



EXPANDING CARE AND PROMOTING EXCELLENCE ENDING STIGMA AND SAVING LIVES

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- 3 OVERVIEW OF OPIOID USE DISORDER (OUD) AND MEDICATION FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER (MOUD)
- METHADONE AND BUPRENORPHINE AND NALTREXONE MEDICATION FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER (MOUD) IN DETAIL
- HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES
 - STIGMA SURROUNDING MEDICATION FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER (MOUD)
 - 7 AREAS FOR FOCUS AND IMPROVEMENT REFLECTION AND A CALL TO ACTION

PRESCRIBER EDUCATION AND HEALTH COMMUNICATION RESOURCES AVAILABLE



ORIGINS OF THE OVERDOSE CRISIS



STRUGGLING TO COPE

with substance use, misuse, and SUD

2013

Misuse of Rx opioids declared AN EPIDEMIC

2017
NATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH
EMERGENCY

>500,000 of these deaths involved opioids (incl. Rx, heroin, and fentanyl)

>932,000 U.S. overdose deaths

1999

Rx: prescription SUD: substance use disorder

Reference(s): 1–9 (See Bibliography)

Preliminary provisional overdose death counts indicate that in the 12mo period ending in August 2022, predicted overdose deaths were >107,000. There was a 2.57% decrease from >110,000 fatal overdoses provisionally estimated for the 12mo period ending in March 2022.

2021

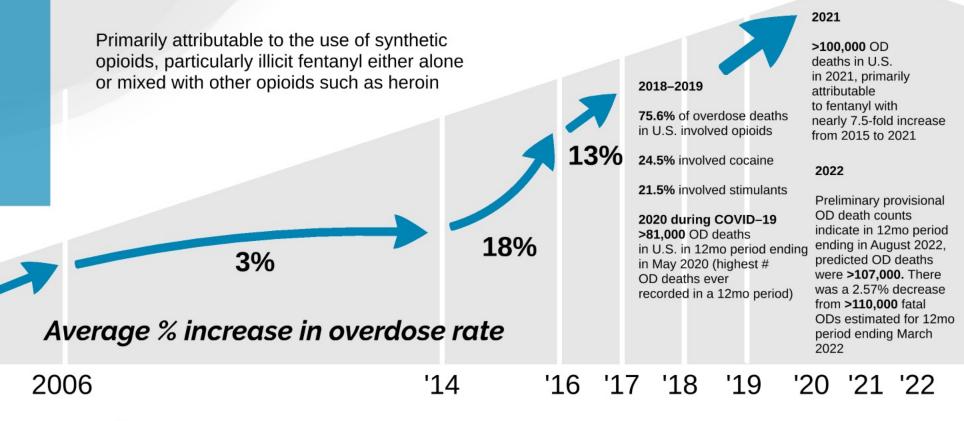


Data shows

America consumes **80%** of the world's opioid supply, **99%** of the world's hydrocodone supply, and **two-thirds** of the world's illicit drugs

Additional data shows
Although America has around 4% of the world's population, it experiences 27% of the world's drug overdose deaths

is now the leading cause of death for Americans <50ylo



eference(s): 10–16 (See Bibliography)

1999

10%

y/o: years of age OD: overdose

1914

Harrison Narcotic Act (federal regulation of opioid prescribing)

BRIEF HISTORY AND POLICIESFORMING THE OVERDOSE CRISIS

1960s-1970s

Physicians instructed to reserve opioid therapy for cancer or terminal care



1997-2002

OXYCONTIN® Rx for non-cancer related pain went from about 670,000 to about 6.2 million

1999

After review by Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, pain management standards were approved



1999-2014

Opioid Rx increased by threefold; reservoir distributed among Rx cabinets

Vietnam war

Easy availability of heroin, poor morale, and increasing acceptability of drug use led to large numbers of soldiers using opioids. Nearly 1 in 5 soldiers were using heroin

1972 Methadone legislation passed



"Chronic Use of Opioid Analgesics in Non-Malignant Pain: Report of 38 Cases" published

1995

The American Pain Society promoted establishment of pain as "the fifth vital sign"

The next year, Purdue Pharma debuted OXYCONTIN® with a marketing campaign downplaying its addictiveness

2009

Joint Commission removed requirement to assess all patients for pain

2018

Hydrocodone/Acetaminophen (NORCO®, VICODIN®) opioid is most prescribed Rx in 10 states





