



Massachusetts Responds to the Opioid Epidemic

Using Data To Inform Policy and Programs

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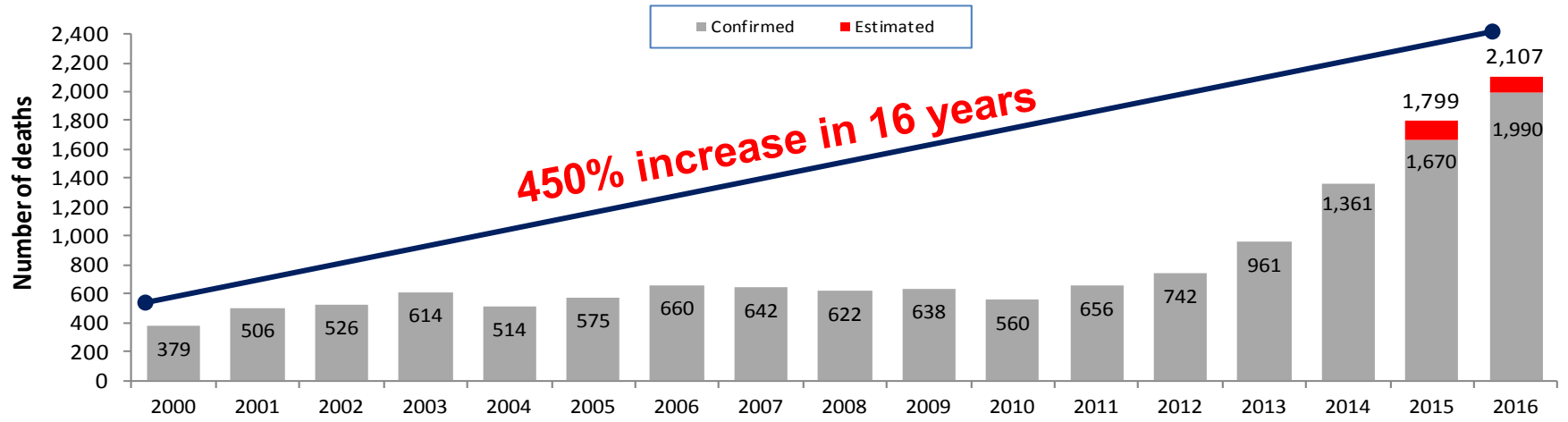
Data For Massachusetts

