

Governor Raimondo's Task Force on Overdose Prevention and Intervention

May 9, 2018

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Community Overdose Engagement (CODE): Review and Response

Tuesday, June 19th | 1 p.m.- 4 p.m.

Crowne Plaza Hotel

Grand Ballroom

801 Greenwich Ave., Warwick

Register online: bit.ly/CODE-RR

Town of Smithfield Uses Highway Sign to Display Rhode Island's Hope & Recovery Helpline



Brandon Marshall, PhD

Associate Professor Brown University School of Public Health

Expert Advisor
Governor Raimondo's Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force







ABOUT *

PREVENT OVERDOSE

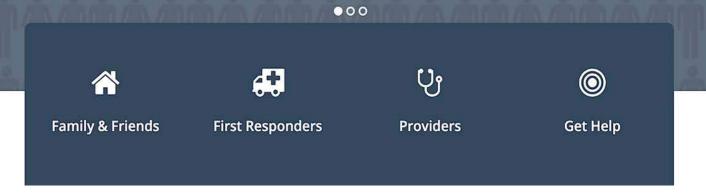
SEE THE DATA

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We all have a role to play in ending Rhode Island's overdose crisis.

What's yours?



Enter the Governor's Overdose Prevention Action Plan

With this plan, Rhode Island will **reduce overdose deaths by 1/3 in 3 years** — that means saving hundreds of lives.



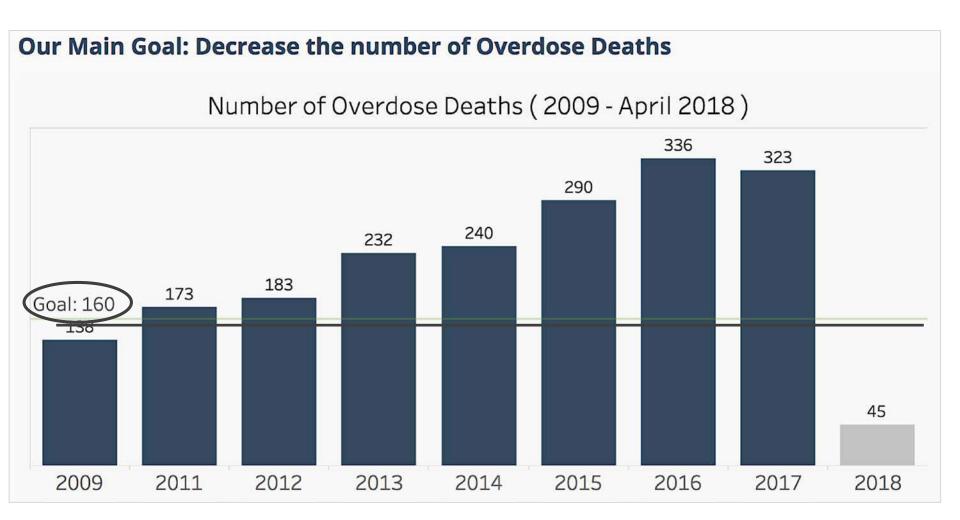
We have one goal: to save lives.

Here's how we plan to do it:



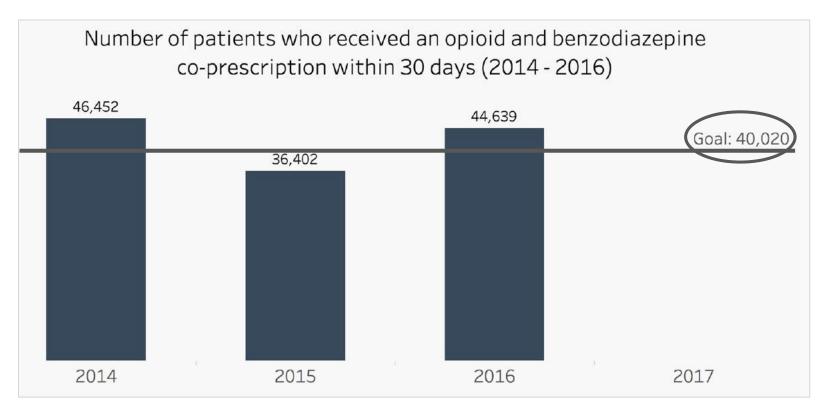
 An overarching goal to lower opioid overdose deaths by one-third within three years

