

Buprenorphine



Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED.
INTERVENTIONS

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

The intersection of opioid use and HIV, particularly via injection, is well documented. In the United States, contracting HIV through injection drug use, either directly or via sexual contact with a person who injects drugs, accounts for approximately 23% of diagnosed cases since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic,¹ and more than 6% of diagnosed new HIV infections.² In addition, people living with HIV (PLWH) are more likely to have chronic pain, receive opioid analgesic treatment, receive higher doses of opioids, and have substance use disorders and mental health disorders compared with the general population, putting them at increased risk for opioid use disorder.³

Untreated opioid use disorder is problematic, particularly as injecting behavior is associated with increased risk of HIV transmission, as it interferes with antiretroviral treatment (ART) adherence^{4,5,6,7,8,9,10} and impedes HIV viral suppression.^{11,12,13,14} The devastating outbreak of more than 180 new HIV diagnoses in 2015 among persons injecting oxycodone in rural southeastern Indiana is an example of the way in which injection drug use can be the primary driver of localized epidemics.¹⁵

In recent years, dramatic increases in opioid-related fatal overdoses and acute hepatitis C infections^{16,17} underscore the urgent need to identify and treat opioid use disorder in both PLWH and people at risk of HIV infection. In January 2016, the CDC reported that since 2000, there has been a 200% increase in the rate of overdose deaths involving opioids.¹⁸

Opioid use disorder is treatable with U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD). Buprenorphine is one such treatment option, which can be delivered in the primary care office setting. For PLWH, office-based buprenorphine treatment delivered in HIV clinics is associated with decreased opioid use, increased ART use, higher quality of HIV care, and improved quality of life.^{19,20,21,22}

This curriculum is based on activities and trainings from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HIV/AIDS Bureau (HAB), Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS), "Dissemination of Evidence-Informed Interventions" (DEII) Project.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HIV Surveillance Report, 2016; vol. 28, Table 2b. www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html. November 2017. ²CDC. HIV Surveillance Report, 2016; vol. 28, Table 1b. www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html. November 2017. ³Cunningham CO. Opioids and HIV infection: From pain management to addiction treatment. *Top Antivir Med.* 2018; 25(4): 143-6. ⁴Cheever LW, Kresina TF, Cajina A, et al. A model Federal collaborative to increase patient access to buprenorphine treatment in HIV primary care. *JAIDS (Suppl)*. 2011; 56(S1):S3-S6. ⁵Ingersoll K. The impact of psychiatric symptoms, drug use, and medication regimen on nonadherence to HIV treatment. *AIDS Care.* 2004;16(2):199-211. ⁶Hinkin CH, Barclay TR, Castellon SA, et al. Drug use and medication adherence among HIV-1 infected individuals. *AIDS Behav.* 2007;11(2):185-94. ⁷Arnstien JH, Demas PA, Grant RW, et al. Impact of active drug use on antiretroviral therapy adherence and viral suppression in HIV-infected drug users. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2002;17(5):377-81. ⁸Chander G, Lau B, Moore RD. Hazardous alcohol use: a risk factor for non-adherence and lack of suppression in HIV infection. *JAIDS.* 2006;43(4):411-381. ⁹Braithwaite RS, McGinnis KA, Conigliaro J, et al. A temporal and dose-response association between alcohol consumption and medication adherence among veterans in care. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res.* 2005;29(7):1190-97. ¹⁰Berg KM, Demas PA, Howard AA, et al. Gender differences in factors associated with adherence to antiretroviral therapy. *J Gen Intern Med.* 2004;19(11):1111-17. ¹¹Chander G, Lau B, Moore RD. Hazardous alcohol use: a risk factor for non-adherence and lack of suppression in HIV infection. *JAIDS.* 2006;43(4):411-381. ¹²Palepu A, Tyndall MW, Li K, et al. Alcohol use and incarceration adversely affect HIV-1 RNA suppression among injection drug users starting antiretroviral therapy. *J Urban Health.* 2003;80(4):667-75. ¹³Conigliaro J, Gordon AJ, McGinnis KA, et al. How harmful is hazardous alcohol use and abuse in HIV infection: do health care providers know who is at risk? *JAIDS.* 2003;33(4):521-25. ¹⁴Lucas GM, Gebo KA, Chaisson RE, et al. Longitudinal assessment of the effects of drug and alcohol abuse on HIV-1 treatment outcomes in an urban clinic. *AIDS.* 2002;16(5):767-74. ¹⁵CDC. QuickStats: Use of Prescription Opioid Analgesics* in the Preceding 30 Days Among Adults Aged ≥20 Years, by Poverty Level† and Sex — National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, United States, 2007–2012. *MMWR.* April 24, 2015. Available at: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6415a10.htm?s_cid=mm6415a10_w ¹⁶Zibbell JE, Iqbal K, Patel RC, et al. Increases in hepatitis C virus infection related to injection drug use among persons aged ≤30 years - Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, 2006-2012. *MMWR.* 2015;64:453-8. ¹⁷Suryaprasad AG, White JZ, Xu F, et al. Emerging epidemic of hepatitis C virus infections among young nonurban persons who inject drugs in the United States, 2006–2012. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2014; 59:1411–9. ¹⁸CDC. Increases in drug and opioid overdose deaths – United States, 2000–2014. *MMWR.* January 1, 2016. Available at: www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6450a3.htm?s_cid=mm6450a3_w ¹⁹Fiellin DA, Weiss L, Botsko M, et al. Drug treatment outcomes among HIV-infected opioid dependent patients receiving buprenorphine/naloxone. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr (Suppl)*. 2011;56(S1): S33-8. ²⁰Altice FL, Bruce RD, Lucas GM, et al. HIV treatment outcomes among HIV-infected, opioid dependent patients receiving buprenorphine/naloxone treatment within HIV clinical care settings: results from a multisite study. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr (Suppl)*. 2011;56(S1): S22-32. ²¹Korthuis PT, Fiellin DA, Fu R, et al. Improving adherence to HIV quality of care indicators in persons with opioid dependence: the role of buprenorphine. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr (Suppl)*. 2011;56(S1): S83-90. ²²Korthuis PT, Tozzi MJ, Nandi V, et al. Improved quality of life for opioid-dependent patients receiving buprenorphine treatment in HIV clinics. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr (Suppl)*. 2011;56(S1): S39-45.

TARGET AUDIENCES

This training curriculum is intended for a multi-disciplinary treatment team interested in integrating buprenorphine treatment for opioid use disorder into their clinical practice. Core team members frequently include prescribing providers and clinical coordinators. Prescribing providers are physicians (both MDs and DOs), nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse midwives, or physician assistants who are trained and waived to prescribe buprenorphine and who have specialty training in HIV primary care. Clinical coordinators are mental health professionals, nurses, social workers, or case managers who support patients in adhering to buprenorphine and addressing unmet needs (e.g., housing, transportation, food security).

TRAINING DESIGN AND INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACH

The curriculum is broken into training modules. Each module tackles a critical topic area related to the intervention. At the beginning of each module is a lesson plan that provides an overview. Modules include a PowerPoint training slide presentation, as well as a script, learning activities, and additional explanations.

Where possible, trainings encourage learning through interaction rather than lecture alone in order to familiarize participants more fully with the intervention. As such, there are a number of hands-on activities.

Where participants may need more information to reference or as a key takeaway, handouts are included in the appendix as well as reference material for further learning.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Care and Treatment Intervention (CATIs) are a series of evidence-informed interventions supported by HRSA/HAB to promote linkage, retention and viral suppression across Ryan White Programs. The CATIs replicate four previously HRSA/ HAB/SPNS initiatives. The CATI Manual provides the intervention protocol and implementation guidance; it will be linked throughout this curriculum. Additional resources from this project include an intervention summary, sustainability report, evaluation protocol, and technical assistance (TA) agenda, all of which can be found at: <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

A NOTE ON LANGUAGE

Participant refers to someone in this training.

Client refers to a person who is receiving services through the buprenorphine intervention or who is living with an opioid use disorder.

Facilitator refers to the person(s) providing this training.

MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT

Trainers will need the following items:

- A computer or flat screen/ projector that can play each of the PowerPoint presentations
- A screen, television, or blank wall on which to project each training
- A printer and/or copier to produce the handout materials being reviewed in the training (or send electronically to participants if they are able to review in real-time online (e.g., on a laptop).

MANUAL FORMAT

Each training module begins on a new page and section and is identified by a section title and module number. Throughout the manual are explanations of slides, talking points, and activities. Below are the symbols used throughout the trainings:



THE APPROXIMATE LENGTH OF TIME THE SESSION WILL TAKE.



POWERPOINT SLIDE



HANDOUTS



TRAINER'S NOTE



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS



ACTIVITY MATERIALS

Buprenorphine



MODULE 1:

Introductions and Intervention Overview

Topics Covered: Training overview, using local data to identify trends and community needs, opioid overdose trends, and heroin use by demographics.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Identify program goals.
- Assess and formulate critical community partnerships and relationships addressing the opioid epidemic.
- Define trends and strategies in response to the opioid crisis in local settings/jurisdictions and nationally.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS

PROCESS

- Facilitators will welcome participants and lead introductions.
- Facilitators will briefly summarize the content of the training.
- Facilitators will review national data relating to the opioid epidemic.
- Facilitators will provide an example of how a local jurisdiction experiences the opioid epidemic. They will explain that local data is helpful identifying community needs and structuring MOUD programs to meet those needs.

ACTIVITIES

Ask participants to participate in basic introductions: include name, background, as well as description of experience in HIV and substance use disorder (SUD) medical care.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Introductions*
- *Overview*
- *Opioid Epidemic*
- *Overdose*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 20 minutes

INTRODUCTION:
INTEGRATING BUPRENORPHINE TREATMENT FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER IN HIV PRIMARY CARE

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SLIDE 1:

Welcome participants to the training. Ask participants to participate in basic introductions: include name, background, as well as description of experience in HIV and SUD medical care.

Buprenorphine TRAINING OVERVIEW

1. Multnomah County HIV Health Services Center (HHSC) and Portland Opioid Epidemic Overview
2. Pre-Implementation Activities: Is Your Site Ready?
 - Activity: Site Checklist and Group Discussion
 - Internal/External Systems Review
 - Protocols and Materials
3. Buprenorphine Overview
4. Selecting, Assessing, and Preparing Clients for Treatment
5. Breakout Session: Sample Case Example
6. Understanding Withdrawal
7. Office-based Induction Visit
8. Stabilization Visits
9. Maintenance Visits
10. Transitioning Clients to Standard of Care
11. Signs of Client Instability

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SLIDE 2:

This is an introductory training to the Care and Treatment Intervention (CATI) Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care. Our training will cover these 11 topic areas.

Buprenorphine Multnomah County HIV Health Services Center (HHSC)

- 1,482 clients
- 17,037 visits/year
- Average of 11.4 visits per client/year
- 51% are age > 50
- 20% experience homelessness or housing instability each year
- 15% have primary languages other than English
- 76% of clients have incomes equal to or below the Federal Poverty Level
- 4 Providers, 4 MAs, 4 CHNs, 5 MCMs, 2 MHNPs, 1 PhD Counselor, 1 Clinical Pharmacist, and an onsite pharmacy

Data from 2016.

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SLIDE 3:

Description of Multnomah County Health Department’s HIV Health Services Center (HHSC), a Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program-funded clinic receiving Part A, C, and D support as well as an AIDS Education and Training Center. The trainers who originally presented this model were part of a medical team at the Multnomah County HHSC. The following slides present data about the clinic, as well as the opioid and HIV epidemics in the city of Portland as an example of how future implementation sites should collect and assess local trends.

Buprenorphine OPIOID EPIDEMIC IN PORTLAND, OREGON

- Deaths from opiate overdose occurred more than twice a week in 2014 (109 deaths). While unacceptably high, this figure is a substantial improvement from three deaths per week in 2011 (156 deaths).
- The decrease in opiate deaths reflects a decrease in heroin-related deaths, which have dropped by more than 30% since 2011.
- Prescription opiate deaths have not decreased. In 2014, half of all fatal overdoses were associated with prescription opiates.
- Deaths represent only a fraction of the overdoses occurring. Ambulances responded to opiate overdoses in Multnomah County more than a dozen times per week (632 times in 2014).
- The expanded availability of naloxone, a drug that reverses opiate overdose, has had a significant effect on overdose outcomes. More than 1,000 lay people in Multnomah County were trained to reverse overdoses using naloxone in 2014 and they reported more than 450 overdose reversals.
- Opiates are the most rapidly growing reason for substance misuse treatment in Multnomah County and in Oregon.

Opiate Trends Multnomah County
2004-2014, December 2015

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SLIDE 4:

Every geographic area experiences the opioid epidemic. Local data is helpful in understanding your trends and identifying your community’s needs. The above data shows this information in Portland, Oregon for the noted time period.

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OPIOID EPIDEMIC IN PORTLAND, OREGON

The health department reports that between 2009 and 2014, 750 people died of heroin or prescription opioid overdose in Multnomah County. The deaths represent just a fraction of the crisis, with ambulances responding more than a dozen times a week to overdoses in the community.

	Any Heroin	Any Rx opiates	Unspecified Opiate	Total*
2009	77	51	<3	125
2010	61	54	4	118
2011	94	64	4	156
2012	92	47	<3	131
2013	63	48	4	112
2014	56	56	3	108
Total	443	320	15+	750

*Some deaths involve both heroin and rx opiates, and are only counted once in the "Total" column

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

Each locale may have specific drug-use patterns reflected in their overdose data. In many locations, prescription opiates are overtaking heroin in terms of use and overdose. Any site that is going to initiate a MOUD program needs an assessment of their local data as this information will help structure your program.

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OPIOID OVERDOSE TRENDS

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

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Overdose by any opioid is trending upwards in the national data, as shown here.

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OPIOID OVERDOSE TRENDS

Number and age-adjusted rates of drug overdose deaths by state, US 2016

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SLIDE 7:

Drug overdose deaths vary by geographic locations and even local trends can be markedly different. Nonetheless, this map of the U.S. shows distinctly higher rates of overdose in specific locations.

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Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

	2002-2004	2011-2013	% CHANGE
SEX			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
AGE YEARS			
18-17	1.8	1.6	-11%
18-24	3.5	7.3	108%
25 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3.1	114%
Other	2	1.7	-15%
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Less than \$20K	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20K-\$49K	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50K or more	1	1.6	60%
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE			
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medical	4.3	4.7	-11%
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing

Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

Heroin use has increased among most demographic groups. This chart shows the annual average rate of heroin use (per 1,000 people) in each demographic group for the combined years 2002 to 2004 and 2011 to 2013, and shows the percent increase between those time periods.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

The rate of heroin use has increased in almost all demographic categories in the time frame shown. This rise correlates with increasing overdose deaths. The rate of heroin use and the percent change is distinctly higher in ages 18-25 and in non-Hispanic whites. Overall use rates are higher in men, the uninsured, and those in lower-income households.

CLOSING:

Next, each participant will complete a site-specific checklist. This checklist will guide implementation for an office-based buprenorphine intervention, with attention to the local epidemic and system in which implementation will occur. Participants will be able to use completed checklist to develop protocols and procedures that are specific to the needs of their system.



MODULE 2:

Pre-Implementation Activities: A Systems Review

Topics Covered: Pre-implementation activities and checklist

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Complete a self-assessment checklist focused on an internal and external systems review.
- Compare and contrast each other's system for future reference and potential learning points.
- Develop protocols and procedures to support implementation plan as informed by the self-assessment checklist.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion
- Activity

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Checklist for Site Preparation, provided as *Appendix 1*



FLIP CHART SHEETS

PROCESS

ACTIVITIES

Participants will complete the self-assessment checklist (one checklist for each organization).

Participants will share their completed checklist with trainers or participants from other organizations, as applicable.

FACILITATED DISCUSSION:

If individuals from multiple sites are participating in the training, a facilitated discussion will occur to compare and contrast systems. This will enable participants to learn about and from each other's systems. Facilitators will also share a self-assessment of their system and examples of how participants can use the assessments to develop their own specific guidelines.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Pre-Implementation*
- *Systems Assessment*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module, we will be covering pre-implementation activities.

Checklist – 1

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Administrative Leadership			
Positive attitude towards buprenorphine treatment and its goals.	At clinic level		Consider priorities of your organization
Physician leaders encouraged	At system level		Including non-intervention team prescribers
Space			
Physical space for visits, induction (May take up an exam room for more than local visit time)			Induction schedules vs space availability
Offices for team staff			
Team Staff Training			
Clinical member identified			Important as you gain experience
Team members will act as clinical champions			HIV clinic staff looks to this team as a resource
Substance use treatment counselor available			Buprenorphine specific experience preferred

SLIDE 2:

This checklist (slides 2-6) is a site-specific guide for initiating implementation of an office-based buprenorphine program. Any program can use this checklist as a framework. However, the checklist speaks directly to the Care and Treatment Intervention (CATI) on Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care. If your clinic is adopting this protocol, the checklist can also be adopted to fit the needs of your specific program. Completion of the checklist will allow your program to assess internal and external systems, and build protocols that are specific to the needs and structure of your local setting.

The checklist begins with leadership support, physical space, and required staff training for team members who are directly managing clients with an opioid use disorder.

Checklist CONTINUED – 2

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Team member designated to address buprenorphine specific insurance issues			Could be other clinical staff (Pharm tech)
Ensure patient access (earn incentives, etc)			Minimized physicians
All Staff Training			
Present or planned training(s) in harm reduction, SUD, stigma informed care			Full staff awareness
All Staff are oriented to the new buprenorphine program			Time designated/parceled for periodic updates for all staff
Program related training available to non-intervention team staff			Training material
Front desk and phone triage staff coaching re: copay withdrawal			Site visits, offer site visit involvement when site
			Screening presented and explained in preparation

SLIDE 3:

This section of the checklist continues the focus on staff training needs and then adds additional training topics for all clinic staff.

Checklist CONTINUED – 3

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Medical assistants and nursing staff prepared to work with patients in withdrawal			Offer additional training and support to those staff
Technology			
Technology (computer/Internet etc) for data entry (great password)			
Internal Systems			
Process for Internal Referrals for Buprenorphine			
Process for External Referrals for Buprenorphine			Will your site be accepting external referrals
Internal Referral Available? mental health (MH) higher levels of SUD care			

SLIDE 4:

This section of the checklist continues the focus on all staff training on substance use disorder. Technology needs and internal system workflows are then highlighted.

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CHECK LIST CONTINUED – 4

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Insurance/coverage of buprenorphine defined			Medicaid, commercial, & ADAP policies known Patient assistance program process identified
Pharmacy Plans			On-site or Off-site pharmacy stocking of buprenorphine
External Systems			
Federal networks defined			
SN Counseling			
SN Counseling/Treatment			
Other			
MOUs Completed where needed			

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SLIDE 5:

This section of the checklist continues the internal systems workflow and identifies external system services that can support your clients.

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CHECK LIST CONTINUED – 5

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Letter expectations			
Internal communication plan for your staff, your agency			
External communication plan for community (partners, referral sites, etc)			
Development of protocols and procedures			

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

This section of the checklist points out the need for clear communication processes both internally and externally. Now you will complete the checklist. Please break up into organization-specific groups and spend the next 15 minutes completing the checklist for your clinic.

Note: Facilitators will handout copies of the checklist and assist participants into breaking up into small groups.

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Multnomah County HIV Health Services Center (HHSC) Buprenorphine Guidelines: Key Points

- Supportive agency policy for prescribing
- Background describes local issues, setting, and rationale
- Clear description of needed formal diagnosis, consents, and treatment plan before prescribing
- Guide to selecting clients, induction process, and subsequent stabilization and maintenance
- Addresses drug monitoring (e.g., urine drug screening)
- Defines required supportive services
- References how to utilize the county health department Suboxone Oversight Committee for advice and guidance
- Identifies specific populations of concern, including people with polysubstance use disorders and people who are transferring from methadone treatment
- Discusses discontinuation of treatment

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SLIDE 7:

Now that you have completed your checklist, the next step is to use the information compiled to develop policies and procedures to support implementation of the buprenorphine intervention within your clinic. This slide summarizes key points that should be addressed in the development of guidelines for treatment of opioid use disorder with buprenorphine, based on the experience of Multnomah County HIV Health Services Center (HHSC). Facilitators will lead a discussion so that all participants can learn about each other’s systems and brainstorm next steps to develop policies and procedures, utilizing the checklist as a guide. Discussion questions can include:

- What guidelines already exist?
- Which need to be created?
- How can the existing strengths and anticipated challenges of integrating buprenorphine treatment into your system inform the development of new or adaptation of existing guidelines?
- What are tangible next steps if challenges are identified?

Treatment Improvement Protocol (currently TIP 63): Medications for Opioid Use Disorder can also be leveraged to develop local protocols and guidelines. TIP 63 can be accessed here: <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-63-Medications-for-Opioid-Use-Disorder-Full-Documents-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC>

CLOSING

Now that we have a better understanding of your systems, we will discuss in depth the specific protocols and material that are necessary to have in place prior to implementation.

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MODULE 3:

Pre-Implementation Activities: Protocols & Materials

Topics Covered: Pre-implementation, record keeping, inclusion and exclusion criteria, site-specific issues, trauma-informed responses, buprenorphine overview, and opioid activity levels

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Describe federal record keeping requirements.
- Recognize the importance of internal protocols that ensure timely client care and referrals.
- Assess site-specific issues that will impact protocol development, implementation, and the intervention's inclusion/exclusion criteria.
- Understand the basics of buprenorphine treatment, including how it works and formulations available.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Trauma-Informed Assessment Checklist, provided as *Appendix 2*
- Checklist for Site Preparation, completed in Module 2



FLIP CHART SHEETS

PROCESS

Review federal record keeping requirements, as well as inclusion/exclusion requirements for enrollment. Then, facilitators will complete a brief buprenorphine 101 lecture. The lecture is a refresher for participants who already received a waiver and a summary for participants who have not received a waiver (e.g., behavioral health professionals, counselors, social workers). The lecture is not a substitute for the Drug Addiction Treatment Act Data Act of 2000 (DATA 2000) waiver training, which is the eight-hour training for qualified providers to qualify for a waiver to prescribe and dispense buprenorphine.

FACILITATED DISCUSSION:

Engage participants in a more in-depth discussion around how their site will receive referrals of potentially eligible clients, how back up will be provided for key staff, and how they will refer clients to a higher level of care, if necessary. If applicable, facilitators will share examples of how these components are handled in their setting.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Inclusion-Exclusion Criteria*
- *Buprenorphine 101*
- *Trauma-Informed Care*
- *Federal Record Keeping Requirements*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 Minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module, we will be covering pre-implementation activities.

Buprenorphine RECORD KEEPING: FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

Are there specific Federal record-keeping requirements for office-based opioid therapy?

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) record-keeping requirements for office-based opioid therapy go beyond the Schedule III record-keeping requirements. According to the DEA: Practitioners must keep records (including an inventory that accounts for amounts received and amounts dispensed) for all controlled substances dispensed, including approved buprenorphine products (21 PART 1304.03[b]). In some cases, clients return to the prescribing physician with their filled approved buprenorphine prescriptions so that the practitioner can monitor the induction process. While it is acceptable for the client to return to the practitioner with their filled prescription supplies, practitioners shall not store any dispensed controlled substances that are the result of filled client prescriptions.

Maintain a log of clients prescribed buprenorphine. This should be site specific as to how this looks and is kept.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

Federal requirements for office-based opioid treatment (OBOT) are specific and regulated. It is critical that practitioners and clinics understand these requirements, particularly being able to identify patients receiving buprenorphine.

(Note: Storing and dispensing these medications by practitioners is specifically prohibited. Induction with filled prescription supplies is allowed).

Buprenorphine RECORD KEEPING: 42 CFR PART 2

- What is 42CFR Part 2?
- The Substance Abuse Confidentiality Regulations, 42 CFR Part 2, governs the use and disclosure of alcohol and drug abuse related patient records that are maintained at federally funded substance abuse programs.
- Why do we care about 42CFR Part 2?
- Certain programs that specifically focus on drug treatment (e.g. a methadone clinic) are governed by these disclosure rules. In general, most OBOT scenarios do not meet the program definition noted in 42CFR. Nonetheless, documenting and sharing information about a patient's involvement in an outside drug treatment program is not permitted when obtained from outside sources. Only direct disclosure from the patient can be charted.
- For example, if a client shares with you that they are participating in a SUD program, that information can be included in the record because the client themselves shared it with you (practice advice: quote your patient). However, if you received information from a SUD program that information is NOT added to the client record because there is no way to segregate it and protect it from re-disclosure.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 3:

This slide is to provide a brief overview of 42 CFR Part 2 and how a program providing OBOT might encounter 42 CFR Part 2 information and recommendations on how to document this information to avoid redisclosure of this information. Speaker will advise that each program that provides OBOT is uniquely different and will recommend that providers work with their specific clinic staff to review best practices for that site on managing 42 CFR Part 2 information.

Speaker will note that in May 2018, the Overdose Prevention and Patient Safety Act (HR 3545) would amend 42 CFR Part 2, which is intended to protect the confidentiality of people who seek SUD treatment, to expand healthcare provider access to SUD patient records while maintaining privacy protections under HIPAA.

