

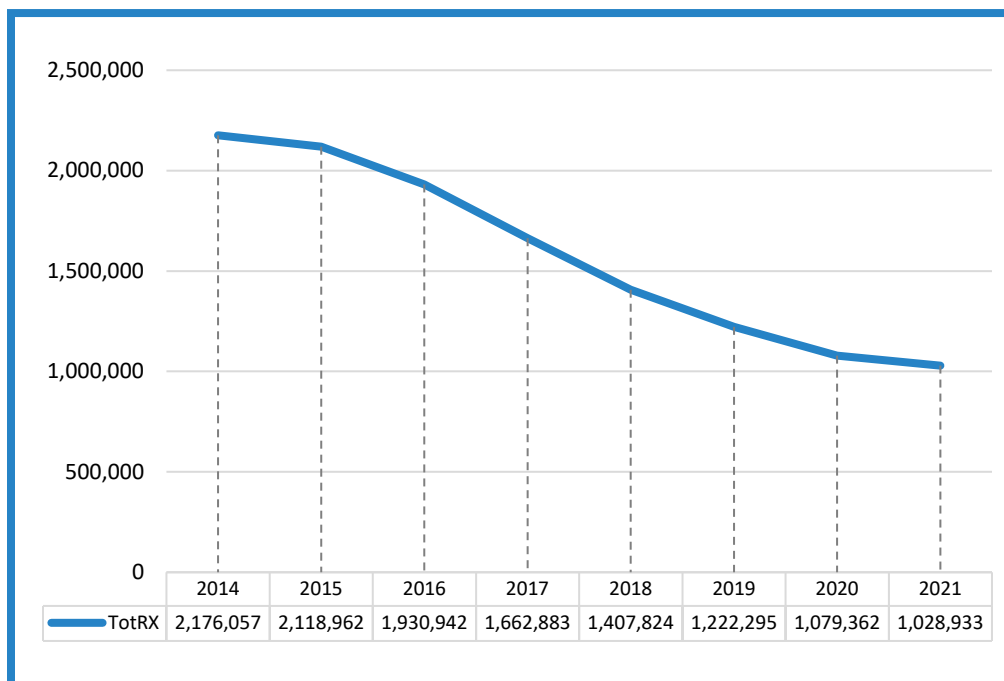
West Virginia County Profiles 2021 Executive Summary

Despite West Virginia being at the forefront of the opioid epidemic, opioid prescribing in the state has improved from 2014-2021, as shown below. However, not all counties in the state follow the same trend. Understanding where West Virginia counties stand in comparison to the state is vital in combating the opioid epidemic at the local level. Data from the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy's Controlled Substance Monitoring Program (CSMP) was analyzed to calculate rates or percentages for the indicators below.

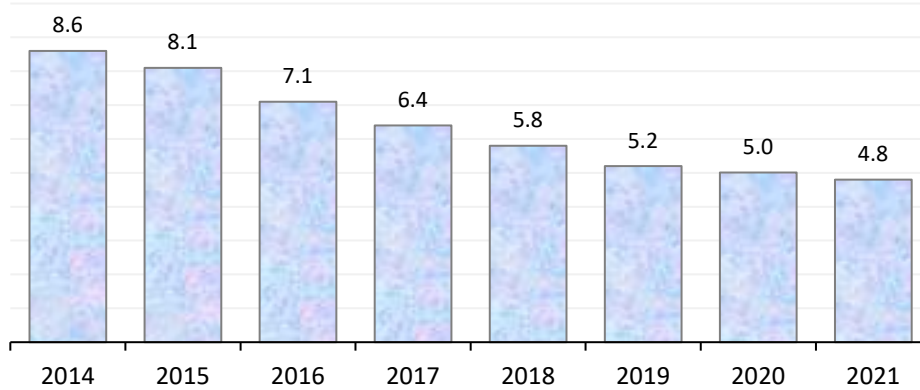
The following are aggregate data for the State of West Virginia based on the indicators required for reporting for the prior Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) grant-funded, Prevention for States (PFS) grant. The purpose of these indicators is to gain an understanding of the prescription opioid burden in the state and to identify high-risk areas.

Since 2014, there has been a 53% decrease in opioid prescriptions in West Virginia.

Over 4 million fewer doses were given in 2021 than in 2020.

