

Grant T. Baldwin, PhD, MPHDirector, Division of Overdose Prevention

Rita K. Noonan, PhD, MPHBranch Chief, Prevention Programs and Evaluation Branch

October 7, 2021

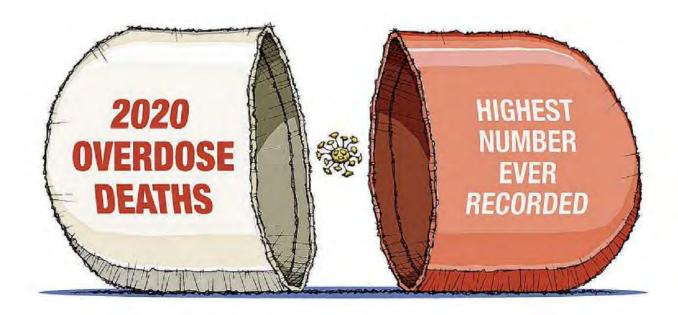


The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



Reflections on Drug Overdose Deaths in 2020

THE "NOT-SO-SECRET" INGREDIENT

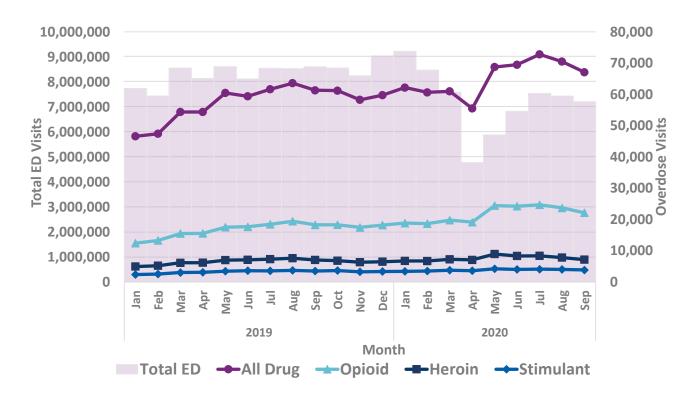


TIM CAMPBELL/WASHINGTON POST SYNDICATE





Nonfatal Drug Overdoses Increased for All Drug, Opioid, Heroin, and Stimulants During the COVID-19 Pandemic



Source: https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/data/nonfatal/states/covid-19.html

Current State of the U.S. Drug Overdose Crisis

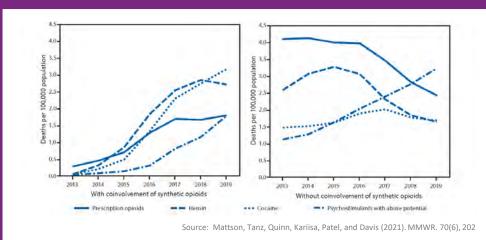
DRIVERS

- Continued increase in burden caused by illicitly manufactured fentanyl
- Challenges posed by COVID-19 pandemic
- Increasing co-involvement of substances in overdose deaths

93,331

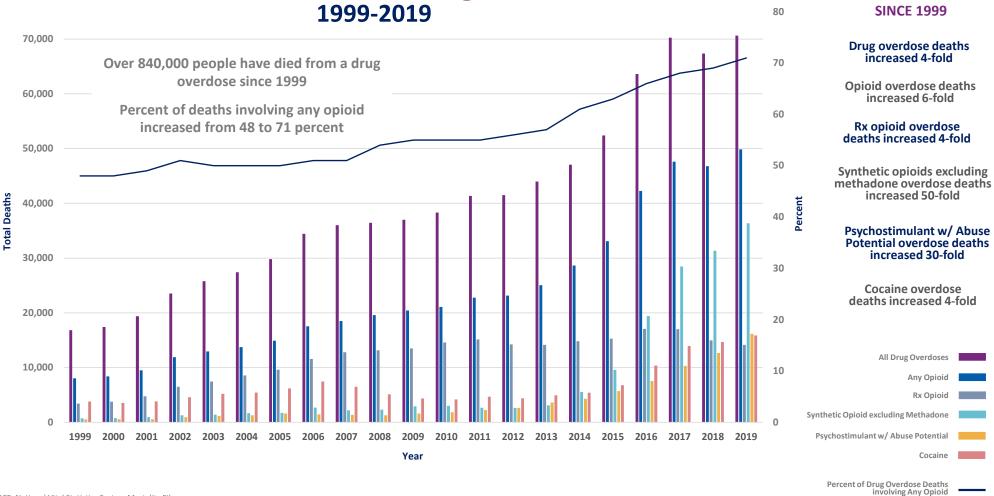
Provisional Estimate of Overdose Deaths in 2020

