



Great Lakes (HHS Region 5)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Preventing Opioid Overdose: A new role for prevention

August 27, 2019 (1:15-2:30 PM CST)

Chuck Klevgaard, CSPS, Prevention Manager (PTTC)

Erin Ficker, CSPS, Prevention Manager (PTTC)

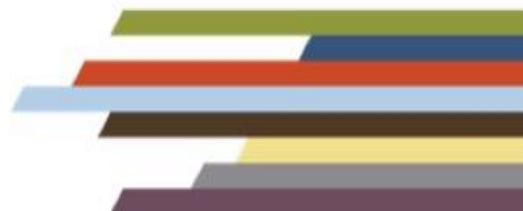


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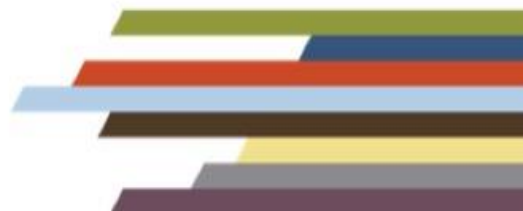
Welcome & Introductions



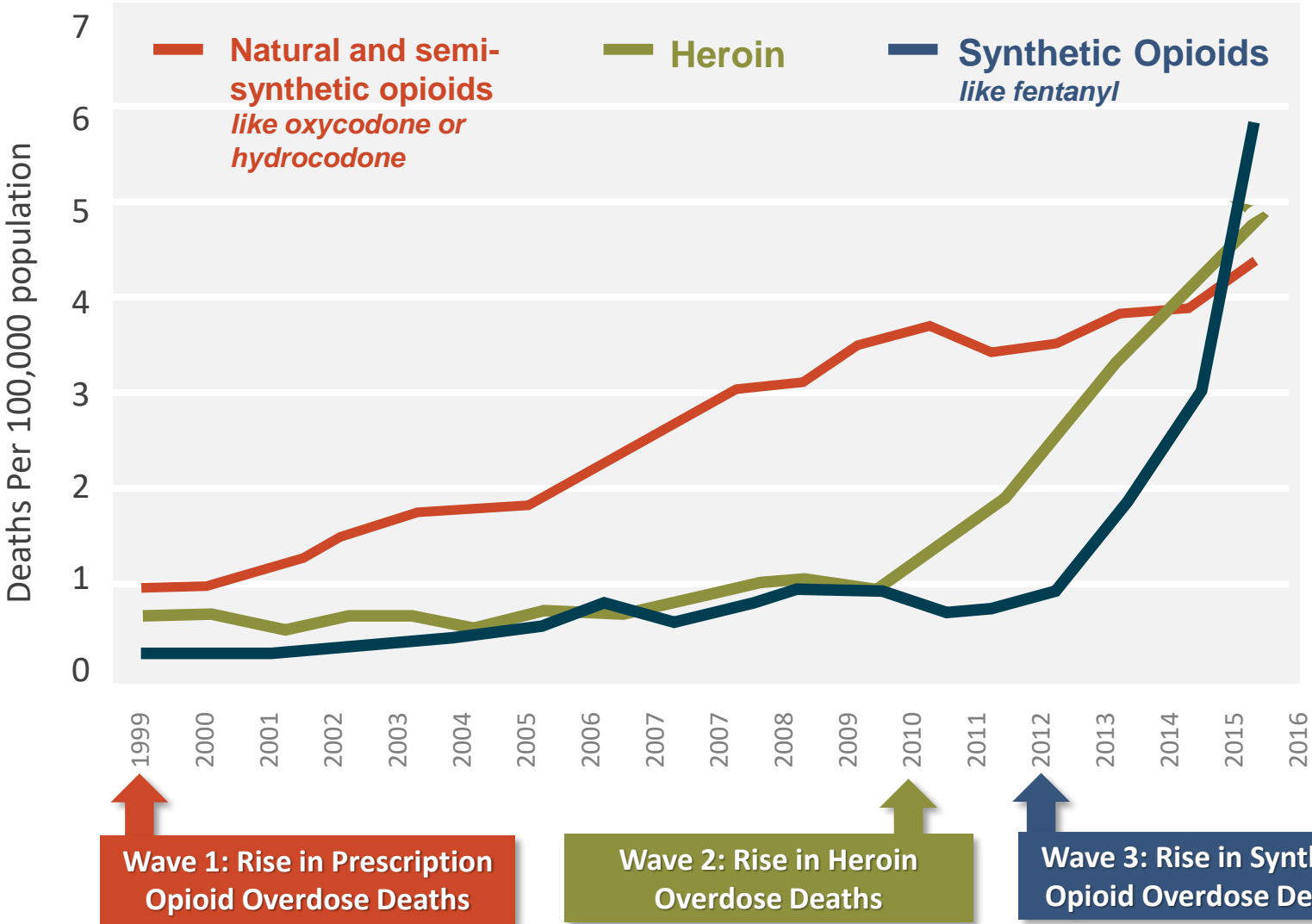


At the conclusion of this workshop, you will be able to :

- Understand a public health approach for addressing opioid misuse and overdose
- Describe factors associated with misuse and opioid overdose, including demographic risk factors
- Describe strategies that have shown promise in reducing opioid misuse and/or overdose
- Describe the roles for prevention practitioners as catalysts for ensuring a culturally relevant comprehensive prevention approach



Waves of the Crisis

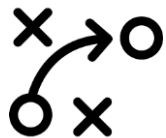


Source: National Vital Statistics Systems Mortality File.