2017 Q2 Quarterly Report and Chapter 55



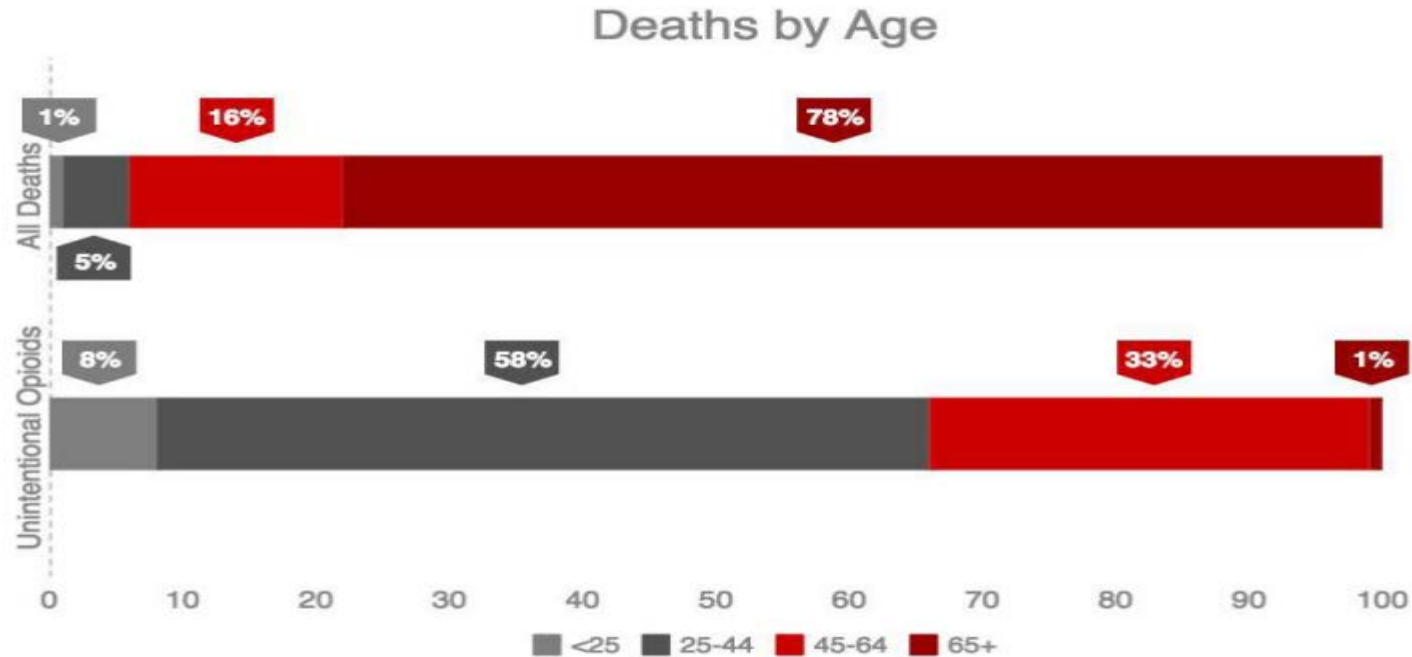
Opioid Related Deaths

Figure 1. Opioid¹-Related Deaths, All Intent
Massachusetts Residents: January 2000 - December 2016





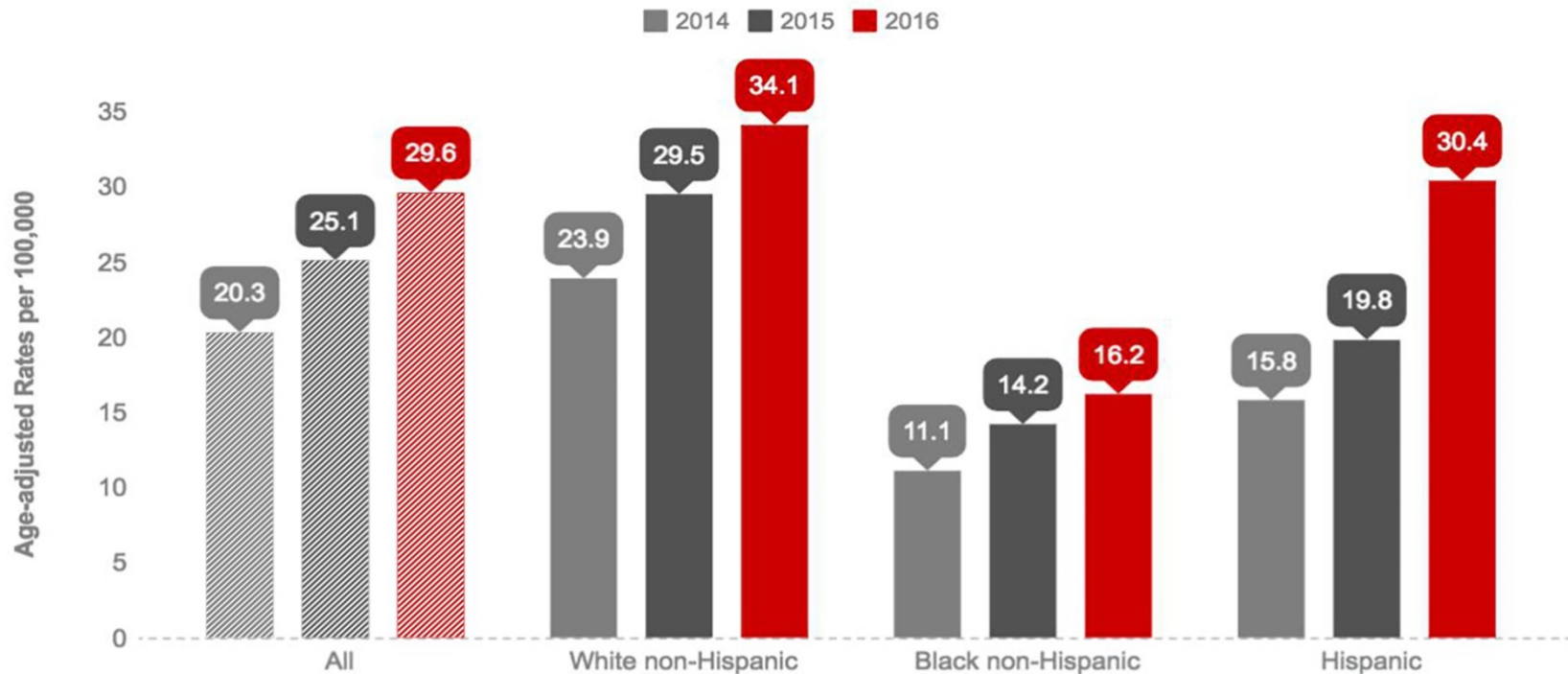
The opioid epidemic burden in Massachusetts





