

Opioid Overdose Prevention and Narcan Rescue

Welcome!

- All lines are muted, so please ask your questions in Q&A

We will get started shortly!



The Quality Improvement Services Group of
ALLIANT HEALTH SOLUTIONS

Opioid Overdose Prevention and Narcan Rescue



October 13, 2021

Hosted by:
Elizabeth "Libby" Bickers, LCSW
AIM Manager, Behavioral Health for Alliant Quality



Elizabeth "Libby" Bickers, LCSW

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORKER

I have been a social worker for over 20 years in multiple areas of healthcare, primarily hospice. I have also worked in dialysis, home health, long term care and inpatient hospital settings. I also worked in higher education as Director of Field Instruction at my alma mater, Valdosta State University. I have been a clinical reviewer, for over 5 years, with Alliant Health Solutions. I have been married for 23 years and have 2 children, a daughter and a son.

I enjoy being outside with my 2 rescue dogs, family outings to local places of interest and time with my extended family as well. We are active in our church and participate in mission work throughout the year. I love many kinds of music and you may often find me cooking while enjoying some fun music.

Contact: elizabeth.bickers@alliantaso.org



Kara Jackson Etienne, LMSW

LICENSED MASTER SOCIAL WORKER



Mrs. Kara Jackson Etienne is a Licensed Master Social Worker with 15 years of experience in clinical and community based settings. Kara is currently serving as the Opioid Use Disorder Prevention Manager for Northeast Delta Human Service Authority's Opioid Misuse and Abuse Prevention Program, also known as OMAPP, funded by the Louisiana State Opioid Response federal grant. Kara began her career as an inpatient and outpatient behavioral health social worker, and later worked as a nephrology (renal) and long term care social worker. Kara has an efficacious drive in the workplace and uses her positive attitude and tireless energy in outreach and education to those in Northeast Louisiana for greater access to quality competent mental health and addictive disorders treatment. Kara is inspired by her husband Michael and their two daughters, Mikayla and Micah. In her free time, Kara likes to walk, read and spend time with her family and friends.

Contact: Kara.Etienne@la.gov

Objectives

- Identify trends in overdose rates across Louisiana
- Recognize signs and symptoms of an opioid overdose
- Review steps to responding to an overdose

Vision

To build a unified Northeast Louisiana where individuals are thriving and reaching their full human potential.

Dr. Monteic A. Sizer, Executive Director



Mission

To serve as a catalyst for individuals with mental health, developmental disabilities, and addictive disorders.

Dr. Monteic A. Sizer, Executive Director



Tenets Guiding Our Actions

Greater access to services

Excellent customer service

Quality, competent care

Dr. Monteic A. Sizer, Executive Director



What is the U.S. Opioid Epidemic?

THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC BY THE NUMBERS



70,630

people died from drug overdose in 2019²



10.1 million

people misused prescription opioids in the past year¹



1.6 million

people had an opioid use disorder in the past year¹



2 million

people used methamphetamine in the past year¹



745,000

people used heroin in the past year¹



50,000

people used heroin for the first time¹



1.6 million

people misused prescription pain relievers for the first time¹



14,480

deaths attributed to overdosing on heroin (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³



48,006

deaths attributed to overdosing on synthetic opioids other than methadone (in 12-month period ending June 2020)³