A growing proportion of ALL drug overdose deaths in the U.S. involve synthetic opioids from 2013-2019

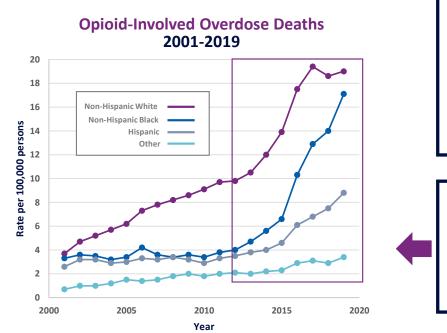


SOURCES: Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2021 Mattson, Tanz, Quinn, Kariisa, Patel, and Davis (2021). MMWR. 70(6), 202

Historical Trends in U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths



Racial and Ethnic Disparities in U.S. Drug Overdose Death Rates

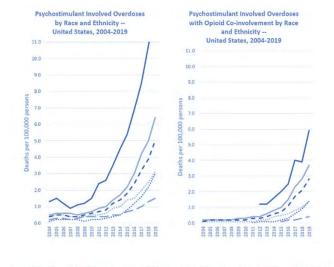


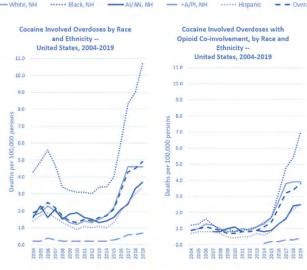
From 2004-2019

Cocaine and psychostimulant-involved death rates were higher for non-Hispanic Black and Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native persons than other ethnic groups.

From 2013-2019

Opioid overdose death rates increased over 80 percent among Non-Hispanic Whites and 264 percent among Non-Hispanic Blacks





SOURCE: National Vital Statistics System Mortality File; and Kariisa et al – 2021 - https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2021.109001.

83 percent of opioid overdose deaths & 63 percent of all drug overdose deaths involved synthetic opioids excluding methadone

March 2020 - February 2021 - Provisional Drug Overdose Deaths

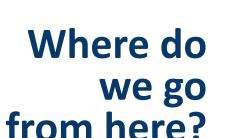
Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm

Fentanyl





Strengthen upstream prevention with a focus on addressing adverse childhood experiences (ACES)





Support harm reduction and expand the provision and use of naloxone, and overdose prevention education



Expand access to and provision of treatment for substance use disorders – including wrap around services and supports



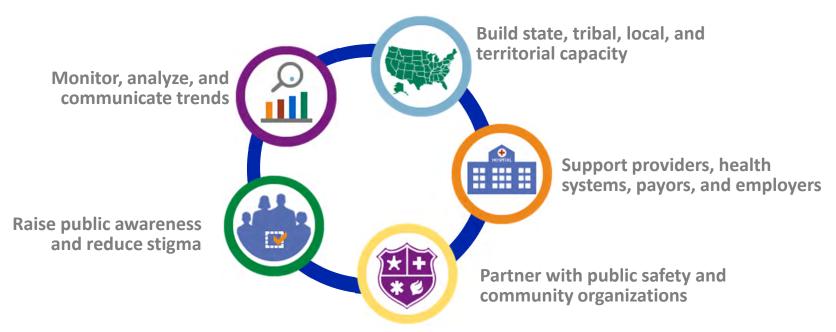
Intervene early with individuals at the highest risk for overdose



Improve detection of overdose outbreaks due to fentanyl, fentanyl analogs, and other drugs to facilitate an effective response

SOURCE: CDC. Health Alert Network (HAN) No. 438. 2020.

