

# PHARMACY **PROCEDURE**

**CATEGORY:** System-Level Clinical

ISSUE DATE: December 2017 REVISION DATE:

SUBJECT: DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

AND SUBSTANCES Page 1 of 5

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## **PURPOSE**

To maintain patient and staff safety by identifying, reporting and investigating any diversion of Controlled Drugs and Substances (CDS).

## **PROCEDURE**

## Method

## Prevention of Diversion

- 1. Pyxis Machines:
  - A. CDS are stored in a locked Pyxis machine in patient care areas.
  - B. Access is limited to authorized individuals using personalized identification.
  - C. Pyxis machines have several warning systems in place to alert users. Menu timeouts ensure that the Pyxis user's profile is logged out.
  - D. The addition of permanent users may only be done by Pharmacy Automation and Information Systems staff.
  - E. Unresolved discrepancies will result in loss of staff access if not resolved within 72 hours.
- 2. Individual controlled Pyxis pockets are used for all narcotics and CDS.
- 3. Tamper-proof devices are placed on narcotic infusions.
- 4. Locked boxes in fridges are available for patient-specific narcotic products requiring refrigeration. The key to the locked box is controlled in Pyxis.
- 5. CDS are ordered and reconciled by pharmacists, and received in Pharmacy by authorized personnel.

Identification of Diversion

Area/Individual	Method
Pharmacy	CII Safe variance reports identify diversion within Pharmacy.
	<ul> <li>CII Safe manual counts are completed each time there is a removal to reconcile with the console.</li> </ul>
Clinical Manager	<ul> <li>Monthly CDS reports are generated and distributed to clinical managers/CQI managers for review.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Override reports are reviewed daily by the pharmacist/pharmacy technician</li> </ul>

**PAGE:** 2 of 5

**CATEGORY:** System-Level Clinical

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Area/Individual	Method
	teams. Any issues identified are brought to the attention of the clinical manager
	for investigation on his/her unit.
	<ul> <li>Pyxis activity reports based on medication and or user(s), as required.</li> </ul>
Staff	Staff may identify signs of diversion among their colleagues (Appendix B).
	Suspicion by any staff member should be immediately reported to his/her
	manager.

Investigation of Suspected Diversion

Individual	Method
Pharmacy	If diversion is suspected within Pharmacy:
Management	Generate required reports from Pyxis or CII Safe.
	2. Review reports.
	Conduct staff/witness interviews.
	4. Involve Occupational Health and Safety as needed.
Clinical Manager	If diversion is suspected on a nursing unit:
	1. Determine if any risk or harm has occurred to staff or patient/visitor. Take
	appropriate action if harm has occurred.
	2. Secure any evidence, such as medication vials or syringes.
	3. Collaborate with Pharmacy for generation of appropriate reports.
	Conduct staff/witness interviews.
	5. Review reports generated by Pharmacy.
	6. Review patient charts, if necessary.
	7. Involve Occupational Health and Safety as needed.

# Reporting of Suspected Diversion

## Internal Reporting

- A. Any staff member suspicious of diversion, whether they are aware of the diverter or not, must report the suspicion to their clinical manager.
- B. The clinical manager will investigate and contact the Pharmacy Director for assistance with the investigation (i.e. generation of reports if required).

# External Reporting

- A. Where trafficking of a CDS is suspected, the clinical manager in collaboration with the CEO/delegate will report the suspicion to the Greater Sudbury Police Service as required by federal law.
- B. The Health Canada Loss or Theft Report Form for Controlled Substances and Precursors will be completed, if required.

## **EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

#### **Definitions**

- 1. <u>Controlled Drugs and Substances:</u> Narcotics and controlled substances as defined in the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* Schedule I, II, III or IV.
- 2. <u>Diversion</u>: Intentionally and without proper authorization, using or taking possession of a Controlled Drug or Substance from HSN supplies, patients, or through the use of prescription, ordering or dispensing systems. Diversion means any criminal act involving a prescription drug.

**PAGE:** 3 of 5

**CATEGORY:** System-Level Clinical

SUBJECT: DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES

## **References and Related Documents**

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Carlson, S and Corsara, A. (2012). A Systemized Approach to Combat Drug Diversion.

Controlled Drugs and Substances Act. SC. 1996. C19.

