Slide Adaptations Courtesy of Todd Korthuis, MD, MPH

Evidence-Based Substance Use Treatment & Deflection

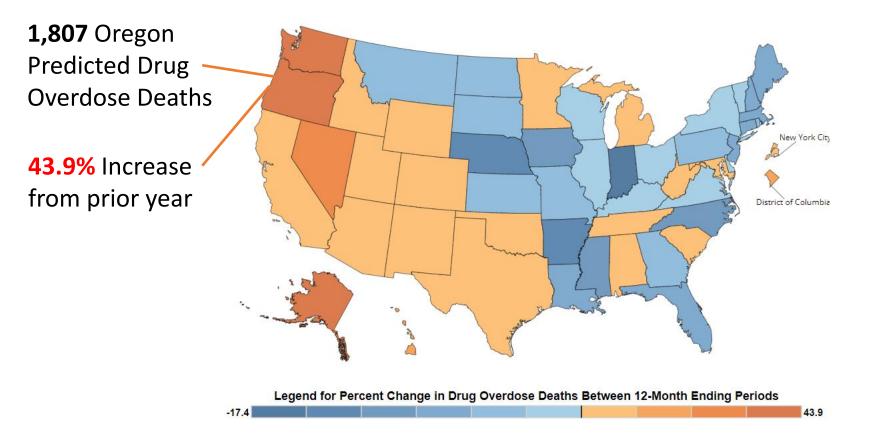
Dan Hoover, MD Assistant Professor of Medicine Addiction Medicine Section Oregon Health & Science University Addiction Medicine ECHO Director



HB4002: IMPLEMENTATION AND TRAINING SYMPOSIUM MAY 9, 2024

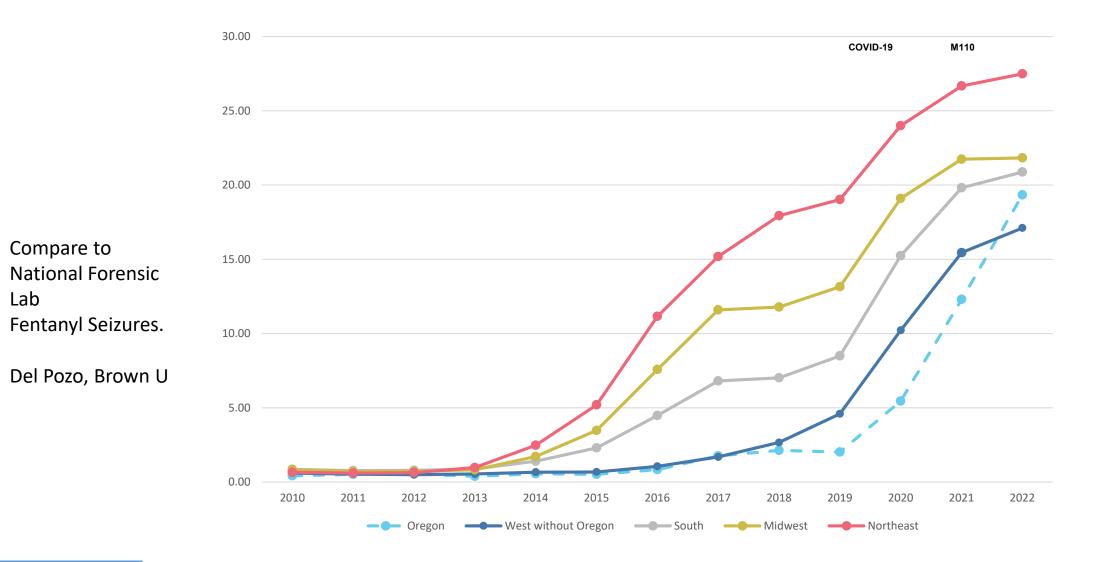


Percent Change in 12-Month Overdose Deaths October 2022 – October 2023



Ahmad FB, et al., Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics 2024 https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm accessed 3/28/24