Buprenorphine INCLUSION/EXCLUSION CRITERIA

INCLUSION CRITERIA (Clients must meet ALL requirements to be eligible)	EXCLUSION CRITERIA (Clients meeting ANY of these criteria are ineligible)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HIV positive - Eligible for primary care at the intervention site - Diagnosed with an opioid-use disorder as determined by DSM-5 criteria and desiring pharmacotherapy for this disorder - Currently receiving primary care (or willing to start primary care) at the intervention site - Age > 18 years or emancipated minor able to consent for medical and substance use treatment - It is recommended that female clients receiving buprenorphine use adequate birth control methods (e.g., birth control pill, intrauterine device (IUD), condom with spermicide, abstinence, etc.) - Able to comply with buprenorphine treatment program policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Severe hepatic dysfunction (i.e., aspartate transaminase (AST) and/or alanine transaminase (ALT) ≥ 5x upper limit of normal) - DSM-5 criteria for benzodiazepine-use disorder - DSM-5 criteria for alcohol use disorder - Active suicidal ideation - Psychiatric impairment that impedes ability to provide informed consent to make decision regarding their own care (e.g., dementia, delusional, actively psychotic) - Methadone or opioid analgesic doses exceed levels allowing for safe transition to buprenorphine (e.g., methadone >30-60 mg) - Clients with acute or chronic pain syndrome requiring chronic use of opioid analgesics - Client has serious/uncontrolled/untreated medical problems (e.g., hypertension, hepatic failure, asthma, diabetes, etc.) or psychiatric disorders.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

All clinics providing buprenorphine should have clearly defined criteria for selecting clients. This slide represents specific criteria utilized in the Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care CATI, as part of the Dissemination of Evidence-Informed Interventions initiative. The specific criteria should reflect up-to-date medical literature, local and federal laws, and your own clinic system policies. Updated medical literature includes a more lenient approach to alcohol and benzodiazepine use in buprenorphine treatment. See: Martin, S., Chiodo, L., Bosse, J., et al. The Next Stage of Buprenorphine Care for Opioid Use Disorder. Ann Intern Med. 2018: 169: 628-635.

Buprenorphine

SITE-SPECIFIC ISSUES

Referrals (to you/your site)

- Will your site be accepting referrals from outside your clinic?
- Will your site have a formal internal referral process if client's provider is not part of the intervention?

Client access/team backup

- How will you plan for ongoing client care/access when team members are not available?

Referrals (from you)

- What will be your process for referring out for higher levels of care (e.g., mental health/detox/methadone)?
- Are some or all of these services in-house? Are none of them?

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

While we began discussing these issues during the self-assessment activities, these three issues are key to preparing your clinic and system for implementation of buprenorphine prescribing. Specific issues include planning for how clients will engage with your prescribers and other buprenorphine skilled staff, what staff back-up looks like, and how you refer clients for higher levels of care. How you address these questions is specific to your clinic/location, but having a plan in place prior to implementation will help services run smoothly.

Activity (Discussion):

How do you think you will address these issues in your setting?

Buprenorphine

TRAUMA INFORMED RESOURCES



www.samhsa.gov/nctic/trauma-interventions

<http://traumainformedoregon.org/resources/>

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Using a trauma-informed lens when developing office-based policies and procedures is recommended. On this slide are national and Oregon-specific resources. SAMHSA's Six Key Principles of a Trauma-Informed Approach are:


1. Safety
2. Trustworthiness and transparency
3. Peer support
4. Collaboration and mutuality
5. Empowerment, voice, and choice
6. Cultural, historical, and gender issues

Activity (Discussion):

Do your policies and procedures incorporate these principles? What do these principles look like in practice? How could incorporating these principles be challenging?

Buprenorphine

BUPRENORPHINE 101 REVIEW



A brief review for those waived, and a short learning for those who are not.

We will review:

- How does it work?
- How is it typically supplied (4:1 combination)?
- Its relevance in HIV: BHIVES 12-month results

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

A DATA-2000 waiver from the DEA is required for buprenorphine prescribing (by MDs, DOs, NPs, CNMs, CRNAs, CNSs, and PAs). The next slides provide a brief buprenorphine 101 refresher for participants who are already waived and a summary for participants who are not waived (e.g., behavioral health professionals, counselors, social workers).

Buprenorphine HOW DOES BUPRENORPHINE WORK?

A Empty Receptor
Buprenorphine binds to the receptor.

B Full Agonist (Heroin) binds to the receptor, causing a high level of activation.

C Buprenorphine binds to the receptor, displacing the full agonist.

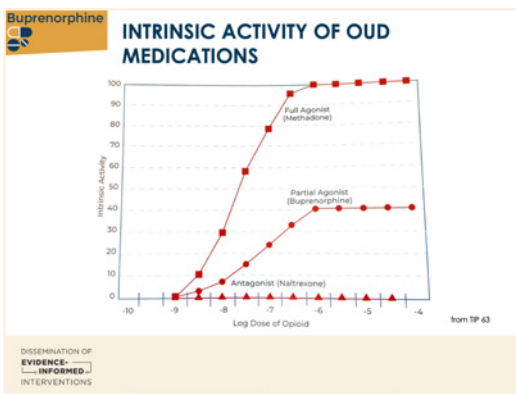
D Buprenorphine still blocks opioids as it displaces.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

- A. Empty opioid receptor, a tolerant/using client would experience discomfort/withdrawal.
- B. Receptor filled with full agonist (e.g., heroin, prescription opioids), a client would experience euphoria and pain relief.
- C. Buprenorphine binding, high affinity (strong binding ability) partial agonist, can displace other opioids from the receptor. A client would experience withdrawal if on opioids but prevent withdrawal on chronic buprenorphine with limited opioid effects.
- D. Buprenorphine has a long half-life and continues to block other opioids and prevents rapid withdrawal.

Citation: National Alliance of Advocates for Buprenorphine Treatment. Available at: www.naabt.org/education/literature.cfm



SLIDE 9:

A comparison of the three FDA-approved medications to treat OUD and their intrinsic activity. This slide helps to demonstrate buprenorphine’s unique partial agonist intrinsic value, creating an overall ceiling effect even if/when dose increases. This reduces the likelihood of overdose in comparison to full agonist such as methadone.

Citation:

SAMHSA. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 63, Chapter 3A. “Overview of Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder.”

Buprenorphine BUPRENORPHINE/NALOXONE (4:1 Combination = “Suboxone”)

Partial opioid agonist
- Decreased overdose risk

Naloxone inactive unless injected, then precipitates withdrawal
- Decreased risk of abuse

Sublingual, once daily
- Safe for flexible dosing
- Can split tablets
- Is now available in film

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

- Buprenorphine is commonly manufactured with naloxone as seen in this slide.
- The partial agonist ceiling effect of buprenorphine provides some safety in terms of lower overdose risk and naloxone is added to decrease the risk of intravenous abuse, due to its antagonist activity (i.e., induces withdrawal).
- Oral preparations of this combination allow for flexible dosing in either the tablet or the film.
 - There are reports of injection drug use (IDU) abuse despite naloxone component, particularly with the film (it melts).

Buprenorphine PROBUPHINE: Newly approved May 2016

The FDA approved Probuphine, the first buprenorphine implant for the maintenance treatment of opioid dependence. Probuphine is designed to provide a constant, low-level dose of buprenorphine for six months in clients who are already stable on low-to-moderate doses of other forms of buprenorphine, as part of a complete treatment program.

Only a health care provider who has completed the training and become certified through a restricted program called the Probuphine Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) program should insert and remove the implants.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

This subcutaneous form of buprenorphine is another MOUD option, though it requires thoughtful client selection and timing of treatment initiation. It requires specific training to place the implant, which has a six-month duration of effect. This was FDA approved in May 2016.

Buprenorphine

INTRAMUSCULAR (IM) BUPRENORPHINE – SUBLOCADE/BUPRENEX:
Newly approved in 2017



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

A visual image of sublocade, an intramuscular (IM) version of buprenorphine to treat OUD. This was FDA approved in late 2017. This medication is administered intramuscularly every month. The purpose of this slide is to familiarize the trainees of the different forms of buprenorphine available to treat OUD. The treatment team can use this information to determine best treatment options for their clients whom are being treated for OUD.

Buprenorphine

BUPRENORPHINE HIV HEALTH OUTCOMES



Between 2016-2019, a total of 94 people received services across the three sites:

- 64 clients were linked to care in 90 days
- 60 were retained in care defined as 2 medical appointments at least 90 days apart in 12 months
- 53 achieved viral suppression at 12 months after enrolling in the intervention

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

Evaluation of the Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care intervention through the DEII initiative found:

Between 2016-2019, a total of 94 people received services across three sites:

- 64 clients were linked to care in 90 days
- 60 were retained in care defined as 2 medical appointments at least 90 days apart in 12 months
- 53 achieved viral suppression at 12 months after enrolling in the intervention

Intensity of Services: On average, each individual patient received 23 encounters (range 1-160 encounters) with the clinical coordinator. Patient needs varied, and patients who needed more intensive case management and treatment support had up to 160 encounters with the clinical coordinator. The average encounter was 58 minutes (range 8-325 minutes), and addressed 5 needs (range 1-14 needs).

CLOSING

Now that we have discussed factors that should be considered prior to implementation, we will review the protocols for selecting, assessing, and preparing patients for treatment. Case examples will be used to illustrate how procedures work in practice.

Buprenorphine



MODULE 4:

Substance Misuse and Use Disorders 101

Topics Covered: Substance Misuse and Use Disorders 101

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Identify how substance misuse and use disorders affects the brain, through a neurobiology review of the neural circuitry and reward centers.

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture

PROCESS

Facilitators will engage in a brief lecture describing how substance misuse and use disorder impacts the brain. Attention will be paid to simplify the complex training concepts for trainees who may be less familiar with brain chemistry, anatomy, and physiology.

Facilitators will describe how drugs directly or indirectly target the brain's reward system by flooding the circuit with dopamine. Facilitators will provide examples of how specific drugs effect the brain's reward circuitry.

Facilitators will identify different areas of the brain and define their functions and roles in the reward circuitry.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Neurobiology of substance misuse and use disorder*
- *Reward Circuitry*
- *Dopamine*



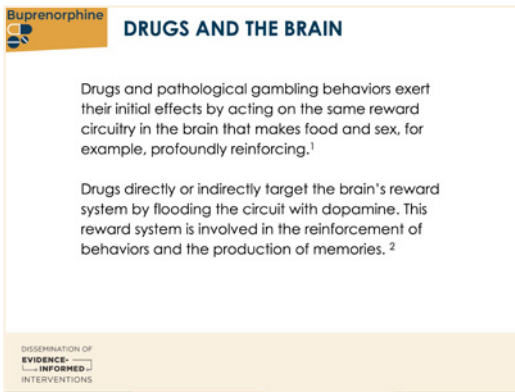
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 15 minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module we will explore how substance misuse and use disorder works and how particular substances affect the brain.

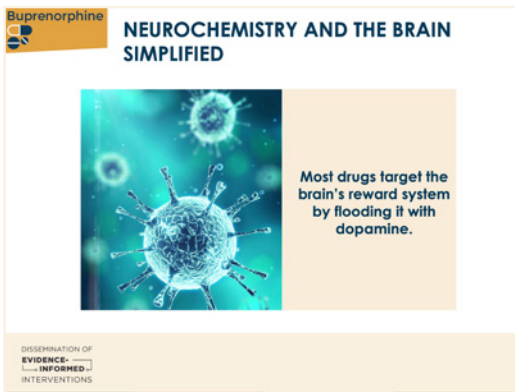


SLIDE 2:

In "reward circuitry," essentially certain areas of the brain are involved in pleasure perception, and these areas form a self-reinforcing "loop" fueled by neurotransmitters, especially dopamine.

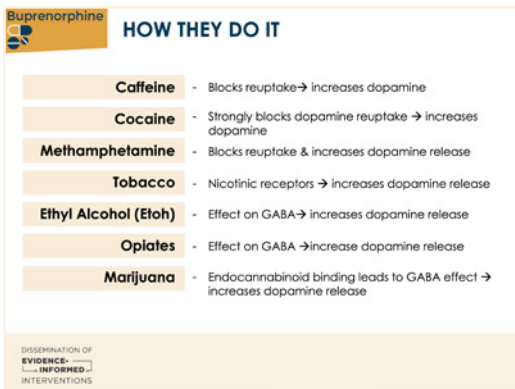
Citations: American Society of Addiction Medicine. Public Policy Statement: Definition of Addiction. Available at: www.asam.org/quality-practice/definition-of-addiction

National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Drugs, Brains, and Behavior: The Science of Addiction. July 2018. Available at: www.drugabuse.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/drugs-brain



SLIDE 3:

On a very simplified level, dopamine has a key role in substance use disorders.




SLIDE 4:

As the slide explains, multiple drugs have a common pathway of dopamine effects in the brain of people who use substances.

Buprenorphine

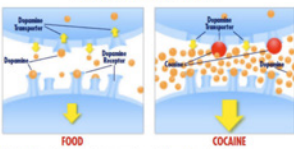
DRUGS TARGET THE BRAIN'S PLEASURE CENTER

Brain reward (dopamine) pathways



These brain circuits are important for natural rewards such as food, music, and sex.

Drugs of abuse increase dopamine



Typically, dopamine increases in response to natural rewards such as food. When cocaine is taken, dopamine increases are exaggerated, and communication is altered.

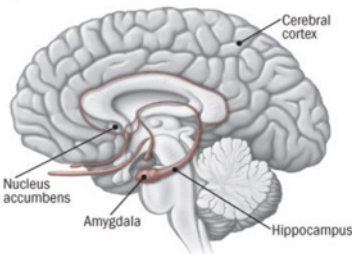
DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

This slide provides a more visual understanding of both the locations in the brain of the reward circuitry, as well as comparative effects of two pleasurable stimuli (food vs. cocaine).

Buprenorphine

BRAIN'S REWARD CENTER



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

A straightforward anatomic brain image with important reward circuitry areas are identified on the slide. Our next slide will discuss functional details.

Buprenorphine

NEUROBIOLOGY: CIRCUITRY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER/REWARD CENTER

- Activation of ventral tegmental area (midbrain) →
- Stimulation of the ventral striatum (especially nucleus accumbens: "pleasure center") →
- Release of dopamine to the entire limbic system, especially:
 - Hippocampus: memory formation
 - Amygdala: emotion formation
 - Ventral striatum: formation of habits (action without thought)
 - Also affects connections to prefrontal cortex and cerebellum
- All these circuits become stronger and more efficient neural pathways as they are activated multiple times

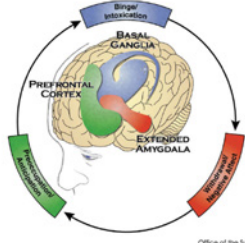
DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

This slide provides specifics about areas of the brain and their functions and roles in the reward circuitry.

Buprenorphine

NEUROBIOLOGY OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER



Office of the Surgeon General | HHS, November 2014

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

This slide offers another visual view of how the brain areas involved in substance misuse and use disorder influence a person's mood and perceptions with use, in withdrawal, and their preoccupation with maintaining use.

CLOSING

With this understanding of the neurobiology of substance misuse and use disorder, we will discuss processes and procedures to select, assess, and prepare clients for buprenorphine treatment



MODULE 5:

Selecting, Assessing, and Preparing Clients for Treatment

Topics Covered: Client assessments and preparation, case studies, provider assessments, and drug interactions

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Practice appropriate client selection based on protocol criteria and internal referral processes.
- Describe the specific documentation, the timeframe, and steps involved in preparation for treatment for each role in the multidisciplinary team.
- Recognize when client sedative use requires referral services.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples in Slides
- Buprenorphine Assessment Smart Phrase, *Appendix 4*
- Client Educational Materials:
 - What is Buprenorphine Treatment Like?: www.naabt.org/education/what_bt_like.cfm
 - The Facts about Buprenorphine for Treatment of Opioid Addiction: <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/The-Facts-about-Buprenorphine-for-Treatment-of-Opioid-Addiction/SMA15-4442>
 - Home Induction Instructions: Starting Buprenorphine, *Appendix 3*



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Utilizing a case example, facilitators will review the logistics of finalizing client's clinical eligibility for buprenorphine treatment.

The steps taken by the medical provider to assess clients and document interactions in electronic medical records will be covered, including:

- Tentative DSM-5 diagnosis
- Identification of comorbid factors and communicable disease concerns
- Referrals for clients who need medically supervised withdrawal management
- Addressing chronic pain
- Assessing potential drug interactions
- Assessing client's current use and withdrawal potential
- Reviewing client labs
- Reviewing and ensuring understanding of client's medical history
- Obtaining urine drug screen
- Beginning education about buprenorphine and the use of naloxone for overdose prevention
- Initiating "kick-packs"

The steps taken by the clinical coordinator to assess clients and document interactions in the electronic medical record will be covered, including:

- Finalization and documentation of DSM-5 diagnosis
- Completion of a mini-assessment, covering current opioid use, other drugs of use, and withdrawal potential
- Providing basis for treatment plan
- Educating clients about buprenorphine treatment and the use of naloxone for overdose prevention
- Creation of a plan for withdrawal and induction
- Completion of a treatment agreement, communication with other providers in client's circle
- Completion of prior authorization paperwork and other insurance reviews, if needed
- Coordination of clients obtaining "kick-packs"

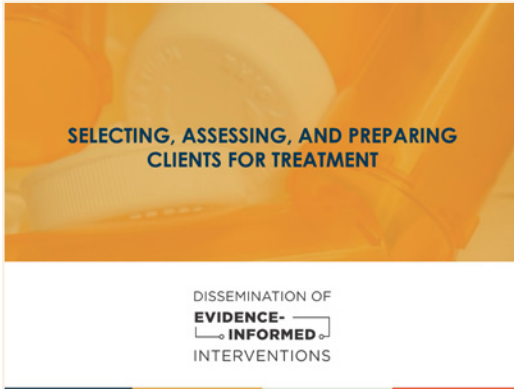
Key Words and Phrases

- *Patient Assessment*
- *Preparing Clients for Treatment*
- *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) Diagnosis*



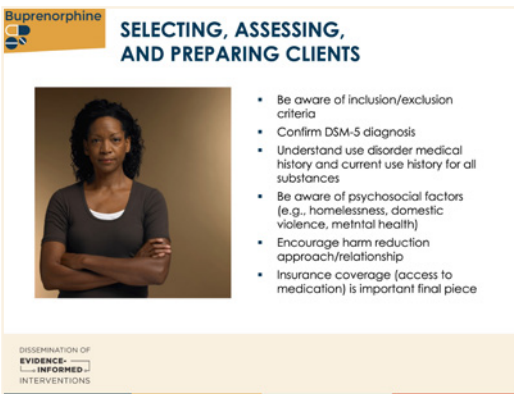
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 50 Minutes



SLIDE 1:

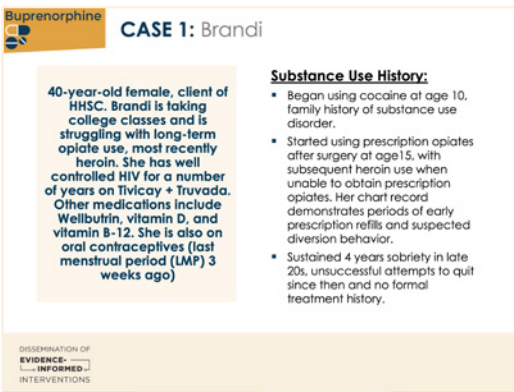
In this module, we will review the processes to select, assess, and prepare clients for treatment. Case studies will be used to illustrate how these processes are implemented in real world settings.



SLIDE 2:

- Criteria matter, whether implementing this intervention protocol or specific organizational guidelines.
- Diagnostic criteria and details of substance use history are critical factors in knowing your clients and choosing best treatment options.
- Psychosocial factors impact care at all levels, as well as interactions with staff.
- Client safety and support are encouraged through harm reduction practices.
- Understand your local treatment access limitations.

(See *Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care CATI Manual* page 31).

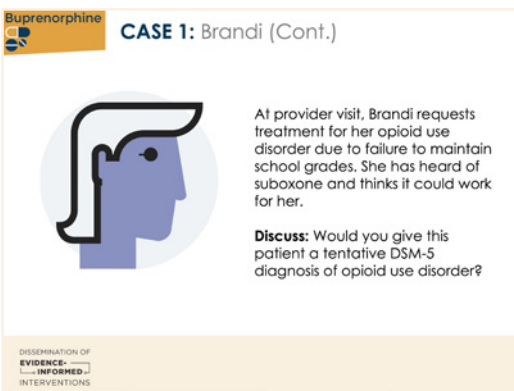


SLIDE 3:

Cases provide a real world backdrop for learning the process of buprenorphine treatment.

Important highlights from the case example outlined in the slide include:

- Facts pertinent to the history of a client living with HIV and an opioid use disorder.
- Age, gender, current medications, pregnancy status.
- Details of current and past substance use.




SLIDE 4:

Given this information about Brandi, discuss:

- How to determine—and who determines—DSM-5 opioid use disorder (OUD) diagnosis?
- Though most providers would give a **tentative** opioid-use disorder (OUD) diagnosis, further detail and preferably other team member(s) input, helps to clarify the picture.

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)
Provider Assessment



- Identify comorbid factors and communicable diseases concerns
 - Refer clients who need medically supervised withdrawal management
 - Current use and withdrawal potential
 - Review Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) for any evidence of undisclosed controlled medication use.
- Review prior labs
- Do you understand this client's medical history?
 - Assess for drug interactions
 - Confirm contraceptive plan

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

Considerations for providers:

- Clarify HIV status and any other acute conditions that need treatment.
- Significant alcohol or benzodiazepine use may require a detox facility and raises concern for buprenorphine treatment appropriateness (likely too high risk).
- Undisclosed controlled prescriptions raises red flags. PDMP programs are further explained in Module 13.
- Need to know what drugs are being used in order to plan and prepare for induction timeframe.
- Assess labs, in particular renal and liver abnormalities.

Buprenorphine

PROVIDER ASSESSMENT CHART NOTE

SUBJECTIVE

Brandi is a 40-year-old female who has been dealing with issues of opiate use. She has been struggling with ongoing use of heroin, some opiate pills at times. She relates behaviors associated with her opiate use, including:

- Buying or selling opiates - Yes
- Unable to control use - Yes
- Excessive time acquiring, using, or recovering - Yes
- Use negatively affects work, school, or home life - Yes
- Endangered him/herself or others from/while using - No
- Tried to cut back on her use? - Yes

She does not have a history of previous detox attempts from opiates.

She does have a period of abstinence from opiate use in the past. Intermittent self detox-shot her.

Though she describes the above substance use pattern, she reports that she does not have significant issues with chronic pain. "My body just aches."

In addition to the described opiate use, she reports the use of other substances:

- Alcohol - No
- Benzodiazepines - Years ago
- Barbiturates - No
- Stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine) - Yes
- Hallucinogens - No
- Inhaled solvents - No

If "yes" to any above (last use & frequency, route of use, relative amount); details use to 3 - 4 x/week (RE: methamphetamine, snorts or shoots up, has tried to cut down).

In addition to these concerns about substance use, she is taking HIV medications (Truvada + Tenofovir-DFI + DTG + FTC), and reports she missed 3-4 doses in the past 30 days, and the following medication side effects: appetite loss.

She has already been assessed for chronic medical conditions that require medical monitoring, treatment or prevention (e.g., hepatitis, STDs, TB, and tobacco use). These conditions are either stable or treated.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Here is the subjective section of provider chart notes that specifically addresses the DSM-5 criteria, current medications, and concerns regarding comorbid conditions. In the electronic health record system, developing a template can be a helpful tool for both providers and staff to guide the documentation of your assessment. The Smart Phrase handout included in the appendix is an example of such a template. The template chart note was designed using the Epic electronic health record (EHR), and may be incorporated as a SmartPhrase. The "@" phrases are links to data elsewhere in the medical record, and will populate automatically in the document. Users will need to make adjustments for their own systems.

Buprenorphine

REVIEW OTHER DRUG INTERACTIONS

DRUGS SELECTED FOR INTERACTION SEARCH:

Dolutegravir, Tenofovir Disoproxil (TDF), Emtricitabine
AND Buprenorphine/naloxone, Bupropion (Wellbutrin®, Zyban®)

RESULTS:

- Dolutegravir & Buprenorphine/naloxone
- Dolutegravir & Bupropion (Wellbutrin®, Zyban®)
- Tenofovir Disoproxil (TDF) & Buprenorphine/naloxone
- Tenofovir Disoproxil (TDF) & Dolutegravir (DTG)
- Emtricitabine & Tenofovir

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

www.hiv-druginteractions.org/checker

SLIDE 7:

The website listed on the slide is one resource for confirming safety of buprenorphine prescribing in the setting of other chronic medications.

Citation: University of Liverpool. HIV Drug Interactions. November 8, 2018. Available at: www.hiv-druginteractions.org/checker

Buprenorphine

DRUG INTERACTIONS - GENERAL

Additive side effects

Anticholinergic medications (e.g., 1st gen antihistamines, tricyclics, antipsychotics).

- Constipation, difficulty urinating etc.
- Respiratory depression and sedation

Caution for over-the-counter (OTC) dextromethorphan (sedation)

Benzodiazepines - increased risk of accidental injury/emergency department (ED) visits

Ceiling effect (of buprenorphine)

- higher doses do not increase respiratory depression

Serotonin syndrome

- One case report of serotonin syndrome with single dose buprenorphine
- Mild to moderate serotonin syndrome- 43% in women attending a suboxone clinic; antidepressant dose may need modifying*

QT prolongation

- Negligible risk in general vs. significant risk with high-dose methadone

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

General themes for drug interactions are mostly focused on additive side effects as noted in the slide.

Buprenorphine DRUG INTERACTIONS – EVEN PROTEASE INHIBITORS (Pis) NOT AN ISSUE

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS <http://www.hiv-druginteractions.org/checker>

SLIDE 9:

In the setting of HIV care, even protease inhibitors (PIs) are not associated with significant interaction issues with buprenorphine.

