

Governor Daniel J. McKee's Task Force on Overdose Prevention and Intervention

November 10, 2021

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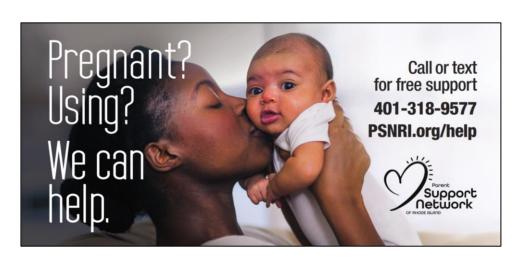


WELCOME & ANNOUNCEMENTS



Director Kasim Yarn Office of Veterans Services

Campaign for Pregnant People, Mothers, and Substance-Exposed Newborns







Campaign: Three Words Can Make a Difference



Tu poco esfuerzo puede hacer una gran diferencia. ¿Qué tienes? Háblame. BHLINK.ORG Solo tres palabras pueden LEARN MORE hacer una gran diferencia. Comment Share

Campaign: Small Amount



Esto es suficiente fentanilo para matarte. Aprenda sobre el uso seguro de las drogas en PreventOverdoseRl.org

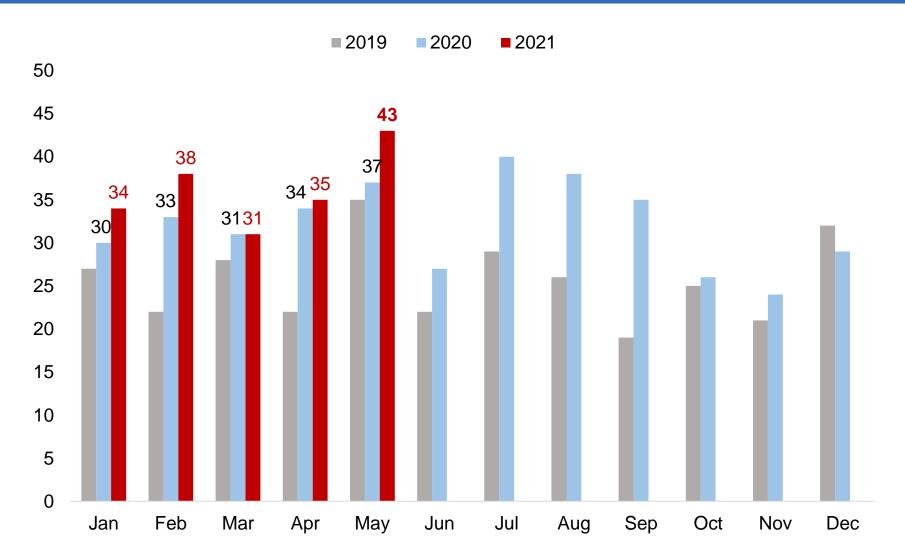


Update: Accidental Drug Overdose Deaths in Rhode Island, January 2021-May 2021

Governor Daniel J. McKee's Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force November 10, 2021

Fatal Overdoses in Rhode Island by Month, 2019-2021



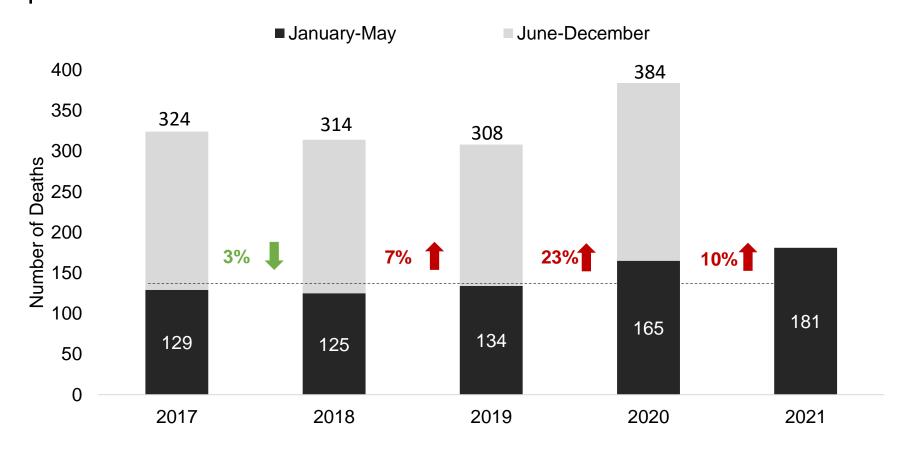


<u>Note</u>: Data reflect accidental drug overdose deaths and do not include suicides, homicides, or undetermined deaths. Source: Office of State Medical Examiners (OSME), Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH). Data updated as of November 5, 2021.

All Drug Fatal Overdoses January 2017-May 2021



Fatal overdoses for which **any drug** contributed to cause of death from January to May 2021 were **10% higher** than the same time period in 2020.

