

Young Child Exposures to Prescription Medication: How Formulation and Packaging Matters

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Disclosure

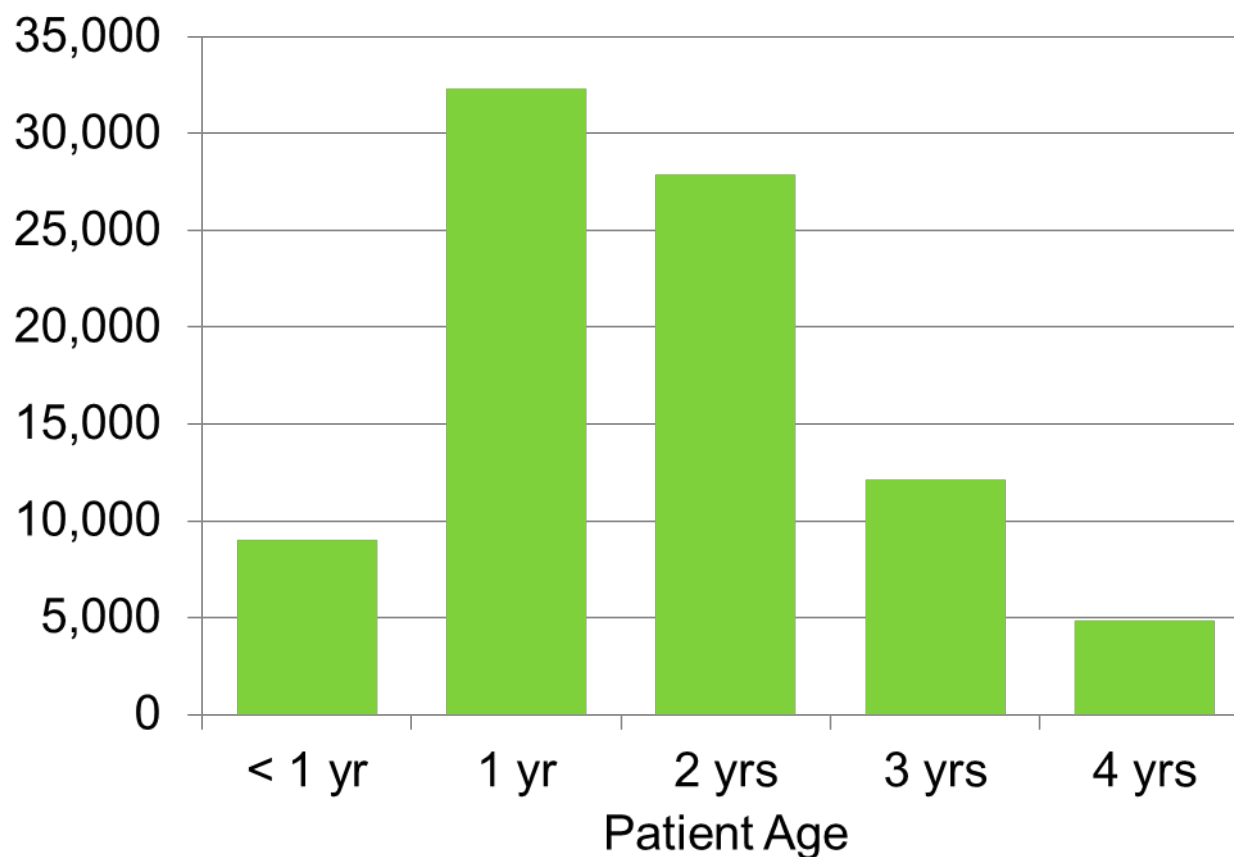
- Research funded by Reckitt-Benckiser Pharmaceuticals
 - Proprietary interest: buprenorphine/naloxone film

Learning Objectives

- Grade the impact of dosage form on frequency and severity of childhood opioid ingestions
- Evaluate the impact of packaging of opioid medications on pediatric exposures

