Governor Gina M. Raimondo’s Task Force on Overdose Prevention and Intervention
August 12, 2020

DIRECTOR NICOLE ALEXANDER-SCOTT, MD, MPH; RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
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WELCOME & ANNOUNCEMENTS
Data Update: Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths in Rhode Island

Rachel Scagos, MPH
Governor Raimondo’s Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force
August 12, 2020
Fatal Overdoses in Rhode Island
January 2016-April 2020

Opioid-Involved Fatal Overdoses: Any Opioid, Including Fentanyl, Contributed to the Death. Other Substances May Have Also Contributed.

Source: Office of the State Medical Examiners (OSME), Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH). Data updated as of July 21, 2020. Note: Data reflect accidental drug overdose deaths and do not include suicides, homicides, or undetermined deaths.
Rhode Island Department of Health
Count of Fatal Overdoses by City/Town of Incidence from 01/01/2020 to 04/30/2020

Fatal Overdoses based on Location of Incident

Legend
IncFatalOD
- 0
- Less than 5
- 5-8
- 9-20
- 21-42

This map includes counts of fatal overdoses within each city/town of incidence in Rhode Island.

Data Source: Office of the State Medical Examiners (OSME)
Rhode Island Department of Health
Count of Fatal Overdoses by City/Town of Residence from 01/01/2020 to 04/30/2020

Fatal Overdoses based on Victims’ Home Residences

Data Source: Office of the State Medical Examiner (OSME)
Rachel Scagos, MPH
Acting Program Manager
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Center for Health Data and Analysis (CHDA)
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Community Overdose Engagement (CODE) Partners: Identifying Immediate and Long-Term Actions

Lauren Conkey, MPH
Governor Raimondo’s Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force
August 12, 2020
CODE Meeting Goals

1. Convene key community partners, RIDOH, and BHDDH to share knowledge, expertise, and insights.

2. Share updated fatal overdose data and heat maps.

3. Identify specific strategies to reduce overdose deaths.
2020 Geographic Patterns of Fatal Overdoses in Providence and Woonsocket

Data Source: Office of the State Medical Examiners (OSME)
Rhode Island Department of Health
Density of Overdose Fatalities by Resident Location in Woonsocket from 01/01/2019 to 04/30/2020

Legend
- High Density
- Low Density
- Massachusetts
- Woonsocket
- Rhode Island Municipality

Data Source: Office of the State Medical Examiners (OSME)
Proposed Strategies to Reduce Overdoses in Rhode Island
Immediate Actions

• Increase the capacity and presence of community outreach workers

• Increase harm reduction and healthcare services

• Increase access to basic needs

• Expand access to recovery housing
Long(er) Term Actions

• Explore creation of overdose prevention centers (OPCs) and similar models

• Decriminalization of drug use and possession (consistent with proposal by AG Neronha)

• Access to sustainable funding streams for overdose prevention and intervention strategies
Next Steps
Immediate Actions

- **Community Partners**: CODE Collaboratives will discuss how to incorporate these priorities into Year 2 CODE projects.

- **State**: Determine which Task Force work groups or organizations will lead efforts to implement each priority.

- **State**: Increase funding for existing outreach contracts to hire and train additional staff.
Additional Next Steps

• Identify sustainable funding sources for strategies.

• Identify a point person to coordinate outreach efforts.

• Explore legal and regulatory considerations related to the creation of OPCs and similar interventions.

• Explore the process for requiring public access naloxone at all government-subsidized housing in Rhode Island.
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Overdose Prevention Centers

Elizabeth A. Samuels, MD, MPH, MHS
Governor Raimondo’s Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force
August 12, 2020
Acknowledgments

• Community Overdose Engagement (CODE) Meeting Partners and Participants
• Brandon Marshall, PhD
• Alex Collins, PhD
Presentation Overview

- Background
- Overdose Prevention Centers (OPCs)
- Evidence Review
- Rhode Island Implementation
Overdose Deaths Are Preventable
What is an OPC?

Location where people who use drugs (PWUD) can use pre-obtained substances

- Substance use is peer- or medically-supervised
- Sterile equipment is available on-site
- Immediate overdose response is available
What is an OPC?