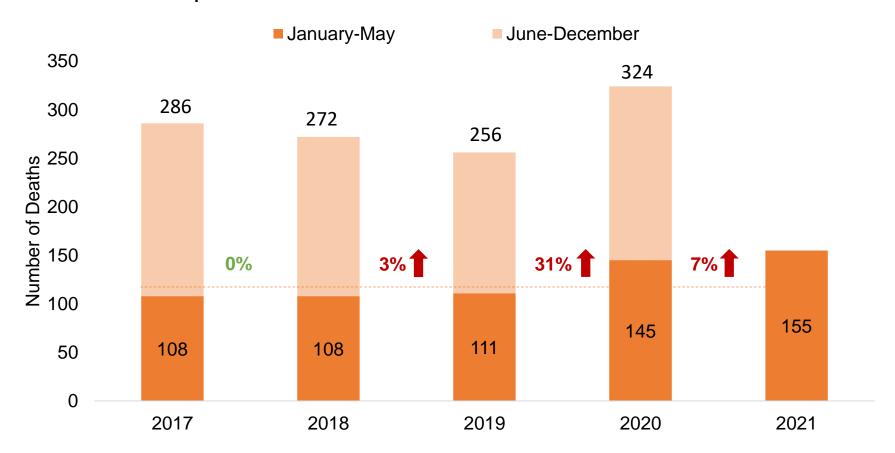


Source: Office of State Medical Examiners (OSME), Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH). Data updated as of November 5, 2021.

Opioid-Involved Fatal Overdoses January 2017-May 2021



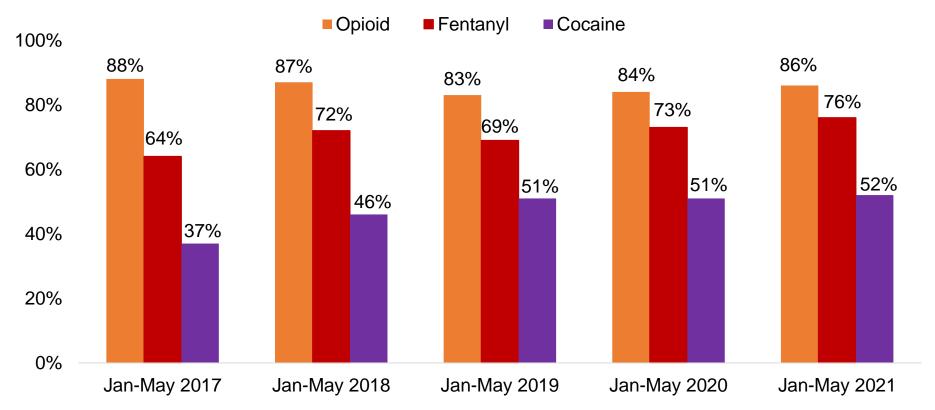
Fatal overdoses for which **any opioid**, including fentanyl, contributed to the cause of death from January to May 2021 were **7% higher** than the same time period in 2020.



Proportion of Fatal Overdoses by Select Substance, January 2017-May 2021



The proportion of fatal overdoses involving **fentany**l was slightly higher from January 2021 to May 2021 compared to the same time period in 2020. About one in two fatal overdoses involved **cocaine**, similar to 2020 trends.



<u>Note</u>: Data reflect accidental drug overdose deaths and do not include suicides, homicides, or undetermined deaths. Drug categories are not mutually exclusive. More than one substance may have contributed to the cause of death.

Source: Office of State Medical Examiners (OSME), Rhode Island Department of Health (RIDOH). Data updated as of November 5, 2021.



Emergency Department Overdose Standards of Care and Buprenorphine Hotline Update

Governor Daniel J. McKee's Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force November 10, 2021

Funding and Disclosures



This work is funded by the following grants:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Overdose Data to Action
- Implementing Statewide Emergency Department Care Pathways for Addiction Recovery After Opioid Overdose, CDC R01 CE19001.
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Emergency Grant to Address Mental and Substance Use Disorders During COVID-19

I have no personal conflicts of interest to disclose.

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- CDC
- James McDonald; MD, MPH, Medical Director, RIDOH
- Rhode Island Buprenorphine Hotline Team
- Rhode Island Department of Behavioral Healthcare, Developmental Disabilities, and Hospitals (BHDDH)
- RIDOH's Drug Overdose Prevention and Surveillance Programs
- Rhode Island's Emergency Departments and Hospitals
- SAMHSA

Presentation Outline



- Background
- Levels of Care for Emergency Departments (EDs) and Hospitals
- Updated Standards of Care for EDs and Hospitals
- Buprenorphine Hotline Update

Levels of Care Goals



Post-overdose engagement

Expand naloxone access

Expand MOUD access

Improve linkage to treatment

Reduce overdose deaths

Levels of Care for Rhode Island Emergency Departments and Hospitals for Treating Overdose and Opioid Use Disorder







Levels of Care



Level 1

Able to initiate, stabilize, and maintain patients on medication for opioid use disorder