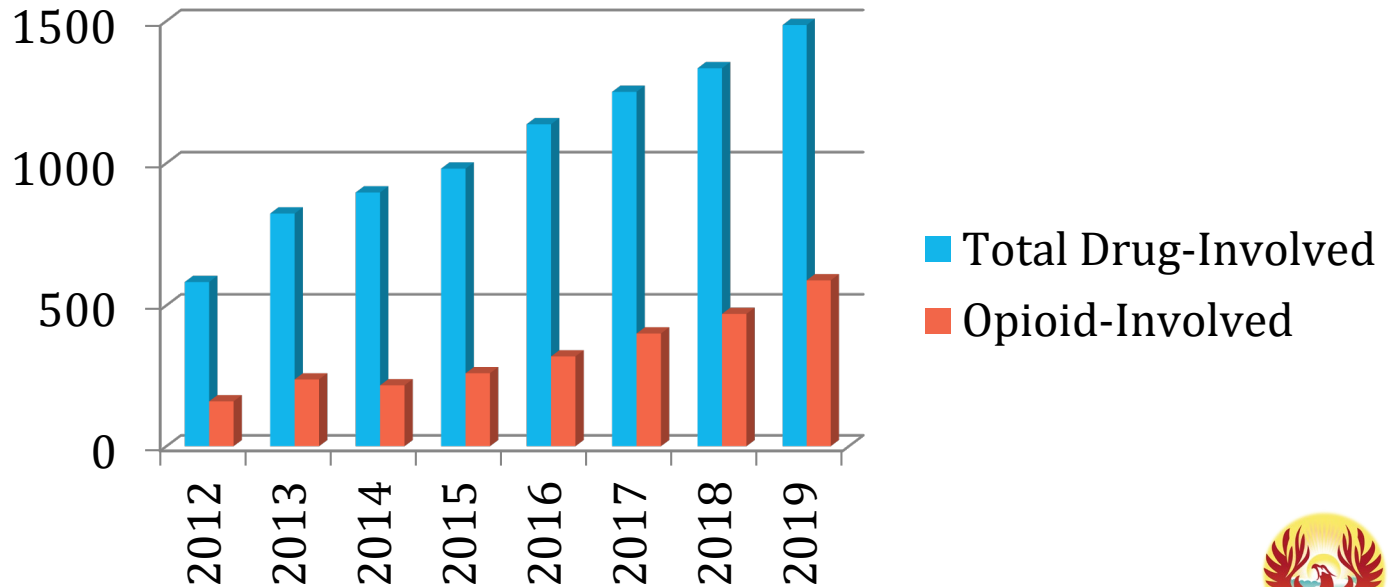
SOURCES

1. 2019 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2020.
2. NCHS Data Brief No. 394, December 2020.
3. NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Provisional drug overdose death counts.

 [HHS.GOV/OPIOIDS](https://www.hhs.gov/opioids)