Waves of the Crisis



Focus



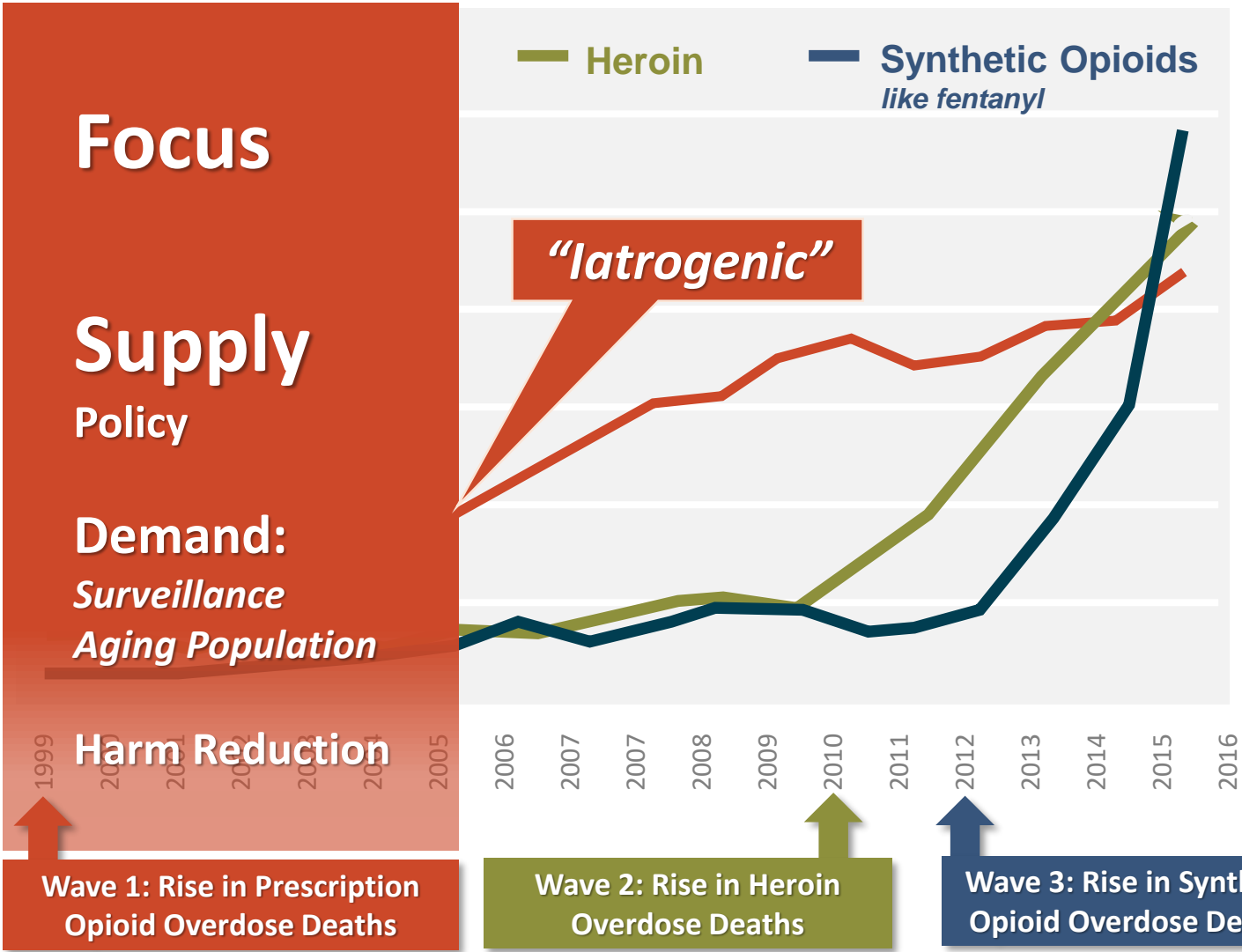
Supply Policy

Policy



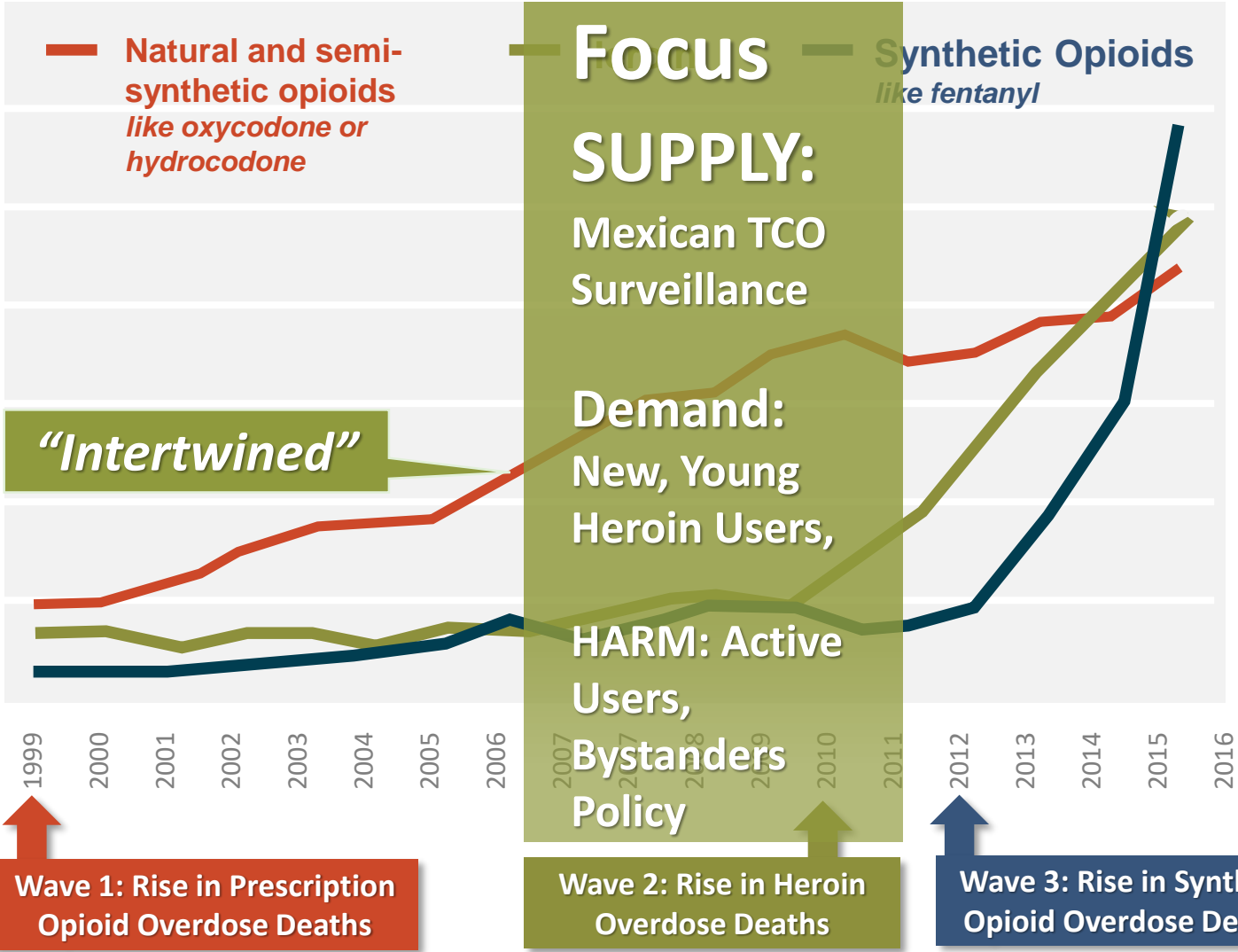
Demand:
Surveillance
Aging Population

Harm Reduction



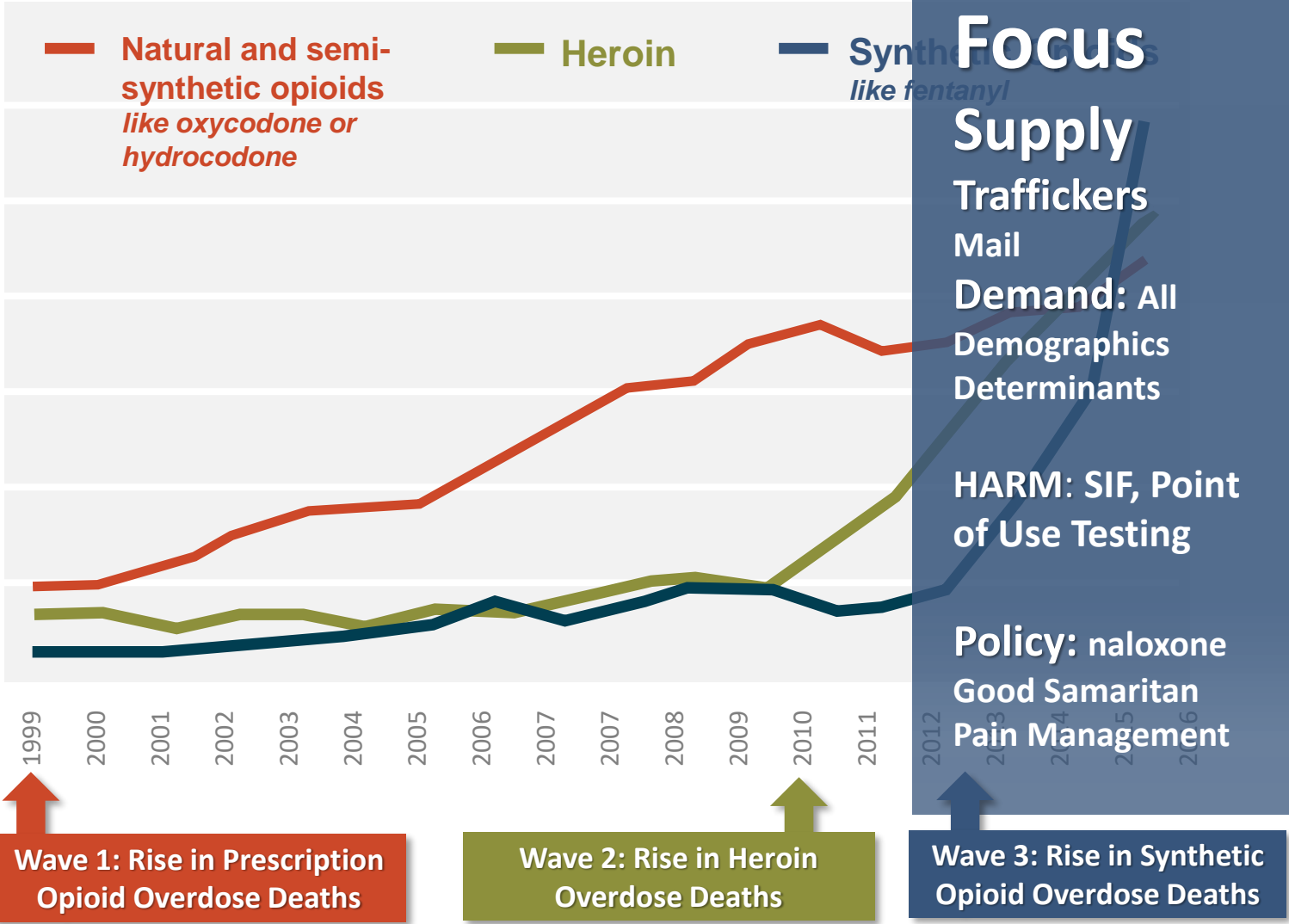
Source: National Vital Statistics Systems Mortality File.

