

BRIDGING THE GAP: MEDICATION ASSISTED TREATMENT (MAT) IN THE ED

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Ready, & Acute Heart Attack Ready Medical Director

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Objectives

Identify steps to bridge an outpatient MAT program from the ED

Identify barriers to culture change related to

harm reduction







Where it Started

- WHY? Community need & grant opportunity
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)Program March 2020
 - Three providers, a MSW, education
- Goals:
 - 30 patients/ provider/ year
 - 158 referred, 91 direct lives touched, 20 current enrollees.
 - Provide 24/7/365 access to high quality treatment of opioid use disorders for all patients who present to the ED (hold for COVID)
- Barriers:
 - Transportation, work schedules, counseling, time constraints
- Next steps
 - Dr Hamed May of 2023 Bridging SUD treatment in the ED
 - Relapse, sick from withdrawal, overdose, meet at time of need



Driving Forces

- Community need
 - "Oxy-Free" Emergency Department Feb 2013
 - Outpatient MAT clinic during business hours
- Opportunity:
 - Readily available treatment
 - Connections to resources
 - Normalize to reduce biases
 - Encourage harm reduction
- Effectively implemented elsewhere (CA)



Why MAT in the ED?

Some of the Highest Opioid Mortality Periods

- Discharge from hospital
- Post overdose
- After rehab
- Release from Jail



May Want to Seek Help After Clinic Hours

• That single ED visit may be the only opportunity to save them from dying of an opioid overdose.



Why MAT in the ED?

- Emergency Departments can bridge patients to life-saving addiction treatment
 - Uniquely positioned to provide access
 - Improve the delivery system
 - Safety net
 - Only setting to offer all-hours access, acute medical stabilization, same-day treatment, arrange ongoing care
 - Critical connection for patients from community treatment programs



NALOXONE DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM PARTICIPATING EMERGENCY **DEPARTMENTS**

Ann Arbor

Trinity Health Ann Arbor

Battle Creek

Bronson Battle Creek

Bay City

McLaren Bay Region

Big Rapids

Corewell Health Big Rapids

Brownstown

Cheboygan

Chelsea

Trinity Health Chelsea

Clinton Township

Commerce Township

DMC Huron Valley-Sinai

Detroit

Ascension St. John Hospital DMC Sinai-Grace Hospital

Flint

Hurley Medical Center

Grand Blanc

Ascension Genesys

Grand Rapids

Trinity Health St. Mary's

Corewell Health Butterworth

Howell

Ionia

Sparrow Ionia Hospital

Jackson

Henry Ford Jackson

Kalamazoo

Bronson Methodist Hospital





Lansing

Livonia

Trinity Health Livonia

Madison Heights

Ascension Macomb-Oakland

Muskegon

Niles

Paw Paw

Reed City

Corewell Health Reed City

Saginaw

Saint Joseph

Sault Ste. Marie

MyMichigan Medical Center Sault

South Haven

Warren

Watervliet

Corewell Health South

West Bloomfield

Henry Ford West Bloomfield

Wyandotte

Henry Ford Wyandotte

Ellie English



Building the Bridge

- Buy In and Champion
- Review MAT Policies extension of the program
- Education
- Medication
- Resources and processes
 - Policy
 - Practice





MAT Policy Review

- Workflow in-depth, wholistic, EHR specific
- Consults and referrals initiate & follow up
- Dosing, administration, supplemental scripts
- Changes:
 - Basics
 - Minimize barriers and time
 - Connection to follow up and resources
 - Continued culture change
- Algorithm



observation for 60 minutes

withing 24-72 hours whenever possible

Warm hand-offs with specific time & date to opioid treatment providers/programs

All patients should be educated regarding dangers of benzodiazepine and alcohol co-

