

A Primary Care Approach to Reduce Opiate Overdose Deaths



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Primary Care Clinic



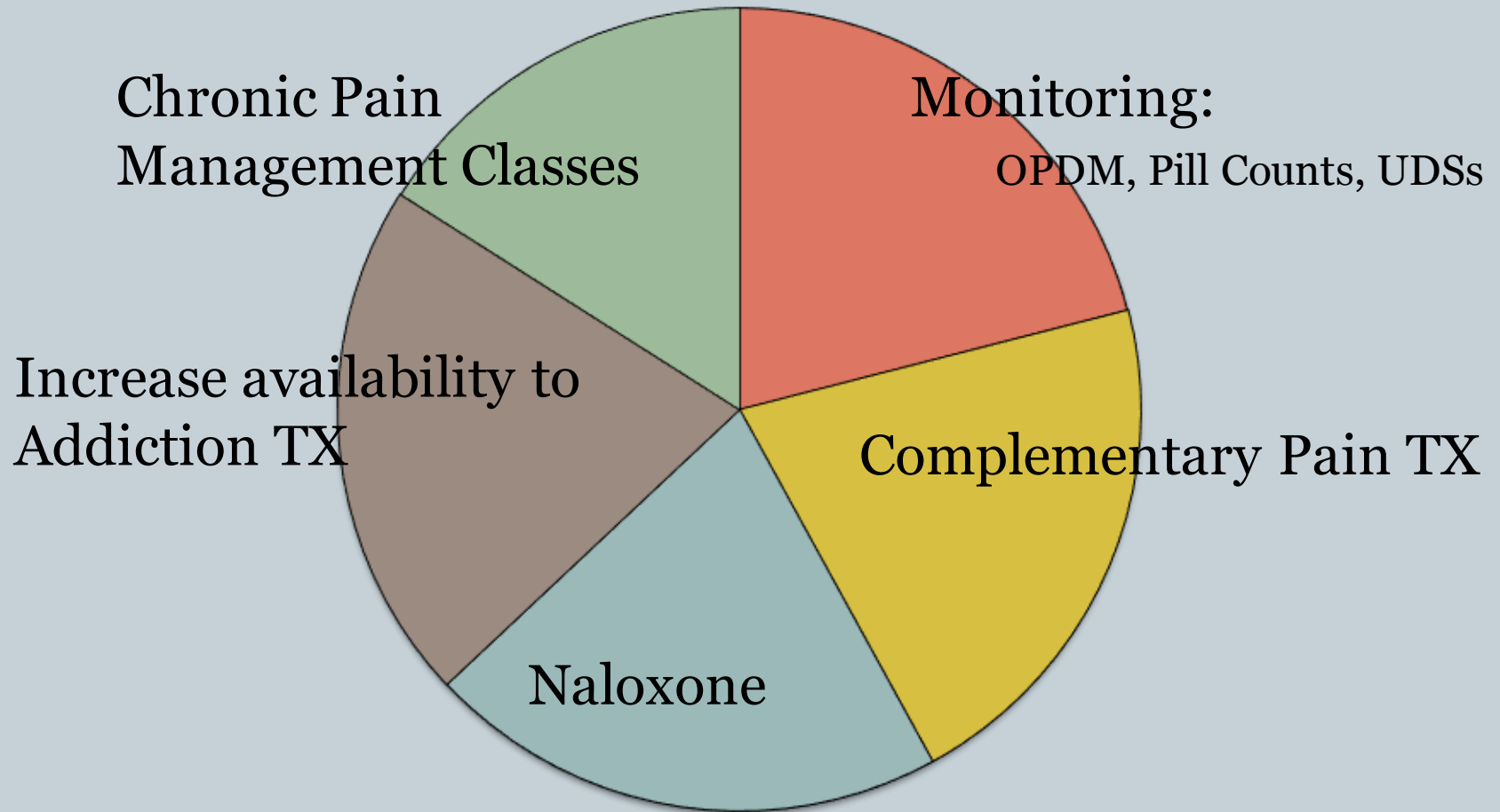
Old Town Clinic



**CENTRAL CITY
CONCERN**
HOMES HEALTH JOBS

- *Providing comprehensive solutions to ending homelessness and achieving self-sufficiency.*

Multiple Avenues to Decrease Opiate Overdose



Public Health Model

Co-Prescribing Model

Vision

- Identifies HIGH risk
- Wide public naloxone distribution

- Risky drugs, not risky people
- Wherever opiates go, there too goes naloxone

Access

- All IV drug users have access

- Prescription naloxone concurrent with prescription Opiates

Payment

Grant Funding

Insurance (?)