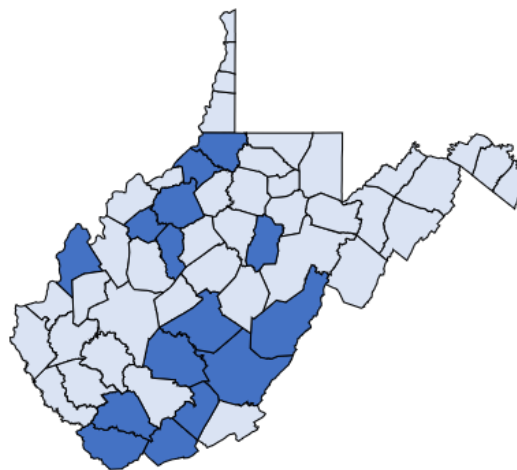


Indicator 2: Percent of patients receiving more than an average daily dose of 90 morphine milligram equivalents (MME) , West Virginia, 2014-2021

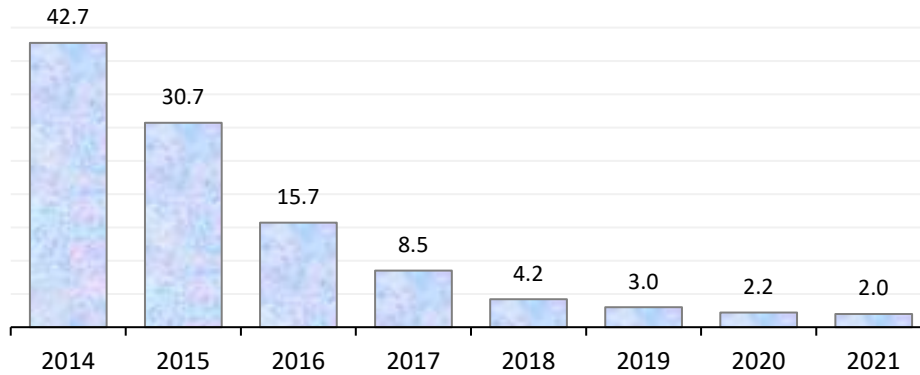


This indicator shows the percent of patients with an MME greater than 90. It includes all opioid prescriptions that are classified as II, III, IV or V. MMEs are used as a measure to describe the potency of an opioid. Calculating MMEs is important to determine which patients may be at risk for an overdose.

Counties with an increase in the percent of patients receiving more than an average daily dose of 90 MME from 2020 to 2021

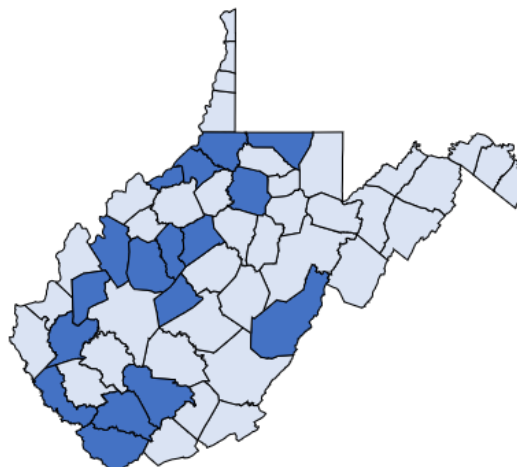


Indicator 3: Rate of multiple provider episodes for prescription opioids (5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies in a 6-month period) per 100,000 residents, West Virginia, 2014-2021