Ancillary medication treatments with buprenorphine induction are not needed

ED - Initiated Buprenorphine

Diagnosis of Moderate to Severe Opioid Use Disorder Assess for opioid type and last use with COWS assessment Patients taking methadone may have withdraw reactions to buprenorphine up to 72 hours after last use. Consider this before starting buprenorphine in these patients. (>8) mild-COWS mild withdraw severe withdraw Dosing: Dosing: None in ED 4-8mg SL* Observe for 45-60 min Patient agreeable to OUD No adverse reaction If initial dose 4mg SL repeat 4mg SL for total 8mg All Patients Receive: -Brief Intervention Referral to Treat and Observe** Overdose Education MAT for provide -Naloxone information for ongoing Distribution Referral to MAT for treatment MAT program ongoing treatment Prescription *Clinical Opioid Withdraw Scale (COWS) > 13 (Moderate-Severe) consider starting (8-16mg) dosing for each with 8 mg buprenorphine or buprenorphine/naloxone SL day (3 max) until **Patient remains in moderate withdraw may consider adding additional 4mg and

appointment for MAT

ongoing treatment



Policy & Practice

- Assessment and COWS
 - Define Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria
 - No Treatment Needs Questionnaire, UDS, MAPS
- Interest and consent
- Order set ease of use, standard treatment
 - Order: Avoid high dosing
 - Administration: Same as MAT, PRN meds available
 - Monitoring: comparative VS and COWS for changes
 - Documentation: no integration, ability to track, education



Policy & Practice

- Referral to MSW: order and call
 - Insurance verification, financial support, therapy
- Bridging prescription(s)
 - 3-5 days worth
 - Narcan take home kit
 - Symptom withdrawal meds i.e. antiemetics, NSAIDS, etc.
 - Follow up appointment ASAP
 - Identify supports



Co-Prescribing Naloxone

- Distribution of Narcan OPEN/MEDIC
 - TORC, Risk Management, Left Behind Program
- Educating staff and educating patients
 - Culture change, bias perception, harm reduction
 - Zofran, Buprenorphine, Clonidine, Narcan
- Tracking Narcan
 - Pharmacy, OTC vs Rx, Insurance, AMD use
- Storing and accessing
 - Override kits without prescription or insurance



Documentation

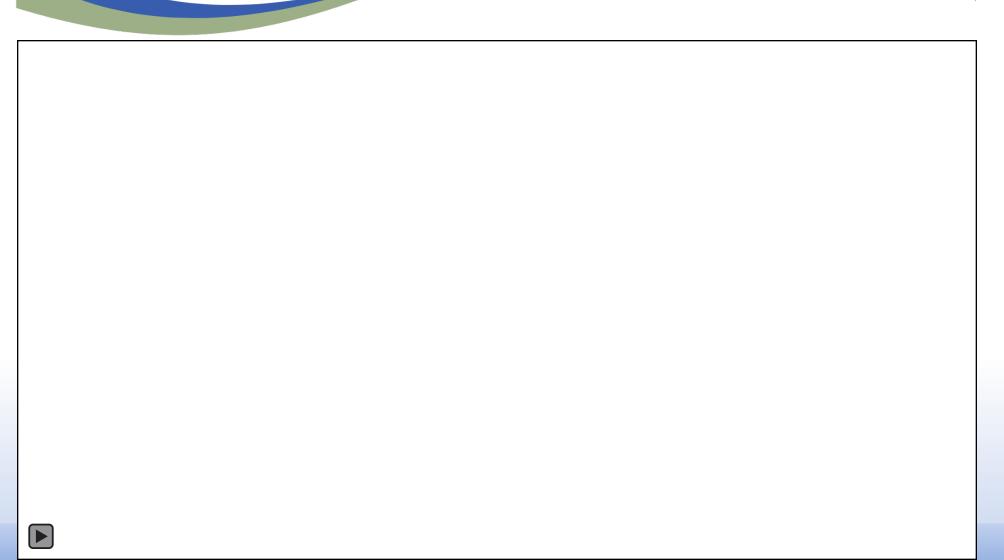
- Template for providers, nursing, & social work
 - Vitals
 - COWS & reassessment
 - Follow up

