

The Opioid Epidemic in Wisconsin

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May 11, 2018



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT
of **HEALTH SERVICES**

Learning Objectives

- ❑ Understand the extent of the opioid epidemic nationally and in Wisconsin.
- ❑ Understand the signs, symptoms, and health risks of opioid misuse and abuse.
- ❑ Understand medication-assisted treatment and its application in Wisconsin.

Learning Objectives

- ❑ Understand Wisconsin's approach to addressing the opioid crisis.
- ❑ Understand the importance of collaboration with human resources and financial managers at the county level.

Introduction

- An estimated 11.5 million Americans (ages 12 or older) misused opioid pain relievers in 2016 and roughly 950,000 used heroin.
- In 2016, 1.8 million people had a pain reliever use disorder and nearly 626,000 had a heroin use disorder (ages 12 or older).

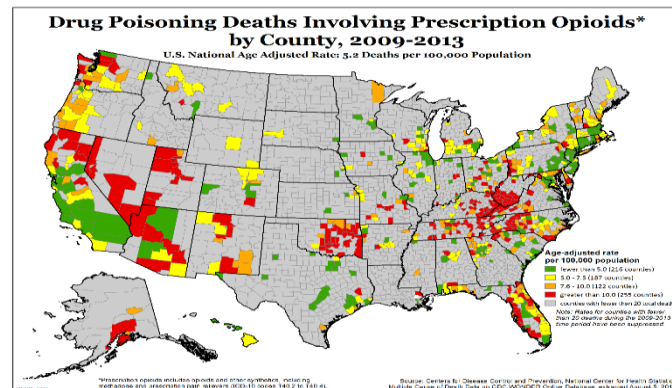
Introduction

- ❑ In 2016, there were 42,249 (in 2015: 33,091) overdose deaths involving prescription opioids and/or heroin. (CDC, 2017).
- ❑ Each day more than 115 Americans die from an opioid overdose.



Epidemiology

National



Hydrocodone Usage in United States

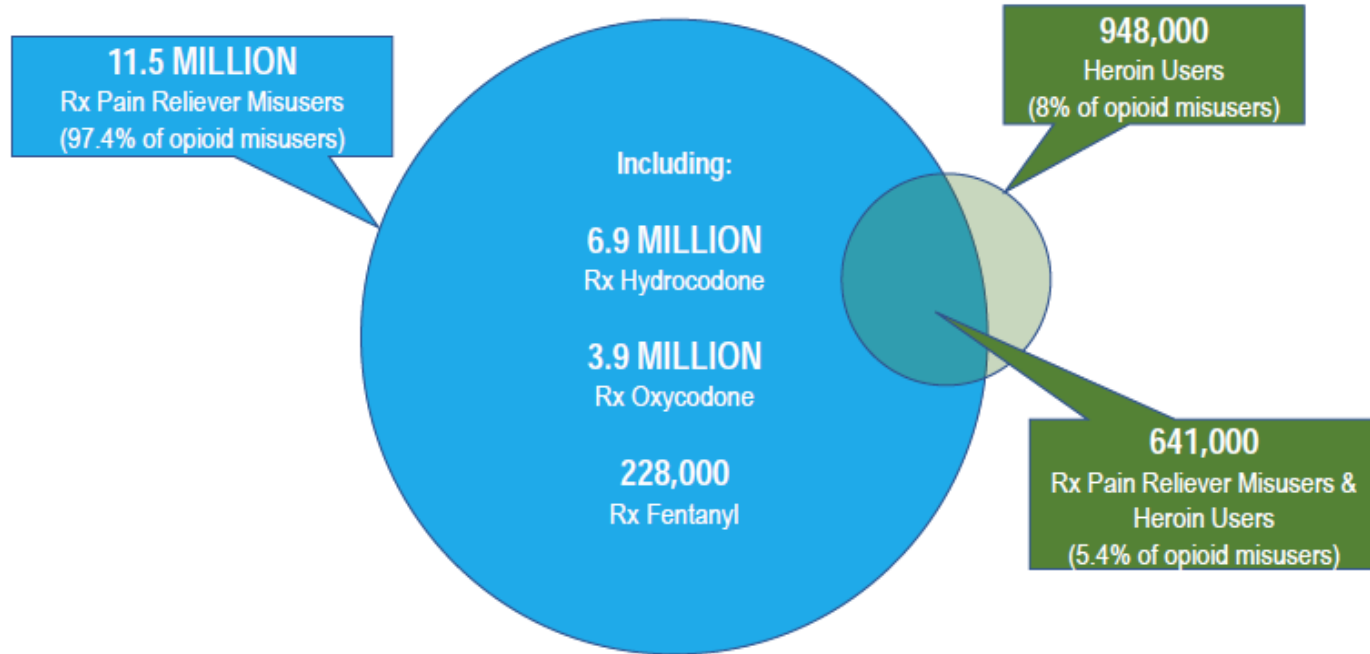


Oxycodone Usage in United States

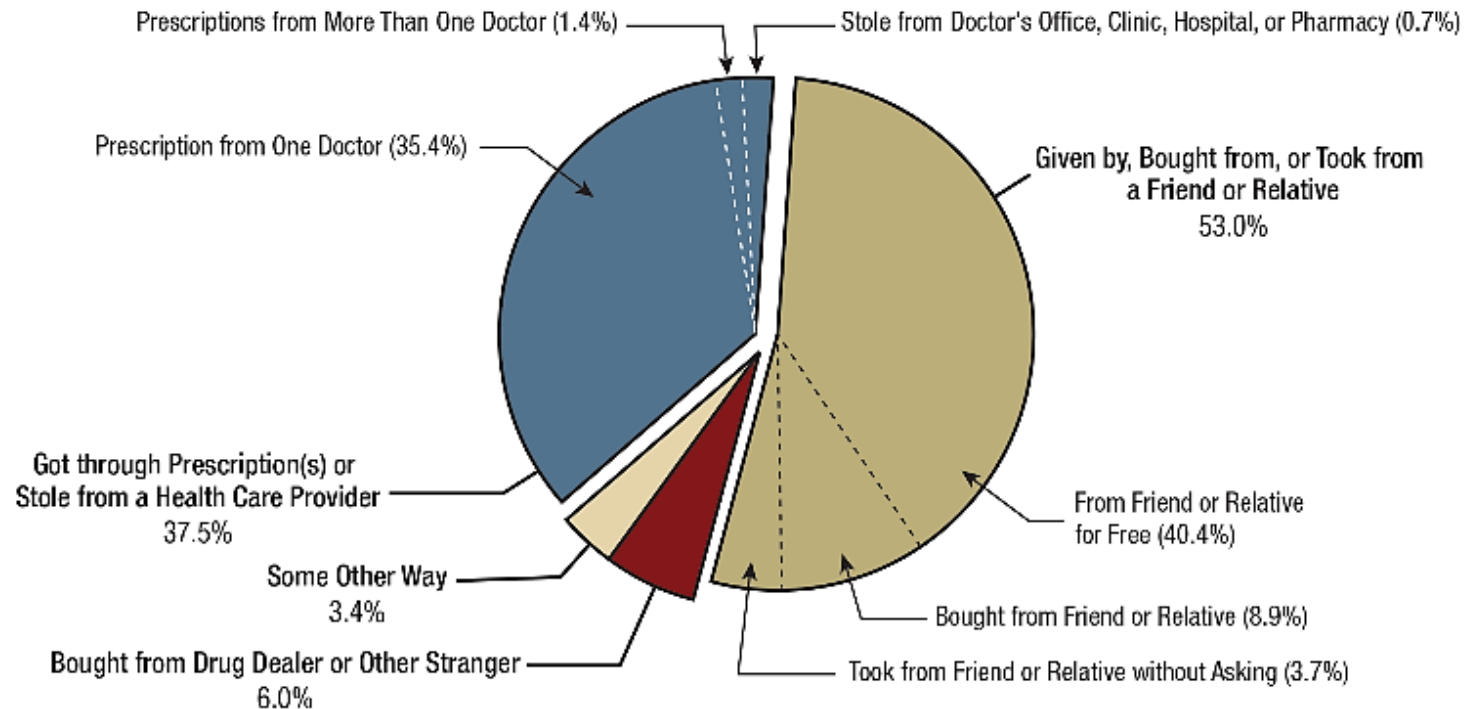


Opioids Grip in the United States, 2016

11.8 MILLION PEOPLE WITH OPIOID MISUSE (4.4% OF TOTAL POPULATION)

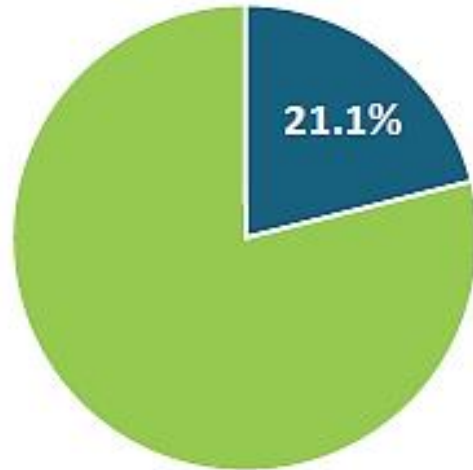


Source of Pain Relievers Obtained for Most Recent Misuse, 2016



How many access treatment?