Unintentional Young Child Poisoning

- 67,000 – 86,000 annual ED visits



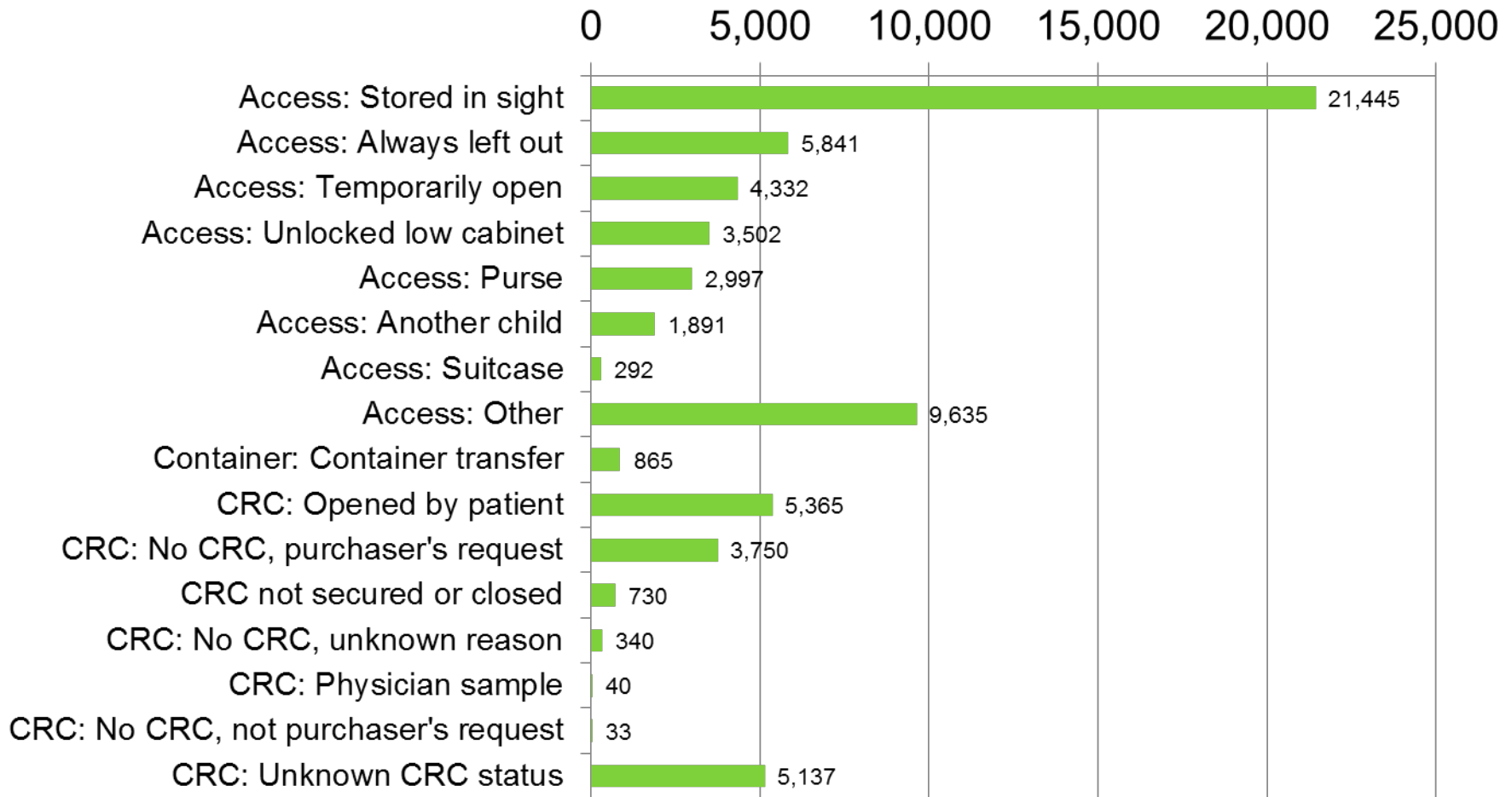
Ferguson RW, Safe Kids Worldwide, 2013

Franklin RL, *Pediatr* 2008; 122:1244-51; Cohen AL, *J Pediatr* 2008; 152:416-21.

Location and Intended user

Location	Intended User	Percent of Cases
Child's home		68
	Immediate family	41
	Other live-ins	14
	Visitor	10
	Intended user unknown	3
Someplace else		32
	Immediate family	2
	Not immediate family	30
	Intended user unknown	<1

How did it happen?



Early Attempts to Reduce Exposures

- Package size restrictions
 - Children's aspirin: 36 tablets (1966, Goddard)
- Education
 - Essex County, Ontario: little effect
- Early experiments in child-resistant packaging
 - Fort Lewis-McCord study (1969, Scherz)
 - Push down and turn

Poisoning Prevention Packaging Act (1970)

- Jurisdiction given to CPSC
- Applies to
 - All controlled drugs (oral formulations)
 - Prescription drugs (specific exceptions)
 - Iron tablets
 - APAP, ibuprofen, aspirin, methyl salicylate
 - Ethylene glycol, methanol
 - Low viscosity hydrocarbons
 - Certain strong acids / bases

Exceptions in PPPA

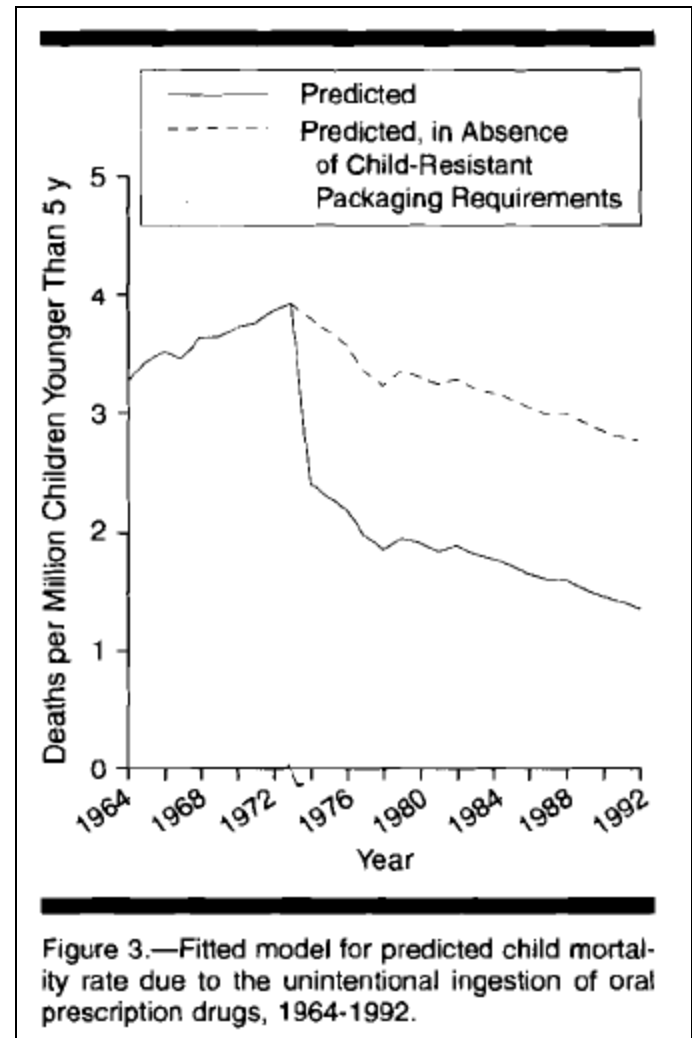
- Patient or physician request
- Specific listed products
- Intended for non-oral route
- Manufacturer produces 2 package forms
 - “This package for household without young children”

The Test

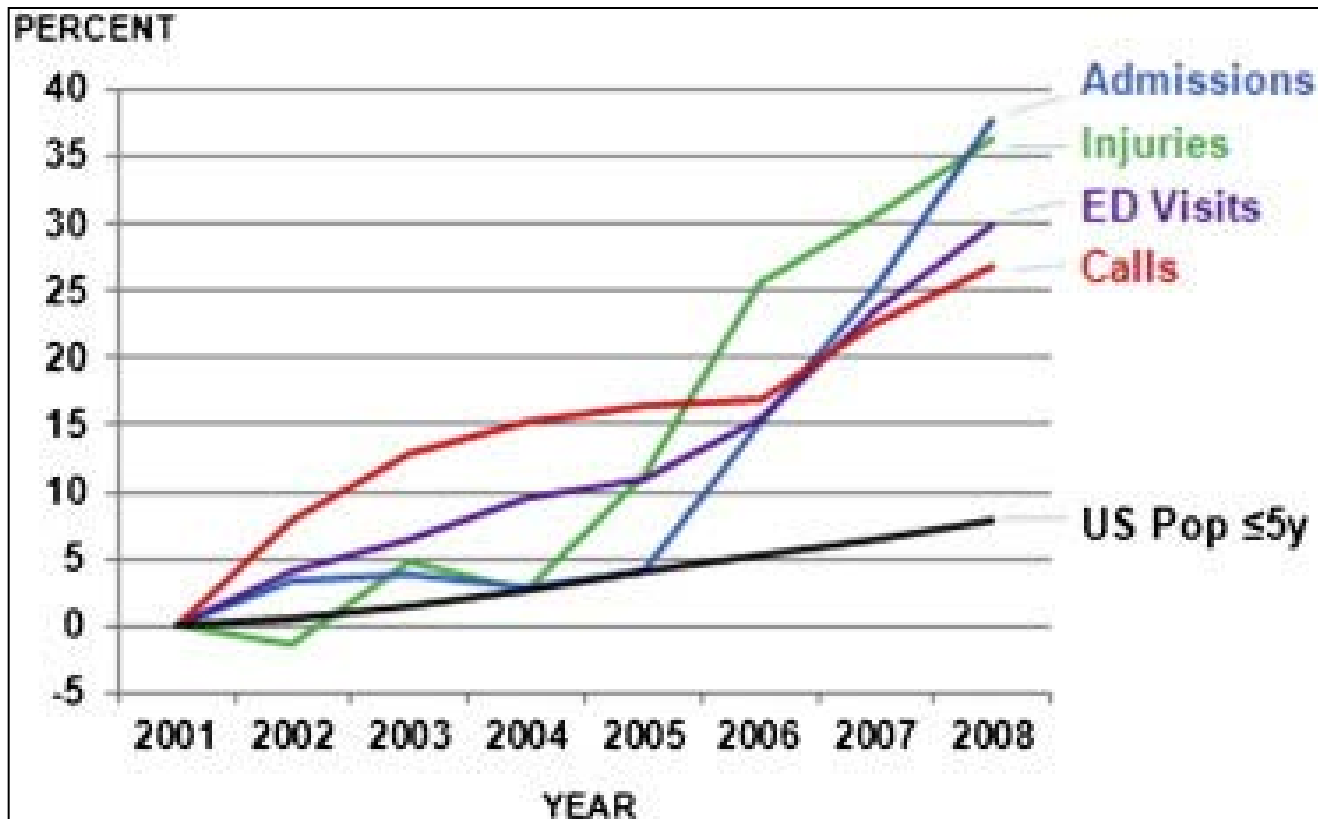
- 200 children aged 42 – 51 months
 - 5-minute trial → Single visual demonstration → 5-minute trial
 - Pass if $\leq 20\%$ of children can open the package
- 100 adults aged 50 – 70 years
 - 5-minute trial
 - Pass if $\geq 90\%$ of adults can open and close the package