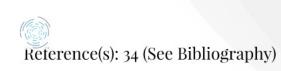
Px: prescription

Leference(s): 17–33 (See Bibliography)

OVERVIEW, BENEFITS, COMPARISONS

OF MOUD MEDICATIONS

FDA-Approved Medications for OUD	Brand Names	Use and Effects	Advantages		Disadvantages
METHADONE agonist	DOLOPHINE® METHADOSE®	Blunts opioid effects Reduce cravings Reduce withdrawal	Required structure may be helpful		OTP with daily visits
BUPRENORPHINE partial agonist	SUBUTEX® SUBOXONE® ZUBSOLV®	Blunts opioid effects Reduce cravings Reduce withdrawal	Can be prescribed in OBAT setting	0	Slight potential for misuse
NALTREXONE antagonist	DEPADE® ReVia® VIVITROL®	Blunts opioid effects Reduce cravings	No physiologic dependence		Early drop out during abstinence





Sublingual





MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

OUD: opioid use disorder

OTP: opioid treatment program

OBAT: office-based addiction treatment

MOUD REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS



OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAMS (OTPs)

Must be federally certified and accredited to dispense methadone for the Tx of OUD

PRESCRIBERS

Can prescribe buprenorphine in any medical setting



No longer required to apply for and receive "X-waivers" as of January 12, 2023



BUPRENORPHINE IMPLANTS

Prescribing requires PROBUPHINE® REMS Program training and certification

Prescribers who wish to insert or remove implants must also obtain live training and certification



BUPRENORPHINE EXTENDED-RELEASE INJECTION

Health care settings and pharmacies must receive SUBLOCADE® REMS
Program certification to dispense it and can only dispense it directly to prescribers for subcutaneous administration



NALTREXONE

No specific regulations

May prescribe oral formulation and administer its long-acting intra-muscular injection

MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder

Tx: treatment

OUD: opioid use disorder

REMS: Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy



SETTINGS FOR MOUD

Almost all health care settings are appropriate for screening/assessing for OUD and offering MOUD onsite or by referral

EXPANSION of settings that offer MOUD from exclusively...

- certified OTPs
- residential facilities
- outpatient addiction Tx programs
- addiction medicine specialty offices

to now include...

- EDs
- general PCPs
- health centers
- inpatient medical and psychiatric units
- carceral systems
- and more

MOUD should be made available to pts struggling with OUD in all health care settings, at all levels of care

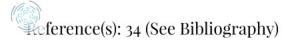
MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder

OUD: opioid use disorder

OTPs: opioid treatment programs

Tx: treatment

EDs: emergency departments PCPs: primary care providers



EFFECTIVENESS OF MOUD



MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder Tx: treatment

Reference(s): 37–41 (See Bibliography)

In Randomized Clinical Trials...

Methadone, buprenorphine, and extended-release naltrexone injection MOUD were each more effective in **reducing illicit opioid use** than no medication

Methadone and buprenorphine MOUD have also been associated with **reduced risk of overdose death**

In a study, buprenorphine MOUD was proven to reduce opioid overdose fatalities by 80% compared with individuals in Tx without MOUD; however, remains underutilized due to barriers limiting widespread utilization

HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES

overdose prevention programs (naloxone) • fentanyl test strips (FTS) • syringe services programs (SSPs)



Interventions to reduce negative effects of health behaviors without necessarily extinguishing the problematic health behaviors completely or permanently





HARM REDUCTION **PRINCIPLES**FOR ALL HEALTH CARE SETTINGS

HUMANISM



INDIVIDUALISM



INCREMENTALISM

- Moral judgments against pts do not produce positive health outcomes
- · Don't hold grudges
- Services responsive to pts' needs
- Accept pts' choices

- Strengths and needs assessed for each pt
- No universal application of protocol/messaging
- Tailor messages and interventions for each pt
- Maximize Tx options

- Help patients celebrate positive movement
- Recognize that all humans experience plateaus or negative trajectories
- Provide positive reinforcement



PRAGMATISM



AUTONOMY



ACCOUNTABILITY

- · Abstinence is not prioritized
- · A range of supportive approaches is provided
- Care messages should be about actual harms to pts

- Health care professional—pt partnerships are important, and exemplified by pt-driven care, shared decision-making, and reciprocal learning
- Care negotiations based on current state of pt

