Medication Assisted Treatment for Tribal Organizations
What is STR/SOR?

- On April 21, 2017, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced funding through the 21st Century Cures Act to address the national opioid crisis. The State of Nevada received $5.6 million over a period of two years (May 2017 through April 2019)

- In August 2018, HHS announced continued funding to address the national opioid crisis. The State of Nevada received another $7.2 million over a period of two years (October 2018 through September 2020)

- The Purpose of the Nevada Opioid STR/SOR Initiatives are to address the tremendous opioid crisis by expanding access to Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT), reducing unmet treatment needs, and reducing opioid overdose-related deaths through the provision of prevention, treatment and recovery services for Opioid Use Disorders (OUDs) in Nevada.
Current priorities

• Outpatient Clinical Treatment and Recovery Services
• Medication Assisted Treatment Expansion for SAPTA-Certified Providers
• Tribal Treatment and Recovery Services
• Criminal Justice Treatment and Recovery Services
• Peer Recovery Support Services
• Community Preparedness Planning for Tribal Communities
• Mobile Opioid Recovery Outreach Teams
• Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) prevention and wrap around treatment and recovery support services (pre-natal and post partum up to one year)
Opioids in Nevada: Overdose Deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths</th>
<th>Crude Rates</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
<th>Benzodiazepine Related Overdose Deaths</th>
<th>Opioid and Benzodiazepine Related Overdose Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>143</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>-6%</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>-8%</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>109</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>117</td>
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<td>2016</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>-11%</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>106</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018*</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>-12%</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019*</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percent Change 2010-2018*
Rates are per 100,000 State of Nevada Population.

Each year:
- Roughly 85% of all benzodiazepine-related overdose deaths also involve opioids.
- Roughly 30% of all opioid-related overdose deaths also involve benzodiazepines.
Opioid Misuse Among AI/AN Communities

• An opioid crisis exists within AI/AN communities.
• AI/ANs had the second highest opioid overdose death rate in 2017 (CDC).
• AI/ANs had the largest percentage increase in the number of deaths over time from 1999-2015 compared to other racial and ethnic groups (CDC).
• From 1999-2015, deaths rose more than 500 percent among AI/ANs (CDC).
• In March 2017, the Indian Health Service (HIS) chartered the National Committee on Heroin, Opioids, and Pain Efforts (also known as the HOPE Committee).
Expanding MAT into Tribal Communities

• The Nevada STR/SOR team has collaborated with HIS, the Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Center and the Opioid Response Network STR- Technical Assistance to provide culturally relevant training for opioid misuse

• 4 trainings are being planned across Nevada including locations in Washoe County, Douglas County, Elko County, and Clark County
  • 1 training has already occurred in Washoe County in May 2019

• Ongoing Technical Assistance is provided for organizations initiating or expanding behavioral health and medication assisted treatment programs
MAT Training Learning Objectives

- Brief history of opioid regulation and maintenance in the US.
- Rationale for opioid maintenance treatment and effectiveness.
- Comparison of the three major choices for opioid maintenance medication.
- Integrating medication and psychosocial care for American Indians/Alaska Natives.
Understanding the interactions between historical/intergenerational trauma and Substance Use Disorder (SUD).

Summarize historical and cultural considerations in healthcare and behavioral health treatment with American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN).

Integrate knowledge of traditional healing from historical trauma into care of patients with medical, behavioral, and substance use disorders.
Naloxone Distribution and Overdose Education

• In addition to MAT expansion, another goal is to develop naloxone distribution sites within tribal communities
  • 2 organizations are currently working on becoming naloxone distribution sites
  • Working with HIS to provide naloxone to tribal law enforcement agencies
  • Provide overdose education courses for professionals and community members
Overdose Education Learning Objectives

- Participants will develop an understanding of current legislation.
- Participants will be able to discuss overdose risk factors.
- Participants will learn how to reduce accidental overdose risks and speak to others about reducing risks.
- Participants will be prepared to recognize and respond in an opioid overdose situation.
Contact Information

For more information on current STR/SOR events please visit: https://www.nvopioidresponse.org/

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