Immediate impact

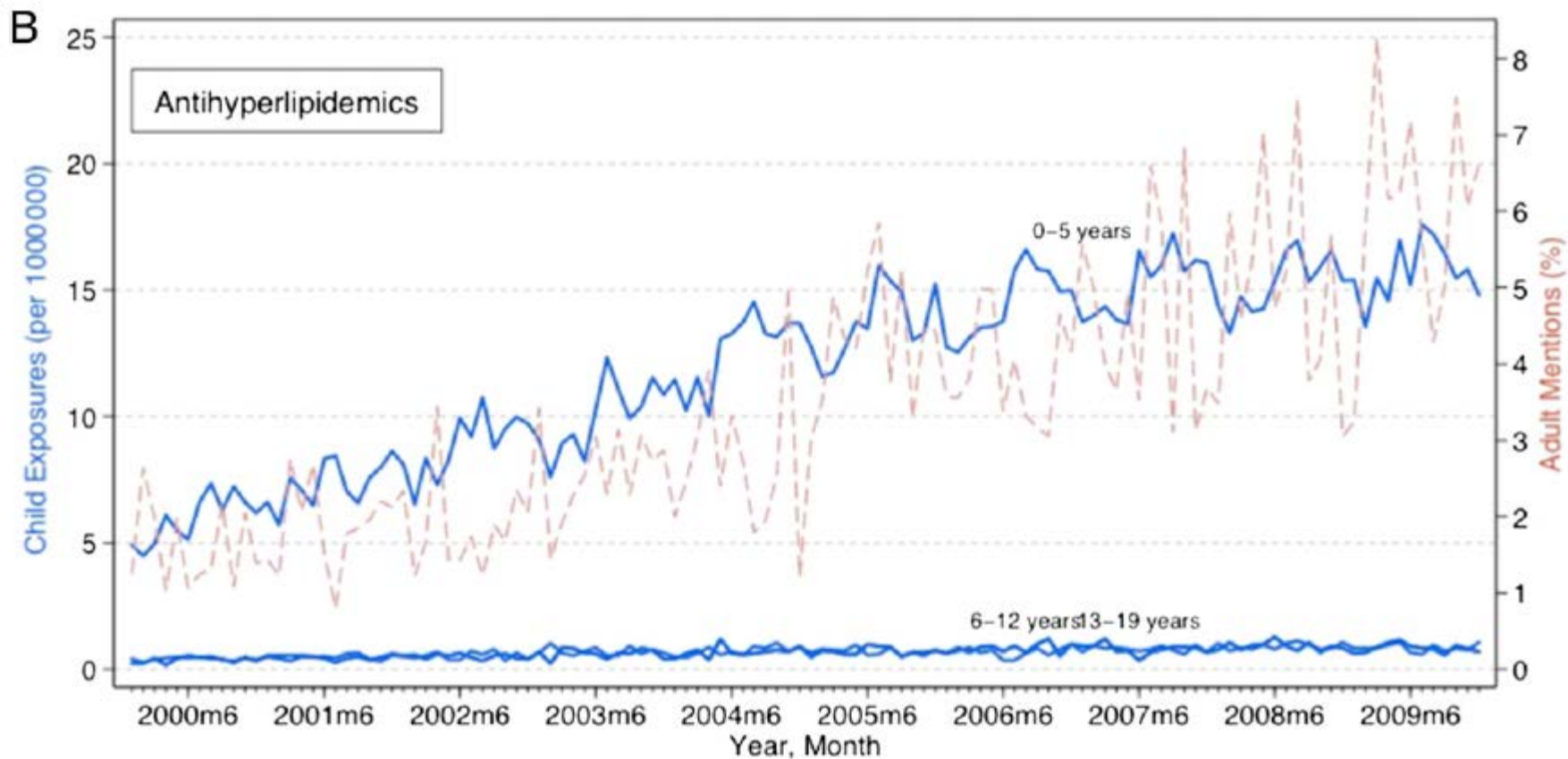
- 45% decrease in unintentional poisoning deaths among children aged <5 years
 - Prevented 1.4 deaths/million child-years
 - 24 deaths/year