 While helping pts to understand that impact of their behaviors is valuable, backwards movement is not penalized

pts: patients Tx: treatment



NALOXONE LEGISLATION

IMMUNITY: only 28 states offer wide-spread immunity from civil liability, criminal liability, and professional disciplinary actions

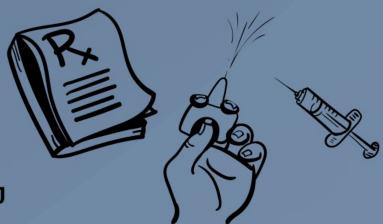
ACCESS: pharmacy vs. distribution programs

STANDING ORDERS

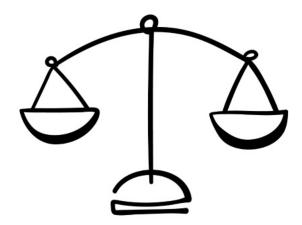
3RD PARTY RX

CO-RX

NALOXONE 365 IN NJ



Rx: prescription Rx: co-prescribe

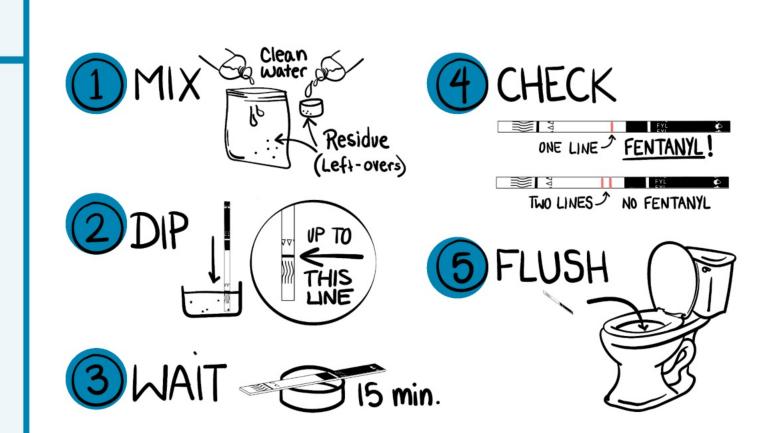




FENTANYL TEST STRIPS

Risks of Fentanyl

- Recent increases in overdose deaths are driven by the synthetic opioid fentanyl, introduced into the heroin supply
- Many polysubstance users are not seeking fentanyl (stimulants, benzodiazepines)
- Fentanyl test strips, originally designed for UDTs, are now being used to test for the presence or absence of fentanyl
- Unfortunately, FTS are still considered drug paraphernalia in vast majority states

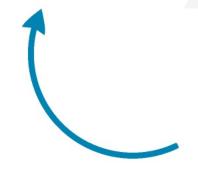


FTS Efficacy

UDTs: urine drug tests FS: fentanyl tests strips Reference(s): 47–48

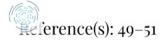
Easy to use and valuable for testing drugs from sources they did not trust

FIRSTHAND ACCOUNTS INDICATE FENTANYL TEST STRIPS ARE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING OVERDOSE



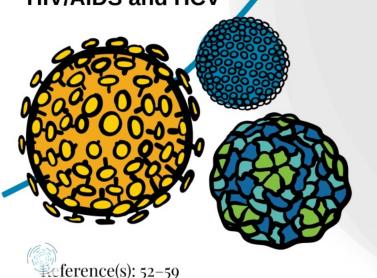
- Participants used the fentanyl test strips as a tool to test suspicious drug supplies. Participants found the test strips easy to use and said they were valuable for testing drugs from sources they did not trust
- 2 Testing drug residues = more convenient than testing urine
- Participants gave test strips to loved ones and acquaintances they perceived as having high overdose risk
- Participants preferred testing their drugs in private, due to perceived stigma or legal concerns
- **5** The presence of fentanyl led to self-reported behavior changes

45% of participants who detected fentanyl using test strips reported using smaller amounts42% proceeded more slowly39% used with someone else



SYRINGE SERVICES PROGRAMS (SSPs)

Exponential rise
in opioid addiction means
more individuals are at
risk for contracting
HIV/AIDS and HCV



A harm reduction approach: minimize risk of infection and damage to the individual and community by

non-judgmentally meeting individuals where they are

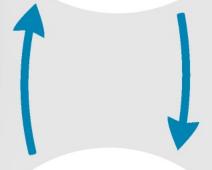
and providing them with tools to keep themselves and their communities safe