2.1 MILLION with OUD



1 IN 5 INDIVIDUALS WITH OPIOID
USE DISORDERS (OUD) RECEIVED
SPECIALTY TREATMENT FOR
ILLICIT DRUGS



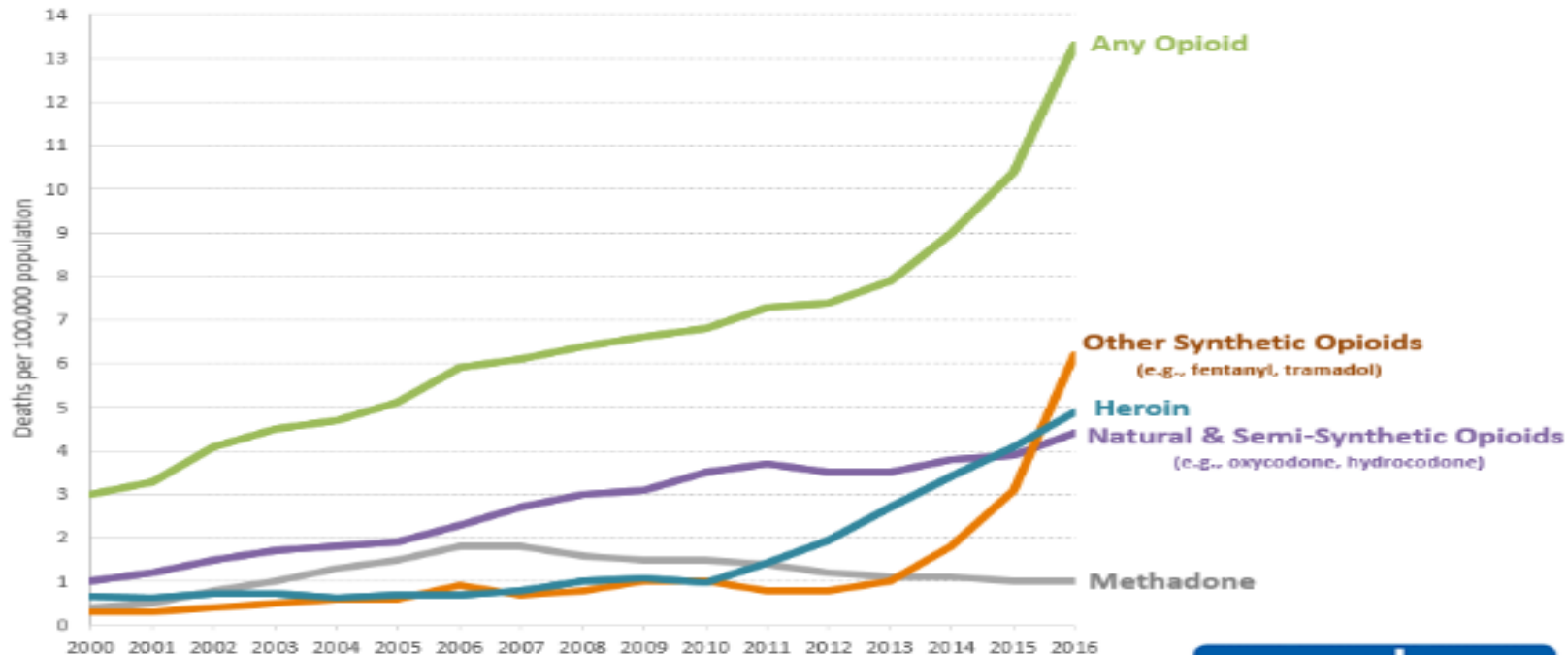
37.5% OF PEOPLE WITH HEROIN
USE DISORDERS RECEIVED
TREATMENT



17.5% OF PEOPLE WITH RX PAIN
RELIEVER USE DISORDERS
RECEIVED TREATMENT

Synthetic Opioids Responsible for Most Overdose Deaths

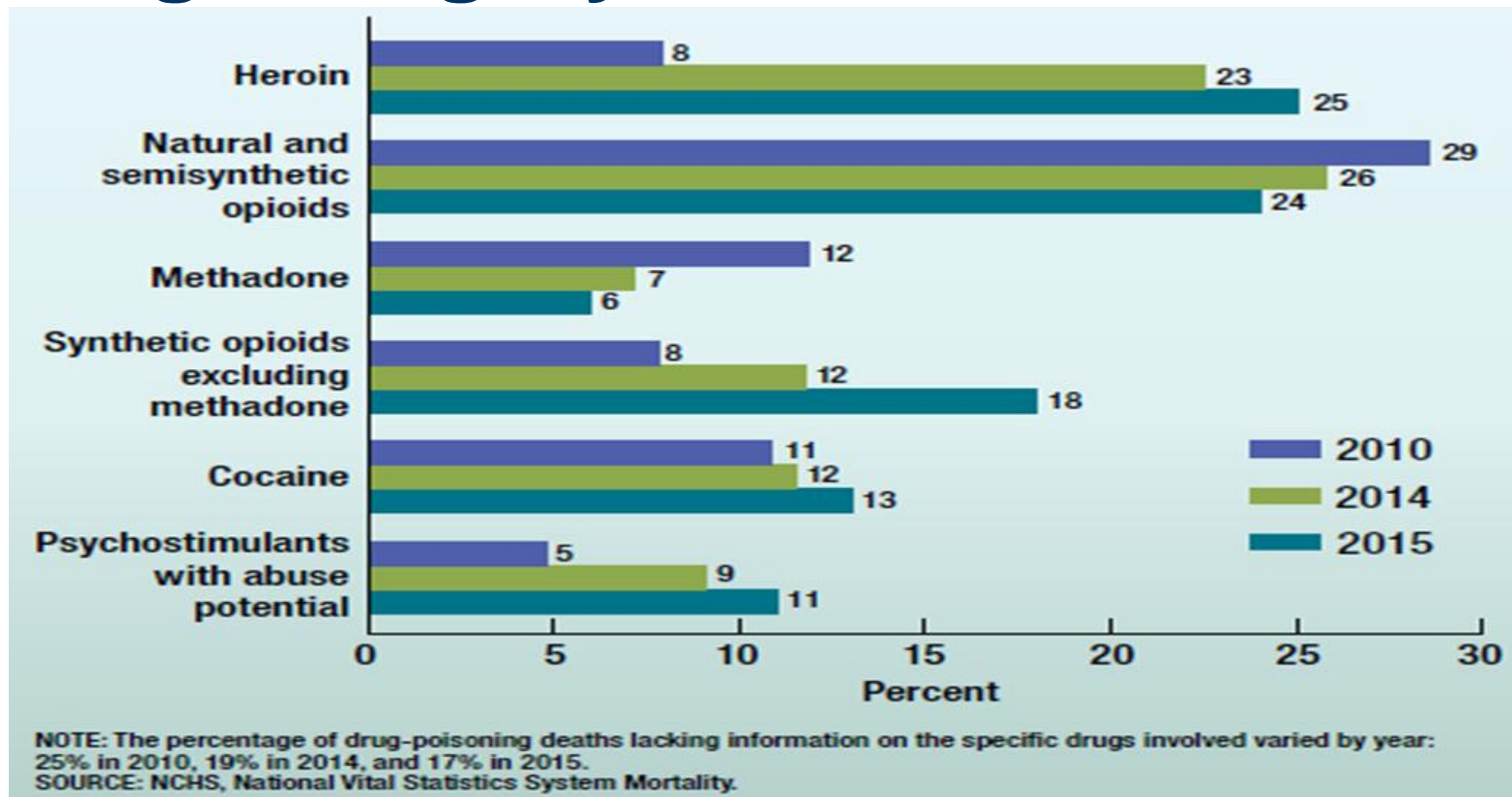
Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, by Type of Opioid, United States, 2000-2016