Affinity vs. activation. Buprenorphine has higher affinity (i.e., binding capability to the receptor) than morphine/methadone/oxycodone. It has a much lower activation point than these. Binding strength is not the same as affinity (key in lock example).

Citation: University of Liverpool. HIV Drug Interactions. November 8, 2018. Available at: www.hiv-druginteractions.org/checker

Buprenorphine PI INTERACTION DETAIL EXAMPLE

Potential Interaction

Atazanavir

Buprenorphine

Quality of Evidence: Low

Summary:
Atazanavir/ritonavir increased buprenorphine AUC (67%) and Cmin (69%), norbuprenorphine increased by ~2-fold. If coadministered, monitor for sedation and cognitive effects and consider a dose reduction of buprenorphine. There are three case reports of clinical symptoms of opiate excess during coadministration which required dose reduction of buprenorphine. Coadministration of unboosted atazanavir and buprenorphine is not recommended as it may decrease atazanavir plasma concentrations.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

Even when potential interactions are called out, there have been only rare case reports and the pharmacokinetic data are not alarming, as detailed on slide.

Citation: University of Liverpool. HIV Drug Interactions. November 8, 2018. Available at: www.hiv-druginteractions.org/checker

Buprenorphine SHOULD I DO ANYTHING DIFFERENTLY?

3A4 inhibitors – what are the risks? Should I do anything differently?
Example: HIV-positive person taking PI-based regimen comes in for induction.

- Due to ceiling effect, increased levels of buprenorphine are safe.
- Use normal induction protocols; start with low dose and repeat as needed.

Potent inhibitors of CYP3A4 include clarithromycin, erythromycin, diltiazem, itraconazole, ketoconazole, ritonavir, verapamil, ginseng and grapefruit. Inducers of CYP3A4 include phenobarbital, phenytoin, rifampicin, St. John's Wort and glucocorticoids.

3A4 inducers – What are the risks? Should I do anything different?
Example: Stable buprenorphine maintenance, new prescription for rifampin

- Risk of opiate withdrawal

Nevirapine, Ritonavir

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

The major potential concern for drug interactions relates to the liver P450 3A4 system. Both inhibitors and inducers present theoretical concerns, but at a practical level require simple attentiveness by the prescriber to the situations as described above.

Buprenorphine INTERACTION WITH OTHER DRUGS

Alcohol

- Risk of combined sedation

Benzodiazepines

- Death reported with intravenous injection of buprenorphine and benzodiazepines

Cocaine

- Risk of opiate withdrawal
- Direct drug interaction vs. decreased absorption via sublingual route due to vasoconstriction

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

Concern exists for potential overdose due to the combined effects of respiratory depression from other drugs of use. The highest risk is with benzodiazepines and alcohol. However, the only reported death involved intravenous injection use of buprenorphine in the setting of benzodiazepine use. Hence, provider discretion and ongoing monitoring are important factors in determining continued buprenorphine prescribing. Cocaine is a theoretic concern for withdrawal (versus overdose).

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)
Provider Assessment

We want to be sure we are:

- Reviewing medication interactions
- Addressing chronic pain
- Beginning education about buprenorphine
- Obtaining urine drug screen (UDS) and urine human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
- Initiating/offering "kick-packs" prescriptions



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

Cases provide a real world back drop for learning the process of buprenorphine treatment.

Important highlights from this slide includes:

- Chronic pain can be an issue and needs to be addressed regarding a non-opioid plan.
- Start buprenorphine education once you view it as an option.
- Know pregnancy status.
- Use the urine drug screen to enhance your knowledge of the client's reported use.
- "Kick packs" are medications to reduce symptoms of withdrawal that can be offered in anticipation of an induction for buprenorphine.

(See also *Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care CATI Manual* page 31).

Buprenorphine

PROVIDER ASSESSMENT CHARTING (CONT.)

OBJECTIVE:
T = 97.9 BP = 110/68
P = 82 RR = 12
WT = 112lb

General: cooperative, mild distress, pale, and this 15 minutes of 25 minutes spent in face-to-face discussion reviewing issues and options for treatment of her opiate use, discussing her labs and their meaning, and establishing a plan for her care.
Labs - (include relevant here: HIV control, CD4, AST/ALT, creatine, etc.)
PDMP negative for controlled prescriptions: YES/NO

ASSESSMENT/PLAN:
Tentative DSM-5 diagnosis of opiate-use disorder based on the history above, as well as the review of the client's past medical history. Since there is not evidence of significant sedative or alcohol use, she does not require referral to a treatment program.

I have advised the client that she is a potential candidate for buprenorphine treatment, and will have her see the clinic alcohol/drug counselor for a formal assessment, confirmation of diagnosis, and planning for induction. Medications have been reviewed, and there is not concern for drug interactions.

- Urine drug screen (UDS) & urine HCG ordered
- Buprenorphine education has begun, and "kick-packs" medication will be written once induction is scheduled (clonidine & loperamide with over-the-counter pain medication)
- Overdose prevention discussed and naloxone prescribed

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 14:

The charting in the slide is continued from previous prescriber note example for "Brandi," our case that was first introduced on slide 3.

Provider notes should represent the assessment as described in previous slides. In electronic health record systems, developing a template can be a helpful tool for both providers and staff to guide the documentation of your assessment. See: Buprenorphine Assessment Smart Phrase Handout.

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)
Coordinator Assessment



1. Acute intoxication and/or withdrawal potential
2. Biomedical conditions and complications
3. Emotional/behavioral/cognitive conditions and complications
4. Readiness to change
5. Relapse/continued use/continued problem potential
6. Recovery environment

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

www.asam.org/resources/the-asam-criteria/about

SLIDE 15:

Some clinic settings may involve an additional assessment by a clinical coordinator, a role that can be filled by mental health professionals, nurses, social workers, or case managers. This process provides a more systematic overview to determine the client's service needs and overall stability to help create a support plan, in addition to likely MOUD.

These six elements are part of the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) placement criteria:

1. Any past history of serious life-threatening withdrawal and any current use history that indicates need for detox?
2. Any current severe health problems?
3. Suicidal/homicidal ideation imminent? Unable to complete activities of daily living?
4. Readiness for treatment: Is the client ambivalent? Has treatment been mandated?
5. Is substance use active or ongoing?
6. Are there immediate threats to safety? Is the client's social environment unstable?

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)
Coordinator Assessment

Brandi is a 40-year-old female who meets with her case manager for an evaluation of opioid use disorder and treatment options.

Subjective:
Brief Use History: Brandi started using substances at the age of 10 (cocaine) and opiates at 15 years old. Brandi reports her drug of choice is primarily heroin (IDU) approximately 5 grams/day. Brandi reports she also uses the following substances: prescription pain pills when she can get them. Brandi does not have a history of past overdose(s).

Last use of the following substance(s): IDU heroin this morning, ¼ gram.

Withdrawal/tolerance: Brandi reports using more heroin to obtain the same effect. Reports she used to be able to use 1-3x per week, now using almost daily. This is getting in the way of school/grades.

Physical or mental health conditions: Brandi reports the following conditions: Mild depression/anxiety. Mental health medications is Wellbutrin, not in mental health counseling.

Brief treatment history: Brandi does not have past treatment history. She has attended a few groups or NA meetings in the past, nothing consistent.

Objective: Client arrived on time. Posture, behavior, mood, and affect all within normal limits. Orientation, judgement, insight, and memory all within normal limits. Attention, concentration, and thought content all within normal limits. Does not report suicidal ideation or homicidal ideation at this time.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 16:

This slide and the following slide show the documentation by the clinical coordinator that specifically addresses the ASAM criteria and associated assessment. These notes accompany the provider assessment documented in previous slides.

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)
Coordinator Assessment Chart Note

Assessment: F11.20 Opioid Use Disorder (Moderate-Severe, 4+ symptoms)
Based on client self report and DSM-5 criteria for diagnosis of opioid use disorder, Brandi does qualify for office-based buprenorphine for opioid use disorder and completes enrollment paperwork to participate in this program.

Readiness for change: based on client self report and case manager's assessment, Brandi demonstrates the following stage of change: Preparation. Client is actively thinking about treatment options.

Recovery environment: Brandi demonstrates the following supports in place: sister and boyfriend are supportive contacts.

Treatment planning: Brandi reports the following plan for treatment: Find local AA or NA group (list given to client), schedule one-on-one counseling. Attend visits with this case manager as scheduled during induction, stabilization, and maintenance phase.

Plan: Case manager reviews with Brandi how office-based buprenorphine works at this clinic. Client understands she will need to present in withdrawal for her induction appointment. Client is scheduled for an induction appointment with primary care physician on 6/10/15.

Case manager confirms that client insurance does cover buprenorphine medication, no PA required.

Note sent to primary care physician to request medication for induction dose and "kick pack" at pharmacy, client will pick up "kick pack" now and case manager will pick up on 6/10/15 on behalf of client.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 17:

This slide is a continuation of the case example on Brandi and further addresses ASAM criteria and associated assessment.

Buprenorphine

DEFINITIONS OF ADDICTION

ASAM: Addiction is a primary, chronic disease of brain reward, motivation, memory and related circuitry. Dysfunction in these circuits leads to characteristic biological, psychological, social and spiritual manifestations. This is reflected in an individual pathologically pursuing reward and/or relief by substance use and other behaviors.

www.asam.org/for-the-public/definition-of-addiction

Gabor Maté: Any repeated behavior, substance-related or not, in which a person feels compelled to persist, regardless of its negative impact on his or her life and the lives of others.

Gabor Maté, In The Realm of Hungry Ghosts, 2010

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 18:

ASAM provides the framework for a clinical diagnosis of substance use disorder, additional definitions of addiction are helpful in understanding your clients' behavior.

Buprenorphine

DSM-5 DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA OF OPIOID USE DISORDER

DSM-5: 11 Criteria for Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) Diagnosis on a Continuum of Severity

- Taking substance in larger amounts for longer than intended
- Wanting to cut down or stop using, but not managing to
- Spending a lot of time getting, using, or recovering from use
- Cravings and urges to use the substance
- Unable to manage at work, home, or school
- Continuing to use, even when it causes problems in relationships
- Giving up important social, occupational, or recreational activities
- Using again and again, even when it puts them in danger
- Worsening physical or psychological problems that are aggravated by continued use
- Needing more of the substance to get desired effect (tolerance)*
- Development of withdrawal symptoms; relieved by taking more of the substance.*

MILD (2-3) MODERATE (4-5) SEVERE (6+)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

*Not counted in SUD diagnosis if symptoms of tolerance or withdrawal occur during appropriate medical treatment with prescribed medications.

SLIDE 19:

The specifics of OUD are laid out in the DSM-5 in addition to criteria for severity. The diagnosis of OUD must be made before initiation of treatment.

Citation: Bucholz K, Budney A, Compton WM, et al. DSM-5 Criteria for Substance Use Disorders: Recommendations and Rationale. Am J Psychiatry. 2013;170(8):834-51. Available at: <https://ajp.psychiatryonline.org/doi/10.1176/appi.ajp.2013.12060782>

Buprenorphine

CASE 1: Brandi (Cont.)



- Educate client about buprenorphine treatment
- Complete a treatment agreement, communicate with other providers in client's circle
- Get prior authorization and other insurance review started (if needed)
- Schedule induction visit with primary care provider and coordinate client obtaining kick-pack, and prepare client for induction
- If client is participating in a study, follow any needed consent and data management protocols.

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 20:

After confirmation of diagnosis, the details of treatment need to be reviewed, the client needs to be educated on buprenorphine and the treatment process, any required paperwork needs to be completed (study or organizational policies), insurance coverage must be reviewed, and scheduling of any follow-up should be completed.

CLOSING

Now it is your turn. In the next module you will have the opportunity to work through the logistics of a client assessment, enrollment, and induction plan using the provided case examples.

Buprenorphine



MODULE 6:

Practice Activity

Topics Covered: Selecting, assessing, and preparing clients for treatment

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Implement the logistics of a patient assessment, enrollment, and induction plan using provided case study.
- Analyze a patient case to identify potential problems and strategize solutions.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Activity
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples (in slides)
- Education pamphlets (links to examples provided in Module 5)



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>
 - Treatment Agreement Example, *Appendix D*
- TIP 63: Medications for Opioid Use Disorder: <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-63-Medications-for-Opioid-Use-Disorder-Full-Document-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC>
 - Criteria and Worksheet for DSM-5 Criteria for Diagnosis of Opioid Use Disorder

Key Words and Phrases

- *Case Study*
- *Patient Assessment*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 Minutes

PROCESS

ACTIVITIES

Utilizing a provided example, site teams will discuss logistics, problems, and solutions, with specific attention to American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) guidelines and DSM-5 criteria.

Teams will be asked to:

- Assess this client for opioid use disorder.
- Review current medications and medical comorbidities.
- Understand the overall social supports/scenario.
- Develop a tentative plan for induction.

FACILITATED DISCUSSION

After teams work together to formulate a plan, the facilitator will lead a discussion of the final assessment and plan. Facilitators should be prepared to offer a response to all questions and lead the discussion, based on their own clinical experience and up-to-date clinical guidelines. The following modules will describe the plan that was actually pursued for Raul (the case example introduced in this module).

**SLIDE 1:**

In this module we will conduct a practice activity and engage in a discussion to build your comfort level with the protocols for selecting, assessing, and preparing clients for treatment.

Buprenorphine

BREAKOUT SESSION – YOU DO IT
CASE 2: Raul

- 41-year-old male client of HHSC with prior history of sports-related injuries leading to long-term opiate use. Currently describes daily heroin use and recent HIV diagnosis at county STD clinic.
- HIV CD4 = 870, VL 80,000, no known complications; on no HIV medications
- Hepatitis C co-infection with initial AST 159/ALT 301, on repeat it was AST 64/ALT 95
- All other routine labs normal and PDMP report negative.
- History L5-S1 discectomy 9/95; skiing injury 3/97 17-8 disc lesion, recurrent R L5-S1 disc herniation and C6-7 discectomy/fusion 9/98. C6-7 treated w/ anterior fusion/plating 2/9/00. Persistent pain partially treated with gabapentin and client on disability.
- Social: HIV-positive wife, currently separated, stable housing with disability income, past IT network job for 15 years

Substance Use History:

- Prior alcohol, marijuana, and stimulant use. Currently using heroin and marijuana at this time and ½ pack per day-tobacco.
- No treatment history.
- Client motivated for opiate treatment due to new diagnoses of HIV and hepatitis C.

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

This slide is intended to assist trainees to utilize the ASAM guidelines and DSM-5 criteria. Organization specific teams should huddle and complete the following activities. Teams should use the handouts in the linked CATI Manual and TIP 63 (DSM-5 Criteria, Worksheet for DSM-5 Criteria, and Treatment Plan Agreement).

- Assess the client for opioid use disorder,
- Review current medications and medical comorbidities,
- Understand the overall social supports/scenario, and
- Develop a tentative plan for induction.

Activity (Discussion):

Once teams can discuss the case, the facilitators will lead discussion of final assessment and plan. Potential guiding questions include:

- What is the diagnosis/does the client meet the DSM-5 criteria for opioid use disorder?
- What are the treatment options for this client?
- Is this client a candidate for treatment with buprenorphine?
- What are treatment goals?
- What is the initial treatment plan?
- Is there any additional information you want to know about this client? If so, how will you obtain it (e.g., coordinate with the multidisciplinary care team)?

CLOSING

Now that you have practiced assessing and preparing a client for treatment, we will review the processes to initiate clients on treatment.



MODULE 7:

Initiating Clients on Buprenorphine

Topics Covered: Initiating Clients on Buprenorphine

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Conduct an assessment to determine stage of opioid withdrawal.
- Analyze urine drug screen (UDS) results to assess appropriateness of treatment induction.
- Initiate buprenorphine treatment, also referred to as “induction”, if appropriate.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples (in slides)
- Opioid Metabolization Chart, *Appendix 5*
- Opioid Withdrawal Scales: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK143183/>



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>
- TIP 63: Medications for Opioid Use Disorder: <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/TIP-63-Medications-for-Opioid-Use-Disorder-Full-Document-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC> *Disorder-Full-Document-Including-Executive-Summary-and-Parts-1-5-/SMA18-5063FULLDOC*

PROCESS

ACTIVITIES

The training will begin with two YouTube videos to ground participants in their clients' experiences with withdrawal and potential prior buprenorphine use.

FACILITATED DISCUSSION

A facilitated discussion will occur, utilizing a client case example (slide 4), so that participants can practice assessing a client for opioid use disorder, reviewing current medications and medical comorbidities, understanding a client's overall social supports, and developing a tentative plan for induction.

Once a facilitated discussion occurs, facilitator will review provider notes, summarizing the client's presentation on induction day and the subsequent provider assessment. Throughout the lecture, facilitators should engage participants with questions, such as: What would you do if a client presents on induction day and is not in withdrawal?

Facilitators will also highlight key concerns, such as avoiding and managing precipitated withdrawal, as well as coordinating and communicating a clear follow-up plan with the client and the multidisciplinary care team.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Induction*
- *Precipitated Withdrawal*
- *Office Based Induction Assessment*
- *Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS)*
- *Opioid Metabolism*



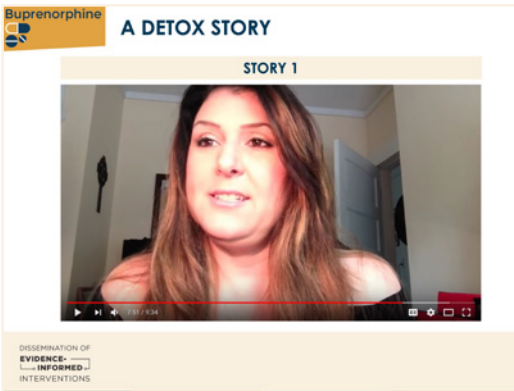
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 50 minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module we will cover the process to initiate buprenorphine treatment. The DEII initiative sites did not conduct home inductions for new patients. Therefore, information on office-based inductions is included below, and information on home inductions is included as *Appendix 3* in this manual. Additional information on home inductions can also be found in the CATI manual and TIP 63.

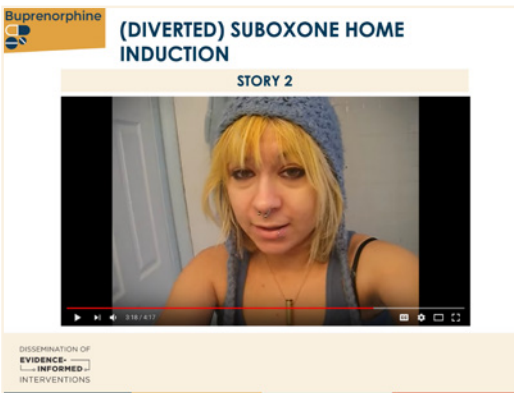


SLIDE 2:

This is a publicly posted personal YouTube video of a woman detoxing off of oxycodone (cold turkey). This is a demonstration of untreated withdrawal. It is important to understand clients' previous experiences and/or fears based on stories they have heard from others.

Play video here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHJ-6pQmEdo

Citation: BindMercyandTruth. "I Detox Off 60 mg/day Opiates in 3 Days! Shows Start to Finish." June 11, 2014. Available at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=JHJ-6pQmEdo



SLIDE 3:

This is a publicly posted personal YouTube video of a woman who is using diverted Suboxone to treat her heroin withdrawal.

Play video here: www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARY_pjP-Z08

Citation: Sicnixi. "Introduction (Kickin' Day One)." February 6, 2010. Available at: www.youtube.com/watch?v=ARY_pjP-Z08

LET'S REVISIT RAUL'S CLIENT PROFILE

- 41-year-old male client of HHSC with prior history of sports-related injuries leading to long-term opiate use. Currently describes daily heroin use and recent HIV diagnosis at county STD clinic.
- HIV CD4 = 870. VL 80,000 no known complications; on no HIV medications
- Hepatitis C co-infection with initial AST 159/ALT 301, on repeat it was AST 64/ALT 95
- All other routine labs normal
- History L5-S1 discectomy 9/95; skiing injury 3/97 T7-8 disc lesion, recurrent R L5-S1 disc herniation and C6-7 discectomy/fusion 9/98. C6-7 treated w/ anterior fusion/plating 2/9/00. Persistent pain partially treated with gabapentin and client on disability.
- Social: HIV pos wife, currently separated, stable housing with disability income, past IT network job for 15 years.

Substance Use History:

- Prior alcohol, marijuana, and stimulant use. Currently using heroin and marijuana at this time and 1/2 pack per day-tobacco.
- No treatment history.
- Client motivated for opiate treatment due to new diagnoses of HIV and hepatitis C.


SLIDE 4:

This slide is intended to assist participants to utilize the ASAM guidelines and DSM-5 criteria:

- Assess this client for opioid use disorder,
- Review current medications and medical comorbidities,
- Understand the overall social supports/scenario, and
- Develop a tentative plan for induction.

The facilitators should lead a discussion of the final assesment and plan. Subsequent slides will review the induction plan pursued for Raul.

Buprenorphine **INDUCING RAUL**



- 41-year-old male with OUD, untreated HIV, and improved transaminases associated with hepatitis C. He presents for his 8am office-based induction.
- DSM-5 opiate use disorder has been confirmed per protocol and does not require medically supervised withdrawal management. He has been educated about buprenorphine treatment and completed a treatment agreement. The client's treatment goal is to attend weekly groups at our local partner agency, release of information completed, and all care providers informed of the plan.
- Labs from prior visit show
 - UDS+ for THC and heroin, no other substances
 - Transaminases: AST 64/ALT 95

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

The following slides walk participants through a typical presentation and assessment on an induction day.

Facilitators remind participants of Buprenorphine Assessment Smart Phrase handout, introduced in Module 4, that can be useful for setting a template in EHRs for documentation.

Buprenorphine **INDUCING RAUL**

- He reports his last use of heroin was at 6pm the previous night
- Client has taken 0.2mg of clonidine three hours before this visit to "chill out" (brings another dose with him)


Sweaty	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Anxiety <small>(nervousness/restlessness)</small>	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Joint aches	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Runny nose	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Nausea <small>(Vomiting/Stomach cramps)</small>	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Diarrhea	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Muscle twitching	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Client's opioid withdrawal symptoms should be assessed: cravings, anxiety, discomfort, pain, nausea, hot or cold flushes. Based on physical exam, document the client's signs of withdrawal, including autonomic excitation (elevated BP, increased HR), mydriasis, tremors, agitation/restlessness. Also note the presence or absence of yawning, rhinorrhea, piloerection, hot and cold flushes, diaphoresis, lacrimation, vomiting, and muscle fasciculations. Use the Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) to score the client's opioid withdrawal as mild, moderate, or severe.

Buprenorphine **INDUCING RAUL**



Objective Findings:

- Patient exhibits no signs of suspected intoxication.
- BP 146/87; pulse 92; facial flushing observed; able to sit still; mild tremor felt but not seen, one yawn observed, no goose bumps. Pupils are 2mm but non-responsive to light
- His COWS Score = 10, clearly mild

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS


SLIDE 7:

These are the provider's objective findings upon Raul's presentation in the clinic. His COWS scores were observably mild.

Activity (Discussion):

Ask participants: What would you do?

Buprenorphine **INDUCING RAUL**



Objective measures supersede subjective measures

- Pupil size and reactivity
- Goosebumps
- Yawning
- Pulse

Provider decided to wait due to mild COWS score and lack of reactive pupils. Client was advised that more time was needed for his body to demonstrate clear withdrawal. Client was reassured that the medication would relieve symptoms but needed to avoid inducing precipitated withdrawal. Clear plan to re-check every 15-30 minutes, write prescription for induction doses (2 or 4 mg), involve clinical coordinator to assist the client, and to obtain induction dose from onsite pharmacy.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

Clients should exhibit signs of at least mild withdrawal (COWS > 5) prior to receiving their first dose of buprenorphine.

This slide demonstrates the providers action:

- Waiting for client to demonstrate clear withdrawal. (Facilitators should highlight the importance of objective measures if there is any question of the client's severity in withdrawal).

Buprenorphine **OPIOID WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS**

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	DESCRIPTION
Pulse rate	Elevated pulse rate (above 100 bpm) may indicate withdrawal
Runny nose or tearing	Nasal stuffiness, nose running
Lacrimation	Moist/tearing eyes
Mydriasis	Pupils appearing larger than normal for room light
Piloerection	Piloerection of skin or hair standing up on arms
Diaphoresis	Reports of chills and flushing, observable beads of moisture or sweat
Chills	Reports of chills
Anxiety/irritability	Irritability or anxiousness observable or self-reported
Yawning	Observed yawning during observation period
Tremulousness	Tremor or muscle twitching
GI symptoms	Stomach cramps, nausea, loose stools, vomiting or diarrhea

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

This slide is a reminder of withdrawal symptoms to assist in Clinical Opiate Withdrawal Scale (COWS) scoring. (See COWS handout provided).

Buprenorphine **INDUCING RAUL (CONT.)**

- It has been 20 minutes and now he has more frequent yawning, BP 154/92; pulse 104, visible sweat on brow, goosebumps on forearms, and pupils are 4mm and reactive to light. His COWS score = 21, moderate and ready for induction and situation discussed with team to ensure room available for next 1-2 hours.
- Induction dose selected 4mg suboxone. Time documented and dose observed (sublingual). Client resting in exam room with plan for repeat evaluation in 20-30 minutes. Clinical coordinator available to assist client as needed, team support also aware.

