

Wisconsin's Opioid Crisis



#HopeActLiveWI

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Learning objectives

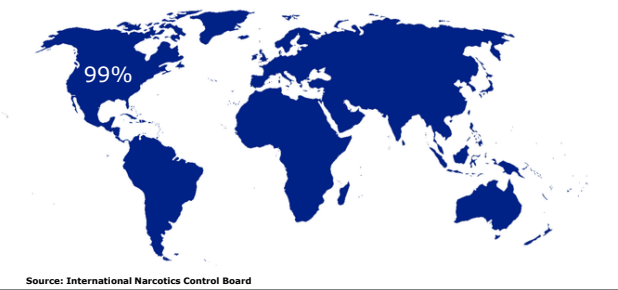
- Understand the extent of the opioid epidemic nationally.
- Understand drug trends and current data in Wisconsin.
- Understand the signs and symptoms of opioid misuse and abuse.
- Understand medication-assisted treatment (MAT) and its application in Wisconsin.
- Understand the Department of Health Services response to Wisconsin's opioid crisis.

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National data

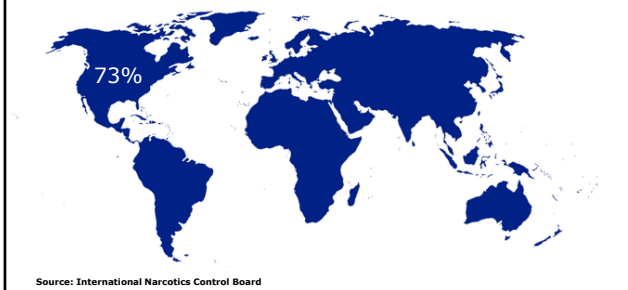
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Hydrocodone consumption, 2016



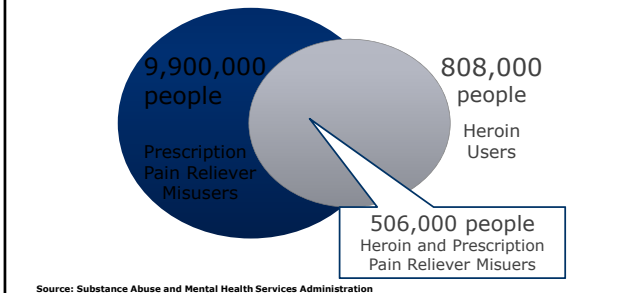
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Oxycodone consumption, 2016



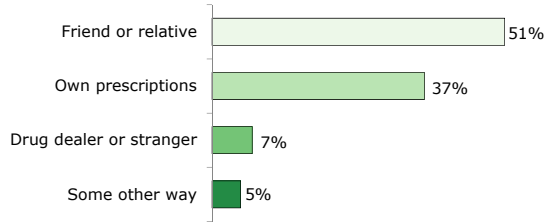
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Opioid misuse, 2018



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Source of prescription pain relievers obtained for most recent misuse, 2018



Source: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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Potency of heroin, fentanyl, and carfentanyl



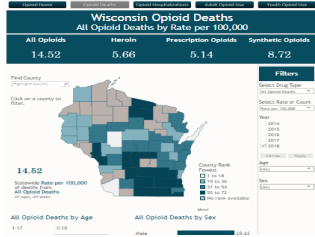
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Wisconsin data

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Data Direct: Opioids

dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids/dashboards.htm



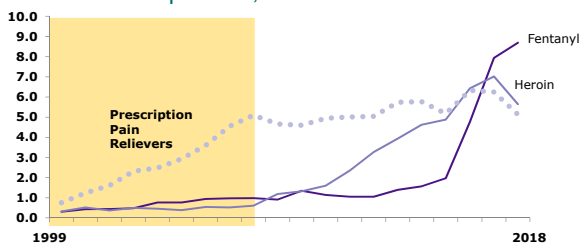
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Three waves of opioid overdose deaths

