

# New Opportunities

**Governor's Task Force on  
Prescription Drug and Heroin Abuse**

**March 19, 2015**

- **Mandate the use of tamper-resistant forms intended to prevent the use of fraudulent prescriptions**

Alabama, California, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia

- **Single phone number/call center for people seeking treatment**

New Jersey – Connect for Recovery

# PSAs

**Maryland:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1oB4WaEhdIs&index=4&list=PLJWPKmmKthwseCWTaqm1o9VMxv0fz1kRY>

**Utah:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Affhl08nm0Q>

**Winchester, VA:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZtBWVS0bFB4>

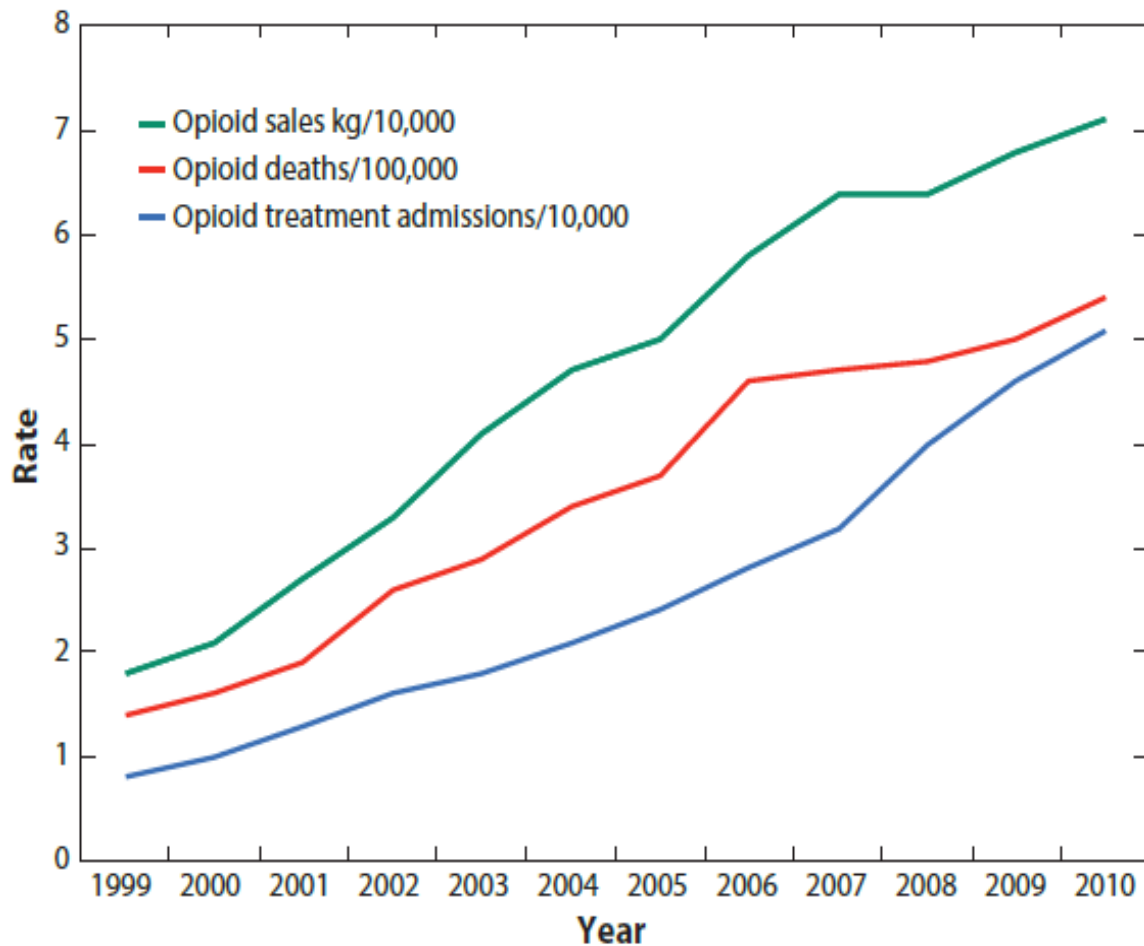
- **Facilitate access to  
and use of chronic pain centers**