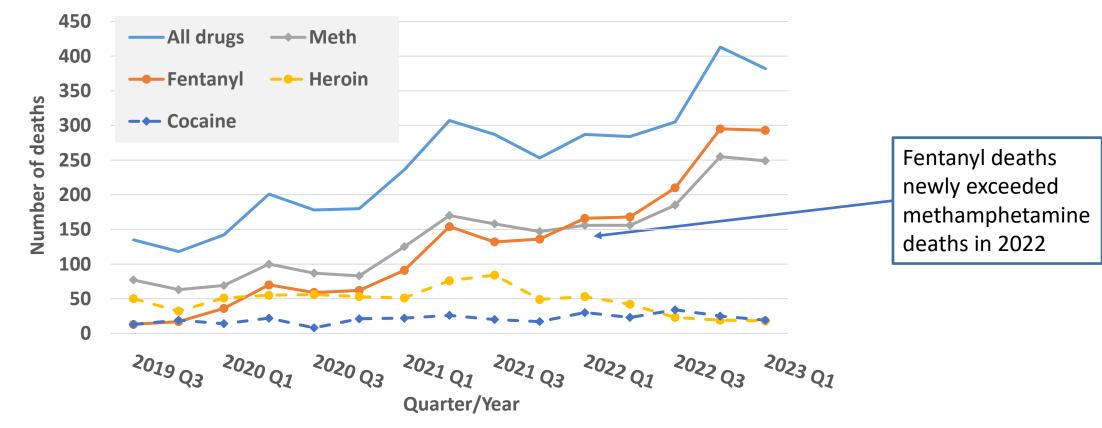
United States Regions Synthetic Opioid Overdose Mortality Rate



Impact of Fentanyl on Overdose Mortality... Kral et al Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Wonder Data https://s3.amazonaws.com/assets.cfsecosystem.com/m110/Presentations/Panel1 Kral Final.pdf

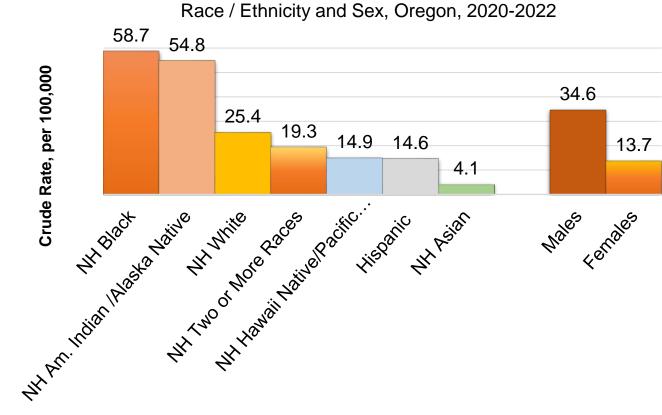
Oregon Overdose Deaths, July 2019 – March 2023

Unintentional/undetermined drug overdose deaths by drug and quarter, Oregon, July 2019 - March 2023*



Source: Oregon State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS), 2023

Disproportionate Burden of Overdose Deaths in Oregon

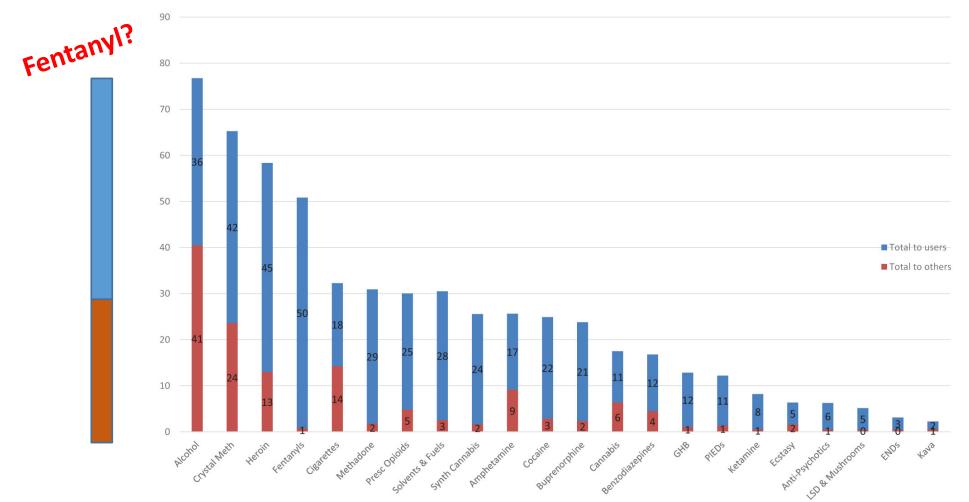


Unintentional/Undetermined Drug Overdose Death Rate, by

Source: Oregon State Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS) 2023

Not All Drugs are Equal

Harm to User vs Harm to Others



How Is Fentanyl Different from Heroin?