INDUCTION PROCESS:

08:45: 4 mg suboxone sublingual

09:05; Assessment: no changes, client reports feeling no different and worried if isn't working. Client reassured.

- Suboxone dose: 4mg

09:45; Assessment: Client reports less irritable, less nausea, no goosebumps, still mildly sweaty

- Suboxone dose: 0 mg, reassess in 20 min

10:05; Assessment: Client reports markedly better, wants to go home

- Suboxone dose: home prescription for 3x4mg, 1x4mg tonight and 2x4mg in AM

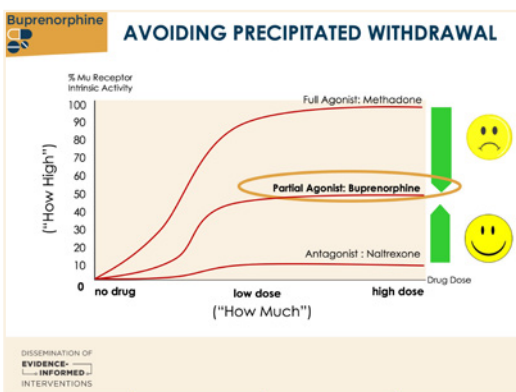
DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

This slide demonstrates a typical suboxone induction and client response.

Clients who are determined to be in at least mild opioid withdrawal (COWS >5) and who do not have signs of intoxication of other substances should receive their initial doses of buprenorphine. For clients exhibiting mild withdrawal, give buprenorphine 2 mg sublingual. For clients exhibiting moderate to severe withdrawal, give buprenorphine 4 mg sublingual. The sublingual tablet or film must dissolve completely under a moist tongue, which may take 5-10 minutes. Most clients experience relief of withdrawal symptoms or reduction in cravings within the first 15-20 minutes after taking the tablet or film. Depending on the specific formulation prescribed, the initial doses of buprenorphine may be portions of a tablet or film, or the entire tablet or film. Because of possible authorization issues required by many insurance companies, prescribing the 8 mg tab or film may be the most feasible. In this case, clients may need to take ¼ or ½ of the tablet or film as the initial dose.

Re-evaluate client after 20-30 minutes. If there is no change in symptoms (no worsening), or symptoms are somewhat improved, an additional dose of buprenorphine 2 to 4 mg sublingual may be given. Reassess the client again in 20- 30 minutes for symptom relief. This process of providing an additional dose and reassessment may occur again, or the client may be provided with two additional 4 mg take-home doses should withdrawal or marked craving recur in the evening. The total amount of buprenorphine that is typically provided on the first day of dosing is 8-12 mg.




SLIDE 11:

As a partial agonist and with high mu receptor affinity, buprenorphine can induce precipitated withdrawal in clients with significant opioids on board. Conversely, buprenorphine can reverse withdrawal, which is the goal of induction. This is why clients should not be induced on buprenorphine if they have opioids in their system.

Buprenorphine

INDUCING RAUL (CONT.)



Assessment and follow-up plan to include:

- Appropriate ICD-10 diagnosis (F11.10, F11.20)
- 1-2 day return visit (be aware of weekends and time off) with primary care provider and clinical coordinator
- Confirmation of dosing (typically 8 mg)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

Clients should return to clinic in the next 1-2 days for re-evaluation and upward dose titration.

Clear planning for the client after the induction is critical.

- Coordinate between the primary care provider and support staff to ensure timely follow-up as needed.
- Typical dosing does not exceed 16 mg per day.
- The client's chart should document appropriate diagnosis and a clear follow-up plan.

Buprenorphine

MANAGEMENT OF PRECIPITATED WITHDRAWAL

If a client develops signs or symptoms of opioid withdrawal after dosing with buprenorphine/naloxone, the medical clinician can:

- Administer non-narcotic medications that provide symptomatic relief
- Increase the dose of buprenorphine/naloxone to overcome withdrawal symptoms



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

See details in the Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care CATI Manual regarding symptom management:

- Clonidine 0.1 PO q 6 hours PRN lacrimation, diaphoresis, rhinorrhea, piloerection
- Loperamide (Immodium) 4 mg PO x 1 PRN diarrhea, then 2 mg PO PRN each loose stool or diarrhea thereafter, not to exceed 16 mg/24 hrs
- Ibuprofen 600 mg q 8 hrs, or naproxen 500 mg q 12 hrs PRN myalgias or arthralgias

Management of precipitated withdrawal with increasing buprenorphine has been described, but requires dedicated time and room in the clinic setting.

CLOSURE:

Now that you have learned to initiate a client on buprenorphine treatment, we will discuss the process to stabilize clients on treatment in greater depth.



MODULE 8: Stabilization Visits

Topics Covered: Stabilization visits

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Recognize the importance of timely assessment for stabilization with buprenorphine target dosing.
- Differentiate key objectives for stabilization medical visits post buprenorphine induction.
- Distinguish the roles between clinical coordinator and provider visits.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples (in slides)



FLIP CHART SHEETS

PROCESS

Facilitators will utilize case examples to guide discussion and demonstrate a client experience and provider response as indicated in both the first and second medical visits post-induction.

Facilitators will elicit participant perspectives on key questions throughout the presentation (as noted in slides).

Facilitators will review logistical concerns associated with buprenorphine prescriptions and location/relationship with pharmacies.

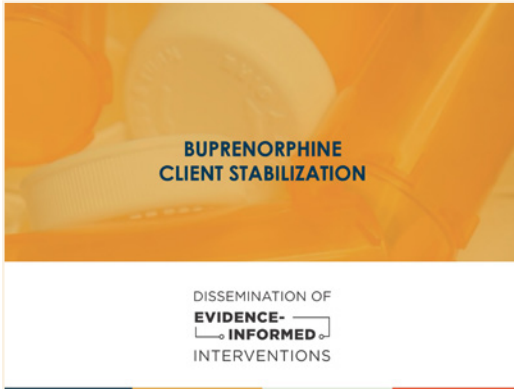
Key Words and Phrases

- *Stabilization Visits*
- *Target Dose*
- *Clinical Coordinator*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 15 Minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this Module we will explore buprenorphine client stabilization.



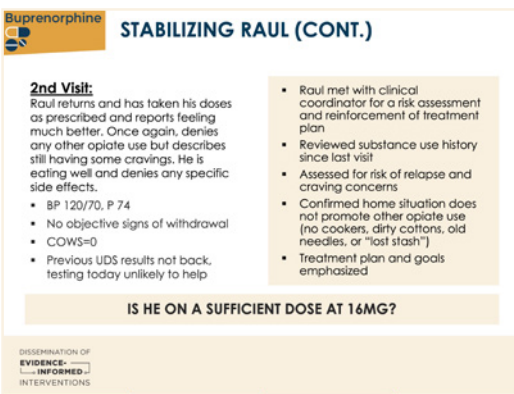
SLIDE 2:

The following slides focus on stabilization of the case previously introduced and the themes that arise.

At a stabilization visit, the treatment team will: assess opioid withdrawal using the COWS worksheet and review use of any adjunct medications for symptom management; order a urine sample for toxicology; give total daily dose administered on the previous day. The treatment team will add an additional 2 to 4 mg as needed (up to 16 mgs) based on severity of withdrawal symptoms (i.e., add 2 mg for mild withdrawal or 4 mg for moderate to severe withdrawal). A typical dose at the first stabilization visit is 16 mg, with a typical range between 8-24 mg.

Activity (Discussion):

Engage participants feedback on the following question: Is Raul's dose sufficient? No evidence of other opioid use but persistent subjective symptoms are sufficient reasons to cautiously increase the buprenorphine dose with close follow-up planned. In this case, the treatment team decided to increase dose by 4 mg. Raul is sent home with a total of 16 mg/day (8 mg bid) and a return appointment for the next day.



SLIDE 3:

Important highlights here, include the following:

- In addition to subjective and objective withdrawal findings, a continued focus on the recovery environment cannot be ignored. It is important for the provider and clinical coordinator to work together to assess and provide a supportive recovery environment.
- Facilitators should engage participants in a discussion on if Raul's dose is sufficient.
 - Raul's treatment team decided he should remain at 16 mg. After the client visit summarized above, the client was sent home with a total of 16 mg/day (8 mg bid) and return appointment for one week.
- Dosing higher than 16 mg/day should illicit concern and caution.

Buprenorphine **LOGISTICS WHEN PRESCRIBING**

- Location of and relationship with pharmacy
- Actual prescription wording: Strongly advised to include date to be filled and next refill date for team coordination and safety.
 - Example 1:** buprenorphine/naloxone (Suboxone) 4-1 mg SL tablet 3 Tab
Sig: Place 1 tab under the tongue tonight and 2 tabs tomorrow AM PA = 15058358103 (FBF 8/17/16, NRI due 8/18/16)
 - Example 2:** buprenorphine/naloxone (Suboxone) 8-2 mg SL tablet 14 Tab
Sig: Place 1 tab under the tongue 2 (tw) times daily, PA = 15058358103 (FBF 8/18/16, NRI due 8/25/16)

DEA waiver number must be on a hardcopy prescription

Target dose is the dose that results in the optimal relief of objective and subjective opioid withdrawal symptoms and cravings. The median expected dose is 16mg daily, though lower doses such as 8mg-per-day may be sufficient and higher doses, such as 24mg may be required. Maximum daily dose is 24mg. Most clients reach their target dose within the first two weeks of treatment.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

The location and provider relationship with the pharmacy from a system perspective could be helpful, especially focused on the process involving multiple visits and frequent prescribing.

It is critically important that prescription wording is precise for appropriate dosing and clear planning for subsequent visits.

Buprenorphine **VISIT FREQUENCY FOR SUBOXONE PRESCRIBING**

Medication visit frequency for office-based induction:

- Visit pre-induction
- Visits on day 1, 2, 3 when initiate treatment
- Visit 1-2 weeks post initiation of treatment
- Visit 3-6 weeks post initiation of treatment
- Monthly visits until 6-12 months
- If doing very well, visits every 2 months starting at month 7-13.

Who is the client going to see at these visits?

- An option is to alternate visits between provider and clinical coordinator, if allowed by your health system and local regulations
- When deciding who the client will see, consider:
 - Logistics of prescription refills
 - When to do UDS

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

- The above schedule of visits represents the ideal client who is doing well.
- If problems develop, visit frequency and monitoring should be increased.
- Develop a plan for when the client sees each provider (PCP/RN/clinical coordinator) on the treatment team.
- System guidelines regarding the frequency of UDS testing are helpful.
 - General UDS frequency guidelines: Week 1-4: Once weekly during initiation and stabilization. Month 2-12: Weekly to monthly depending upon clinical stability.

Buprenorphine **INDUCTION & STABILIZATION DOSING SCHEDULE**

	SUGGESTED DOSING*	MAXIMUM DOSE (SUGGESTED)
Day 1*	2-4mg (wait 45 min) + 4mg if needed	8mg
Day 2	Day 1 dose + 4mg if needed (single dose)	12mg
Day 3	Day 2 dose + 4mg if needed (single dose)	16mg
Day 3-28	May increase dose 4mg per week, if needed (single dose)	24mg

* All induction doses must be directly observed.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

This slide provides an overview of a typical dosing schedule.

CLOSING

Now that you understand the stabilization process, we will discuss the logistics of maintaining a client on buprenorphine treatment.



MODULE 9:

Maintenance Visits

Topics Covered: Maintenance

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Assess the variability of client presentations with medical visit needs.
- Utilize multi-faceted strategies to support client success on MOUD.
- Interpret client and system level issues that impact client maintenance on treatment, relapse, diversion, and chronic pain management.
- Ensure safety regarding overdose and relapse is revisited and naloxone is prescribed.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples (in slides)



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will utilize a case study to illustrate concerns, strategies, and next steps for clients during the maintenance phase of treatment.

Facilitators will utilize scenarios related to relapse and chronic pain management to engage participants in a discussion around how they would handle client and systems level issues.

Facilitators will utilize examples throughout training to illustrate use of motivational interviewing, multidisciplinary team structure, and harm reduction techniques.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Maintenance Visits*
- *Relapse*
- *Chronic Pain Management*
- *Motivational Interviewing*



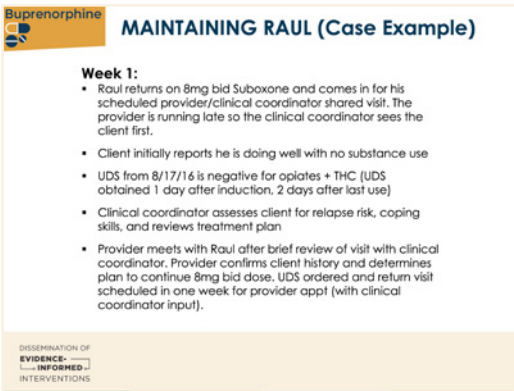
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 50 minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module we will cover maintenance visits.



SLIDE 2:

The following slides focus on maintenance of the case example of Raul, first introduced in Module 6, and the themes that arose. Maintenance visits consist of counseling, functional assessments, medication visits, and urine drug screen testing.

This slide represents the need for teamwork and flexibility within the team. At week one, this client appears to be stable and on an appropriate dose of buprenorphine.



SLIDE 3:

This case example above highlights two key points in early buprenorphine treatment:


- Early relapse episodes are common.
- It's important to maintain a relapse-sensitive environment to maintain engagement.

Facilitators should engage feedback from participants on what they would do. Raul's treatment plan included:

- Eliciting client responses and discussing reasons for heroin relapse: Was relapse due to dose issue? Was relapse due to other reasons ("challenge" medication effectiveness)?
- Offer clinical coordinator presence to discuss further (client comfort/preference).
- Discussion of THC use, group meetings, and/or treatment plans.
- Emphasize support for ongoing buprenorphine prescribing in the face of expected relapse, with a focus on safety.
- Decide on dosing plan.

Buprenorphine

MAINTENANCE: CLIENT ISSUES



- Polydrug use
- Mental health disorders
- Home inductions
- Lost medications, travel
- Relapse prevention and coping skills
- Frequency of visits and UDS
- Pain management issues, surgery/emergencies
- Variations in client experience and place in the stages of change process
- Signs of instability, relapse, diversion

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

For any given clients maintained on long-term buprenorphine, you can expect to face at least a few of these issues. Do not ignore early signs of client instability or diversion. It is important to address early on and directly, if they arise.

Buprenorphine

MAINTENANCE: SYSTEM ISSUES

- Appropriate infrastructure to facilitate a team effort around treatment with buprenorphine.
 - Pharmacy planning
 - Flexibility with scheduling/double booking
- "The glue person" = clinical coordinator
 - Role of the clinical coordinator for maintenance visits
 - Relationship with prescribing providers/client
- Insurance and cost issues
- Lack of support for MOUD in the treatment community
- Current systems do not offer "on demand" treatment
- Transitions to and from jail
- Relationships with other agencies for referrals

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

Each locale will present a number of system issues that can complicate maintaining buprenorphine therapy. Having a plan in place for how to discuss these issues will help you to be prepared.

Buprenorphine

MAINTENANCE: SCENARIO

RELAPSE
Relapse is expected. Decision balances between either dose increase or recognizing "challenging" behaviors.

Case Example
Randal is a 50-year-old male, well controlled on Suboxone. Previous successful induction for heroin-use disorder. Initially started on 8mg bid, returns 4 days later for his second stabilization visit (due to weekend= day 4) and describes having a lot of symptoms and he ended up using more Suboxone than prescribed. "I took between 24 and 32 mg a day." On Sunday morning, out of Suboxone, he used heroin and presents now in withdrawal. COWS=18

WHAT DO YOU DO?

- Do you re-induce?
- Is dose sufficient? If not, what dose?
- Would you repeat UDS?
- When would you see him again?

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Reference slide summarizing client issues (slide 4) for assistance in discussing this scenario.


Activity (Discussion):

- Ask participants to consider and discuss the questions detailed on this slide.

Facilitator recommendations include:

- Obtain UDS to inform subsequent decisions.
- Re-induction given obvious withdrawal and need.
- Increase to 20-24 mg/day.
- Close follow-up due to initial instability (1-2 days) and involve your multidisciplinary team for additional perspectives.
- Review UDS and discuss with client.

Buprenorphine MAINTENANCE: SCENARIO (Cont.)



RELAPSE

Important points:

- Relapse prevention and coping skills
- Be flexible with client with their stages of change process
- Ongoing polydrug use
- Signs of patient instability, relapse, diversion

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

- What are your clients' prevention and coping skills? Involve behavioral health staff to assist clients.
- Be mindful of each client's stage of change.
- Be watchful for polydrug use or other instability. "Trust but verify." Ask the client: "Tell me what you used?" but verify with UDS. Discuss any discrepancies directly with the client. Remember that opioid agonist therapy is not an effective treatment for substance use disorders other than opioid use disorder.

Buprenorphine WHAT IS THE LANGUAGE OF CHANGE?


CHANGE TALK	SUSTAIN TALK
<p>Preparatory talk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desire to change Ability to change Reasons to change Need to change <p>Mobilizing talk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment language Activating language Taking steps 	<p>Preparatory talk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desire not to change Inability to change Reasons not to change Need to keep status quo <p>Mobilizing talk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to status quo Activating language Taking steps to remain

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

The language of change is often used in the Motivational Interviewing counseling method. Learning to elicit change talk is the goal for any provider working with a client around their substance use.

Buprenorphine PAIN ISSUES AND BUPRENORPHINE: SCENARIO



Chronic pain
John is a 61-year-old with well controlled HIV on Complera. He has been diagnosed with opiate use disorder (heroin and Vicodin). He describes using Vicodin when on business trips or his family is in town. He was stabilized on 24 mg Suboxone a day, due to history of high dose/daily opiate use. Although he initially denied chronic pain issues, and focused on his desire to stop opiate use; after 4 months, he reports persistent back pain issues, but denies cravings. Evaluation reveals no significant underlying problem other than degenerative joint disease (DJD), and he describes partial relief with current Suboxone dose. UDS are normal, other than buprenorphine, since stabilization

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

Chronic pain in the setting of buprenorphine treatment is common. Prescribers new to buprenorphine should realize the need to develop skills for managing pain with non-opiates in these clients.

Activity (Discussion):

Elicit from participants what they would do if treating a client like John.

Facilitator recommendations regarding client care in this scenario include:

- Per protocol and, in general, buprenorphine is not directed at pain, dose would not be increased.
- Focus on maintaining current dosing and non-opiate treatment modalities.
- Involve clinical coordinator to continue to work with client on treatment plan and relapse prevention.
- Consider if you would change frequency of UDS and office visits.

Consider the following client-level issues:

- Pain management
- Surgery/emergencies/acute pain
- Stolen and lost medications/travel
- Mental health disorders

Remind participants to be flexible and patient with the stages of change process.

Buprenorphine

PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CLIENT ON SUBOXONE

Minor pain (e.g., dental procedure)

- Continue Suboxone
- Add non-narcotic agents (e.g., paracetamol)

Moderate pain (e.g., elective minor surgery)

- Stop Suboxone on day of procedure
- Manage pain with short-acting opioids
- Resume Suboxone next day

Severe acute pain (e.g., major trauma/surgery)

- A) Stop Suboxone OR B) Continue Suboxone
- Use opioid pain medications
- May switch to methadone



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

Acute pain management in clients on buprenorphine is an evolving field. Options as noted in the slide have been utilized, though current practice guidelines are in flux and include maintaining buprenorphine with inpatient opiate treatment and close monitoring for major surgery. Module 16 reviews issues around pain management in further detail.

Buprenorphine

MAINTENANCE: SYSTEM ISSUES

- Establish appropriate infrastructure to facilitate a team effort around treatment with buprenorphine.
 - Pharmacy planning
 - Flexibility with scheduling/double booking
- "The glue person" = clinical coordinator
 - Role of the clinical coordinator for maintenance visits
 - Relationship with data manager/prescribing providers/client
- Anticipate insurance and cost issues
- Lack of support for MOUD in the treatment community
- Current systems do not offer "on demand" treatment, nor does this intervention
- Transitions to and from jail
- Cultivate relationships with other agencies

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

This slide may look familiar. As client issues arise, remember to expect, plan, and prepare for system issues.

CLOSING

Clients can be maintained on buprenorphine treatment long-term. However, we will also discuss clinical and logistical concerns associated with ceasing treatment, whether due to provider judgment or client request.



MODULE 10:

Transitioning Clients to Standard of Care

Topics Covered: Transitioning clients to standard of care

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Complete individualized client treatment plans that assess continuation or cessation of buprenorphine.
- Assess clinical and logistical concerns associated with treatment cessation.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will review key reasons why a provider may taper a client off treatment, rather than maintaining a client on treatment.

Facilitators will review how to taper a client off treatment, including reviewing a sample dosing schedule and logistical items to be considered by the multidisciplinary team.

Facilitators will review data indicating that clients can be maintained on buprenorphine long-term, if clinically appropriate and desired by client. This includes data regarding buprenorphine abuse, misuse, and diversion.

Facilitators will review concerns related to treating clients who return to care after missing buprenorphine doses.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Taper off Buprenorphine*
- *Transition to the Standard of Care*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 minutes

**BUPRENORPHINE TREATMENT
TRANSITIONING CLIENTS TO
STANDARD OF CARE**

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 1:

In this module we will discuss buprenorphine treatment, particularly as it relates to transitioning clients to standard of care.

Buprenorphine

MAINTAINING vs. TAPERING

Maintaining: What this really looks like with long-term clients

- Flexible, non-judgmental, harm reduction

When would you taper off?

- Diversion or theft of controlled substances (witnessed vs suspected)
- No significant improvement or worsening clinical course
- Client initiates taper requests
- Threatening behavior or violence

Pace of Taper

Return to primary care provider vs. intervention team (if different)

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

Long-term buprenorphine is often a stabilizing factor in clients' lives, but sometimes tapering down is required or requested.

Buprenorphine-maintained clients who were clinically stable and wanted to discontinue treatment are tapered slowly. Slow tapers have been shown to be more successful than rapid tapers. The pace of a voluntary taper is determined by the client and can be halted or reversed at the client's request.

Buprenorphine

EXAMPLE 14-DAY TAPER

Day	Bup/Nx Dose
1	16
2	12
3	12
4	12
5	8
6	8
7	8
8	6
9	6
10	4
11	4
12	2
13	2
14	2
15	off

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 3:

This is an example of a 14-day taper and demonstrates a mid-range duration for taper.

Buprenorphine

**BUPRENORPHINE DETOX vs. MAINTENANCE:
Which is better?**

- Multi-site trial of Suboxone for 653 prescription opioid-dependent clients in 10 primary care clinics
- Detox phase followed by maintenance phase for those who relapse
- "Success" = minimal or no use on UDS & self-report

SUCCESS AT 12 WEEKS:	
Detox Phase:	6.6%
Maintenance Phase:	49.2%

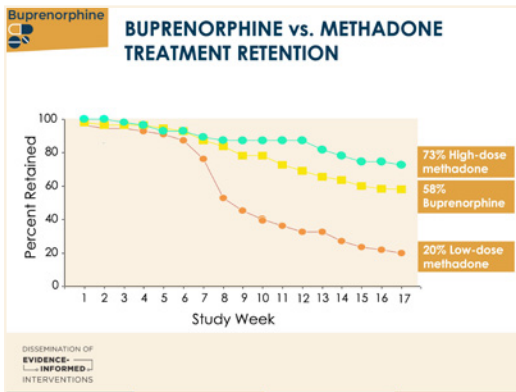
1 Weiss Arch Gen Psych 2011

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

While cessation of buprenorphine treatment is requested by clients or required at times, data supports maintaining clients on long-term buprenorphine treatment.

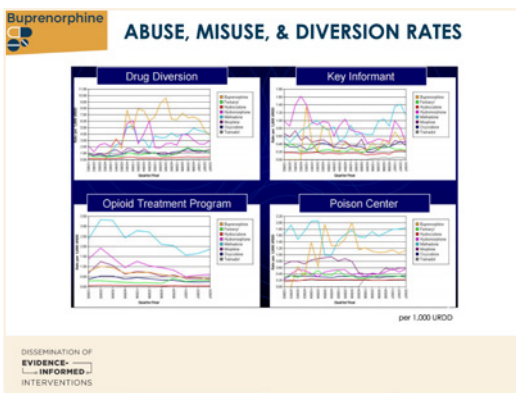
Citation: Weiss RD, Potter JS, Fiellin DA, et al. Adjunctive Counseling During Brief and Extended Buprenorphine-Naloxone Treatment for Prescription Opioid Dependence: A 2-Phase Randomized Controlled Trial. Archives of General Psychiatry. 2011; 68(12): 1238–46.



SLIDE 5:

Treatment retention is comparable between buprenorphine and methadone (at 18 weeks).

Citation: Johnson RE, Chutuape MA, Strain EC, et al. A Comparison of Levomethadyl Acetate, Buprenorphine, and Methadone for Opioid Dependence. *New Engl J Med.* 2000; 343(18): 1290-7.



SLIDE 6:

These charts demonstrate the information explained in the following two slides—basically that buprenorphine abuse, misuse, and diversion follows a predictable pattern similar to other opiate prescribing patterns. A key difference is the overall safety of buprenorphine in the community at large.