Waves of the Crisis



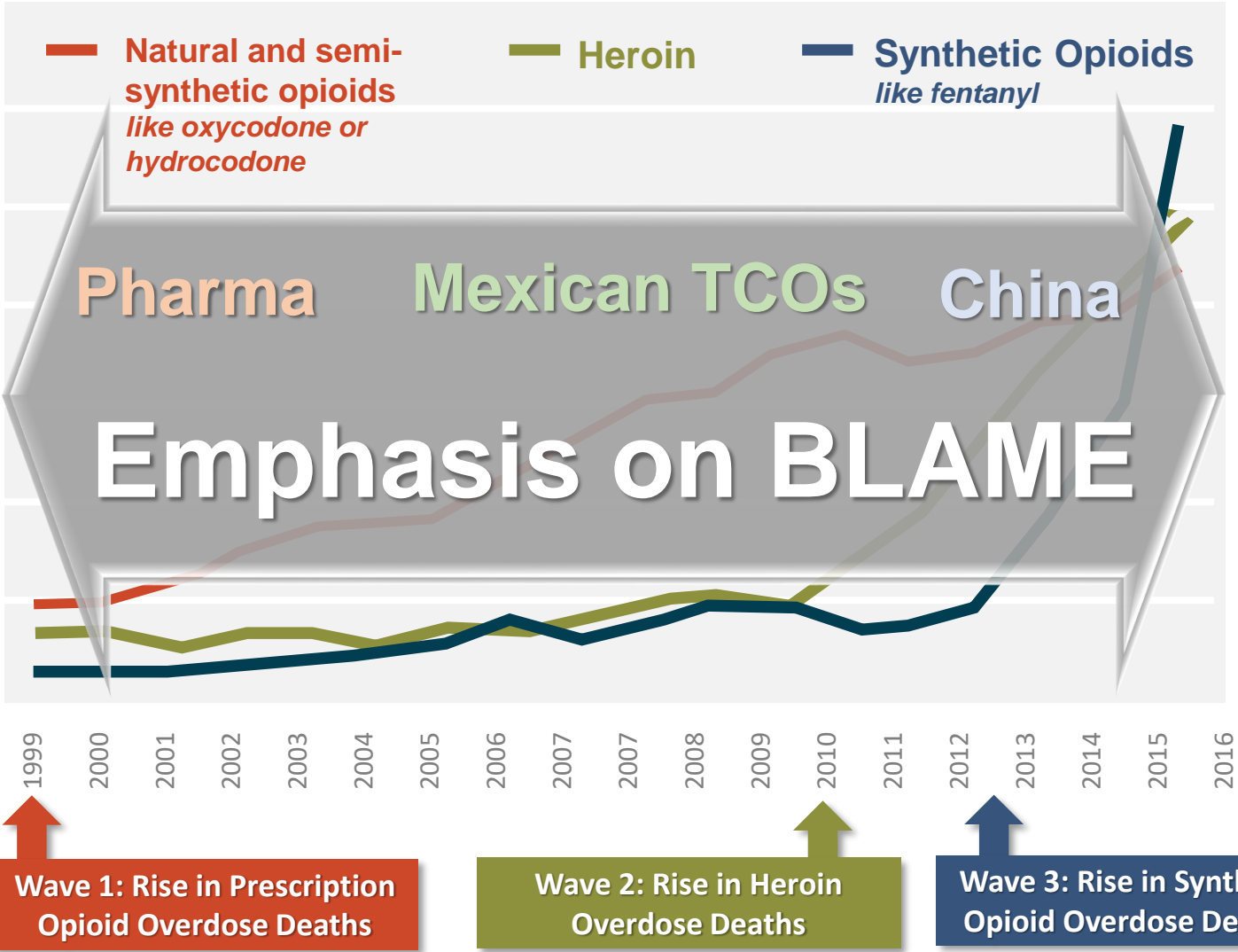
Source: National Vital Statistics Systems Mortality File.

Waves of the Crisis



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Waves of the Crisis



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Prevention – Speaking A Common Language



Demand Reduction

Preventing the uptake and/or delaying the onset of use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs, reducing the misuse of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in the community; and supporting people to recover from dependence through evidence-informed treatment



Supply Reduction

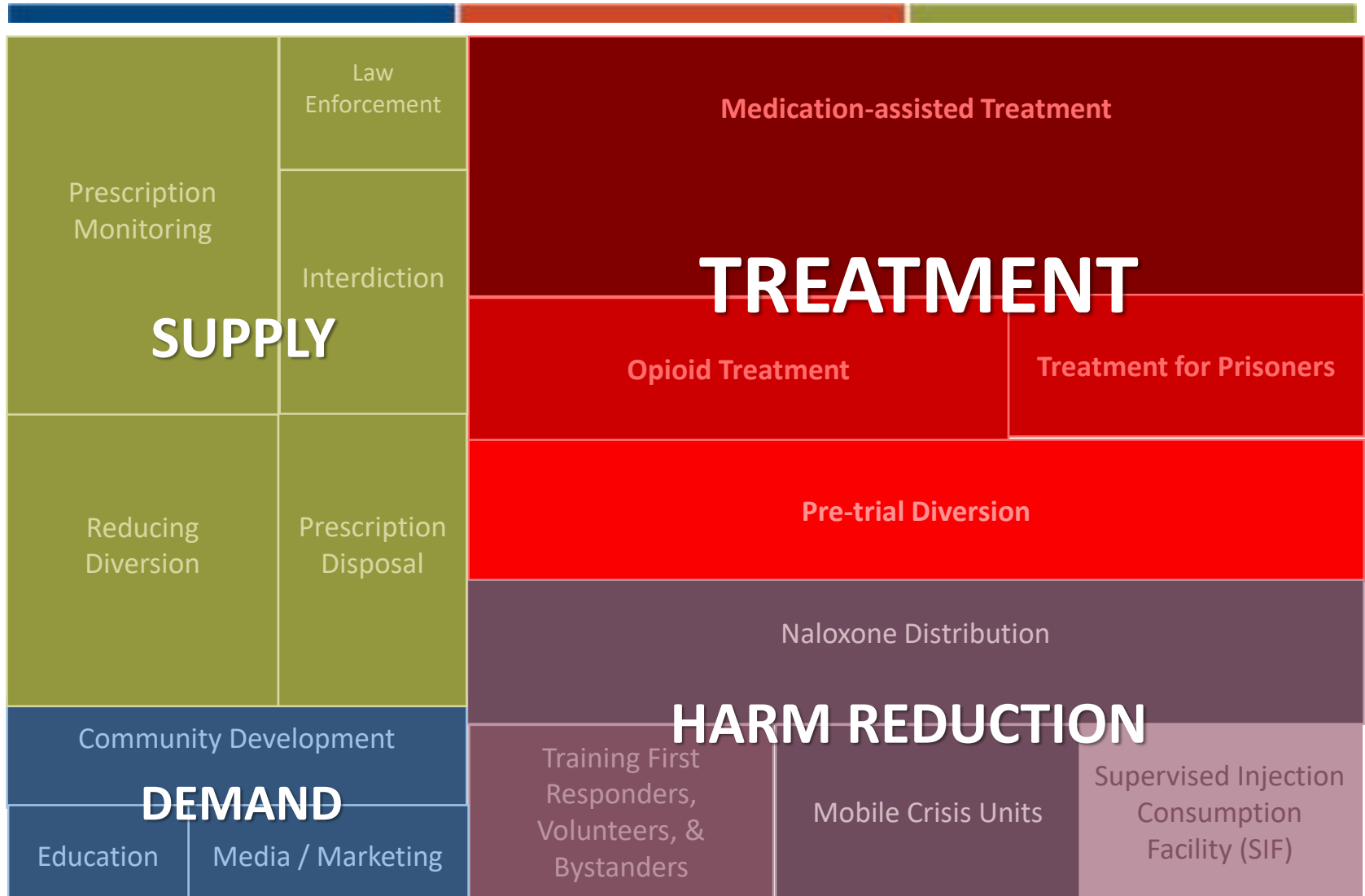
Preventing, stopping, disrupting or otherwise reducing the production and supply of illegal drugs; and controlling, managing and/or regulating the availability of legal drugs.



Harm Reduction

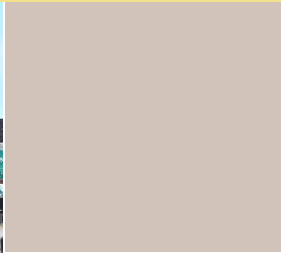
Reducing the adverse health, social and economic consequences of the use of drugs, for the user, their families and the wider community