- Synthesized in lab (vs. from poppies)
 - Cheaper to make/buy
- Activates opioid mu receptor
 - 50x more potent than heroin
- Shorter acting (1-2 hours)
 - Requires more frequent dosing
- Lipophilic (builds up in fatty tissues)
 - Stays in body longer



- More addictive
- Longer, more intense withdrawal symptoms

Changes in Withdrawal Management & Treatment

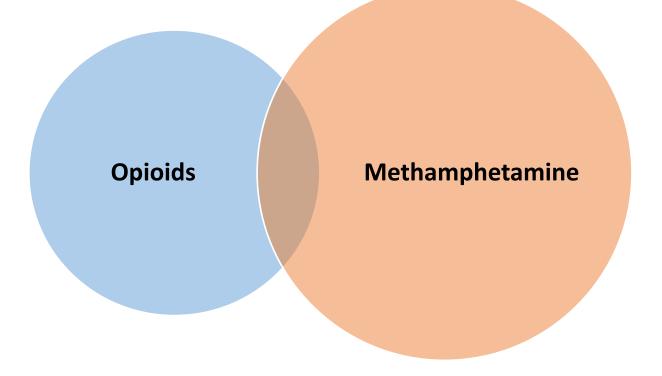
HEROIN

- Withdrawal starts in 8-12 hours, but symptoms quickly resolve with buprenorphine, methadone
- Supportive meds (e.g. clonidine, hydroxyzine, trazodone) rarely needed
- Precipitated withdrawal with buprenorphine uncommon

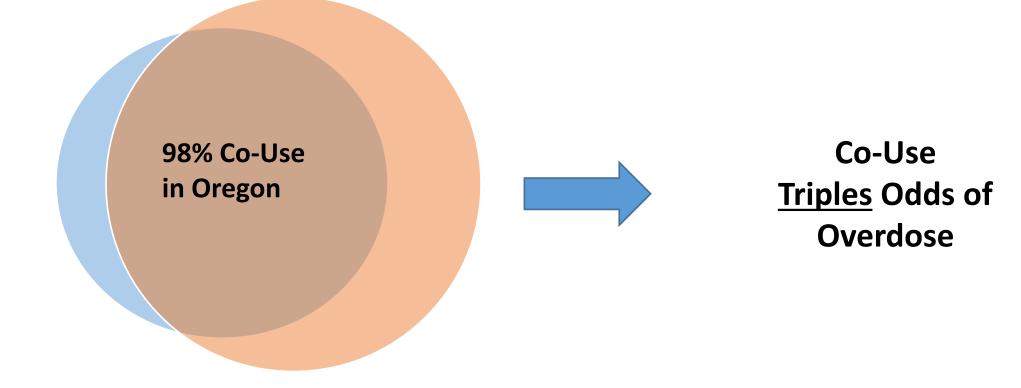
FENTANYL

- Withdrawal starts in 2-4 hours and last 7-10 days, even with treatment
- Supportive meds usually needed
- Precipitated withdrawal with buprenorphine common
- Methadone may be easier to start and maintain than buprenorphine
- Much more challenging to maintain abstinence