Integrated into existing services:

- Medical, harm reduction, addiction treatment, housing support, basic services (i.e., showers, food, and clothing)

Many models:

- Substance use is peer or medically-supervised
- Locations are stationary, mobile, housed, or hospital-based

> 120 OPCs in 10 countries

Heavily-researched topic
Insite in Vancouver, Canada

1. Reduce public-injection drug use and the unsafe disposal of syringes in public spaces.

2. Reduce overdose and infectious disease risk.

3. Improve access to healthcare services among people who inject drugs (PWID).
British Columbia’s Response to Increasing Overdose Deaths during COVID-19

Overdose response accelerates with treatment, prevention supports

1. OPCs
   - 17 new supervised-consumption services
   - 12 new inhalation services

2. Street Outreach Team Expansion
   - 42 new full-time registered nurses, psychiatric nurses, social workers, and peer recovery support workers will be added to the team.
   - 14 new/existing interdisciplinary outreach teams

Source: British Columbia News
“Studies from other countries have shown that supervised injection facilities reduce the number of overdose deaths, reduce transmission rates of infectious disease, and increase the number of individuals initiating treatment for substance use disorders without increasing drug trafficking or crime in the areas where the facilities are located.”

- American Medical Association
Supervised injection services: What has been demonstrated? A systematic literature review

Chloé Potier\textsuperscript{a,b,*}, Vincent Laprévote\textsuperscript{c,d}, Françoise Dubois-Arber\textsuperscript{e}, Olivier Cottencin\textsuperscript{a,b}, Benjamin Rolland\textsuperscript{a,b}

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DOI 10.1007/s11904-017-0363-y

THE SCIENCE OF PREVENTION (JD STEKLER AND J BAETEN, SECTION EDITORS)

Public Health and Public Order Outcomes Associated with Supervised Drug Consumption Facilities: a Systematic Review

Mary Clare Kennedy\textsuperscript{1,2} · Mohammad Karamouzian\textsuperscript{1,3} · Thomas Kerr\textsuperscript{1,4}
Overdose Prevention Centers

- No deaths at any OPC
- No increase in injection-drug use initiation
- No increase in recurrent use
- No increase in likelihood of overdose
- No increase in crime, violence, or drug trade around OPCs

Andresen and Boyd 2010; Bouvier et al., 2017; DeBeck et al., 2011; Fitzgerald et al., 2010; Jozaghi et al., 2014; Kennedy et al., 2017; Kennedy, et al., 2019; Kerr et al., 2006; Kerr et al., 2007; Marshall et al., 2011; Milloy et al., 2008; Milloy and Wood, 2009; Park et al., 2019; Petrar et al., 2007; Pinkerton, 2010; Potier et al., 2014; Stoltz et al., 2007; Wood et al., 2004; Wood et al., 2006; Wood et al, 2007;
Evaluation of an Unsanctioned Safe Consumption Site in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Injection Events</th>
<th>Opioid Overdoses</th>
<th>Overdoses per 1000 Injections</th>
<th>Overdose Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,536</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,759</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,867</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,926</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,514</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The data are from an unsanctioned safe consumption site in an undisclosed city in the United States.

Kral et al., NEJM, 2020
Increased Feelings of Safety

“I do feel safer using at a site…I won’t use by myself or in the alleys…They [OPCs] just want to make sure you’re not dying when you do your shot…and the cops don’t come anywhere near.”

- Amanda, a 37 year old White woman

Source: Boyd et al., 2018
OPCs

Treatment engagement
Safe injection practices
Cost effectiveness
Feasible, acceptable, and utilized by PWUD
Medical and other services utilization

Overdose deaths
All-cause mortality among PWUD
Injection related harms
Syringe reuse and sharing
Public-injection drug use
Injection-related litter

Andresen and Boyd 2010; Bouvier et al., 2017; DeBeck et al., 2011; Fitzgerald et al., 2010; Jozaghi et al., 2014; Kennedy et al., 2017; Kennedy, et al., 2019; Kerr et al., 2006; Kerr et al., 2007; Marshall et al., 2011; Milloy et al., 2008; Milloy and Wood, 2009; Park et al., 2019; Petrar et al., 2007; Pinkerton, 2010; Potier et al., 2014; Stoltz et al., 2007; Wood et al., 2004; Wood et al., 2006; Wood et al, 2007;
OPCs Reduce Overdose Deaths

Vancouver, Canada: Fatal Overdose Rates (per 100,000 person years) Before and After SIF/OPC