Opioid Related Deaths

Confirmed Opioid-Related Death Rates, All Intents, by Race and Year

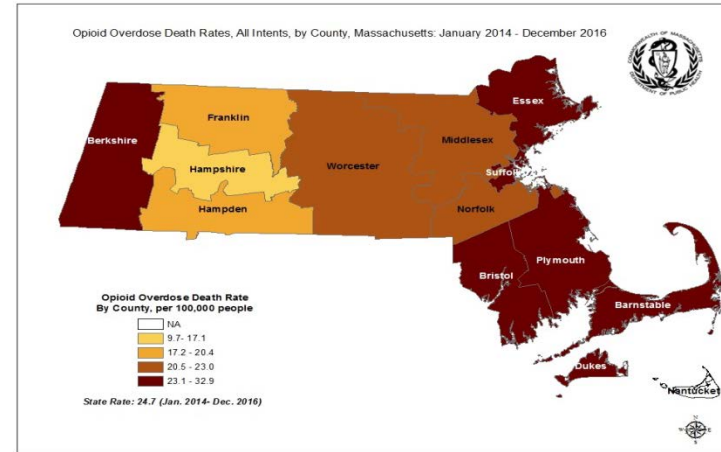
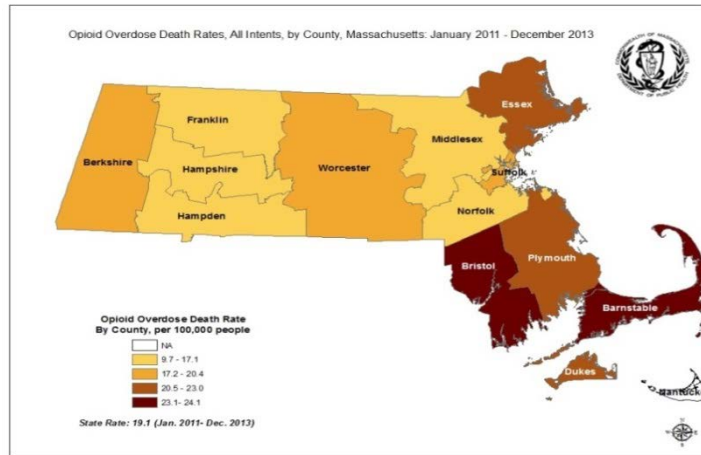


Opioid Overdose Death Rates by County

2011 - 2013

VS.

2014 - 2016



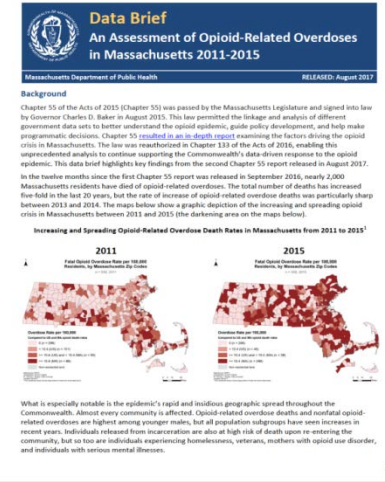


Chapter 55 Report



An Assessment of Fatal and Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses in Massachusetts (2011 – 2015)

