Fighting the Opioid Epidemic

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#ICMA2018





Addressing the Opioid Crisis through a Rural Lens

Dr. Marie Peoples, Chief Health Officer, Coconino County Public Health Services District

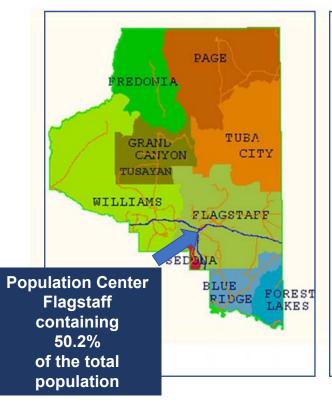




Coconino County, Arizona

2nd largest county in the contiguous United States

Total population
138,064
in an area larger than
Vermont and
New Hampshire combined





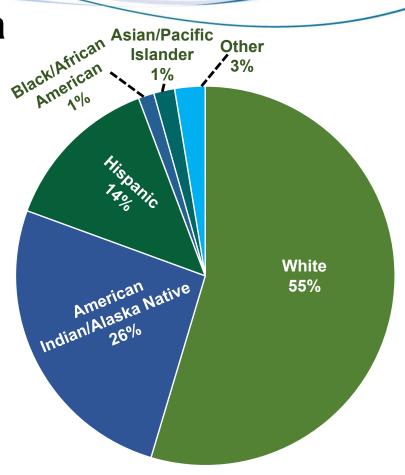


Coconino County, Arizona

42% of Coconino County residents are under the age of 25



22% of residents are living below federal poverty level





Coconino County, Arizona

30%

of residents receive public health insurance

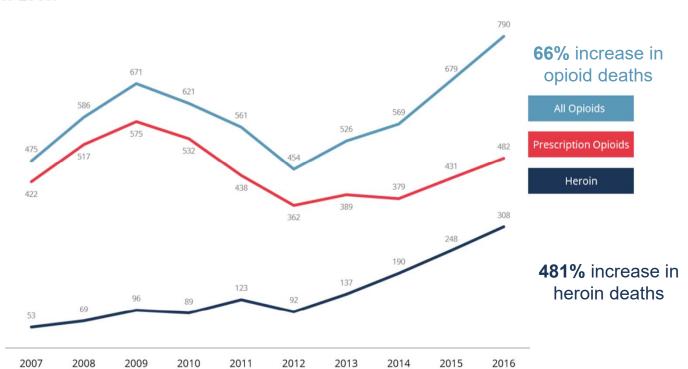


1 out 6 residents do not have health insurance



Drug-Related Deaths

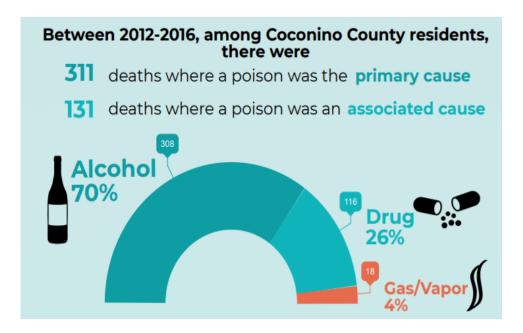
Opioid death counts among Arizona residents and non-residents in Arizona from 2007 to 2016.