Four main strategies
 with specific metrics to
 measure progress





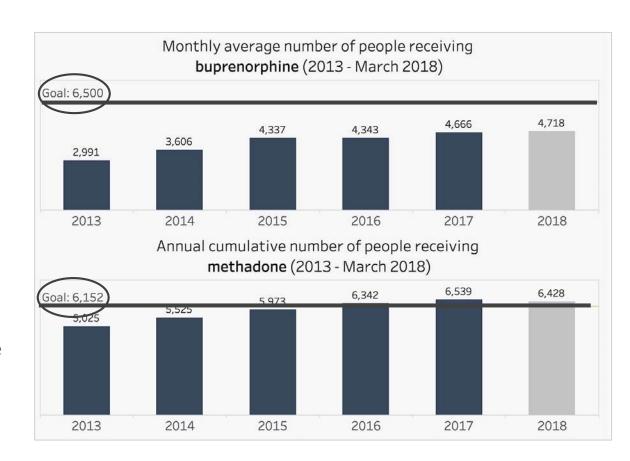
Prevention Strategy: Decrease the number of opioid/benzodiazepine prescriptions to the same patient.





Treatment Strategy: Increase the number of people receiving medication-assisted treatment each year.

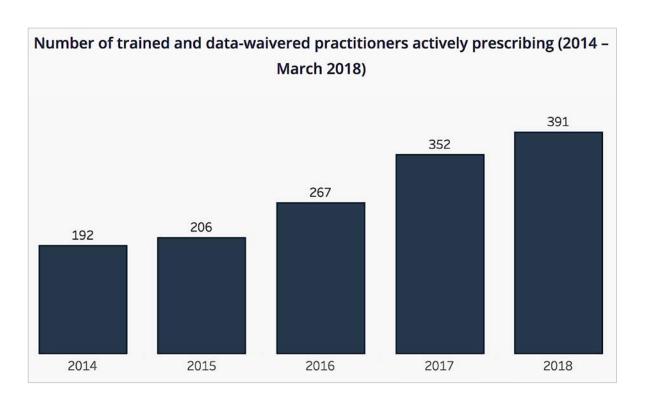
- Average monthly number of people receiving buprenorphine still below goal, but is higher than 2017
- The 2018 goal for annual number of people on methadone has already been reached





Treatment Strategy: Increase the number of people receiving medication-assisted treatment each year.

 Buprenorphine treatment capacity in Rhode Island has doubled since 2012

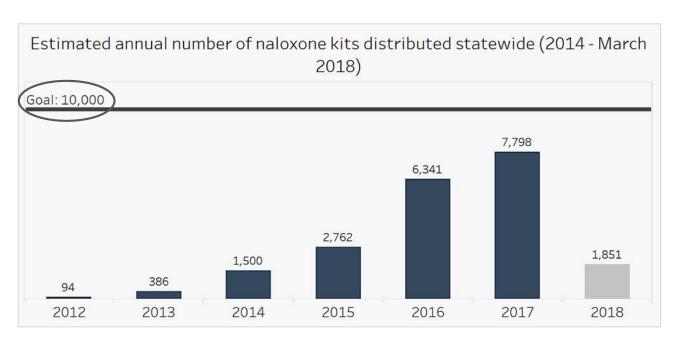


Source: Rhode Island Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)



Rescue Strategy: Increase the number of naloxone kits distributed in the community each year.