Citation: Dasgupta, N. RADARS® System Subutex & Suboxone: How Much is Prescribed vs. Abuse/Diversion Reports [PowerPoint]. 2008. Accessed at: www.radars.org/system/publications/2008_Dasgupta_CSAT.pdf

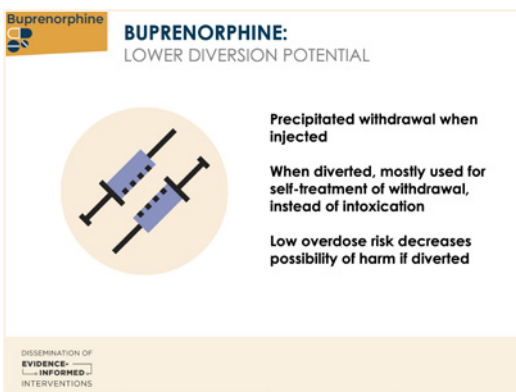


SLIDE 7:

Diversion of buprenorphine occurs in many parts of the country and is localized by prescribing patterns.

Typically, reports of abuse/diversion increase as buprenorphine prescribing increases and then decreases over time. This follows similar patterns to other opioids.

Citation: Dasgupta, N. RADARS® System Subutex & Suboxone: How Much is Prescribed vs. Abuse/Diversion Reports [PowerPoint]. 2008. Accessed at: www.radars.org/system/publications/2008_Dasgupta_CSAT.pdf



SLIDE 8:

While buprenorphine diversion should be monitored and directly addressed, if suspected, characteristics of buprenorphine do lower its potential for diversion.

Citations: Yokell MA, Zaller ND, Green TC, et al. Buprenorphine and Buprenorphine/Naloxone Diversion, Misuse, and Illicit Use: An International Review. *Current Drug Abuse Reviews.* 2011; 4(1), 28–41.

Bazazi AR, Yokell M, Fu JJ, et al. Illicit Use of Buprenorphine/Naloxone Among Injecting and Noninjecting Opioid Users. *Journal of Addiction Medicine.* 2011; 5(3), 175–180. <http://doi.org/10.1097/ADM.0b013e3182034e31>

Larance B, Degenhardt L, Lintzeris N, et al. Post-marketing Surveillance of Buprenorphine-Naloxone in Australia: Diversion, Injection and Adherence with Supervised Dosing. *Drug & Alcohol Dependence.* 2011; 118(2-3), 265-73.

Buprenorphine

MISSED BUPRENORPHINE DOSES

For Those Who Return After Missed Doses

Evaluate all returning clients

- For withdrawal and other opioid use (rapid UDS)

If in withdrawal


- If appropriate, re-induce.

1-3 Days

- Evaluate and resume buprenorphine at previous dose, if no withdrawal and negative UDS.

>4-5 days

- Evaluate and resume induction dosing protocol



DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

Clients returning for care after missing doses are not uncommon. Be prepared to stabilize them medically and consider if they need more intensive visits or contact.

CLOSING

This brings us to the end of our introductory training. We will review some next steps or provide supplemental resources.



MODULE 11:

Introductions and Overview Presentation

Topics Covered: Re-introduction, overview of the opioid epidemic

NOTE

Modules 1-10 stand as an introductory session to integrate buprenorphine into HIV primary care. Modules 11-16 can stand as a second level training, intended for practitioners who already have some experience with the intervention. Or, individual modules can be integrated into the introductory training, based on the trainer's judgment and the needs of trainees.

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Identify trends and data regarding the opioid epidemic in the United States.
- Share experience with the Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care intervention.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion
- Trainee Presentations

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Preparation for Presentation: Buprenorphine Intervention Updates



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

If this module will serve as the introduction to a second level training, begin by asking participants to participate in basic introductions; include name, background, as well as description of experience in HIV and SUD medical care. Trainers will also briefly introduce themselves and summarize the content of the training and the agenda.

Review national data relating to the opioid epidemic. Engage trainees in presenting their experience implementing buprenorphine treatment in HIV primary care settings, utilizing the preparation for presentation handout as a guide.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Introductions*
- *Overview*
- *Opioid Epidemic*
- *Overdose*



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 minutes



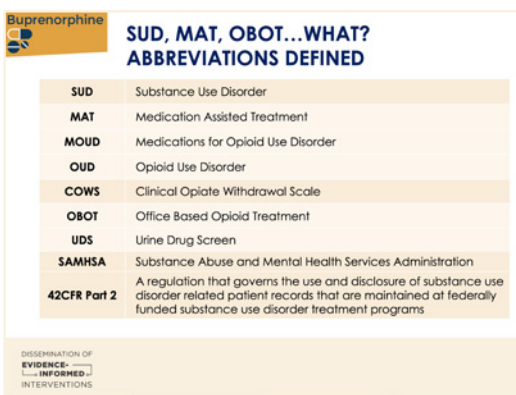
SLIDE 1:

If modules 11-16 will be used as a second-level training, ask participants and facilitators to introduce themselves. Include name, background, as well as description of experience in HIV and SUD medical care.



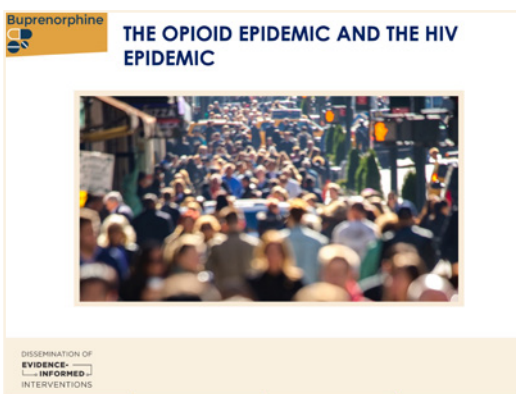
SLIDE 2:

If modules 11-16 will be used as a second-level training, provide participants with a high-level schedule for training, using this slide as a guide.



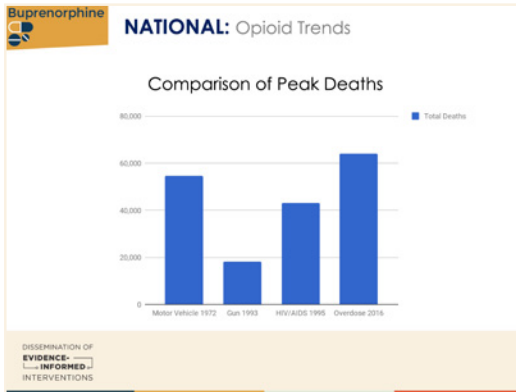
SLIDE 3:

This slide is a brief overview of common abbreviations used during this training. The abbreviations are terms that are frequently used for those who are providing office-based opioid treatment.



SLIDE 4:

There is overlap between OUD and HIV populations and the associated treatment trends. The following slides will provide further details and statistics.



SLIDE 5:

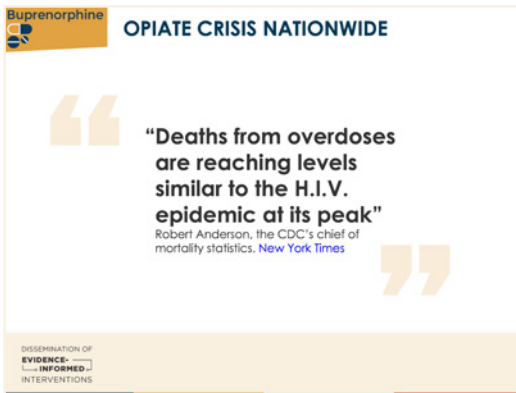
This chart is a visual comparison of peak death rates for other major epidemics that have impacted U.S. citizens on a large scale. The chart demonstrates death rates at their peak of each epidemic for motor vehicle accidents, guns, and HIV/AIDS, as well as for current overdose deaths that hit their peak in 2016 at approximately 64,000 deaths. When comparing these 4 epidemics, it becomes clear that the magnitude and scale of overdose death rates are significant and will require significant efforts on both local and national levels to combat this epidemic before we begin to see a downward trend in death rates.

1972 peak car crash deaths=54,589

1993 peak gun deaths=18,253

1995 peak HIV deaths= 43,000

2016 peak OD deaths=64,000



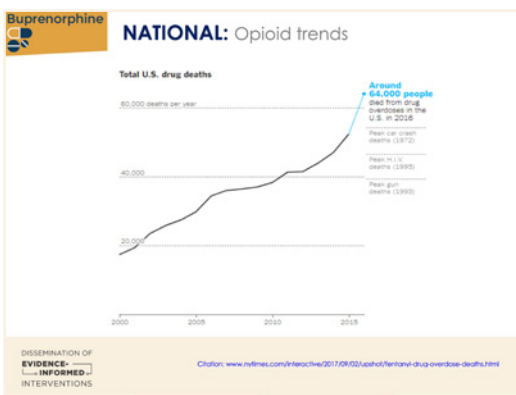
SLIDE 6:

(The facilitators should emphasize the comparison between HIV and overdose deaths noted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) official in a New York Times article).

Robert Anderson, the CDC chief of mortality statistics stated the following “...H.I.V. deaths rose in a shorter time frame, but their peak in 1995 is similar to the high point of deaths from drug overdoses reached in 2014, Mr. Anderson said. H.I.V., however, was mainly an urban problem. Drug overdoses cut across rural-urban boundaries...”

As of 2017, the number of opioid overdose deaths continue to rise each year.

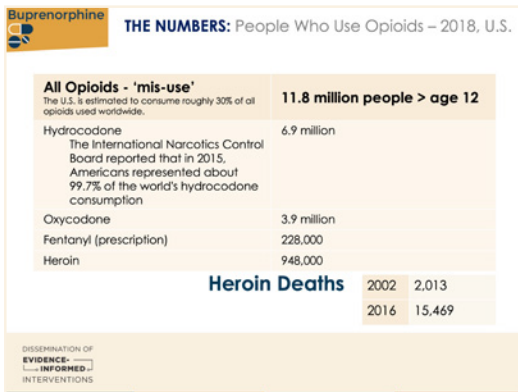
Citation: Park H, Bloch M. “How the Epidemic of Drug of Drug Overdose Deaths Rippled Across America.” The New York Times. January 19, 2016. Available at: www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/01/07/us/drug-overdose-deaths-in-the-us.html



SLIDE 7:

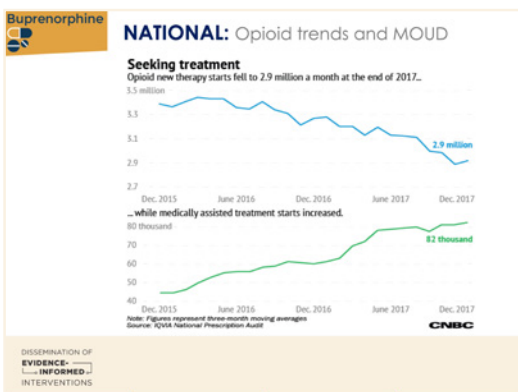
This chart exhibits the total U.S. drug overdose deaths from 2000-2015. An estimated total of 64,000 deaths from drug overdoses have been calculated for 2016. The purpose of this chart is to demonstrate a compelling upward trend in the overall overdose rate with a marked spike in the past 5 years. Understanding the fast trajectory in overdose deaths will allow those who are providing MOUD treatment to understand how critical MOUD treatment is to help combat these overdose deaths.

Addendum: 2017 OD deaths was approximately 72,000.



SLIDE 8:

A significant number of people have been affected by opioid misuse or deaths related to opioid use in the United States. The numbers shown are as of early 2018. Emphasis should be placed on the significant numbers of people receiving prescription opioids in this country, the U.S. consumption of worldwide opioids, the remarkable percentage of worldwide hydrocodone prescribed in the U.S., the link between prescription opioid prescription use and misuse, and the connection between heroin use and prescription drug access. Also note the dramatic rise in heroin overdoses in the timeframe indicated.



SLIDE 9:

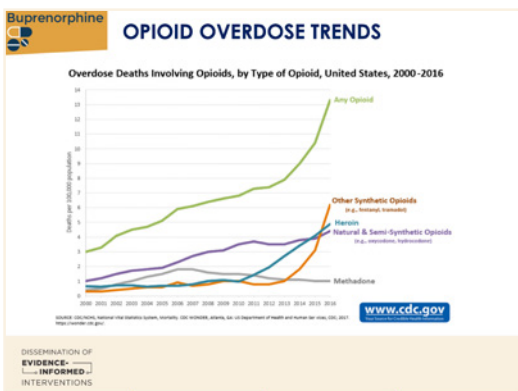
The purpose of this chart is to show the recent national trend of a decrease in new opioid prescriptions and the growing trend to start MOUD to combat the opioid epidemic. This chart is from a CNBC article that looked at U.S. opioid prescribing.

They noted that the number of opioid pills prescribed peaked in 2011 and has since declined.

The top chart shows how in a two-year period, opioid new therapy starts fell to 2.9 million at the end of 2017.

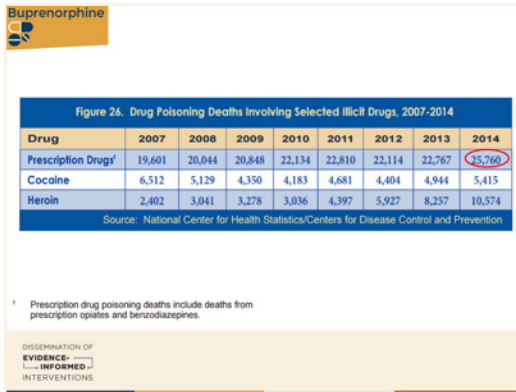
The bottom chart demonstrates during a two year period that medically assisted treatments starts have increased to 82,000 in 2017.

This is significant for those who are currently providing MOUD treatment to understand how the trends are shifting towards more MOUD treatment to combat the opioid epidemic.



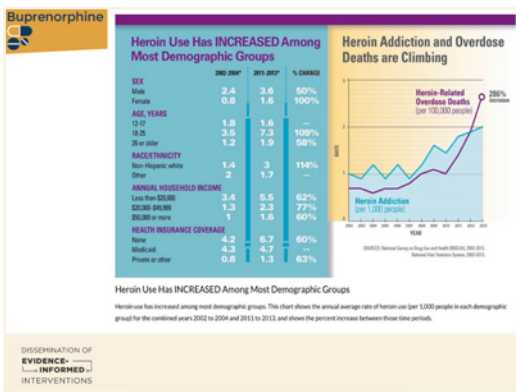
SLIDE 10:

Look at the data presented in the slide and note the national trend of increasing overdose by any opioid.



SLIDE 11:

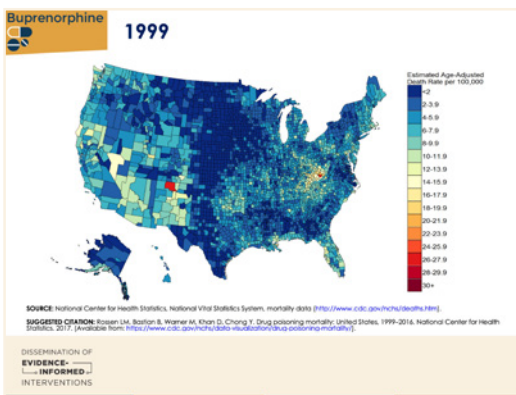
Notice the data that is circled in red, which demonstrates prescription opioids as primary overdose risk as well as overall rising trends.



SLIDE 12:

The rate of heroin use has increased in almost all demographic categories in the timeframe shown. This rise correlates with increasing overdose deaths. The rate of heroin use and the percent change is distinctly higher in ages 18-25 and non-Hispanic whites. Overall use rates are higher in men, the uninsured, and those in lower income households.

Citation: CDC. Today's Heroin Epidemic: More People at Risk, Multiple Drugs Abused. July 7, 2015. Available at: www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/heroin/index.html

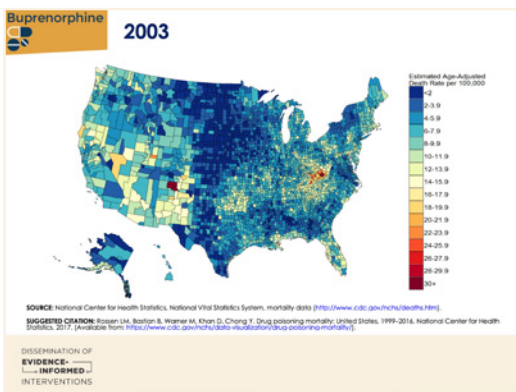


SLIDE 13:

As you will see in the following slides, age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning began steadily increasing in 1999.

Note: The facilitator should utilize these slides (13 - 17) as a demonstration of trends, including increases in age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning beginning in 1999 through 2016 as well as demographic trends. If internet is available, use the website in the citation below for demonstration of how to obtain these various slide sets and data visualizations can be very helpful.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/

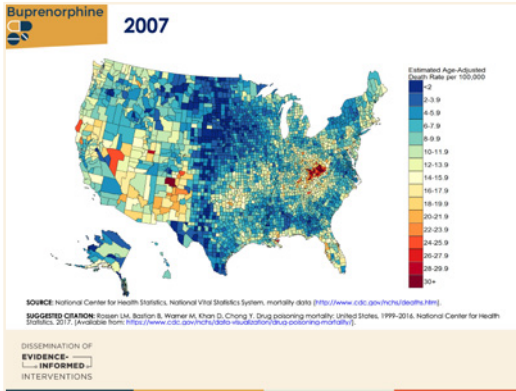


SLIDE 14:

This slide indicates the age adjusted death rates for drug poisoning in 2003.

Note: The facilitator should utilize these slides (13 - 17) as a demonstration of trends, including increases in age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning beginning in 1999 through 2016 as well as demographic trends. If internet is available, use the website in the citation below for demonstration of how to obtain these various slide sets and data visualizations.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/

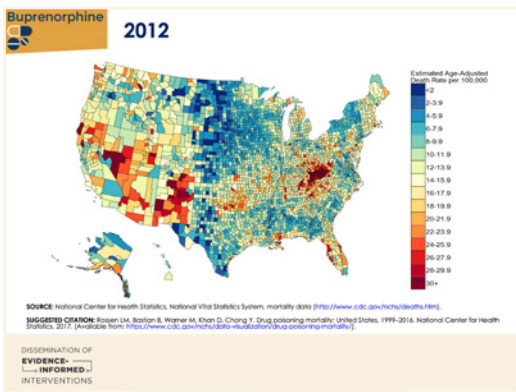


SLIDE 15:

This slide indicates the age adjusted death rates for drug poisoning in 2007.

Note: The facilitator should utilize these slides (13 - 17) as a demonstration of trends, including increases in age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning beginning in 1999 through 2016 as well as demographic trends. If internet is available, use the website in the citation below for demonstration of how to obtain these various slide sets and data visualizations.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/

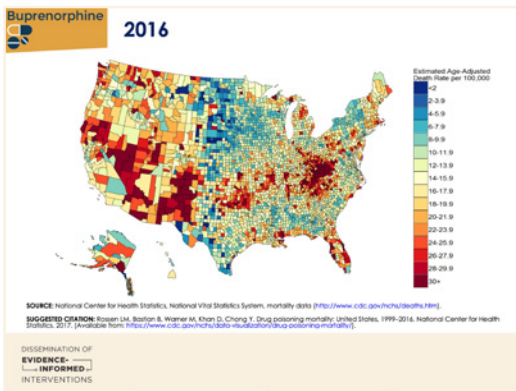


SLIDE 16:

This slide indicates the age adjusted death rates for drug poisoning in 2012.

Note: The facilitator should utilize these slides (13 - 17) as a demonstration of trends, including increases in age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning beginning in 1999 through 2016 as well as demographic trends. If internet is available, use the website in the citation below for demonstration of how to obtain these various slide sets and data visualizations.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/

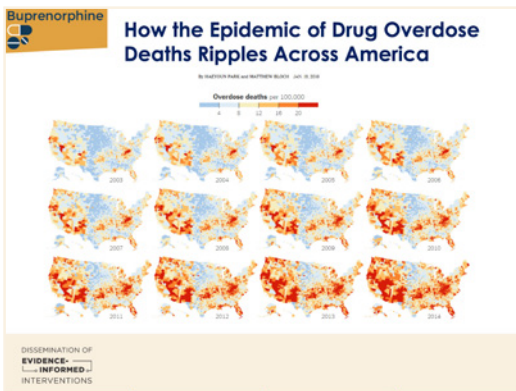


SLIDE 17:

This slide indicates the age adjusted death rates for drug poisoning in 2016.

Note: The facilitator should utilize these slides (13 - 17) as a demonstration of trends, including increases in age-adjusted death rates for drug poisoning beginning in 1999 through 2016 as well as demographic trends. If internet is available, use the website in the citation below for demonstration of how to obtain these various slide sets and data visualizations.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/



SLIDE 18:

This slide is a summary of the sequential individual slides 13-17.

Citation: Rossen LM, Bastian B, Warner M, et al. "Drug Poisoning Mortality: United States, 1999-2016. National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.2017. Available at: www.cdc.gov/nchs/data-visualization/drug-poisoning-mortality/

**SLIDE 19:****Activity:**

If participants have previously implemented the Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care intervention and/or this training is being used as a second-level course, ask each participant group to present on their experience to date. Use the “Presentation Preparation: Buprenorphine Intervention Updates Handout” to guide conversations. Participants and facilitators can also use these presentations as context to discuss emerging trends and reflections on the opiate crisis, described in the preceding slides.

CLOSING

Next, we will discuss the intersection of the HIV and opioid epidemics, with a focus on stigma.



MODULE 12:

Stigma, Shame, and the Power of Language

Topics Covered: Stigma, shame, power of language

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Identify the role of shame and stigma in OUD and how this impacts MOUD treatment.
- Apply person-first language in working with clients in treatment to decrease stigma and shame.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion
- Videos

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- **Note:** Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



HANDOUTS

- Language Matters: Using Affirmative Language to Inspire Hope and Advance Recovery: https://attcnetwork.org/sites/default/files/5-Language_Matters_9-18-17.pdf



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will describe the intersection between the HIV and opioid epidemics. This will demonstrate the applicability of a treatment cascade for people living with substance use disorders.

Facilitators will define stigma and share examples of progress in addressing HIV-related stigma. Facilitators will also focus on the impact of stigma as it relates to treatment for substance use disorders, including the prevalence of stigma, common myths about substance use disorders, and strategies to address stigma.

Facilitators will define shame and its relation to internalized stigma.

ACTIVITIES

Facilitators will use a video to demonstrate this point, as well as examples of stigmatizing language. Person-first language will be introduced to replace stigmatizing language.

Participants can be engaged throughout the session, by sharing examples of how stigma or shame has impacted clients and their engagement in treatment.

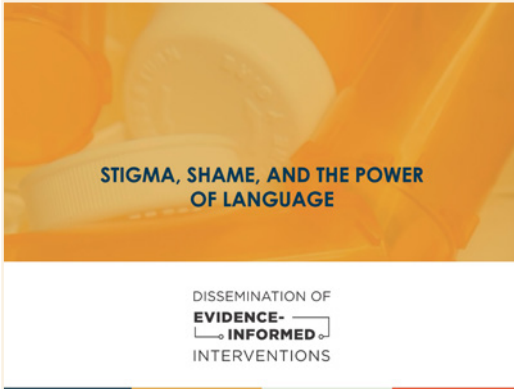
Key Words and Phrases

- *Stigma*
- *Shame*
- *Treatment Cascade*
- *Stigmatizing Language*
- *Person-first Language*



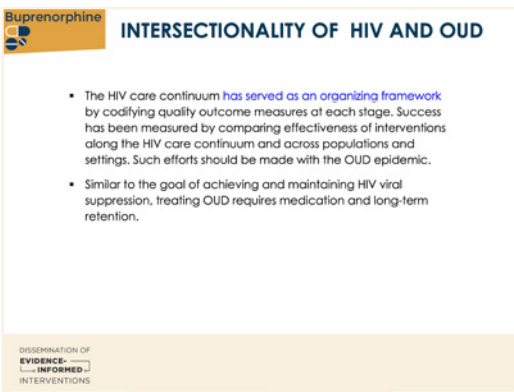
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 25 minutes



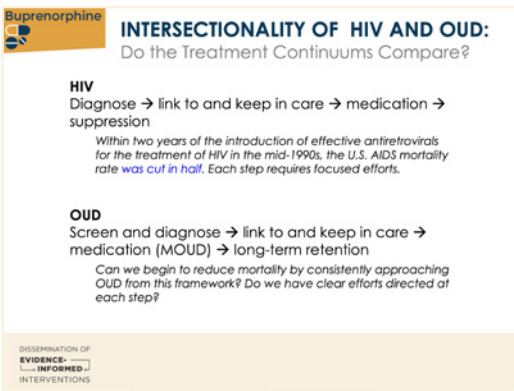
SLIDE 1:

In this module we will be discussing stigma, shame, and the power of language.



SLIDE 2:

The HIV Cascade of Care has served as an organizing framework by codifying quality outcome measures at each stage along the cascade. The idea of a treatment cascade is also applicable in the treatment of opioid use disorder.



SLIDE 3:

HIV treatment is successful when all HIV care continuum stages are addressed. Similar efforts need to be directed at people with OUD. HIV treaters are primed to replicate their HIV successes.



SLIDE 4:

The National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors, now simply known as NASTAD, issued this statement in February 2017: there is now conclusive scientific evidence that a person living with HIV who is on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and is durably virally suppressed (defined as having a consistent viral load of less than <200 copies/ml) does not sexually transmit HIV.

This evidence helps to address HIV-related stigma and discrimination by confirming that treatment is a powerful preventive intervention. What if we think of substance-use disorder treatment in a similar way? If we treat it, we begin to reduce overall prevalence of disease and how it impacts health.

Buprenorphine **STIGMA**

Stigma is defined as a set of negative beliefs that a group or society holds about a topic or group of people. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), stigma is a major cause of discrimination and exclusion, and it contributes to the abuse of human rights. When a person experiences stigma they are seen as *less than* because of their real or perceived health status.