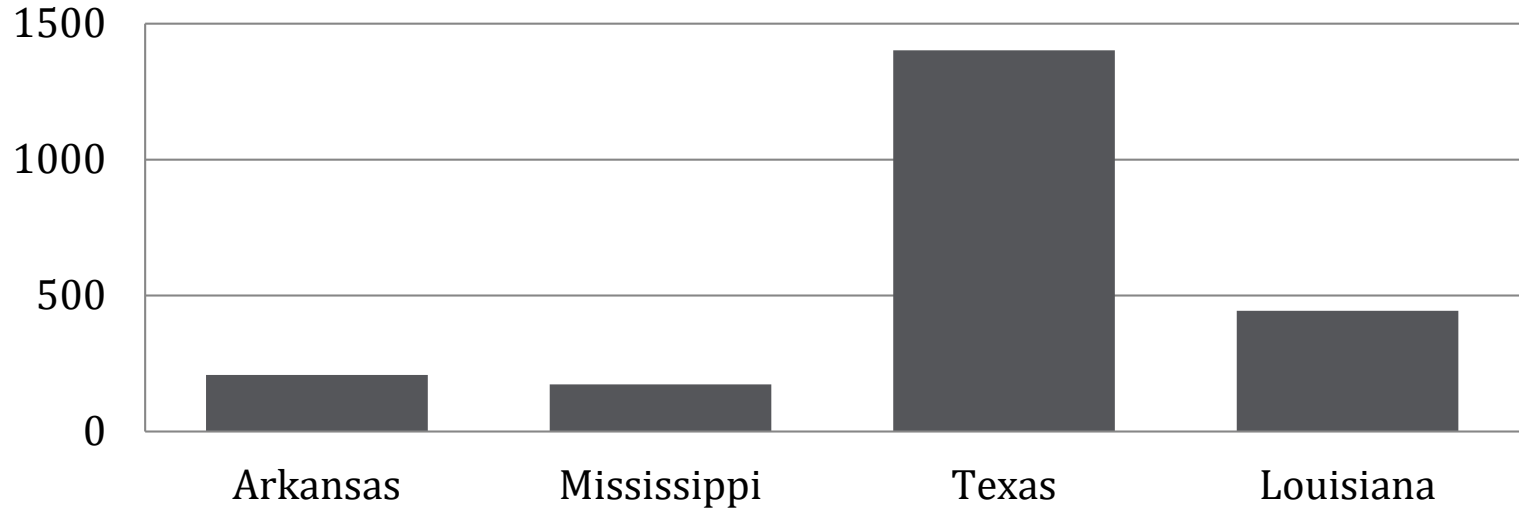
State Specific Data

- According to Louisiana Department of Health (LDH) in 2019 there were 588 opioid related deaths

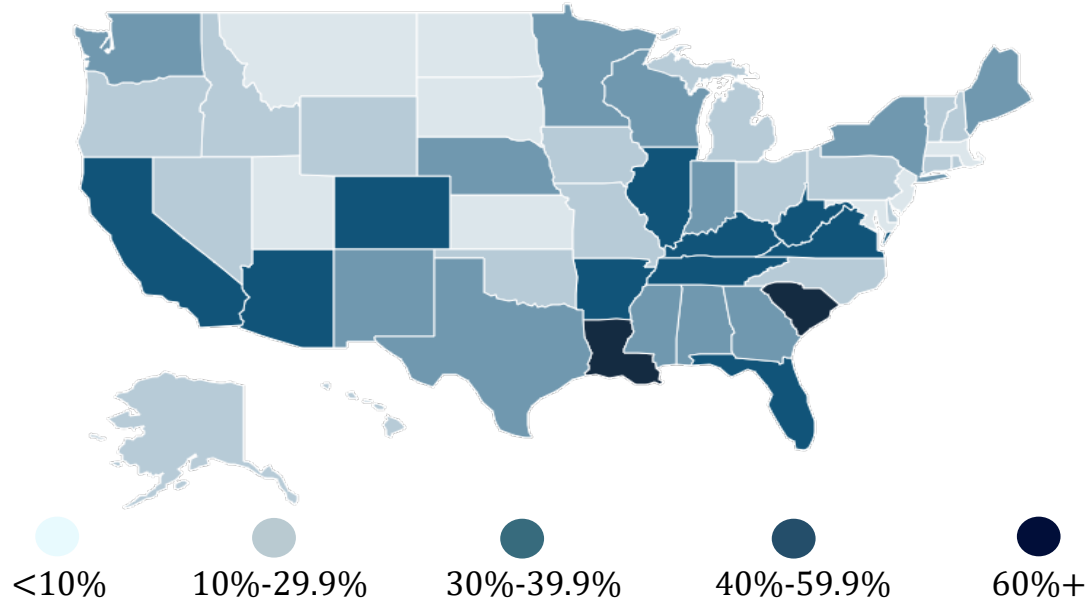


Louisiana Overdose Rates in Comparison to Bordering States

Opioid-Involved Deaths



Estimated Percent Increase in Overdose Deaths, January–August 2020 vs. January–August 2019



Estimated percent increase in overdose deaths, January–August 2020 vs. January–August 2019

Chart

Note: District of Columbia had an estimated increase of 72%; South Dakota had an estimated decrease of -4%.