- The Naloxone Metric Goal was met early in 2016
- Resources were increased and the metric was <u>doubled</u> from **5,000** to **10,000** for 2017 and 2018

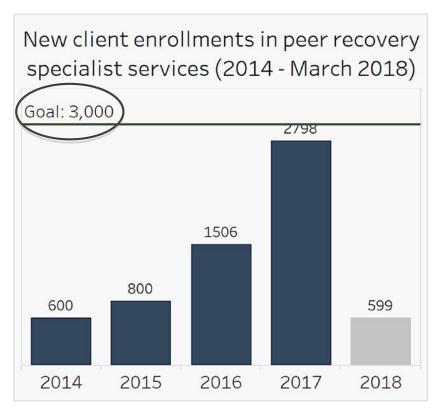


preventoverdoseri.org/naloxone-data/



Recovery Strategy: Increase the number of peer recovery coaches and contacts each month.





Source: BHDDH



HOME ABOUT

PREVENT OVERDOSE

SEE THE DATA

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MORE TOPICS

Protected: Member Portal

This content is password protected. To view it please enter your password below:

Password:	

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View a summary visualization of all metrics that we track which were outlined in the Strategic Action Plan.

Naloxone Data →

Here you can find data about naloxone distribution and administration by EMS, Hospitals, and other agencies in Rhode Island.

48 Hour Reporting Data →

We created visualizations of 48 Hour Reporting data, including treatment and counseling services, broken down by hospital.

PORI Visit Statistics →

Find information about who is visiting our website, by month, page type, and location.

Overdose Death Data -->

Explore more detailed data about overdose deaths in Rhode Island.

- Monthly & quarterly snapshots allow metrics to be tracked clearly over time
- "One-pager" format is easy to print and distribute during meetings about metrics and new data

Opioid Overdose Prevention and Intervention Metrics Update May 2018

Nicole Alexander-Scott MD, MPH, Director of the Rhode Island Department of Health
Rebecca Boss, MA, Director of the Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals

Strategy	Metric Type	Metric	Update frequency	2014	2015	2016	2017	Q1 2018	2018 Goal	
Overarching Strategy	Primary	Reduce accidental drug-related overdose deaths per year.	Monthly	240	290	336	323	43	160	×
		Reduce number of ED visits for overdose (monthly average).	Monthly		100	136	139	108	135	V
Treatment Strategies	Primary	Increase the cumulative unique number of people receiving buprenorphine each year. *	Quarterly				8,436		6,500	8
		Increase the cumulative number of people receiving methadone each year.	Monthly	5,525	5,973	6,342	6,530	6,428	6,152	V
	Secondary	Increase the number of trained and data-waivered practitioners.	Quarterly	192	206	267	352	391	420	8
		Increase the percentage of trained data-waivered practitioners actively prescribing.**	Quarterly		(- ()		57%	49%	90%	×
Prevention Strategies	Primary	Number of clinical alerts for patients receiving an opioid and benzo prescription in a 30 day period (monthly average). ^	Monthly				13,135	11,238	12,500	8
	Secondary	Number of clinical alerts for patients receiving an opioid prescription from more than four pharmacies and prescribers in a six month period (monthly average). ^	Monthly			s -	1,543	1,311	1,200	8
Recovery Strategies	Primary	New client enrollments in peer recovery specialist services	Quarterly	600	800	1,506	2,798	599	3,000	8
		Number of newly trained peer recovery specialists annually	Quarterly	75	83	124	146	16	168	8
Rescue Strategies	Primary	Increase the number of naloxone kits distributed in the community each year. ***	Quarterly	1,500	2,762	6,341	7,798	1,851	10,000	V
	Secondary	Percent of discharged opioid overdose patients that receive a naloxone kit or report already having naloxone.	Monthly	1 100	(140)	36%	40%	38%	50%	8

Action Plan Metrics →

View a summary visualization of all metrics that we track which were outlined in the Strategic Action Plan.