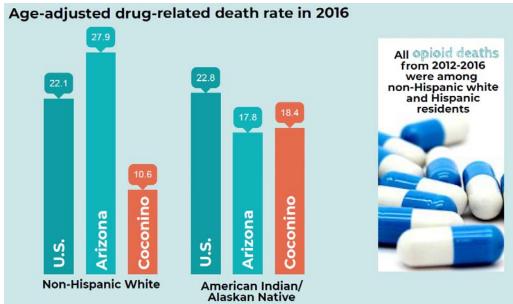


14% increase in prescription opioid deaths



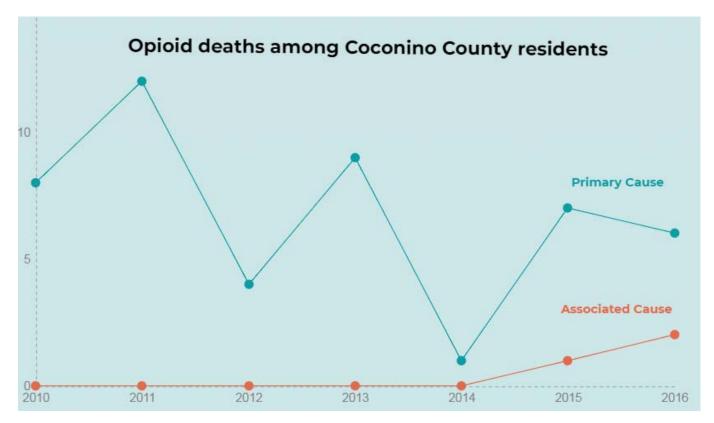
Drug-Related Deaths







Drug-Related Deaths

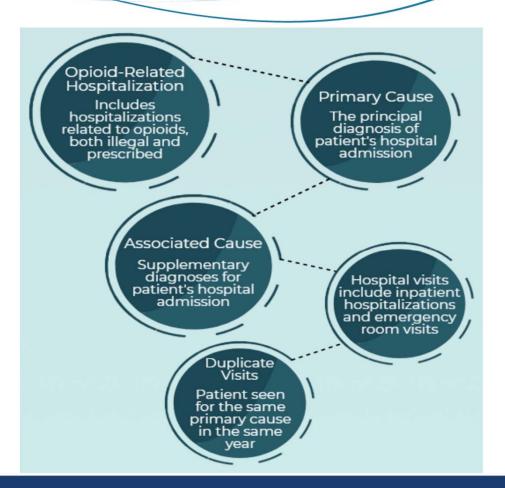




Data Focus



Hospital discharge data includes emergency department and hospitalization records from facilities in Coconino County. Discharge information from Indian Health Service facilities are not available. Hospitalizations were linked to alcohol and/or drugs through ICD-9 (from 2012-2015) and ICD-10 (from 2015-2016) diagnosis codes.

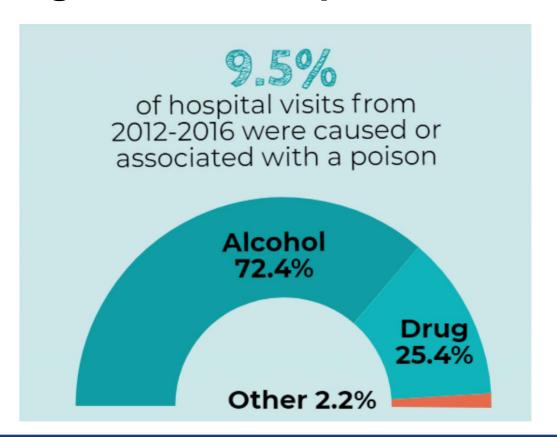


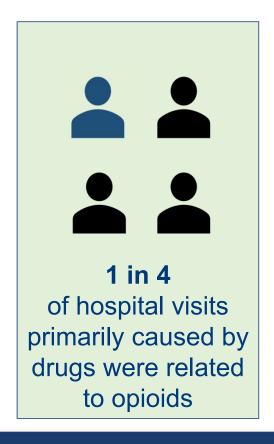


Hospital opioid-related unique encounter rate per 100,000 population from 2007 to 2016.