Co-Use of Opioids & Methamphetamine

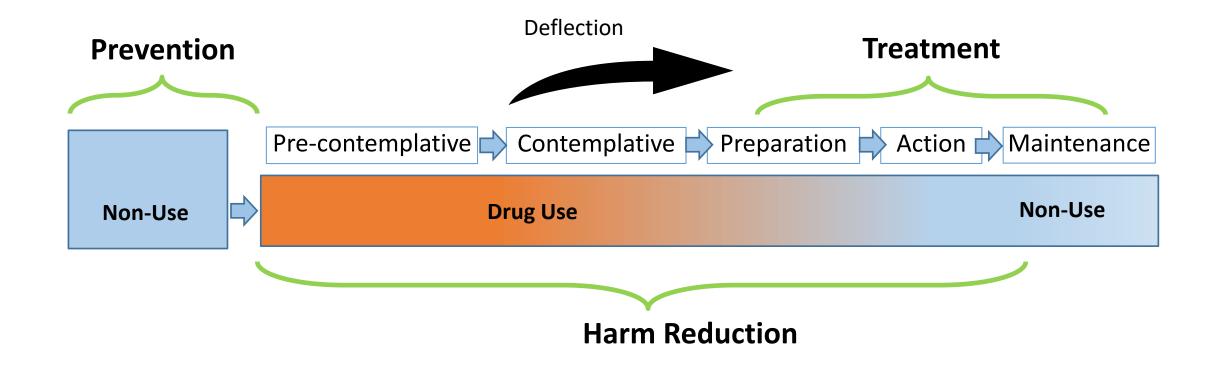


Co-Use of Opioids & Methamphetamine



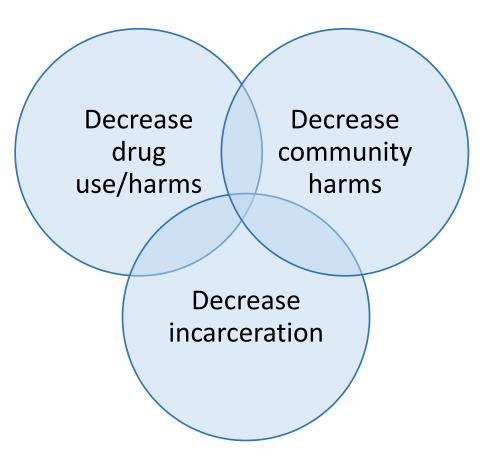
Korthuis. JAMA Open Network 2022

Solutions Across the Drug Use Continuum



Our Common Goal

"Our ultimate end must be the creation of the beloved community."





Interventions that Work: Medications

Buprenorphine

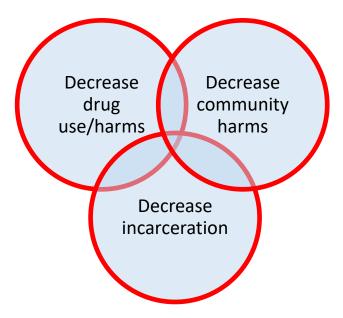
- Partial opioid agonist; complex to start from fentanyl
- Can be prescribed outside of Opioid Treatment Programs
- ER-Buprenorphine increasingly available

Methadone

- Full opioid agonist; easier to start from fentanyl use
- Must be prescribed within Opioid Treatment Program
- > 40 years data support^{1,2}
 - Safety, sustained abstinence, reduced IDU risks
 - Reduced criminal behavior including property crime³

Extended-release naltrexone

• Opioid antagonist; difficult to start from fentanyl



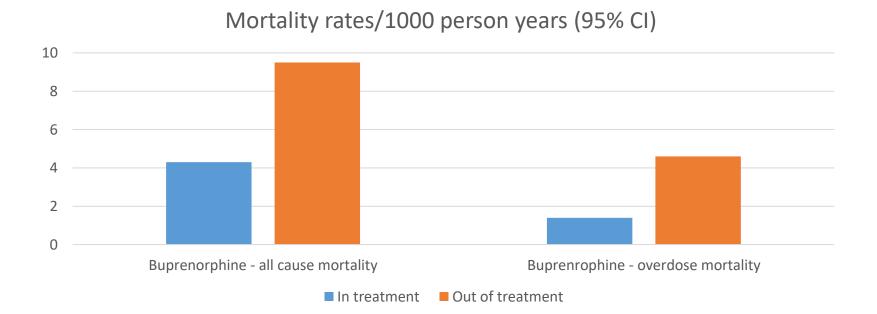
¹ Kreek Addict Dis 2010
 ² Mattick Cochrane Rev 2008
 ³ Marsch SSA 1998

Interventions that Work: Medications

Buprenorphine
Methadone
Treat Opioid Withdrawal

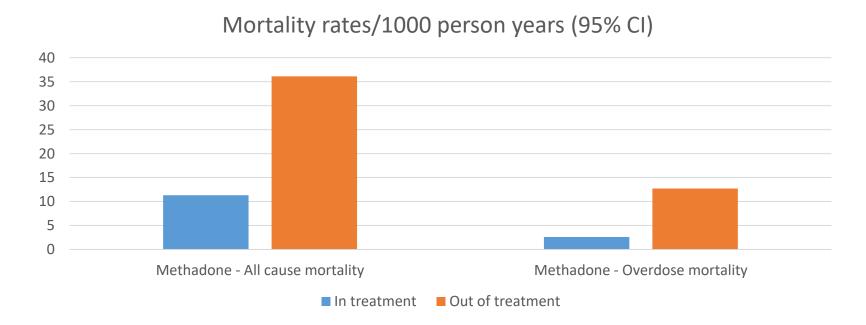
Extended-release naltrexone

Mortality Risk In and Out of Buprenorphine Treatment



Sordo, et al. BMJ 2017.