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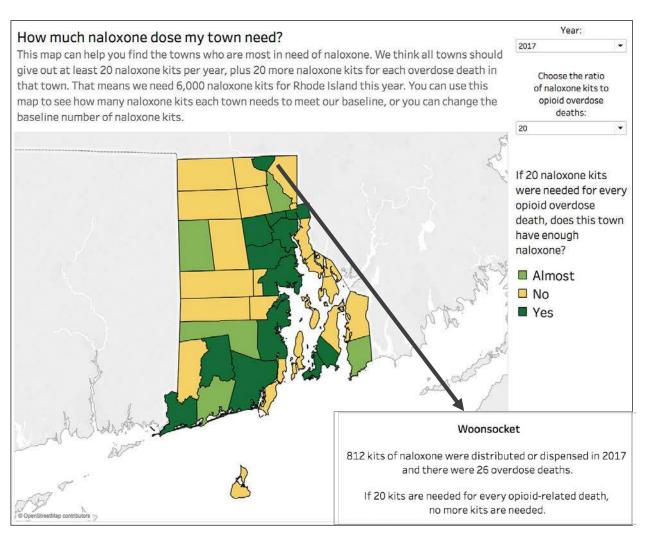
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Overdose Death Data ---

Explore more detailed data about overdose deaths in Rhode Island.

 Brown partnered with AnchorMORE to customize community naloxone distribution

 This interactive map combines the data from 2 metrics naloxone distribution and overdose deaths.



http://preventoverdoseri.org/detailed-naloxone-data/



WORK GROUP ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE GOALS



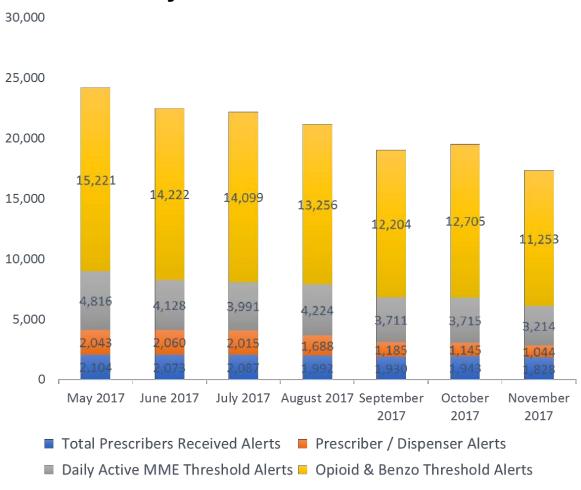
- Three enduring Continuing Medical Education (CME) opportunities for prescribers including a six-hour CME on the "Co-Prescribing of Opioids and Benzodiazepines" in May 2016, an eight-hour CME on "Interdisciplinary Pain Management" in May 2017, and a three-hour "Difficult Patient" CME in January 2018.
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) clinical alerts for prescribers whose patients have overlapping prescriptions of an opioid and a benzodiazepine in the most recent 30 days.



- PDMP/Electronic Health Records integration is being implemented statewide.
- Patient education about the risks of opioids has been shared through communications with healthcare providers, office setting/Emergency Department (ED) posters, and social media.



Clinical Alerts, By Type May 2017 – November 2017





Prescribing

Opioid Painkillers

in the Emergency Department

For your safety, we do not:

Prescribe long-acting opioid pain medication such as oxycodone, extended-release opioids, or methadone

Prescribe more than a short course of opioid painkillers

3 days in most cases

Refill lost, stolen, or destroyed prescriptions

Prescription opioid painkillers can be just as dangerous as illegal drugs. Keep your prescription opioid painkillers out of the hands of others; store securely.



Knowing the Risks of Opioid Prescription Pain Medications

Common names include: Percocet®, OxyContin®, and Vicodin®.

These medications:

- Cause your brain to block the feeling of pain; they *do not* treat the underlying cause of pain.
- Are very addictive and increase your chances of accidental overdose, coma, and death.