Early Response to the Crisis





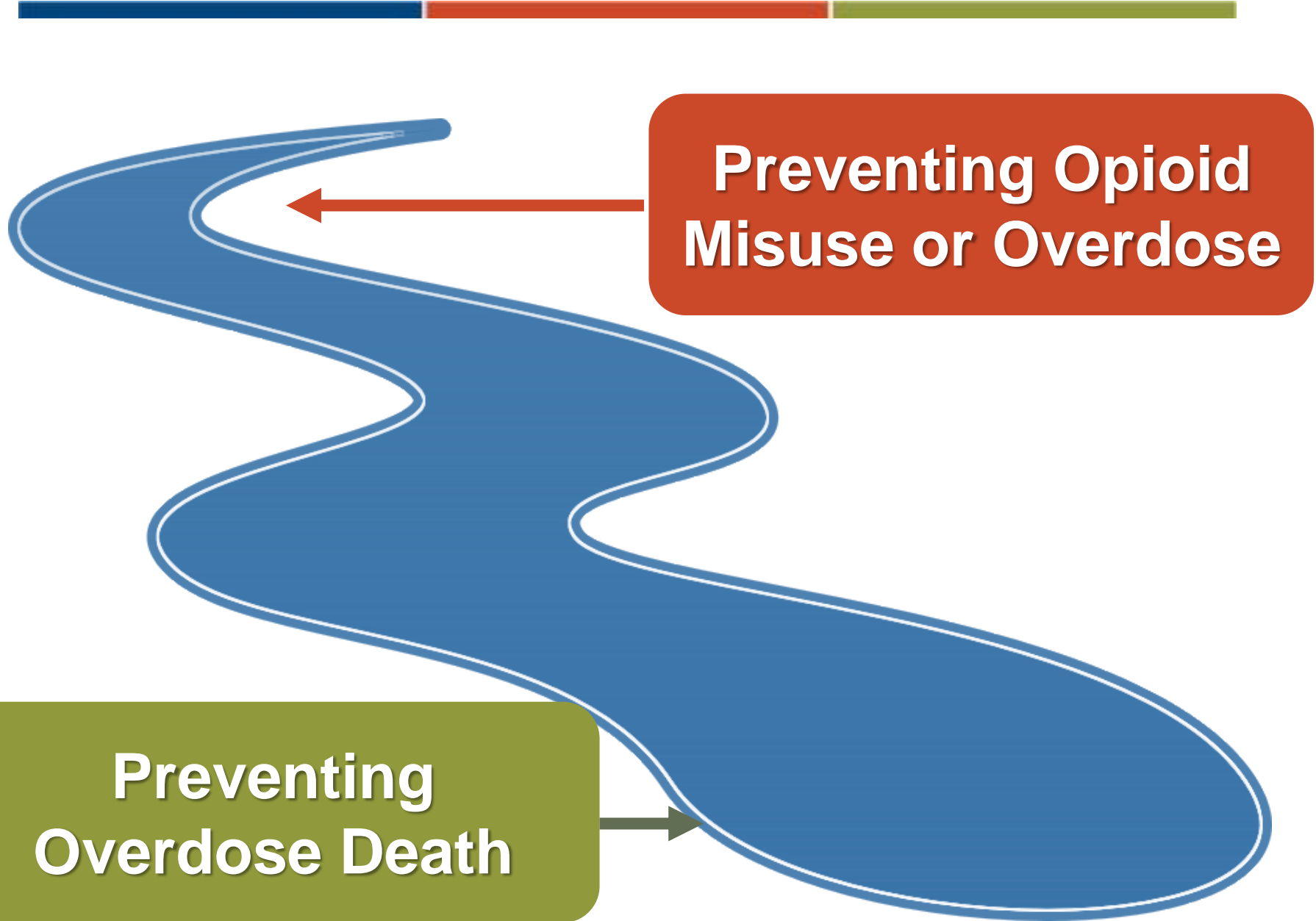
The Public Health Approach



- Comprehensive Approach
- Population Focused
- Risk Factors
- Evidence-based Strategies



Upstream and Downstream



Promoting a Comprehensive Approach

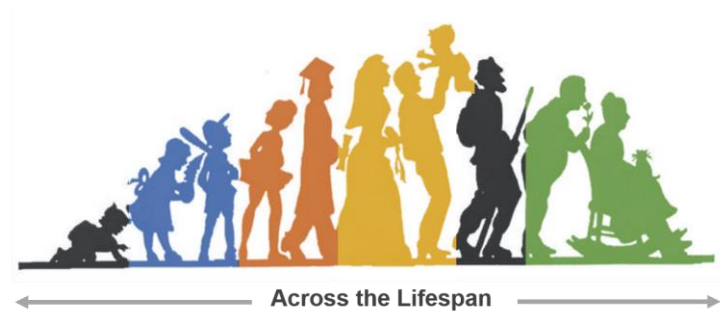
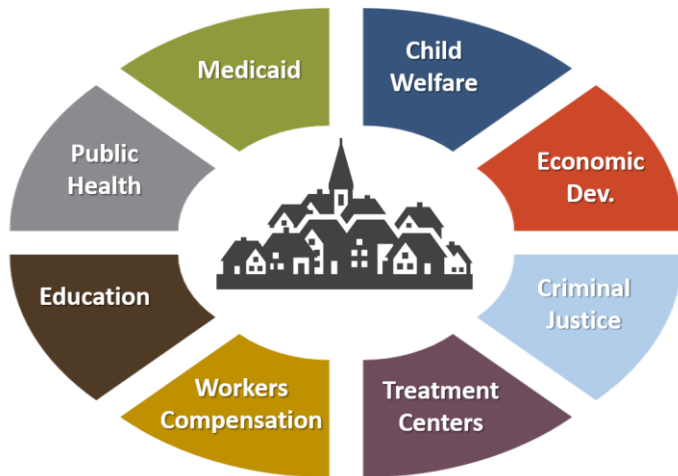
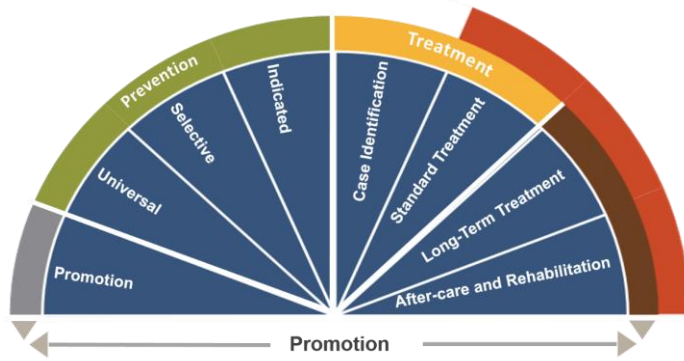
A comprehensive approach to preventing substance use-related problems:

- Comprises multiple prevention strategies
- Operates at different levels of risk and influence
- Involves diverse stakeholders from across the community



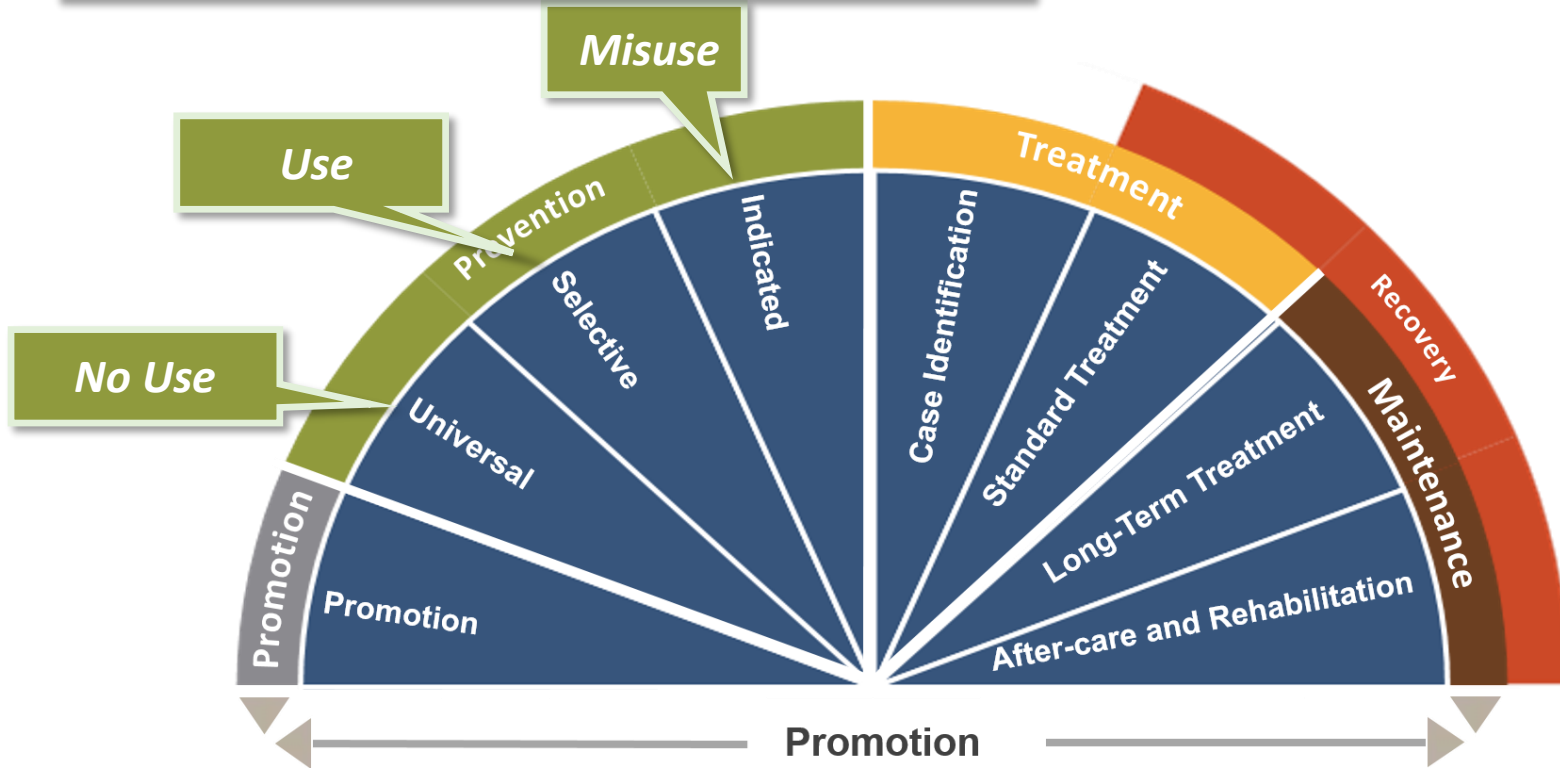
How have you worked in your current role as community organizer?