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS


SLIDE 5:

According to the World Health Organization, stigma causes discrimination and exclusion. Stigma has a significant impact on health outcomes.

Citation: Salsitz EA. Stigma in Methadone and Buprenorphine Maintenance Treatment. PCSS-MAT Modules.

Buprenorphine **STIGMA**

In a study across 14 countries of 18 of the most stigmatized issues-substance use disorder was number one and alcohol use disorder was number four.



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

This slide demonstrates how several countries' beliefs about SUD are often stigmatized as something "bad" and at times, worse than criminal behavior.

Citation: JF Kelly, R Saitz, S Wakeman. Language, substance use disorders, and policy: the need to reach consensus on an "addiction-ary". Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly. 2016.

Buprenorphine **PROPOSED SUD STIGMA STATEMENT**

- Treatment of SUDs leads to reduction in morbidity and mortality in this population.
- SUD-related stigma is a major barrier to access to, funding for, and acceptance of such treatment.
- Combating this stigma is critical to support clients in their recovery and access to care.
- The dramatic increase in overdose and the OUD epidemic demonstrates a need for an approach similar to our success with HIV. The combination of successful therapies and stigma reduction have led to broader acceptance of HIV testing and care.
- Understanding and accepting the value of stigma reduction linked to addiction therapies is critical for both providers and clients.

-Michael MacVeigh and Kristen Meyers

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

Stigma has had a significant impact on how people living with HIV are treated. HIV providers have worked to de-stigmatize HIV to support people living with HIV in accessing treatment. This statement calls on providers to approach treatment of SUD with MOUD with the same lens.

Examples of stigmatizing terms related to HIV, include: "bug free," "clean."

Buprenorphine

IMPACT OF STIGMA ON TREATMENT



LIVES: Leveraging Impactful Videos to End Stigma

According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), SUD affects approximately 23.5 million Americans every year, and **roughly 11 percent receive treatment.**

While there are many factors that contribute to this SUD treatment gap, **stigma is one of the largest.**

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

Activity:

Play the video “LIVES Challenge: Leveraging Impactful Videos to End Stigma” (3 MIN) <https://vimeo.com/153845422>

The associated video with this slide is part of Recovery Brands LIVES (Leveraging Impactful Videos to End Stigma) campaign to combat stigma and SUD. The video portrays random people being interviewed about what they think about addiction. It demonstrates the broad concepts that are part of the stigmatized dialogue we continue to hear about SUD. This includes thoughts that SUD is a choice, the person is seen as lesser than and is at fault for their SUD. The video also interviews people in recovery from SUD and family members telling their stories to help demonstrate how SUD can impact anyone and that recovery from this disease requires a cultural shift in how we perceive and treat those who are experiencing SUD.

Hearing these stories can help us start to understand the role stigma plays in the lack of treatment for substance use disorders.

Buprenorphine

STIGMA AND TREATMENT



Common Myths:

- Why not taper off?
- Substituting one drug/addiction for another.
- Methadone (and now buprenorphine) is harmful.
- You are not in recovery.
- You should not get pregnant.
- You are on methadone; no need for post-operative pain medications

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

Activity (Discussion):

Review the slide with participants. Now ask the group to think of other myths. Remind participants that SUD is still seen as a “choice,” even though we know that half the risk for SUD is conferred by genetics. In 1972 methadone treatment regulation was enforced and no other treatment was and still is that regulated. Dr. Salitz said in 1997, “A methadone patient is monitored more closely than a paroled murderer.” This level of regulation has set the stage for stigma.

Citation: Salsitz EA. Stigma in Methadone and Buprenorphine Maintenance Treatment. PCSS-MAT Modules.

Buprenorphine

SHAME

“A powerful, but unquestioned, conviction that in some important way one is flawed and incompetent as a human being... The self condemnation and self-loathing that shame precipitates are part and parcel of a pervasive, persistent, and destructive set of emotions that grips the sufferers with a crippling sense of terror and pessimism, preventing them from living harmoniously and confidently.” (Goldberg, 1991)


DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

Stigma leads to a sense of internalized shame. The clients we treat for SUD will often be grappling with their own internalized shame. This sense of shame will be demonstrated in ways that clinicians often deem as wrongful behavior (e.g., lying, omitting information, not showing for appointments, defensiveness). When providing SUD treatment, providers need to be aware of the shame that their clients might bring to the visits and that they can help to build and foster a relationship that is trauma-informed to ensure the client is treated in a way that helps to reduce further stigma that results in internalized shame.

Citation: Braun-Gabelman A. “The Role of Shame in Opioid Use Disorders.” PCSS-O Modules.

Buprenorphine SHAME



- Shame is common among individuals with OUD and associated with use and relapse
- Within individuals with OUD, particular subgroups associated with shame include: people who inject heroin and pregnant women and mothers
- Shame should be a focus of OUD treatment

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

In order for a client to build shame resilience, MOUD services should practice empathy, encourage self-compassion, and allow vulnerability through non-judgment. MOUD services must be a safe space where the client is offered acceptance and empathy. Then, the client can begin to internalize new experiences and begin to revise their beliefs about themselves.

Citation: Braun-Gabelman A. "The Role of Shame in Opioid Use Disorders." PCSS-O Modules.

Buprenorphine THE POWER OF LANGUAGE



"Words are important. If you want to care for something, you call it a flower; if you want to kill something, you call it a weed."
 Don Coyhis, Founder of White Bison

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

The quote and the video demonstrate the importance of being aware of how stigma and shame impact those who are seeking SUD treatment services. It is also a reminder that the words we use to describe treatment services must be reflective of non stigmatizing and shaming language.

White Bison=culturally specific treatment center for Native Americans

Activity:

Play video "LIVES Challenge: Judge's Choice Award" (1 min)

<https://vimeo.com/185592929>

Buprenorphine STOP TALKING DIRTY

In general, person-first language is preferable (persons with/suffering from..)

Dirty/clean UDS	vs	Positive/negative UDS
Substance abuser	vs	Substance use disorder
Person is the problem	vs	Person has a problem

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

This slide represents the importance of using person-first language when discussing a person's SUD and the treatment of it.

500 doctoral-level mental health and SUD treatment providers given two vignettes. First vignette described has a substance abuser and 2nd vignette as having SUD. Otherwise, scenarios were identical. Clinicians exposed at random to the substance abuser term were significantly more likely to judge the person as deserving of blame/punishment.

Activity:

Review "Language Matters" handout as a good reference/resource.

CLOSING

We will now transition to discussing key approaches for MOUD treatment, including relapse sensitive environments, strategies to support retention in care, methods to reduce diversion, and compliance monitoring.



MODULE 13:

Key Approaches—Relapse Sensitive Environments, Strategies to Support Retention in Care, Methods to Reduce Diversion, and Compliance Monitoring

Topics Covered: Relapse sensitive environments, strategies to support retention in care, methods to reduce diversion, and compliance monitoring

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Define a relapse sensitive environment and the best practices to support people through the treatment process.
- Assess their own MOUD program to ensure that services provided are relapse sensitive.
- Compare MOUD industry standard and OBOT methods.
- Assess the suitability of clients for a standard treatment environment (more structure) or an OBOT setting (less structure).
- Utilize prescription drug monitoring programs as a helpful tool for providers to determine if a client is being prescribed contraindicated medications.
- Utilize urine drug screening and other testing (creatinine levels) as a tool to help guide treatment planning for clients and the MOUD treatment team.

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

FACILITATED DISCUSSION

Facilitators will start by defining a relapse sensitive environment, why it can have an impact in MOUD treatment, and key principles. Participants can be engaged in a discussion around key principles and how they might look in practice.

Facilitators will transition to a discussion regarding retention in care and the individualized approaches to treatment that often support retention.

Facilitators will briefly discuss methods that can be used by a provider to prevent buprenorphine diversion.

Facilitators will then discuss approaches that can be used to guide treatment planning, including urine drug screens and prescription drug monitoring programs. Participants will be engaged in a discussion regarding their experiences with these tools and strategies to date.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Relapse*
- *Relapse Sensitive environment*
- *Retention in Care*
- *Stages of Change*
- *Diversion*
- *Urine Drug Screens*
- *Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)*



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion



The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 30 minutes

RELAPSE SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS AND STRATEGIES TO SUPPORT RETENTION IN CARE

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 1:

In this module we will discuss relapse sensitive environments and retention strategies.

Buprenorphine **RELAPSE-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT**

1891-1892 - Keeley League
"Laws must realize a leading fact: Medical not penal treatment reforms the drunkard."

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

This quote introduces the concept of creating a relapse-sensitive environment in MOUD treatment. Relapse sensitive environments are aware that relapse is part of the process and use empathy and non-judgmental practices rather than punitive practices if/when a relapse occurs.

Citation: White, W. Slaying the Dragon: The History of Addiction Treatment and Recovery in America. 2998. Bloomington IL: Chestnut Health Systems.

Buprenorphine **RELAPSE-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT (Cont.)**

What is it?
A systemic philosophy of care with the goal of maintaining an individual in SUD treatment to enhance the potential for sustained recovery.
This can be expanded to encompass an individual's definition of recovery with outcomes based on quality of life and not solely on abstinence.

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 3:

Defining a relapse sensitive environment focuses on how the MOUD treatment team reacts to and manages a client's relapse. Utilizing a relapse-sensitive framework is critical to successful client treatment outcomes.

The long-term goal is to maintain people in treatment to enhance the potential for sustained recovery.

Citation: Conroy SC. Relapse Sensitive Care: Changing Systems of Addiction Treatment. PCSS-MAT Online Modules. Available at: <http://pcssnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Conroy.-PCSSMAT-AMERSA-Conroy-Relapse-Sensitive-Care-Module-II.pdf>

Buprenorphine **KEY CONCEPTS FOR BUILDING RELAPSE-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS**

- Supported by disease model
- Supported by neuroscience, which provides evidence on biological reasons for relapse
 - Treatment engagement, not punitive measures, for return of biological-based symptoms
- Supports the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) definition of recovery, which includes, health, wellness, and self determination
- Supports quality of life as an outcome rather than solely on negative urine drug screens

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

Overarching treatment system leaders, such as SAMHSA, are supportive of a relapse-sensitive approach. There is evidence-based research (neuroscience models) that have demonstrated the efficacy of building a relapse sensitive MOUD program.

Citation: Conroy SC. Relapse Sensitive Care: Changing Systems of Addiction Treatment. PCSS-MAT Online Modules. Available at: <http://pcssnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Conroy.-PCSSMAT-AMERSA-Conroy-Relapse-Sensitive-Care-Module-II.pdf>

Buprenorphine

KEY CONCEPTS FOR BUILDING RELAPSE-SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTS (Cont.)

- The client is not in control of their alcohol and/or drug intake or its consequences.
- Increase recovery supports after a relapse and don't discharge.
- Explore different measures of treatment success (like quality of life).
- Understanding that relapse is biological.
- Long-term recovery is best supported by patience and support rather than punishment and abandonment.
- Treatment for SUD is not typically a "one shot" type of intervention.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

These are examples of relapse-sensitive responses that are action-focused and take into consideration that substance use is a learned behavior that serves a range of functions for an individual (e.g., coping and socializing).

Citation: Conroy SC. Relapse Sensitive Care: Changing Systems of Addiction Treatment. PCSS-MAT Online Modules. Available at: <http://pcssnow.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Conroy.-PCSSMAT-AMERSA-Conroy-Relapse-Sensitive-Care-Module-II.pdf>

Buprenorphine

RETENTION IN CARE



"All treatments work for some people/patients"

"No one treatment works for all people/patients"

-Alan I. Leshner, Ph.D. Former Director NIH National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

To retain a client in MOUD care, treatment must be individualized and the treatment team should be mindful that one type of treatment approach may not work for each individual.

Buprenorphine

FACTORS AFFECTING RETENTION IN CARE

- Client characteristics, behavior, and other factors unrelated to treatment have been found to contribute relatively little to retention in MOUD treatment.
- One comprehensive study found that retention was determined almost entirely by what happened during treatment, not before.
- Another factor found to affect retention was motivation or treatment readiness.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

Studies referenced have demonstrated that the key components to retention in care were related to what occurred during the treatment process and the client's own motivation and treatment readiness.

Citation: SAMHSA. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 43, Chapter 8. "Approaches to Providing Comprehensive Care and Maximizing Patient Retention."

Buprenorphine

FOSTERING CHANGE: Being Ready, Being Motivated

In any setting, research has shown these four factors are responsible and needed to effect change:

1. Empathy
2. Positive regard
3. Genuineness
4. Feedback

Change is a process...



Current State → Transition → Future State

not an event

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

To enhance a client's motivation and readiness for treatment, the treatment team can utilize motivational interviewing skills to help move a client through the stages of change.

Some examples of the four factors listed in the slide and that can be utilized when working with a client, include:

- Emphasizing a strength (to support self efficacy)
- Noticing and appreciating a positive action
- Being genuine
- Expressing positive regard and care
- Strengthening the collaborative relationship

Buprenorphine

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO IMPROVE PATIENT RETENTION

Individualize medication dosages. Adequate, individualized medication dosages are probably the most important factor in client retention (Joseph et al. 2000)

Clarify program goals and treatment plans. Treatment providers should explain program goals and treatment plans to every client. Inconsistent messages adversely affect client retention, particularly when these messages are about the advisability of remaining on MOUD treatment.

Simplify the entry process. Shortening intake results in better program retention (see chapter 4 SAMHSA TIP 43).

Attend to clients' financial needs. Clients' inability to pay may limit both treatment entry and retention, especially in U.S. states where MOUD is not covered by Medicaid, state funds, or private insurance.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

This slide demonstrates concrete steps that a treatment team can utilize to foster client retention in MOUD treatment.

Citation: SAMHSA. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 43, Chapter 8. "Approaches to Providing Comprehensive Care and Maximizing Patient Retention."

Buprenorphine

RECOMMENDED STEPS TO IMPROVE PATIENT RETENTION (Cont.)

Reduce the attendance burden. Attendance requirements can exert powerful effects on retention. Rhoades and colleagues (1998) found that clients who were required to visit an OTP less frequently were less likely to dropout of treatment and no more likely to use other drugs than clients on a daily attendance schedule.

Provide useful treatment services as early as possible. Clients were more likely to stay in treatment when they were motivated strongly and engaged earlier in useful activities. (Simpson, D.D., et al. 1997b)

Enhance staff-client interactions. Good staff attitudes and interactions with clients have been associated with higher retention. In one study, clients' frequent contact with staff members and the involvement and visibility of OTP administrators increased client retention. (Moqura et al. 1999)

Improve staff knowledge and attitudes about MOUD. OTP staff members should understand MAT and appreciate the wealth of science supporting it, and they should be aware of recommended treatment practices so that they can interact effectively and constructively with clients. (Bell 2000)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:


As a reminder, the overall process of addiction and recovery includes the following:

- Ambivalence is common in SUD.
- It takes 30 days for the average person to move one stage of change.
- SUD is a disorder of memory, motivation, and reward.
- Avoid the "righting reflex" (it's not your job to "fix" the client's problem); assess for quality of life rather than your own ideas of what a person needs.

Citation: SAMHSA. Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 43, Chapter 8. "Approaches to Providing Comprehensive Care and Maximizing Patient Retention."

Buprenorphine

LOCAL EXAMPLE OF BUPRENORPHINE TREATMENT AT METHADONE CLINIC



- Must attend daily for 90 days
- Build up to one, two, then four "take outs" per week
- Build up to weekly take outs
- Build up to monthly take outs
- "Take outs" pulled if positive UDS
- All "take outs" require stable home environment, etc.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

This slide demonstrates what buprenorphine treatment looks like at a local methadone clinic in Portland, OR. The purpose of this slide is to demonstrate the more rigid, step-therapy based treatment that is offered at a methadone clinic versus an OBOT program, which has the flexibility to incorporate client factors to develop the right treatment plan for each individual.

Some individuals may have better treatment outcomes if they are receiving their buprenorphine treatment within the structured environment of a methadone clinic.

Buprenorphine

HELPFUL METHODS TO REDUCE DIVERSION

- **Know your client**
 - Thorough assessment and history
 - Risk of other SUD
- **Use of controlled-substance agreements**
 - Buprenorphine specific
- **Thoughtful dose management**
- **Compliance monitoring**
 - Pill counts and urine screens
 - Regulatory and legal measures

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

To help reduce diversion, providers should utilize a certain amount of caution when prescribing.


The following points can help guide new (and experienced) prescribers:

- Use lowest dose that works: no specific test, but average dose 12-16 mg, anything over 24 mg/day would be suspicious.
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) queries - be sure you are aware of your state/territory's program.
- Long-acting preparations may provide less frequent visits in stable clients
 - buprenorphine implants (Probuphine)
 - XR-buprenorphine (Sublocade)
 - (non bup) XR-naltrexone (Vivitrol)

Citation: Argoff CE. Managing Aberrant Drug-Related Behavior in Primary Care: A Systematic Review.

Buprenorphine

Urine Drug Screens (UDS)



- **UDS is a test we do for the client's care, not to the client**
- **UDS results should increase, not decrease, communication with the client**
- **UDS does not diagnose**
 - SUD
 - Physical dependence
 - Impairment or diversion

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

Drug screen tests are helpful to add knowledge and inform discussions with our clients, not to specifically penalize. Providers should discuss with clients the use of urine drug screen tests up front, and clients should be aware of the focus on their safety as well as legal responsibilities of the provider.

Citation: Heit HA. Patient-Centered Urine Drug Testing: Facts You Should Know! PCSS-MAT Module 4.

Buprenorphine

UDS (Cont.)

- **Specimen collection**
- **Characteristics of urine**
 - Appearance—Color of a urine specimen is related to the concentration of its constituents
 - Temperature—Testing within 4 minutes of voiding should fall within the range of 90°F to 100°F with a volume of 30ml or more
 - pH—Range of 4.5 to 8.0
 - Creatinine concentration—Normal human urine has a greater than 20 mg/dL

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS


SLIDE 14:

Most primary care sites do not have the skills or staff to do monitored collection, but findings consistent with altered samples should be discussed with the client to explore the cause of such behavior. Trainers should review the specifics that alert a provider to possible altered samples. (Note: See next slide for further information).

Citation: Heit HA. Patient-Centered Urine Drug Testing: Facts You Should Know! PCSS-MAT Module 4.

Buprenorphine

UDS: CLUES, "TRUST, BUT VERIFY"



- Check creatinine levels.
- Naloxone levels should be low, but there is no specific correlation between drug concentration and dose.
- Metabolite levels should be positive, meaning that the client is actually taking the medication and it is being metabolized (norbuprenorphine present).
- Specific gravity—clue to water/watered-down sample.
- Temperature dots—helpful for recent samples.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE—INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 15:

Activity (Discussion):

Facilitators should use the slide’s helpful pointers to guide a discussion with participants about the meaning of specific UDS findings.

Buprenorphine

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

All 50 states, D.C, Guam, and Puerto Rico have operational PDMPs

- Each program is administered locally with specific rules.
- Currently 22 of the 50 states with PDMPs now legally mandate prescribers to query the system before writing for controlled substances.
- Oregon just added a requirement that all licensed physicians and PAs who have a DEA number to register for the PDMP by July 1, 2018.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE—INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

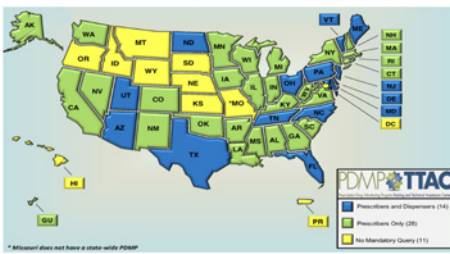
SLIDE 16:

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs) now exist in all 50 states (MO started theirs in January 2018) as well as the territories and DC (as noted in the slide). These programs allow prescribers to check on what controlled substances have been filled by clients at a pharmacy in the jurisdiction queried. However, providers typically have to register in order to make (online) queries. Each program has its own specific rules. For example, in OR, once registered, a provider may assign delegates (CMA, RN, etc.) to make queries under their (provider’s) name and registration; this function facilitates ease of use when seeing/preparing clients in SUD treatment. Other states (like those mentioned on the next slide) require the PDMP be consulted before any controlled substance is prescribed in any setting.

Citation: Haffajee RL, Jena AB, Weiner SG. Mandatory Use of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs. JAMA. 2015. 313(9): 891-2. Available at: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4465450/

Buprenorphine

PDMP MANDATORY QUERY BY PRESCRIBERS AND DISPENSERS



Legend:

- Prescribers and Dispensers (14)
- Prescribers Only (28)
- No Mandatory Query (13)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE—INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 17:

A handful of states currently require use of PDMP when prescribing opioids.

Activity (Discussion):

Elicit feedback from any participants from states that require use of PDMP when prescribing opioids as well as describe your own experience: How does the PDMP work in your state? Have you been able to easily integrate checking the PDMP into your clinical practice? Has information gleaned from the PDMP changed your prescribing?

CLOSING

Now, we will discuss higher levels of care that may be utilized when it appears that OBOT treatment is no longer the best option for sustained treatment outcomes.



MODULE 14:

Referrals to Higher Levels of Care, Other Treatment Options, and Tapering Off Buprenorphine

Topics Covered: Referrals to higher levels of care, other treatment options, tapering off buprenorphine

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Refer clients to higher levels of care for OUD and assist clients with the referral to these programs, including the advocacy to continue MOUD while in the program.
- Describe other MOUD options used to treat OUD.
- Discuss case examples and client reports on transitions from buprenorphine to naltrexone or methadone.
- Implement a process to re-start a client back on buprenorphine after a lapse in treatment.
- Apply common buprenorphine taper protocols and guidelines.

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



HANDOUTS

- Case Examples (in slides)



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will first discuss processes to refer clients to a higher level of care (i.e., residential treatment, methadone) when it appears that OBOT treatment is no longer the best option for sustained treatment outcomes. Two case studies will be utilized to review recommendations, challenges, and treatment plans in scenarios where a client is:

1. Currently in OBOT and referred to an outpatient treatment program (OTP).
2. Referred to inpatient treatment for further stabilization and the OBOT treatment team facilitates continued buprenorphine treatment while in the residential setting.

Facilitators will then review data around alternative forms of medication-assisted treatment if buprenorphine is no longer the best option for sustained treatment outcomes.

Lastly, facilitators will discuss guiding principles, timelines, and withdrawal symptoms that may be experienced after implementing a planned or unplanned taper from buprenorphine.

FACILITATED DISCUSSION

Facilitators should be prepared to discuss the course of action they would pursue for the cases as outlined and engage participants in discussion around cases. Facilitators can also incorporate their own cases that touch on similar themes.

Discussion will include data around retention in care and misuse patterns for several treatment modalities, as well as provider guidelines and client perspectives around switching from buprenorphine to naltrexone, or vice versa.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Outpatient Treatment Program*
- *Inpatient Treatment Program*
- *Methadone*
- *Naltrexone*
- *Taper*
- *Withdrawal*



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Facilitated Discussion
- Case Discussion



The approximate length of time the session will take.


Total: 30 minutes

**SLIDE 1:**

In this module we will discuss referrals, other treatment options, and tapering.

Buprenorphine

**Beyond Buprenorphine:
Higher Levels of Care**



- OBOT vs outpatient program (APG case)
- Inpatient treatment while on buprenorphine (KK case)

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

This slide introduces the topic of referring clients to a higher level of care (e.g., residential treatment, methadone) when it appears that OBOT treatment is no longer the best option for sustained treatment outcomes. Two specific cases will be utilized. The first case is a client (that we'll refer to as APG); this client is currently in OBOT and will be referred to an outpatient treatment program (OTP) to manage his care. The second case is a client (that we'll refer to as KK) who is being referred to inpatient treatment for further stabilization. The OBOT treatment team facilitates continued buprenorphine treatment while in the residential setting.

Buprenorphine

CASE REVIEW APG: OBOT vs. OTP

- 32-year-old male with borderline personality disorder, chronic anxiety, chronic pain, and polysubstance use. He has multiple emergency department (ED)/clinic visits and a history of shopping for any and all altering substances with different providers (e.g., benzodiazepines, opiates, stimulants, and other psychoactive meds).
- He has achieved HIV viral suppression and prior hepatitis C cure. He has unpredictable clinic attendance, frequent ED visits, and confrontational behavior. He has a history of several hospitalizations with early discharge or discharge against medical advice. He is experiencing ongoing polysubstance use and his provider is concerned due to ongoing benzodiazepine use.

DISSEMINATION OF
**EVIDENCE-
INFORMED**
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 3:

Review the key information regarding this client's (APG) treatment history in the OBOT setting as outlined on the slide. This case represents a complex OBOT client where the team has determined that there are concerns about continued buprenorphine treatment in the OBOT setting.

With this information, what is your preferred course of treatment for this client?

Buprenorphine

CASE REVIEW APG: OBOT vs. OTP (Cont.)

Outside consultation led to recommendations:

Preferred:

- Inpatient tapering of buprenorphine due to inability to control outpatient management.
 - Potentially taper his buprenorphine and initiate naltrexone.
 - Depot naltrexone may be a better option for his MOUD.

Second Option:

- Local detox followed by outpatient treatment program of depot naltrexone.

Third Option:

- Outpatient Treatment Program for MOUD to include buprenorphine taper and depot naltrexone.

Least desirable option:

- Continue with OBOT prescribing: limit duration of the prescriptions to 3-5 days to help reduce risk of diversion and abuse. The pregabalin should stop since it is likely either being abused or diverted.
- Continue aggressive monitoring.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

This slides demonstrates how an OBOT team utilized a Project ECHO (Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes) mentorship to seek advice on treatment planning for a complex client.