Level 2

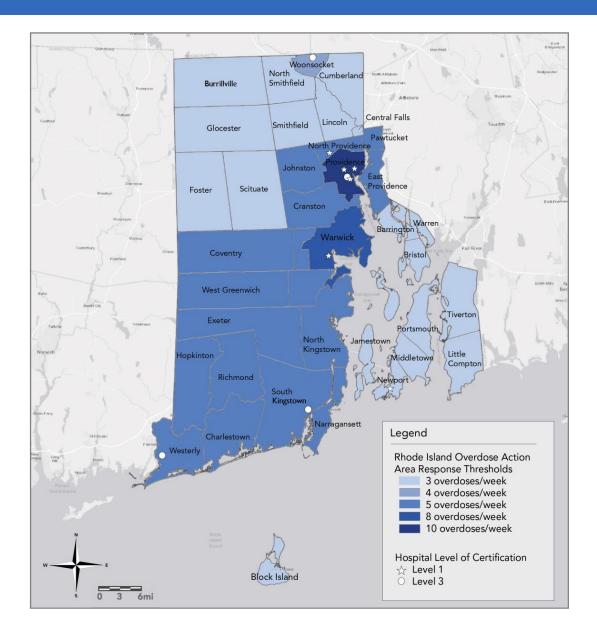
- 1. Conducts comprehensive, standardized substance use assessments
- 2. Has addiction specialty services

- 1. Follows discharge planning law
- 2. Standardized substance use disorder screening
- 3. Patient education on opioid storage and disposal
- 4. Dispenses naloxone

- 5. Offers peer recovery support services
- 6. Referral to community providers
- 7. 48-hour opioid overdose reporting
- 8. Laboratory fentanyl drug screening on overdose patients

Rhode Island Levels of Care





September 2017-June 2018

10 Hospitals Certified

Level 1:

Our Lady of Fatima Roger Williams The Miriam Rhode Island Newport Kent

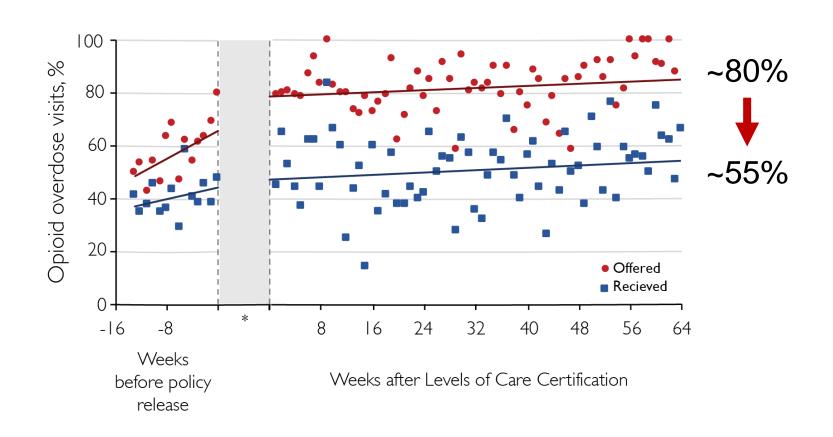
Level 3:

Landmark
Women & Infants
South County
Westerly

ED Naloxone Distribution



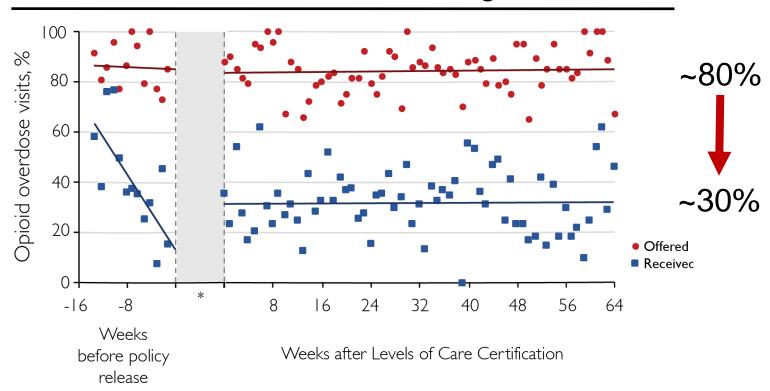
Discharged Opioid Overdose ED Patients Offered and Given Take-Home Naloxone, 2017-2018



ED Behavioral Counseling



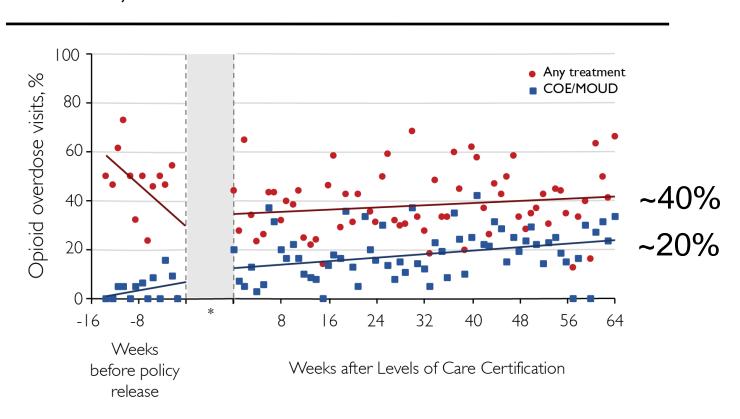
Discharged Opioid Overdose ED Patients Offered and Provided Behavioral Counseling, 2017-2018