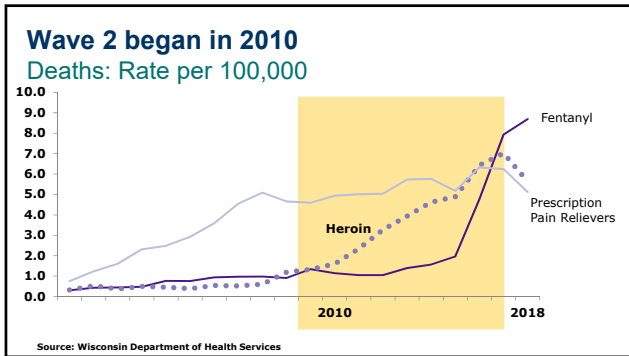
1. Prescription pain relievers
2. Heroin
3. Fentanyl

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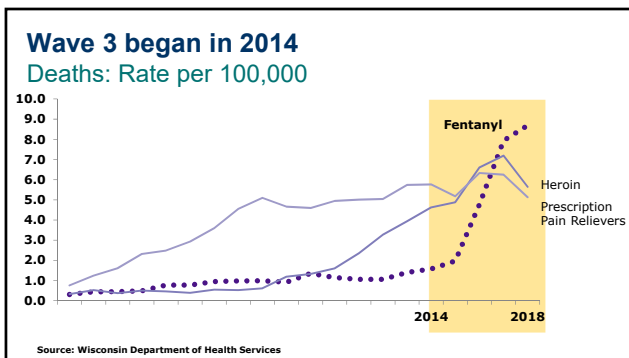
Wave 1 began in 1999 Deaths: Rate per 100,000



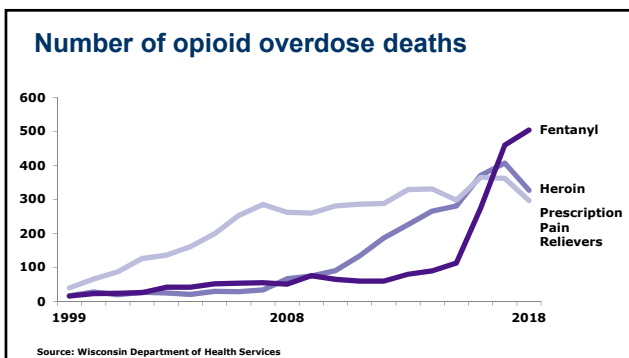
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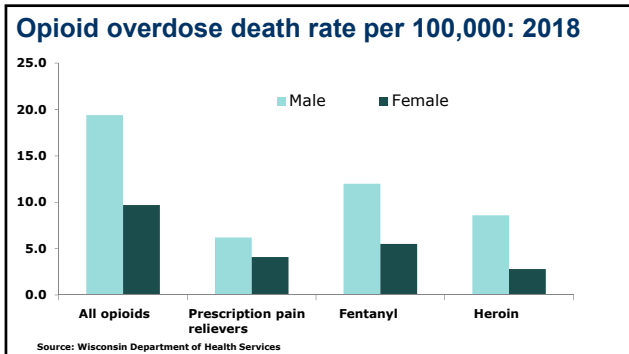
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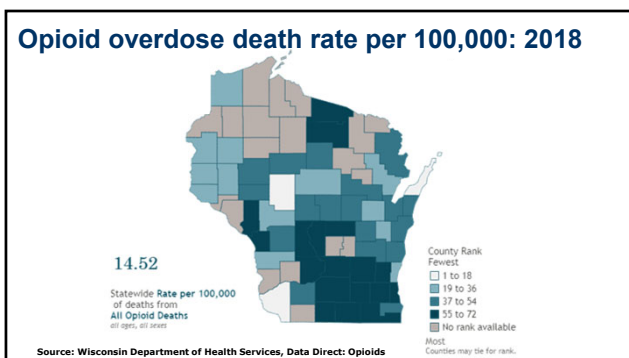
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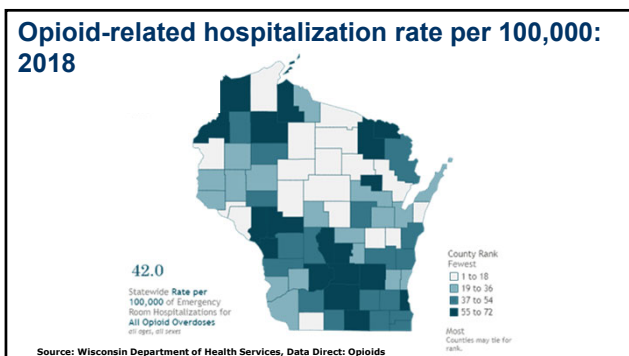
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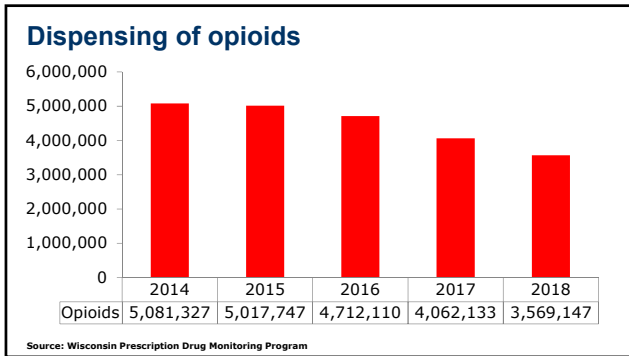
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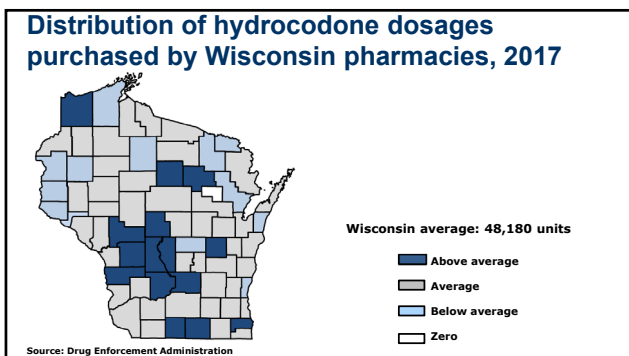
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Medical reason opioid prescribed

