilities for personal use



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# Many Individuals Divert

- Staff
- Contractors
- Patients
- Family members
- Visitors
- Impostors



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## Is Diversion Really a Risk?

- All facilities are vulnerable to diverters, and incidents of diversion
- Diversion is a multi-victim crime that poses a significant risk to patient safety
- In order to protect patients from harm all facilities should treat diversion with the same diligence as other patient safety initiatives

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# Why in Healthcare?

- We are human
- Stressful work environment
- Physically demanding work
- Knowledge and familiarity
- ACCESS



Who Does This?



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## Who Does This?

 The last person you would ever expect!



# **Drugs of Choice**

Injectables:
•Hydromorphone
•Morphine
•Fentanyl
•Propofol

Pills and liquids:
•Hydrocodone
•Oxycodone

Patches: •Fentanyl



# **Drugs of Choice**

- · Benzodiazepines (lorazepam, alprazolam, clonazepam)
- Drugs to ease withdrawal and enhance impact of opioid (ondansetron, promethazine, diphenhydramine)
- · Others: cyclobenzaprine, gabapentin, ketorolac, anesthesia gases

# A Word on Propofol

- Propofol abuse is on the rise
- Propofol causes increased dopamine activity in the brain (similar to alcohol and other drugs)



## The Potential for Harm is Very Real

- Care delivered by an impaired provider
- Withholding medications from patients in need or administering substitution
- Transmission of bloodborne pathogens







## Potential for Harm

Nurse manager tampered with hydromorphone bags in surgical unit

- Eight pts. infected with Ochrobactrum anthropi
- Seven with Klebsiella oxytoca
- One with Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
- Isolates genetically indistinguishable between patients and hydromorphone bags

## The Potential for Harm is Very Real





#### The Potential for Harm is Very Real

- Liability-civil, regulatory
   Negative publicity (brand at risk)
- 340B and GPO compliance
- License and participation in Medicare/Medicaid in jeopardy
  - Hospitals are required to be in compliance with the Federal requirements set forth in the Medicare
    Conditions of Participation (CoP) in order to receive
    Medicare/Medicaid payment.
- State Operations Manual Appendix A Survey Protocol, Regulations and Interpretive Guidelines for Hospitals

#### The Potential for Harm is Very Real

- · Loss of license
- · Accidents while working impaired
- DUI accidents and fatalities
- Progression to illicit drugs and high-risk behaviors
- · Health related consequences of drug misuse
- Incarceration
- Overdose
- Suicide



# **Ongoing Threat**

#### Since 1985:

- · Five outbreaks of hepatitis C
- · Four outbreaks of Gram-negative bacteremia

# **Ongoing Threat**

- 7,200 McKay-Dee and Davis Hospital patients could have been exposed to hepatitis C
- 3,500 Scripps Health and Swedish Hospital patients offered hepatitis C
- More than 200 patients seen at Shore Medical Center notified of potential exposure to hepatitis C

#### Tampering Cases on the Rise

#### Methods:

- · Take home used syringes, vials, carpujects, replace contents and reassemble
- Swap tampered-with stock for good stock
- · Cancelled transaction, discrepancy or normal transaction
- Can happen any time a bin is accessed

# No Uniform Handling of Tampering

Infection Prevention staff:

- Often unaware of role
- · Rarely notified of diversion

Risk Management and Counsel:

· May minimize or dismiss risk

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#### No Uniform Handling of Tampering

Security not involved:

- Photographing evidence
- · Maintaining chain of custody

External Authorities:

Not notified

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#### **Best Practice**

- Report all confirmed diversion to Infection Prevention (not just injectable cases)
- Have a policy and educate staff
- Returned medication should go to an external return bin
- If tampering is suspected, evidence documented and secured
- All stock that is susceptible is sequestered

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## **Best Practice**

- High level response team immediately convened to assess risk of harm to patients
- BBP testing offered to all staff suspected of diversion
- FDA OCI, Health Dept, Local law enforcement alerted

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# Why Alert Law Enforcement?

- · Many of these cases involve unlicensed staff
- High incidence of itinerant diverters
- · Healthcare facility references uninformative

**Diversion Prevention** 

- Offer support options prior to felony
- Hold each other accountable
- Be willing to have difficult conversations
- Work toward culture of security, accountability and reporting



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#### **Diversion Prevention**

- · Reduce use of anesthesia kits
- Increase use of automation in procedural areas
- Provide methods of temporarily securing CS during cases
- · Locking cases and portless tubing

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#### **Diversion Prevention**

- PCA keys secured and tracked
- Designated CS waste receptacles
- Diversion risk rounds

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## **Current Regulatory Climate**

- Increased focus on inpatient processes
- CMS surveyor "IJ for unsecured controlled substances"
- Dignity Health \$1.55 million

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## **Current Regulatory Climate**

- Mass General \$2.3 Million Settlement
- Lack of progressive discipline for noncompliance in medication handling (all staff)
- When questioned about undocumented doses, some nurses stated it was simply because of the fast pace in their clinical area

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#### **Current Regulatory Climate**

- Seattle Cancer Care Alliance
- Diversion over nearly two years
- Over 96,000 tabs
- Rx alteration
- \$250,000 settlement

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#### **Current Regulatory Climate**

- Strong incentive for facilities to refine and expand diversion prevention and detection programs
- Community approach and multidisciplinary collaboration strongly suggested
- Healthcare facility leadership often in need of education

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## **Diversion Prevention**

- Educate
- Communicate
- Identify risk
- Improve processes
- Monitor
- Respond

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