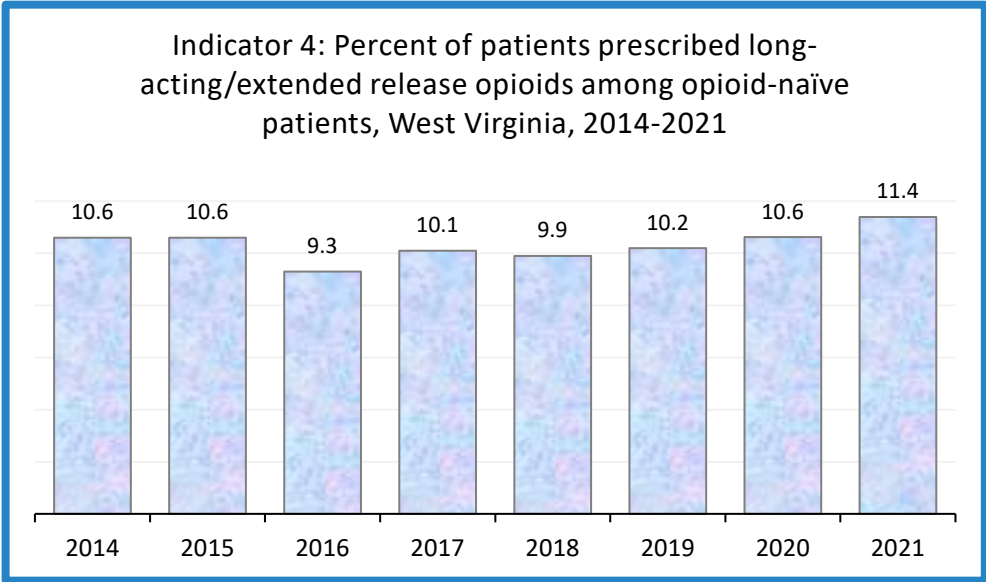


This indicator shows the rate of patients who went to 5 or more prescribers and 5 or more pharmacies within a 6-month period, or multiple provider episode (MPE). The rate is calculated per 100,000 population. It includes all opioid prescriptions that are classified as II, III, IV or V.

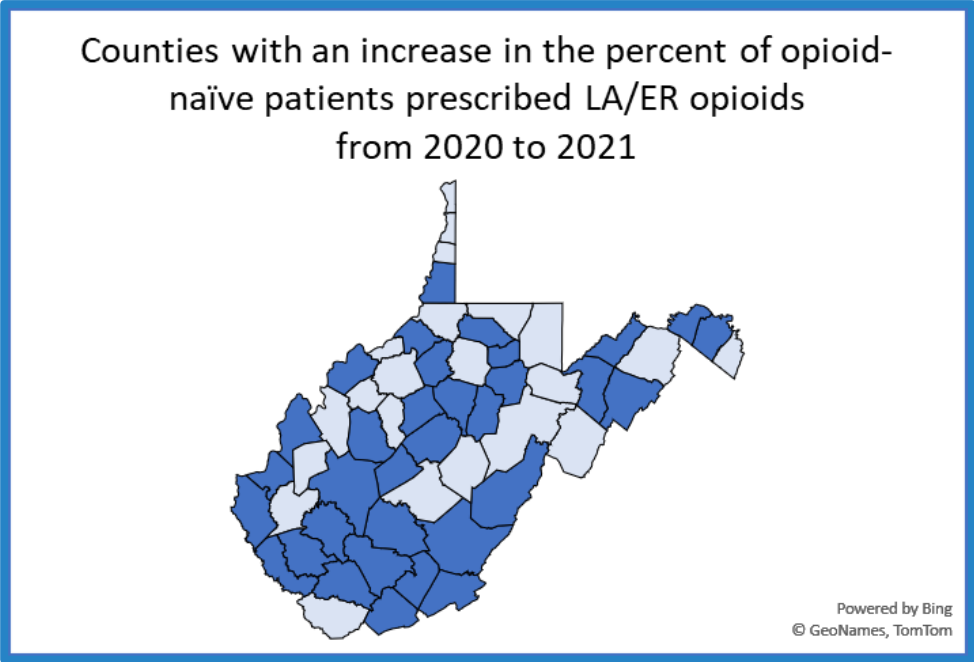
Counties with an increase in the rate of multiple provider episodes for prescription opioids from 2020 to 2021



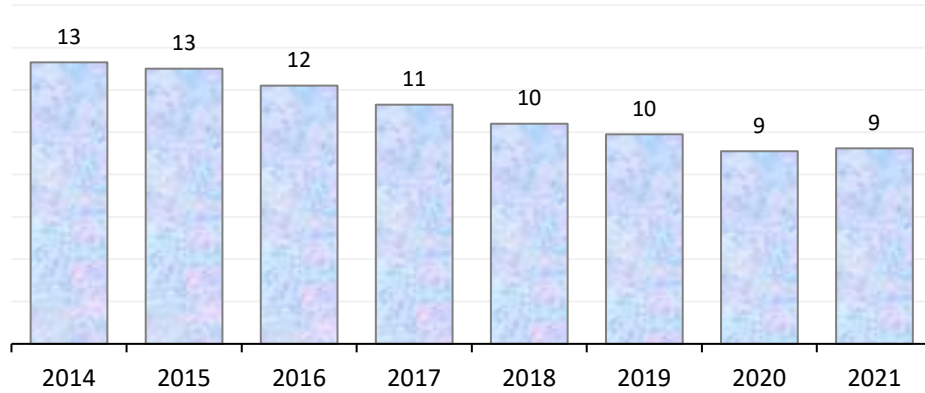
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This indicator represents the percent of patients with no prescribed opioid prescriptions in the previous 60 days (changed to 45 days in 2017) who were prescribed at least one long acting/extended release (LA/ER) opioid, among all patients with LA/ER opioid prescriptions. It includes all opioid prescriptions that are classified as II, III, IV or V. This is the only indicator that increased at the state level for 2021.

