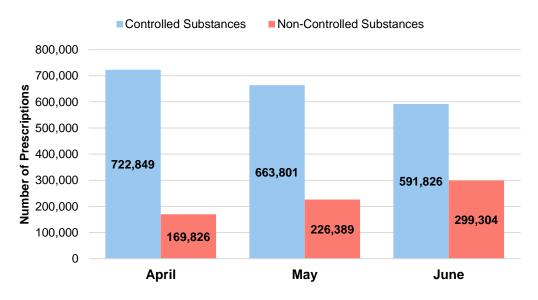
Prescription Drugs Dispensed to CT Residents 2022 Quarter 2

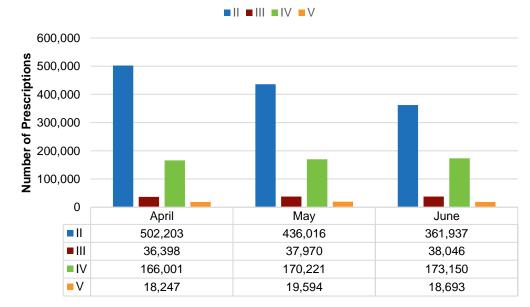
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The CT Department of Consumer of Protection, Drug Control Division's Prescription Monitoring Program maintains the CT Prescription Monitoring and Reporting System (CPMRS) and collects prescription records for Schedule II – V controlled substances, mandated by CT General Statutes Sec. 21a-254. Effective January 1, 2021, dispensation information for insulin drugs, glucagon drugs, diabetes devices, diabetic ketoacidosis devices, gabapentin, and naloxone are required to be uploaded into the CPMRS.

Prescriptions Dispensed



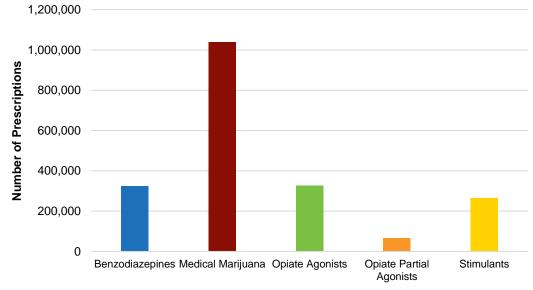
Controlled Substance Prescriptions by Drug Schedule



¹Schedule II contains medical marijuana dispensations

Most Common Controlled Substances Dispensed to CT Residents

75% of prescriptions dispensed to CT residents this quarter are benzodiazepines, medical marijuana, opiate partial agonists, opiate agonists, and stimulants.

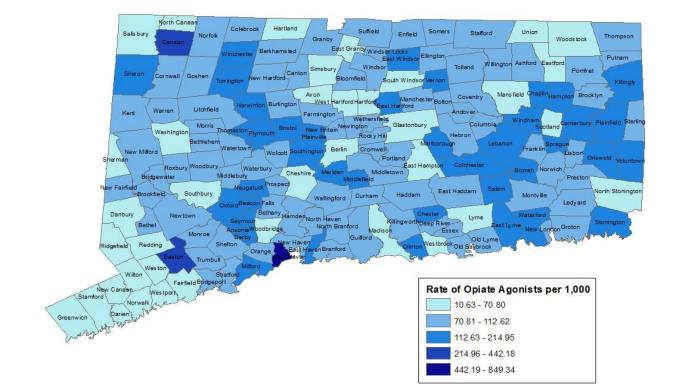


Opiate Agonist Prescriptions

Opiate agonists are generally used to treat moderate to severe pain; typically associated with injury, surgery, or various health conditions.

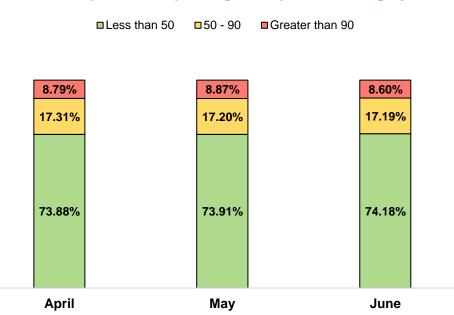
Top 5	Opiate	Agonist	Prescriptions	Dispensed	to CT	Residents
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Generic Drug Name	Prescription Count
Oxycodone HCI	92,424
Tramadol HCI	64,584
Oxycodone HCI/acetaminophen	58,194
Hydrocodone bitartrate/acetaminophen	42,715
Hydromorphone HCI	18,952