Comprehensive Public Health Approach

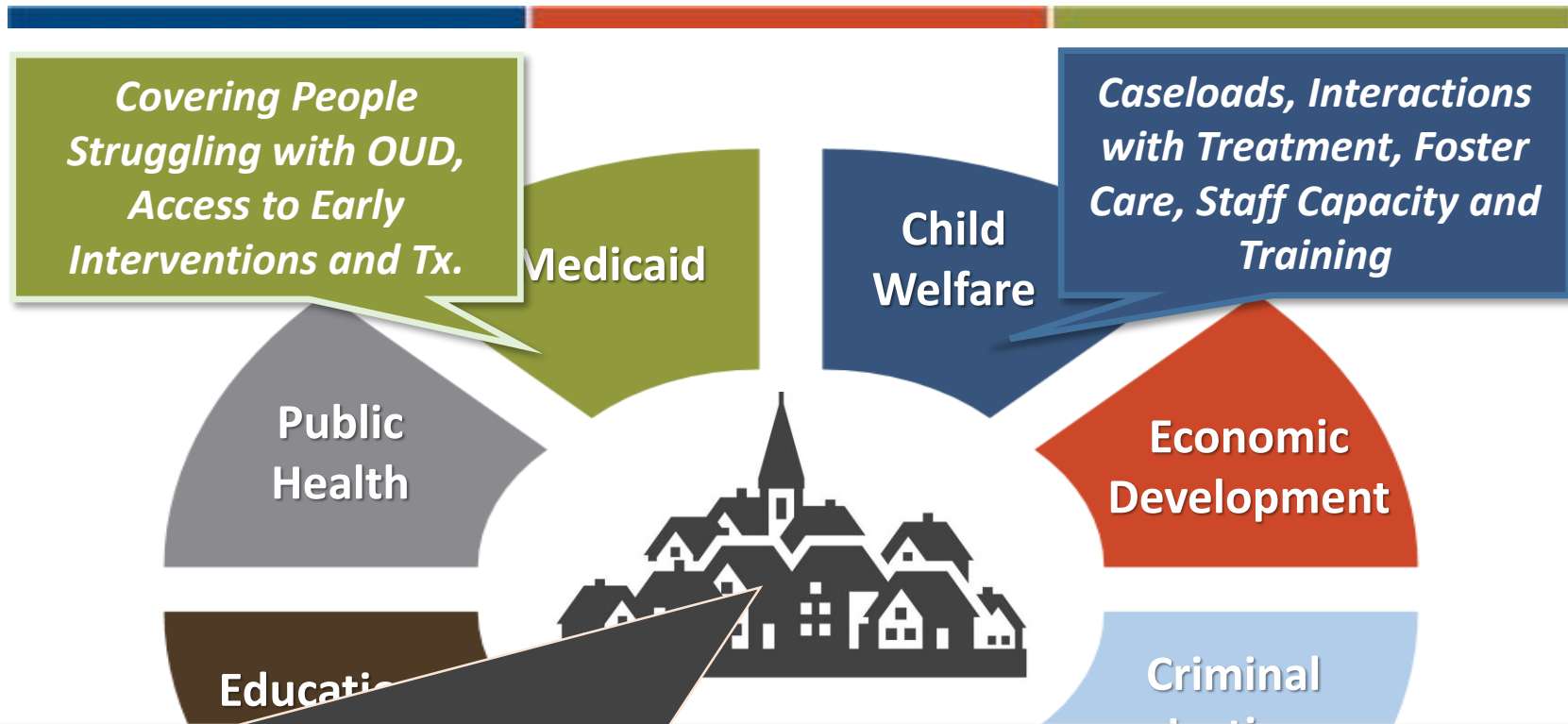


IOM Continuum – NMUPD and Overdose

The age group with the greatest past-year nonmedical use (**Misuse**) of opioids is young adults aged 18 to 25, yet the greatest (**Use**) (i.e., exposure) of prescription opioids is among adults aged 26 and older.



Impact on All Sectors



Prevention: Raising community knowledge and awareness, improving communication and coordination across agencies, disseminating surveillance information, and policy and infrastructure development that supports harm reduction.

(Brandeis University Heller School for Social Policy and Management, 2013)

Socio-ecologic Model

Laws; Prescribing, Pain

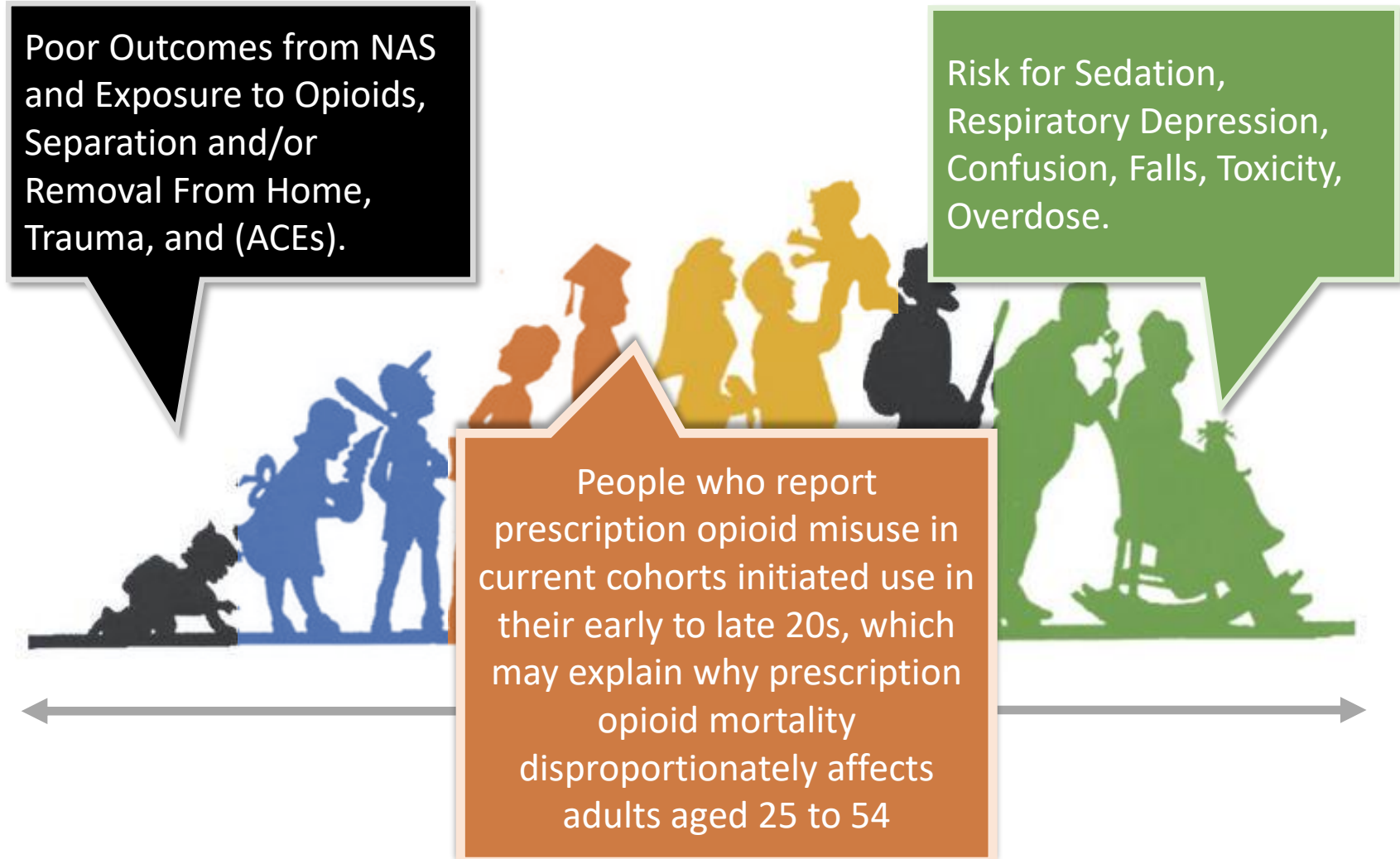
Community Interventions

Promote

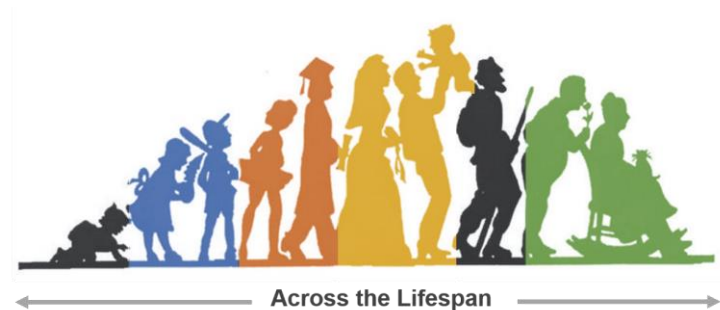
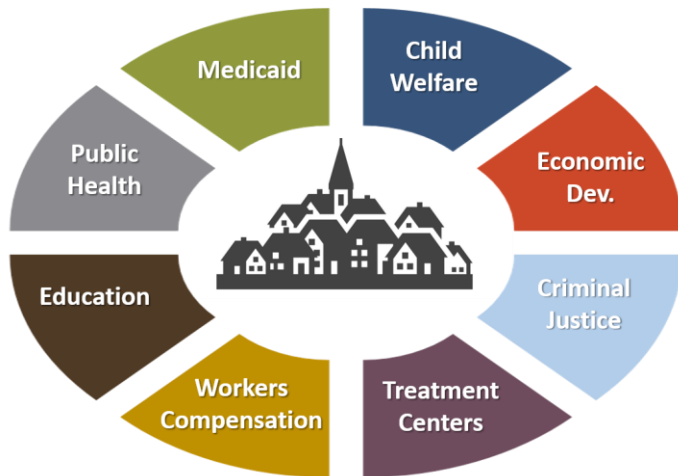
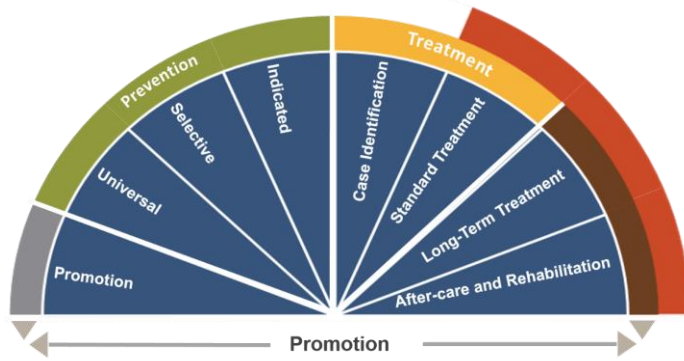
Determinants of mental health and illness include individual, social and societal factors, and their interaction with each other (Sturgeon 2007). Thus, mental health needs to be understood from biological, psychological as well as sociocultural perspectives (Kendler 2008), and in order to **prevent** mental illness and **promote** mental health, there is a need to simultaneously target several multilayered factors (WHO 2012).

