Northwest Portland Area Indian Health Board Opioid Training

didgwálič Wellness Center

Swinomish Indian Tribal Community History/Planning/Operations

Rocky Boy, Montana 7/31/2019

Swinomish didgwalic Wellness Center



Swinomish SUD to OTP Program Evolution

- *1976-1997-Typical/Historical I.H.S. Funded Alcohol Program-No State Certification/No Medicaid supplement
- *1997-2006-I.H.S. State Certified Alcohol Program-Medicaid funding/State and I.H.S. data requirements
- *2006-2009-Broader SUD issues evolving/being recognized as significant Public Health/Medical issues
- *2009-2010-Community consensus and awareness and Overdose deaths begin to drive a Tribal government response
- 2012-Tribal Multi Department Opiate Task Force formed with findings and recommendations
- Mid 2012-Office Based Opiate Treatment option developed between Wellness and Medical Departments
- 2013 Transitional Housing Options Developed
- 2015-Limitations in service delivery response identified, including mixed households and need for additional Medication Options(ie. More structured daily monitored dosing and methadone)
- 2017-Property purchased to expand Program, didgwálič Wellness Center Program Development begins
- 2018-State Medicaid agency State Plan Amendments pushed through and didgwálič Wellness Center Program initiates Operations

ADDRESSING THE NEED



The Swinomish Senate ambitiously decides to use their own funds and resources to combat opioid crisis.

Community understands that this is a local and national issue affecting Native and non-Native populations.

ADDRESSING THE NEED



Property purchased:

September 28, 2016

Grand opening:

January 8, 2018

NEXT STEPS

Initiate long and involved permitting/licensure process

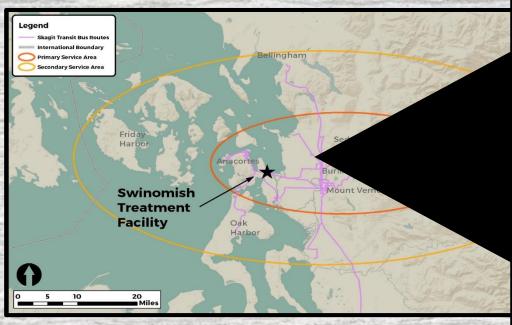
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Convert property to medical facility

3

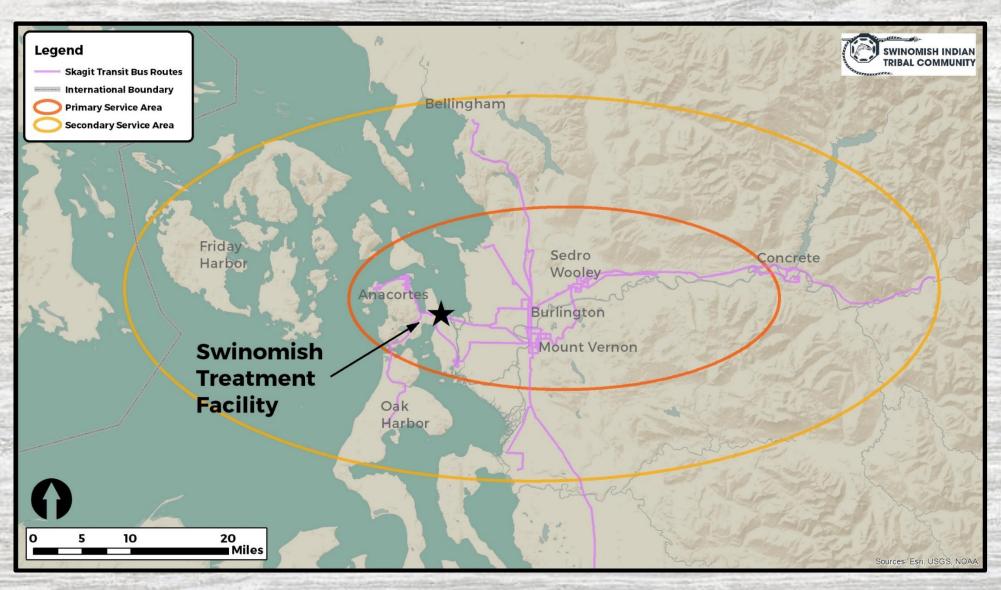
Hire skilled staff







SERVICE AREA





- CITY/COUNTY/TRIBAL AUTHORITY
- WA STATE DEPT OF HEALTH
- 3 WA STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY
- WA STATE HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY
- U.S. HHS-SUBSTANCE ABUSE & MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMIN
- 6 U.S. HHS-I.H.S. and CMS
- US DRUG ENFORCEMENTADMINISTRATION

INVESTING IN Safer Communities

"[M]edication-assisted therapy is associated with reduced general health care expenditures and utilization, such as inpatient hospital admissions and outpatient emergency department visits"

— Mohlman, et. al.