August 2017





Chapter 55 – Additional Key Findings

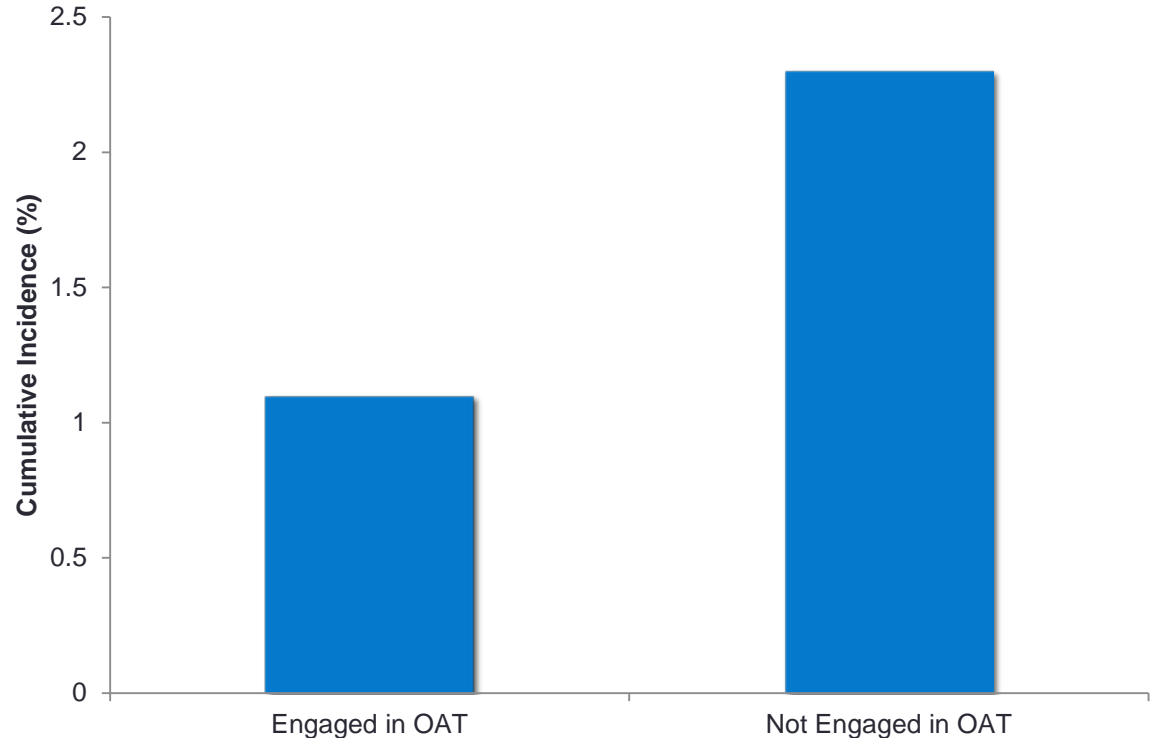
| Statute Question | Analytic Question | Preliminary Findings |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Instances of multiple provider episodes, meaning a single patient having access to opiate prescriptions from more than 1 provider | <i>Does an abnormally high amount of prescribing physicians increase a patient's risk of fatal overdose?</i> | Individuals who obtain prescriptions for opioids from more than one doctor may be at greater risk of death. Based on observed data, the use of 3 or more prescribers is associated with a <u>7-fold increase in risk of fatal opioid overdose</u> . |
| 2. Instances of poly-substance access, meaning a patient having simultaneous prescriptions for an opiate and a benzodiazepine or for an opiate and another drug which may enhance the effects or the risks of drug abuse or overdose | <i>Does the addition of benzodiazepines to opioids increase the risk of fatal opioid overdose relative to taking opioids alone?</i> | Preliminary findings support the hypothesis of increased risk of fatal overdose associated with concurrent use of opioids and benzodiazepines. Based on observed data, the use of benzodiazepines concurrent to opioids is associated with a <u>4-fold increase in risk of fatal opioid overdose</u> . Future analysis should include other drugs. |



Treatment with Medication

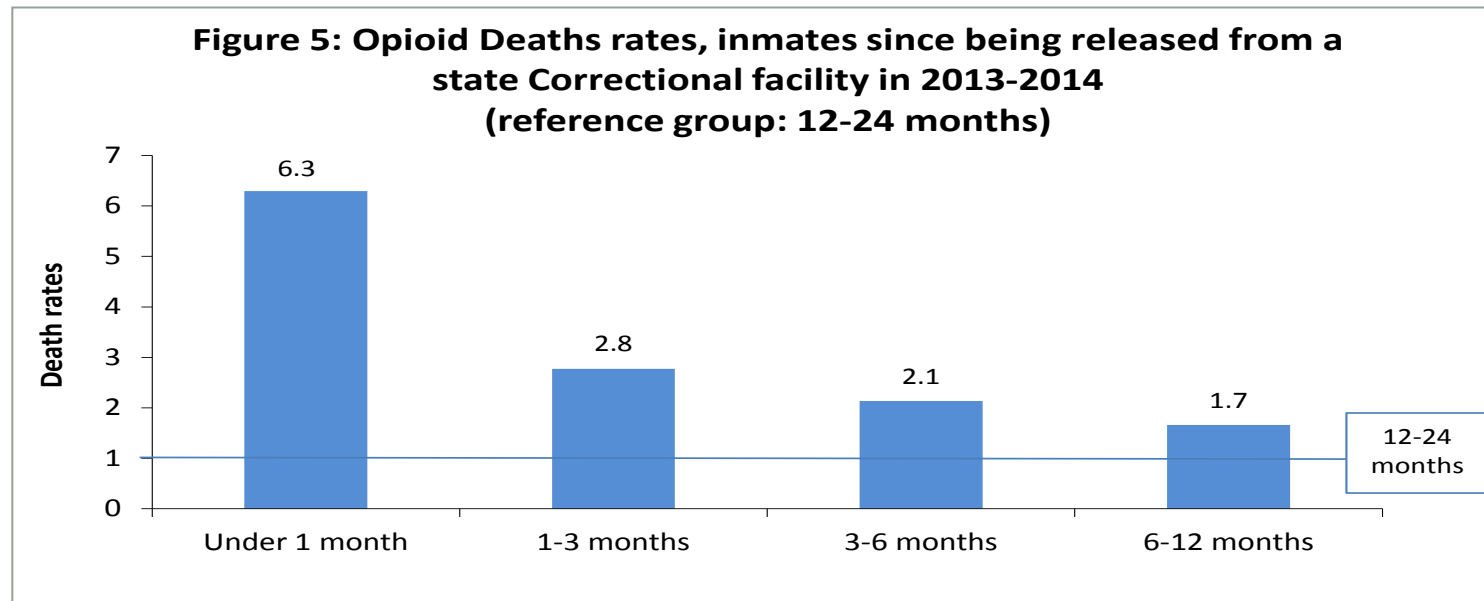
Patients treated with methadone and/or buprenorphine (Opioid Agonist Treatment or “OAT” that block the effect of opioids) following a non-fatal overdose were significantly less likely to die; however, very few patients (~5%) engage in OAT following a non-fatal overdose.

