

Physicians' Perspective on EPCS

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Introduction

- Represents over 120,000 doctors of internal medicine and medical students
- 41% 5 or less physicians in the practice
- Solo practitioners

2005 Member Survey

- 35% work in settings where they have EHR systems used for patient care
- 5 or less physicians - only 20% of practices use EHRs
- 19% of systems used to write a prescription
- 13% used to communicate with a pharmacy

Estimates

- **3 Billion Rx written yearly**
- **Universal adoption of eRx could result in \$27 billion**
 - **ADE prevention**
 - **Better utilization of medications**
- **900 million prescription-related telephone calls annually**
 - **Questions**
 - **Clarification**
 - **Refills**

Benefits of eRx

- Reduction in prescription errors caused by illegible handwriting
- Automation of the process of checking for drug interactions and allergies
- Improvement in patient safety and increase efficiency
 - Clinical decision support
 - Alerts

Major Concerns with CS

- **Major concerns with CS**
 - Diversion of prescriptions
 - Abuse of controlled substances
- **For those who are determined the current paper-based system makes this very easy**
 - Lost or stolen prescription pad
 - Lost or stolen medications or scripts
 - Altered scripts
 - Fraudulent use of DEA numbers

Physicians' Issues with CS

- Use special prescription pads
- Have to maintain accurate records of scripts written
- High index of suspicion of abuse
- Those who legitimately and routinely prescribe CS are often under suspicion

Why EPCS?

- **For patients on CS:**
 - Easier to obtain repeat prescriptions
 - Faster filling
- **For physicians:**
 - Reduced paperwork burden
 - Reduced forged or stolen prescriptions
 - Less ability for DEA number to be stolen
 - More ability to accurately monitor use of medications and compliance with treatment
- **Generally, represents a closed system**

EPCS

Ideally the system should.....

- **Incorporate the functionality of current systems**
 - **Should not involve extensive and/or expensive workarounds to implement**

- **Role-based authorization**
 - **Are you a provider?**
 - **And are you allowed to prescribe CS?**
 - **And if so what schedules?**

EPCS

Ideally the system should.....

- **Authentication**
 - Most systems seem to do this fairly well but might consider an additional “challenge” e.g. digital signatures
- **Ensure integrity of the script**
 - Routinely store mirror copies of the electronic script – locally and remotely

EPCS

Ideally the system should.....

- **Ensure the non-repudiation of the script**
- **Ensure the privacy and security of patient information**
 - **Use SSL for transmission of script**
- **Provide a fill status or cancellation status notification to the provider**

State-level Monitoring of CS

- **Many states have a CS monitoring program**
 - **Monitor for doctor shopping**
 - **Monitor for unusually large amounts of dispensed meds or multiple requests in a relatively short period time**
- **EPCS in conjunction with the state program could allow for the monitoring of CS on the back end without direct physician intervention**

Key Points

- **Support the use of eRx for all prescriptions including CS**
 - Asking physicians to implement EHR and eRx but to continue paper prescriptions for a group of medications will raise the bar for adoption
- **Physicians will be able to accurately monitor use of controlled substances and compliance with treatment**
 - Ensure integration with state programs

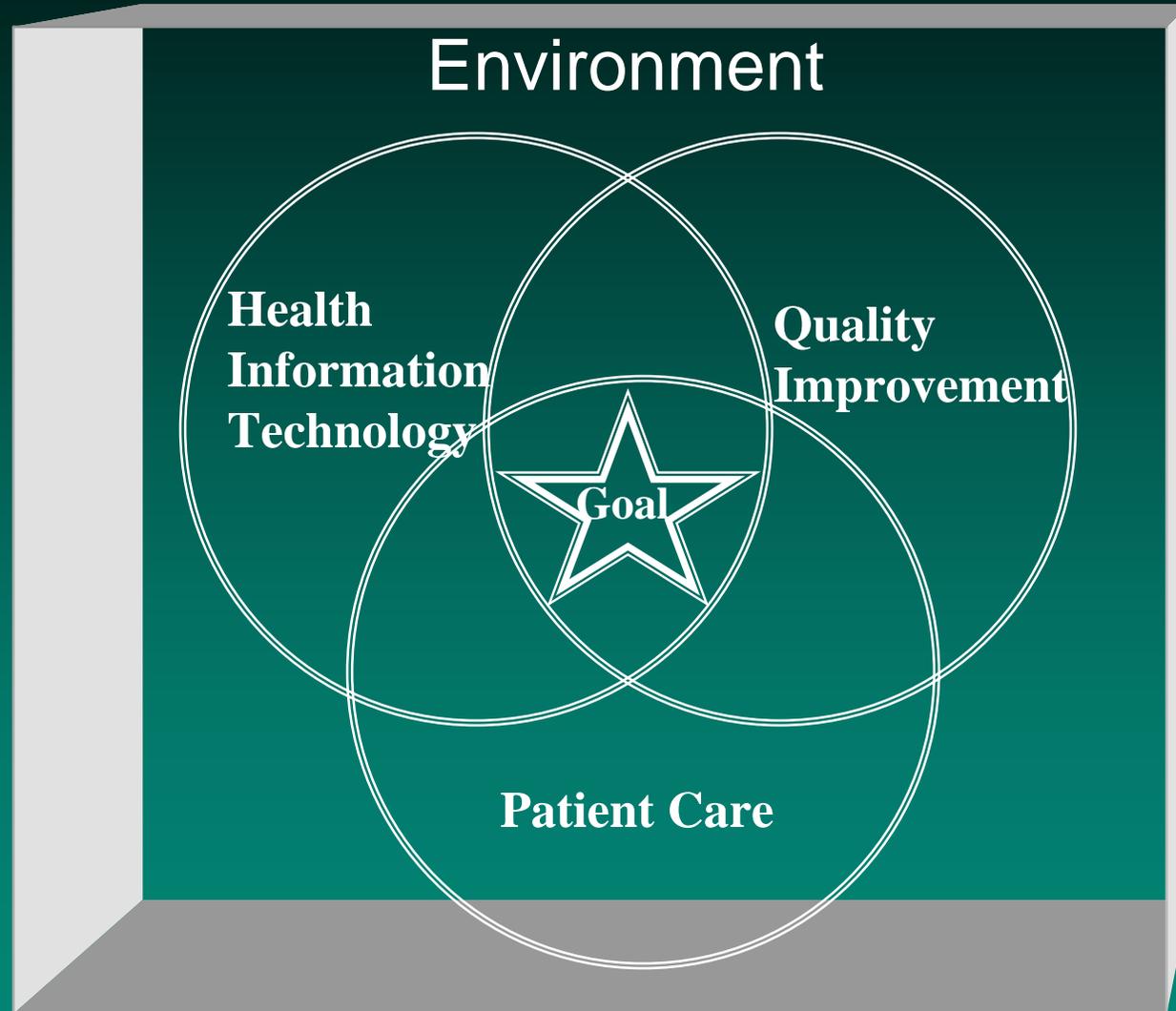
Key Points

- **Additional “challenge” for authentication and non-repudiation of e-prescriptions such as digital signatures**
 - If this will not result in additional technical and financial burdens to physicians especially those in small medical offices
- **Consistent with Medicare Modernization Act (MMA) language and the eRx final rule**
 - Should extend to preemption of the myriad of state rules for CS

Key Points

- **Consider incremental change**
- **Consider pilots to determine the technical and financial burdens to change system**

The Goal.....



Summary

- Do not to raise the bar to technology adoption – consider incremental change
- The current technology seems sufficient but recognize the need for an additional challenge for authentication and non-repudiation
- Further study is needed