Condition	Percentage (Rounded)
Non-ortho surgery pain	18%
Orthopedic surgery pain	17%
Back pain	15%
Short-term injury pain	10%
Dental	9%
Joint pain	8%
Long-term injury pain	6%
Other	5%

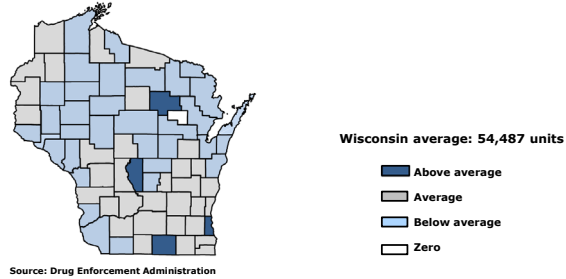
Source: Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 2018 (DHS Data Direct: Opioids)

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Distribution of oxycodone dosages purchased by Wisconsin pharmacies, 2017



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Neonatal abstinence syndrome

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Definition

Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS) is a group of conditions caused when a baby withdraws from drugs he/she was exposed to in the womb before birth.

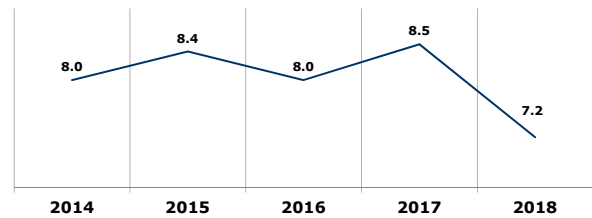
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Signs and symptoms

- Breathing problems
- Diarrhea
- Fever
- Fussiness, high-pitched cry
- Poor feeding
- Seizures
- Stuffy nose or sneezing
- Tremors

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Neonatal abstinence syndrome in Wisconsin Rate per 1,000 live births



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services

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Health risks

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Hepatitis C

- Hepatitis C is a serious liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus.
- Hepatitis C is a leading cause of liver cancer, a leading reason for liver transplantation, and a leading infectious cause of death.
- Today most people acquire hepatitis C through injection drug use with shared, unsterilized equipment.