The advice was given by providers who participated as experts in Project ECHO.

As exemplified in the slide, the mentor offered several options for a treatment plan. Before facilitators share treatment plan pursued for APG, ask participants: What would you do, based on these recommendations? Based on the resources available in your community, which recommendations would be actionable for you?

Ultimately, OBOT team decided to refer this client to a six month residential treatment program and buprenorphine treatment was stopped. The client left residential treatment against medical advice (AMA) and was lost to follow up for over a year.

Buprenorphine

CASE REVIEW KK: INPATIENT WHILE ON BUPRENORPHINE

- 43-year-old male with longstanding history of polysubstance use disorder with heroin and methamphetamine (both IDU), as well as marijuana and intermittent alcohol use. Entered medical care after prolonged stay in intensive care for severe pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) with untreated HIV.
- He was successful with HIV therapy once engaged in both HIV and buprenorphine therapies. However, he experienced a constant struggle with methamphetamine. He weaned off buprenorphine per his preference, but then relapsed in midst of a housing crisis and accelerated methamphetamine use. He was re-induced on buprenorphine successfully, but his out-of-control methamphetamine use continued.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

Let’s review the key information regarding this client (who we’ll call KK) and his treatment history in the OBOT setting. This case represents another complex OBOT client where the team struggled (as did the client) with his ongoing methamphetamine use while on buprenorphine. Though he felt stable regarding his opiate recovery, his chaotic life associated with methamphetamine use binges led to homelessness and mental health issues.

With this information, what is your preferred course of treatment for this client?

Buprenorphine

CASE REVIEW KK: INPATIENT WHILE ON BUPRENORPHINE (Cont.)

Utilizing both case manager, patient navigator, weekly and sometimes biweekly visits, and constant encouragement, he ultimately chose to pursue inpatient treatment for his methamphetamine use

Issues:

- Finding a program that would accept his buprenorphine prescription and his insurance
- Logistics of intake, medication supply, trust issues between staff at facility and client, facility’s general approach of total control, and discomfort with his medical condition (He was off HIV medications at the time: “What if he gets sick?”)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Important points to note include:

- The frequency of visits to maintain his ongoing OBOT: a combined effort by his medical team, his case manager, and his patient navigator (a service fairly new to the clinic and focused on patients with significant housing, substance use and/or mental health issues).
- Clinical team had significant issues coordinating with the care system. The inpatient program was concerned about his medical status regarding his advanced HIV medical status.

Have you faced some of these issues in your setting? How would you address these issue?

Buprenorphine

ALTERNATIVES TO BUPRENORPHINE



- **Methadone (RP)**
- **Naltrexone (data recommendations)**

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

It is also important to consider that buprenorphine may not be the best treatment modality for all clients. Methadone and naltrexone are the two major alternatives.

Buprenorphine

MEDICATION EFFICACY FOR OPIOID USE DISORDER

	Treatment Program Retention	Opioid Misuse	Criminal Activity
Methadone	↑ (n=3) ^a	↓ (n=6) ^b	No Effect (n=3) ^a
Buprenorphine	↑ (n=4) ^b	↓ (n=2) ^b	No data
PO NTX	No effect (n=2) ^c	↓ (n=4) ^c	↓ (n=2) ^c
XR NTX	↑ (n=2) ^d	↓ (n= 3) ^d	No data

Mannelli et al. Evidence Database Sub Nov 2012.
Mannelli et al. Evidence Database Sub Nov 2012.
Mannelli et al. Evidence Database Sub Nov 2012.
Mannelli et al. Evidence Database Sub Nov 2012.
Mannelli et al. Evidence Database Sub Nov 2012.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

These data (though small numbers) suggest that all these modalities decrease opioid use, but oral naltrexone unlike the other options (e.g., long acting naltrexone, methadone program, and buprenorphine) had poor retention.

Buprenorphine

SWITCHING FROM BUPRENORPHINE TO NALTREXONE



Taken together, published clinical practice recommends induction to full dose naltrexone five to seven days after buprenorphine discontinuation.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

Given that some clients may prefer one treatment over another, or need to switch for a variety of specific client related reasons (e.g., coverage, incarceration, tolerance, preference, etc.), general guidelines do exist for the timing of each switch. Here the guidelines around switching from buprenorphine to naltrexone are described.

Citation: Mannelli P, Peindl KS, Lee T, et al. Buprenorphine-Medicated Transition from Opioid Agonist to Antagonist Treatment: State of the Mind and New Perspectives. *Curr Drug Abuse Rev.* 2012 Mar; 5(1): 52-63.

Buprenorphine

EXTENDED RELEASE NALTREXONE TO BUPRENORPHINE SWITCH

Recommendation:

- One would anticipate that naltrexone would block the buprenorphine and it would be best to wait for the end of a month after naltrexone injection before expecting a response.
- By then (if no opiate use) could just start buprenorphine.
- If a client relapses, return to protocol of observing withdrawal symptoms before buprenorphine induction.
- **Also, a reminder to obtain a point of care UDS before starting buprenorphine!**

ASAM Practice Guidelines recommend:

- Clients should not be switched until a significant amount of the naltrexone is no longer in their system, about one day for oral naltrexone or 30 days for extended release injectable naltrexone. ([ASAM Practice Guidelines](#))

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

The treatment team will need to take extra steps to plan and monitor a client who is switching from naltrexone to buprenorphine. Switching from an antagonist such as naltrexone to a partial agonist (buprenorphine) is generally less complicated than switching from a full or partial agonist to an antagonist because there is no physical dependence associated with antagonist treatment and thus no possibility of precipitated withdrawal. Clients being switched from naltrexone to buprenorphine will not have physical dependence on opioids so the initial induction dose should be low.

Buprenorphine MEANWHILE... WHAT OUR CLIENTS MIGHT BE DOING

“I just received my vivitrol shot while having a **heroin** habit. Obviously went into severe p.w. not my 1st time by the way.. Usually five days it'd be till I could return to construction work. Sleep a few more days. Anyways this time I tried IV **buprenorphine** because I had to be better for work. Did a full-day of full-blown precipitated **withdrawal**. Then injected 8mg buprenorphine. And here's what happened...I didn't get high...and after about 30 minutes started to not feel sick. So it out competes the naltrexone side and the buprenorphine kicks in...”

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 11:

This slide shows a post on an online drug forum.

In the above example, this person posts their experience using MOUD for their daily heroin use. This person was given an XR-naltrexone and it caused this person to experience precipitated withdrawal. They then describe using buprenorphine one day after the naltrexone to stop their precipitated withdrawal.

Note: The facilitator should note that this timeframe of medication switch is not a recommended treatment protocol (XR-naltrexone to buprenorphine switch). This person's post highlights the low risk involved in replacing an antagonist with a partial agonist.

Citation: Drugs Forum. Available at: <https://drugs-forum.com/forum/showthread.php?t=255209>

Buprenorphine MEANWHILE...ANOTHER CLIENT PERSPECTIVE

"I took 10mg naltrexone 25 hours ago. It sent me into severe PWD so I took a 8mg buprenorphine two hours afterwards thinking it would overpower the naltrexone. The buprenorphine didn't do much at all, presumably because it's binding affinity is weaker than naltrex so it couldn't break through.

Fast forward to now and I've got some dope. Yesterday, the buprenorphine was rendered ineffective because of the naltrexone I had taken a few hours before. Does that mean I can ignore the bupe's blocking timeframe since I never had a chance to bind to my receptors (bc of naltrexone)? Or did the bupe slide into my receptors after the naltrexone came off, despite originally being inactive?

Essentially, I'm trying to understand if I should follow the blockade timeline of 8mg bupe or of 10mg naltrexone to determine when I can expect this dope to get me high. Cheers!

EDIT: Whoa, now I'm nodding off. Crushed a bundle earlier today. Then another bundle about an hour ago. I guess I broke through the blockade."

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 12:

This is another post from an online drug forum. It highlights the high level of knowledge most clients have in regards to managing their own withdrawal (or attempts to get high). It also highlights the unique efforts made by the client to determine binding affinity of an antagonist (oral naltrexone) vs. a partial agonist (buprenorphine) vs. a full agonist (heroin).

Buprenorphine TAPERING OFF BUPRENORPHINE



- Can be client or provider initiated
- Can be rapid or slow (slow recommended)
- Clients frequently report concerns when they are at the lower doses
- If taper is part of client discharge, follow general principles, clear rationale, offer help finding treatment elsewhere, and consider client's need

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 13:

Tapers should generally be gradual and individualized. When client's request taper, providers should initiate a risk-benefit discussion.

Buprenorphine PLANNED TAPER

Enter your current steady* buprenorphine dose: mgs./day

*The steady buprenorphine dose is calculated using the prior 10 days' doses. [use this tool](#)

Enter a different starting date:

[Print this table](#)

60 Day Taper - Beginning Total of 160 mgs.**		
Date	Day	Dose
Thursday, April 20, 2017	1	12.00mgs.
Friday, April 21, 2017	2	12.00mgs.
Saturday, April 22, 2017	3	12.00mgs.
Sunday, April 23, 2017	4	12.00mgs.
Monday, April 24, 2017	5	12.00mgs.
Tuesday, April 25, 2017	6	8.00mgs.
Wednesday, April 26, 2017	7	8.00mgs.
Thursday, April 27, 2017	8	8.00mgs.
Friday, April 28, 2017	9	8.00mgs.
Saturday, April 29, 2017	10	8.00mgs.
Sunday, April 30, 2017	11	4.00mgs.
Monday, May 01, 2017	12	4.00mgs.
Tuesday, May 02, 2017	13	4.00mgs.
Wednesday, May 03, 2017	14	4.00mgs.










DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 14:

Providers can use a schedule when clients plan to taper off buprenorphine. This website can be used to develop a taper plan:

www.helpmegetoffdrugs.com/taper

Buprenorphine **PLANNED TAPER**

			
8mgs.	4mgs.	2mgs.	
			
1mg.	0.5mgs.	0.25mgs.	0.13mgs.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 15:

A client (using sublingual film strips) can cut the strip down into smaller and smaller dose amounts as a part of their taper plan.

Buprenorphine **TIMELINE OF WITHDRAWAL**

Clients have described the following general timeline for buprenorphine withdrawal symptoms:

- **72 hours:** Physical symptoms of their worst
 - Nausea and vomiting
 - Muscle/body aches
 - Insomnia or drowsiness
 - Indigestion
 - Anxiety, depression, and irritability
 - Cravings
 - Fever or chills
 - Sweating
 - Headache
 - Difficulty concentrating
- **1 week:** Bodily aches and pains, insomnia, and mood swings
- **2 weeks:** Depression
- **1 month:** Cravings and depression

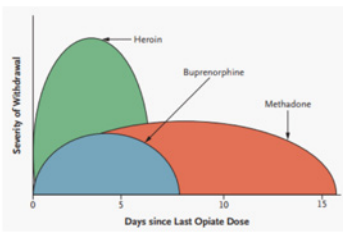
DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 16:

Clients have described the following withdrawal symptoms within 72 hours-1 month after tapering off buprenorphine. However, psychological symptoms and intense cravings may last for years after the acute withdrawal phase.

Citation: *Recovery.org*. Suboxone Withdrawal. August 17, 2018. Available at: <https://www.recovery.org/topics/suboxone/>

Buprenorphine **SEVERITY OF OPIOID:** Withdrawal Symptoms After Abrupt Discontinuation of Equivalent Doses of Heroin, Buprenorphine, and Methadone



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 17:

Though buprenorphine does have a withdrawal pattern, it is less intense than either heroin or methadone.

Citation: Kosten TR, O'Connor PG. Management of Drug and Alcohol Withdrawal. *New Engl J Med*. 2003; 348(18): 1786-95.

CLOSING

The final component of our training is to discuss co-morbid mental health disorders and pain.



MODULE 15:

Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

Topics Covered: Mental health, substance use disorders

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Identify existing data, including the lack of evidence, for the treatment of mental health disorders in the presence of opioid use disorder.
- Analyze existing expert opinion to create treatment plans for clients with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will briefly discuss the absence of evidence to guide treatment for clients with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders. Facilitators will offer some key principles to guide practice.

Then, facilitators will review both pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy-based evidence available for the treatment of depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and anxiety disorders in the presence of substance use disorders. Facilitators will note when specific data regarding the treatment of these mental health conditions in the presence of opioid use disorder is available.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Pharmacotherapy*
- *Psychotherapy*
- *Depression*
- *Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)*
- *Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)*
- *Anxiety*



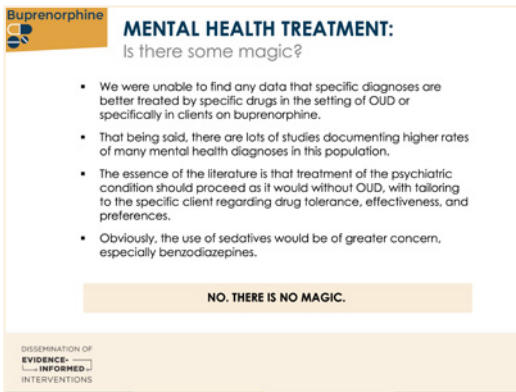
The approximate length of time the session will take.

Total: 15 minutes



SLIDE 1:

In this module we will discuss the intersection and treatment considerations for clients who are dually diagnosed with mental health and substance use disorder.



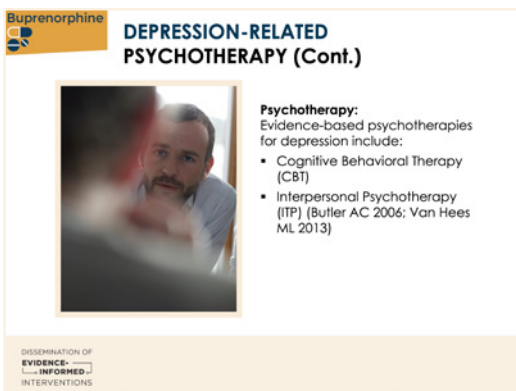
SLIDE 2:

There is a lack of clarity regarding best treatment choices for specific mental health diagnoses in the setting of SUD, and specifically for clients on buprenorphine. An important thread to follow is the need to be cautious with any medications with sedative qualities due to drug interactions. Benzodiazepines would be of the greatest concern, but other medications should be individually checked for interactions and monitored appropriately.



SLIDE 3:

There are no well established guidelines for the treatment of depression in the specific circumstance of a comorbid OUD (or SUD) diagnosis. General guidelines and experience of the prescriber should focus on the value of therapy, the need to check for drug interactions of any chosen drug, and the prior client experience and response to medications.



SLIDE 4:

In addition to pharmacotherapy for depression, therapeutic approaches, including cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) and interpersonal psychotherapy (ITP) may also be effective treatments.

Buprenorphine **POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER (PTSD)-RELATED PSYCHOTHERAPY**

- Randomized and uncontrolled trials have found mixed results for various integrated cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) interventions in co-occurring PTSD and SUDs, including CBT with and without prolonged exposure therapy for PTSD.
- A 2015 meta-analysis examined behavioral interventions for comorbid PTSD and SUD in 14 studies with 1,506 participants.
 - The findings indicated that individual (not group) trauma-focused CBT interventions, typically included exposure and delivered alongside a SUD intervention, were more effective than treatment as usual or other comparison conditions.
 - Little evidence for non-trauma focused interventions in individual or group formats were observed. Integrated treatments for PTSD and SUDs were associated with a decrease, not an increase, in substance use. This evidence was observed to be low quality. (UpToDate summary, May 2017 topic update)
- Evidence-based psychotherapies for PTSD include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), including exposure-based CBT.
 - CBT for PTSD involves a combination of psychoeducation, relaxation and anxiety management techniques, cognitive techniques, imagined and in vivo exposure to trauma-related stimuli, and relapse prevention. (Gabbard et al. 2007)

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

As it relates to PTSD and psychotherapy, a variety of studies large and small indicate potential benefits of individual trauma-focused CBT in combination with SUD therapy. Most of the studies did not clarify the specific substance use issue.

Buprenorphine **PTSD-RELATED PHARMACOTHERAPY (Cont.)**

Multiple medications have been tested for patients with co-occurring PTSD and a SUD in randomized clinical trials without clear, consistent evidence of efficacy.

- Most of the trials involve persons with alcohol use disorder (AUD), SSRIs, naltrexone, prazosin (in non-combat - for nightmares and sleep), and N-acetylcysteine. (UpToDate, May 2017 topic update)

Additional info from Gabbard et al. 2007; Brady et al. in Nunes et al. 2010:

- Meta-analyses and several randomized controlled trials published generally support the superiority of SSRIs and serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors (SNRIs) over placebo for non-combat-related PTSD.
- The data for SSRIs and combat-related PTSD is more mixed. Mirtazapine and nefazodone have also been shown to be superior to placebo in treating PTSD.
- Other medications with some indication, often in uncontrolled reports, include: carbamazepine, beta-blockers, lithium, clonidine, benzodiazepines, to name a few.
- Adjunctive treatment with a second-generation antipsychotics in patients who have partially responded to an SSRI or an SNRI have also been shown to be effective.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

The take-home message is the difficulty in treating PTSD in settings without SUD, and that treatment with SUD has less data, and none specific to OUD. Nonetheless, medication guidelines, like those in the previous slide and in this slide, can help with a clear eye to avoid significant sedative treatment with buprenorphine clients.

Buprenorphine **COMORBIDITY OF ADULT ADHD AND SUD IN ADULTS: Epidemiology data**

Condition	Among Respondents With Other Condition	Among Respondents Without Other Condition
ADHD	10.8%	3.8%
SUD	15.2%	5.6%

Kessler et al. 2006. PICO TRAINING 50

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 7:

National data demonstrate the significant overlap between SUD and ADHD.

Buprenorphine **ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)**

Nonpharmacological interventions which encompass a wide-range of interventions, including behavior therapy, academic interventions, family therapy, and care coordination have been well studied in children but not adults. (Murphy 2005)

Pharmacologic interventions can be broken down into stimulants and non-stimulants:

- Stimulants have demonstrated efficacy in numerous double-blind, placebo controlled trials.
 - Considered first-line treatments. Examples include: methylphenidate and related compounds; dexamethylphenidate, and longer-acting methylphenidate agents (e.g., Concerta, Metadate CD, Ritalin LA) and dextroamphetamine and mixed amphetamine salts and longer acting related compounds (e.g., Vyvanse, Adderall XR).
- Non-stimulants:
 - Atomoxetine (Strattera) is the first/only non-stimulant medication FDA approved for treatment of ADHD in adults.
 - Other medications demonstrating some efficacy include: bupropion, alpha agonists (guanfacine, clonidine—both FDA approved for treatment of ADHD in children and adolescents), modafinil, TCAs, MAOIs.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE - INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

This slide covers the standard options available to treat ADHD. However, in the presence of comorbid SUD, additional factors come into play and are discussed in the subsequent slides.

Citation: Psychiatric Comorbidities Diagnosis and Treatment of Comorbid Psychiatric Disorders and Opioid Use Disorders Frances R. Levin, MD Kennedy-Leavy Professor of Psychiatry Columbia University Medical Center/ New York State Psychiatric Institute Elizabeth A. Evans, MD Fellow, Division on Substance Abuse Department of Psychiatry New York State Psychiatric Institute/Columbia University Medical Center.

Buprenorphine

ADHD (Cont.)

No data in ADHD-OUD to guide treatment.

However, based on studies with ADHD-SUD:

- Atomoxetine: First-line treatment, particularly shown helpful for abstinent people with alcohol use disorder, those with tic disorder. High drop-out rate when given to people who use cocaine with ADHD. (Levin et al. 2009)
- Bupropion ("Off-Label"-not FDA approved for ADHD):
 - Efficacy in smoking cessation.
 - Useful in comorbid mood disorder.
 - Open studies show improved ADHD/SUD/Mood outcome.
- Guanfacine, modafinil, tricyclic antidepressants (Off-label): Wilens 2004; Riggs 1998; Schubiner 2005; Wilson and Levin 2005; Martani and Levin 2007

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 9:

ADHD needs to be carefully diagnosed. As is often the case, guidelines recommend treatment of the SUD first, then with stabilization, making a diagnosis and beginning ADHD treatment. Real-life situations may not be so clean-cut. However, avoidance of stimulant based pharmacotherapy is considered first line of treatment in general for people with SUD.

Buprenorphine

ADHD—ADDITIONAL CONCERNS

- Stimulant-use in clients with substance use disorder is complex and controversial.
- Use extended-release formulations of stimulants (e.g., OROS MPH, d-MPH XR, MAS XR, of MPH SR).
- Monitor closely both ADHD symptoms and pattern of alcohol/drug use.
- If severe SUD may refer for intensive intervention prior to starting medication.
 - May need to avoid stimulants if they have current prescription stimulant use disorder or high risk of diversion of medication (e.g., sold medication in the past).
- Non-pharmacologic approaches adjunctively:
 - For SUD: Group and individual psychotherapy (e.g., cognitive-behavioral therapy); self-help; family therapy for adolescents and young adults.
 - For ADHD: Cognitive-behavioral therapy and organizational coaches.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 10:

In clients without a history of stimulant, cocaine, or club-drug use, a long-acting stimulant can be used with regular monitoring for signs of misuse, use disorders, or diversion.

Buprenorphine

ANXIETY DISORDERS

- First-line treatment with an integrative cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) that addresses both disorders over other treatments.
- For clients who prefer medication treatment rather than CBT, or if CBT is unavailable, we suggest first-line treatment of the anxiety-related disorders with a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) or a serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor (SNRI) over other medications.
- We favor combined treatment with integrative CBT and an SSRI or SNRI rather than CBT or a serotonergic antidepressant alone in clients with a co-occurring anxiety-related disorder and SUD if the:
 - Anxiety disorder has previously responded to treatment with a serotonergic antidepressant.
 - Anxiety disorder is severe and disabling. Disorders are accompanied by other comorbidities (e.g., depression).
 - Anxiety disorder fails to respond adequately to treatment with either modality as monotherapy.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE — INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

From UpToDate. Literature review current through July 2018. | The topic last updated: May 26, 2017.

SLIDE 11:

Anxiety treatment presents a particular concern due to patterns of community practice that often rely on benzodiazepines, which would be inappropriate in the setting of buprenorphine treatment. (Note: The guidelines outlined on the slide should be emphasized by the facilitators, as they represent what little evidence is available, and help maintain a safe practice).

CLOSING

Our last module will review best practices to treat chronic and acute pain in the buprenorphine treatment setting.



MODULE 16:

Pain and Substance Use Disorder

Topics Covered: Pain and Substance Use Disorder

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this module, participants will be able to:

- Discuss differing approaches to chronic versus acute pain in the setting of buprenorphine treatment.
- Reference current, evolving practices for acute pain management.
- Evaluate treatment options for chronic and acute pain.



Method(s) of Instruction

- Lecture
- Question and Answer

MATERIALS NEEDED



POWERPOINT

- Note: Computer displaying PowerPoint should have the ability to connect to Internet and project to the class.



FLIP CHART SHEETS



REFERENCE MATERIALS

- Care and Treatment Interventions (CATIs) Manual: Integrating Buprenorphine Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder in HIV Primary Care <https://targethiv.org/deii/deii-buprenorphine>

PROCESS

Facilitators will start by discussing the different approaches involved in treating chronic and acute pain (such as trauma or major surgery) for clients on buprenorphine for opioid use disorder (OUD).

Facilitators will discuss theoretical concerns as well as the existing evidence surrounding buprenorphine in chronic and acute pain management.

Facilitators will provide current guidance for managing minor, moderate, and severe acute pain in clients on buprenorphine. Facilitators will also describe how treatment guidelines are evolving and advise providers to contact their local hospital systems to understand their policies and procedures for peri-surgical management.

Key Words and Phrases

- *Chronic Pain*
- *Acute Pain*
- *Analgesic*



The approximate length of time the session will take.


Total: 15 minutes

**SLIDE 1:**

In this module we will discuss pain and substance use disorder.

Buprenorphine

PAIN ISSUES AND BUPRENORPHINE



Two fairly different settings:

1. Clients with chronic pain issues and on treatment with buprenorphine for OUD
2. Clients on buprenorphine for OUD and in need of acute pain management (especially post-surgical/trauma)

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 2:

Chronic pain and acute pain are approached very differently in the setting of buprenorphine prescribing. The issues of chronic pain should already have been considered before prescribing a client buprenorphine for OUD.

Buprenorphine

BUPRENORPHINE AS ANALGESIC

Small studies in Europe and Asia demonstrate analgesic efficacy of sublingual formulation (0.2-0.8 mg q 6-8 h) in opioid naïve post-operative pain.

Central nervous system and respiratory depression ceiling effect.

Analgesic ceiling effect is UNCERTAIN:

- Differing data on analgesic ceiling effect in animal models.
- **NO** published data indicating an analgesic ceiling in humans.

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 3:

For clients with minor-to-moderate chronic pain, they may get notable benefit from their buprenorphine treatment, and consideration should be given to advising split (q 8 or 12 hr) dosing.

Citations:

WG Edge, GM Cooper, M Morgan. Analgesic effects of sublingual buprenorphine. *Anaesthesia*. May 1979. Vol 34, 463-467.

G. Moa, H. Zetterström. Sublingual buprenorphine as postoperative analgesic: a double-blind comparison with pethidine. *Acta Anaesthesiol Scand*. Jan 1990.

Buprenorphine

SUBLINGUAL BUPRENORPHINE AND CHRONIC PAIN

Systematic review:

- 10 trials involving 1,190 clients
- Due to heterogeneity of studies, pooling results and meta analysis not possible.
- All studies reported effectiveness in treating chronic pain.
- Majority of studies were observational and low quality.
- Current evidence insufficient to determine effectiveness of sublingual buprenorphine for treatment of chronic pain.