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016.
<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

www.cdc.gov
Your Source for Credible Health Information

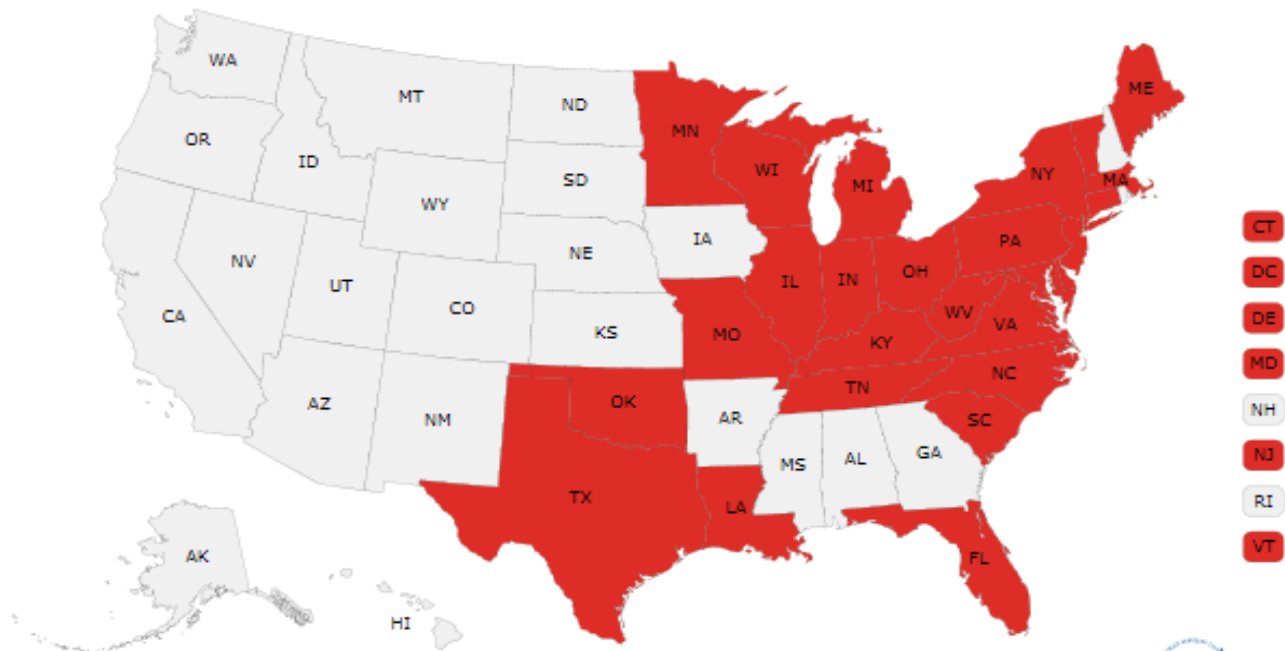
Percentage of Drug-Poisoning Deaths By Drug Category, 2010, 2014, 2015