Figure 2: Cumulative Incidence of Opioid-Related Death by OAT Status





Chapter 55: Key Finding



The risk of opioid overdose death following incarceration is 56 times higher than for the general public.



Data visualization



A Deadly Problem

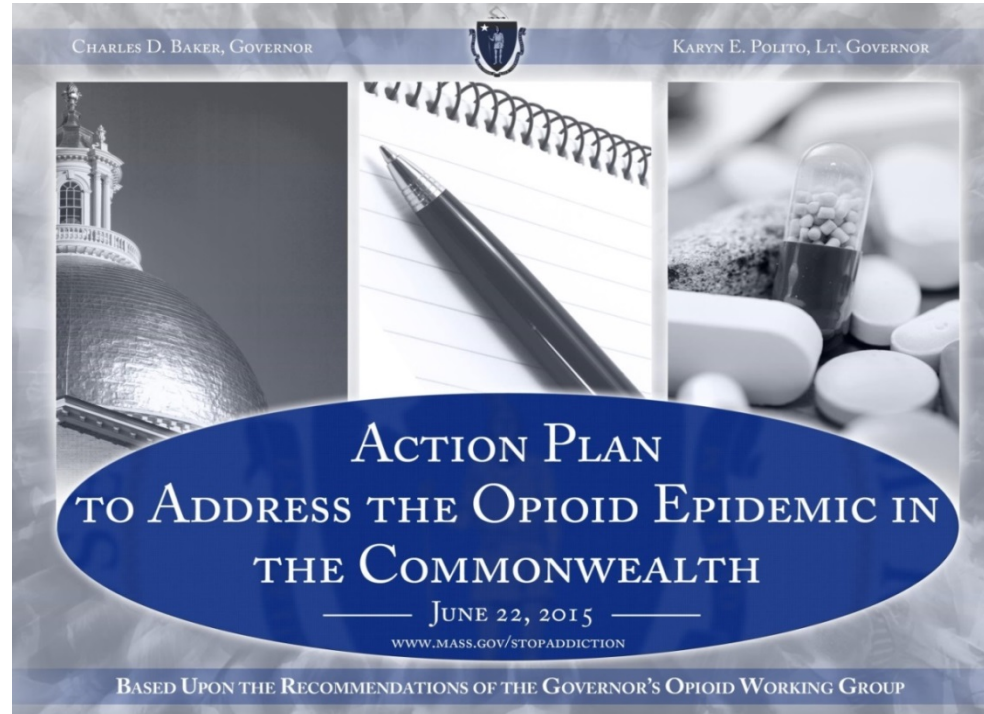
Massachusetts is currently experiencing an epidemic of opioid-related overdose and death.

These overdoses are driven by the underlying chronic disease of opioid addiction or opioid use disorders. People with opioid addiction are at high risk of overdose and death.

