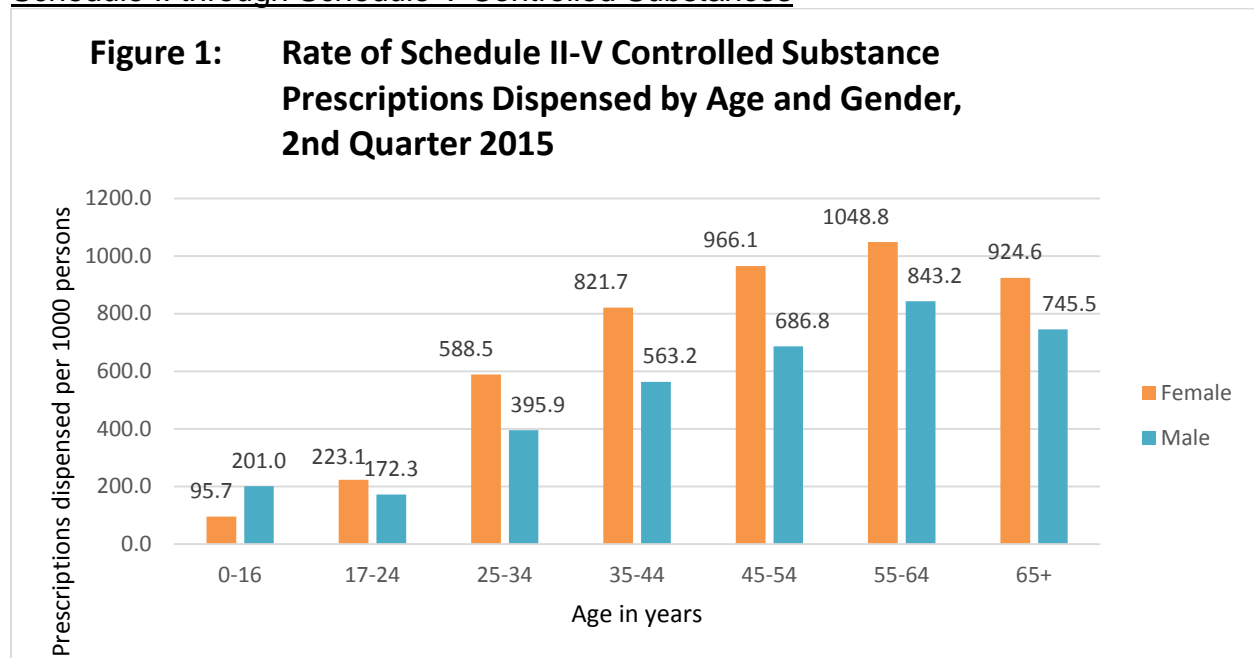


KASPER Quarterly Threshold Analysis Report 2Q 2015

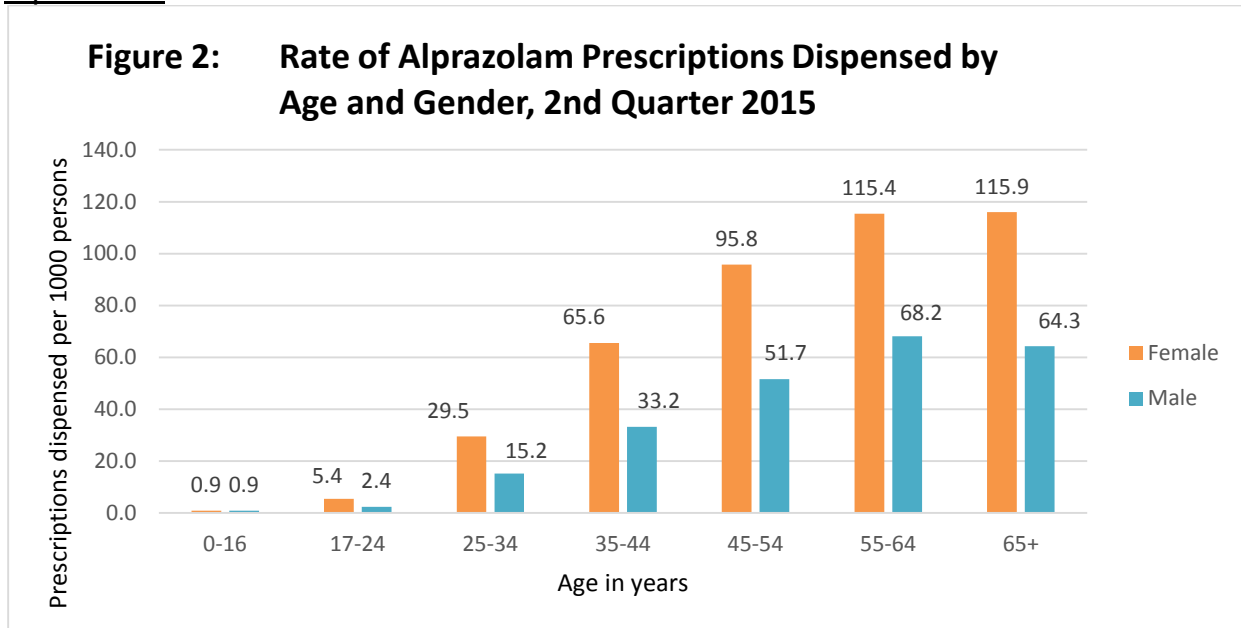
The Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting System (KASPER) Quarterly Threshold Analysis Report is produced under a *Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention* grant awarded to the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The report provides information on rates of controlled substance dispensing (number of prescriptions dispensed per 1,000 Kentucky residents) by