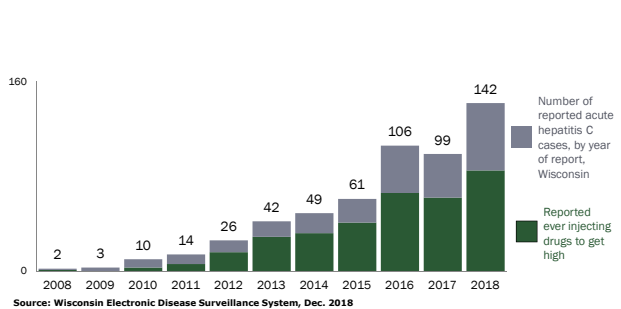
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Hepatitis C trends

- Because most people newly infected with hepatitis C do not have symptoms until many years after infection, testing is required to make a diagnosis and diagnoses of hepatitis C are underreported.
- DHS monitors trends in new hepatitis C infections by monitoring trends in acute cases and cases among young adults.
- In the past decade, new hepatitis C infections have increased substantially as injection drug use has increased.

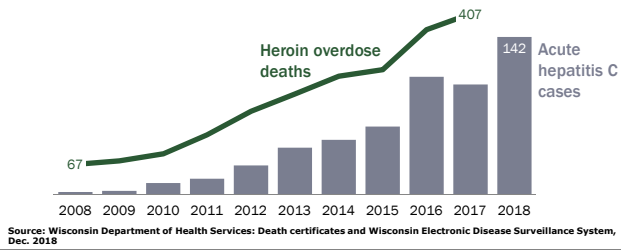
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Number of acute hepatitis C cases, 2008-2018



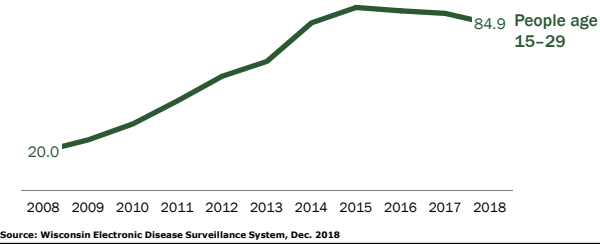
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Increase in acute hepatitis C cases mirrors increase in heroin overdose deaths in Wisconsin



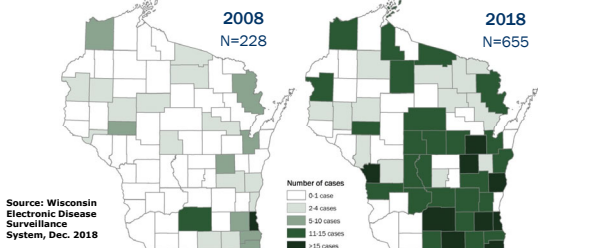
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Last 10 years: Rate of new positive hepatitis C test results among people aged 15–29 increased 324%



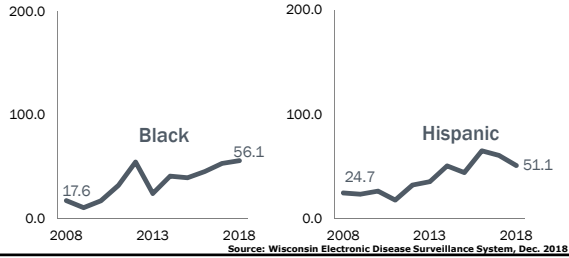
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Last 10 years: Number of hepatitis C cases among people aged 15–29 nearly tripled and more counties reporting cases



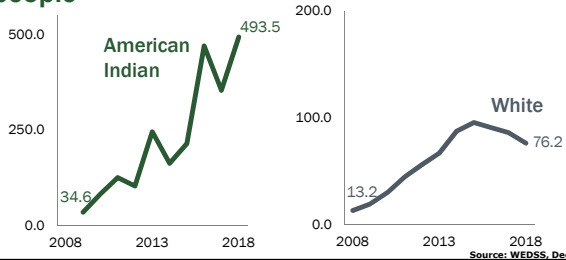
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Rate of hepatitis C among people age 15–29 has increased among all racial and ethnic groups in Wisconsin



