



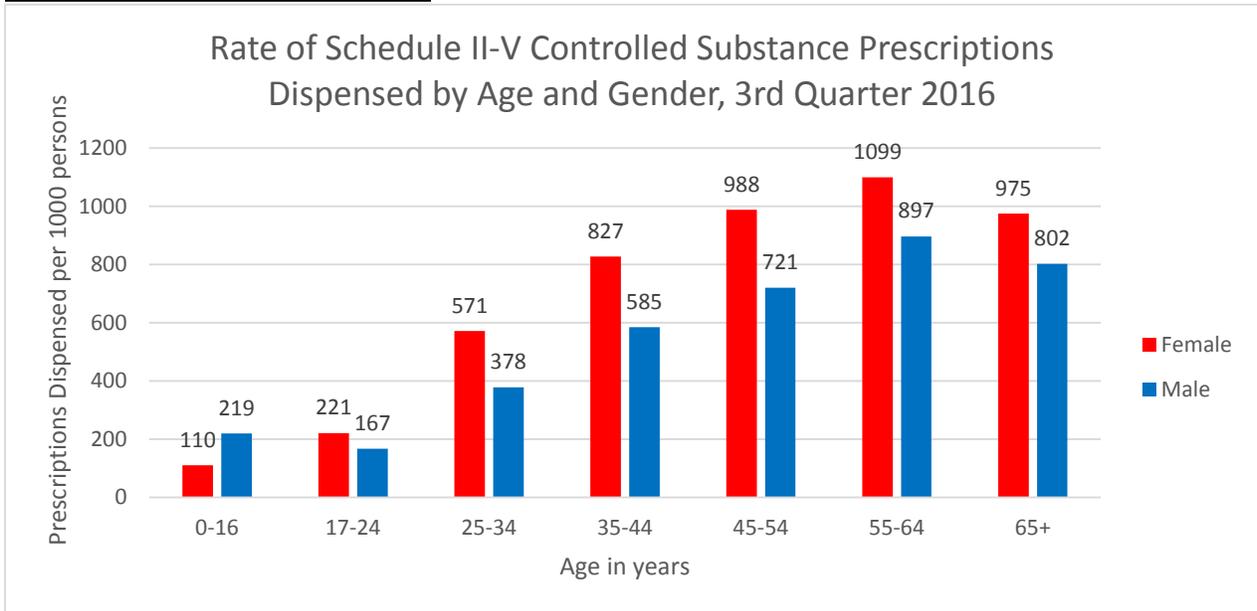
## **KASPER Quarterly Threshold Analysis Report, Third Quarter 2016**

The Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting System (KASPER) Quarterly Threshold Analysis Report is produced under a *Drug Overdose Prevention for States* cooperative agreement between the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center (KIPRC) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

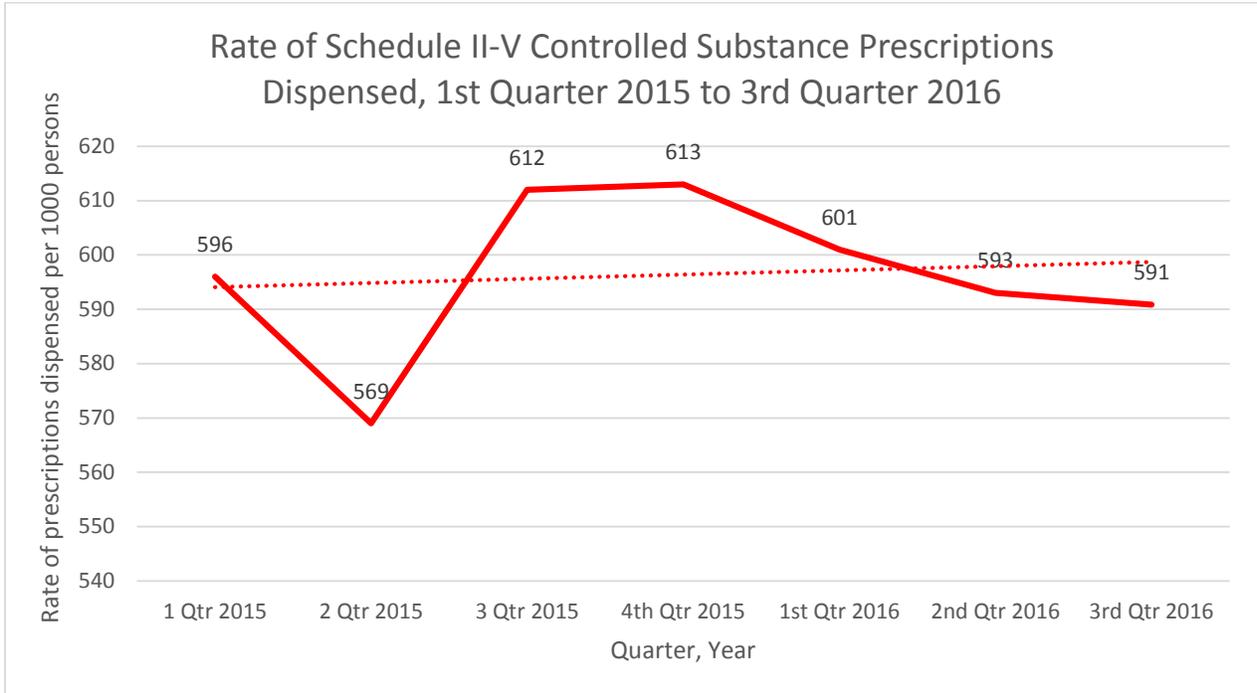
The report provides information on rates of controlled substance dispensing (number of prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 Kentucky residents) by age group and gender. The analysis includes dispensing rates of 1) total Schedule II through V controlled substances; 2) alprazolam; 3) buprenorphine/naloxone; 4) hydrocodone; 5) methadone; 6) opioids; 7) oxycodone; and 8) total Schedule II stimulants.

Additionally, trend graphs for the First Quarter 2015 to Third Quarter 2016 are presented for each dispensed controlled substance class or specific controlled substance.