Recall:
Buprenorphine is available in a transdermal formulation specifically for the treatment of chronic pain and that formulation does NOT require a waiver. BUT it CANNOT be used to treat opioid use disorder (per licensure).

DISSEMINATION OF
EVIDENCE-
INFORMED
INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 4:

There are reasons—physiologic and clinical studies—to expect some pain response to buprenorphine.

Citation: J Cote, L Montgomery. Sublingual Buprenorphine as an Analgesic in Chronic Pain: A Systematic Review. *Pain Medicine*. July 2014. Vol 15, Issue 7, 1171-1178.

Buprenorphine

BUPRENORPHINE MAINTENANCE THEORETICAL CONCERNS FOR ACUTE PAIN

Buprenorphine (a partial mu agonist) may:

- Antagonize the effects of previously administered opioids or block the effects of subsequent administered opioids.

However in experimental mouse and rat pain models:

- Combination of buprenorphine and full opioid agonists (e.g., morphine, oxycodone, hydromorphone, fentanyl, etc.) resulted in additive or synergistic effects.
- Receptor occupancy by buprenorphine does not appear to cause impairment of mu-opioid receptor accessibility.

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 5:

There are theoretical reasons why opioids would not be effective in the presence of buprenorphine, but the animal models are not consistent.

Citations:

T Christoph, B Kögel, K Schiene, et al. Broad analgesic profile of buprenorphine in rodent models of acute and chronic pain. *European Journal of Pharmacology*. Jan 2005. Vol 507, Issue 1-3, 87-98.
 W Englberger, B Kögel, E Friderichs, et al. Reversibility of opioid receptor occupancy of buprenorphine in vivo. *European Journal of Pharmacology*. Mar 2006. 534 (1-3): 95-102.

Buprenorphine

PAIN MANAGEMENT IN CLIENT ON BUPRENORPHINE

Minor pain (e.g., dental procedure):

- Continue buprenorphine
- Add non-narcotic agents (e.g. paracetamol)

Moderate pain (e.g., elective minor surgery):

- Stop buprenorphine on day of procedure
- Manage pain with short-acting opioids
- Resume buprenorphine next day

Severe acute pain (e.g., major trauma/surgery):

- A) Stop buprenorphine OR B) Continue buprenorphine
- Use opioid pain medication
- May switch to methadone



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 6:

Acute pain management in clients on buprenorphine is an evolving field. Options as noted above have been utilized, though current practice guidelines are in flux and include maintaining buprenorphine with inpatient opiate treatment and close monitoring for major surgery. Large hospital systems have developed guidelines for peri-surgical management of clients receiving buprenorphine. Contacting your local hospitals to understand their policies would be beneficial.

Buprenorphine

LOOKING FORWARD

- NP, PA can prescribe: Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) Act
- Addiction medicine officially recognized as a medical subspecialty
- Proprahine: injectable, long-acting buprenorphine, once-a-month, clinical trial under way
- Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO)
- MOUD behavioral health consultant positions
- Peer recovery mentors
- Hospital-based addiction medicine consultation
- Other clinic-based groups (e.g., art therapy, harm reduction groups)
- Coordination with outside agencies (e.g., 12-step, housing, buprenorphine-friendly treatment programs)
- Other ideas?

DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS


SLIDE 7:

That ends our training. As we wrap up, consider the trends outlined in the slide. These are some topics to watch that are developing in the field of MOUD treatment.

(Note: Facilitators should consider updating these trends with any additional up-to-date information at the time of future trainings).

Buprenorphine

RESOURCES



DISSEMINATION OF EVIDENCE-INFORMED INTERVENTIONS

SLIDE 8:

If additional support is needed, this slide contains a list of sites that are frequently used for MOUD treatment reference and resources.

CLOSING

This concludes our training. We can now discuss any participant questions.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Checklist for Site Preparation

Checklist for Site Preparation

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Administrative Leadership			
Positive attitude towards buprenorphine treatment and its goals....	At clinic level At system level		Consider politics of your organization
Physician waivers encouraged			Including non-intervention team prescribers
Space			
Physical space for visits, induction (<i>May take up an exam room for more than usual visit time</i>)			Induction schedules vs space availability
Offices for team staff			
Team Staff Training			
Clinical mentor identified https://pcssnow.org/mentoring/			Important as you gain experience
Team members will act as clinical champions			HIV clinic staff looks to this team as a resource
Substance use treatment counselor available			Buprenorphine specific experience preferred

Appendix

Checklist for Site Preparation (cont).

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Team member designated to address buprenorphine specific insurance issues			Could be other clinical staff (Pharm tech)
Ensure patient access (team vacations, etc)			Waivered physicians
All Staff Training			
Previous or planned training(s) in harm reduction, SUD, trauma informed care			Full staff awareness
All Staff are oriented to the new buprenorphine program			Time designated/planned for periodic updates for all staff All Staff role in patient engagement
Program related trainings available to non-intervention team staff			Training material Site visits -offer site visit involvement when able
Front desk and phone triage staff coaching re: opiate withdrawal			Scenarios presented and explained in preparation

Appendix

Checklist for Site Preparation (cont).

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Medical assistants and nursing staff prepared to work with patients in withdrawal			Offer additional training and support to those staff
Technology			
Technology (computer/internet/ etc) for data entry (grant purposes)			
Internal Systems			
Process for Internal Referrals for Buprenorphine Process for External Intake/Referrals for Buprenorphine Will your site be accepting external referrals
Internal Referral Available? mental health (MH) higher levels of SUD care		

Appendix

Checklist for Site Preparation (cont).

Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
Insurance/payment coverage of buprenorphine clarified			Medicaid, commercial, & ADAP policies known Patient assistance program(s) process identified
Pharmacy Plans			On site vs Off site pharmacy stocking of buprenorphine
External Systems			
Referral networks defined MH Counseling SUD Counseling/Treatment Detox Methadone			
MOU's Completed where needed			
Item	Yes / No	If no, next steps	Comments
<u>Later expectations</u>			
Internal communication plan for your staff, your agency			
External communication plan for community (partners, referral sites, etc)			
Development of protocols and procedures			

Appendix 2:

Trauma-Informed Assessment Checklist

Name of Agency: _____

Reviewers: _____

Date of Assessment: _____

Organizational Assessment

Positive Trauma Informed Care Environment

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Welcome Sign Posted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Initial greeting at agency was welcoming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff is friendly/respectful/caring/welcoming/calm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff offices are welcoming/engaging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comfort/Healing/Meditation room(s) or comfort, privacy, quiet areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Space to make private phone calls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manipulatives and/or soothing kits (play dough, crayons, washcloths, heated blankets, etc.) are available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age appropriate toys and materials available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish tanks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pet therapy option/opportunity to have pet interaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waterfall/fountains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comforting music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soothing smells	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paint colors soothing/calming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Carpet/flooring - safe & non-institutional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reproduced from: SAMHSA-HRSA Center for Integrated Health Solutions, Adopting Trauma-Informed Approaches in Health Care Settings Innovation Community, 2018. https://www.integration.samhsa.gov/about-us/TIC_Environmental_Scan.pdf

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Lighting is soothing/calming (non-institutional/not fluorescent lighting)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural lighting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Operating hours are consumer-friendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Artwork is:			
Empowering, hopeful, recovery-focused	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Culturally diverse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Done by consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soothing/calming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer accomplishments posted/celebrated	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clear, concise, positive signage			
Spanish signage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers screened/assessed for trauma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumer referred to trauma services/referral	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"Consumer Rights" (includes "Trauma Rights") are posted several places, clearly visible and consumers are informed of their rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers/Families are educated about treatment and diagnosis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are kept informed about any changes in the day's agenda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trauma/Stress Reduction/Wellness/Recovery materials available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
English/Spanish reading materials available in reception area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Veteran Program materials in reception area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender specific reading materials are available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conference rooms/offices are sound proof for confidentiality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Assistance to complete paperwork and/or surveys is provided if needed (reading level, audio tapes)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are encouraged to provide feedback (or surveys) on services/experiences, Grievance Policy is explained	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are encouraged to provide <u>immediate</u> feedback	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seating allows for personal space	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Opportunity for consumers to complete forms ahead of appointment/forms available on-line	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If there is a smoking area, it is safe and 15- 20 feet away from the building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-caffeine drinks or water offered to consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physical environment shows evidence of on-going attention to safe practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Designated/adequate consumer parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parking lot is safe with lights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bike racks available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Office location is safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agency Employed Peer Support and Wellness Specialist	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age appropriate recreational games, crafts, sports equipment, leisure activities available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
On-going staff Trauma Informed Care training is offered (including re-traumatization)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Non-Trauma Informed Care Environment ("No's" are a positive observation)

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Staff using first/last names to identify consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff dress (uniforms, identification)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff not welcoming/friendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Security guards and procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special staff parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff talk with consumers behind a desk and/or completing paperwork on computer without facing consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers kept waiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signage (list of do's, don'ts, no's, rules, language of oppression, we/they language)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass bubble/wall/glass separating consumers from registration/admission area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uncomfortable furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairs or couches that don't allow for personal space (group rooms are crowded)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairs with arms only	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paneled wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Separate bathrooms for staff and consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Smoking area located right outside the entrance door	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Noisy/chaotic environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Damaged walls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dirty facility	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slamming doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loud intercom systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Offices are not inviting/closed doors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cubicles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Religious materials available in reception area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious themes in offices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____			

Overall Comments:

What you liked about the environment?

What you didn't like about the environment?

Date: _____ Exit interview completed with _____
(Agency Staff)

Please provide Agency Staff with a copy of the Trauma Informed Environmental Scan.

Residential Settings(Please also complete this portion if facility is a Residential Setting)

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Staff and consumers are interactive (not separated)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Space available for staff and consumers to talk privately	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Staff/consumer name tags are similar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are welcoming and friendly	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rules are rigid and not age appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessibility for privacy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seclusion and restraint practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clear boundaries between men and women (if mixed gender program)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability to move bed where it feels safe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers can personalize their rooms (photographs of loved ones)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are given considerations to feel safe, (e.g. CD player for calming music, reading light after lights out, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If smoke free campus - (smoking cessation, patches offered)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outside seating available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accessibility to nature (green spaces, flower/vegetable garden, trees, birdbath, bird feeders, fish pond)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medication given privately	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dining areas are comfortable (not cafeteria style)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Consumers are actively involved in menu planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Options available for healthy meals and snacks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snacks, coffee, drinks accessible to consumers and visitors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Age appropriate leisure activities, arts, entertainment, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	YES	NO	DID NOT OBSERVE
Exercise room/equipment available	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labyrinth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spaces for family visits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other: _____

Follow-up items needed from Environmental Scan:

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

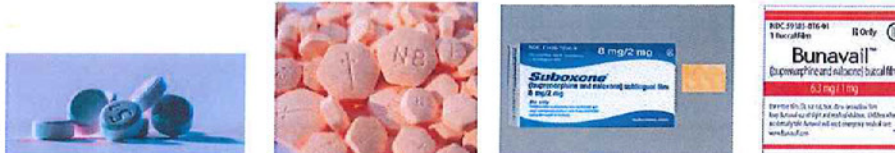
Appendix 3:

Home Induction Instructions: Starting Buprenorphine

STARTING BUPRENORPHINE (“BUPE”) Congratulations on starting treatment!

WHAT IS IN THIS PACKET?

- ✓ 4 Buprenorphine (Bupe) pills or films (8 mg)
(*There are many different brand names and generic forms of Bupe. Some are shown below.)



- ✓ 6 Ibuprofen pills (200 mg) – for body pain, take 1-2 pills every 8 hours as needed
- ✓ 6 Clonidine pills (0.1 mg) – for anxiety, take 1 pill every 8 hours as needed
- ✓ 6 Immodium pills (2.0 mg) – for diarrhea, take 1 pill after each episode of diarrhea. Max 6 pills per day

WHEN AM I READY TO START BUPE?

- ✓ Use the list of symptoms below to see when you are ready to start Bupe.
- ✓ Wait until you have **at least 5 symptoms** to start Bupe. If you don't have 5 symptoms, wait a bit longer and review the symptoms again. It is very important that you wait until you feel at least 5 symptoms before starting Bupe!

Symptoms	Do I have this?
I feel like yawning	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I'm sweating	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
My nose is running	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I have goose bumps	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I am shaking	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I have hot flashes	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
My bones & muscles ache	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I feel unable to sit still	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I feel nauseous	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I feel like vomiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
My muscles twitch	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I have cramps in my stomach	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
I feel like using	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

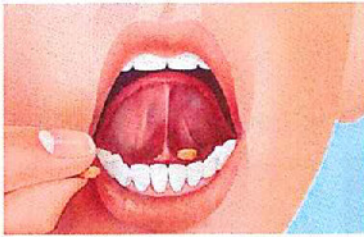
Appendix

Home Induction Instructions: Starting Buprenorphine (cont).

THINGS NOT TO DO WITH BUPE

- ✗ DON'T use Bupe when you are **high**—it will make you dope sick!
- ✗ DON'T use Bupe with alcohol —this combination is **not safe**.
- ✗ DON'T use Bupe with benzos (like Xanax (“sticks”), Klonopin, Valium, Ativan) unless prescribed by a doctor who knows you are taking Bupe.
- ✗ DON'T use Bupe if you are taking pain killers until you talk to your doctor.
- ✗ DON'T use Bupe if you are taking more than 60 mg of methadone.
- ✗ DON'T swallow Bupe – it gets into your body by melting under your tongue.
- ✗ DON'T lose your Bupe – it can't be refilled early.

HOW TO TAKE BUPE



- ✓ **Before** taking Bupe, drink some water.
- ✓ Put Bupe under your tongue.
- ✓ Don't eat or drink anything until the Bupe has dissolved **completely**.

PLAN

- Use your last heroin / methadone / pain pill: _____
- When you have at least 5 symptoms from the list, then you are ready to start.
- Start with _____ pill or film under your tongue.
- Wait _____ minutes.
- If you feel the same or just a little better, then take another _____ pill or film
- Wait 2 hours – if you still feel sick or uncomfortable, take another _____ pill or film.

PROBLEMS? QUESTIONS?

- Call _____ at _____.
- Call _____ if you still feel sick after taking a total of _____ pills or film (____ mg).

NEXT STEPS

- Appointment with _____ at _____
- Appointment with Dr. _____ at _____

Appendix

Home Induction Instructions: Starting Buprenorphine (cont).

WHAT I TOOK

	Time	Amount of pills or films
Day 1	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
Day 2	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
Day 3	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____
	_____ am / pm	_____

Appendix 4:

Buprenorphine Assessment Smart Phrase

BU**P** Assessment = MSMBUPASSESS

SUBJECTIVE

@NAME@ is a @AGE@ @SEX@ who has been dealing with issues of opiate use. @HE@ has been struggling with ongoing use of *** . @HE@ relates behaviors associated with @HIS@ opiate use, including:

Buying or selling opiates	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Unable to control use	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Excessive time acquiring, using or recovering	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Use negatively affects work, school or home life	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Endangered him/herself for others from /while using	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Tried to cut back on @HIS@ use?	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}

@HE@ {DOES/DOES NOT:10028} have a history of previous detox attempts from opiates
@HE@ {DOES/DOES NOT:10028} have a period of abstinence from opiate use in the past. ***
In addition to the described opiate use, @HE@ reports the use of other substances:

Alcohol	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Benzodiazepines	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Barbituates	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Stimulants (amphetamines, cocaine, crack, meth, etc).	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Hallucinogens	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}
Inhaled solvents	{YES/NO:63::"Yes"}

If "yes" to any above: details *** (last use & frequency, route of use, relative amounts)

Though @HE@ describes the above substance use pattern, @HE@ reports that @HE@ {DOES/DOES NOT:10028} have significant issues with chronic pain. ***

In addition to these concerns about substance use, @HE@ {IS/IS NOT:9024} taking HIV medications, and reports @HE@ missed *** doses in the past *** days, and the following medication side effects: {SIDE EFFECTS:10359}.

@HE@ has already been assessed for chronic medical conditions that require medical monitoring, treatment or prevention (hepatitis, STD's, TB, and tobacco use). These conditions are either stable or treated .

Appendix

Buprenorphine Assessment Smart Phrase (cont).

OBJECTIVE:

@VS@

General: {GEN APP:50::"alert, no apparent distress"}

15 min of 25 min spent in face to face discussion reviewing issues & options for treatment of @HIS@ opiate use, discussing @HIS@ labs and their meaning, and establishing a plan for @HIS@ care

ASSESSMENT /PLAN:

Tentative DSM 5 diagnosis of Opiate Use Disorder

Based on the history above, as well as the review of the client's past medical history, @HE@ appears to meet criteria for opiate use disorder. Since there {IS/IS NOT:9024} evidence of significant sedative or alcohol use, @HE@ {DOES/DOES NOT:10028} require referral to a treatment program.

I have advised the client that @HE@ is a potential candidate for buprenorphine treatment, and will have @HIM@ see the clinic alcohol/drug counselor for a formal assessment, confirmation of diagnosis, and planning for induction.

Medications have been reviewed, and there {IS/IS NOT:9024} concern for drug interactions. PDMP reviewed and {IS/IS NOT:9024} of concern.

- UDS ordered
- Buprenorphine education begun, and 'kick-packs" prescription will be written once induction scheduled (clonidine & loperamide with over the counter pain medication)
- Overdose prevention discussed and naloxone prescribed.

@DIAG@

Appendix 5:

Opioid Metabolization Chart

URINE DRUG TESTING

A Reference Guide for Clinicians



In this guide:

When to order UDT

Two types of tests

Interpreting UDT results

Discussing UDT with patients





Ordering Urine Drug Tests

When should I order urine drug tests?

1. Before prescribing controlled substances
2. Regularly throughout treatment
 - For all patients, at least every 6 months
 - More frequently for higher risk patients

Risk factors include: personal or family history of substance abuse, tobacco dependence, mental health disorders, young age (<45), caucasian race, and previous red flag behaviors like requesting early refills, losing prescriptions, obtaining opioids from other sources, or unexpected UDT results

Which type of test should I order?

-or-	
SCREENING TEST	CONFIRMATORY TEST
<p><u>Method:</u> Enzyme-based immunoassay (EIA)</p>	<p><u>Method:</u> Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) or Liquid chromatography & tandem MS</p>
<p><u>Logistics:</u> Inexpensive  Fast Widely available</p>	<p><u>Logistics:</u> More expensive Takes longer Often sent-out</p>
<p><u>Results:</u> Susceptible to false positive & false negative results (see table) Opiate screen not sensitive for semi-synthetic (e.g., oxycodone) or synthetic opioids (e.g., fentanyl)</p>	<p><u>Results:</u>  Highly sensitive Highly specific Specifies drugs within class Reports concentration even if low (no cut-off)</p>

Reproduced from: Joanna L. Starrels, MD, MS and Bryan Wu, MS. Albert Einstein College of Medicine & Montefiore Medical Center. Bronx, NY. Supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (5K23DA027719). Updated May 2013.

Appendix

Opioid Metabolization Chart (cont).

Table: Quick Guide to Urine Drug Testing

		RESULTS											Common Detection Time										
		Screening Test Results (EIA)						Confirmatory Test Results (GCMS)															
		Amphetamines	Barbiturates	Benzodiazepines	Buprenorphine	Cocaine	Methadone	Opiates	Oxycodone	PCP	Cannabis	Buprenorphine, norbup.	Codeine, norcodeine	Fentanyl	Hydrocodone	Hydromorphone	Meperidine, normep.	Methadone	Morphine	Oxycodone	Oxymorphone	Heroin (6-MAM)	
DRUGS TAKEN	Prescription Opioids	Buprenorphine			⊕							⊕											1-6 days
		Codeine						⊕				⊕			+					+			1-3 days
		Fentanyl											⊕										24 hours
		Hydrocodone						⊕ ¹						⊕		+							1-3 days
		Hydromorphone						+							⊕		⊕						1-3 days
		Meperidine																⊕					2-3 days
		Methadone					⊕												⊕				1-3 days ²
		Morphine						⊕								+				⊕			1-3 days ²
		Oxycodone						+		⊕											⊕	+	24 hours
		Oxymorphone								⊕												⊕	24 hours ²
	Illicit Drugs	Amphetamines	⊕																				1-3 days
		Barbiturates		⊕																			24 hours ²
		Benzodiazepines			+																		3 days ²
		Cocaine				⊕																	1-4 days ²
		Heroin					⊕					+							⊕			+	1-3 days ²
		PCP							⊕														1-3 days ²
		Cannabis								⊕													1-3 days ²
	Other	Poppy seeds ⁴						F	F	F	F	F							F				
		Other medications ⁵	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F											

1. Sensitivity of opiate screen to semi-synthetic opioids varies by lab. Generally, hydrocodone > hydromorphone > oxycodone. Higher dose is more likely to yield a + opiate screen. Consider confirmatory test, especially to confirm negative for rx'd drug.

2. Chronic use may result in longer detection times. 6-MAM is pathognomonic for heroin use, detection time is 12-24 hours.

3. Benzodiazepine screen likely positive if alprazolam or diazepam taken, likely negative if clonazepam, lorazepam. Varies by lab.

4. Heavy poppy seed ingestion (3+ bagels) may test positive for opiates-- repeat off poppy seeds.

5. Some commonly used medications reported to cause false + results on screening assays are below-- order confirmatory test.

Amphetamine: bupropion, SSRIs, chlorpromazine, mexilitene, pseudoephedrine, decongestants, ranitidine, trazodone, labetalol
Barbiturate: ibuprofen, naproxyn, phenytoin. **Benzodiazepine:** sertraline, oxaprozin.
Buprenorphine: tramadol, other opioids. **Cocaine:** none confirmed. Coca leaves or dental use cause rare true +.
Methadone: diphenhydramine, doxylamine, clomipramine, chlorpromazine, quetiapine, thioridazine, tramadol, verapamil.
Opiate: dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, fluoroquinolones, quinine, rifampin.
Oxycodone: naloxone, see list for "opiates." **PCP:** dextromethorphan, diphenhydramine, ibuprofen, tramadol, venlafaxine.
Cannabis: dronabinol, PPIs. Note that ibuprofen does NOT cause false + using modern tests (previously did).

Appendix

Opioid Metabolization Chart (cont).

Interpreting UDT Results

What if result is **positive** for a non-prescribed drug?

Possibilities are:

1. False positive (on screen) -- order confirmatory test
2. Substance detected is a metabolite of a prescribed drug (see metabolic pathways)
3. Patient ingested the drug, or drug that metabolizes to it (see Opioid Metabolic Pathways)
4. Lab error or contamination

**Consider all the possibilities before acting on UDT results*

What if result is **negative** for the prescribed drug?

Possibilities are:

1. Urine drug screen won't reliably detect the prescribed drug (see Table) -- order confirmatory test
2. Drug present but concentration is below the cutoff for a positive result (on screen) -- order confirmatory test
3. Urine is diluted (physiologic or tampering)
4. Patient is a fast-metabolizer
5. Patient has not taken drug recently
6. Patient is diverting medication
7. Urine is adulterated or substituted

**Consider all the possibilities before acting on UDT results*

Is the specimen valid?

A valid urine sample has the following:

- Temperature 90-100 F (within 4 minutes of voiding)
- pH 4.5 to 8.5
- Creatinine >20mg/dl
 - <20mg/dl is dilute
 - <5 is not consistent with human urine

Discussing UDT

Before requesting urine, always ask:

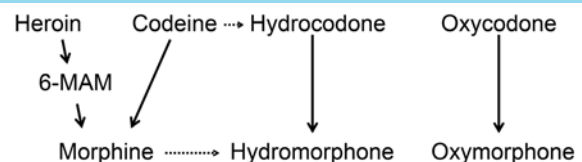
- When did you take your last dose? How much?
- In the past week, have you taken any other pain medicine?
- In the past week, have you used any drugs?

**Documentation of this is crucial for interpreting UDT results*

Language for introducing drug testing

- “As part of treating [pain] with medications like [X], I order urine tests to get more information about how safe they are for patients.”
- “The test measures a number of medications and drugs that could interfere with your treatment.”
- “This is something I do with ALL patients on these medications.”
- “If I find something unexpected, we’ll talk about it and work together to address it.”

Opioid Metabolic Pathways



Created by Joanna L. Starrels, MD, MS and Bryan Wu, MS.
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Bronx, NY. Supported by the National Institute on Drug Abuse
(5K23DA027719). Updated May 2013.

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Appendix 6:

Preparation for Presentation: Buprenorphine Intervention Updates

BUPRENORPHINE INTERVENTION UPDATES

Please fill out this form and bring the completed form with you to the training. The form will guide a presentation you will deliver.

1. # of clients total enrolled in the intervention: _____
2. # of clients active of those enrolled in the intervention: _____
3. # of clients no longer in care: _____

If not in care, list reasons for not in care (i.e., lost to f/up, transition to higher level of care)

4. **Inductions:** Please briefly summarize your experience with inductions to date.
5. **Referrals:** Please list referrals you frequently provide to clients for other services in the community.
6. **Naloxone:** What is the availability of naloxone kits in your community?
7. **Insurance:** Have you experienced any insurance challenges, including concerns with prior authorizations, dose amount, or brands.
8. **Staffing:** Have you experienced any staffing changes? What was the effect of the change?
9. **Notes:** Have you experienced any challenges with charting? Have you implemented any tools like smartphrases with Epic-based systems?
10. Any other updates you would like to share?