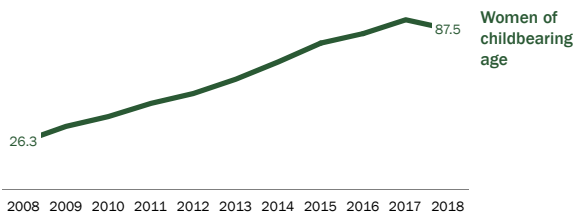
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Rate of hepatitis C among people age 15-29 increased the most among American Indian people



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Last 10 years: Rate of new positive hepatitis C test results among women of childbearing age increased 233%



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Other health risks

- ❑ HIV
- ❑ Osteomyelitis
- ❑ Sexually transmitted infections
- ❑ Septic arthritis
- ❑ Tuberculosis
- ❑ Thrombophlebitis

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Staying safe and harm reduction

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Fentanyl test strips

- ❑ Given to injection drug users
- ❑ Partner: AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin
- ❑ Milwaukee pilot: January-April 2019
- ❑ Statewide as of May 2019
- ❑ Three strips to each individual on each visit (January-May)



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Fentanyl test strips (Jan.-Sept. 2019)

- 1,079 individuals received strips
- 271 individuals reported results on 725 tests

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Fentanyl test strips (Jan.-Sept. 2019)

Type of drug tested

Cocaine: 6

- Negative: 1
- Positive: 5

Heroin: 658

- Negative: 196
- Positive: 459
- Didn't work (no lines): 3

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Fentanyl test strips (Jan.-Sept. 2019)

Type of drug tested

Methamphetamine: 36

- Negative: 11
- Positive: 25

Combination/Other: 22

- Negative: 7
- Positive: 15

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Fentanyl Test Strips (Jan.-Sept. 2019)

Time test conducted

- Before using: 637
 - Negative: 207
 - Positive: 430
- After using: 75
- Unknown: 13

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Fentanyl Test Strips (Jan.-Sept. 2019)

	Pushed plunger more slowly than usual	Pushed plunger partway to feel potency	Sniffed instead of inject	Threw away drug	Used less than planned	Use the same as planned	Used with a friend
Negative (tested before using)	30 (14.5%)	8 (3.8%)	0	1 (0.4%)	7 (3.3%)	132 (63.8%)	100 (48.3%)
Positive (tested before using)	181 (42.1%)	130 (30.2%)	5 (1.1%)	33 (7.6%)	235 (54.7%)	104 (24.2%)	253 (58.8%)
Tested after using	5 (6.7%)	5 (6.7%)	0	2 (3.3%)	6 (8.0%)	49 (65.3%)	31 (41.3%)

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Naloxone

- Blocks effects of an opioid overdose
- Restores breathing



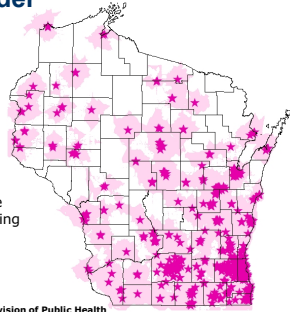
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Naloxone standing order

No prescription is required to buy naloxone at more than 300 Wisconsin pharmacies.

★ Pharmacies that provide naloxone through standing order

30-minute driving time service area



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

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Naloxone training and distribution

- ❑ AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin
- ❑ NARCAN® Direct Program
- ❑ Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths Prevention Project

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Signs of opioid abuse

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Behavioral and physical

- ❑ Sudden change in hygiene
- ❑ Blackened fingers/smudges
- ❑ Constricted/pinpoint pupils
- ❑ Itchy arms/neck/legs
- ❑ Loss of appetite/weight
- ❑ Wearing long sleeves

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Behavioral and physical

- ❑ Doctor shopping
- ❑ Pill bottles
- ❑ Shoplifting/stealing

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Behavioral and physical

- ❑ Anxiety
- ❑ Isolation
- ❑ Nodding off

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Environmental

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

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Environmental

- ❑ Pen parts and straws
- ❑ Crushed pills and white powder
- ❑ Torn cotton swabs, cut cigarette filters
- ❑ Plastic bottle caps

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Environmental

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

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Medication-assisted treatment