Referral to Treatment



Discharged Opioid Overdose ED Patients Referred to Treatment, 2017-2018



Levels of Care Critiques



- Not stakeholder informed
- Unfunded mandate, concern for overreach
- No Level 2 sites
- Current 48-hour opioid overdose reporting is burdensome
- Availability of outpatient treatment



Current Policy Gaps



- Treatment for adolescents
- Treatment during pregnancy
- ED buprenorphine knowledge, comfort, and protocols



Stakeholder Engagement



Expert Panels

- Maternal SUD treatment, substance-exposed newborns
- Adolescent SUD treatment

Healthcare

- RIACEP
- ED directors, nursing leaders
- Rhode Island Medical Society
- Hospital Association of Rhode Island
- Rhode Island Nurses Association

Recovery and

Harm Reduction

- Anchor Recovery Center
- Project Weber/RENEW
- RICARES
- Parent Support Network

Treatment

- BHDDH
- Centers of Excellence
- Office-based treatment providers

Policy Revision



Stakeholder-Informed Policy Revision



- One hospital standard
- New! Adolescent and pregnancy-specific recommendations
- Best practice recommendations
 - Buprenorphine support guide
 - Specific to Rhode Island EDs and hospitals



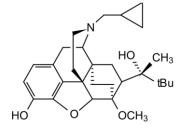
One Hospital Standard



- 1) Screening and prevention
- 2) Offer of behavioral counseling
- 3) Provide naloxone
- 4) Buprenorphine initiation
- 5) Linkage to outpatient services





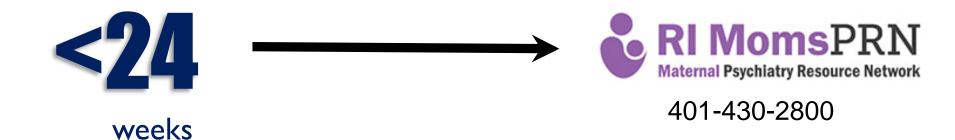


buprenorphine

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:15	15	15	
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:15	15	:15	
30	30	30	
45	46	46	
11	11	11	

Policy Revision: Pregnancy Referral Pathways









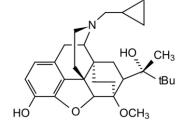
Policy Revision: Adolescent Treatment Pathway



- 1) Use of CRAFT and IAMSBIRT screening tools
- 2) Treat withdrawal with buprenorphine (lower dose)
- 3) Refer to:
 - Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

• Kids' Link RI 1-855-543-5465

PediPRN 401-432-1543



buprenorphine







Policy Revision: Naloxone Best Practices



- Stationed at the ED in an easy-to-access location
- Buy in from ED clinicians and staff
- Assist in gaining patient acceptance
- Opt-out rather than opt-in
- Electronic health records (EHR) order sets; nursing protocol orders



Policy Revision: Behavioral Counseling



- Need for increased access to peer recovery support specialists (limited by geography)
- Utilization of in-house support (e.g., licensed social workers)
- Timing of counseling
- Nursing support and driven protocols
- Assistance with health-related social needs



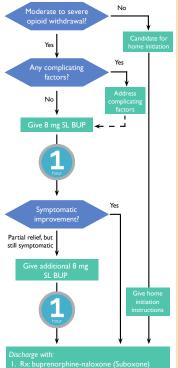
Policy Revision: **Buprenorphine Best Practices**



- State algorithm for ED and unobserved initiation
- Asynchronous training
- Provider warmline (via the 24/7) **Buprenorphine Hotline**)
- Guidance for special populations
- Waiver resources

Rhode Island Emergency Department

Buprenorphine Algorithm



Questions? Call the Rhode Island Buprenorphine Hotline:

(401) 606-5456

severe opioid use disorder (OUD) being discharged

· Moderate to severe OUD = daily opioid use and onset of withdrawal when opioids are not used

MODERATE TO SEVERE OPIOID WITHDRAWAL

- Calculate Clinical Opioid Withdrawal Scale (COWS) score using Epic calculator
- Can give buprenorphine if COWS ≥ 8 with I objective sign of withdrawal
- Document: Which opioid used, last time used.

