The Opioid Epidemic

Division of Care and Treatment Services
Epidemiology

National
Hydrocodone Usage in United States

99%
Oxycodone Usage in United States

80 %
Opioid Pain Relievers Driving U.S. Overdose Epidemic, Heroin Catching Up

(overdose deaths can involve multiple drugs - not mutually exclusive)

Original Data Matt Gladden, CDC
Drug Poisoning Deaths Involving Prescription Opioids* by County, 2009-2013

U.S. National Age Adjusted Rate: 5.2 Deaths per 100,000 Population

Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population
- fewer than 5.0 (216 counties)
- 5.0 - 7.5 (187 counties)
- 7.6 - 10.0 (122 counties)
- greater than 10.0 (255 counties)
- counties with fewer than 20 total deaths

Note: Rates for counties with fewer than 20 deaths during the 2009-2013 time period have been suppressed.

*Prescription opioids includes opioids and other synthetics, including methadone and prescription pain relievers (ICD-10 codes T40.2 to T40.4).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Multiple Cause of Death Data on CDC WONDER Online Database, extracted August 5, 2015.
States Affected by Fentanyl Overdose Incidents and Deaths 2013-2014

Source: State Medical Examiners’ Death Data and Open Source Reporting
Greatest Drug Threat represented nationally as reported by State and Local agencies, 2013-2015
Epidemiology

Wisconsin
Surveillance: Data Sources and Systems

- Death certificates
- Hospital discharge and emergency department data
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP)
- Medical Examiner or Coroner data
- Emergency department encounter data
- Wisconsin Ambulance Run Data System
Leading Injury Death Rates, Wisconsin Residents, 1999-2013

Deaths per 100,000 people

Year

1999 2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2011 2013

Falls
Drug Overdose
Motor Vehicle Traffic-related

Age-adjusted, Source: DHS, OHI
Wisconsin Unintentional Drug Poisoning, Age-Adjusted Death Rates, 1999-2013
All Races, Both Sexes, All Ages—ICD-10 Codes: X40—X44

- Rates per 100,000

1999: 2.3 deaths per 100,000
2000: 3.0
2001: 3.3
2002: 4.4
2003: 5.0
2004: 5.3
2005: 6.7
2006: 7.9
2007: 8.4
2008: 7.7
2009: 8.1
2010: 8.3
2011: 9.6
2012: 10.1
2013: 12.5

708 deaths

CDC WISQARS: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC
Number of Drug Overdose Deaths Involving Opioid (morphine-like) Pain Relievers and Other Drugs, Wisconsin, 1999–2014

Source: DHS, OHI

3.5X increase in heroin, from 2009 (77) to 2014 (267)
Overdose Deaths by Age Group and Opioid Type, 2010-2014 (Any Mentions)

4b=All Prescription Opioid Analgesics, except Methadone

Source: DHS, OHI
Wisconsin Pharmacy Purchases of Oxycodone 2011-2015

Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control, Pharmaceutical Investigations Section, Targeting and Analysis Unit

Source: ARCOS
Date Prepared: 04/12/2016
2015 Wisconsin Pharmacy Purchases of Oxycodone, By County

U.S. Average = 72,726 dosage units

WI Average = 92,565 dosage units
- Above Average = 115,707 dosage units or more
- Average = 69,424 – 115,706 dosage units
- Below Average = 69,423 dosage units or less
- Zero Dosage Units

Source: ARCOS
Date Prepared: 04/12/2016
Wisconsin Pharmacy Purchases of Hydrocodone 2011 - 2015

- 2011: 118,053,210
- 2012: 112,742,180
- 2013: 110,312,770
- 2014: 105,235,970
- 2015: 94,065,930

Source: ARCOS
Date Prepared: 04/12/2016
2015 Wisconsin Pharmacy Purchases of Hydrocodone, By County

U.S. Average = 95,866 dosage units

- WI Average = 85,437 dosage units
- Above Average = 106,797 dosage units or more
- Average = 64,078 – 106,796 dosage units
- Below Average = 64,077 dosage units or less
- Zero Dosage Units

Source: ARCOS
Date Prepared: 04/12/2016

Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of Diversion Control, Pharmaceutical Investigations Section, Targeting and Analysis Unit
Rate of Deliveries With Maternal Opioid Use, Rate of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, Wisconsin, 2009–2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Maternal Opioid Use</th>
<th>NAS N=</th>
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<tr>
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<td>335</td>
<td>227</td>
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<tr>
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<td>506</td>
<td>305</td>
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<tr>
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<td>540</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td>508</td>
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Source: DHS
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
EMS Runs with Naloxone Administration by Patient County of Residence, 2015