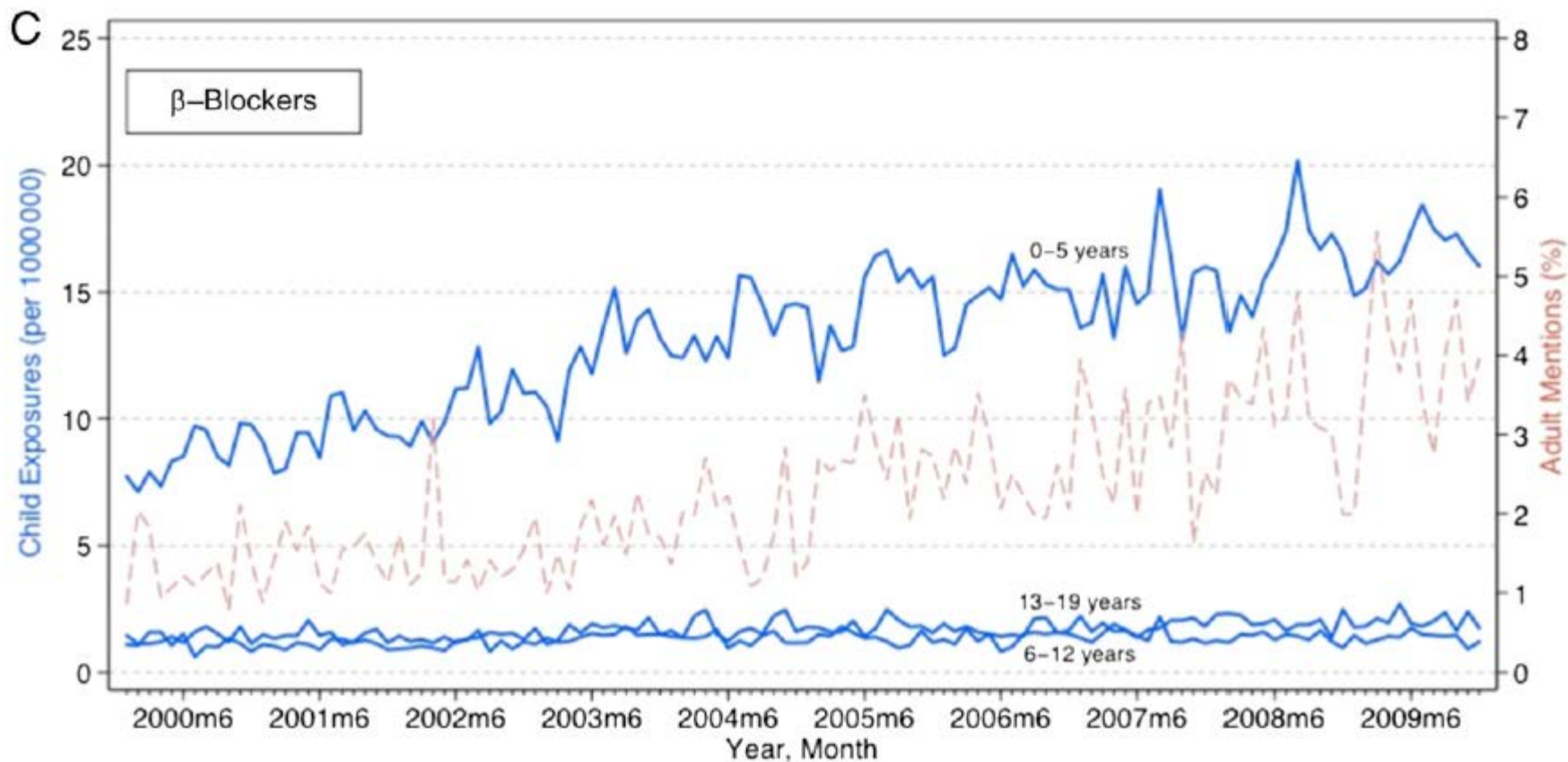
Young Child Poisoning Rates are Increasing



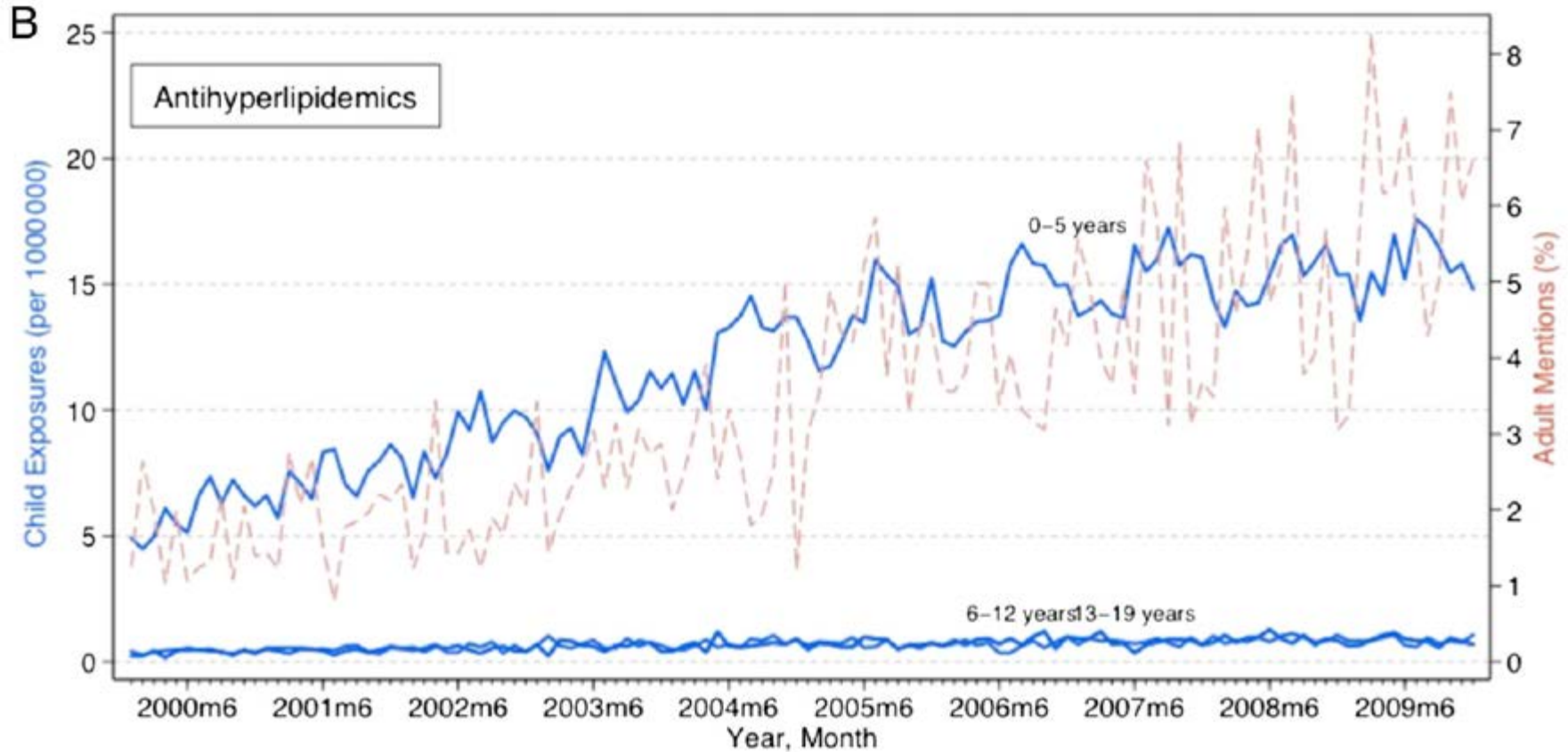
Young Child Poisoning Rates are Increasing