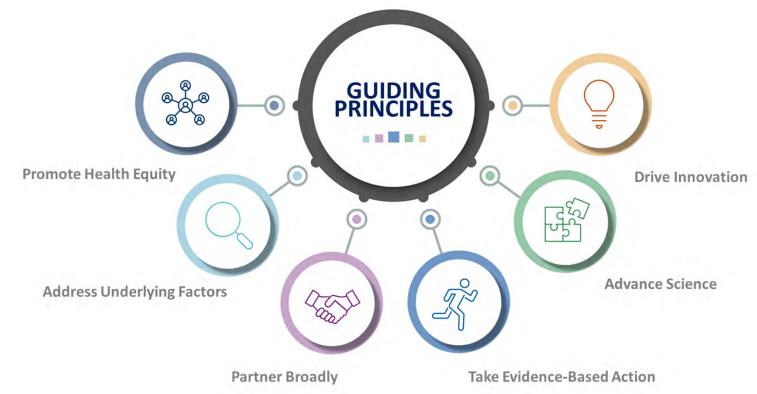
CDC Approach to Prevent Overdoses and Substance Use-Related Harms STRATEGIC PILLARS



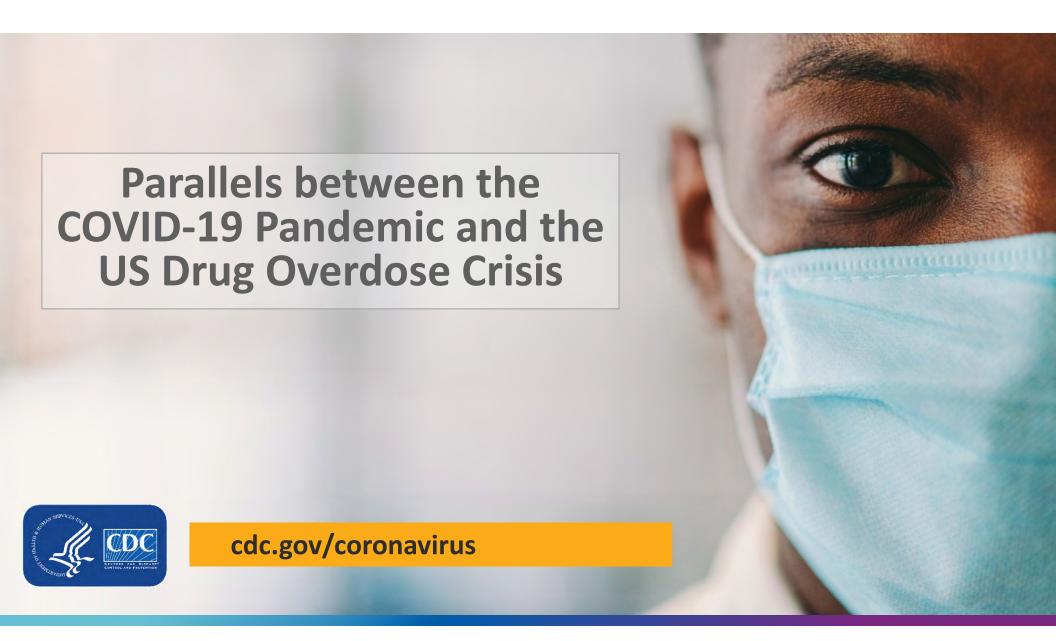




CDC Approach to Prevent Overdoses and Substance Use-Related Harms



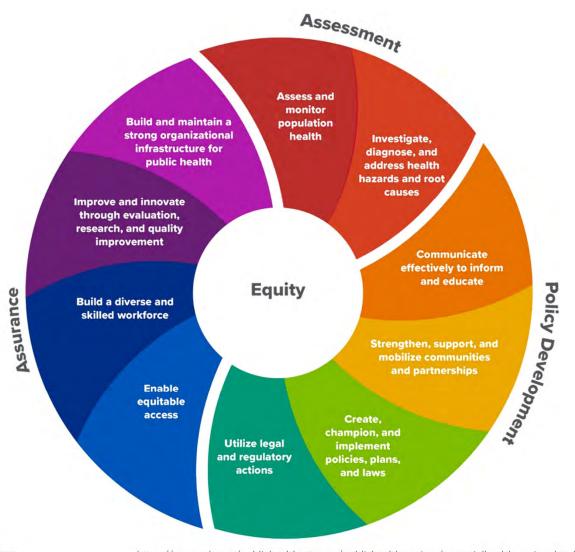






A Well Developed and Vibrant Public Health System is Required to Deliver the 10 Essential Services