Mortality Risk In and Out of Methadone Treatment



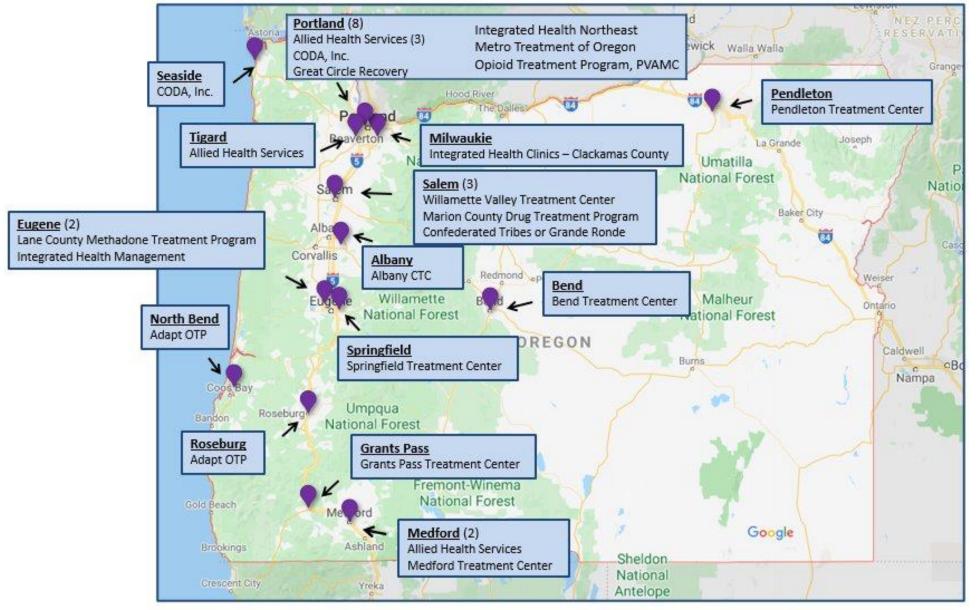
Sordo, et al. BMJ 2017.

Methadone Treatment Gaps

Accomplishments:

- Expanded number of opioid treatment programs
 - Two tribal; 5 Oregon Recovery Treatment Centers
- Two mobile methadone vans being piloted
- **Challenges:** Methadone Access Typically "High Barrier"
 - Limited access in rural counties
 - Typical long waits to enter treatment
 - Limited access in jails; steep regulatory barriers

Oregon Opioid Treatment Programs (25)





Interventions that Work: <u>Harm Reduction</u>

<u>Goal</u>: Improve safety/decrease harms for people who use drugs

- Naloxone Distribution/Overdose Education
 - Reverses opioid overdose
- Fentanyl Test Strips
 - Identifies drugs contaminated with fentanyl
- Syringe service programs
 - Decreases HIV, hepatitis C, bacterial infections
 - Recall, overdose mortality is a <u>portion</u> of total mortality
- Medical care for consequences of use
 - Bacterial Infections, Hepatitis C, HIV





Naloxone for Overdose Prevention

- •46% Reduction in community overdose rate in Massachusetts
- Works in fentanyl overdose, but may need multiple doses

 <u>Challenge</u>: Getting naloxone to people who need it the most



Walley BMJ 2013



- Statewide Clearing House for naloxone distribution
- 335,000 doses distributed across agencies/locations in 2022-2023
- At least 3,100 bystander overdose reversals since 2022

Interventions that Work: <u>Peer Support</u> <u>Specialists</u> – Link Between Use and Treatment

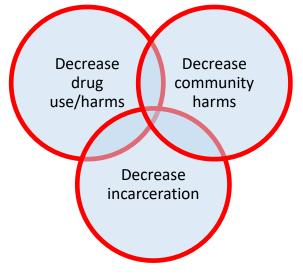
Oregon HOPE – Rural Peer Engagement Initiative

- Peers with lived experience connect to people actively using drug and not seeking treatment (n=605)
- 78% Accepted harm reduction and other peer services within 90 days
- **13%** Engaged in substance use disorder treatment within 90 days