CaBridge Program

Enter scores at time zero, 30 minutes after fir	rst dose, 2 hours after first dose, etc.	Time:	Time:	Time:	Time
Resting Pulse Rate: Record beats per minute afte	r patient is sitting or lying down for one minute				
0 - pulse rate 80 or below 1 - pulse rate 81–100	2 - pulse rate 101–1204 - pulse rate greater than 120				
Sweating: Over past 1/2 hour not accounted for by	room temperature or activity				
0 - no chills or flushing 1 - subjective chills or flushing 2 - flushed or observable moistness on face	3 - beads of sweat on brow or face 4 - sweat streaming off face				
Restlessness: Observation during assessment • 0 - able to sit still	3 - frequent shifting or extraneous movement of legs/arms				
• 1 - reports difficulty sitting still, but is able to do so	• 5 - unable to sit still for more than a few seconds				
Pupil size					
0 - pupils pinned or normal size for light 1 - pupils possibly larger than normal for light	2 - pupils moderately dilated 5 - pupils dilated that only rim of the iris is visible				
Bone or joint aches: If patient was having pain pro attributed to opiate withdrawal is scored	eviously, only the additional component				
0 - not present 1 - mild/diffuse discomfort 2 - patient reports severe diffuse aching of joints/muscles	4 - patient is rubbing joints or muscles and is unable to sit still because of discomfort				
Runny nose or tearing: Not accounted for by cold	symptoms or allergy				
0 - none present 1 - nasal stuffiness or unusually moist eyes	2 - nose running or tearing 4 - nose constantly running or tears streaming down cheeks				
Gl upset: Over last ½ hour	• 2 - nausea or loose stool				
0 - no GI symptoms 1 - stomach cramps	3 - vomiting or diarrhea 5 - multiple episodes of diarrhea or vomiting				
Tremor: Observation of outstretched hands					
0 - no tremor 1 - tremor can be felt, but not observed	2 - slight tremor observable 4 - gross tremor or muscle twitching				
Yawning: Observation during assessment • 0 - no yawning • 1 - yawning once or twice during assessment	2 - yawning three or more times during assessment 4 - yawning several times/minute				
Anxiety or irritability	2 - patient obviously irritable or anxious				
0 - none 1 - patient reports increasing irritability or anxiousness	4 - patient so irritable or anxious that participation in the assessment is difficult				
Gooseflesh skin	3 - piloerection of skin can be felt or hairs standing up on arms				
0 - skin is smooth	• 5 - prominent piloerection				
Suggested score to start buprenorphine					
in the ED is COWS ≥ 8	TOTAL				
	OBSERVER INITIALS				



Drip Changes





Biases

- Lower level of patients
 All socio-economic groups - LOS 1-1.5 hrs.
- Longer ED visits
- Expected returns/ known overdoses
- Anticipated relapses
- Resource allocation is poor
- Lack follow up and resources -Equal Opportunity -
- Too difficult or dangerous

- DM, COPD, & CHFs continue to be treated - Return with DKA, PNE
 - Same resources
 - Less dangerous than others

Opioid Prescribing Engagement Network

Emergency department patients with any of the following can be at increased risk of future opioid overdose:



OPEN

- · Opioid overdose
- Receiving or seeking treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD)
- Opioid withdrawal
- · Recent loss of opioid tolerance
 - · Including recent release from incarceration or other controlled setting
- · History of prior overdose, opioid use, or OUD
- · Use of illegal drugs that could contain illicit synthetic opioid like fentanyl
- · New or chronic prescription for opioids
 - Especially if taking higher dosages of opioids (≥50 morphine milligram equivalents (MME)/day)
- Prescription for benzodiazepine AND opioid
- Any of the below in combination with any of the above:
 - · History of mental health disorder, suicide risk
 - History of non-opioid substance use disorder (SUD) including alcohol, legal or illegal drug use
 - History of conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) or obstructive sleep apnea, or reduced kidney or liver function
 - · Age 65+ years

Always offer these patients take-home naloxone during their ED visit.

Strongly consider
offering these
patients take-home
naloxone during
their ED visit.