- · Pregnancy test (if applicable)
- · IN Naloxone (take-home or Rx)
- Consult Peer Recovery Coach (or other behavioral
- · Buprenorphine-naloxone 8mg/2mg

COMPLICATING FACTORS

- DO NOT give buprenorphine if patient:
- · Has altered mental status or is intoxicated
- Is medically unstable
- Is on methadone
- Pregnant or breastfeeding patients
- < 24 weeks: Prescribe buprenorphine according to algorithm and call RI MomsPRN. Give them patient
- information and they will follow up: 401-430-2800
- > 24 weeks: Transfer to Women & Infants Hospital Talk to on-call Buprenorphine Hotline provider for any Qs

BUPRENORPHINE DOSING

- Redose buprenorphine if patients improved after firt dos e but still ha ving withdrawal symptoms
- · Target dose 8-16mg, sufficent for most
- · If needs more, max dose in ED 32mg

PRECIPITATED WITHDRAWAL

- · Decreased risk with longer time since last opioid
- use and greater withdrawal symptoms
- · Treat with additional buprenorphine

- · Referral to outpatientstreatment
- Prescribe buprenorphine-naloxone (Suboxone) 8mg/2mg SL 2 fils daily (16mg) x 7 days
- · If not waivered patient can come back to ED for up to 3 days for additional dosing
- Buprenorphine patient instructions · Home initiation discharge instructions (if applicable)

RESOURCES:

· ACEP BUPE: https://www.acep.org/patient-care/bupe/ UCSF Substance Use Warmline;

855-300-3595, 10 am - 6 pm EST Monday - Friday







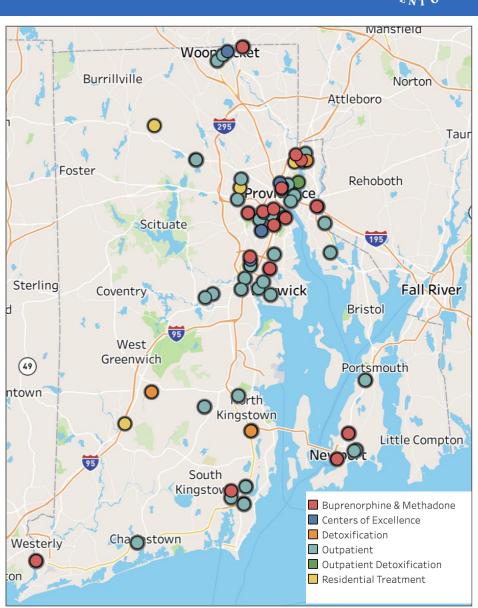




Linkage to Treatment



- Better understanding of local resources
- Automated treatment referrals (i.e., EHR)
- Feedback loops on treatment engagement
- Assistance with special populations



Enhanced Support



- 24/7 Buprenorphine Hotline: 401-606-5456
- Technical Assistance
- Brown CME, CNE
- ACEP (E-QUAL Opioid Initiative)
- EM-Specific Waiver Courses
 - https://pcssnow.org
- Pathways Project
 - https://preventoverdoseri.org/pathways









Improved Implementation



- Nursing and Clinician ED Academic Detailing
- Asynchronous/Online Resources
- Social Media Campaign
- 1:1 Technical Assistance
- Nursing Engagement
- Site Champions
- CME and CNE Opportunities



Improved Implementation through Pathways





Words Matter – How providers speak to patients with substance use disorders is important. How staff & providers speak to patients with substance use disorders is important. The language used while talking to or about patients can reinforce the stigma that patients face. Use person-first language and avoid stigmatizing words. Watch this short educational video to learn more about how you can change your language to improve patient care.



Naloxone – Naloxone, also known as Narcan, is a life-saving medicine that can reverse an opioid overdose. Naloxone is safe, works, and having it at home does not make someone more likely to use opioids. You can obtain naloxone from the ED, your local pharmacy, or through **PreventOverdoseRI.org's online ordering system**.



Harm Reduction Strategies – Harm reduction recognizes that people may continue to use drugs, but that options exist to keep them safer.

Here on PreventOverdoseRI.org, you can find more resources for **People Who Use Drugs** as well as information about **Safer Drug Use Practices**.



Improved Implementation through Pathways





Peer Recovery Support Specialists – Peer recovery support specialists, also known as "coaches," play an invaluable role in recovery. They are people who have been successful in the recovery process and who help others experiencing similar situations. Peer recovery coaches help people become and stay engaged in the recovery process and reduce the risk of recurrent use.





Medication for Opioid Use Disorder – Buprenorphine is an important medication that can be used to treat opioid use disorder. Initiating buprenorphine in the Emergency Department helps patients engage in treatment and reduce their risk of an opioid overdose.

Watch this short educational video on how you can start a patient on buprenorphine and call **Rhode Island's 24/7 Buprenorphine Hotline** at **401-606-5456** if you have any questions.



Anticipated Challenges



- Actual versus perceived availability of outpatient treatment
- Naloxone costs
- Persistent view of uncompensated mandate
- Multiple simultaneous efforts
- Stigma
- Competing demands on emergency operations

Implementation Strategies



- Build partnerships through engagement
- Financial incentives for ED policy establishment and quality improvement
- Technical assistance via the 24/7 Buprenorphine Hotline/Warmline
- Telemedicine
- Coordinating improvement efforts

Buprenorphine Hotline Update



Buprenorphine Hotline



- 24/7
- Telephone-based
- Buprenorphine consultation, treatment initiation, and linkage to treatment
- Six providers
- Not currently billing
- Supported by BHDDH, COBRE, and RIDOH funding

Are you struggling with Opioid Use?









Call the Buprenorphine Hotline

(401) 606-5456



HELP IS HERE

Call us 24/7 for a FREE Buprenorphine (Suboxone) consultation

We'll match you with a healthcare provider that can start you on medication today in your path to better living.