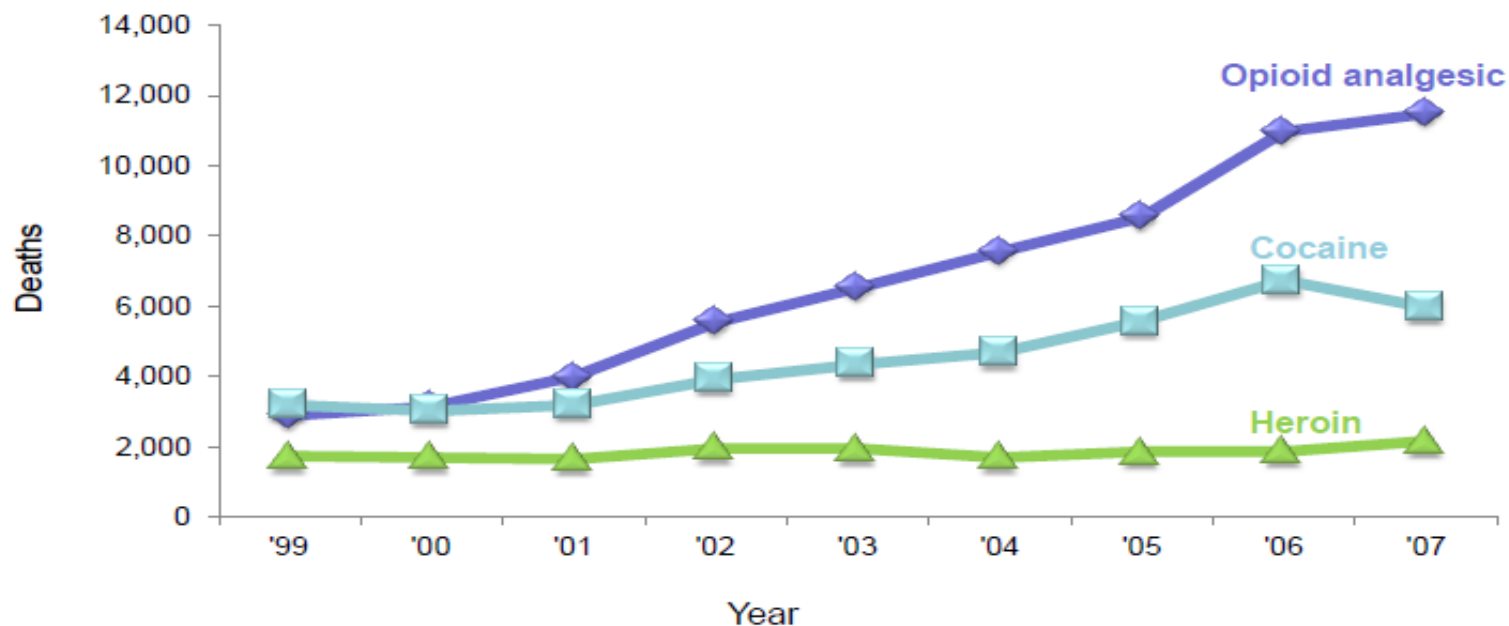
Education

Clearly defined in SB384

- Necessary education not clearly defined
- Ethics and best practice suggest universal training

Death from Opiates More than Cocaine and Heroin Combined

Unintentional Overdose Deaths Involving Opioid Analgesics, Cocaine, and Heroin United States, 1999–2007



National Vital Statistics System. <http://wonder.cdc.gov>, multiple cause dataset



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“Comprehensive Opiate Safety Program”

Visit with PCP

Identify as High Risk
Referral to COSP Class

Attend COSP Class

Brief Video on Prevention and Intervention
Bring companion

Obtain naloxone

Clinic Pharmacy

{?Alternate day}

Barriers & Lessons Learned



- “Safety Net” Concern
- Relapse trigger concern
- Patient burden (vs. provider burden)
- Necessity of including companion

Contact us!



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