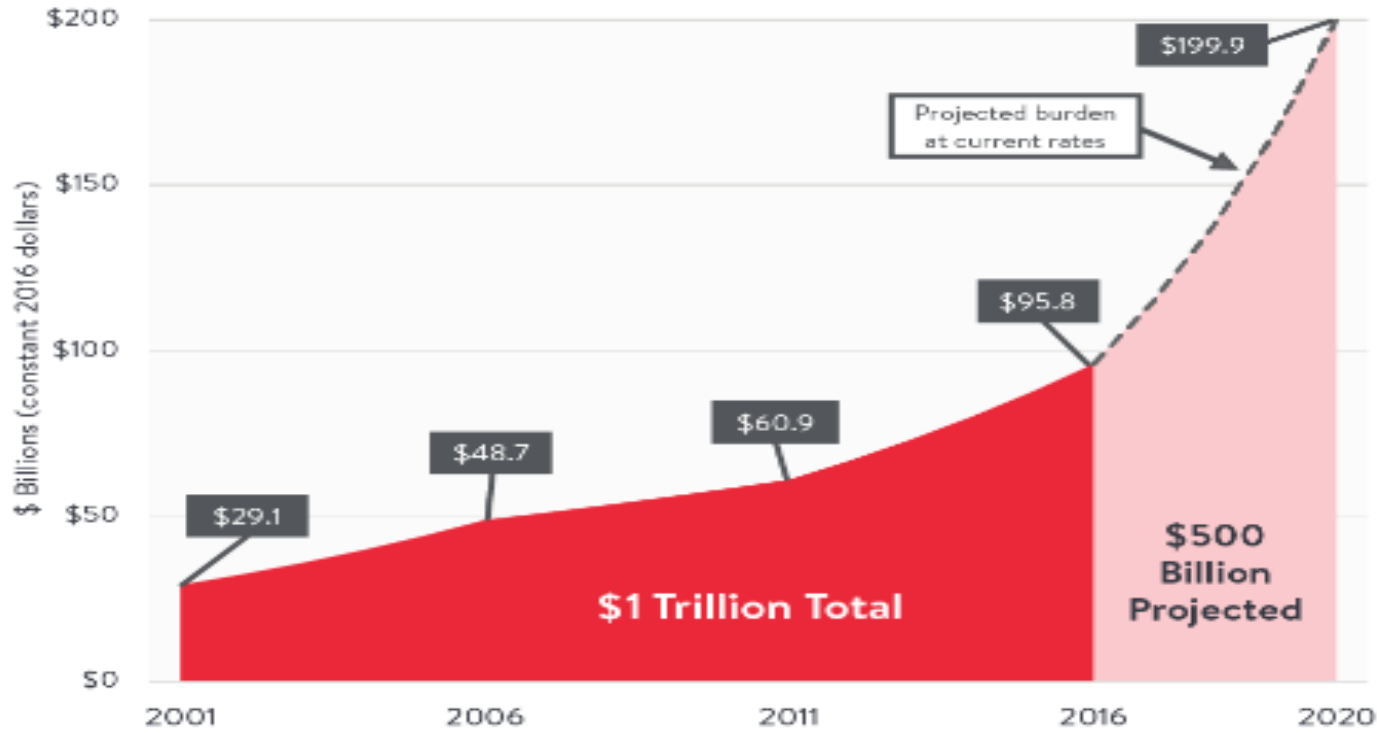
Heroin, Fentanyl, and Carfentanyl



Statistically Significant Drug Overdose Death Increase 2015 to 2016

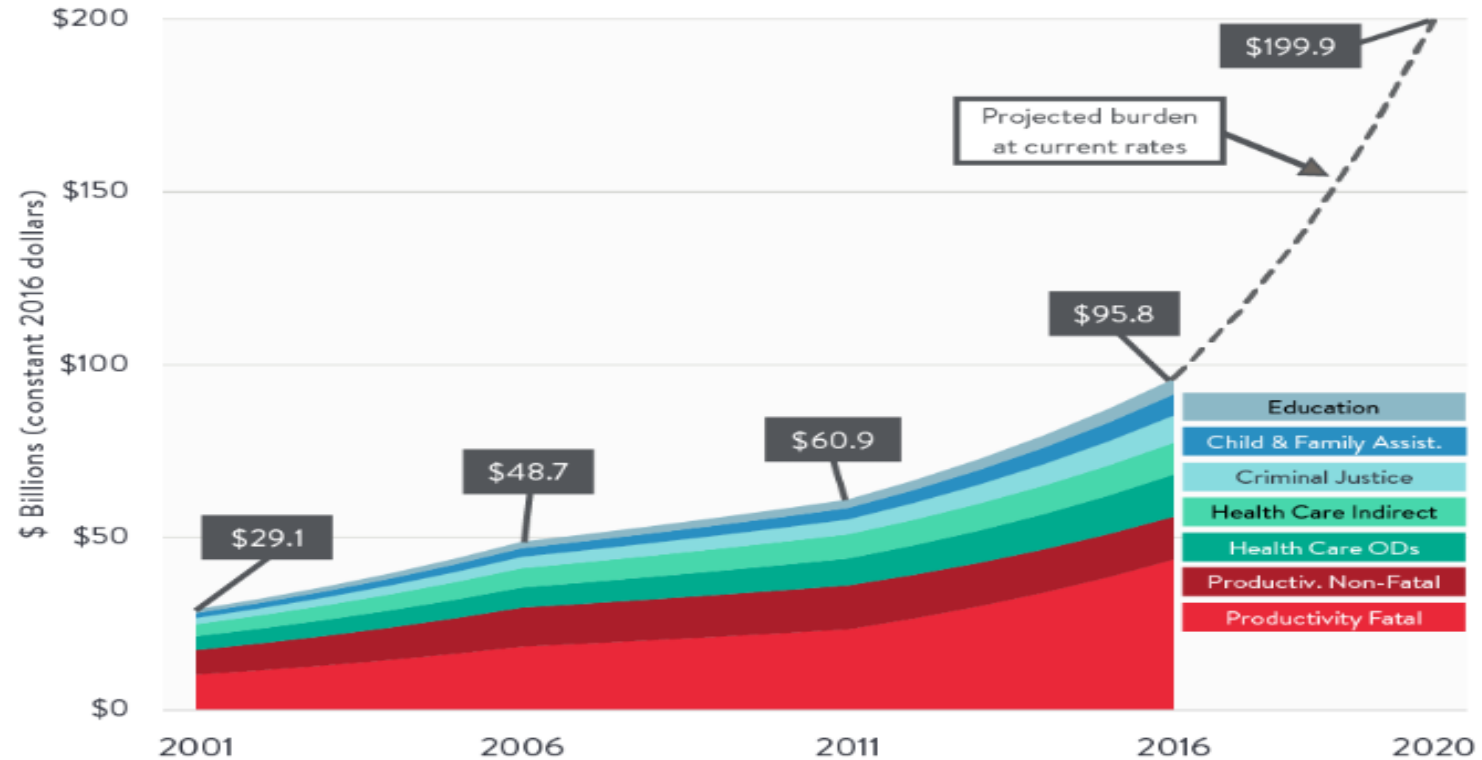


Total/Projected Costs of Opioid Crisis



* Data between labeled estimates interpolated using constant growth rates

Costs of Opioid Crisis by Year/Type

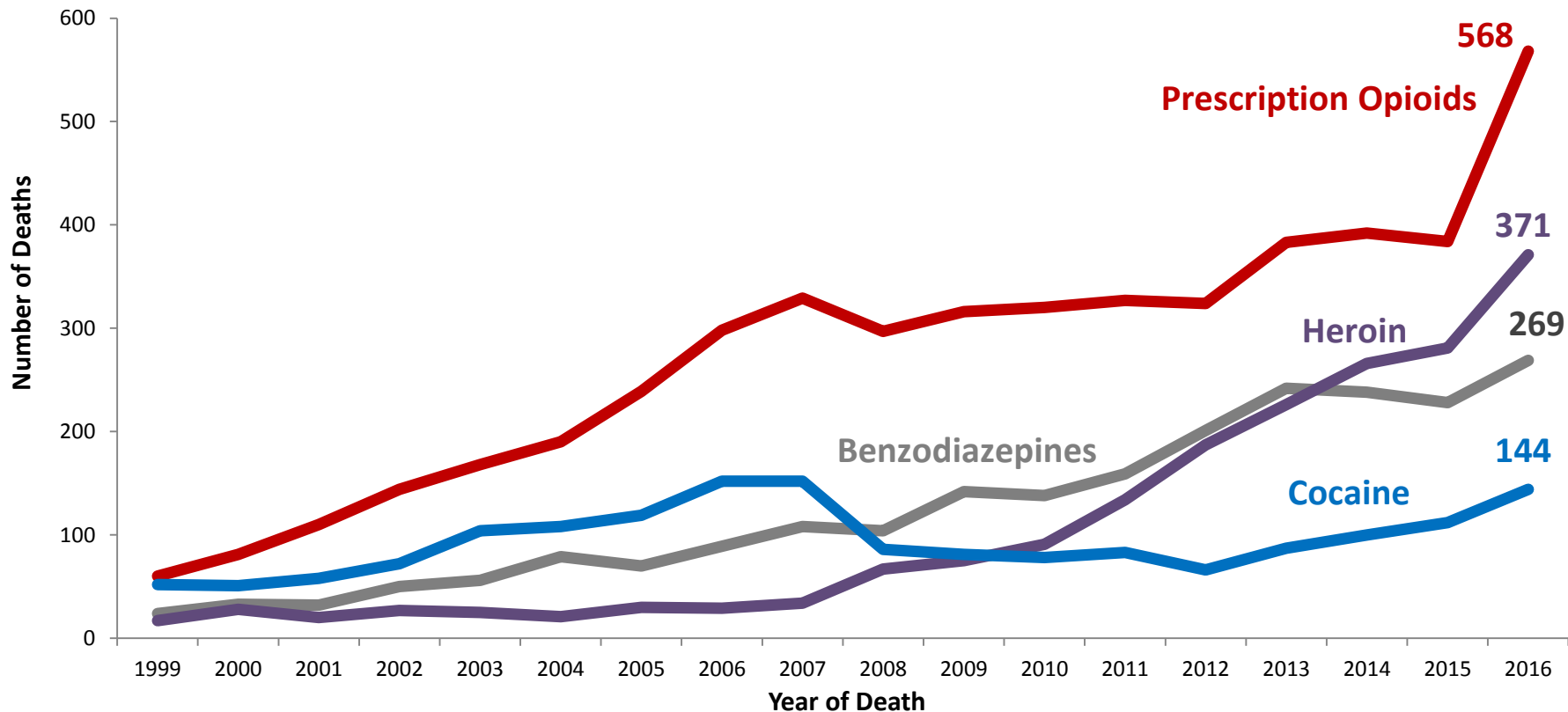




Data Sources

- ❑ Death certificates
- ❑ Hospital discharge and emergency department data
- ❑ Enhanced Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (ePDMP)
- ❑ Medical examiner or coroner data
- ❑ Emergency department encounter data
- ❑ Wisconsin Ambulance Run Data System

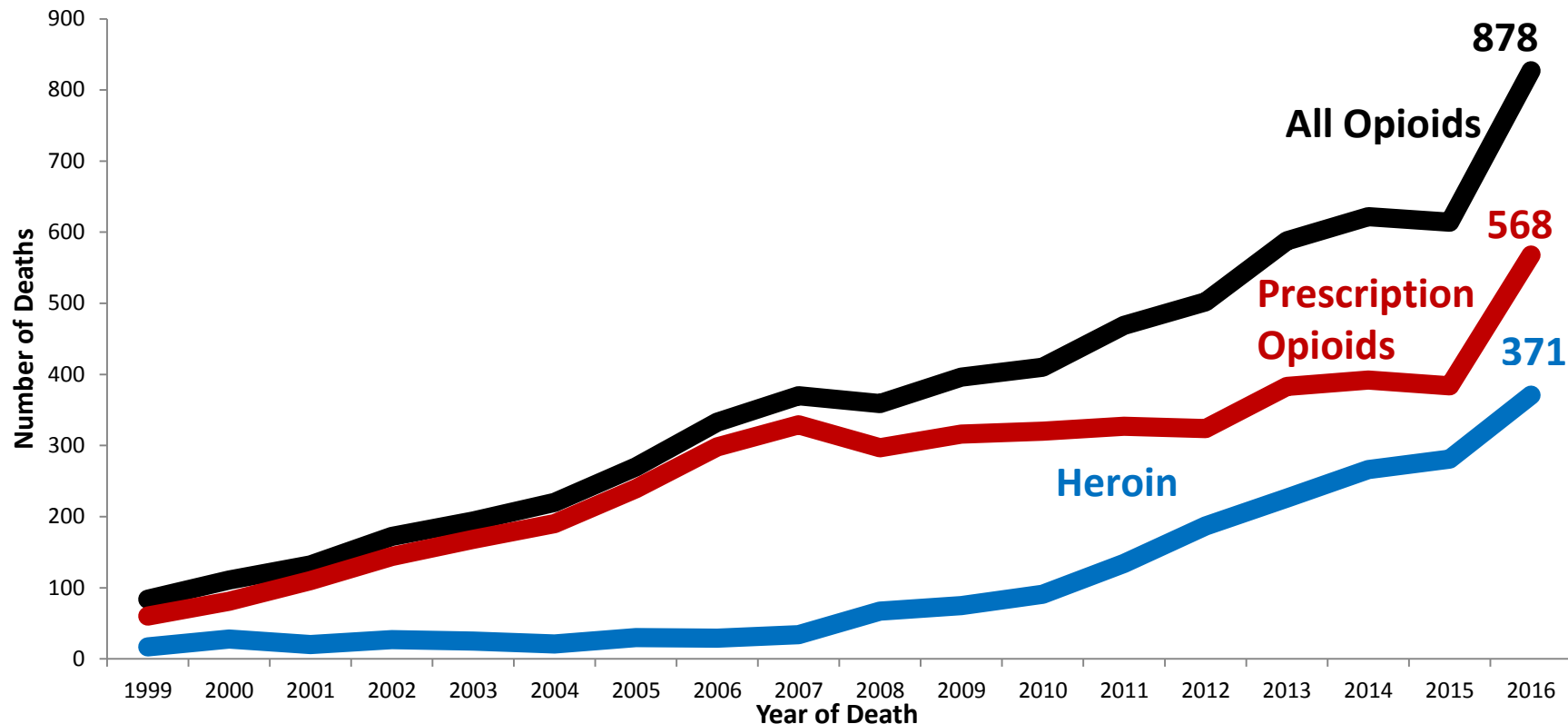
Drug-Related Deaths, 1999-2016



Note: Drug overdose death numbers may include more than one type of drug.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics