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Medication-assisted treatment

Provides comprehensive services

- ▣ Medication
- ▣ Counseling
- ▣ Case management
- ▣ Recovery supports

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Medication-assisted treatment

Uses many paths to recovery

- ▣ Medical intervention
- ▣ Professional treatment
- ▣ Mutual support groups
- ▣ Peer supports
- ▣ Family supports
- ▣ Faith supports

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Medication-assisted treatment

Food and Drug Administration-approved medications

- ❑ Buprenorphine products
- ❑ Methadone
- ❑ Naltrexone

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Buprenorphine products

- ❑ Schedule III drugs
- ❑ Reduce cravings and withdrawal symptoms
- ❑ Available at opioid treatment programs and from approved practitioners

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Buprenorphine: Probuphine implant

- ❑ 80 mg
- ❑ Placed in arm
- ❑ Continuous delivery over six months
- ❑ Removed after six months



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Buprenorphine: Sublocade

- ❑ Injected under the skin once per month
- ❑ Given to people who have started treatment with an oral form of buprenorphine placed under the tongue or inside the cheek
- ❑ Recommended dose is 300 mg per month for the first two months followed by a maintenance dose of 100 mg monthly

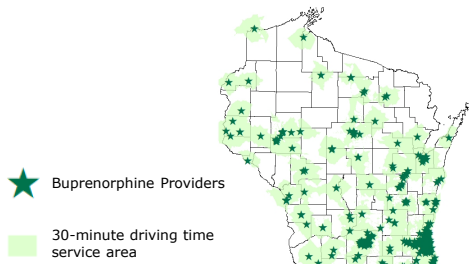
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Buprenorphine waiver

- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Practitioners are required to complete a Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration reporting form each year.
- ❑ Practitioners now include clinical nurse specialist, certified registered nurse anesthetist, and certified nurse midwife.

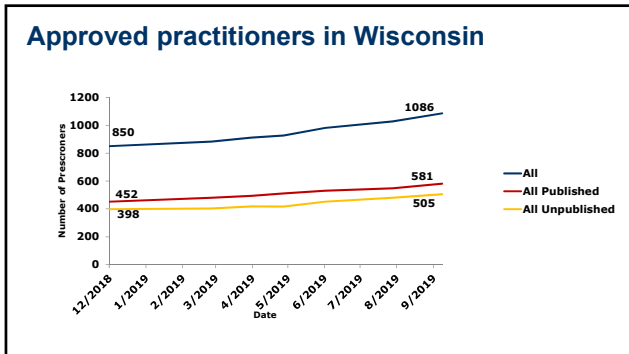
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Buprenorphine waived providers



Source: SAMHSA; Waivered Buprenorphine Providers - Listed

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Approved practitioners in Wisconsin

- Total with a limit of 30: 810
- Total with a limit of 100: 210
- Total with a limit of 275: 66

- This equates to 63,450 treatment slots.

- September 2019

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Methadone

- Schedule II drug
- Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and cravings

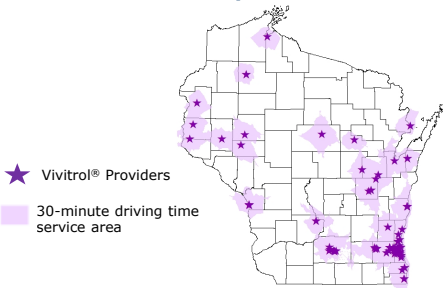
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Naltrexone

- It is administered once a month to prevent relapse to opioid dependence after detox.
- Patient must stop all opioids 7-10 days prior to injection.