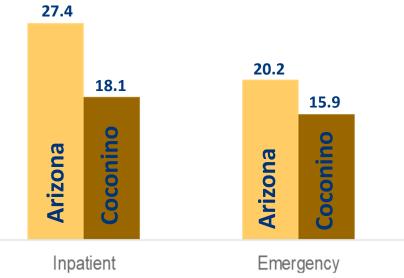




opioid-associated hospital visits among Coconino County residents in 2016 were a patient that had multiple hospital visits

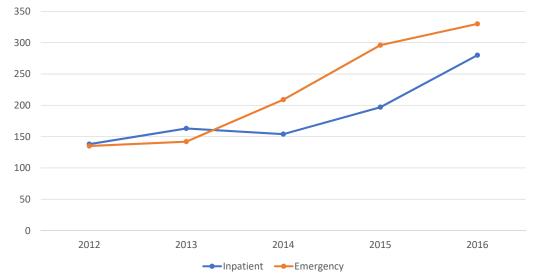
Opioid-associated hospital visits per 10,000 residents

27.4







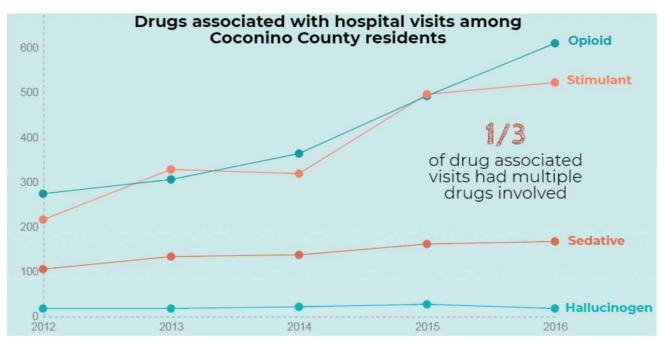


Opioid-associated hospital visits have been increasing since 2012

Most patients are white non-Hispanic males between the ages of 25-34



Hospital visits caused or associated with **opioids** cost **\$15.5 million** in 2016 **35%** of which was covered by AHCCCS (Medicaid)





AZ Rx Drug Misuse & Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention (PDO) Program

STRATEGY 1 - Reduce Illicit acquisition and diversion of prescription drugs

STRATEGY 2 - Promote responsible prescribing and dispensing policies and practices

STRATEGY 3 - Enhance Rx drug practices and policies in law enforcement

STRATEGY 4 - Increase public awareness and patient education about Rx drug misuse and abuse

STRATEGY 5 - Enhance assessment and referral to substance abuse treatment



STRATEGY 1 - Reduce Illicit acquisition and diversion of prescription drugs

- Proper Storage / Safe Disposal
- Distribution of Safety Products





STRATEGY 2 - Promote responsible prescribing and dispensing policies and practices

- Controlled Substance Prescription Monitoring Program (CSPMP)
- Promote the Updated Arizona Opioid Prescribing Guidelines
- CME Trainings/Webinars
- Educational materials for patients





STRATEGY 3 - Enhance Rx drug practices and policies in law enforcement



- Promote the use and distribution of Narcan/Naloxone (Opioid overdose antidote).
- Development of community substance abuse task force.



STRATEGY 4 -

Increase public awareness and patient education about Rx drug misuse and abuse



Public Education

- Substance Abuse Coalition
- Schools/sports programs
- PSAs, marketing campaigns
- Public Naloxone awareness
- Distribute Rx toolkit materials as appropriate



STRATEGY 5 -

Enhance assessment and referral to substance abuse treatment



Increase awareness of screening models, treatment options, and access to services.

- SBIRT
- Medication-Assisted
 Treatment
- Reduce Stigma/ Other barriers
- Treatment locater at www.rethinkrxabuse.org



Community Stakeholder Meetings

- Meetings were held in several population centers throughout Coconino County
- Representatives were invited from the following sectors: Healthcare, behavioral health, law enforcement and courts, veteran's affairs, education, elected officials, and public health
- Used to determine the resources available, and needs within the community



Community Stakeholder Meetings Findings

- Need for an active Substance Abuse Coalition
- Need for needle exchange and other harm reduction programs, including naloxone program
- Need for information about the following:
 - Where and why to safely dispose of medications
 - How to talk to your kids about opioids and other prescription medications
 - Additional promotion/links to treatment resources, including Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)
 - Education about recovery, relapse, and overdose risk



Additional Community Needs

Prescriber training

- Opioids
- Pain management
- Substance abuse screening tools (SBIRT)
- MAT
- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Patient information about opioids