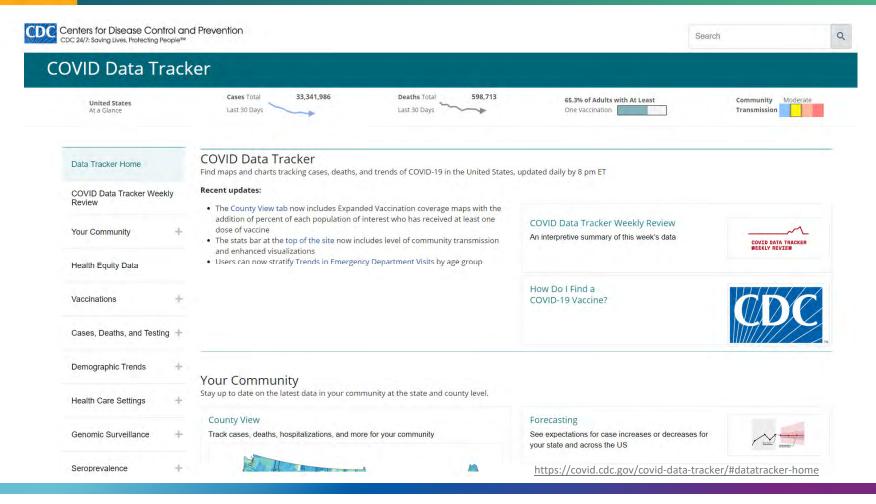




https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/publichealthservices/essentialhealthservices.html



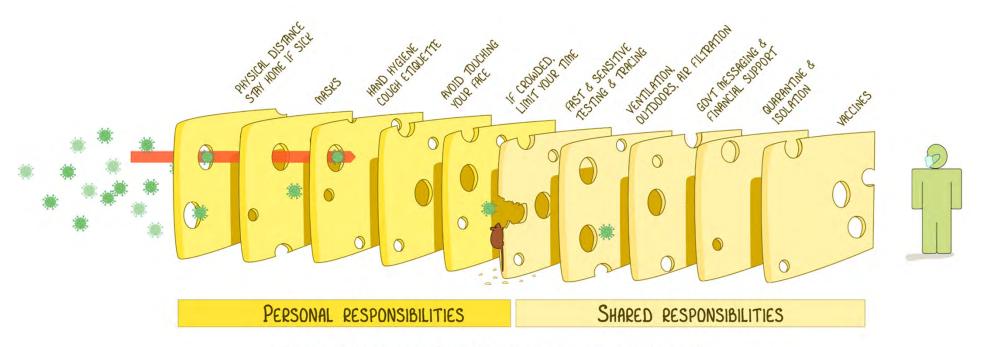
Timely, Comprehensive, Localized, Integrated, and Actionable Data are Essential





Multi-Layered Protections are Critical and Need to be Universally Adopted

Swiss Cheese Model



EACH INTERVENTION (LAYER) HAS IMPERFECTIONS (HOLES).