Schedule II-V Controlled Substances

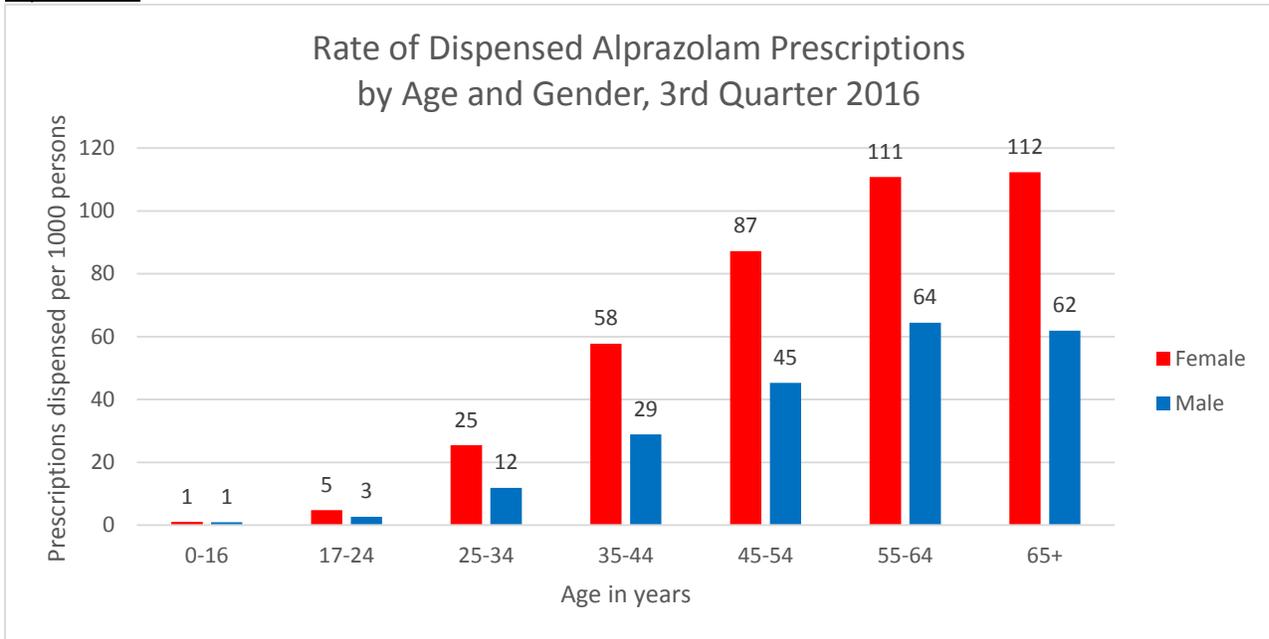


Females over the age of 17 were dispensed Schedule II-V Controlled Substance prescriptions at higher rates than males. The highest prescription dispensing rate was for females 55 to 64 years of age with a dispensing rate of 1,099 schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 females. Among males, the highest dispensing rate was for males 55 to 64 years of age at the rate of 897 prescriptions/1,000 males.

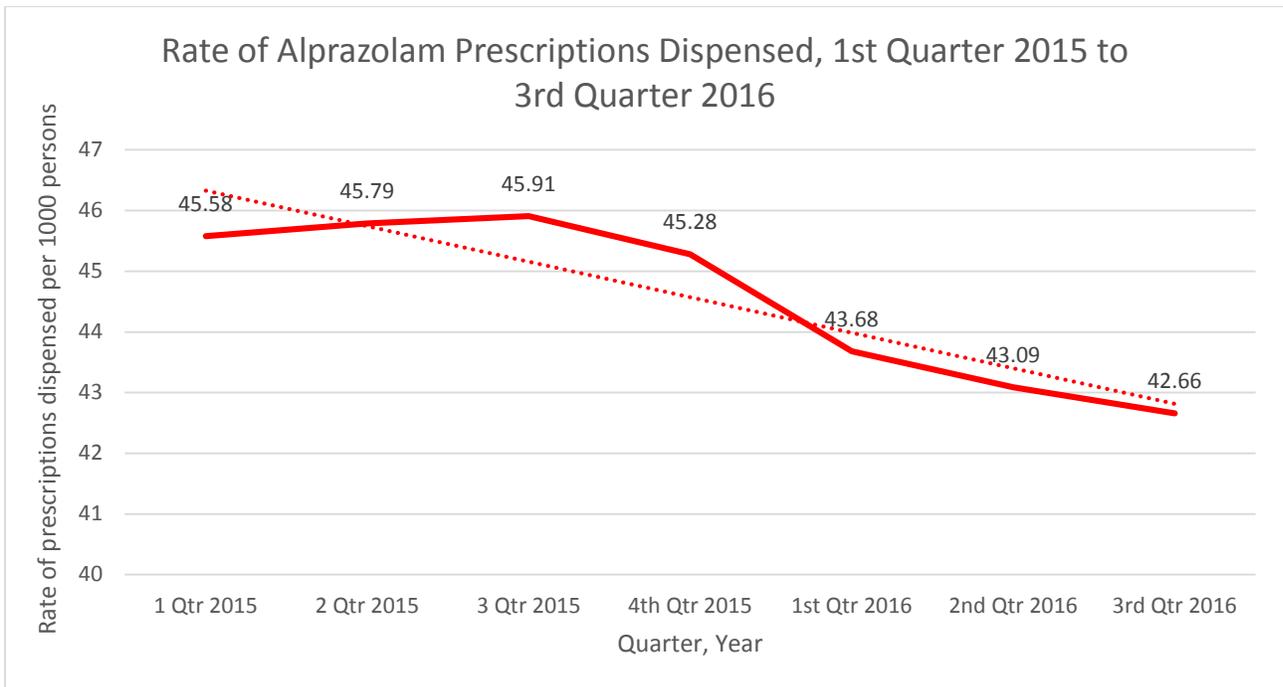


After a step increase in the rate of schedule II-V controlled substance prescriptions dispensed between the second quarter and third quarter of 2015, the dispensing rate peaked in the fourth quarter of 2015 then slowly declined.