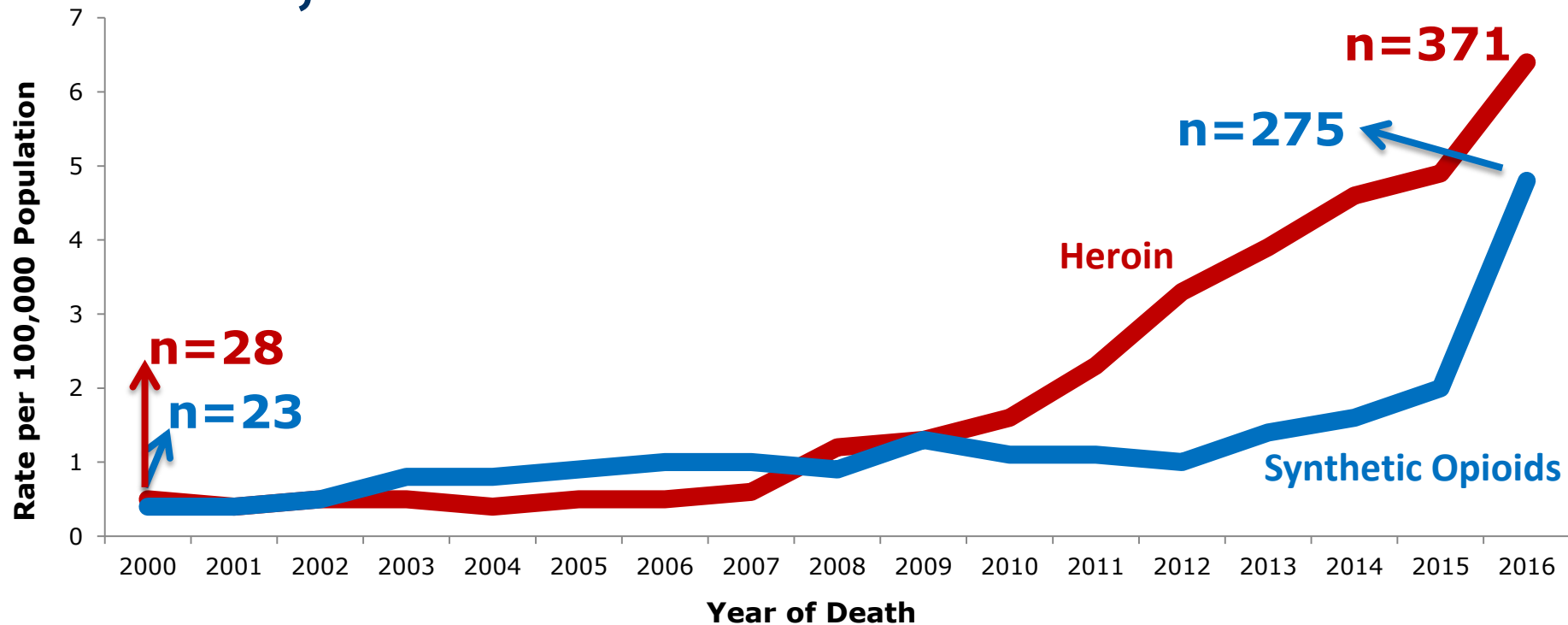
Opioid-Related Deaths, 1999-2016



Note: Overdose death numbers may include more than one type of drug.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics (Death Certificates)

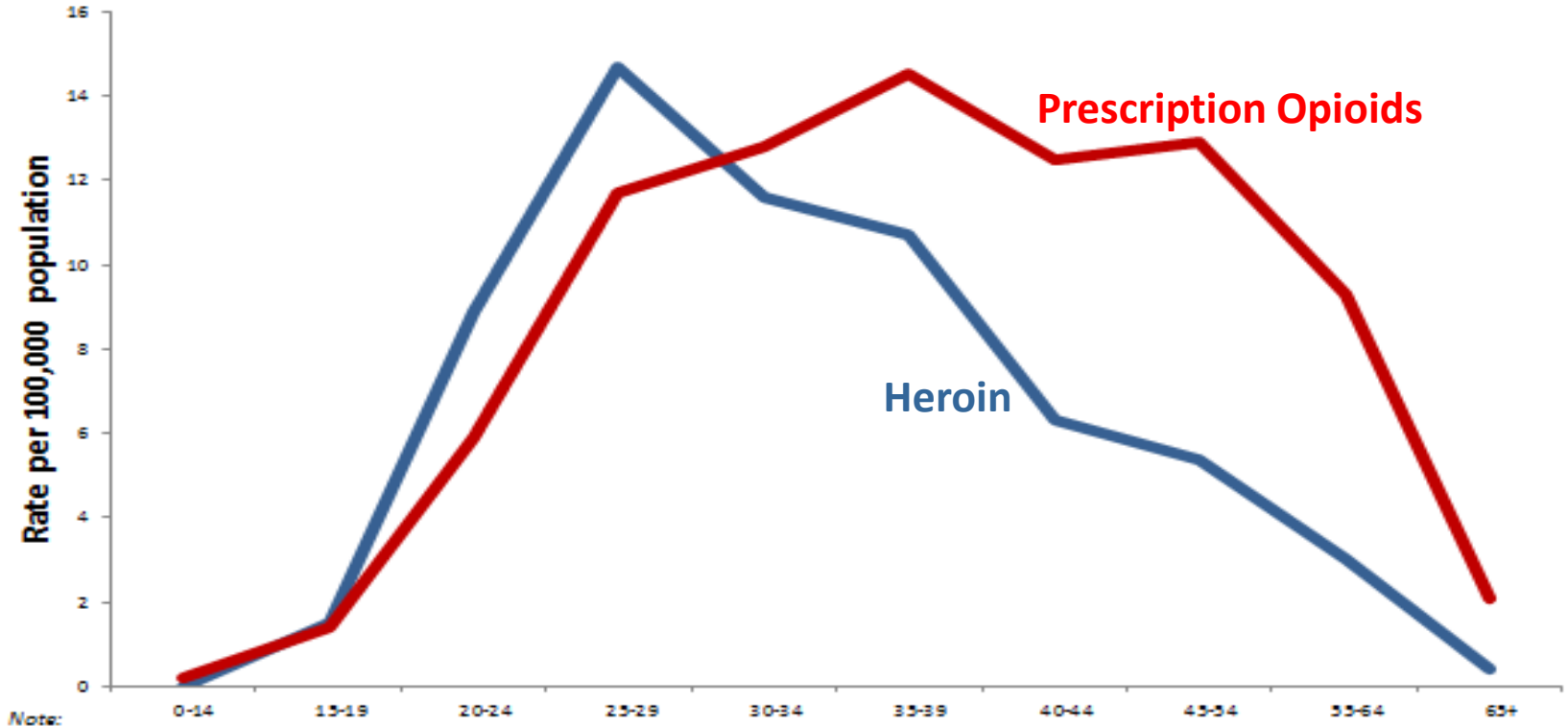
Heroin and Synthetic Opioid-Related Deaths, 1999-2016



Notes: Overdose death numbers may include more than one type of drug. "n=23" and other related markers indicate the number of deaths. The graph shows rates.