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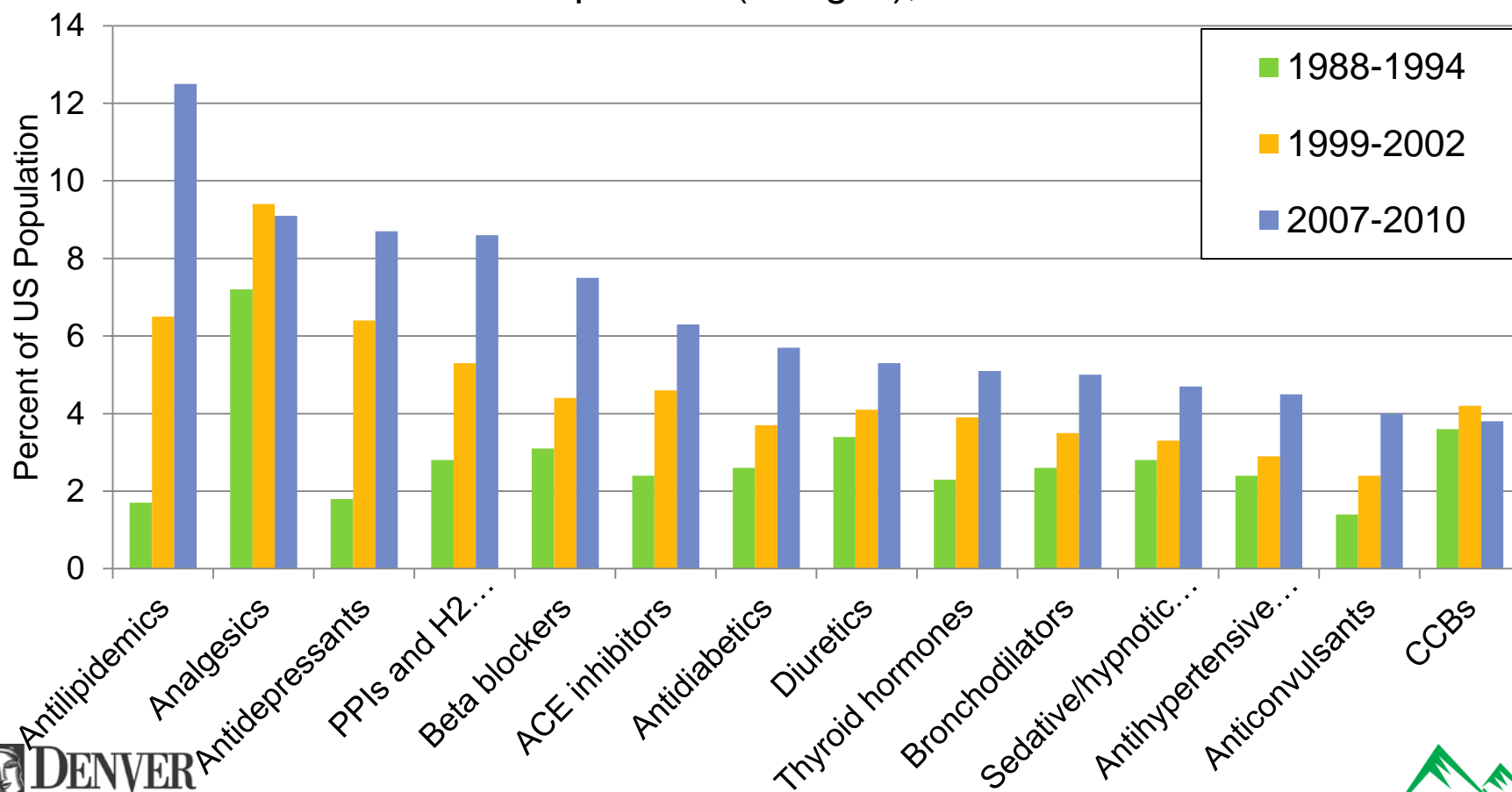
Young Child Poisoning Rates are Increasing





Medication Use is Increasing

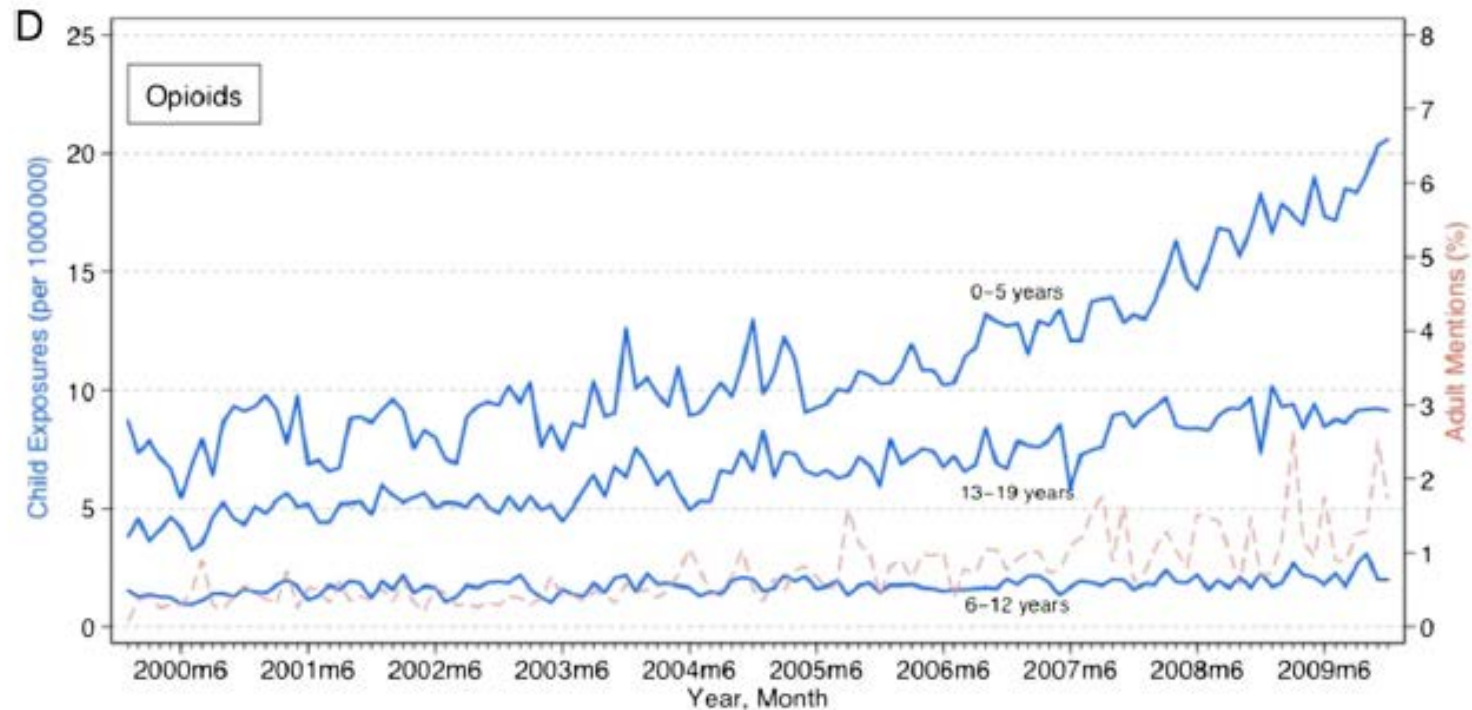
Past 30-Day Prescription Medication Use by Therapeutic Class
US Population (all ages), 1988 - 2010