Alprazolam

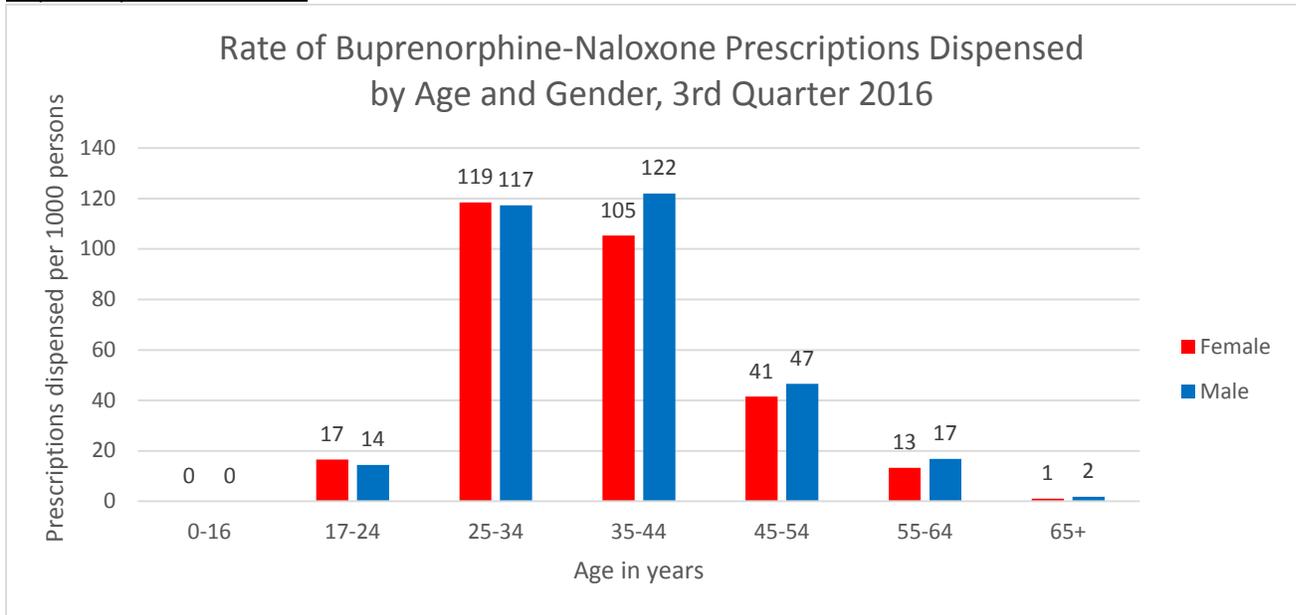


Females over 17 years of age were dispensed alprazolam prescriptions at higher rates than males. The highest rate of alprazolam prescriptions dispensed was for females 65 years of age and older at 112 prescriptions dispensed/1,000 females.

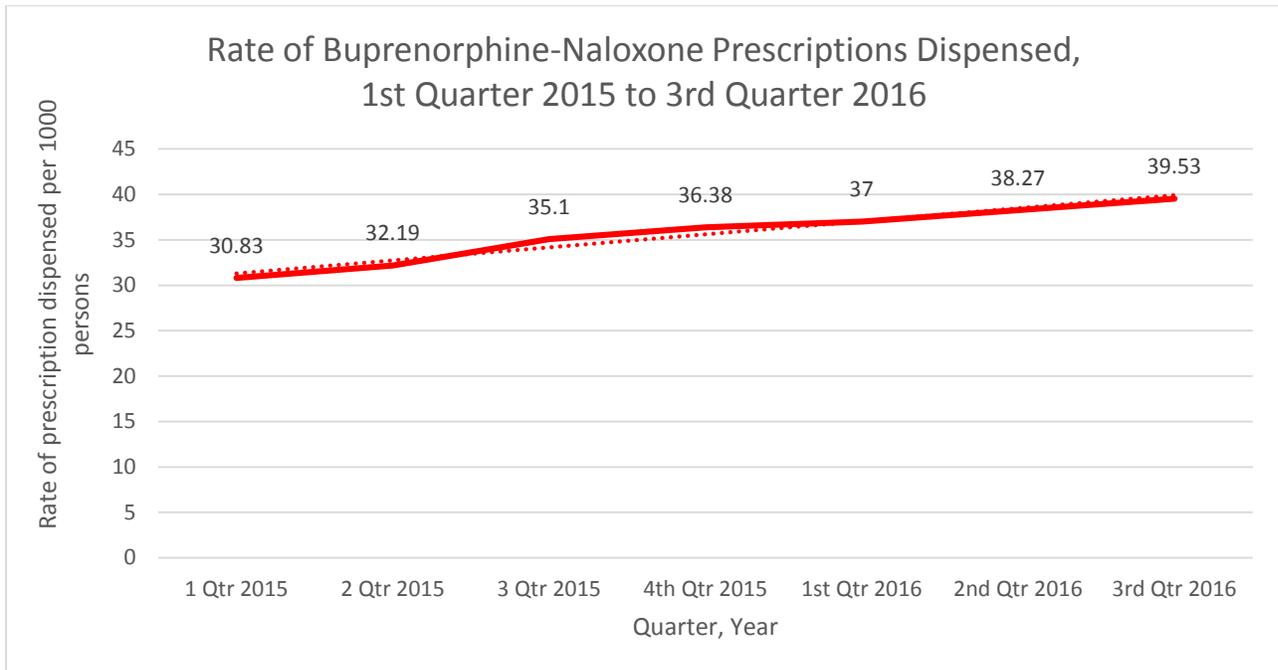


After a dispensing rate peak in the third quarter 2015, the dispensing rate for alprazolam prescriptions continued to steadily decline.