<http://www.mass.gov/chapter55/>

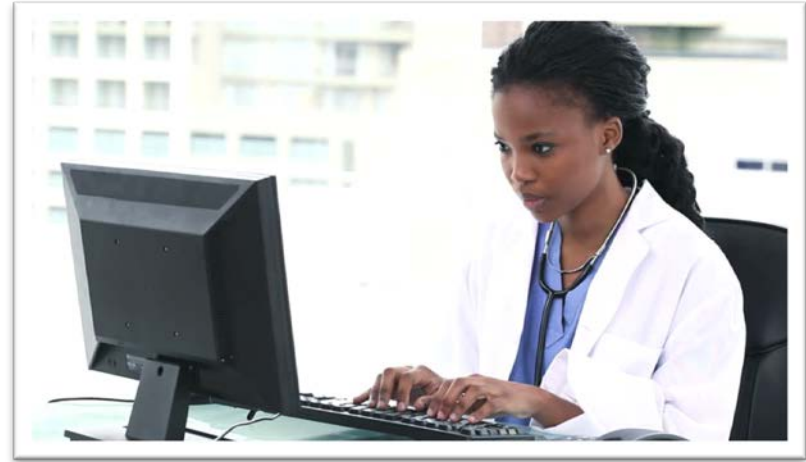


Governor Baker's Opioid Working Group



Safe Prescribing

- Rx 7-day limit
- Check Prescription Monitoring Tool
- Prescriber Education



Core Competencies

- Medical Schools
- Dental Schools
- Advance Practice Nursing
- Physician Assistants
- Community Health Centers
- Social Work Programs





WHAT IS STIGMA?

TAKE THE PLEDGE

TAKE THE QUIZ

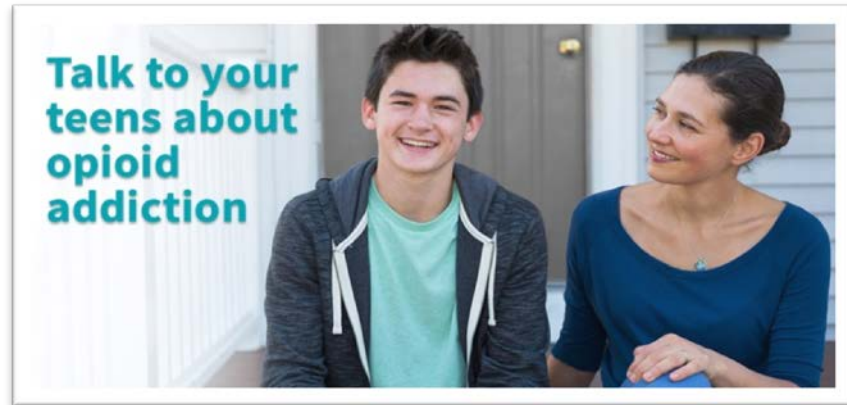
SHOW YOUR SUPPORT

FOR HELP: 1-800-327-5050 (tty: 1-800-439-2370)

www.mass.gov/StateWithoutStigma

Parent Campaign Launched

- Rx opioid misuse
- Parents of middle and high school age kids
- Tips for how to start conversation



Access to Naloxone (Narcan®)



