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Safer Use of Opioid Pain Medication

Prescription opioid pain medications—like oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), morphine, and codeine—can help treat pain after surgery or after an injury, but they carry serious risks, like addiction, overdose, and death. These risks increase the higher the dose you take, or the longer you use these pain medications, even if you take them as prescribed. Your risks also increase if you take certain other medications, like benzodiazepines (commonly used for anxiety and sleep), or get opioids from multiple doctors and pharmacies. Medicare is dedicated to helping you use prescription opioid pain medications more safely.

Safety reviews at the pharmacy

When you fill a prescription at the pharmacy, Medicare drug plans and pharmacists routinely check to make sure the prescription is correct, that there are no interactions, and that the medication is appropriate for you. They also conduct safety reviews to monitor the safe use of opioids and other frequently abused medications. These reviews are especially important if you have more than one doctor who prescribes these drugs. In some cases, the Medicare drug plan or pharmacist may need to first talk to your doctor before the prescription can be filled.

Your drug plan or pharmacist may do a safety review when you fill a prescription if you:

- Take potentially unsafe opioid amounts as determined by the drug plan or pharmacist.
- Take opioids with benzodiazepines like Xanax®, Valium®, and Klonopin®.
- Are newly using opioids—you may be limited to an initial 7-day supply or less, to decrease the likelihood of addiction or long-term use. If you switch drug plans, your new plan may not know your current prescription information.

If your pharmacy can't fill your prescription as written, the pharmacist will give you a notice explaining how you or your doctor can call or write to your plan to ask for a coverage decision. If your health requires it, you can ask the plan for a fast coverage decision. You may also ask your plan for an exception to its rules before you go to the pharmacy, so you'll know if your plan will cover the medication. Visit [Medicare.gov/claims-appeals/file-an-appeal/medicare-prescription-drug-coverage-appeals](https://www.Medicare.gov/claims-appeals/file-an-appeal/medicare-prescription-drug-coverage-appeals) to learn how to ask for an exception.

Drug Management Programs

Most Medicare drug plans have a drug management program to help patients who are at risk for prescription drug abuse. If you get opioids from multiple doctors or pharmacies, your plan may talk with your doctors to make sure you need these medications and that you're using them safely.

If your plan decides your use of prescription opioids and benzodiazepines may not be safe, the plan may limit your coverage of these drugs under its drug management program. Your plan may require you to get these medications only from certain doctors or pharmacies to better coordinate your health care.

Before your Medicare drug plan places you in its drug management program, it will notify you by letter. You'll be able to tell the plan which doctors or pharmacies you prefer to use to get your prescription opioids and benzodiazepines, and about any other information you think is important for the plan to know. After you've had the opportunity to respond, if your plan decides to limit your coverage for these medications, it will send you another letter confirming its decision. You and your doctor can appeal if you disagree with your plan's decision or think the plan made a mistake.

Note: The safety reviews and Drug Management Programs generally won't apply to you if you have cancer, get hospice, palliative, or end-of-life care, or if you live in a long-term care facility. Starting in 2020, the safety reviews should also not apply if you have sickle cell disease.

Talk with your doctor

Talk with your doctor about all your pain treatment options, including whether taking an opioid medication is right for you. You might be able to take other medications or do other things to help manage your pain with less risk. What works best is different for each patient. Treatment decisions to start, stop or reduce prescription opioids should be made by you and your doctor. For more information on safe and effective pain management, visit [CDC.gov/drugoverdose/patients/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/patients/index.html).

For more information on what Medicare covers and drug coverage rules, visit [Medicare.gov](https://www.Medicare.gov). You can also call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227). TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

You have the right to get Medicare information in an accessible format, like large print, Braille, or audio. You also have the right to file a complaint if you feel you've been discriminated against. Visit [Medicare.gov/about-us/accessibility-nondiscrimination-notice](https://www.Medicare.gov/about-us/accessibility-nondiscrimination-notice), or call 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) for more information. TTY users can call 1-877-486-2048.

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