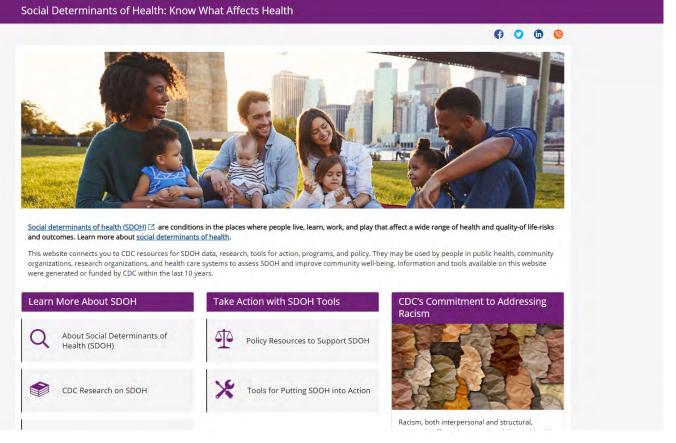
(MULTIPLE LAYERS IMPROVE SUCCESS.

IAN IN (MACKA)



Some Racial and Ethnic Groups are Disproportionately Impacted

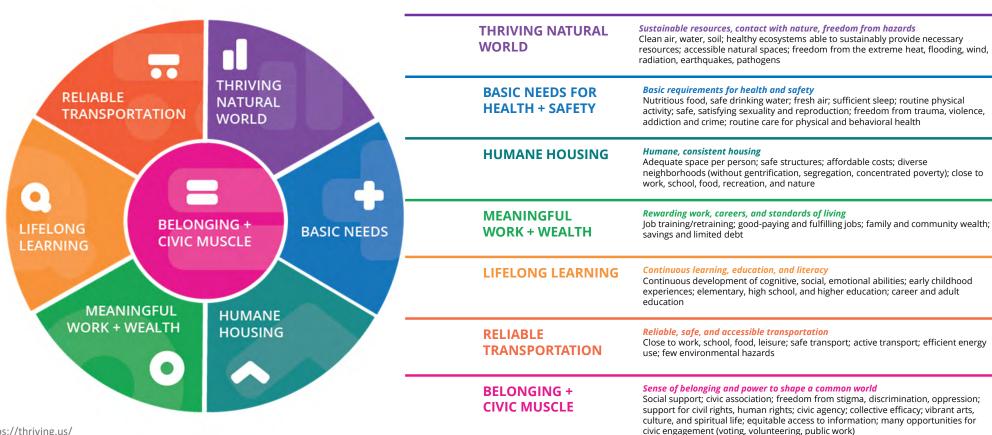
When policies, programs, and systems that support health are equitable, poor health outcomes can be reduced



https://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/index.htm



Thriving Together In Communities Across the Country Means Investing in These 7 Areas

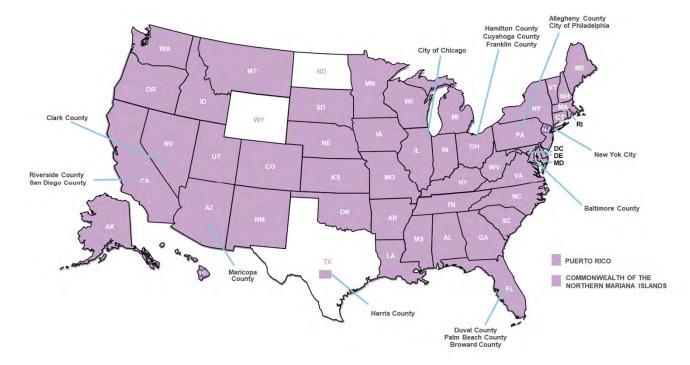


https://thriving.us/



Overdose Data to Action (OD2A)

- \$300M per year for 3 years
- Seamless integration of data and prevention programs
- 66 jurisdictions funded including 47 states, DC, 2 territories, and 16 hard hit cities and counties
- At least twenty percent of state funds go to the local level as well to spur innovation and multisector collaboration.