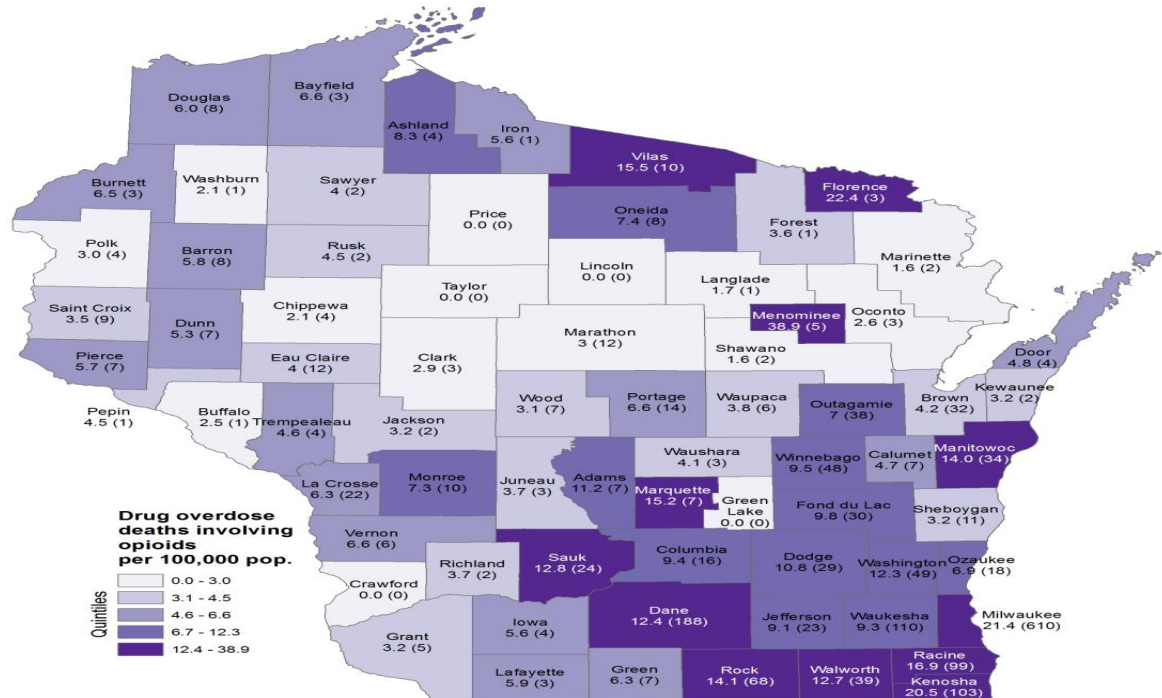
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics

Rate of Opioid Overdose Deaths by Age Group, 2012-2016 (5-Year Average)



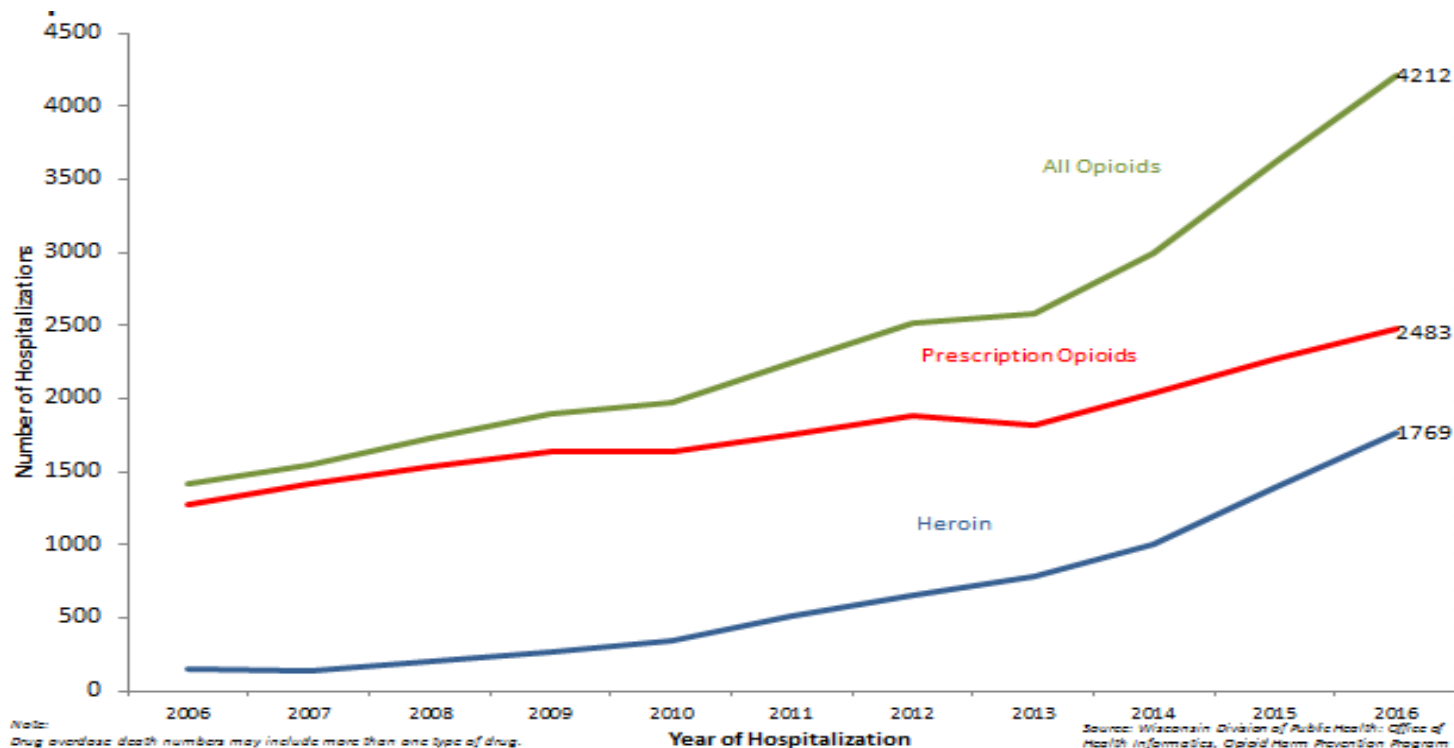
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics

Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths by County, 2013-2015



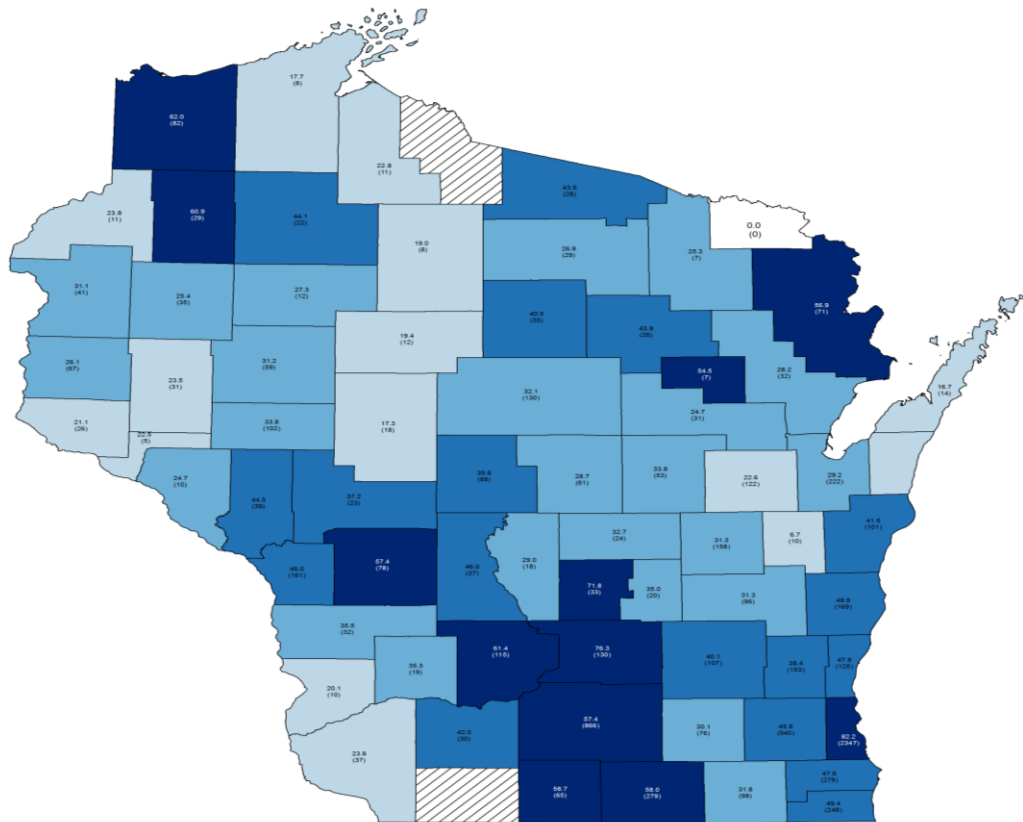
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics

