




Summary Report

Morphine Equivalent Daily Dose Policies

Mortality from prescription opioids is a significant problem in the United States and previous research indicates that patients who receive higher doses of prescription opioids have an increased risk of overdose and mortality. This research has led several states to create Morphine Equivalent Daily Dose (MEDD) policies, which limit high dose prescribing of opioids. States differ significantly on the types of MEDD policies they have implemented and which patient groups they specifically exclude from prescribing limits. You can see additional maps and tables by visiting www.lawatlas.org.

	<p>MEDD Policy</p> <p>Twenty-two jurisdictions have at least one MEDD policy of any type.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 22 (AL, AK, AZ, CA, CO, CT, HI, IN, KY, MA, ME, MN, NM, NY, OH, OR, RI, SC, TN, WA, WI)</p>
	<p>Multiple MEDD Policies</p> <p>Seven jurisdictions have at least two MEDD policies.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 7 (AZ, CA, CO, MA, ME, TN, WA)</p>
	<p>Guidelines</p> <p>Guidelines were the most common type of MEDD policy. Eleven jurisdictions have guidelines as their most recently implemented MEDD policy.</p> <p>Jurisdictions: 11 (AK, AZ, CA, CT, HI, MA, NY, OH, SC, TN, WI)</p>