PDMPs



Health System



Public Safety



Linkage to Care



Empower Consumers



Local Response



Adapting OD2A to Meet the Moment

CHALLENGE

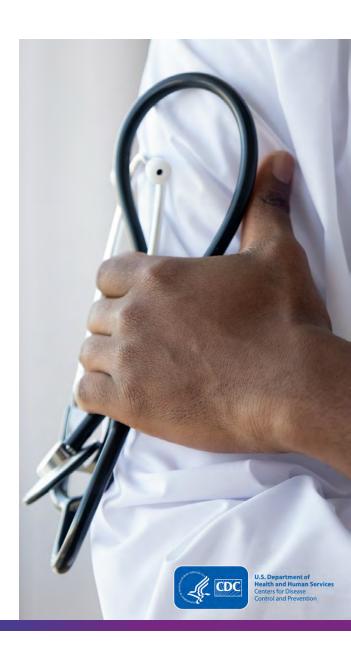
- COVID-19 has impacted the ability of states and localities to execute activities and expend program fund in OD2A.
- The drug overdose crisis has evolved and demands novel approaches.

SOLUTION

- Extend the current state, local, and territorial program by one additional year.
- Offer jurisdictions flexibility to strengthen their response by expanding the scope of OD2A prevention activities to include polysubstance use and prescription and illicit stimulants.
- Leverage partnership cooperative agreements to provide additional support to recipients - including to fill critical health department positions and expanding investments in additional localities via offsets.

Updating the CDC Opioid Prescribing Guideline

- Areas updated in the CDC Guideline include:
 - Additional detail on non-pharmacologic and non- opioid pharmacologic therapies for chronic pain;
 - Updated information on benefits and risks of nonpharmacologic, nonopioid pharmacologic, and opioid therapies for chronic pain;
 - Expanded guidance on acute pain;
 - Expanded guidance on opioid tapering.
- CDC Injury Center established and requested observations from the Opioid Workgroup under its Board of Scientific Counselors. The OWG Report was presented in July 2021 BSC meeting.
- Input from patients, providers, and the public is being sought via several avenues including opportunities for public comment in federal register notices (FRN).
- Draft update to the Guideline is anticipated to be posted in FRN for public comment in late 2021/early 2022.
- Anticipated that update to the Guideline will be released in 2022.





There is hope. Recovery is possible.



Real stories from real people

Tele



Jeni



David



Britton



Phase 2 - Launched July 2020

Tessa







I want to search for...

Search Resources

 $\bigcirc \ \mathsf{Communication} \ \mathsf{resources} \quad \bigcirc \ \mathsf{Healthcare} \ \mathsf{provider} \ \mathsf{resources} \quad \bigcirc \ \mathsf{All} \ \mathsf{resources}$

About ORE

Opioid Resource Exchange (ORE) is a central collection of CDC-reviewed communication materials and educational resources about opioid misuse, addiction, treatment, and overdose prevention for state, territorial, and local health departments, tribal organizations, nonprofit and community-based organizations, healthcare providers, and public health professionals.

SOURCE: https://ore.cdc.gov/











Fentanyl is up to 50x more potent than heroin and 100x more potent than morphine. Learn more about the dangers of fentanyl and how it has taken over the drug supply.



Polysubstance use occurs when two or more drugs are taken together, either intentionally or unintentionally. Learn more about the risks and consequences of mixing different types of drugs.



Naloxone is a safe medication that can reverse an overdose from opioids, including heroin and fentanyl. Learn more about where to get naloxone and how to use it.



Addiction is a disease, not a character flaw. There are many ways to treat substance use disorders.

Learn more about what options are available and how to support loved ones on their recovery journey.

SOURCE: https://www.cdc.gov/stopoverdose







Advancing Coalition Collaboration

Foster coalition connections across youth substance use prevention networks by increasing cohesion with state and local partners, sharing CDC expertise and resources, and maximizing national and federal partnerships.