Resources on medicqi.org:

Flow Diagram

Naloxone Distribution
Guidelines

Take-home naloxone could be used to save the patient's life or the life of someone in their family or community



Take Aways

- 4-6 months prep work
- Engage leadership and providers early on for buy in and support
- Educate and communicate
 - MAT providers expectations and goals
 - ED providers expectations, goals, concerns, resources
 - Nursing staff engage, seek opportunities, concerns, resources
- Risk Management, ED manager, ED Director, Pharmacy, Social work
- External resources CMH, TORC, FAN, MEDIC, OPEN, LHD, CABridges
- Policy and process, order set, documentation, supplemental education





References

 CA Bridges. (2023). Transforming addiction treatment through 24/7 access in emergency departments.

https://bridgetotreatment.org/addictiontreatment/ca-bridge/

 Michigan OPEN. (2023). OPEN + MEDIC naloxone distribution program.

https://michigan-open.org/programs/open-medic-naloxone-distribution-program/



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Becky, Director of Nursing



COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE WORKERS INTEGRATED IN A RURAL EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

Jeremy Cannon, RN, FACHE

Kalkaska Memorial Health Center

Vice President- Chief Nursing Officer

Email: jcannon1@mhc.net

KALKASKA MEMORIAL HEALTH CENTER

- Critical Access Hospital
- Diverse Offering of Services
- Serving a county of over 17,000 people since 1953
- New Acute Care Pavilion
- 16,500 ED Patients
- Robust EMS Services



THE "WHY"



COMMUNITY HEALTHCARE WORKER

- The American Public Health
 Association's widely used definition of
 a Community Health Worker (CHW) is
 "a frontline public health worker who
 is a trusted member of and/or has an
 unusually close understanding of the
 community served.
- Connect our communities most vulnerable people with available resources
- The system is complicated
- Inappropriate utilization of the ED



HOW IT STARTED?

- Relationships matter
- ED Medical Director
- Created a contract with DHD#10
- Involved in the interview process
- Hired, trained, and certified
- Developed processes
 - Voluntary Program
 - Electronic Referral



CHW REFERRAL INTAKE

REGIONS OF NORTHERN INCHESIAN PROCESSES ENGINEERS PROCESSES ENGINEERS COMMUNITY COMMEDIA COMMUNITY	Community Connections Confidential Referral	
From/Contact Person:	To: Community Connections	
	District Health Department #10 HUB	
	(Crawford, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Wexford Lake, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, and Oceana Countles)	
Defendent America	Fax: 1-231-622-7413 Phone: 1-888-217-3904 ext 3	
Referring Agency:		
	Grand Traverse Regional HUB/Benzie-Leelanau District Health Department (Benzie, Grand Traverse, and Leelanau Counties)	
	Fax: 1-231-882-0143 Phone: 1-833-674-2159	
Phone:		
	Health Department of Northwest Michigan HUB (Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, and Otsego Counties)	
	Fax: 1-231-547-6238 Phone: 1-800-432-4121	
Fax:	District Health Department #4 HUD	
	District Health Department #4 HUB (Alpena, Cheboygan, Montmorency, and Presque Isle Counties)	
	Fax: 1-989-354-0855 Phone: 1-800-221-0294	
Date Referred:	Black and Branch and Branch	
	District Health Department #2 HUB (Alcona, losco, Ogernaw, and Oscoda Counties)	
	Fax: 1-989-343-1896 Phone: 1-800-504-2650	
Health Care Provider (if known):		
,	Central Michigan District Health Department HUB (Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Isabella, Osceola, and Roscommon Counties)	
	Fax: 1-989-539-4449 Phone: 1-989-539-6731	
	Date HUB Received:	
	sian Black or African-American Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islar	
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Welcome to Community Connections. We can work together to help you and healthy!	your family stay
Name	
Name of Health Care Provider	
Question	Yes No
In the past month, did poor physical health keep you from doing your usual activities, like work, school or a hobby?	
In the past month did poor mental health keep you from doing your usual activities, like work, school, or a hobby?	
In the past 3 months, was there a time when you needed to see a doctor bu could not because it cost too much?	t 🔲 🔲
In the past 3 months, have you had to eat less than you feel you should because there is not food?	
Is it hard to find work or another source of income to meet your basic needs	?
Are you worried that in the next few months, you may not have housing?	
Has it been difficult to go to work or school because you couldn't find care for a child or older adult?	
Do you think completing more education or training, like finishing a GED, go to college, or learning a trade, would be something you would like to work or in the next 6 months?	
Do you have trouble getting to school, work or the store because you don't ha way to get there?	nave
In the past 3 months, have you had a hard time paying your utilities?	
Have you been a patient in the Emergency Room 2 or more times in the past 6 months?	
You identified some needs today that may make being healthy very difficult. It someone from our team to assist you in person, via phone or text to work on identified today? Yes No If yes, please fill out your contact informat you.	the needs that you
Print Name:DOB:/ / Gend	der:
Parent/Guardian Name (If a minor): County:	
Address:City:Primary	phone:
Preferred method of client contact: Phone Text	
SignatureDate:A	lt.phone:
Responsible Representative Name (Optional): P	hone:

(We will not share any information with the Responsible Representative unless you have signed permission to do so.)