Opioid-Related Hospitalizations, 2006-2016

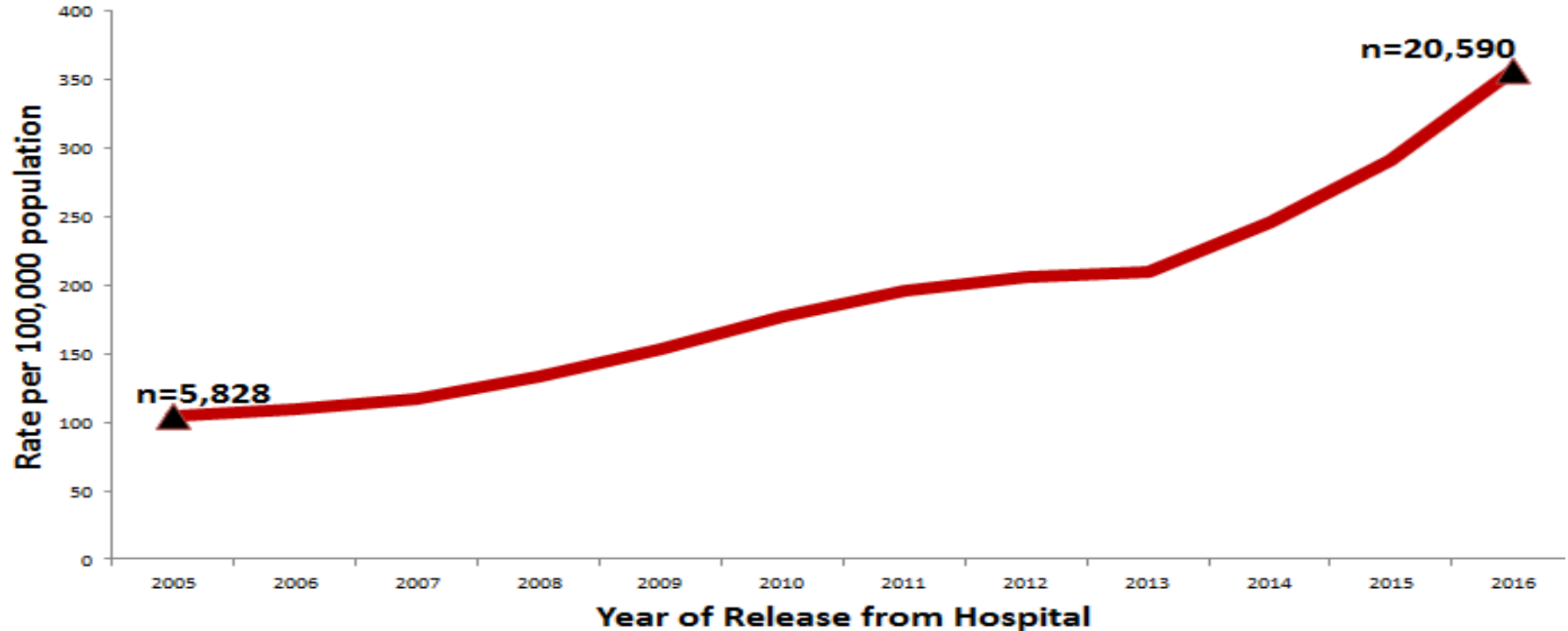


Note: Drug overdose death numbers may include more than one type of drug

Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics



Opioid Use Disorder Hospital Visits, 2005-2016



Source: Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics



Signs of Opiate Abuse

Behavioral or Physical

- ❑ Pill bottles
- ❑ Shoplifting or stealing
- ❑ Loss of appetite or weight

Behavioral or Physical

- ❑ Doctor shopping
- ❑ Itchy arms, neck, legs
- ❑ Wearing long sleeves
- ❑ Constricted or pinpoint pupils
- ❑ Anxiety

Behavioral or Physical

- ❑ Sudden change in routine, mood
- ❑ Isolation
- ❑ Nodding off
- ❑ Sudden change in hygiene
- ❑ Blackened fingers or smudges

Environmental

- ❑ Missing vent screws
- ❑ Burned carpet
- ❑ Torn corners of plastic baggies
- ❑ Burnt foil, spoons, tea candle tins

Environmental

- ❑ Pen parts or straws
- ❑ Crushed pills or white powder
- ❑ Torn Q-tip buds, cut cigarette filters
- ❑ Plastic bottle caps

Environmental

- ❑ Folded receipts, lottery tickets
- ❑ Sunglasses case
- ❑ Blood spots in sink, bedding, clothes



Health Risks

Health Related Issues

- ▣ Hepatitis C (HCV)
- ▣ Injection Drug Use-Infective Endocarditis (IDU-IE)
- ▣ HIV
- ▣ Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

Other Health Related Issues

- ❑ Septic arthritis (infection of joints due to IV drug use)
- ❑ Osteomyelitis (infection and inflammation of the bone)
- ❑ Tuberculosis
- ❑ Thrombophlebitis (infection of the vein wall)



Medication-Assisted Treatment

Medication-Assisted Treatment

- Evidence-based
- Provides comprehensive services
 - Medication
 - Counseling
 - Case management
 - Recovery supports

Medication-Assisted Treatment

- Uses many paths to recovery
 - Medical intervention
 - Professional treatment
 - Mutual support groups
 - Peer supports
 - Family supports
 - Faith supports
- Develops diversion practices and policies

Medication-Assisted Treatment

Food and Drug Administration-approved medications

- ❑ Buprenorphine products (Suboxone, Probuphine, and Sublocade)
- ❑ Naltrexone (Vivitrol)
- ❑ Methadone

Methadone

- ❑ Schedule II pharmaceutical opioid similar to oxycodone or morphine
- ❑ Binds to mu opiate receptor and proteins in various tissues
- ❑ Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and opioid cravings

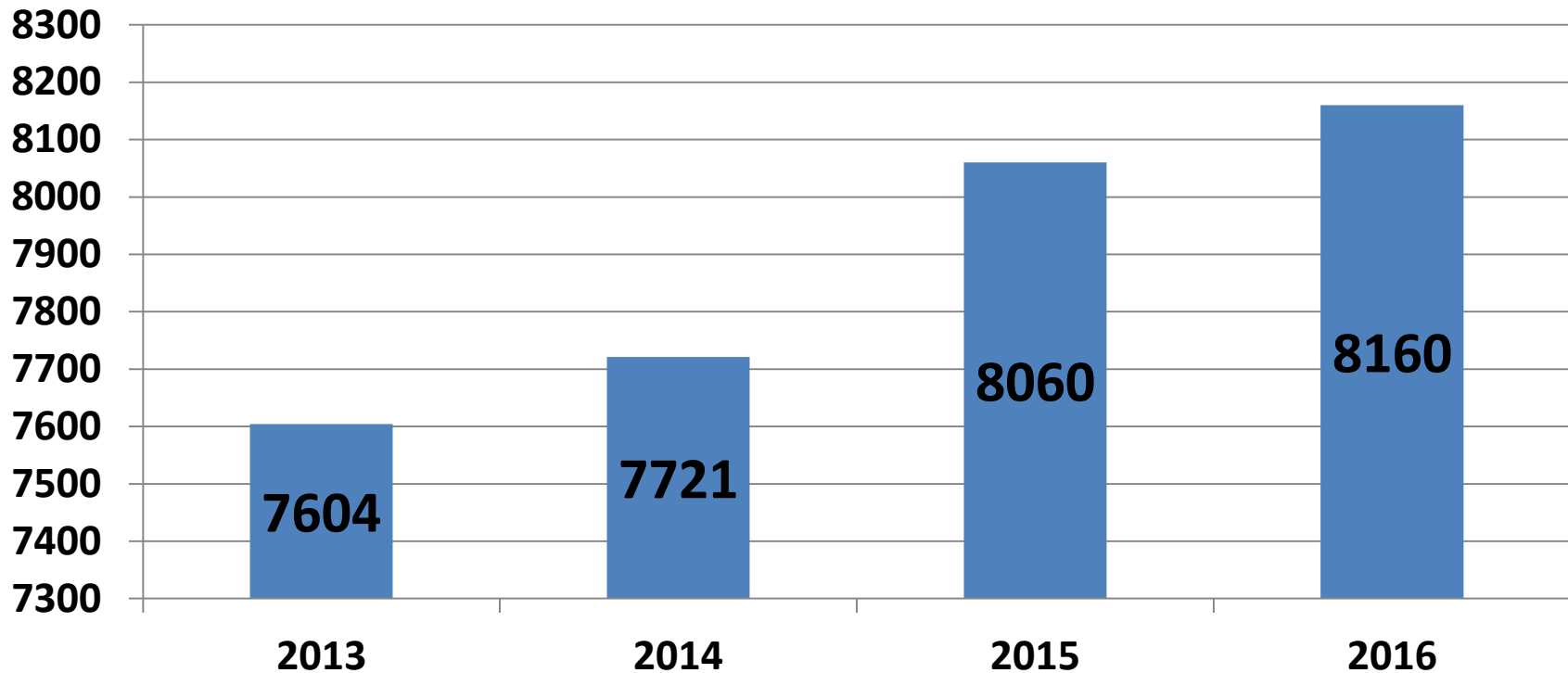
Methadone

- ❑ Can be used for pain relief
- ❑ When properly prescribed, does **not** produce a euphoric or tranquilizing effect

