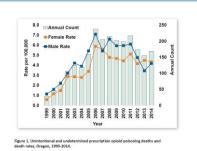
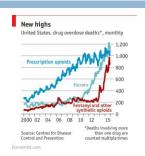
Understanding the epidemic





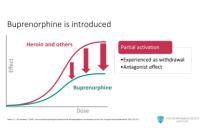
Understanding the epidemic





Understanding the epidemic





Understanding the epidemic

Understanding the epidemic

How do we curb the epidemic?

- Use the evidence:
 - Opioids may not be effective at all for treatment of some types of chronic pain
 - Opioids tend to be maximally helpful at moderate doses and adding more does not provide better relief of pain
 - Non Opioid options can be helpful:
 BH therapies, Exercise, Physical Therapy, Yoga, Meditation, Non-Opioid medications, etc
 - Improving function/QoL vs reducing chronic pain
 - Addiction mimics a chronic disease more than moral failing or weakness model

Understanding the epidemic

Examples of Interventions:

- Opioid Prescribing Guidelines
 - Smaller doses
 - Smaller quantities
- Smaller duration
- □ Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
 - Now mandatory in most states
- □ Addiction as a Chronic Disease Model
- Increased federal and state funding for addiction treatment
- Standing state orders for Naloxone
- $\hfill \square$ National effort to increase Buprenorphine treatment
- Oregon Medicaid no longer pays for opioids to treat chronic back pain

The Impo	ict to	KTHFS
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The Impact to KTHFS



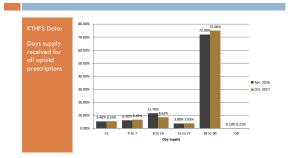
- □ KTHFS Utilization of opioids study performed by pharmacy
- 1 year look back from April 2016 vs 1 year look back from October 2017

The Impact to KTHFS

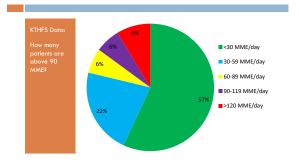


- □ 637 (2016) vs 441(2017) unique patients received opioid prescriptions
- 4,185/80,798 (5.18%) vs
 2900/77987 (3.72%) of all prescriptions were opioid prescriptions
- □ 5.18 down to 3.72 is a 30.7% reduction in the prescribing of opioids

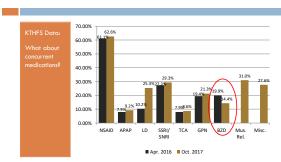
The Impact to KTHFS



The Impact to KTHFS



The Impact to KTHFS

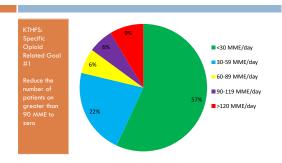


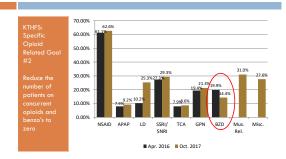
	The Imp	pact to KTHFS	
	'		
	KTHFS Data: How many patients are on MAT?	 6 total patients being prescribed MAT (all for alcohol) 4 patients being prescribed MAT by KTHFS PCP's 2 being prescribed MAT by non KTHFS PCP 5 prescriptions are for Naltrexone 1 prescription for Antabuse No Buprenorphine prescriptions 	
	Case st	udy:	
	 57 year old female Stated history of IV drug and alcohol use Diagnosis: back pain (osteoarthritis), hepatitis C, depression, anxiety, hypothyroidism, hx of liver transplant, sleep apnea and insomnia. 		
<u>Treatment History:</u> patient was started on NSAID and Darvocet at age 42 for back pain, age 49 hydrocodone for knee injury and back pain, eventually pain medication progressed to morphine and oxycodone by age 52. Further workup included diagnostics (xrays, CT scans, MRI's and			
		dies) and gastroenterologist, physical therapist, oist, neurology and pain specialist referrals.	
	Case st	udy: continued	
	□ Current	Status: patient weaned off morphine in	
		Currently on wean off of oxycodone started	
		vith several complaints of increased anxiety er symptoms related to her liver transplant.	
	Treatmer	nt is limited due to co-morbidities.	
	Patient lpain spe	nas active referrals to specialist including cialist.	
	□ Patient re	efused MH treatment at this time.	