Pre-SIF: Jan 1, 2001 – Sep 20, 2003
Post-SIF: Sep 21, 2003 – Dec 31, 2005

## Attendance at Supervised Injecting Facilities and Use of Detoxification Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Unadjusted Relative Hazard (95% CI)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
<th>Adjusted Relative Hazard (95% CI)</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homelessness (yes vs. no)†</td>
<td>1.43 (1.07–1.91)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.42 (1.06–1.90)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drug use (yes vs. no)†</td>
<td>1.44 (1.05–1.97)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>1.35 (0.98–1.85)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever in treatment (yes vs. no)‡</td>
<td>2.70 (1.56–4.65)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>2.43 (1.41–4.22)</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weekly use of SIF (yes vs. no)§</td>
<td>1.84 (1.34–2.52)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.72 (1.25–2.38)</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addictions counselor (yes vs. no)†§</td>
<td>2.41 (1.55–3.77)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1.98 (1.26–3.10)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Use of a detoxification service was identified on the basis of database linkage. The model was adjusted for all variables that were significant (P<0.05) in unadjusted analyses, including all variables shown, as well as residence in the neighborhood of the supervised injecting facility (yes vs. no). Time zero was the date of recruitment, and participants who remained persistently out of a detoxification program were censored as of March 1, 2005. CI denotes confidence interval.

† The variable refers to activities during the previous six months.
‡ The “ever in treatment” category refers to current or historical use of addiction-treatment services.
§ Data for the “weekly use of SIF” category were derived from the database of the SIF, and weekly use was determined according to the average use before the censoring or event date.

Wood et al., NEJM, 2006
Figure 1. Factors associated with time to enrolment in addiction treatment among clients of Vancouver's supervised injection facility. Notes: ‘Regular SIF Attendance’ was measured at baseline and defined as visiting the SIF at least once per week vs. visiting the SIF less than once per week; ‘Contact with Counsellors’ refers to meeting with an addictions counselor at the SIF and was measured through data linkage to the SIF administrative database; ‘History of Any Treatment’ was defined as any history of engaging in any type of addiction treatment programs.
“I’m not going to talk to some stranger about wanting to go into detox or wanting rehab or something, right? But somebody here [at an OPS], if I’m feeling like I needed rehab or detox I’m saying, ‘Hey, man, have you ever been through that? What’s that like?’ Right? You can open up… you don’t want to do that with strangers or other people that don’t even know what you’re going through, right? So I’m 100%, it has to be peer run.”

- Matthew, a 44 year-old Indigenous man

Source: Kennedy et al., 2019
OPCs Reduce Public-Injection Drug Use and Injection-Related Litter

Source: Wood et al., CMAJ, 2004
Safehouse in Philadelphia, PA

Safehouse

- Asked the Federal court to declare supervised consumption sites illegal under 21 U.S.C. §856(a), aka the “Crack House” Statute.

October 2019: The Federal district court ruled they are not illegal.

- “The ultimate goal of Safehouse’s proposed operation is to reduce drug use, not facilitate it, and accordingly, §856(a) does not prohibit Safehouse’s proposed conduct.”
OPC Implementation in Rhode Island

• Rhode Island has geographically-dispersed hotspots
  • Would need multiple OPCs and multiple OPC models to have a meaningful impact.

• Policy and legal considerations
  • State regulations
  • State legislation
  • Federal laws

• Participant use relies on public health intervention and safety
  • Reduce drug use harms and protects from prosecution, arrest, and interference.
Implementation Considerations

• Need immediate action to reduce overdose deaths.

• Clear need for OPCs in conjunction with other efforts (i.e., outreach, housing, treatment).

• Possibility of “Overdose Prevention Workers” instead of centers?

• What would it take to enable the launch of OPCs?

• What can the Governor’s Task Force do to support the opening of OPCs?
References


Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Development Disabilities & Hospitals

ALCOHOL AND SUBSTANCE USE INCREASES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Linda Mahoney, CDCS, LCDP II, CS
BHDDH Administrator
State Opioid Treatment Authority
Behavioral Healthcare Division
Drug Overdose Deaths in the US...

“It looks as if 2020 will be even worse. Drug deaths have risen an average of 13 percent so far this year over last year, according to mortality data from local and state governments collected by *The New York Times*, covering 40 percent of the US population.”