age group and gender based on KASPER controlled substance dispensing data. The analysis includes 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.

Schedule II through Schedule V Controlled Substances



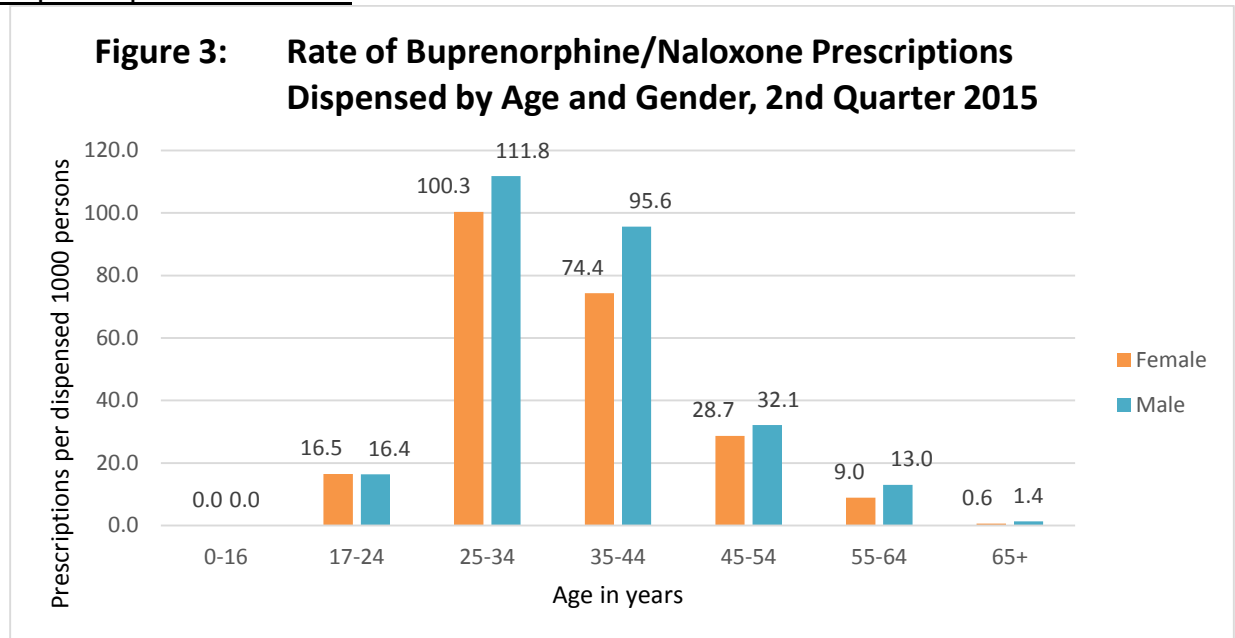
In all age groups except 0 to 16 years of age, the rates of dispensed controlled substances were higher for females than males. The highest rate of schedule II-V controlled substance dispensed was among 55-64 year old females, at 1,049 prescriptions per 1,000 females in this age group.