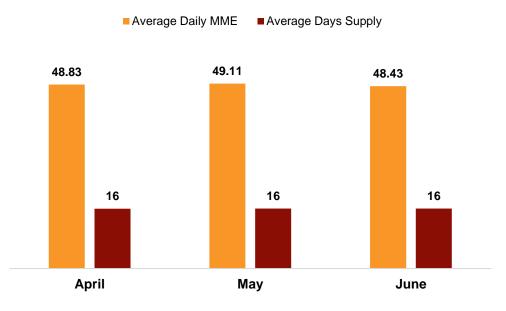
Opiate Agonist Prescription Rates by Patient Residence

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that when starting a patient on opioids that the lowest effective dosage (<50 MME/day) should be prescribed in order to reduce the risk for overdose. Prescribing dosages of \geq 50 MME/day increases the chances of an overdose (<u>CDC</u> <u>Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain</u>).



Proportion of Opiate Agonists per MME Category

The longer a person is exposed to opioids the risks of opioid dependency increases. Average Days Supply and Daily Morphine Milligram Equivalent



Benzodiazepine Prescriptions

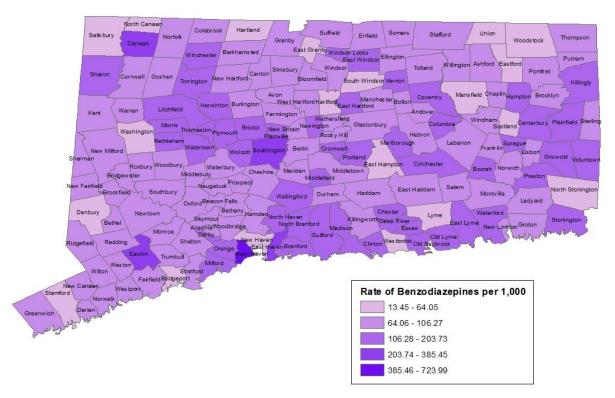
Benzodiazepines are often used to treat a variety of health conditions such as anxiety, seizures, and insomnia.

Top 5 Benzodiazepine Prescriptions Dispensed to CT Residents

Generic Drug Name	Prescription Count
Alprazolam	113,655
Clonazepam	86,523
Lorazepam	79,581
Diazepam	30,053
Temazepam	5,488



Benzodiazepine Prescription Rates by Patient Residence



Stimulant Prescriptions

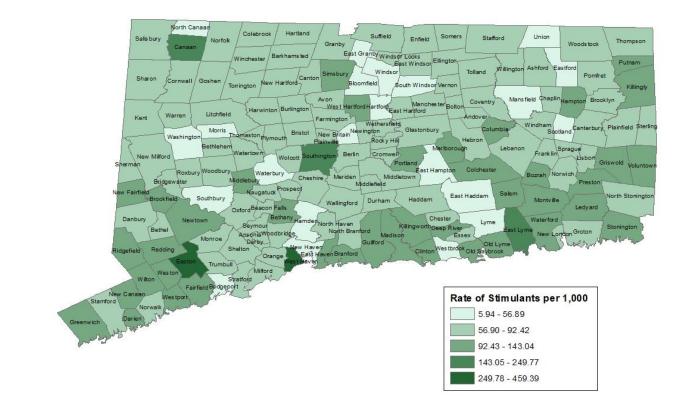
Stimulants are most often used to treat attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). It is also used to treat narcolepsy.

Top 5 Stimulant Prescriptions Dispensed to CT Residents

Generic Drug Name	Prescription Count
Dextroamphetamine sulf-	119,006
saccharate/amphetamine sulf-aspartate	
Methylphenidate HCI	49,509
Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate	48,346
Phentermine HCI	17,369
Dexmethylphenidate HCI	14,279



Stimulant Prescription Rates by Patient Residence



Opiate Partial Agonist Prescriptions

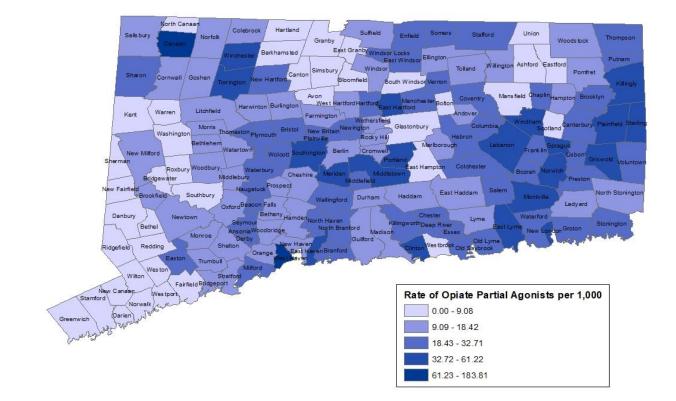
Drugs in this classification include medications that contain substances such as buprenorphine, butorphanol, and pentazocine.