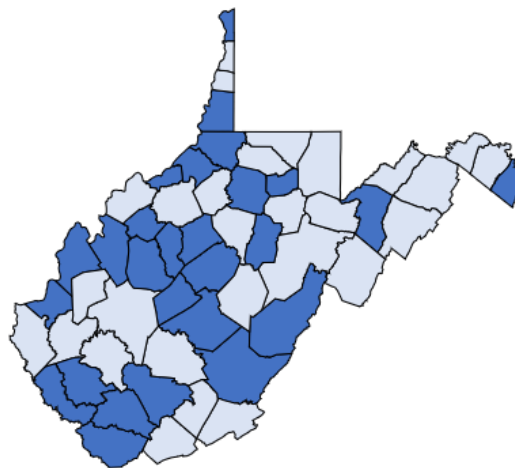


Indicator 5: Percent of patient prescription days with overlapping opioid prescriptions, West Virginia, 2014-2021



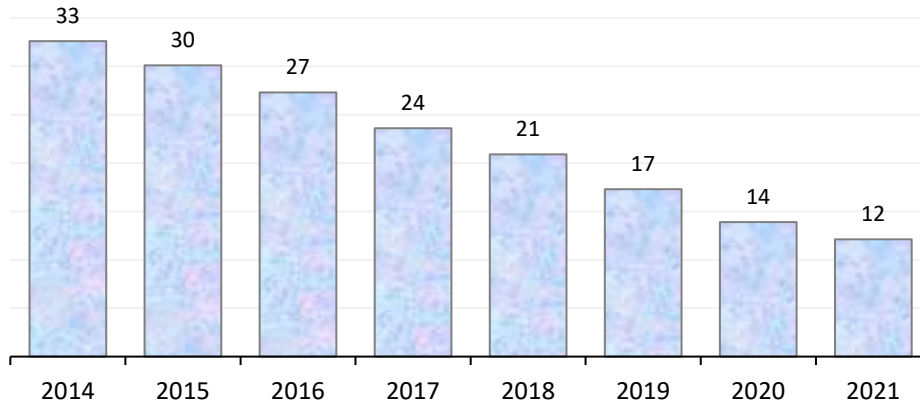
This indicator shows the percent of days where more than one prescribed opioid prescriptions were dispensed per day, among all prescription days. It includes all opioid prescriptions that are classified as II, III, IV or V.

Counties with an increase in the percent of patient prescription days with overlapping opioid prescriptions from 2020 to 2021



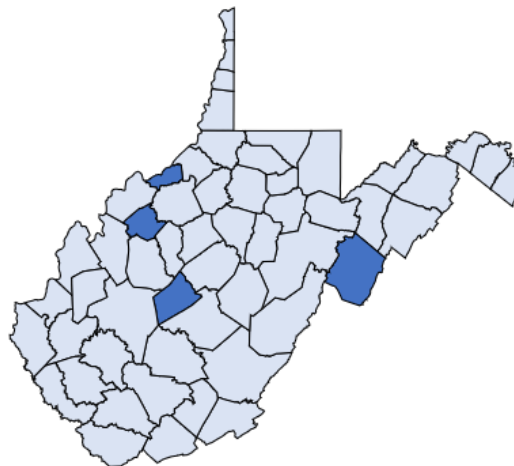
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Indicator 6: Percent of patient prescriptions days with overlapping opioid and benzodiazepine prescriptions, West Virginia, 2014-2021



This indicator represents the percent of patients who have an opioid and a benzodiazepine (i.e., Lorazepam, Diazepam) prescription on the same day among all opioid prescription days. It includes all opioid prescriptions that are classified as II, III, IV or V.

Counties with an increase in the percent of patient prescription days with overlapping opioid and benzodiazepine prescriptions from 2020 to 2021



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To access the individual 2021 County Profile Reports, please follow the link below:

<https://dhhr.wv.gov/vip/county-reports/Pages/default.aspx>

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