Wisconsin Average: 66.8
Hepatitis C

- The number of acute HCV detections has increased substantially (from 3 in 2009 to 42 in 2013)
- The median age of acute HCV cases was 24 years old and 61% were male
- Most common reported risk factor was injection drug use
- As many individuals are unaware of HCV the estimate is that 74,000 people in WI have an HCV infection. (Division of Public Health (DPH) has been notified of approximately 35,000)
- Injection drug user grants
Actions to Prevent Opioid Harm and Abuse

**Education**
- Prescriber education
- Community education
- Naloxone access

**Tracking and Monitoring**
- Prescription Drug Monitoring System (PDMP)
- Surveillance

**Enforcement**
- Identification verification at pharmacies
- Law enforcement training on prescription drug misuse and diversion

**Reversal**
- Naloxone Access

**Medication Disposal**
- Keeping medications safe at home
- Proper medication disposal guidelines consistent with FDA standards
- Community take-back programs

**Treatment Options**
- Treatment centers
- Outpatient and residential treatment at state-funded treatment providers

**Policies**
- Supporting all sectors
Medication-Assisted Treatment

FDA approved medications

- Buprenorphine products (Suboxone and Probuphine)
- Naltrexone (Vivitrol)
- Methadone
Buprenorphine Products (Suboxone/Probuphine)

- Schedule III narcotic medication indicated for the maintenance treatment of Opioid dependence
- Reduces cravings and withdrawal symptoms
- Available at OTP’s and from DATA waived physicians
- Waiver now approved up to 275 patients
Naltrexone (Vivitrol)

- Vivitrol is a prescription injectable medication containing naltrexone
- Administered once a month to prevent relapse to opioid dependence after detox
- Must stop all opiates 7-10 days prior to injection
Methadone

- Schedule II pharmaceutical Opioid similar to Oxycodone or Morphine
- Binds to the mu Opiate receptor and proteins in various tissues in the body
- Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and Opioid cravings. Also used for pain relief
- When properly prescribed does NOT produce a euphoric or tranquilizing effect
- Is addictive and similar to Oxycodone or Morphine
OTP, Pain Clinic Comparison

OTPs
- Methadone is dispensed and not prescribed
- Methadone is in liquid form only
- Utilized for addiction only; not pain

Pain Clinics
- Methadone is prescribed and not dispensed
- Methadone is *typically* in pill form
- Utilized for pain; not addiction
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)

- Provides comprehensive services
  - Medication
  - Counseling
  - Case management
  - Recovery supports

- Uses many paths to recovery
  - Medical intervention
  - Professional treatment
  - Mutual support groups
  - Peer supports
  - Family supports
  - Faith supports
Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT)

- Develops diversion practices and policies
- Develops Recovery-Oriented Systems of Care (ROSC)
DHS Efforts

State Funded

- Medication-assisted treatment training for prescribers and providers
- Heroin Opiate Prevention and Education (H.O.P.E.) Programs

Federally Funded (Grants)

- Medication Assisted Treatment – Prescription Drug and Opioid Addiction (MAT-PDOA) Project
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program enhancement
- Prevention grants focus on prescription drugs
H.O.P.E. Programs

Northern tier of Wisconsin:

- Provide medication-assisted treatment to the underserved and high-need areas in Wisconsin
- Provide residential detoxification and stabilization services
- Reduce the rate of relapse and number of deaths
- Reduce the number of infants born to untreated opioid addicted women
- Create relationships with community providers to improve treatment availability
MAT-PDOA Project

Sauk, Columbia, Richland counties:

- Replicates a community approach originated by St. Vincent DePaul in Prairie Du Sac (C.A.R.E)
- Involves community stakeholders committees
- Expands the provision of medication-assisted treatment
- Employs Community Recovery Specialists
  Employs dually credentialed clinician for assessments and treatment planning
- Adds a mobile nurse to support individuals who choose to detox at home
- Contracts with providers for treatment services, detox, outpatient, inpatient residential, etc.
Other Efforts

- DHS has developed a multi-division committee to carry-on NGA efforts
- DCTS and DPH have applied for multiple grants to increase prevention, treatment, and data collection efforts
- DCTS and DPH have created a committee to identify data collection needs and practices
CCS and MAT

- CCS covers outpatient treatment that is used in conjunction with medications.
- Medications are not covered by CCS.
- As of January 1, 2016, HMOs now cover methadone.
For More Information

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