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

PROVIDENCE — While attention is riveted on the coronavirus pandemic, another public health crisis is unfolding here and in many other parts of the country: Accidental drug overdose deaths are on track to reach record levels in Rhode Island this year.

The 128 overdose deaths during the first four months of the year represent a 29 percent increase over the same period last year and a 38 percent jump from the same period in 2018, according to state Department of Health.

*Boston Globe*
Why?

- Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)-related stress or boredom
- Loss of employment and daily structure
- Buying drugs from new sources
- Drug tolerance and supply changes
- Federal stimulus checks
- Concerns with going to the hospital or into treatment

- Delivery of alcohol/internet games
- Drug supply did not drop; cost increased
- Increase in anxiety/depression symptoms
- Limited interactions with people, loneliness, and social isolation
Operational Changes for Off-Premise Liquor Outlets Due to COVID-19 – Updated 7/31/2020
eCommerce Drives Triple-Digit Growth in Alcohol Sales

Alcohol Sales Jump 234% During COVID-19
Social Standards (SS) released the results of latest beverage alcohol survey which analyses 350 million social media post, and tracks 1,500 beverage alcohol products and 17,000 brands.

According to SS, virtual happy hours have risen and astounding 1,505%.

These conversations are being held mainly between middle-income females ages 25-29.
Survey Respondents

993 Surveyed
555 Reported Drinking in February

Female: 52%
Male: 48%

21–34: 25%
35–49: 25%
50–64: 30%
65+: 20%

White, non-Hispanic: 66%
Black, non-Hispanic: 9%
Other, non-Hispanic: 7%
Hispanic: 19%

Northeast: 22%
South: 30%
West: 24%
Midwest: 24%
Binge Drinking

February: 22%
April: 27%
Result: +26%, p=0.001
27% of respondents increased total drinks consumed on “more than usual” days by almost 4.5 drinks.
Alcohol and the COVID-19 Pandemic
Advice from the World Health Organization (WHO):

- Avoid alcohol altogether.
- If you drink, keep it to a minimum.
- Immune system weakened by alcohol, especially if you drink heavily.
- Reduces ability to cope with infectious diseases.
- Can cause acute respiratory distress syndrome.
- Drinking also increases risk of domestic violence.
Methamphetamine and Counterfeit Pills

What Is The Difference Between Amphetamine And Methamphetamine?
Figure 5. Fentanyl Combination Reports, 2014 – 2017

Source: DEA
Isotonitazene, also known as “Iso” or “Toni”

- **Counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs often have:**
  - An “M” on one side and
  - A Number “8” on the other side – making them almost identical to an 8 mg Dilaudid tablet.

Figure 60. Counterfeit Xanax® Pills Also Containing Cocaine and Fentanyl

Source: Wilmington, Massachusetts Police Department
In a recent study published by *The New England Journal of Medicine*, people who smoke were 2.4 times more likely to have severe symptoms from COVID-19 compared to those who did not smoke.

EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I. (WPRI) July 31, 2020 — A combination of federal restrictions on e-cigarettes and circumstances of the pandemic have resulted in more Americans smoking, according to a report from *The Wall Street Journal*.

According to that report, tobacco executive, Altria, which manufactures *Marlboro*, had expected US cigarette sales to decline by 4% to 6% this year. But now, the company expects sales to fall by 2% to 3.5%
“The Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence saw a 40 percent increase in helpline/hotline calls this April compared to April 2019.

Finding a safe place to go has been a barrier for many victims and their children in their journey to safety, long before COVID-19, and these obstacles have been magnified by the current pandemic...

There is 24-hour support and information at 800-494-8100.”

PRESS RELEASE: Warwick, RI
May 28, 2020

Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence sees continued spike in demand for services
Tonya Harris, Executive Director
- Go back to drinking less or seek treatment
- Call a Peer Recovery Support Specialist or join a Zoom call
- Address depression/anxiety
- Call 401-414-LINK or DV hotline 800-494-8100 and start talking
- Have naloxone nearby
- Test with fentanyl strips, but tell people fentanyl test strips cannot detect all fentanyl analogs. Using alone is unsafe.
- Increase our street outreach
- Share your knowledge about counterfeit pills and dangers of adulterated drugs/meth/Adderall

What’s Important Now?
Principles of Recovery and the COVID-19 Pandemic

Marty Madden, LCDCP, ICGO; Residential Program Director, Bridgemark Addiction Recovery