Swinomish Program will mitigate community impacts of the opioid crisis



Will alleviate burdens on first responders, public hospitals, law enforcement

didgwálič provides patients with all the tools necessary for success

SERVICES OFFERED

OUTPATIENT TREATMENT SERVICES

PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE

MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING

MEDICATION-ASSISTED THERAPIES

SHUTTLE TRANSPORTATION

ON-SITE CHILDCARE

CASE MANAGEMENT & REFERRALS



PERSONNEL based on 250 patients

.75 FTE

1 FTE

1 FTE

8 FTEs

11 FTE



COO/Program Sponsor

Chief Medical Officer

Medical Staff

• 4 LPNs, 2 RNs, 2 ARNPs

Chemical Dependency Professional

• Clinical Supervisor, 7 CDP's, 3 CDPT's

Social Worker/CDPT

Licensed Mental Health Counselors

• Clinical Supervisor, 1 LMHC/CDP, 1 LMHCA

Administration

• Office Manager, 3 Administrative Assistants, 2 Child Watch Attendants, 2 Data Entry/UA Techs

Billing – Manager, 2 Specialists, Billing Ass't

Security/Transportation

• Manager, 3 Security Guards, 7 Transporters





4 FTEs





Other Administrative Support

Human Resources-HR Manager



Accounting-Accountant

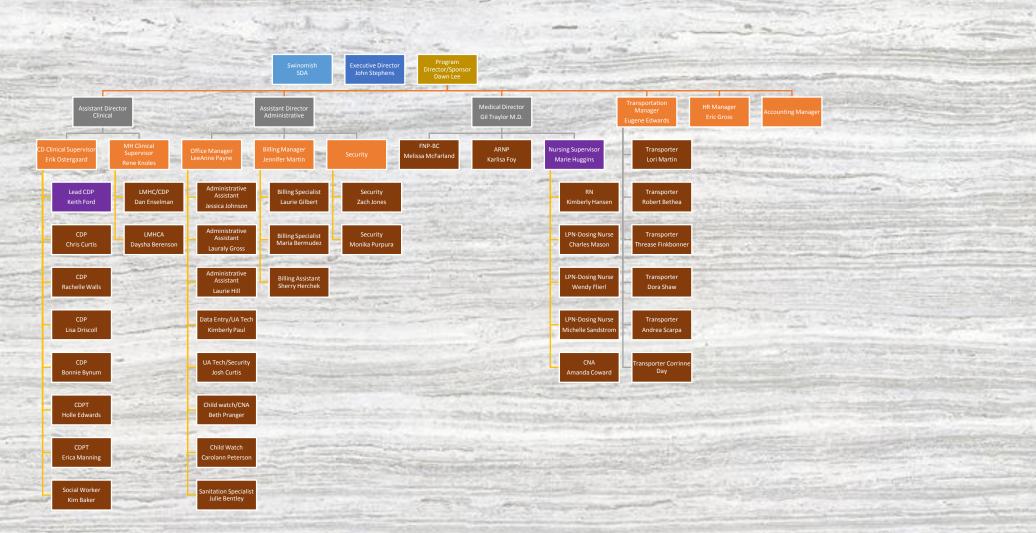


Information Technology-Chief Information Officer

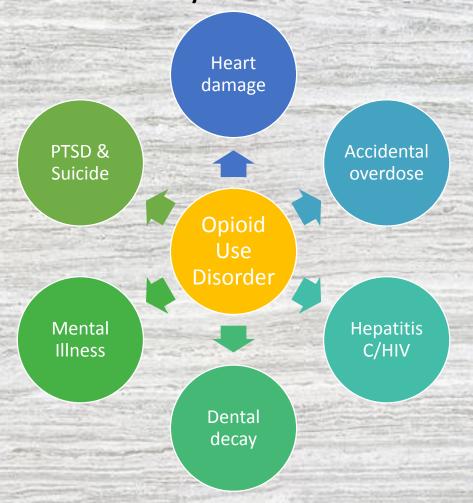
• Senior IT Tech, IT Developer



Evolved didg^wálič Org. Chart January 2019



Opioid Use Disorder Causes High Morbidity and Mortality



- Opioid use disorder is a chronic, relapsing medical condition.
- High mortality of OUD stems primarily from complications, such as accidental overdose, trauma, suicide, or infectious disease (e.g., Hepatitis C, HIV).
- There is no known cure. But OUD can be managed long-term with appropriate treatment.

