

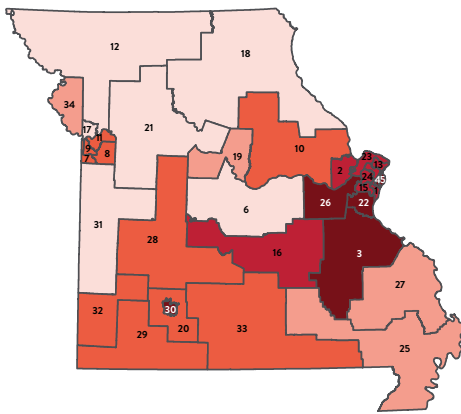
OPIOID MISUSE:

A Complex Problem Requiring Multifaceted Solutions

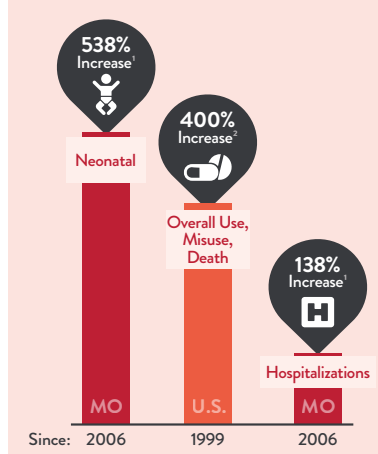
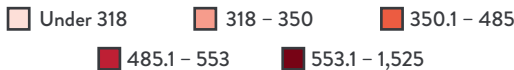
! AN EPIDEMIC IN MISSOURI

In 2015, more than 33,000 Americans died from drug overdose, nearly double in a decade.²

Rate of Hospital Inpatient and Emergency Department Visits for Analgesic Opioid Overuse by Senate District, FY 2015¹

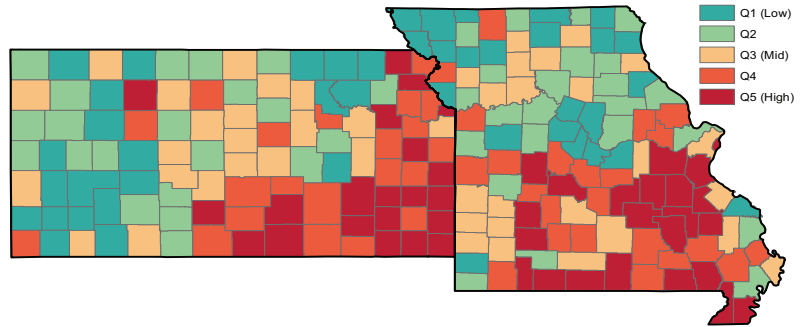


Rate per 100,000:



In 2016, there were approximately 40,000 deaths from motor vehicle accidents — a 6 and 14 percent increase from 2015 and 2014, respectively. Despite the sharp rise in motor vehicle deaths, drug-related deaths are still outpacing them.⁴

Opioid Dependence Risk in Missouri and Kansas Counties Estimated With Principal Component Analysis of Unemployment, Drug-Related Mortality, Morphine Milligram Equivalents Prescribed Per Capita and Hospital Utilization for Opioid Misuse⁵



💡 WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

In Practice With Patients

Pain Management

Explain that pain may be caused by acute injury or a chronic condition and can be managed by different therapies. Share these [patient resources](#) for managing pain after surgery.

ED Guidelines

Adopt [prescribing recommendations](#) suggested for Missouri hospitals and providers released in December 2015 of which 90% of surveyed hospitals have adopted.³

Patient Education

Explain why a more cautious approach to prescribing opioids, other forms of pain management, pain expectations and [safe disposal](#) of narcotics are important considerations.

Assessment

Use evidence-based guidance to assess individuals for the risk of opioid misuse, and take initiative for treatment referrals.

In Policy Within Communities



Increase access to treatment options and locations that are being expanded through the Missouri Opioid STR grant

Use tools such as a PDMP



Reference MHA's Interactive Opioid Toolkit



¹ Missouri Hospital Association, Hospital Industry Data Institute, 2017.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Injury Prevention and Control: Opioid Overdose (n.d.) retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/index.html>

³ MHA Opioid Emergency Department Prescribing Guidelines survey (n-71), January 2017.

⁴ National Safety Council, 2017. Retrieved from <https://www.nsc.org>

⁵ M. Reidhead, L. Porth, K. Braman (2017) Overdose Deaths, Hospital Visits and Unfilled Jobs: The Opioid Crisis in Missouri and Kansas. A Policy Brief. Missouri Hospital Association and Kansas Hospital Association, https://www.mhanet.com/mhaimages/advocacy/PolicyBrief_MO%20KS%20Opioid.pdf

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

These principles, based on current evidence and approved by the Missouri Hospital Association Board of Trustees, align with the national strategies to frame the approach Missouri hospitals will pursue to actively counter the opioid epidemic.

- A targeted approach, using data and research to direct programs to areas and populations of greatest need, will be used.
- Opioid prescribing guidelines will be incorporated into strategies to address specific patient populations and settings for care.
- Provider education about strategies and tools to reverse the opioid epidemic will be promoted and facilitated.
- An evidence-based Prescription Drug Monitoring Program is one tool to help clinicians appropriately assess and treat patients.
- Increased access to Naloxone as a rescue drug is an effective component of a broader strategy to review overdose and prevent death.
- Treatment should be based on evidence and thus adopt, medication-assisted treatment for Opioid Use Disorder as a chronic condition.
- Elimination of “pill mills,” identified through evidence, must be a priority.
- Engaging partners from many sectors including law enforcement, business and community-based services is necessary to address this complex issue.