*Attitudes, Witnessing an
Overdose*

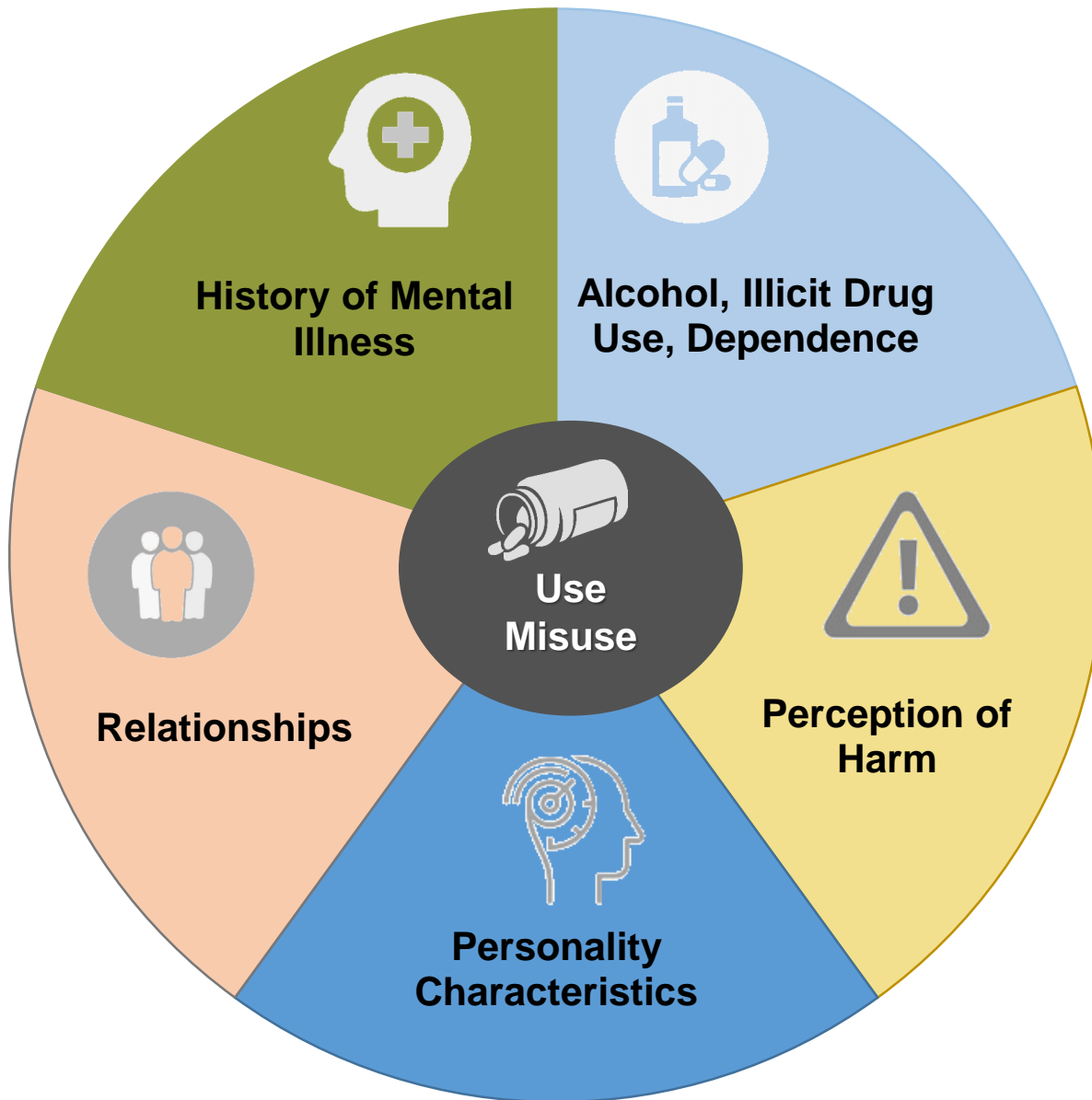
Developmental Perspective



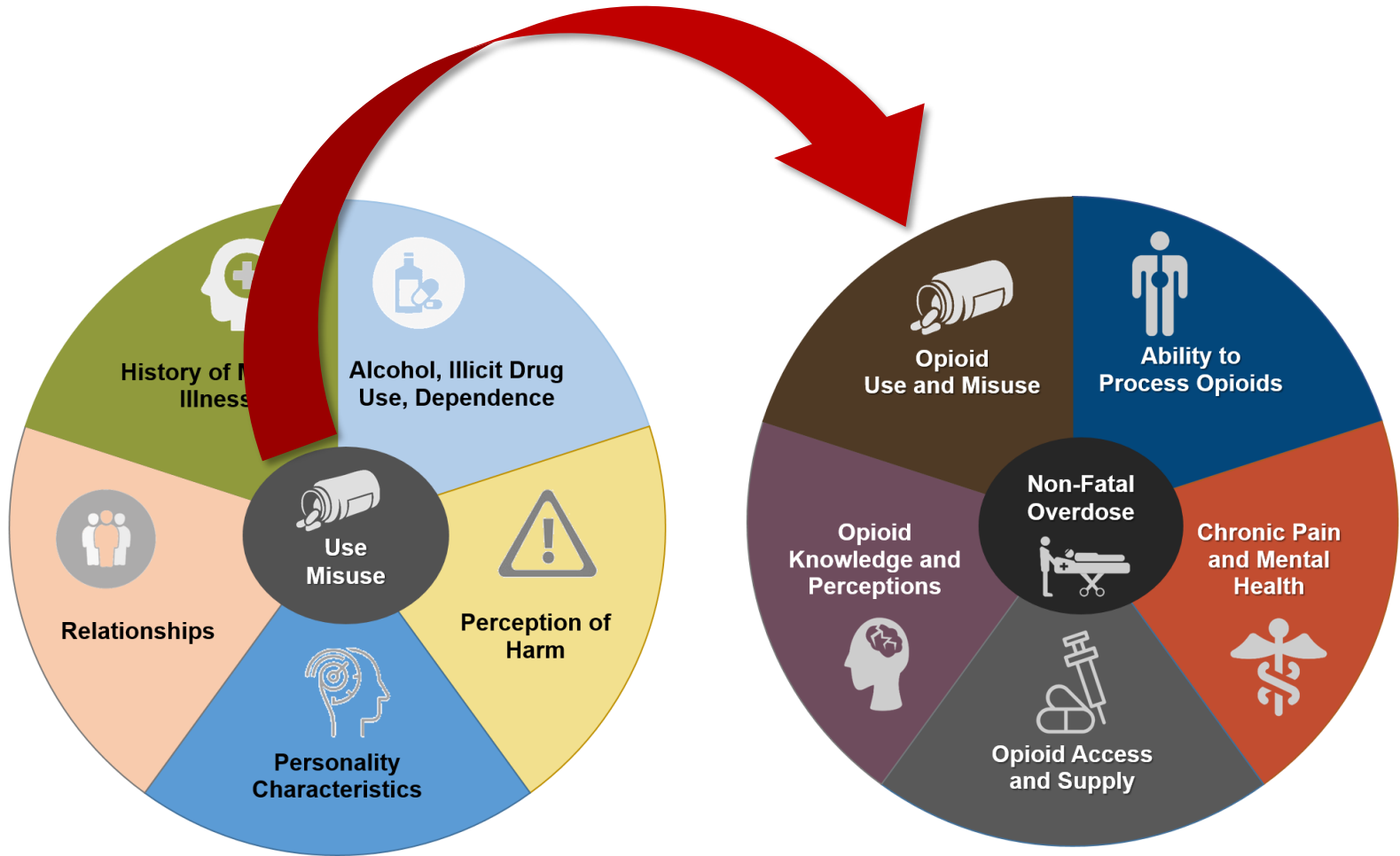
Comprehensive Public Health Approach



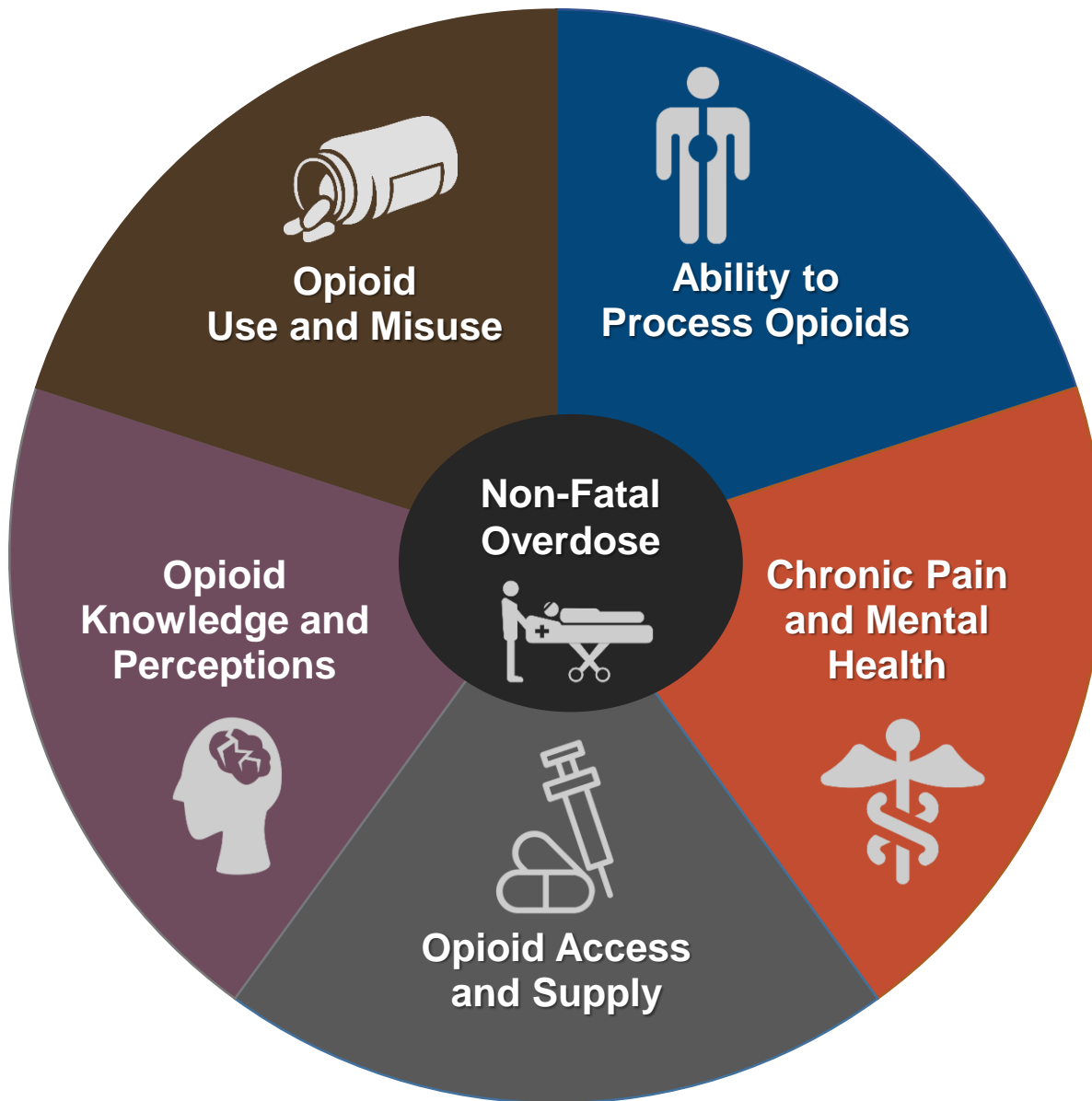
Factors Associated with Use / Misuse



Use / Misuse to Overdose

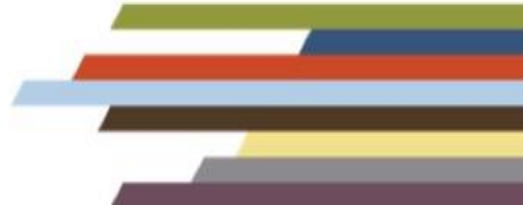


Factors Associated with Opioid Overdose

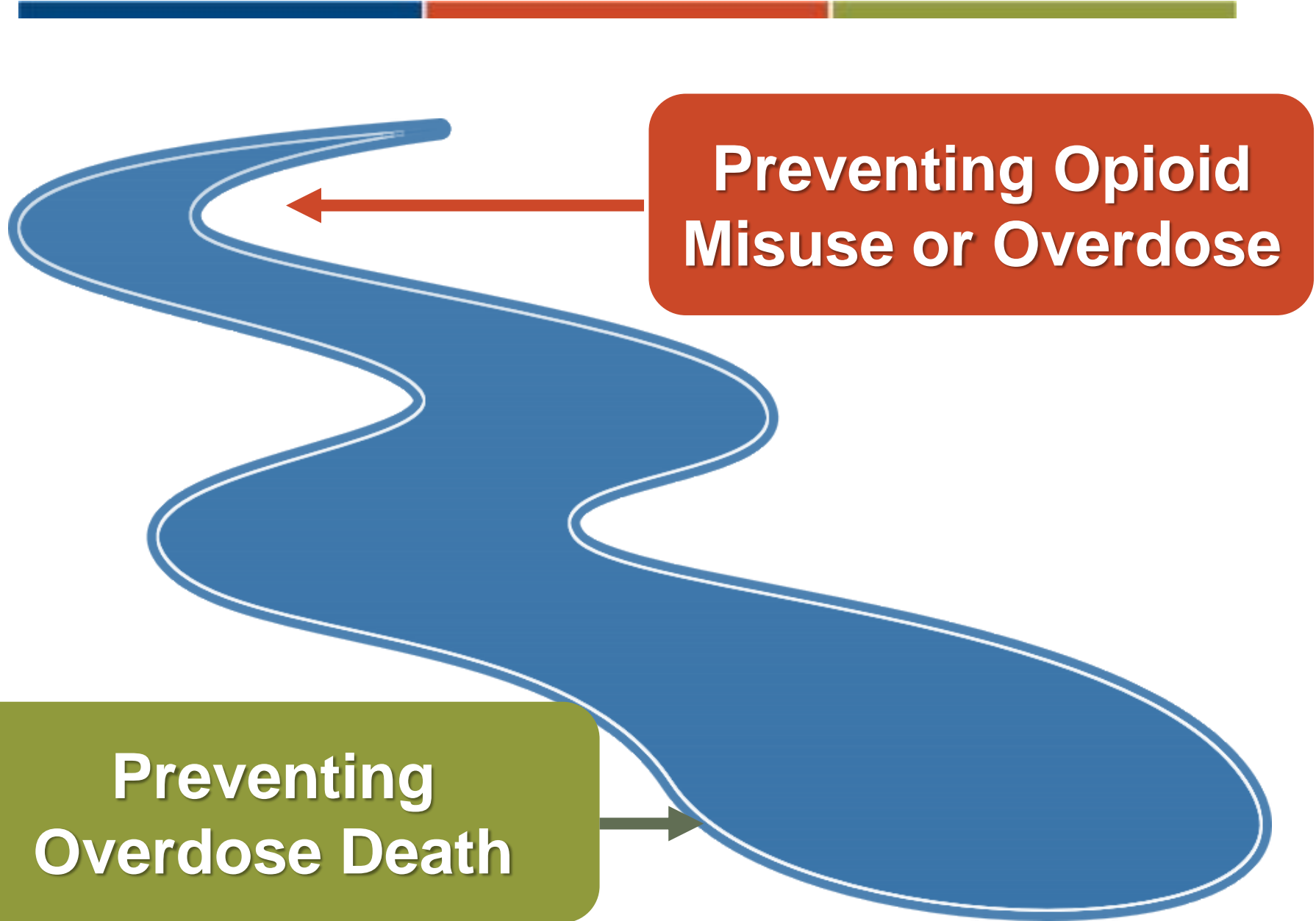




Strategies



Upstream vs Downstream



Two Roles for Prevention

Prevent Use/Misuse and Overdose

- Education
- Limiting Prescription Drug Access Strategies:
 - Prescription drug disposal programs
 - Prescription drug monitoring programs
 - Prescribing and dispensing regulations
- Law enforcement actions
- Treatment and follow-up services

Prevent Overdose Death

- Naloxone access and promotion strategies
- 911 Good Samaritan laws and policies

**PREVENTING
PRESCRIPTION DRUG
MISUSE: Overview of Factors
and Strategies**

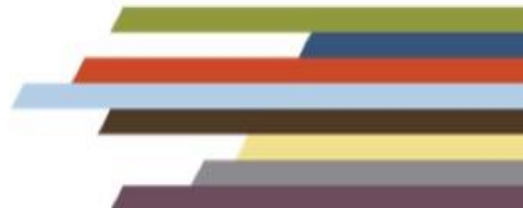
 **PREVENTION
SOLUTIONS@EDC**



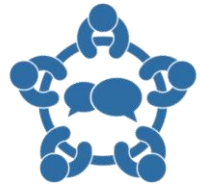
Next Steps for Prevention Providers



- Rationale For Prevention
- A Comprehensive Approach
- Strategies for Getting Prevention to the table