Case study: Patient Priorities

- □ Patient Safety
- □ Address psychiatric disorder
- □ Manage medical diagnosis, complications and chronic pain

KTHFS Strategy





KTHFS Strategy

- □ Personal Pain Plan could ask the following questions?
 - Are they utilizing alternative treatments for pain?
 - What is the status of patient who have cut down opiate doses or stopped completely?
 - □ What is the diagnosis being treated with chronic opioids?
 - □ How have opioid affected your pain, functioning, quality of life?
 - □ Are there any "red flags" in their chart suggesting misuse or addiction?

- According to information from Indian Health Service, people at high risk include of overdose and should be considered for coprescribed naloxone:
 - Those with rotating opioid regimens
 - Patients on high doses (>50MME/day) of opioids
 - Patients on long acting opioids, typically in conjunction with short-acting opioids
 - Poly-opioid use
 - Patients prescribed opioids for greater than 90days
 - Patients over the age of 65
 - Households with people at high risk of overdose such as those with children or someone who has a history of substance use disorder
 Patients who have difficult accessing emergency medical services

 - Recent mandated substance use treatment, incarceration, or period of abstinence with history of drug abuse
 - Concurrent use of benzodiazepines, antipsychotics, antiepileptics, muscle relaxers, hypnotics and antihistomines

- □ Work with primary care to increase addiction treatment knowledge and to update treatment approach with the current "chronic disease model" of addiction
- □ Support PCP's in participating in Buprenorphine waiver training
- Develop and implement clinical system for buprenorphine prescribing at the Wellness
- □ Identify and engage (per goals 1-3 above) high risk patients and make sure they receive education and access to MAT services

KTHFS Strategy

- Opioid prescribing guidelines
- Require external prescribers to follow guidelines to fill opioids at our pharmacy
- Controlled substance agreement
 - Incorporate chronic disease principles
- □ Tips for treating addiction in primary care
- Clinical flows/procedures for treating chronic pain with opioid and MAT
 - Account for addiction in primary care

- Physical Therapy
- Yoga Internal Pilot
- Meditation
- □ Tribal Best Practices
- Aquatic exercise or physical therapy
- Acupuncture
- Chiropractic Therapy
- □ Non steroidal anti inflammatory medications
- □ Behavioral health treatment, including both therapy and antidepressants

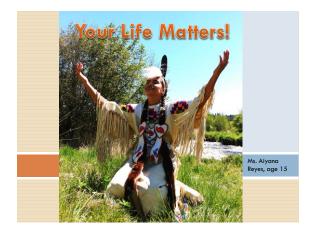
- □ Klamath Tribes Self Insured 472 members (347 employees)-opportunity to increasing coverage for alternative medicine.
 - Decrease the cost of chronic disease management with promotion of alternative medicine (massage therapy, acupuncture and chiropractic care)
 - Less costly for members to access alternative care than to seek surgery as the first treatment option.

KTHFS Strategy

- □ KTHFS request to Indian Health Service. Medical Priority Levels excluded services list, includes acupuncture. We are asking to move it off the excluded services list.
- □ KTHFS encouraging OHA to pay for more alternative treatments with Medicaid (OHP)

- □ KTHFS Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction to meet Klamath Tribes Culture
 - □ Partnership with Dr. Jeffrey Proulx, OHSU. NIH funded project.
 - 5-Year Study to explore how mindfulness can be adapted to include Native traditions in order to reduce stress.
 - We believe that this type of program can lead to a way to help manage pain.

- □ Tribal Council
- □ KTHFS leadership
- KTHFS employees □ Tribal community
- Billboards
 - Newsletters
 - Brochures
 - Handouts
 - Community Meetings



Questions? Comments?

MAT Resources

TRAIN OUR PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS:

PCSS provides MAT waiver training for providers in several formats at no cost. Physicians require 8 hours of training to apply to the Drug Enforcement Agency for a waiver to prescribe buprenorphine, one of three medications approved by the FDA for the treatment of apioul waiverfoodere. Nurse Proclitioners (NP) and Physician assistants (PA) are required to complete 24 hours of training lockuding the 8 hour MAT training.

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SAMHSA reviews waiver applications within 45 days of receipt. If approved, NPs and PAs will receive a letter via email that confirms their waiver and includes their prescribing identification number.

Complete the Notification of Intent Walver Application online to apply for your waiver to prescribe buprenorphine.