## Buprenorphine-Naloxone

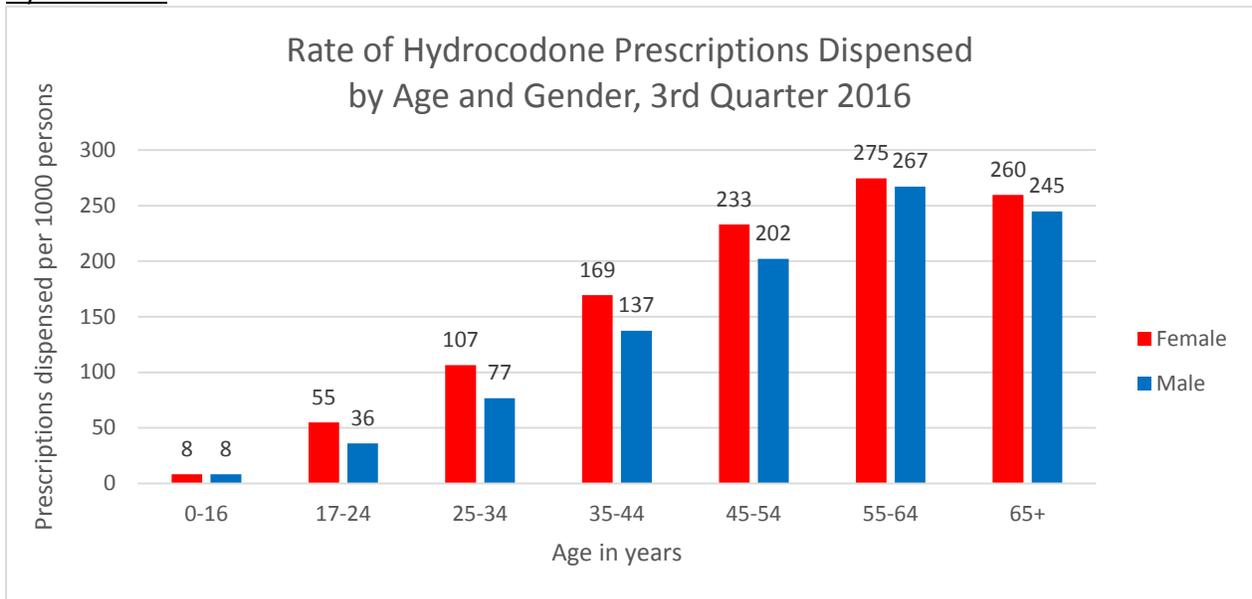


Males 35 to 44 years of age have the highest dispensing rates for buprenorphine-naloxone prescriptions at 122 prescriptions per 1,000 males. Females 17 to 24 years of age and 25 to 34 years of age were dispensed buprenorphine-naloxone prescriptions at higher rates than their male counterparts.

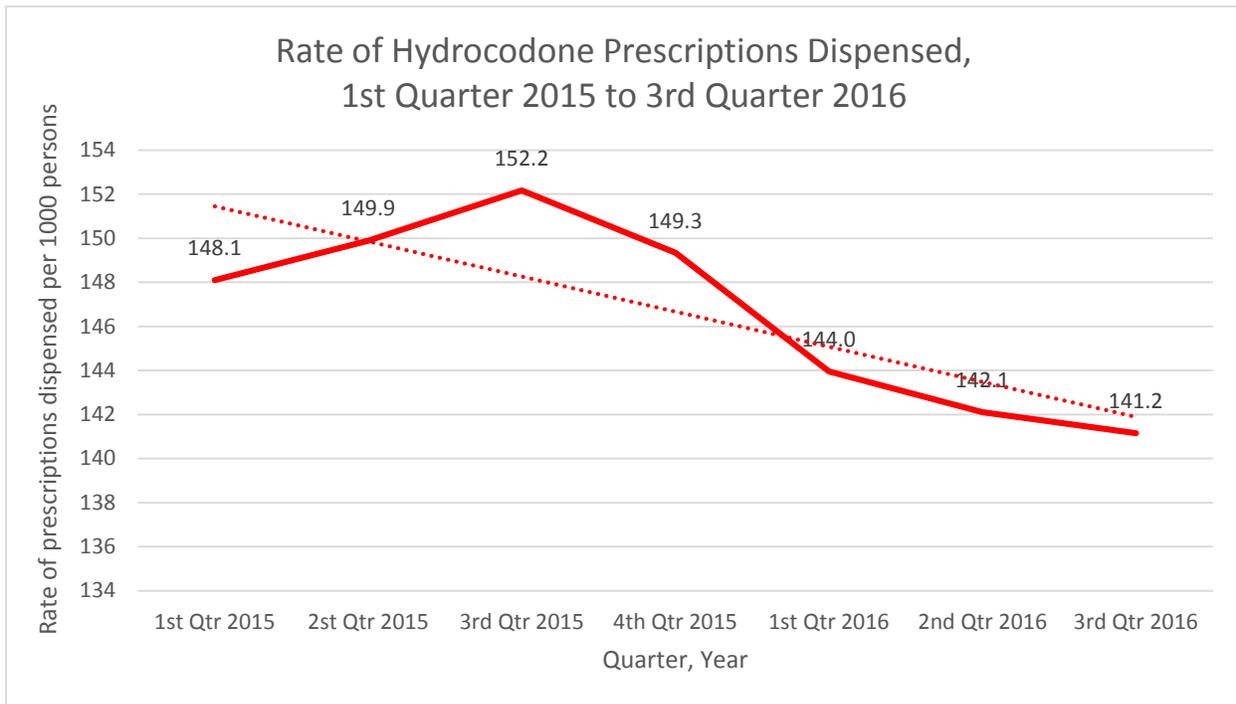


The trend indicates a steady increase in the dispensing rate for buprenorphine-naloxone prescriptions. The highest dispensing rate was for the third quarter of 2016 at the rate of 39.53 prescriptions per 1000 persons, a 28% increase over the reporting period.