Controlled Substance Diversion, Detection and Prevention Program. Elements of Best Practice. eAppendix. Mayo Clinic.

Diversion of Drugs within Health Care Facilities, a Multiple-Victim Crime: Patterns of Diversion, Scope, Consequences, Detection and Prevention. Berge KH et al. Mayo Clin Proc. 2012.

Diversion Prevention and Detection – A Cardinal Health Professional Services Publication. Capital Health. 2006.

HSN Automated Medication Dispensing Unit Safe Use standard

HSN Controlled Substances - Discrepancy or Loss policy

HSN Employee Substance Misuse procedure

London Health Sciences Centre. Diversion of Narcotics, Controlled Drugs and Targeted Substances: Reporting and Response. 2014.

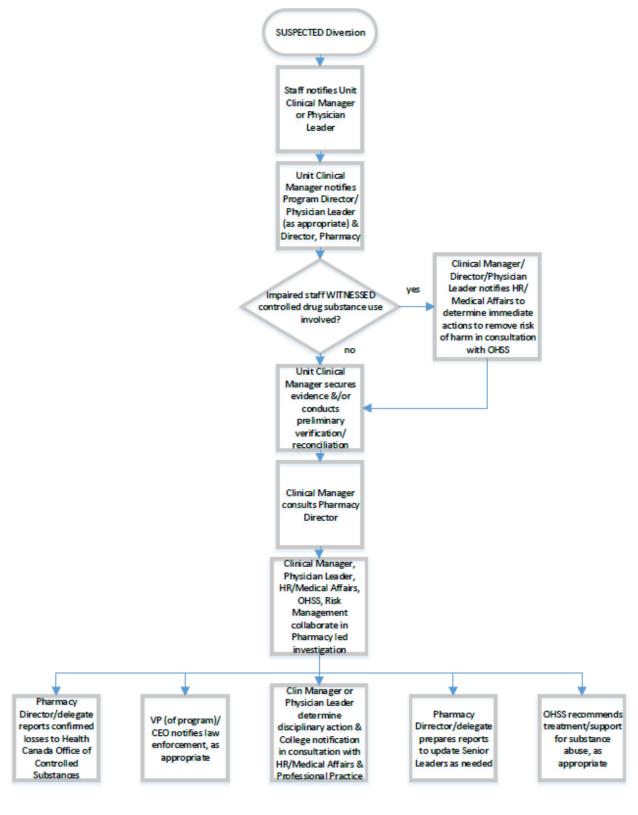
Narcotics Safety and Awareness Act. 2010. Bill 101

**CATEGORY:** System-Level Clinical

SUBJECT: DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED DRUGS AND SUBSTANCES

## **APPENDIX A**

# Reporting/Identifying Diversion of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs



**PAGE:** 5 of 5

**CATEGORY:** System-Level Clinical

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#### **APPENDIX B**

# Potential Signs and Symptoms of Drug Diversion

- Work absenteeism absences without notification, excessive number of sick days
- · Arriving early, staying late and coming to work on scheduled days off
- Volunteering to give medications to other nurses' patients
- Frequent disappearances from the work site, long unexplained absences, frequent or long trips to the bathroom
- Excessive amounts of time spent near a drug supply
- Unreliability in keeping appointments and meeting deadlines
- Work performance which alternates between periods of high and low productivity and may suffer from mistakes made due to inattention, poor judgment and bad decisions
- Confusion, memory loss, difficulty concentrating or recalling details or instructions; ordinary tasks require greater effort and consume more time
- Interpersonal relations with colleagues, staff and patients suffer
- Rarely admits errors or accepts blame for oversights or errors
- Heavy or excessive "wastage" of drugs
- Regularly signing out large quantities of narcotic and controlled drugs
- Sloppy record keeping or discrepancies in record keeping
- Progressive deterioration in personal appearance and hygiene
- Signing out medications for patients who have been discharged, transferred or at a time when the patient is off the unit for a test/procedure or signing out medications under "fake" patient names
- Uncharacteristic deterioration of handwriting and charting
- Wearing long sleeves when inappropriate
- Personality change mood swings, anxiety, depression, lack of impulse control, suicidal thoughts or gestures
- Patient and staff complaints about health care provider's changing attitude/behavior
- Patients reporting unrelieved pain despite adequate pain medication
- Increasing personal and professional isolation