- First Responders
- Bystanders
- Pharmacies
- Community Bulk Purchasing Program

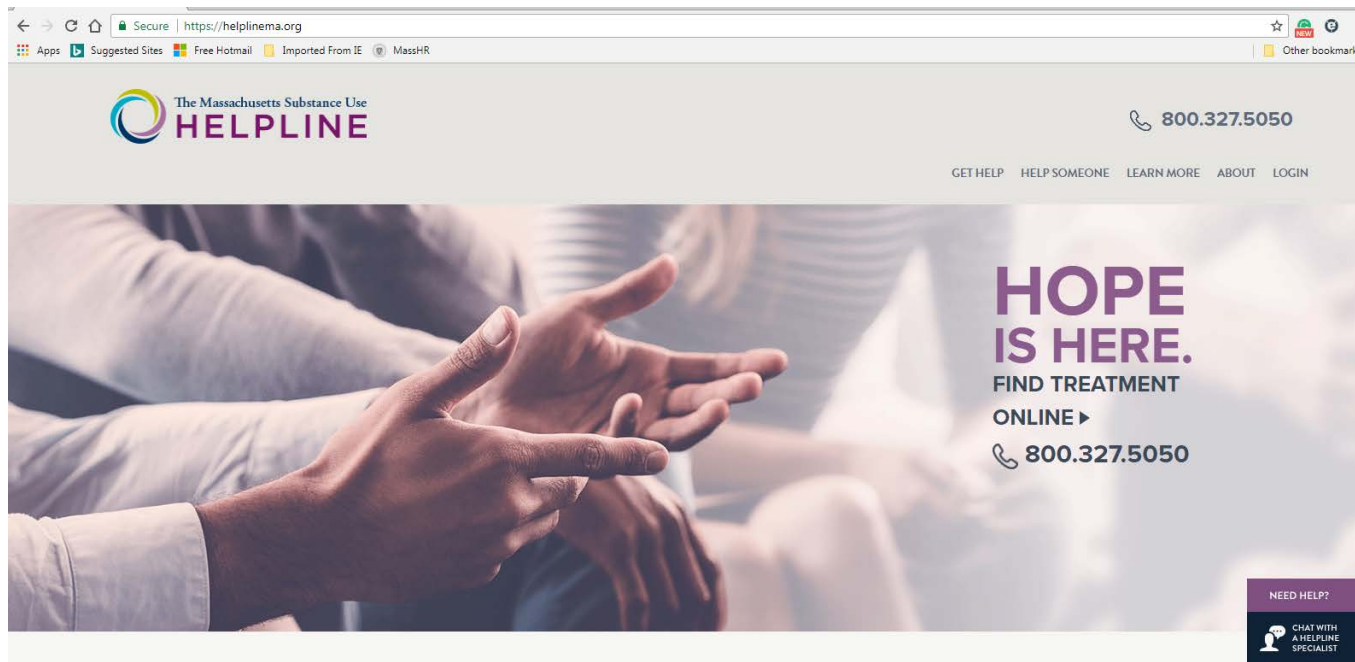
Treatment

- 600 more Tx beds since 2015
- Ended use of prison for women with SUD
- Expanded Office Based Treatment
- Treatment for High-Risk Populations





Revamped Helpline



A screenshot of the Massachusetts Substance Use Helpline website. The browser address bar shows "Secure | https://helpline.ma.org". The website header includes the logo "The Massachusetts Substance Use HELPLINE" and a phone number "800.327.5050". Navigation links include "GET HELP", "HELP SOMEONE", "LEARN MORE", "ABOUT", and "LOGIN". The main content area features a background image of hands clasped in prayer, with the text "HOPE IS HERE. FIND TREATMENT ONLINE ►" and the phone number "800.327.5050". A purple button in the bottom right corner says "NEED HELP?" with a sub-link "CHAT WITH A HELPLINE SPECIALIST".