Rationale for Prevention



Convener



Implementer



Process Designer



Organizer



Facilitator



Coordinator

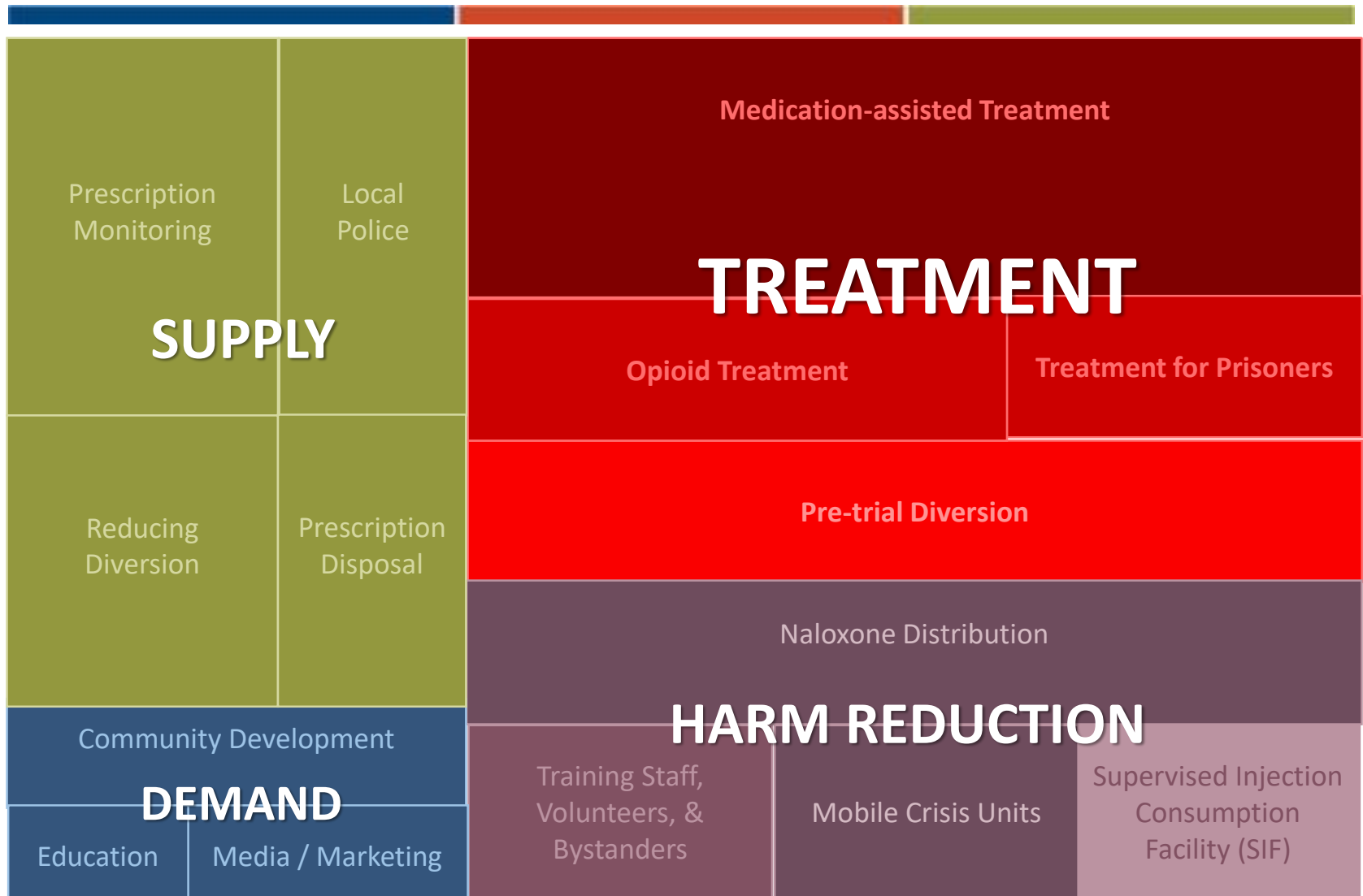


Provocateur



Leader

Focus Without Prevention at the Table

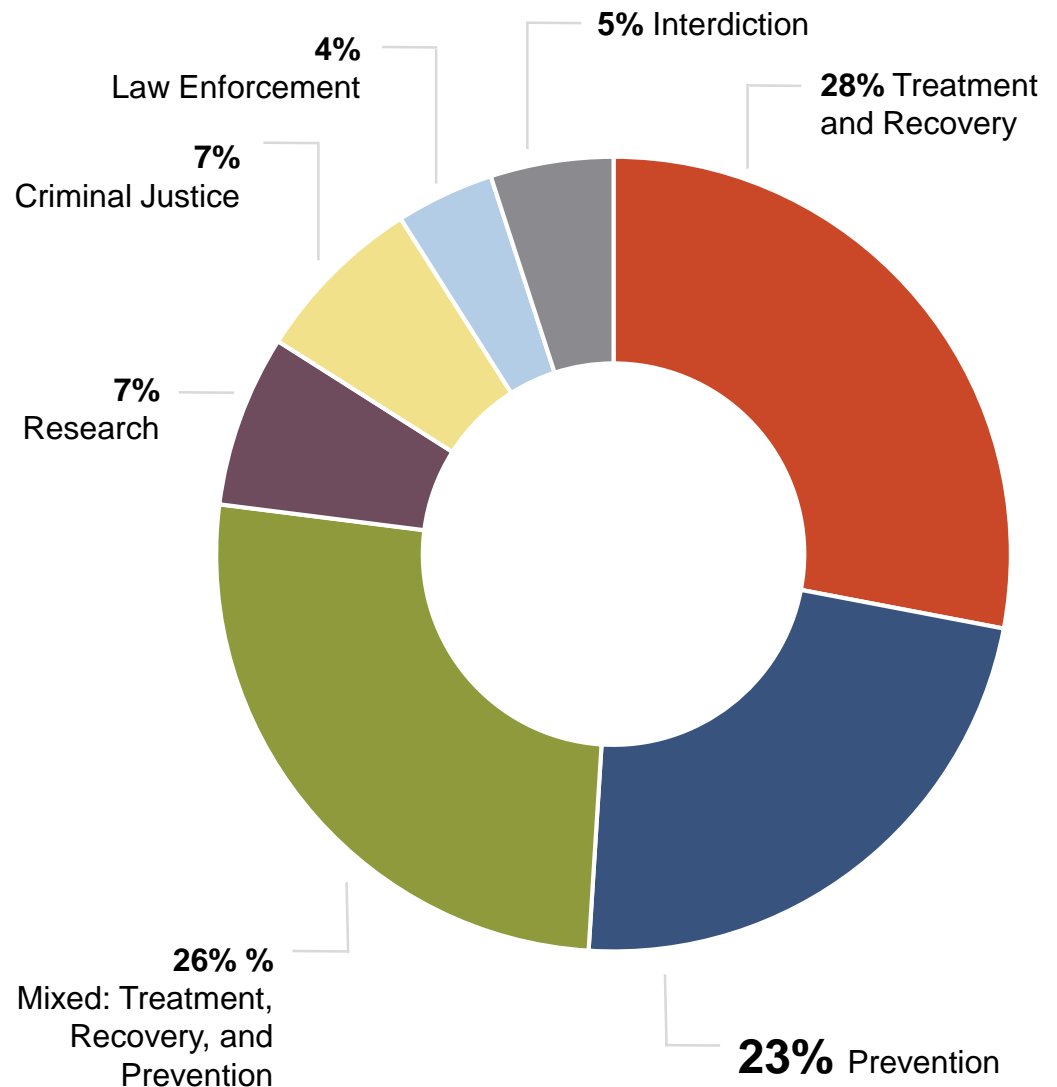


A Comprehensive Approach



FY2018 Opioid Spending by Category

- **Treatment and Recovery**—Awards to improve treatment capacity and support substance use treatment services. Recovery includes grant funding for programs to sustain recovery, including community supports and recovery housing.
- **Prevention** —Primary prevention and secondary prevention activities, including funding for surveillance, screening, naloxone, and prescription drug monitoring
- **Mixed: Treatment/Recovery and Prevention** —Includes grant programs that are targeted to fund the continuum of care for opioid use disorders
- **Research**—Grants to fund research related to opioid use disorder, funded through the NIH.
- **Criminal Justice**—Grants directed at enhancing criminal justice responses to the opioid epidemic
- **Law Enforcement**—Grants to reduce the supply of illicit opioids and other drugs.
- **Interdiction**—Grants directed at efforts to disrupt trafficking of illicit opioids



Making the Case for Prevention



- **Promote** a shared understanding of the problem and of possible solutions
- **Encourage** the use of a common language and conceptual framework
- **Communicate** the effectiveness of prevention and collaboration
- **Make specific** requests for **adequate** funding
- **Build** on existing opportunities
- **Promote** the public health approach to prevention

Bringing it Home

How is
prevention in
the conversation
where you
work?





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