- Addictiveness and length of use
- Other pain management options



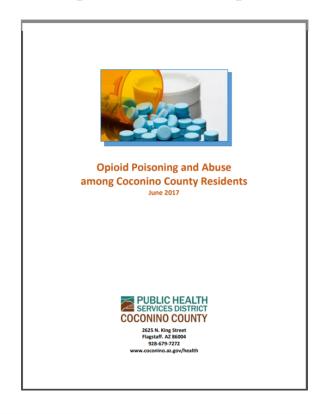
Community Concerns

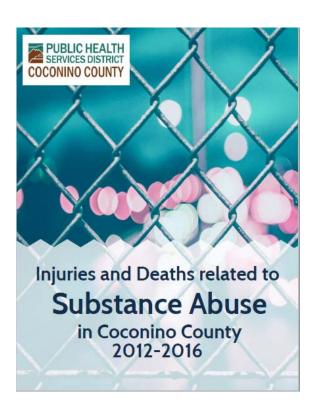
- Will restrictions on prescribers lead to unintended consequences (illegal drug use, alcohol abuse, suicide)?
- Addressing the underlying issues of substance abuse and addition (trauma, pain, social justice)
- Cost of prescriptions, and alternative pain therapies that are often not covered by insurance





CCPHSD Opioid Reports

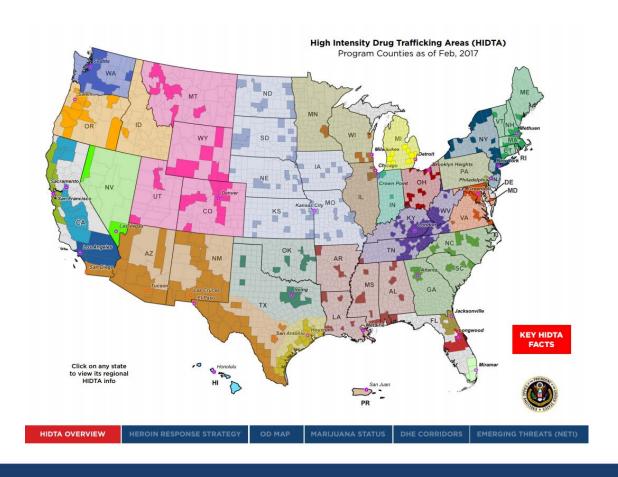












Presentation Overview

- The HIDTA Program
- W/B HIDTA
- Heroin Response Strategy





Presentation Overview (cont)

- ODMAP
- Combating Opioid Overdose through Community-Level Intervention
- The Martinsburg Initiative