Florida, Louisiana, Texas

- **Set prescribing or dispensing limits for controlled substances**

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

**Other ideas?**



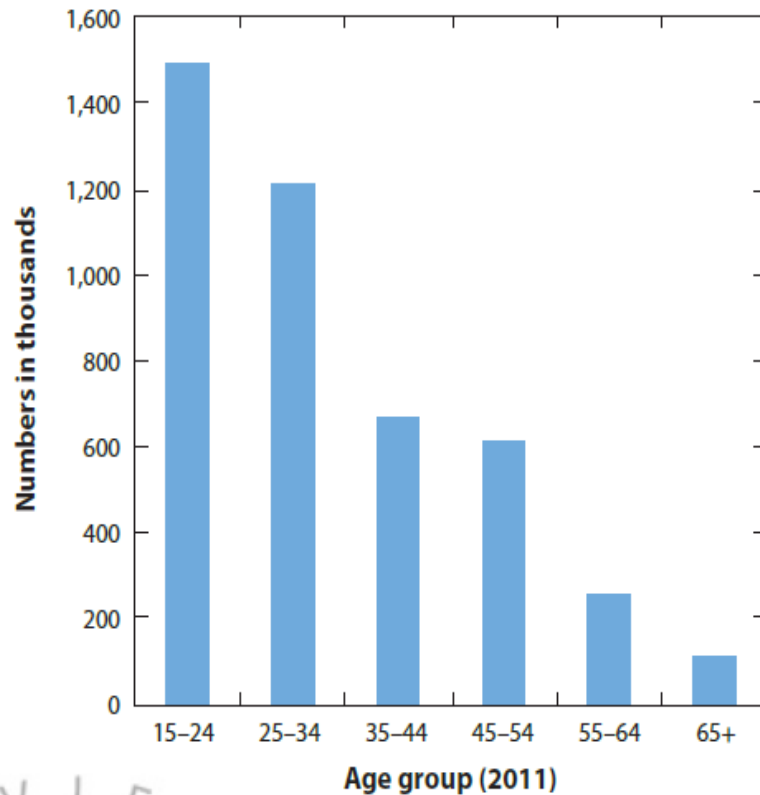
**Figure 1**

Rates of OPR sales, OPR-related unintentional overdose deaths, and OPR addiction treatment admissions, 1999–2010. Abbreviation: OPR, opioid pain reliever. Source: 10.

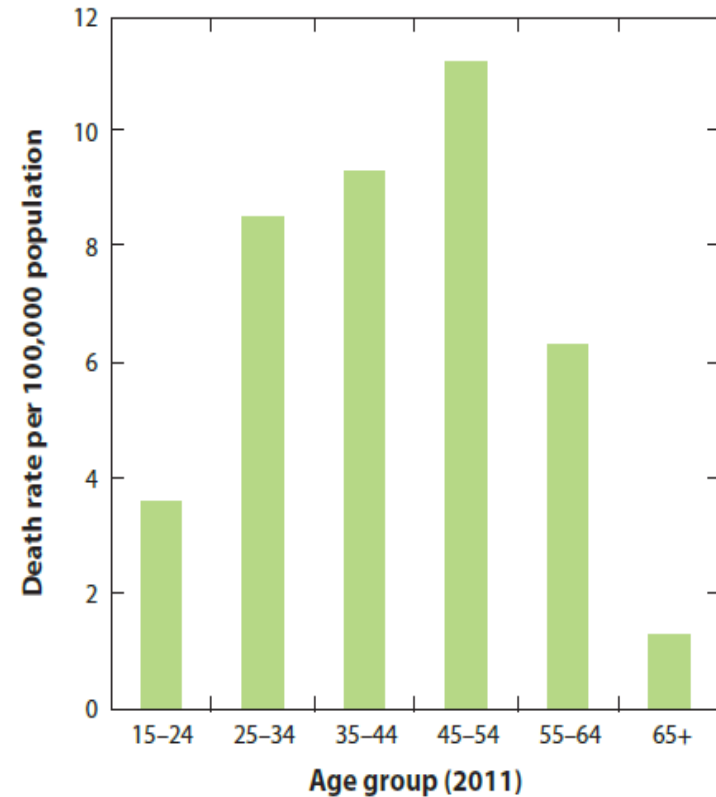
**From *The Prescription Opioid and Heroin Crisis: A Public Health Approach to an Epidemic of Addiction* (Annu.Rev.Public Health 2015.36:559–74)**



**a** Past month nonmedical OPR use by age



**b** OPR-related unintentional overdose deaths by age



**Figure 4**

(a) Past month nonmedical OPR use by age versus (b) OPR-related unintentional overdose deaths by age. Abbreviation: OPR, opioid pain reliever. Sources: 58, 68.

*“Opioid overdoses appear to occur more frequently in medical OPR users than in young nonmedical users.”*