Buprenorphine Hotline Goals

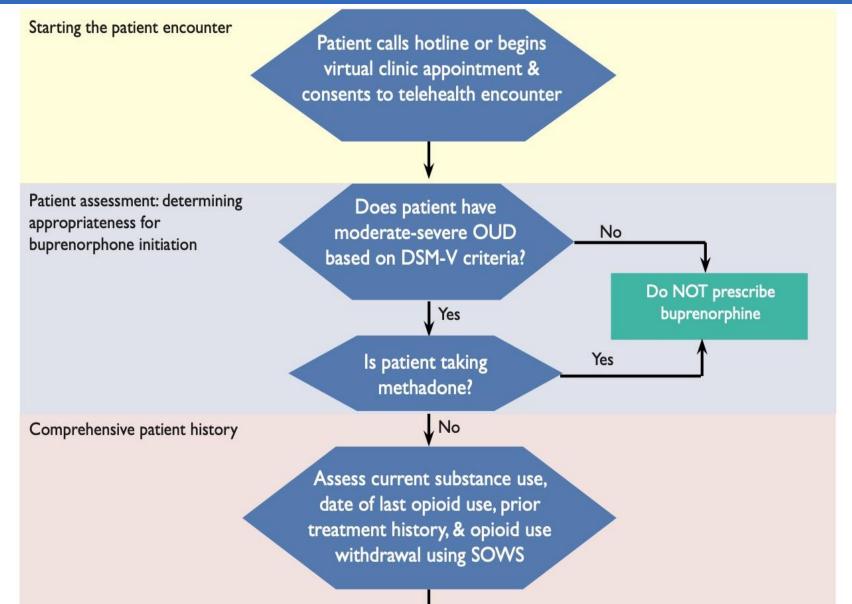


- 1. Provide low threshold buprenorphine access
- 2. Utilize principles of harm reduction to deliver patient-centered care
- 3. Improve equity in addiction treatment access



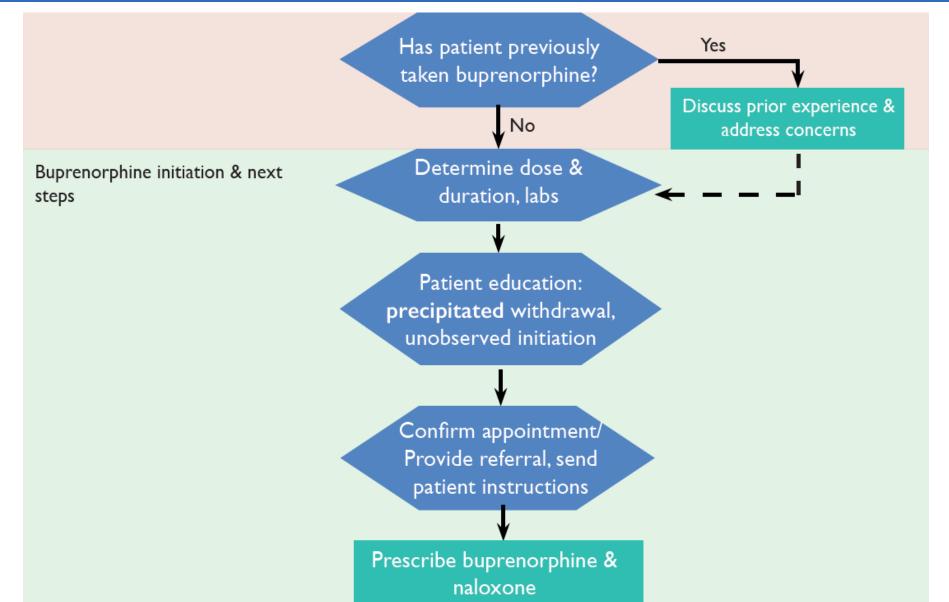
Buprenorphine Hotline Workflow





Buprenorphine Hotline Workflow





Buprenorphine Hotline Data: April 2020-February 2021









131 calls

97 Buprenorphine Initiation Rx's 91 (94%) Rx filled

70% 30-day Rx 79% any Rx

Take-Home Points



- New hospital standards of care for treatment of overdose
- Enhanced implementation tools to improve care quality
 - Pathways Project
 - Buprenorphine Hotline
- High 30-day follow up for buprenorphine initiation via the Buprenorphine Hotline

Next Steps



- Finalize and disseminate new ED standards
- Complete ED academic detailing
- Hotline evaluation and possible continuation of services with pending Federal policy and regulations





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Overdose Data to Action: Rhode Island's Community Overdose Engagement Initiatives

Governor Daniel J. McKee's Overdose Prevention and Intervention Task Force
November 8, 2021

Community Overdose Engagement





RIDOH's Community Overdose Engagement (CODE) initiative began with mini grants.

2017: RIDOH challenged the state's 39 municipalities to create a CODE plan aligned with the statewide Overdose Strategic Plan.

2018: RIDOH offered additional funding for communities to implement one strategy from their approved CODE plans.