The HIDTA Program



- Law Enforcement
- Treatment
- Prevention

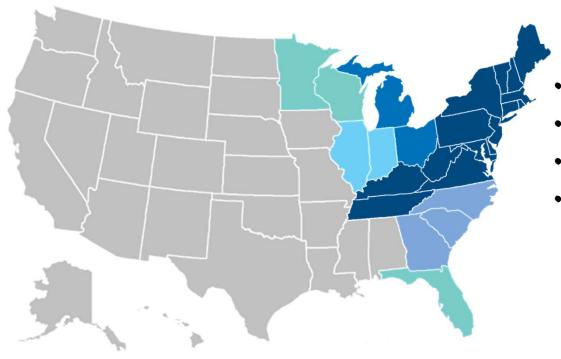








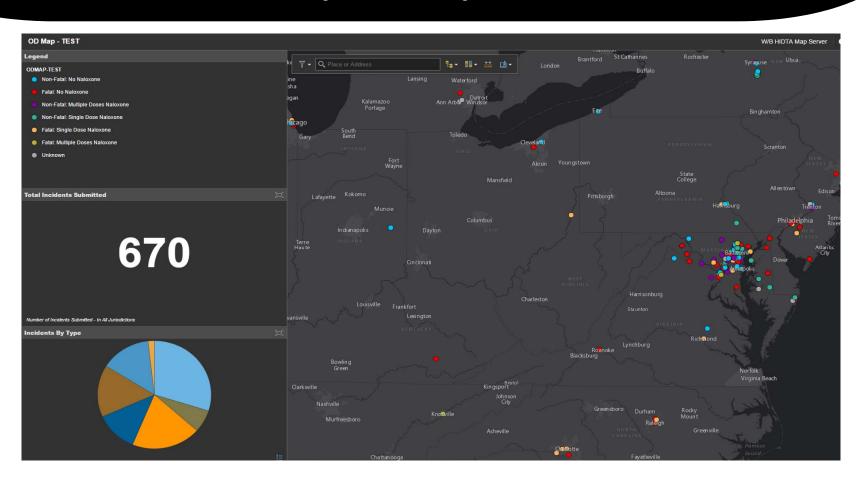
Heroin Response Strategy



10 HIDTAs in 22 States

- 22 Drug Intelligence Officers
- 22 Public Health Analysts
- 1 Public Safety Coordinator
- 1 Public Health Coordinator

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program (ODMAP)



Combating Opioid Overdose through Community-Level Intervention











- Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Police, Schools, Families, Communities

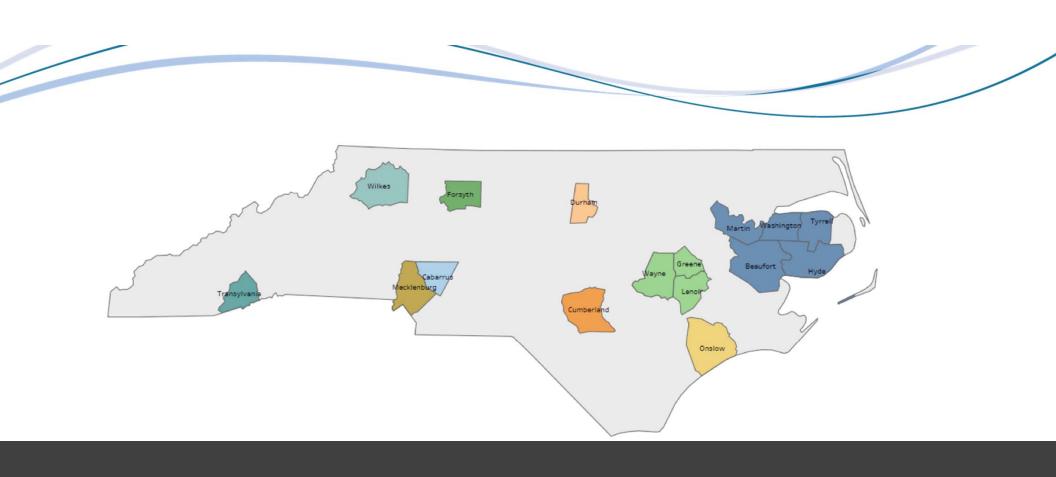




North Carolina Local
Governments and
the Opioid Crisis:
A Collective Impact
Approach

Kimberly Nelson, Associate Professor University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill





Basics of the Program

- Co-sponsored by UNC-SOG and BCBS
- Two-year duration
- 10 county or multi-county teams

Key objectives:

- Help communities identify the primary impacts of the opioid crisis
- Build on prior work in the community
- Formulate programs, plans, policies, and strategies to mitigate identified impacts









The SOG provides:

- At least five regional forums (final will be open)
- Faculty support throughout the process
- \$10,000 to assist with hiring a community project manager
- \$10,000 in implementation funding
- A web-based resources for use in other communities



Participating communities contribute:

- A committed team
- Travel funds for team members to attend forums
- Supplemental funds as needed to implement programs

Building the teams

- At least one county
- Some are multi-county or countymunicipality
- Other organizations represented:
 - Non-governmental organizations
 - Private sector organizations
- Local government team members come from:
 - County management team
 - Health department
 - Sheriff's department
 - Court system



Figure 1. The Five Elements of Collective Impact



How is this program unique?

- We seek to achieve collective impact
- SOG serves as the backbone organization until communities develop their own
- On-site support through community project managers