Kosten, Thomas R., M.D. and Tony P. George, M.D., "The Neurobiology of Opioid Dependence: Implications for Treatment," **Science and Practice Perspectives**, July 2002.

Schuckit, Marc, M.D. "Treatment of Opioid Use Disorders," **New England Journal of Medicine**, July 2016.

HIERARCHY OF OPIOID USE DISORDER INTERVENTIONS

Evidencebased

Medication-assisted treatment (MAT), and

Counseling and behavioral therapy, and

Primary and dental care for chronic pain and medical issues resulting from OUD.

Medication

- Office-based Suboxone
- Office-based Vivitrol
- Methadone dose-and-go

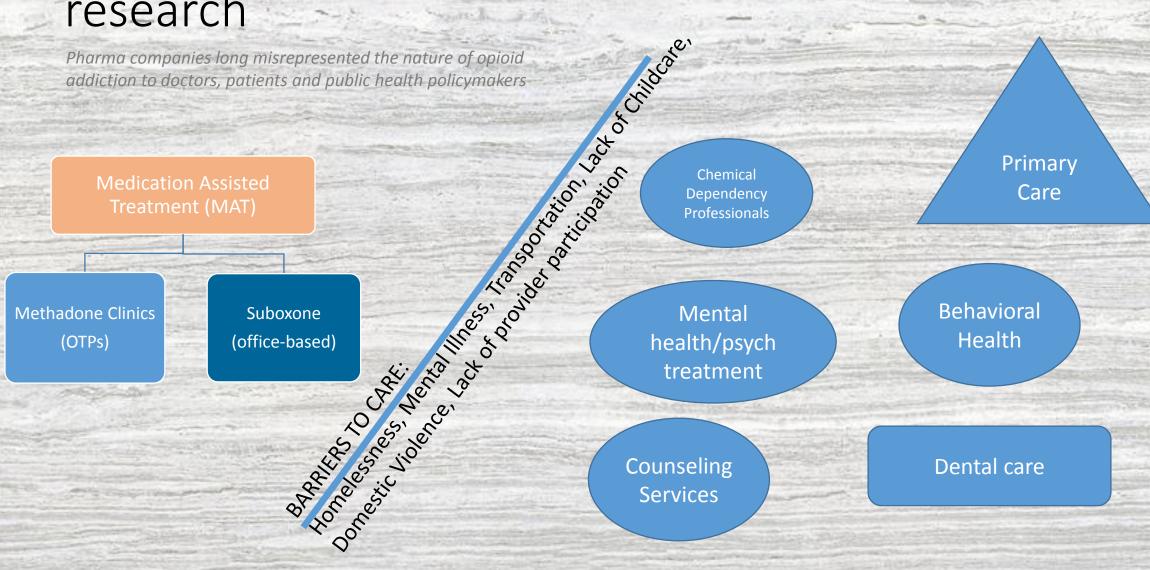
Harm Reduction

- Needle exchange programs
- Safe injection sites

Death Prevention

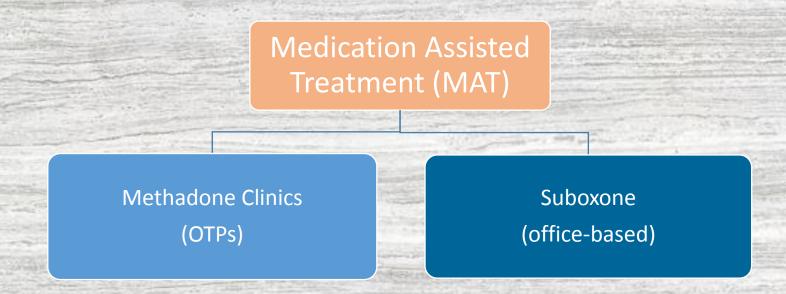
- Naloxone distribution
- ER intervention

Health System has not kept pace with available research



Two Types Of Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

- Methadone and suboxone are delivered in two "siloed" environments.
- Methadone is highly regulated and can only be provided through licensed Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs).
- Under the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000, Suboxone is prescribed by physicians.



Critical Treatment Gaps in opioid epidemic

- 1. MAT is not available for most patients. Only 23% of publicly funded treatment programs and fewer than 50% of private programs offer MAT.