PATHWAYS

- Food Insecurity
- Health Insurance
- Housing
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Oral Health Services
- Needs Medical Home
- Employment
- Childcare
- Behavioral Health Services

- Adult Education
- Appointment Reminder
- Health Education
- Inappropriate ED Use
- Frequent No Shows
- Schedule Appointment/ Follow Up
- Domestic Violence
- Immunizations
- Medication Assessment
- Other

CREATING A PARTNERSHIP



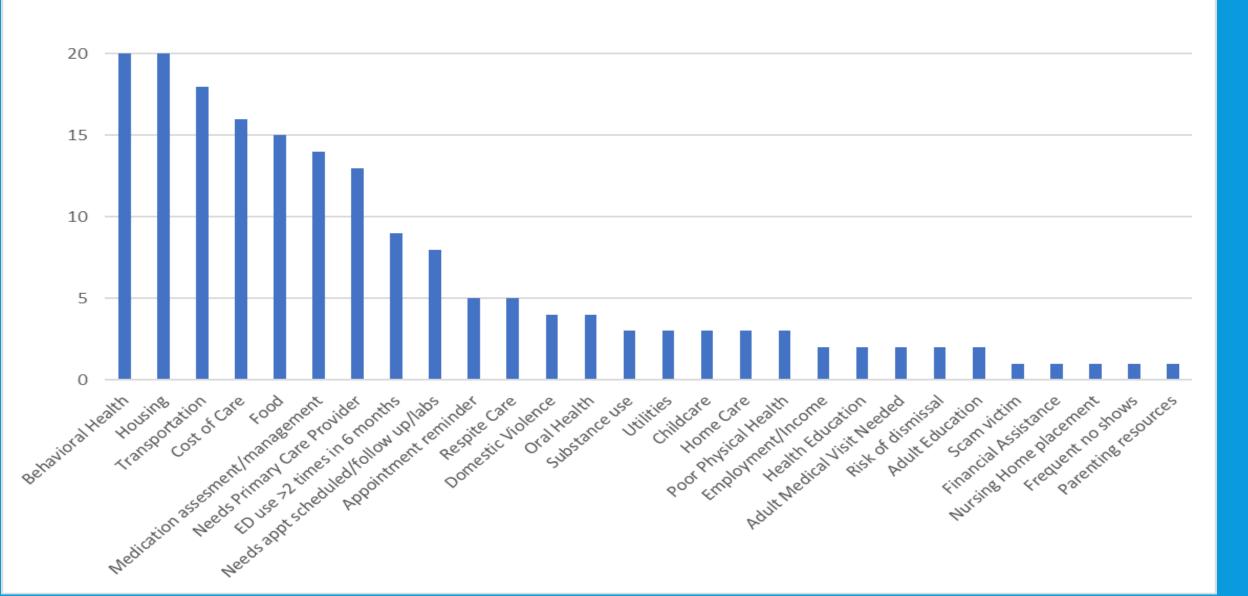
CHIRs engage a broad group of stakeholders to identify and address factors that affect residents' health, such as housing, transportation, and food insecurity, as well as access to high-quality medical care.

CURRENT STATE



- Integrated in the ED
- Weekly Meetings
- Performs bedside consults and home visits
- Assists with our acute care patients in need of community services





WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED?



- Service acceptance rate started at 25%, now at 50%
- Referrals are increasing month to month
- Each individual accepting services has on average 2.5 resource needs
- Lots of opportunity still exists

WHAT'S NEXT?

- Community Paramedicine
- Generating automatic reports
- Evaluate pathway closure rates and challenges
- Continue to identify opportunities to help the community



QUESTIONS?