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Naltrexone: Vivitrol® providers



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Opioid treatment programs

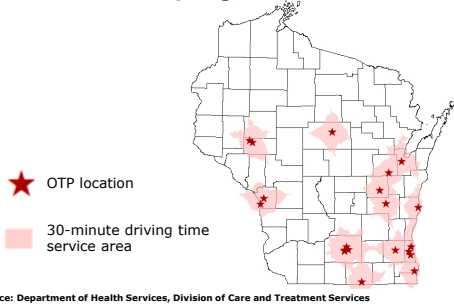
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Opioid treatment programs

- Specially licensed centers
- May provide all three forms of Food and Drug Administration-approved medications for opioid use disorders
- 21 in Wisconsin, including one that is open 24/7
- Addresses and phone numbers at www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids

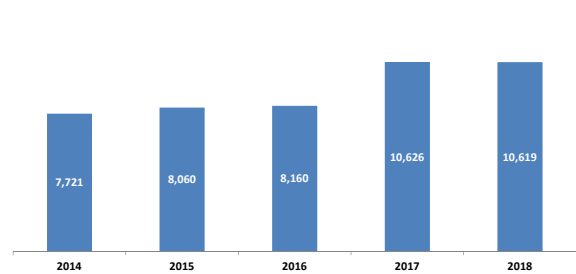
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Opioid treatment programs



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Patients served at Wisconsin opioid treatment programs



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Active federal grants

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

- Strategic Prevention Framework Partnerships for Success – 2015 (SPF PFS 15)
- Strategic Prevention Framework for Prescription Drugs (SPF Rx)
- Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose-Related Deaths Prevention Project (WI PDO)
- State Opioid Response (SOR)

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SPF PFS 15 (Prevention efforts)

- \$8.2 million over 5 years (Sept. 2015-Aug. 2020)
- Focus: Prescription drug misuse and abuse among those 12-25 years-old
- Locations/counties:
 - Ashland
 - Columbia
 - Dane
 - Douglas
 - Eau Claire
 - Florence
 - Forest
 - Vilas
 - Oneida
 - Kenosha
 - Marinette
 - Menominee
 - Milwaukee
 - Rock

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SPF PFS 15 (Prevention efforts)

Strategies

- ▣ Provide training and support for professionals
- ▣ Implement public awareness campaign related to opioid use and misuse
- ▣ Promote medication security, collection, and disposal

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SPF PFS 15 (Prevention efforts)

- ▣ Alliance for Wisconsin Youth regional prevention centers are funding one coalition to implement these strategies in each of the 14 high-need counties.
- ▣ The coalitions began their implementation efforts on October 1, 2016.

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SPF Rx (Prevention efforts)

- ▣ \$1.8 million over 5 years (Sept. 2016-Aug. 2021)
- ▣ Focus: Raise awareness of the risks of opioids, promote safe prescribing practices, establish system to track misuse trends
- ▣ Location/counties:
 - Dodge
 - Sauk

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SPF Rx (Prevention efforts)

- Provided training, technical assistance, and support through the Alliance for Wisconsin Youth to substance abuse prevention coalitions in both counties.
- Provided professional development opportunities to community members in both counties engaged in substance abuse prevention work.
- Provided Drug Impairment Training for Education Professionals (DITEP) to educators in both counties to aid in recognizing signs and symptoms of impairment due to substance use.

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WI PDO (Prevention efforts)

- \$5 million over 5 years (Sept. 2016-Aug. 2021)
- Focus: Overdose death prevention, naloxone distribution
- Location/counties:
 - Kenosha (public health department)
 - Sauk (public health department)
 - Waukesha (health and human services department)

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WI PDO (Prevention efforts)

- Trained staff on best practices
- Hosted trainings for first responders and family members on how to use naloxone, more than 5,900 individuals trained with more than 130 opioid overdoses reversed

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SOR (Treatment and recovery efforts)

- ❑ \$23,958,666, plus \$6,253,212 one-time supplemental funding (Oct. 2018-Sept. 2020)
- ❑ \$11.9 million per year
- ❑ Focus: Increase access to medication-assisted treatment, reduce unmet treatment need, reduce opioid-related deaths
- ❑ Location/counties: All regions of Wisconsin

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Current SOR Projects

- ❑ Partnership with Alliance for Wisconsin Youth for prevention projects
- ❑ Unmet treatment needs
- ❑ Expansion of medication-assisted treatment
- ❑ Two regional opioid treatment programs
- ❑ "ED2Recovery" Program
- ❑ Wisconsin Addiction Recovery Helpline
- ❑ Workforce development conferences