Number of Opiate Partial Agonist Prescriptions

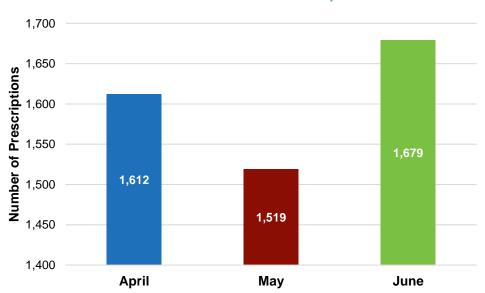


Opiate Partial Agonist Prescription Rates by Patient Residence



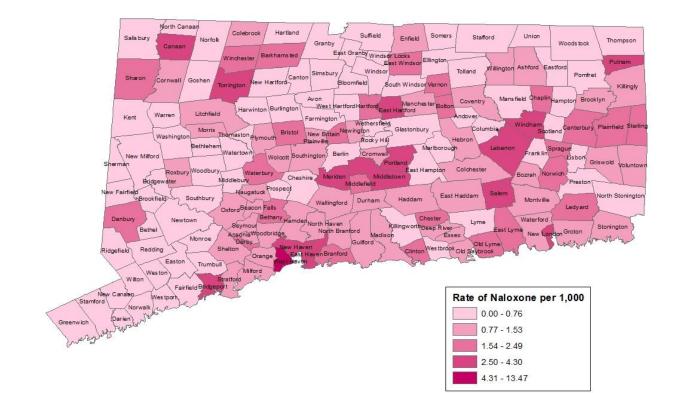
Naloxone Prescriptions

Naloxone is used to treat narcotic overdoses.



Number of Naloxone Prescriptions

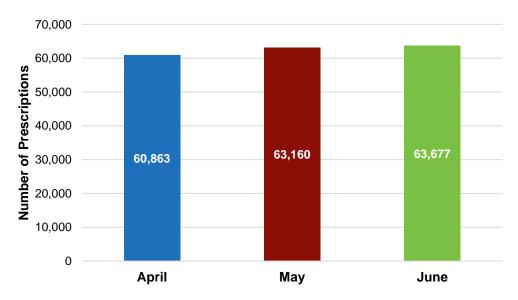
Naloxone Prescription Rates by Patient Residence



Gabapentin Prescriptions

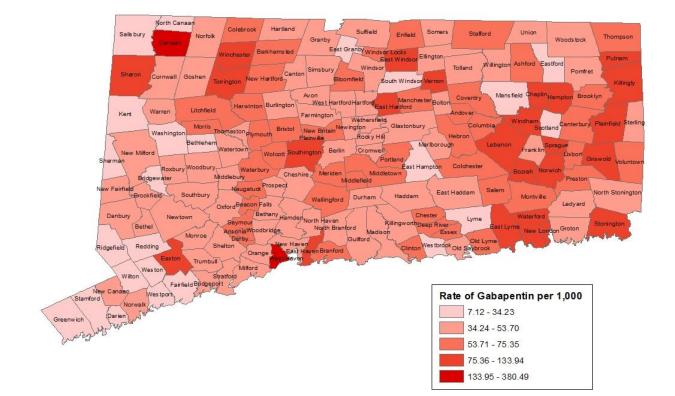
Gabapentin is used to treat seizures and relieve pain for certain conditions.







Gabapentin Prescription Rates by Patient Residence



All questions concerning the CT prescription drug data and the CPMRS can be sent to <u>DCP.Prescriptions@ct.gov</u>.

Data Source: Connecticut Prescription Monitoring and Reporting System (CPMRS)

Disclaimer: All of the data reported by the PMP is compiled at specific points in time and captures only data currently entered at that time. The data values may subsequently be updated and may change over time as those updates occur. Accordingly, quarterly reported data may not perfectly match annually reported data. The data does not contain any information about the diagnosis and does not reflect the use intended by the prescriber.