Opioids

- “One pill can kill”
 - Especially: high potency, LA/ER formulations
- Utilization increasing in adults and children
 - Young child & adolescent exposures increasing in turn

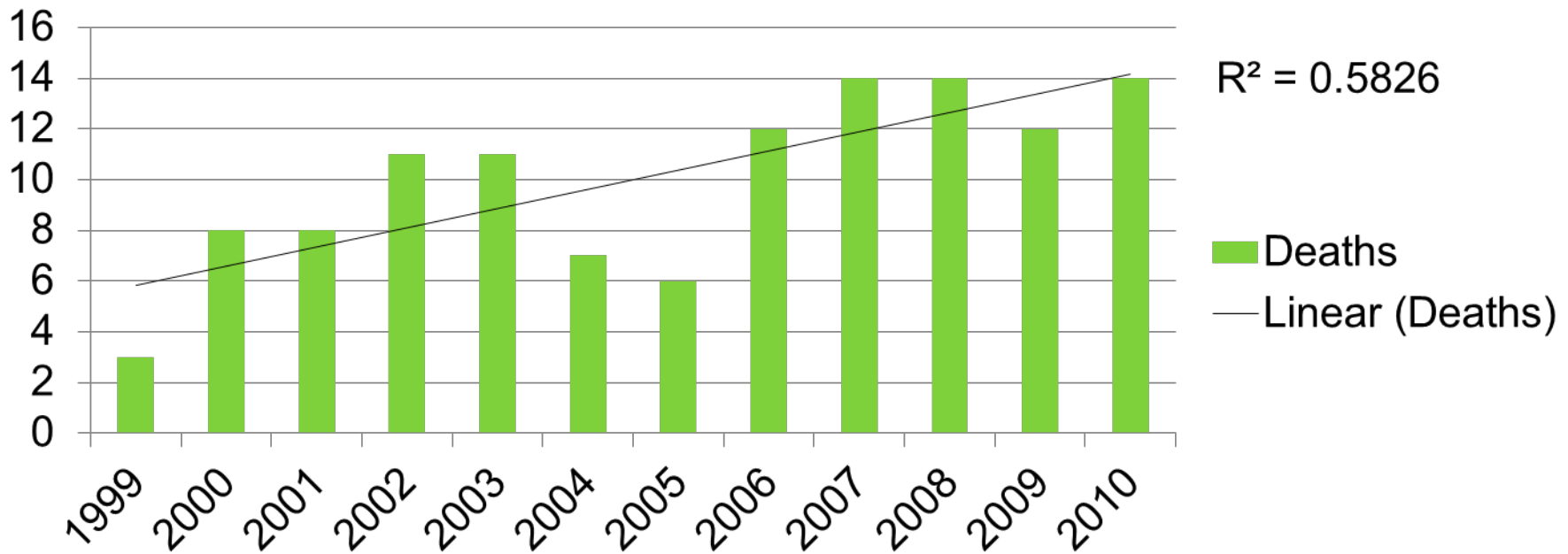
Young Child Exposures to Opioids More Than Doubled Since 2000



For each 1% increase in adult opioid prescriptions, young child exposures in the next 1 – 6 months increase 1.53% (CI: 1.13 – 1.88%).

Young Child Deaths are Increasing

Deaths Due to Unintentional Poisoning by Narcotics and Psychodysleptics (ICD-10 X42)
Children Aged Birth to 5 Years, US



$R^2 = 0.5826$

■ Deaths
— Linear (Deaths)

Young Child Exposures Match Prescribing; Outcomes Match Typical Dose/Potency

Opioid	Cases	Major Outcome or Death n (%)
Hydrocodone	6,003	8 (0.3)
Oxycodone	2,036	14 (1.1)
Morphine	419	5 (1.9)
Methadone	415	16 (5.7)
Buprenorphine	176	5 (4.0)
Fentanyl	123	3 (3.8)
Hydromorphone	68	0 (0.0)

Exposure cases in the RADARS System Poison Center Program, 2003Q1 – 2006Q2
Patient age birth to < 6 yo (N = 9,240)

Spearman' ρ for interaction between cases and URDD by 3-digit ZIP code: 0.67

Buprenorphine

- High potency partial μ -opioid agonist
- Office-based treatment of opioid dependence
- Mandatory provider training
- Mandatory patient education

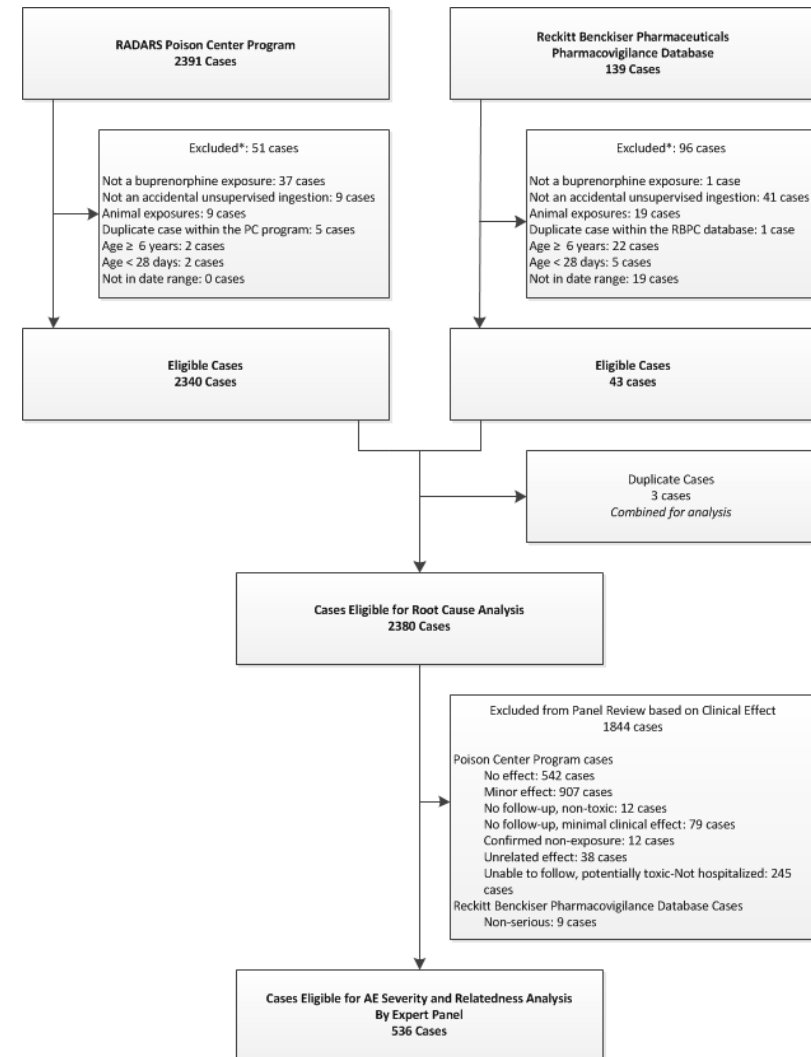
Buprenorphine

- 3 sublingual formulations
 - Buprenorphine tablets
 - Buprenorphine/naloxone tablets
 - Buprenorphine/naloxone film