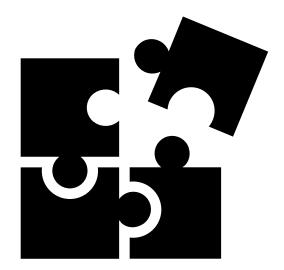
•<u>PRIME+</u>

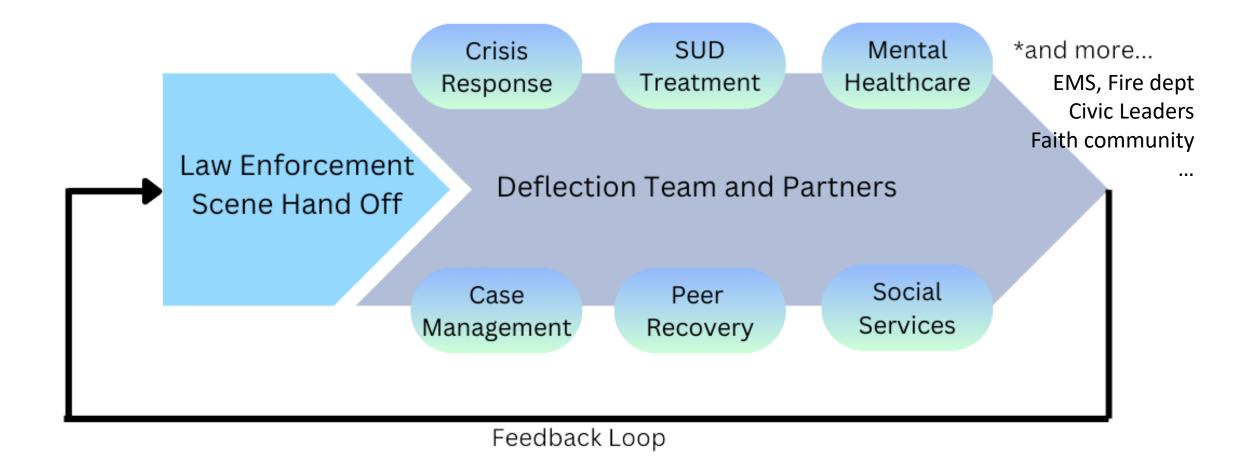
- Expansion of peer support specialists to 24/36 Oregon counties
- Platform for overdose prevention and methamphetamine interventions





Putting It Together





What is the issue you're trying to address?

- Public drug use?
- Specifically fentanyl?
- A specific overdose hotspot?
- Lower risk, lower needs?
- Higher risk, higher needs? (narrower program)

Individualizing Deflection Criteria and Outcome



Concept credit: Jac Charlier, Executive Director, Police Treatment and Community Collaborative (PTACC)

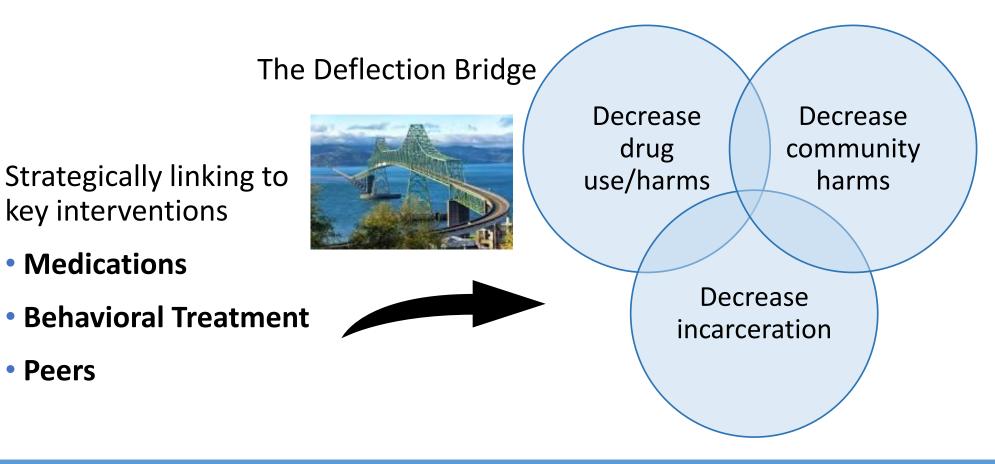
Realistic Goals for Individuals and Systems



Concept credit: Jac Charlier, Executive Director, Police Treatment and Community Collaborative (PTACC)

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Thank You

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