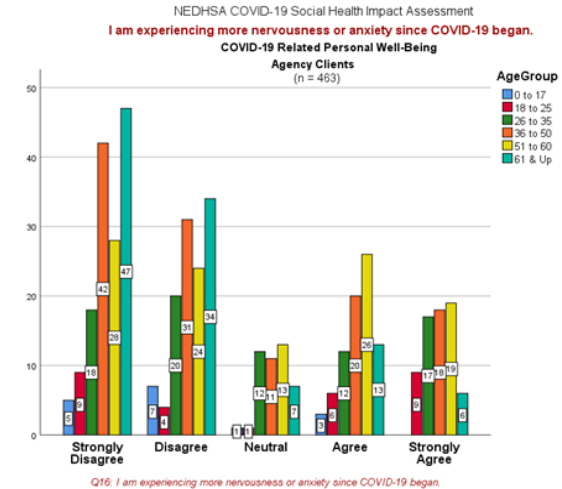
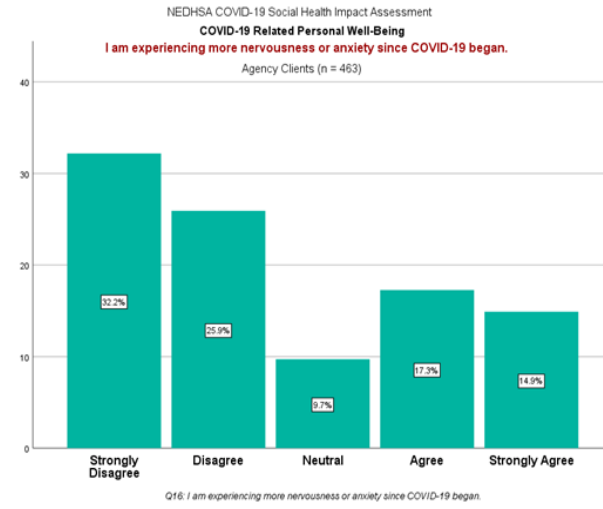
Data: Jan.–Aug. 2019 final totals: CDC WONDER; Estimated Jan.–Aug. 2020 totals: Calculations based on National Vital Statistics System Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts, CDC WONDER.

Source: Jesse C. Baumgartner and David C. Radley, "The Spike in Drug Overdose Deaths During the COVID-19 Pandemic and Policy Options to Move Forward," To the Point (blog), Mar. 25, 2021. <https://doi.org/10.26099/gyf5-3z49>

Impact of Covid-19

NE Delta HSA COVID-19 Social Health Impact Assessment – Agency Clients

- Cancellations and/or changes in treatment formats
- Difficulty in accessing treatment
- Public transportation disruptions
- Financial Stressors
- Social distancing/isolation
- Increased mental health issues



Prevention – Why and How?

- Drug prevention programs are designed to provide the education and support to diminish drug dependency.
- Drug abuse prevention is an important step in informing about:
 - The dangers of addiction
 - Prevention techniques
 - Where to find recovery help

Prevention – Why and How?

The best ways to prevent opioid overdose deaths are:

- Improve opioid prescribing
- Reduce exposure to opioids
- Prevent misuse
- Treat opioid use disorder
- Expand access to and use of Naloxone (Narcan)

Louisiana State Opioid Response (LaSOR)

To address the opioid epidemic, LDH developed an Opioid Response Plan

- Data Driven Response
- Prevention
- Intervention
- Treatment
- Recovery

Narcan Access/Standing Order

Background and Purpose

- Prescription medication indicated for the reversal of respiratory depression or unresponsiveness due to an opioid overdose
- Serves the public interest given the current public health emergency

Authorization

- Issued in compliance with, and under the authority of, La.R.S. 40:978.2 and LAC 46:LIII.2541
- Statewide medical order for the dispensing of naloxone
- Any pharmacy licensed by the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy may rely on this standing order

Bring to Pharmacy to Purchase NARCAN® Nasal Spray

 **NARCAN®** (naloxone HCl)
NASAL SPRAY 4mg

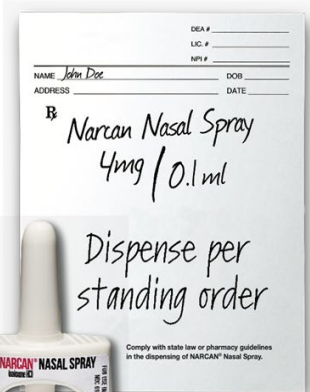
To Pharmacist:

According to the naloxone state-wide standing order and/or state naloxone access laws, pharmacists can fill NARCAN® (naloxone HCl) Nasal Spray 4mg without an individualized prescription. When dispensing NARCAN® Nasal Spray, please comply with state law or pharmacy guidelines.

NDC# 69547-0353-02

To Patient:

Please let the pharmacist know how many boxes of NARCAN® (2 doses per box) you would like for your household and if you will be using your insurance or paying cash.