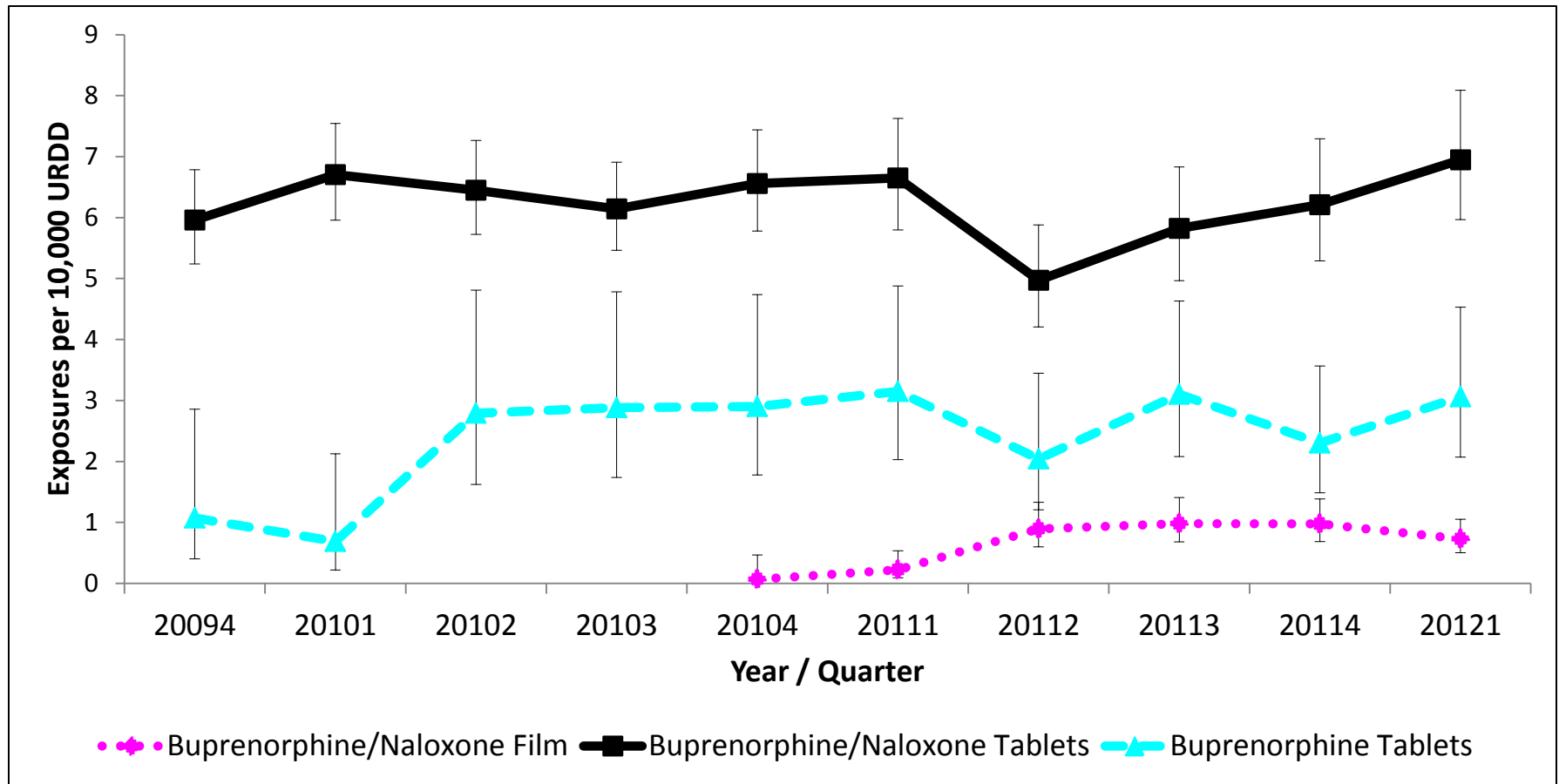
Pediatric Root Cause Study

- Unintentional exposures
 - Age 28 days to < 6 years
 - Demographics similar to other studies
- Root cause analysis
- Adverse events & outcomes analysis



* Some cases had more than one reason for exclusion

Film Exposure Rates are Less than Tablet Exposure Rates



Most Common Root Causes

Cause	Number of Cases	% of Cases with At Least 1 Root Cause (n = 1361)	% of All Cases (N = 2380)
Stored in sight	415	30.5	17.4
Not parents' med	374	27.5	15.7
Accessed from bag / purse	110	8.1	4.6
Not original packaging	75	5.5	3.2
Supervision: grandparent	62	4.6	2.6
Patient opened bottle	30	2.2	1.3
Supervision: Other relative	23	1.7	1.0

No Relationship Found Between Formulation and Severity

Table V. Maximum AE severity in cases undergoing focused review

Maximum AE severity	All formulations* n = 536	Buprenorphine tablets n = 38	Buprenorphine/naloxone tablets n = 471	Buprenorphine/naloxone film n = 26
Not applicable or panel excluded	17 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (3.4%)	1 (3.8%)
Unable to determine	4 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)
Grade 1, mild	99 (18.5%)	8 (21.1%)	85 (18.0%)	6 (23.1%)
Grade 2, moderate	180 (33.6%)	9 (23.7%)	161 (34.2%)	10 (38.5%)
Grade 3, severe	190 (35.4%)	14 (36.8%)	167 (35.5%)	9 (34.6%)
Grade 4, life-threatening	42 (7.8%)	6 (15.8%)	36 (7.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Grade 5, death	4 (0.7%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)

*Includes data for buprenorphine formulation unspecified (n = 1).

What Do We Know?