Wisconsin Opioid Treatment Programs

- ❑ 19 centers
- ❑ Addresses and phone numbers at www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids

Patients Served at Wisconsin Opioid Treatment Programs



Buprenorphine Products

- ❑ Schedule III narcotic medications
- ❑ Reduce cravings and withdrawal symptoms
- ❑ Available at opioid treatment programs and from approved practitioners (previously DATA waived physicians)
- ❑ Can be prescribed by nurse practitioners and physician assistants after they complete required training

Sublocade

The first once-monthly injectable buprenorphine formulation for the treatment of moderate to severe opioid use disorder



Buprenorphine Waiver

- ❑ Waiver is now approved up to 275 patients.
- ❑ Practitioners are eligible to obtain the waiver if they have additional credentialing in addiction medicine or addiction psychiatry.
- ❑ Physicians required to complete a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) reporting form each year

Approved Practitioners in Wisconsin (November 2017)

- ❑ Published with a limit of 30: 188
 - ❑ Published with a limit of 100: 86
 - ❑ Published with a limit of 275: 37
-

- ❑ Not published with a limit of 30: 258
- ❑ Not published with a limit of 100: 43
- ❑ Not published with a limit of 275: 9

Approved Practitioners in Wisconsin (November 2017)

- ▣ Total with a limit of 30: 446
- ▣ Total with a limit of 100: 129
- ▣ Total with a limit of 275: 46

Naltrexone

- ❑ Vivitrol: a prescription injectable medication
- ❑ Administered once a month to prevent relapse to opioid dependence after detox
- ❑ 7-10 days prior to injection: patient must stop all opiates



Naloxone (Narcan)

Naloxone (Narcan)

- ❑ Medication used to counter the effects of an opioid overdose
- ❑ May be injected in the muscle, vein, under the skin, or sprayed into the nose
- ❑ Temporary drug that wears off in 20-90 minutes

Wisconsin Statewide Standing Order

- ❑ Allows pharmacists to dispense naloxone without a prescription
- ❑ [Must follow DHS policy and procedure](#)

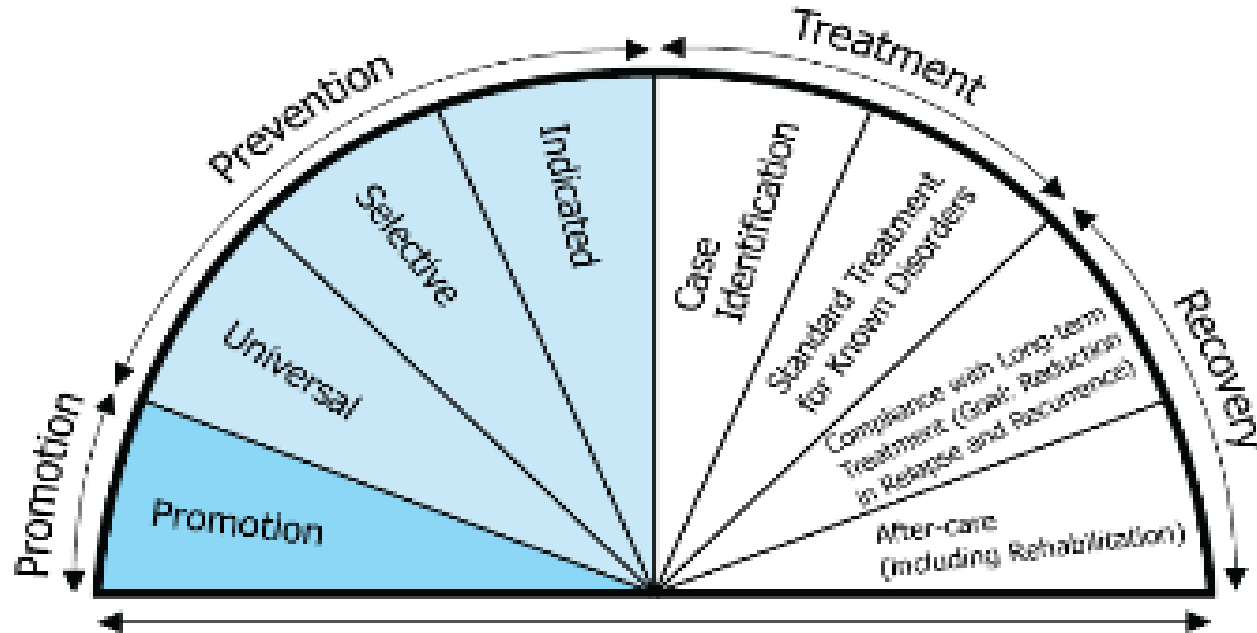


Wisconsin's Approach to Addressing the Opioid Crisis

#HopeActLiveWI

Continuum of Care

Preventing misuse and abuse, investing in treatment, supporting recovery



Current DHS Grants

- ❑ Medication-Assisted Treatment – Prescription Drug and Opioid Addiction (MAT-PDOA)
- ❑ Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success – 2015 (SPF PFS 15)
- ❑ Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention for States (PDO PfS)

Current DHS Grants

- ❑ Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths Prevention Project (WI PDO)
- ❑ Strategic Prevention Framework for Prescription Drugs (SPF Rx)
- ❑ State Targeted Response (STR)

State Targeted Response

- ❑ \$15.2 million for two years (May 2017-April 2019) - \$7.6 million/year
- ❑ Focus: Advance prevention strategies, expand access to treatment and recovery supports, increase retention in treatment services, and reduce opioid-related deaths
- ❑ All regions of Wisconsin

State Targeted Response

- ▣ Awarded grants to 63 Alliance for Wisconsin Youth coalitions statewide for prevention activities
- ▣ Contracted with Wisconsin Voices for Recovery and eight of its partners to deploy people with lived addiction experience in hospitals to provide outreach to persons experiencing an opioid overdose or addiction

State Targeted Response

- ❑ Served more than 900 people through the first round of grants to fund unmet treatment needs
 - Awarded to 16 counties and 5 tribes
 - Second round to be awarded soon
- ❑ Awarded grants to two groups to provide MAT in Adams, Dodge, Juneau, Manitowoc, and Marquette counties

State Targeted Response

- ❑ Awarded grants to four entities to expand medication-assisted treatment through community partnerships
- ❑ Organized two trainings
- ❑ Established Project ECHO in Wisconsin



Importance of HR/Fiscal Management

DHS Steering Committee

- ❑ Office of the Secretary
- ❑ Division of Care and Treatment Services
- ❑ Division of Public Health
- ❑ Division of Medicaid Services
- ❑ Division of Quality Assurance
- ❑ Division of Enterprise Services
- ❑ Office of Policy Initiatives and Budget
- ❑ Office of the Legal Counsel

Building Partnerships

- ❑ Encourage and promote a positive working relationship
- ❑ Open lines of communication among human resources, payroll, accounting, and program staff

Collaboration and Planning

- ❑ Ensures the most beneficial and effective services are being provided
- ❑ Ensures progress toward the goal of enhancing of substance abuse services

Important Questions

- ❑ What are you trying to accomplish?
- ❑ What services are you trying to deliver and in which ways?
- ❑ What can and can't you do and afford?
- ❑ What are the oversight requirements, including monitoring, auditing, etc.?

For More Information

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