**Hydrocodone**

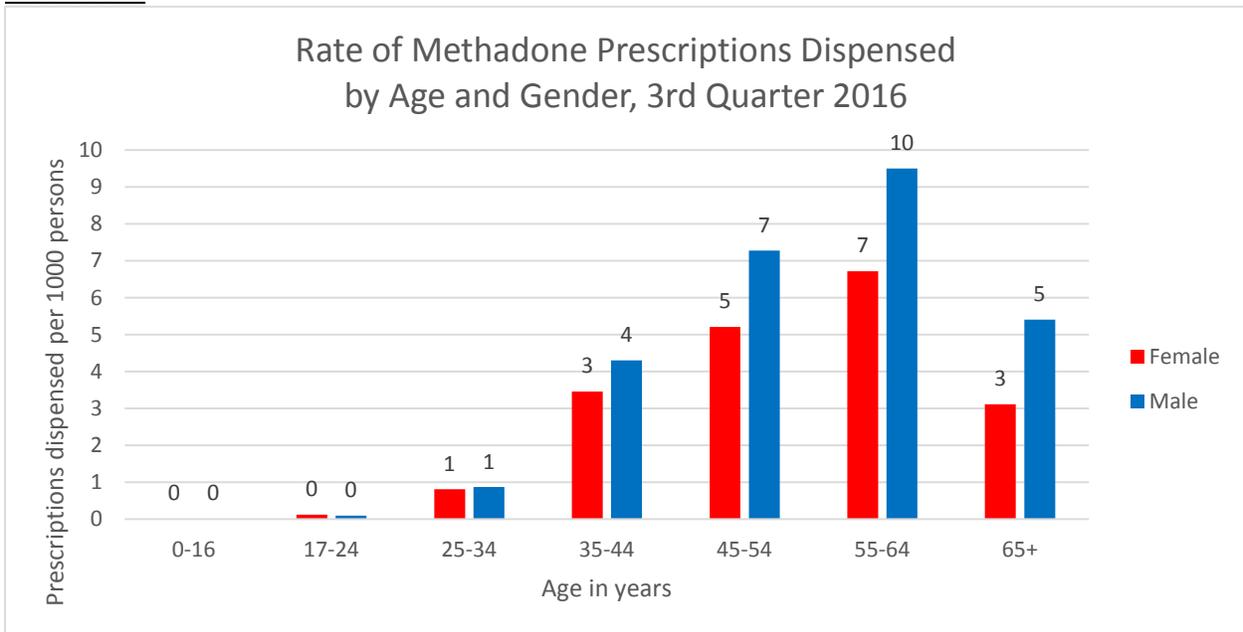


Females of all ages were dispensed hydrocodone at higher rates than males. The highest dispensing rates were for females and males 55 to 64 years of age at 275 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 females and 267 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 males.

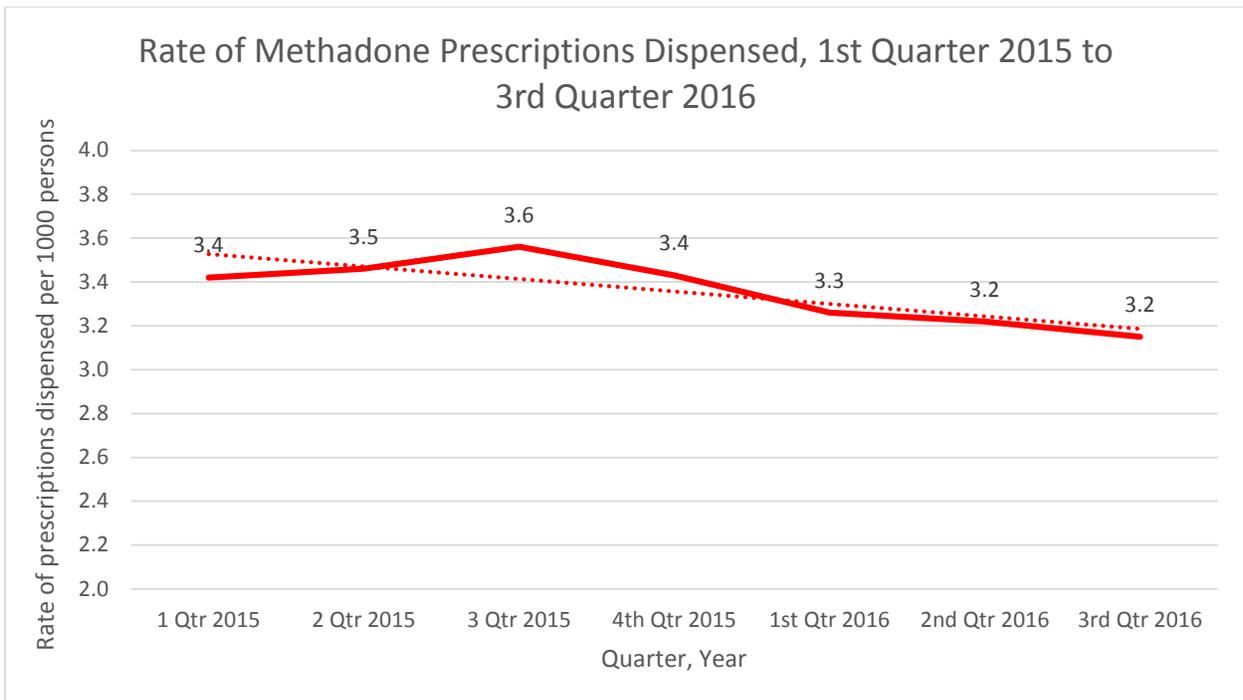


The dispensing rates for hydrocodone declined over the reporting period from 148/1,000 in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2015 to 141/1,000 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2016.