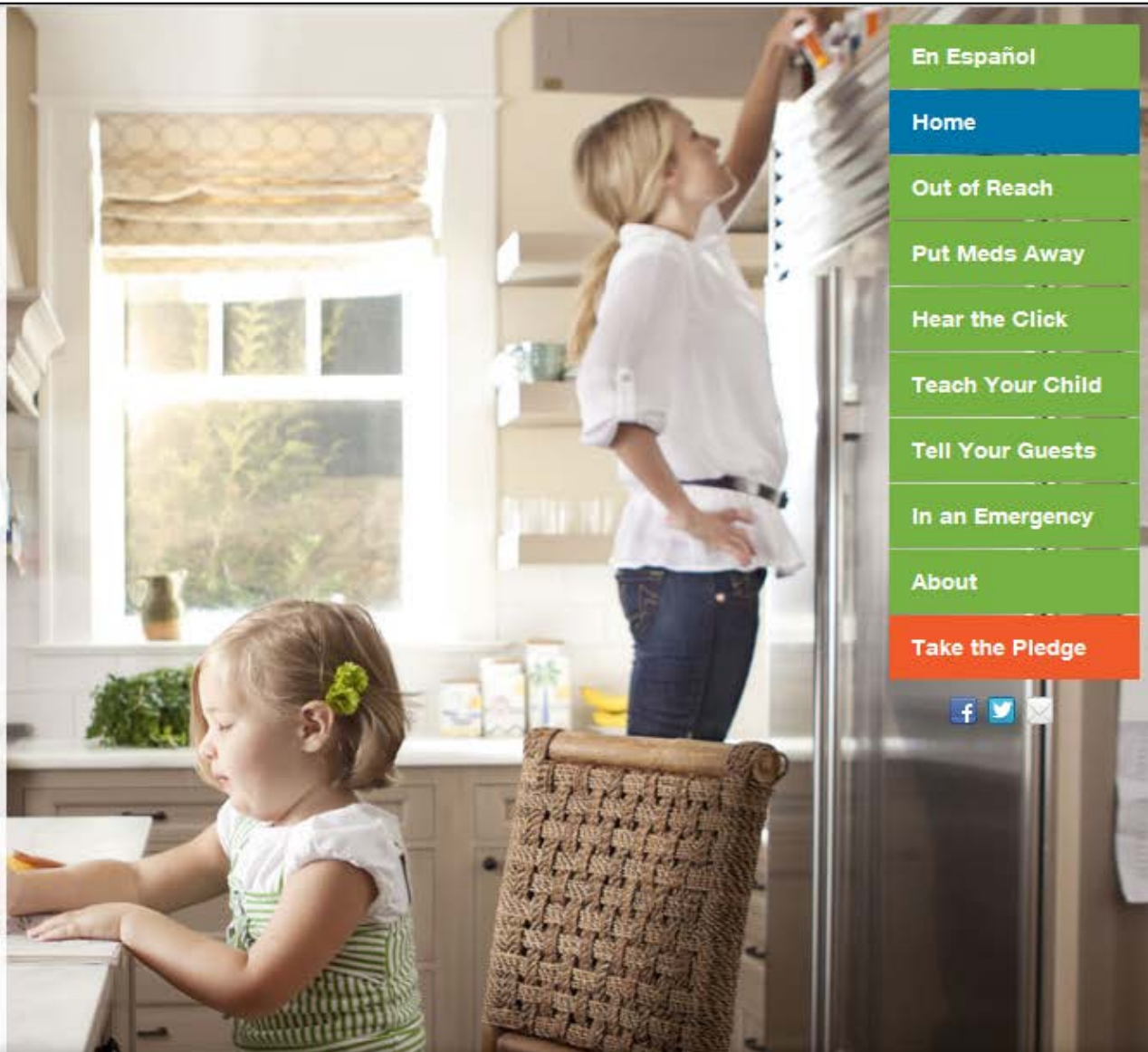
- Opioids are quantitatively different than other drug classes
 - Same basic lessons apply
- Engineering controls work
- Education
 - Works best if messages are clear, consistent, and repeated often
 - Rarely outperforms engineering controls

Put your medicines
up **AND** **away**
and out of sight

More than **60,000** young children end up in emergency departments every year because they got into medicines while their parent or caregiver was not looking.

Share your place!
Post a photo of where you store medicines on Twitter, Instagram or Facebook.

Click [here](#) to find out how.



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Up & Away is an initiative of PROTECT in partnership with the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)**.

Put your medicines
up **AND** **away**
and out of sight



PROTECT
advancing children's medicine safety

Education Initiatives

- http://www.cdc.gov/MedicationSafety/protect/protect_Initiative.html
- www.safekids.org/medsafety



Engineering Controls

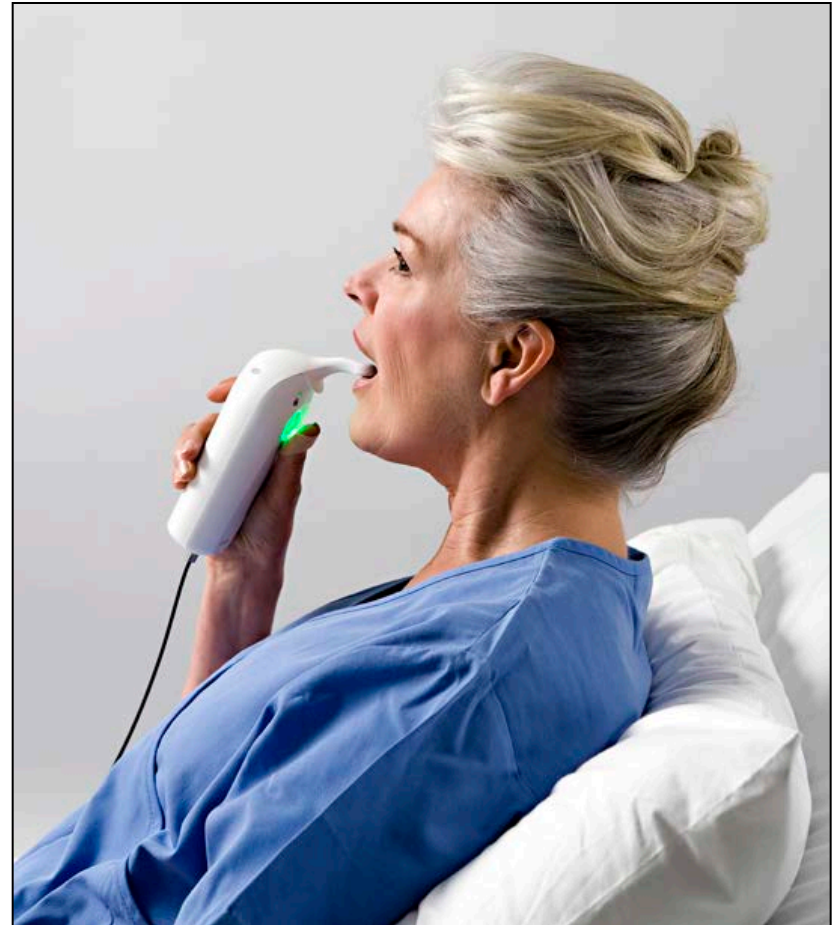
- Unit-of-dose, child-resistant packaging
 - Bonus: Can incorporate “calendaring” features to improve compliance
- Spill- and pour-resistant packaging
 - Bonus: Can reduce dosing errors



Image Credits: <http://health.uml.edu/thc/HealthIssues/BirthControlMethodsCPS/Pill1.jpg>
<http://blogs.mydevstaging.com/blogs/goodyblog/files/2011/05/tylenol-infants-syringe1.jpg>

Novel Approaches

- Hand-held PCA



Thank You

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