Advancing Community Health

Champion public health by tailoring expertise and promoting evidence-based prevention strategies to coalitions and communities, enabling them to further health equity and address root causes and risk factors of youth substance use.

CDC Drug Free Communities Branch

Provide grant awards, subject matter expertise, and partner connections to diverse community coalitions to reduce and prevent substance use among youth leading to drug-free lives now and through adulthood.

STRATEGIC VISION

Advancing Coalition Capacity

Provide grants management and programmatic support to ensure compliance and enhance alignment between strategies and outcomes.



Total of \$6.7 Million in Funding

Implementing Overdose Prevention Strategies at the Local Level

Mirrors Overdose Data to Action activities in local communities.

Funds high capacity, high burden counties to conduct overdose surveillance, prevention, and response work.



ROUND 1

December 2019 – July 2021

ROUND 2

December 2020 – July 2022

Los Angeles County, CA Marion County, IN

Jefferson County, AL Seminole County, FL Volusia County, FL Camden County, NJ Seattle and King County, WA City of Milwaukee, WI

Ocean County, NJ Ulster County, NY Dayton and Montgomery County, OH Lorain County, OH



















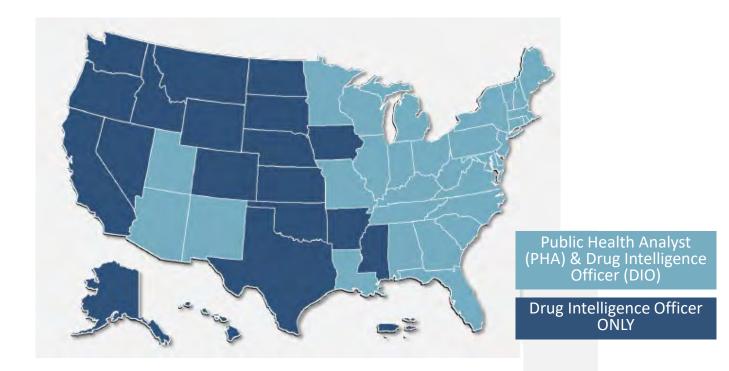








Overdose Response Strategy (ORS)



<u>Today</u>: ONDCP funding DIOs in every state and HIDTA; CDC funding PHAs in 30 states

Goal: DIO and PHA positions in every state by end of 2021



Promoting What Works In Communities

 CDC reference document showcasing 10 best practices to prevent opioid overdose.

Harm Reduction Strategies:

- Targeted Naloxone Distribution
- 911 Good Samaritan Laws
- Syringe Services Programs

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT):

- MAT Prior-Authorization
- MAT in Criminal Justice Settings and Upon Release
- ED Buprenorphine Initiation

Academic Detailing
Fentanyl Toxicology Screening







Promoting Use of Fentanyl Test Strips

- Created in 2011 and distributed mainly at harm reduction sites. Greater distribution needed across other settings.
- Single line indicates a positive AND double line indicates a negative. Does not detect all analogs like carfentanil.
- Inexpensive (~\$1 each), easy to use, and can be carried in a wallet or purse.
- Does not provide information about amount of fentanyl but can inform use decisions.
- Use of FTS associated with using more slowly, using less, throwing the batch away, or using with another person around.
- As of April 2021, CDC and SAMHSA funding can be used to purchase FTS to support drug checking and surveillance.



Bureau of Justice Assistance Partnerships

Rural Reponses to the Opioid Epidemic

Overdose Detection Mapping Application Pilot States & Tribes

Building Bridges Between Jails and Community Based Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

Harm Reduction Training and Education for Law Enforcement

Overdose Fatality Review Project





Cornerstone Projects



Presence and status of fentanyl analogs in ORS states



911 Good Samaritan Laws

Law enforcement knowledge, understanding, and experience implementing Good Samaritan Laws



Linkage to Care

Prearrest diversion, drug courts, linkage upon release from incarceration, post-overdose outreach, and safe stations.