Provide venues to reach a unique population at high risk of addiction, infection, mental health issues, poverty, and homelessness

HIV/AIDS: human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome HCV: hepatitis C virus



Trade in dangerous, used needles



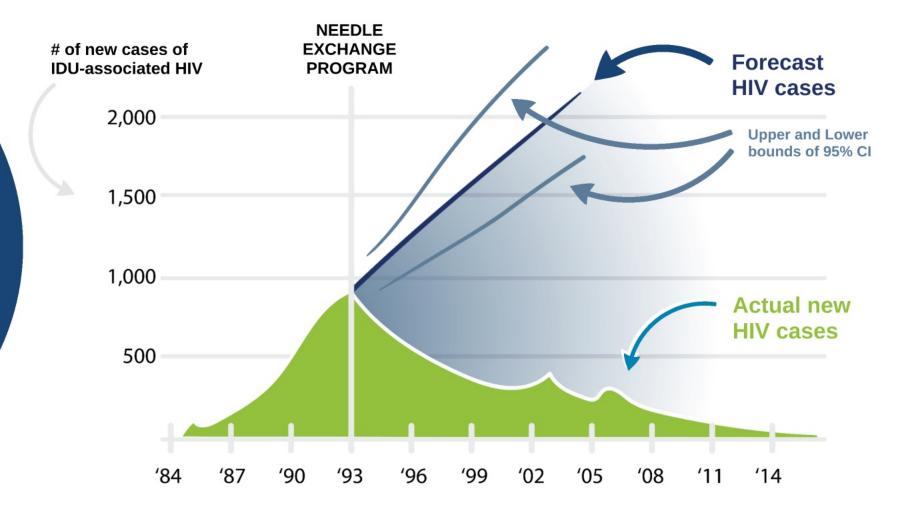


STUDY: NEEDLE EXCHANGES **HELPED THOUSANDS AVOID HIV**

HIV: human immunodeficiency virus

IDU: injection drug user CI: confidence interval

Forecasted vs. actual diagnoses of IDU-associated HIV in Philadelphia during the 10 years post-change in syringe exchange policy





Self-Stigma of Pts with OUD

- Pts with OUD are struggling with a disease. Empathy—not judgment is part of the Tx
- For pts with OUD, stigma is a barrier to MOUD with devastating effects
- The most common misconception amongst all health care professionals, pts, and the public is that people with OUD consciously choose to continue substance use. Individuals struggling with OUD may also be ostracized from loved ones and the public
- Stigma is especially damaging when it comes from health care professionals
- To seek care is to allow oneself to be vulnerable, and to admit
 "I have a problem" is courageous

pts: patients OUD: opioid use disorder

MOUD: medication for opioid use disorder

Tx: treatment

Reference(s): 61–62



EDUCATION



PROFESSIONAL

One solution to address the unnecessary and harmful stigma prevalent amongst health care professionals is to incorporate and improve SUD curriculum for medical students and residents

Direct interactions with pts struggling with OUD on rotations helps **build empathy**

Student training in motivational interviewing helps students and all health care professionals drive change

COMMUNITY

In addition to students, members of the wider community should take steps to **understand OUD as a disease**

Language has a profound impact on stigma

Boston Medical Center released a pledge to use non-stigmatizing language and replace words such as "junkie" and "addict" with "substance use disorder"

A paradigm shift is needed to reinforce that people with OUD are struggling with a disease



Empathy between pts struggling with OUD and the health care community **breaks through** the isolation and devastating effects of **stigma**

SUD: substance use disorder

pts: patients

OUD: opioid use disorder

24/7 NJ MAT Provider Hotline

"In the moment" advice from multidisciplinary NJMATCOE experts for providers who have any clinical questions about using Medication for Addiction Treatment (MAT) for specific patients

CALL or use our new TEXT function: 844.HELP.OUD (844.435.7683)



MAT for Opioid Use Disorder is evidence-based and includes methadone, buprenorphine, and injectable naltrexone.

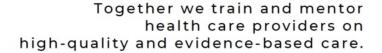


MAT for Alcohol Use Disorder is evidence-based and includes acamprosate calcium, and oral and injectable naltrexone.

MAT may be used as part of a harm reduction strategy proven to reduce illicit opioid use and mortality, and improve overall quality of life.

It is safe and compassionate care.

Mentorship



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Y3Q4 REPORT

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