Proper Dosage:

- Never share your prescription with anyone.
- Do not increase dosage or take more often than directed.

Dispose of Medicines Safely:

The FDA recommends flushing opioid prescription pain medications down the toilet when they are no longer needed. Unused medications can also be brought to a drug disposal site.

PreventOverdoseRI.org health.ri.gov/healthrisks/painmeds



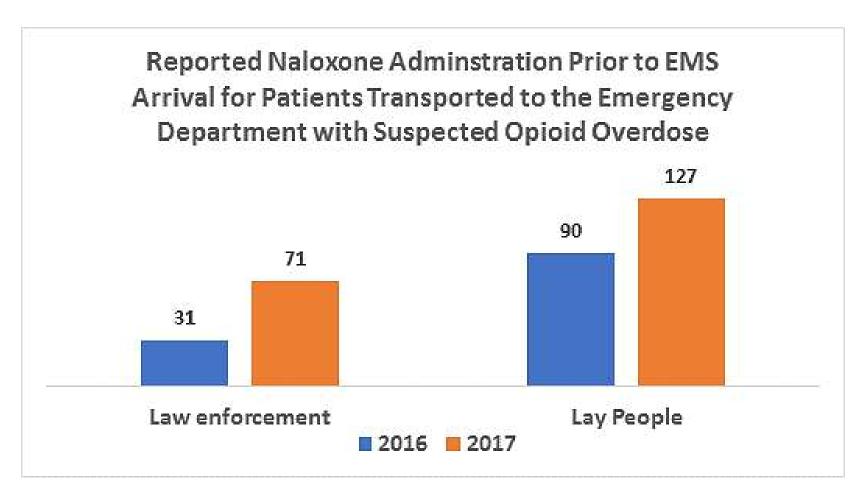


- To promote safe storage and proper disposal of opioid prescription pain medications.
- Promote warnings against prescription
 medication diversion- including opioids and
 marijuana- to diverse audiences ranging from
 pre-teens to adults.



- Met original goal of 5,000 kits/year and on-track to meet 10,000 kits/year by 2018.
- Expansion of naloxone administration training to new settings (e.g., public libraries, mall security, Department of Children Youth and Families (DCYF), needle exchange, worksites, and community-based organizations) and new populations (e.g., visitors to the Rhode Island Department of Corrections).
- Greater number of accidental overdose saves by lay people and law enforcement (see bar graph).





Data Source: Rhode Island 48-hour Opioid Overdose Reporting System



- Move to more sustainable funding sources; ensure any at-risk person is offered naloxone at the point of care such as the ED, primary care settings, RIDOC, and Opioid Treatment Providers (OTP).
- Target naloxone access to high-risk populations through geographic, data-driven methods.



- Expand naloxone distribution and training to highrisk groups and settings such as RIDOC, Rhode Island Public Transportation Authority (RIPTA) drivers, birthing hospitals, and the Providence Place Mall.
- Normalize the use of naloxone as a valid public health intervention and lifesaving tool.



- Developed rules and certification standards for the Rhode Island Centers of Excellences (COE) for the treatment of opioid use disorder. Four COEs have been approved; 14 strategic locations throughout the state. Developed billing and Medicaid reimbursement manuals for the COEs.
- Increased the number of data-waivered practitioners to 391, while also increasing the percentage of trained data-waivered practitioners actively prescribing (e.g., 49% in 2018).



- RIDOC offers all three Food and Drug
 Administration (FDA) approved medications
 to treat inmates who have opioid use disorder.
- Promote Rhode Island's 24/7 Hope & Recovery helpline, (401) 942- STOP (7867).
 Call volume last week included 209 inquiries.



- Increase access to care, specifically to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) services, through a MAT Mobile Treatment team, coordinated out of the new BHDDH "BHLink" program.
- Increase the number of Physician Assistants and Nurse Practitioners to become data-waivered buprenorphine prescribers.