Overdose Prevention in Jails

Correctional staff knowledge of jail-based overdose prevention strategies available



Stimulants

Effective response to people who use stimulants

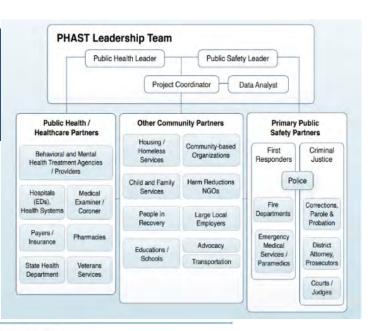




Guidance for Data-driven Overdose Response Coordination Among Public Health, Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement, and First Responders

York County, PA





Data-driven strategies to optimize capacity to reduce overdose deaths



Collaboratively Problem-Solve/Intervene

Leverage cross-sector data, ideas, resources, and capabilities



Improve Data Collection and Use

Identify and address data gaps and limitations that compromise shared understanding



Enhance/Expand Response Strategies and Programs

(E.g., targeted naloxone distribution, linkage to care programs, harm-reduction education/ service provision, pre-arrest diversion, safe stations)

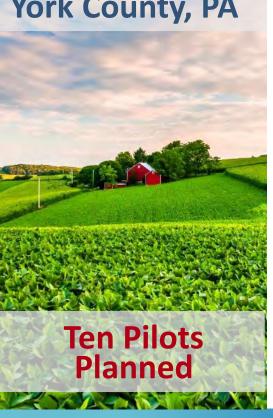


Coordinate Crisis Intervention and Response Efforts

Identify the types of events that trigger the need for coordinated investigations across agencies and conduct "Tabletop exercises" to learn from and improve coordination

Bloomberg Philanthropies







An innovative and holistic police-school-community partnership

- Focuses on ACES to create a trauma informed community working to build resilience in children.
- Partnership between Berkeley County Schools, Martinsburg Police Department, Shepherd University and community organizations including The Boys & Girls Club of the Eastern Panhandle.
- Program advocates for children with high ACE scores and connect individuals and their families with the services they need to succeed.
- Program is tiered and provides school supports, prevention programs, and wrap-around services for children and families in need.





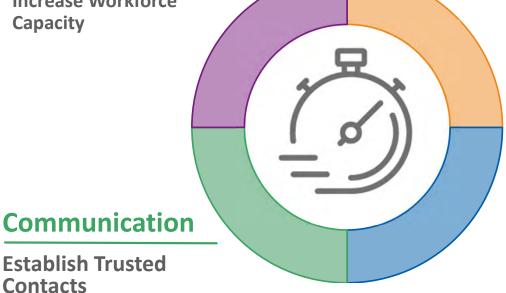


Opioid Rapid Response Program

Training

Contacts

Increase Workforce Capacity



Preparedness

Build State Capabilities

Deploy Resources

Enhance State and Local Capacity









Addressing Health Equity in Drug Overdose Prevention

CDC Drug Overdose Prevention – Areas for Further Investment Injury Center Perspective

Increase support for local communities

Strengthen
post-overdose
outreach - via
outreach - via
peer recovery
specialists or
specialists or
navigators

Expand Overdose Response Strategy increase investments in laboratory and clinical data sources Address stimulants and polysubstance use Focus on strategies that can save more lives right now – like naloxone distribution

BRAINSTORM



Strengthen linkage to and retention in care and track outcomes

Update and expand the CDC opioid prescribing guideline

Scale up the Public Health and Safety Team (PHAST) approach for collaboration Implement
programs to
strengthen
families, support
effective life
skills, & foster
supportive
communities

Broaden awareness of illicit opioids and decrease stigma

mobile outreach

rtive
unities

Expand locations
for overdose
prevention
education and

implement
"Adoption
"Accelerator"
model of
evidence-based
programs

Support innovative approaches to surveillance, modelling, and data linkage

Increase
education &
training to
decrease stigma
among clinicians

Fortify efforts to address the highest risk populations and circumstances

Expand efforts to collect data on suspected overdose deaths within one month of death

What are Your Ideas?