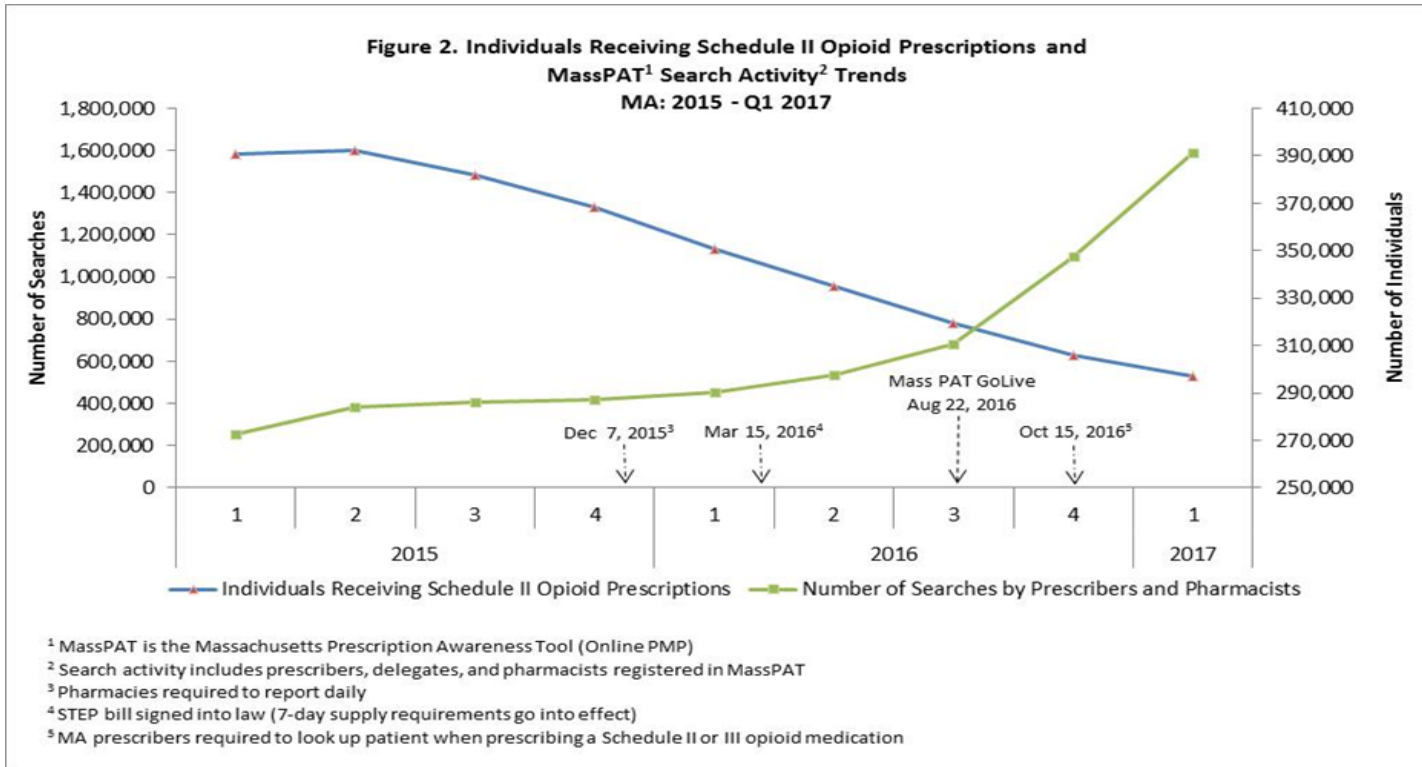
Recovery

- 2000 + sober home beds certified
- Recovery Coaches
- Recovery Support in emergency rooms





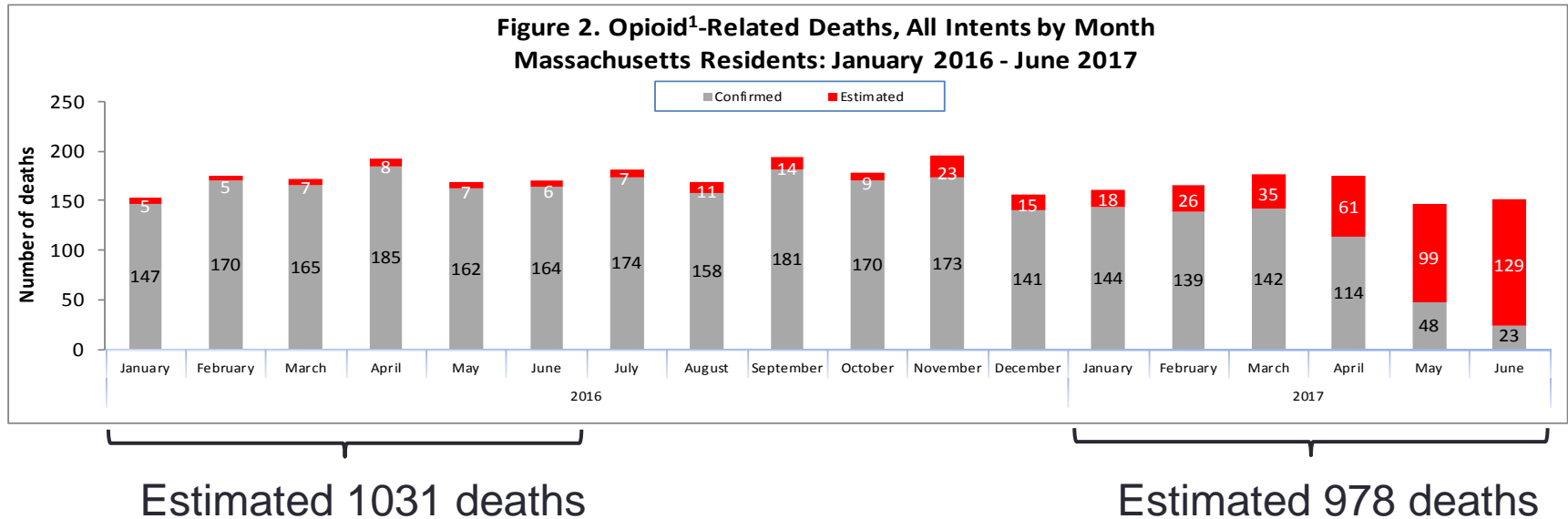
PMP Activity Trends





Opioid Related Deaths

Opioid-related deaths in Massachusetts declined by an estimated 5 percent in the first six months of 2017 compared to the first six months of 2016





Additional Resources

- Massachusetts Helpline:
 - www.helplinema.org
- Massachusetts Responds to The Opioid Epidemic:
 - With links to current stats & Chapter 55 Report
 - Mass.gov/opioidresponse
- Stop Addiction Before It Starts:
 - Mass.gov/stopaddiction