**Methodone**

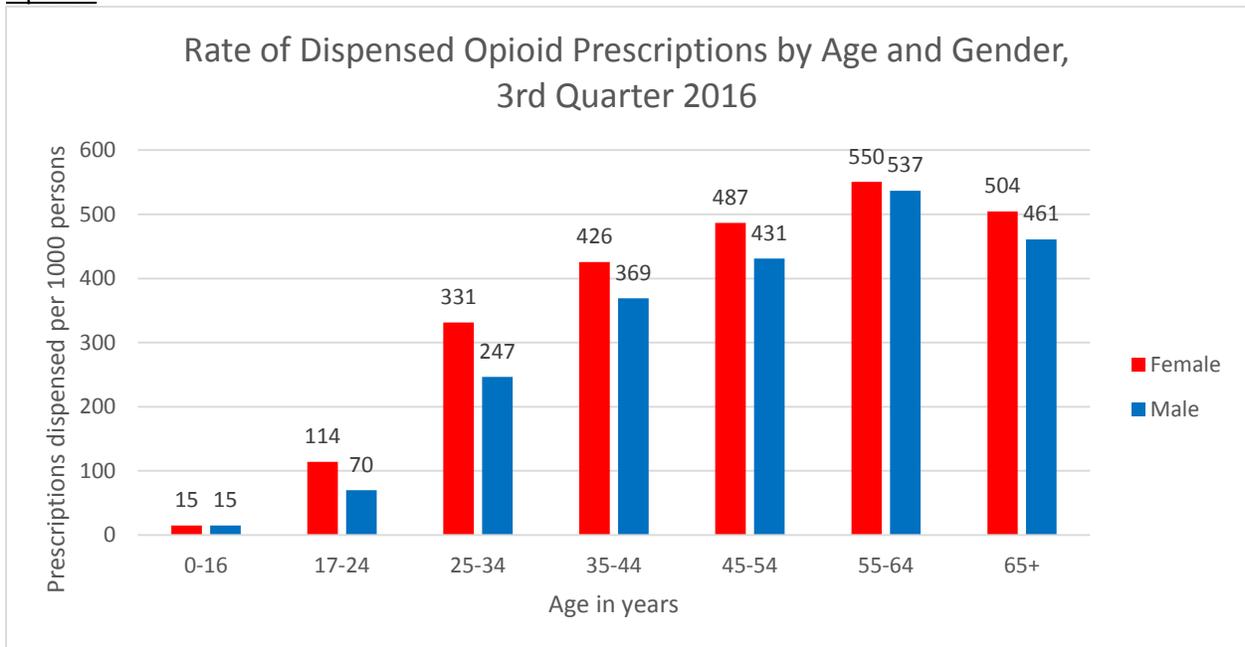


Males were dispensed higher rates of methadone prescriptions than females. The highest rate of dispensing was for males 55 to 64 years of age at the rate of 10 prescriptions per 1,000 males.

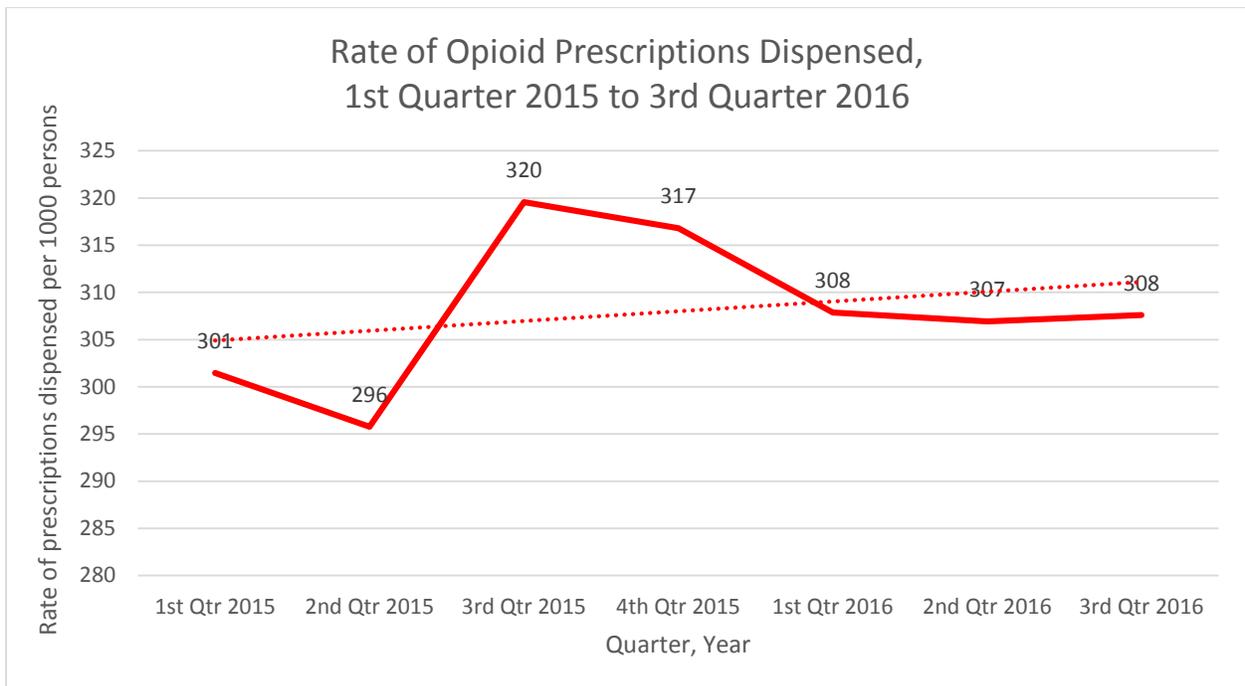


The rates for dispensing of methadone prescriptions declined over the reporting period from 3.42/1,000 in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2015 to 3.15/1,000 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2016.