Alprazolam



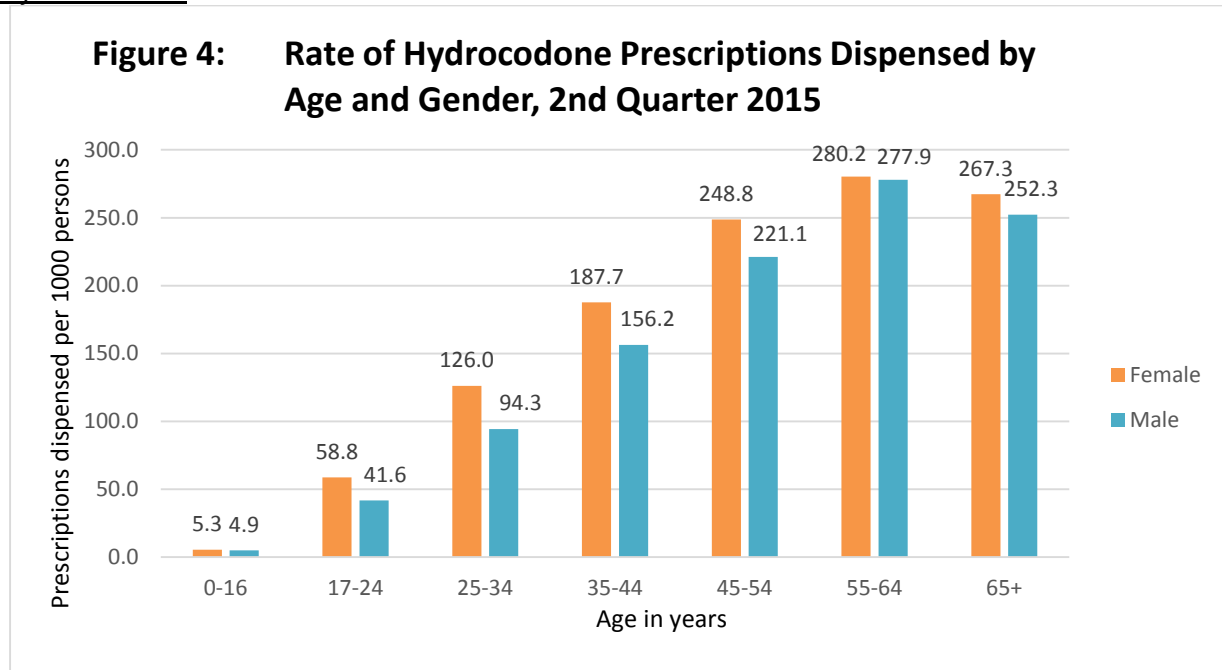
In all age groups 17 years and older, the rate of prescriptions dispensed to females is approximately 2 times higher than the rate for males. The highest rate of alprazolam dispensed was among 65 year and older females at 116 prescriptions/1,000 females in this age group.