35 of 39 Rhode Island municipalities have an approved CODE plan.

The Evolution of CODE

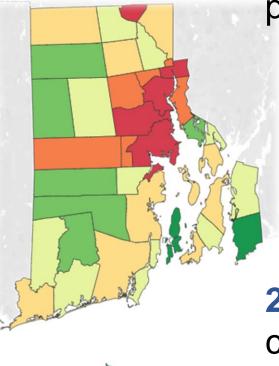




- City of Woonsocket (HEZ)
- Providence 02907 neighborhood (HEZ)
- Downtown Providence neighborhood

2021: Expansion to additional high-burden communities

- Central Providence (HEZ)
- Pawtucket/Central Falls (HEZ)



Expected Outcomes of CODE



- 1. Increased community capacity to address the overdose crisis.
- Implementation of evidence-based or innovative strategies to meet the needs of communities.
- 3. Development of strong collaborative partnerships between State and local partners.
- Rapid, coordinated response to emerging overdose data.
- 5. Evaluation of initiatives to determine impact, effectiveness, and replicability.

Structure of CODE



Each CODE Project consists of:



Backbone Agency



Ongoing Evaluation



Community Collaborative



Data Utilization



Action Plan

Community-Based Strategies to Reduce Overdose



Woonsocket CODE Spotlight: Landmark Medical Center and Community Care Alliance

Landmark CPRS Program

Landmark Medical Center

 Kelly Walsh, Certified Peer-Recovery Specialist (CPRS)

 Point of contact for anyone admitted to Landmark Emergency Department (ED) after an overdose.

Offers support and community resources.

CPRS Scope of Work in Emergency Departments

- Support patients with SUD, manage the Emergency Department (ED) Engagement Initiative, send referrals to community partners.
 - Since March of 2021, 60 patients have been connected to external supports including Serenity Center, Safe Haven, Community Care Alliance, Discovery House, Thundermist Health Center, and Sojourner House.
- Work closely with community partners to close gaps in treatment.

Landmark ED

- Refer out to detox, outpatient treatment centers, Methadone clinics, Suboxone Providers, and other recovery supports.
- Connect people in the ED with Narcan[®] prior to discharge.
- Connect individuals with outside primary care and behavioral health providers.
- Connect with other CPRS in the community.

Challenges and Barriers

- Challenges placing individuals in proper level of care.
- Transportation
- Increase in unhoused individuals, lack of space in shelters, and lack of access to housing.

Program Expansion



- Within seven months, we were able to expand the program.
 - Currently, there are four CPRS positions open in the ED.
- Staff the ED seven days a week

Woonsocket Outreach Team



Launched with the intention of expanding reach to people at risk for overdose in Woonsocket.

- Our goal is to get people what they need to in order to survive.
- Provide services respectfully in a way that centers and empowers participants.
- Listen! Our community has a challenging and unique set of needs. By building trust, we are better able to meet the needs of our community.

Meet People Where They're At





Christa, Jessica, and Samantha – outreach with a side of Tropical Storm Henri!

Harm Reduction Approach



- We understand that for better or worse, drug use is a complex part of the human experience.
- We acknowledge that there are methods and tools that reduce risk which can be used to improve and save lives.
- Person-first: a person is not boiled down to their behavior. People are more than their drug use, and drug use is not a moral failing.
- Recognize that structural racism, poverty, homophobia, transphobia, ableism, and other social inequities impact an individuals' ability to access services.

Community Focused





Help the Homeless RI/The MAE Organization host a meal on Sundays at Bouley Field, giving us an opportunity to connect with approximately 130 people weekly.

Barriers



- Lack of accessible and supportive housing
 - Since March of 2020, 219 of 440 individuals identified through Safe Haven drop-in center reported being currently unhoused.
- Overdoses occurring in private residences

Inadequate resources for the acuity and volume of need

Successes



- Narcan[®] distribution
 - 2021 to date: More than 1,800 doses of naloxone were distributed directly to community members in Woonsocket who are at highest risk of overdose.
 - Individuals have reported numerous successful overdose reversals.
- More than 1,000 fentanyl test strips distributed.
- Conducted syringe exchange services in addition to the distribution of condoms, menstrual hygiene products, clothing, and personal care items.
- Peer power!

Takeaways from Our Team





- People report using illicit substances to cope with depression, physical pain, trauma, symptoms of mental illness, or inadequate prescribing.
- Stigma from providers prevents individuals from seeking help.
- Individuals report being held back by prior criminal history, lack of documentation, or lack of address preventing them from gaining employment.
- People are feeling desperate.
- We need help! Without bold investment in equitable housing, treatment, outreach and recovery supports, our overdose numbers will continue to grow.