## Opioids

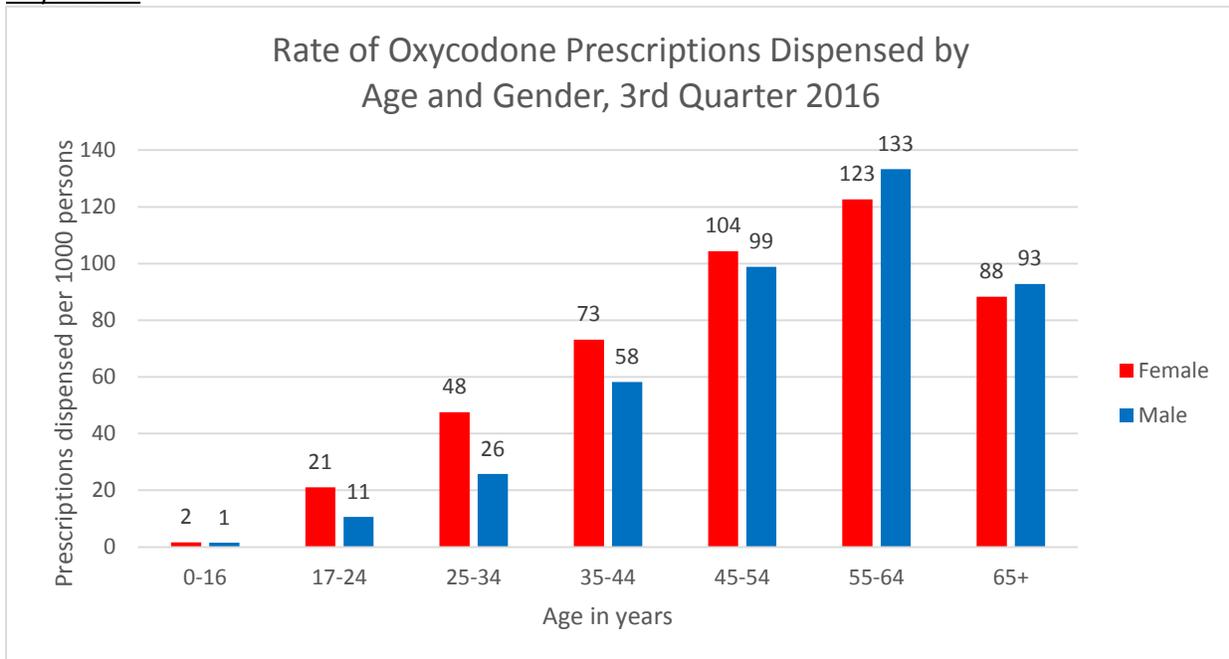


Females ages 17 and older were dispensed higher rates of opioid prescriptions than males. The highest rates of opioid prescriptions were dispensed to females and males 55 to 64 years of age at the rates of 550 prescriptions per 1000 females and 537 prescriptions per 1000 males, respectively.

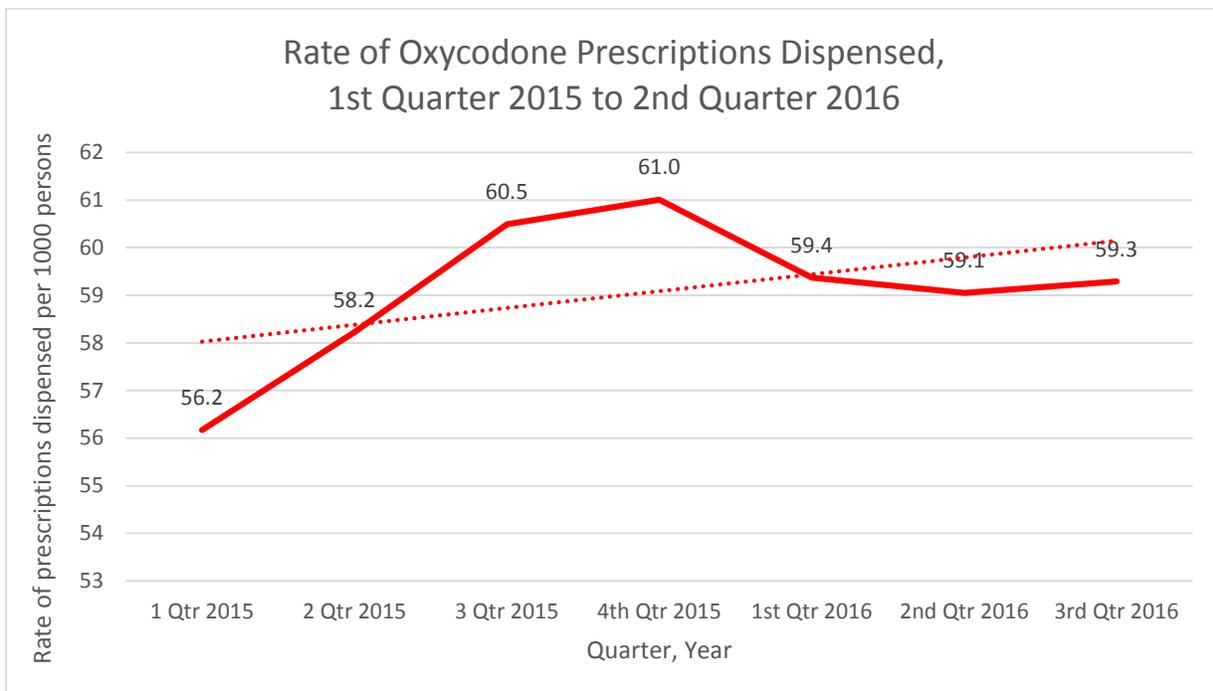


The rates for the dispensing of opioids during the reported quarters increased from the first quarter of 2015 to the third quarter 2015, peaking at 320 prescriptions dispensed per 1000 persons. After the third quarter of 2015, the rates declined and leveled off.