Buprenorphine/Naloxone



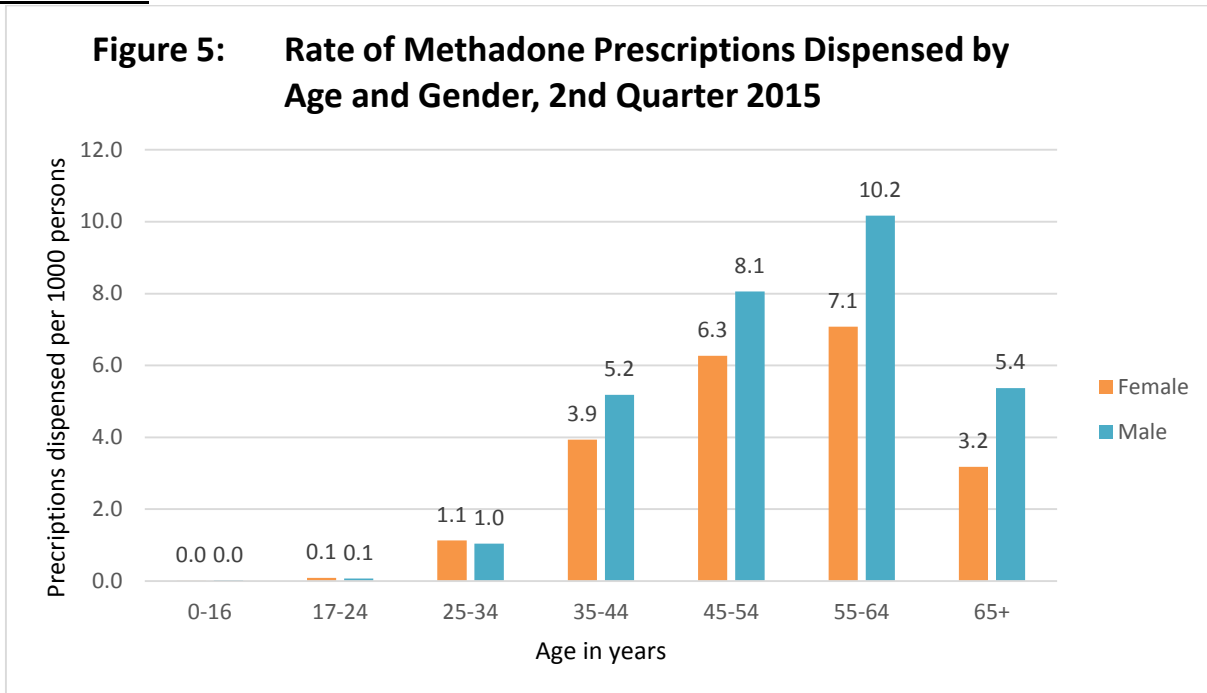
In all age groups 25 years of age and older, the rates of buprenorphine/naloxone prescriptions dispensed to males is higher than the rates for females. The dispensing rates for males and females aged 25 to 34 years are 6.8 and 6.1 times higher, respectively, than for males and females aged 17 to 24 years.

Hydrocodone



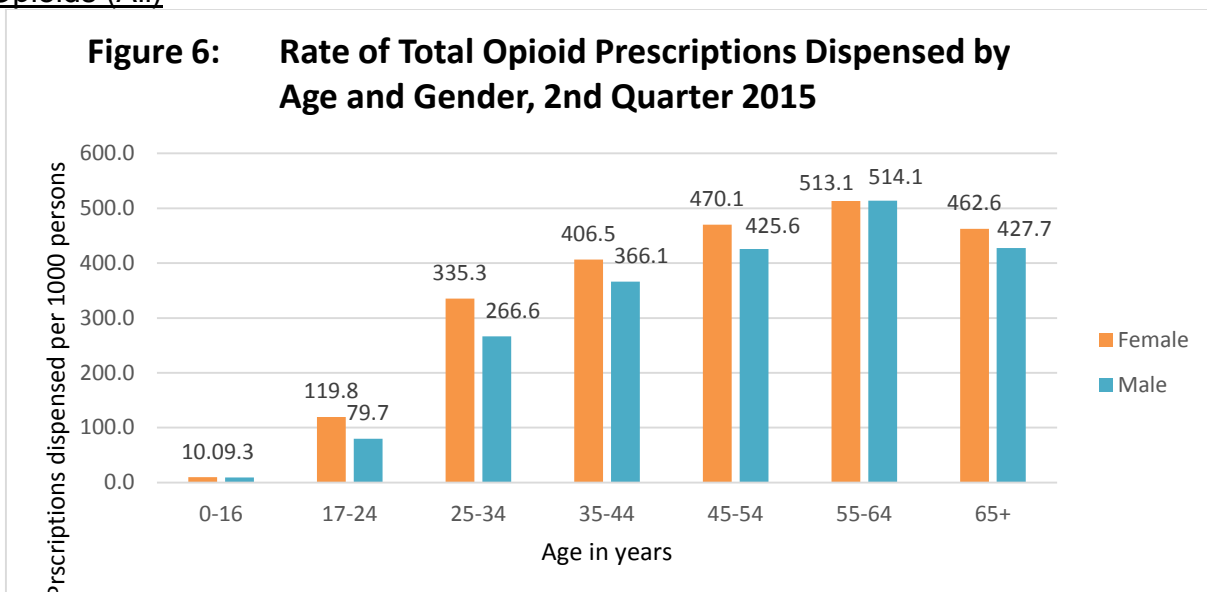
The hydrocodone dispensing rate for females is higher than the rate for males in all age groups. The dispensing rates for both males and females 55 to 64 years of age were higher than rates for all other age/gender groups. The dispensing rate for females 55 to 64 years of age was 4.8 times higher than the rate for females ages 17 to 24 years of age. The rate for males 55 to 64 years of age was 6.6 times higher than the rate for males aged 17 to 24 years.