CODE Spotlight: Downtown Providence and 02907



Project Weber/RENEW Inreach Program

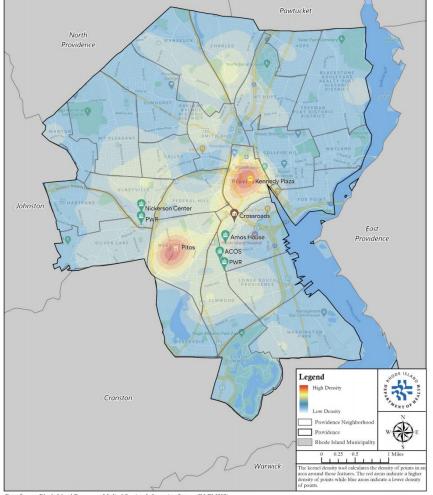
Connecting Providence's 02903 and 02907 neighborhood businesses to harm reduction and Narcan® trainings, as well as culturally responsive approaches to help reduce opioid overdoses in our communities.



Through Project Weber/RENEW's (PWR)'s inreach, we are highlighting to folks that the highest percentage of opioid overdoses are happening in Providence, specifically downtown Providence.

Rhode Island Department of Health

Density of Non-Fatal Opioid Overdose-Related EMS Runs Occurring in Providence from 07/01/2020 to 06/30/2021 (n=440)



Data Source: Rhode Island Emergency Medical Services Information System (RI-EMSIS)



- A large percentage of opioid overdoses happen in public settings.
- It is crucial for caring community members to know how to spot and respond to an overdose.







The Project Weber/RENEW Approach



When we facilitate our Narcan® trainings, we are fighting stigma.





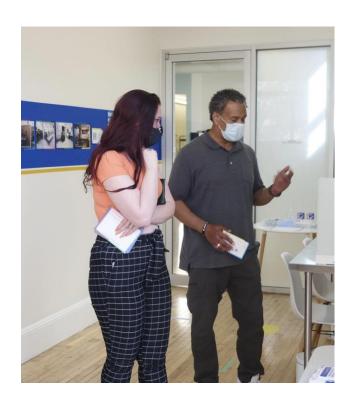
We believe in the power of peers.







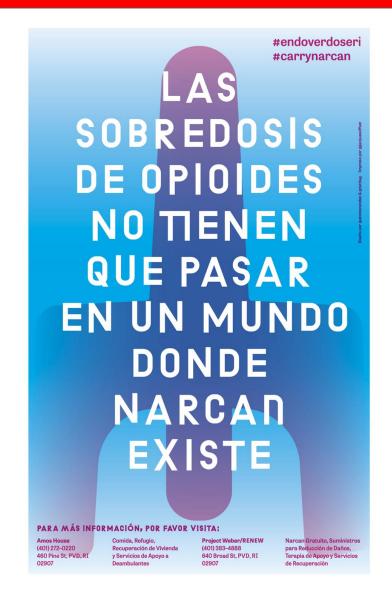
Through our work, we show folks the **strength** of what someone with substance use disorder has the power to do.





Poster Campaign

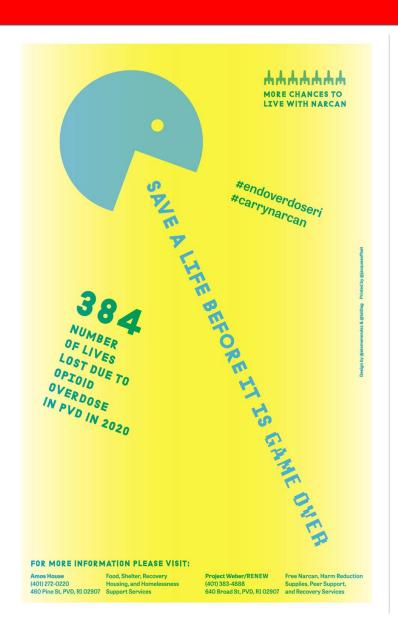


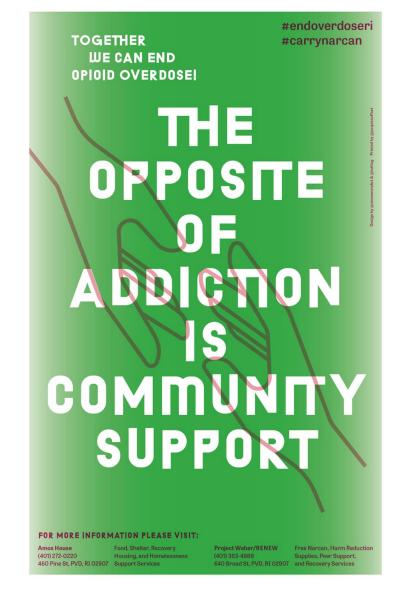




Poster Campaign







Posters Out in the Community







Posters Out in the Community







Resource Sharing





401-942-STOP for recovery housing

Coordinated Entry System for shelter

Amos House for food, shelter and support services

House of Hope and Shower to Empower and many more!

Breaking Down Barriers to Connect Folks with Narcan® Trainings





WHAT IS NALOXONE?





PWR's Narcan® Training Video





View the full length video here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=UvzKvNpSDUM

Next Steps



Providing the training video in Spanish, Khmer, and Cape Verdean Creole to reach those outside of our English-speaking communities.



Speaker Contact Information

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PUBLIC COMMENT