DEA # _____
LIC # _____
NPV # _____
NAME: *John Doe* DOB: _____
ADDRESS: _____ DATE: _____
Rx *Narcan Nasal Spray*
4mg / 0.1 ml
Dispense per
standing order

Comply with state law or pharmacy guidelines in the dispensing of NARCAN® Nasal Spray.

For illustrative purposes only. Not an actual prescription.



For Assistance, call 844-4-NARCAN (844-462-7226) to talk to a customer service representative

Be Sure to Ask Your Pharmacist How to Use NARCAN® Nasal Spray

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NAR4-US-0331 Adapt Pharma, Inc. Radnor, PA

**ADAPT
PHARMA**

Populations That Should Have Narcan

Individuals that are:

- Prescribed opioids for pain treatment
- Misusing prescription opioids
- Using illicit opioids such as heroin or fentanyl
- Health care providers
- Family and friends of those with opioid use disorder
- Community members who come into contact with people at risk of opioid overdose

Debunking Narcan Myths

- Myth #1 – Naloxone (Narcan) encourages those with opioid use disorder to use more
- Myth #2 – Naloxone prevents those with opioid use disorder from seeking treatment
- Myth #3 – Naloxone is only given by syringe
- Myth #4 – Naloxone is expensive
- Myth #5 – Naloxone makes people violent
- Myth #6 – Only doctors can prescribe naloxone
- Myth #7 – Naloxone is taking too much of the public's funds and attention
- Myth #8 – First responders administer naloxone to the same people over and over again

Good Samaritan Law

Promises legal immunity for those who notify authorities of a drug overdose in progress

- The most common reason people cite for not calling 911 is fear of police involvement
- This delays or prevents people from calling 911
- This law makes clear that the “priority is saving lives”
- Should increase the proportion of cases where paramedics are able to get on the scene in time

What is Narcan?

Narcan (Naloxone Hcl) is a prescription medication used to reverse opioid overdose.

- Easy to use
- Fast acting
- Administered via nasal spray, auto-injector, or intramuscular injection



3 Step Instructions for Use



QUICK START GUIDE Opioid Overdose Response Instructions

Use NARCAN Nasal Spray (naloxone hydrochloride) for known or suspected opioid overdose in adults and children.

Important: For use in the nose only.

Do not remove or test the NARCAN Nasal Spray until ready to use.

1 Identify Opioid Overdose and Check for Response

Ask person if he or she is okay and shout name.
Shake shoulders and firmly rub the middle of their chest.

Check for signs of opioid overdose:

- Will not wake up or respond to your voice or touch
- Breathing is very slow, irregular, or has stopped
- Center part of their eye is very small, sometimes called "pinpoint pupils"

Lay the person on their back to receive a dose of NARCAN Nasal Spray.



2 Give NARCAN Nasal Spray

Remove NARCAN Nasal Spray from the box.
Peel back the tab with the circle to open the NARCAN Nasal Spray.

Hold the NARCAN nasal spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.

Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril.

- Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into **one nostril**, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.

Press the plunger firmly to give the dose of NARCAN Nasal Spray.
• Remove the NARCAN Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

Get emergency medical help right away.

Move the person on their side (recovery position) after giving NARCAN Nasal Spray.

Watch the person closely.

If the person does not respond by waking up, to voice or touch, or breathing normally another dose may be given. NARCAN Nasal Spray may be dosed every 2 to 3 minutes, if available.

Repeat Step 2 using a new NARCAN Nasal Spray to give another dose in the other nostril. If additional NARCAN Nasal Sprays are available, repeat step 2 every 2 to 3 minutes until the person responds or emergency medical help is received.