Methadone



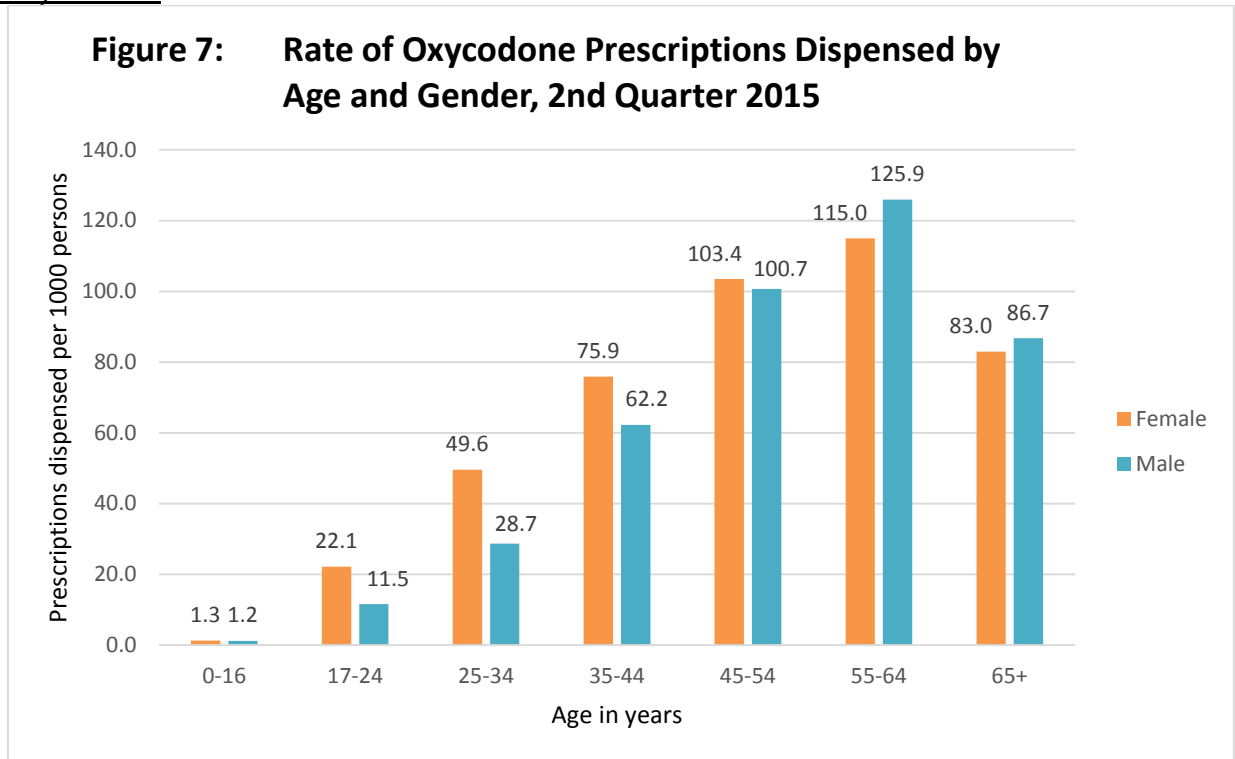
The methadone dispensing rate for males aged 35 and older were higher than for females in the same age groups. The highest rate of methadone prescriptions dispensed was among males aged 55 to 64 at 10 prescriptions per 1,000 males in this age group.