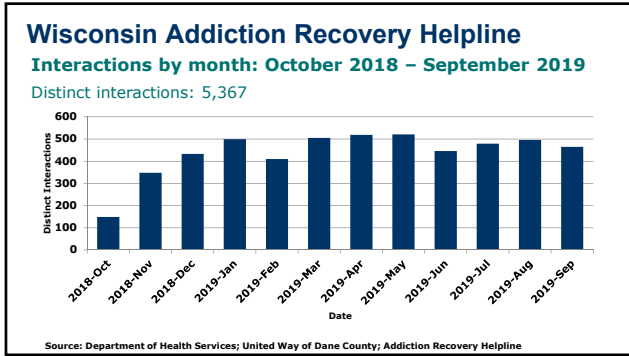
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Wisconsin Addiction Recovery Helpline

- ❑ 24/7 free, confidential service
- ❑ Call 211 or visit addictionhelpwi.org
- ❑ Referrals to substance use disorder treatment and recovery services
- ❑ Help navigating insurance coverage questions



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Conferences

- Opioid Forum
- Wisconsin’s Opioid Crisis: A Trauma-Informed Response

2020 Opioid Forum
 May 5-7, 2020
 Wisconsin Dells

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Heroin, Opioid, Prevention, Education (HOPE) Agenda – State Funded Projects

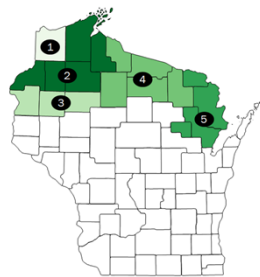
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Regional treatment centers

- ❑ Five programs serving northern Wisconsin
 - HOPE Consortium (opened in 2015)
 - Northeast Wisconsin Opioid Treatment Services (opened in 2015)
 - NorthLakes Community Clinic (opened in 2015)
 - Lake Superior Community Health Center (opened in 2018)
 - Ladysmith Alcohol and Drug Recovery Center (opened in 2018)
- ❑ Two forms of medication-assisted treatment are offered (buprenorphine products and naltrexone).
- ❑ More than 1,700 people have been served.

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Regional treatment centers: Service areas



1. Lake Superior Community Health Center
2. NorthLakes Community Clinic
3. Ladysmith Alcohol and Drug Recovery Center
4. HOPE Consortium
5. Northeast Wisconsin Opioid Treatment Services

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Jail-based medication-assisted treatment

- ❑ Grants currently awarded to 14 county agencies and one tribal agency.
- ❑ Participating inmates receive a dose of an injectable medication that treats opioid use disorder before their release.
- ❑ A treatment plan after release that includes counseling and follow-up injections provided in the community is established to ensure success.

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Jail-based medication-assisted treatment

Locations/county jails:

- Bayfield
- Brown
- Columbia
- Dane
- Dodge
- Grant
- Kenosha
- Iowa
- Manitowoc
- Racine
- Rock
- Shawano
- Sheboygan
- Vilas
- Walworth
- Washington

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UW Addiction Consultation Provider Hotline

- Support for treatment providers managing patients with addictions
- Free service
- Call 800-472-0111
- Questions answered by addiction medicine experts at UW-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health and UW Health.

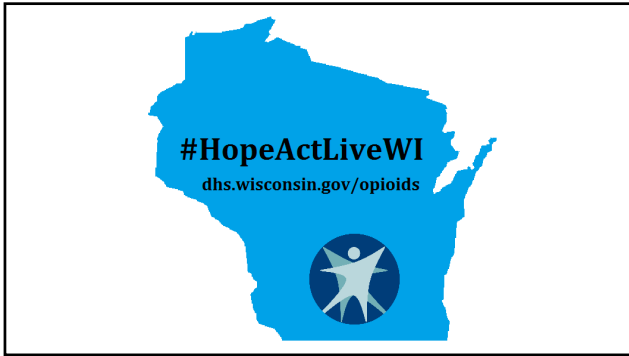
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Project ECHO

- Training for treatment providers in pharmacotherapy and behavioral interventions for substance use disorders
- Free video conferences held third Friday of every month (12:30-1:30 p.m.)
- Case-based learning from specialists in addiction medicine



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