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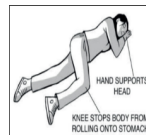
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ADAPT PHARMA

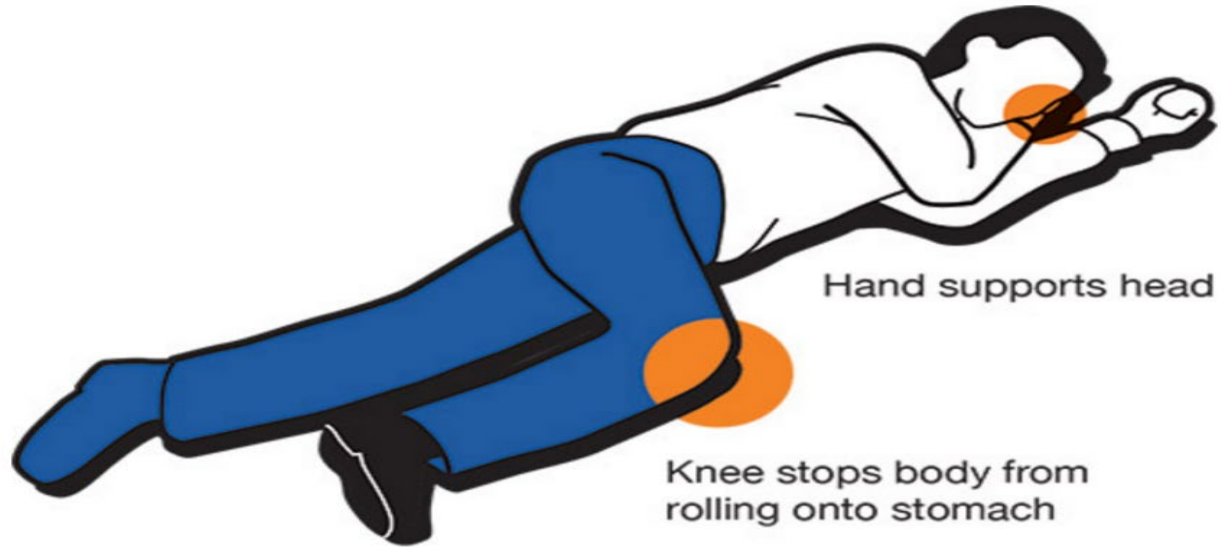
For more information about NARCAN Nasal Spray, go to www.narcan-1nc24hprxy.com, or call 1-844-4NARCAN (1-844-467-7276).

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The Recovery Position

Keep the Airway Clear

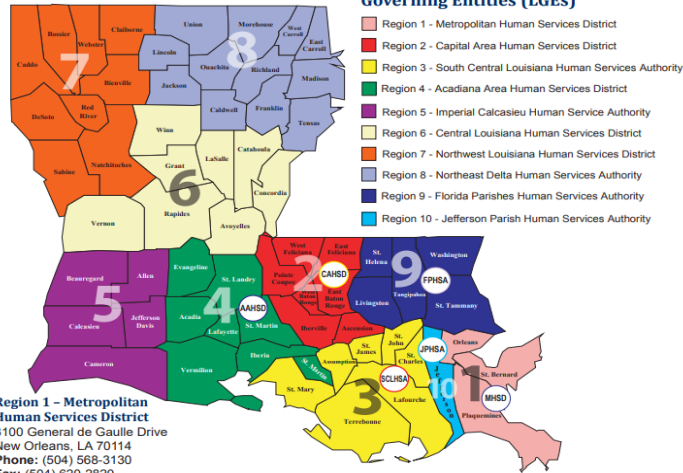


Stay with person. If you must leave them alone at any point, or if they are unconscious, put them in this position to keep airway clear and prevent choking.

Local Governing Entities (LGE's)



Office of Behavioral Health Local Governing Entities (LGEs)



Region 1 – Metropolitan Human Services District
 3100 General de Gaulle Drive
 New Orleans, LA 70114
Phone: (504) 568-3130
Fax: (504) 620-2820

Region 2 – Capital Area Human Services District
 4615 Government Street
 Building 2
 Baton Rouge, LA 70806
Phone: (225) 922-2700
Fax: (225) 925-1987

Region 3 – South Central Louisiana Human Services Authority
 158 Regal Rowe
 Houma, LA 70360
Phone: (985) 858-2931
Fax: (985) 858-2934

Region 4 – Acadiana Area Human Services District
 302 Dulles Drive
 Lafayette, LA 70506
Phone: (337) 262-4190
Fax: (337) 262-4178