Opioids (All)



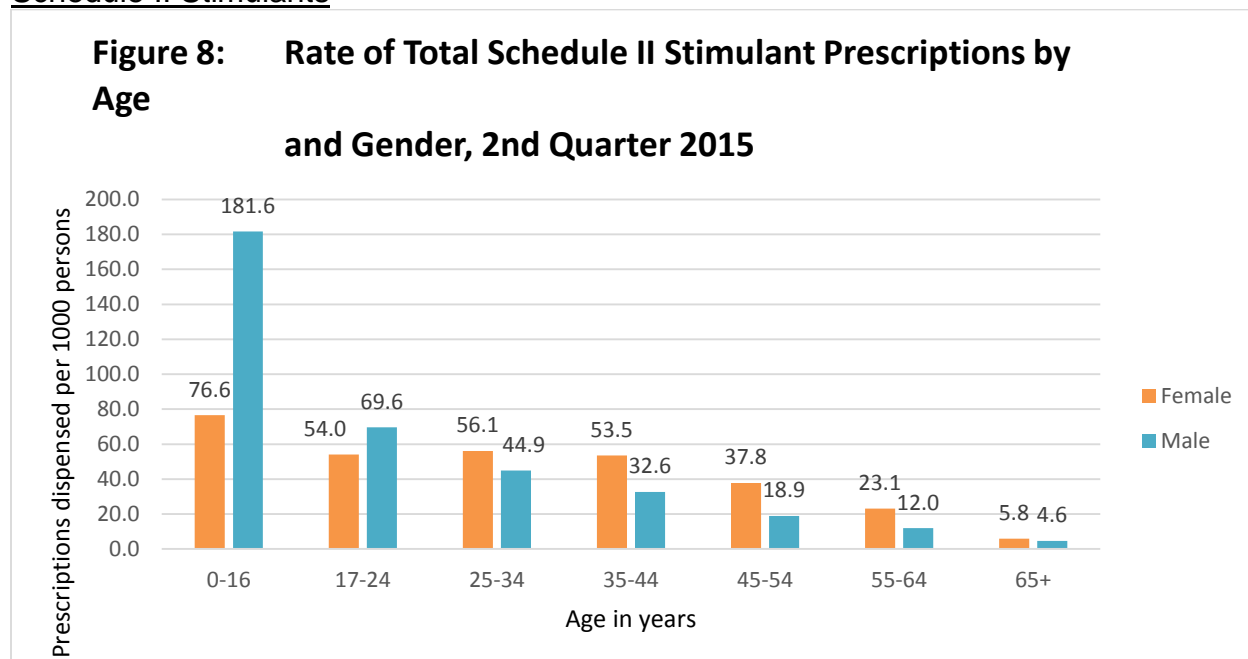
In all age groups, the opioid dispensing rates for females was higher than for males with the exception of those 55 to 64 years of age. The highest opioid dispensing rate was among males aged 55 to 64 at 514 prescriptions per 1,000 males in this age group.

Oxycodone



The oxycodone dispensing rate was higher for females than for males until age 55. The highest rate of oxycodone prescriptions dispensed was among males ages 55 to 64 at 126 prescriptions per 1,000 males in this age group.

Schedule II Stimulants



Schedule II stimulants include substances such as amphetamine (e.g. Adderall) and methylphenidate (e.g., Concerta, Ritalin). The highest rate of stimulant prescriptions dispensed was among males ages 0 to 16 years of age at 182 prescriptions per 1,000 males in this age group.

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/KASPER_QTRLY.

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

This report, and prior reports, are available on the KASPER website at <http://www.chfs.ky.gov/os/oig/kaspertrendreports> and on KIPRC's website at <http://www.mc.uky.edu/kiprc/>.