- Build and market the percentage of providers
 actively prescribing and utilizing the 14 Rhode
 Island COEs as a standard resource for complex
 cases.
- Research data on administrative discharges from Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment and find ways to quickly re-engage individuals back into treatment.



- Developed and implemented certification for recovery housing as of March 1, 2018. 169 people placed in a National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR) certified safe residences, with 250 currently on the waiting list.
- Increased availability of Certified Peer Recovery Coach (CPRS) academies and arranged for appropriate supervision training. Established CPRS Medicaid-rate and consistency in reimbursement/delivery of CPRS services.



- Exceeded 2018 goal of newly-trained peer recovery specialists.
- As of Quarter 1 of 2018, 309 peers have been trained.
- All acute care EDs in Rhode Island have access to peer recovery specialists.



- Build community recovery capital by developing and supporting local businesses to become certified "Recovery Friendly" workplaces.
- Train peer recovery specialists in the science of MAT utilizing a Medication Assisted Recovery Services (MARS) train-the-trainer program.
- Place trained MARS peer recovery specialists in highrisk locations such as neonatal units, pain clinics, SUD facilities, and the Rhode Island COEs.



- Develop a process to distribute a Recovery Resource
 Mapping based on the eight areas of wellness.
- Destigmatize the disease of addiction by having a statewide Behavioral Healthcare conference focused on the science of addiction and the various benefits to recovery and treatment.



CROSS-CUTTING STRATEGIES



Substance-Exposed Newborn Task Force

Accomplishments:

- Drafted hospital Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) treatment policy.
- Supported Project Dove NAS education modules for physicians.
- Crafted prenatal Family-Led Care Plan.
- Developed and delivered statewide training for recovery coaches/recovery support specialists who work with pregnant and parenting families with substance- exposed newborns.



Substance-Exposed Newborn Task Force

Future Goals:

- Support and guide birthing hospitals in development of policies and protocols to support Substance-Exposed Newborns (SEN) and their families.
- Deliver Year 3 of statewide NAS Conference at Rhode Island College.
- Improve a coordinated family-centered system for early identification and support for impacted children and families.
- Improve data collection to enhance adequate support and care coordination.



First Responders Work Group

Accomplishments:

 Coordinated with pre-arrest diversion outreach models in West Warwick, Warwick, Burrillville, City of Providence.

 Developed Naloxone and Overdose Response Toolkit for law enforcement agencies to train and equip officers with naloxone (all departments but one are now carrying).



First Responders Work Group

Future Goals:

- Reevaluate and/or revise First Responders' Toolkit.
- Implement the Heroin-Opioid Prevention Effort (HOPE)
 Initiative (statewide pre-arrest diversion model) and
 collaborate with statewide first responder agencies to
 further enhance efforts already underway.
- Identify sustainable funding for law enforcement naloxone supply.



Harm Reduction Work Group

• First meeting occurred May 8th.

 Work Group leader is Ryan Erickson from the Governor's Office.

 Contact Ryan.Erickson@governor.ri.gov for more information.



Governor Gina M. Raimondo's Family Task Force

Accomplishments:

- Completed a Strategic Plan with support from Substance Abuse
 Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
- Completed a matrix of substance use disorder services for the development of a Crisis Tool Kit.
- Partnered with Resources Education and Support Together (REST), a nontraditional support group for those struggling with a loved one with a substance use disorder.
- Created an "Emergency Plan" for parents whose children might be misusing drugs.
- Created a "Family Task Force" website.



Governor Gina M. Raimondo's Family Task Force

Future Goals:

- Develop a presentation that addresses the misperceptions of addiction.
- Increase our parent network by hosting communitybased presentations.
- Identify interested sponsors for the development of the Crisis Tool Kit.



FACILITATED DIALOGUE



What's working well?



What might we do differently?



What should be considered as we plan for the future?



PUBLIC COMMENT