Oxycodone

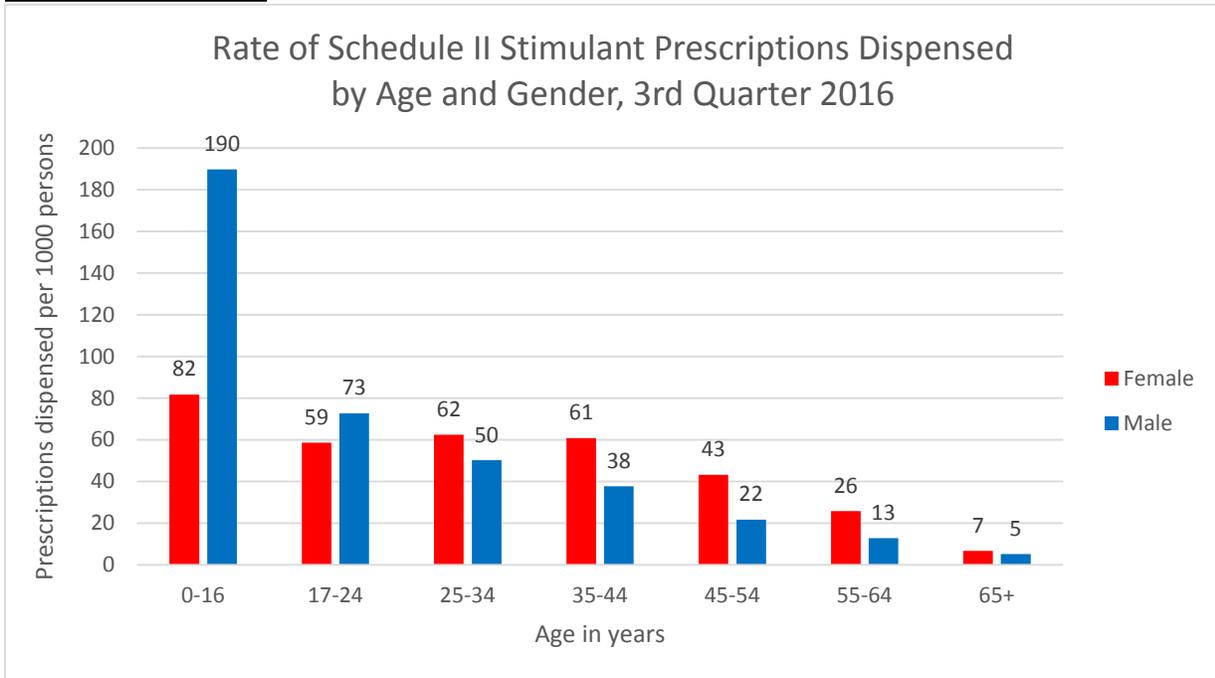


Until age 55 years, females were dispensed higher rates of oxycodone than males. After age 55 years, males were dispensed higher rates than females. The highest dispensing rates were for males and females aged 55 to 64 years at 133 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 males and 123 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 females.

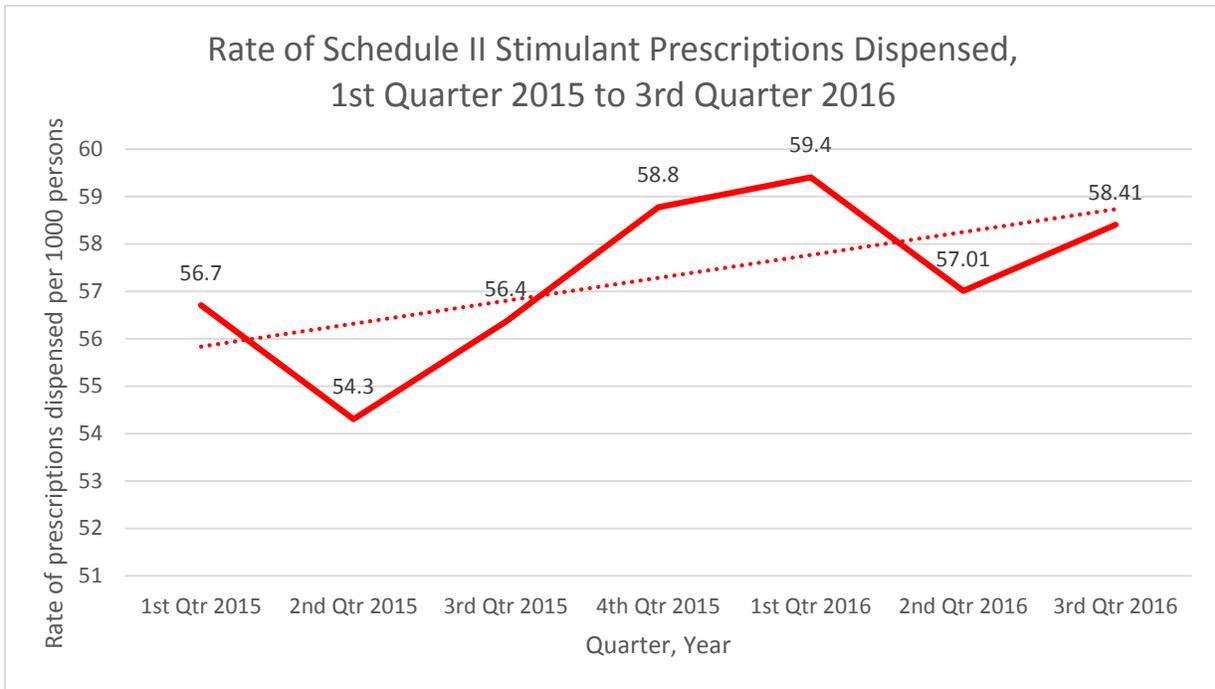


The dispensing rate peaked at 61.0 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 persons in the fourth quarter 2015 then declined and leveled off for the last three quarters.

**Schedule II Stimulants**



Schedule II stimulants include amphetamine (e.g. Adderall) and methylphenidate (e.g. Concerta, Ritalin). The rates for dispensing of Schedule II stimulants were highest for males and females aged 0 to 16 years at 190 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 males and 82 prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 females, respectively.



Rates for dispensing of Schedule II stimulants have increased overall over the reporting period from 56.7/1,000 in the first quarter of 2015 to 58.41/1,000 in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2016.

**Your feedback is important to us. Please take a few minutes to evaluate this report. Please click on this link to take you directly to the evaluation survey:**  
<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2rdQtr2016KASPERThresholdReportFeedback>.

This project report is a collaboration between the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center (KIPRC) and the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services.

Threshold analysis reports are available on the KASPER website at <http://www.chfs.ky.gov/os/oig/kasptrendreports> and on KIPRC's website at <http://www.mc.uky.edu/kiprc/>.