Region 5 – Imperial Calcasieu Human Service Authority
 One Lakeshore Drive, Suite 2000
 Lake Charles, LA 70629
Phone: (337) 475-3100
Fax: (337) 475-3105

Region 6 – Central Louisiana Human Services District
 5411 Coliseum Blvd.
 Alexandria, LA 71303
Phone: (318) 487-5191
Fax: (318) 487-5184

Region 7 – Northwest Louisiana Human Services District
 1310 North Hearne Avenue
 Shreveport, LA 71107
Phone: (318) 676-5111
Fax: (318) 676-5021

Region 8 – Northeast Delta Human Services Authority
 2513 Ferrand Street
 Monroe, LA 71201
Phone: (318) 362-3270 or 3020
Fax: (318) 362-5051

Region 9 – Florida Parishes Human Services Authority
 835 Pride Drive, Suite B
 Hammond, LA 70401
Phone: (985) 543-4333
Fax: (985) 543-4817

Region 10 – Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority
 3616 South I-10 Service Road, Suite 200
 Metairie, LA 70001
Phone: (504) 838-5215
Fax: (504) 838-5706



Northeast Delta HSA Clinics

Bastrop Clinic

451 East Madison Ave
Bastrop, LA 71220
318-283-0868
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Columbia Clinic

5159 Hwy 4 East
Columbia, LA 71418
318-649-2333
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Monroe Clinic

4800 South Grand St
Monroe, LA 71202
318-362-3339
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Ruston Clinic

602 East Georgia Ave
Ruston, LA 71270
318-251-4125
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Tallulah Clinic

1012 Johnson St
Tallulah, LA 71282
318-574-1713
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Mental Health Services)

Winnsboro Clinic

1301 Landis St., Suite B
Winnsboro, LA 71295
318-435-2146
Tuesday and Wednesday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Mental Health Services)

Developmental Disability Community Services

3200 Concordia St.
Monroe, LA 71201
318-362-5188
Monday – Friday
8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Application Center & Family
Support Unit)

Peer Support Center Ruston

901 White St
Ruston, LA 71270
Monday – Friday
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.



Northeast Delta HSA Prevention and Wellness Center

Prevention and Wellness Center

2400 Ferrand St

Monroe, LA 71201

318-362-4617

Monday – Friday | 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Thank You

Kara Jackson Etienne, LMSW

Kara.Etienne@la.gov | 318-362-4617 ext. 1802

www.nedeltahsa.org / [@nedeltahsa](https://www.instagram.com/nedeltahsa)



CMS 12th SOW Goals



Behavioral Health Outcomes & Opioid Misuse

- ✓ Promote opioid best practices
- ✓ Decrease high dose opioid prescribing and opioid adverse events in all settings
- ✓ Increase access to behavioral health services



Patient Safety

- ✓ Reduce risky medication combinations
- ✓ Reduce adverse drug events
- ✓ Reduce C. diff in all settings



Chronic Disease Self-Management

- ✓ Increase performance on ABCS clinical quality measures (i.e., aspirin use, blood pressure control, cholesterol management, cardiac rehab)
- ✓ Identify patients at high-risk for developing kidney disease & improve outcomes
- ✓ Identify patients at high risk for diabetes-related complications & improve outcomes



Quality of Care Transitions

- ✓ Convene community coalitions
- ✓ Identify and promote optimal care for super utilizers
- ✓ Reduce community-based adverse drug events



Nursing Home Quality

- ✓ Improve the mean total quality score
- ✓ Develop national baselines for healthcare related infections in nursing homes
- ✓ Reduce emergency department visits and readmissions of short stay residents

Making Health Care Better *Together*



Georgia, Kentucky,
North Carolina and Tennessee
Leighann Sauls

Leighann.Sauls@AlliantHealth.org



Alabama, Florida and Louisiana
JoVonn Givens

JoVonn.Givens@AlliantHealth.org

Program Directors



Making Health Care Better Together

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Quality Improvement Organizations

Sharing Knowledge. Improving Health Care.
CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES

ALLIANT QUALITY

The Quality Improvement Services Group of
ALLIANT HEALTH SOLUTIONS