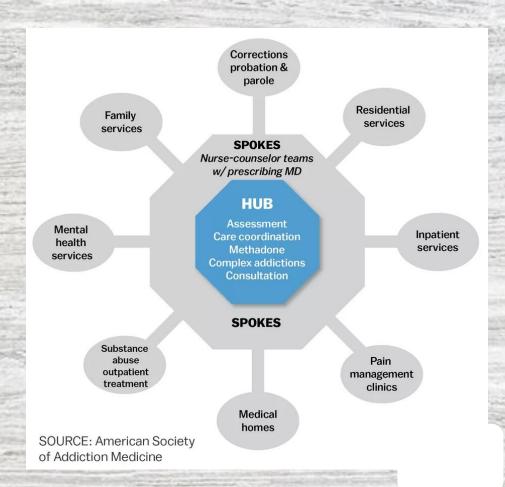
 American Journal of Public Health
- 2. Most MAT patients don't have adequate access to counseling. "[B]y itself, medically supervised withdrawal is usually not sufficient to produce long-term recovery, and it may increase the risk of overdose[.]" New England Journal of Medicine
- 3. Referrals to primary care are ineffective. Research demonstrates referrals result in only 35% of patients actually receiving primary care. American Journal of Public Health



Medication assisted treatment - when delivered in conjunction with appropriate supportive counseling and behavioral therapies - has long been recognized as the best and most highly effective, evidencebased treatment for opioid addiction.

Karen Casper, Ph.D, Models of Integrated
Patient Care Through OTPs and DATA 2000
Practices, Published by American
Association for the Treatment of Opioid
Dependence, Commissioned by Substance
Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration, February 2016.

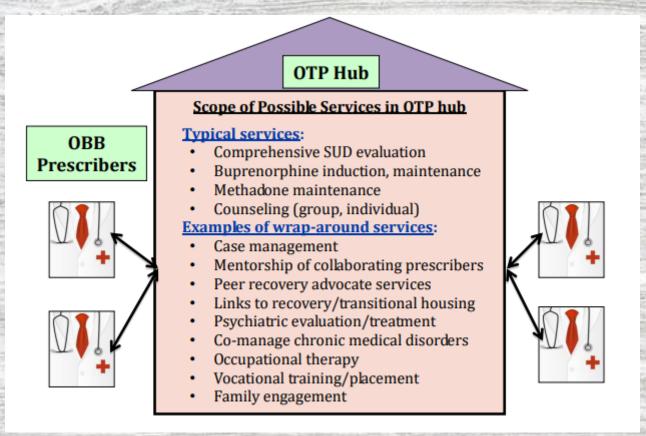
Solution #1: Vermont "Hub and Spoke" Model



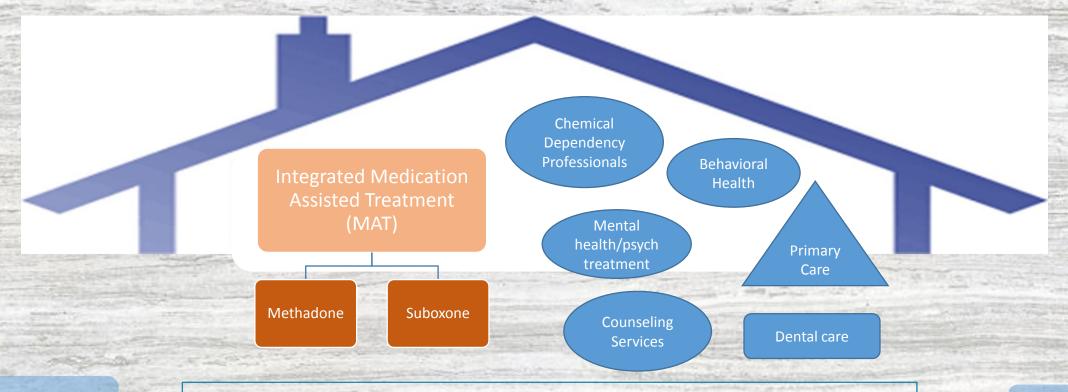
- Regional coordination between agencies and health systems
- Multiple access points from outside agencies
- Assessment and care coordination and referral to other agencies
- Referral network for all components of treatment (MAT, counseling, primary health care, etc.)
- Large scale health care system coordination

Solution #2: Johns Hopkins "Collaborative Prescribing" Model

- Two-tiers of treatment:
- (1) Initial intensive therapy and MAT induction
- (2) After patient is stabilized, patients referred out to office-based prescribers
- Goal is to increase utilization of officebased suboxone for maintenance



SOLUTION #3: SWINOMISH DIDG"ÁLIČ "INTEGRATED CARE" MODEL



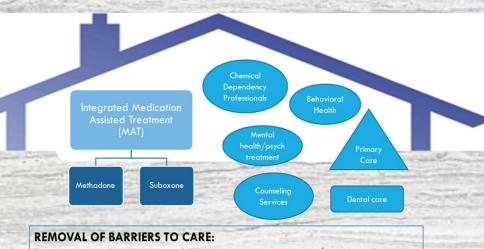
MAT in Jail Program

REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO CARE:

Transportation buses, on-site childcare, case management/social worker, parenting classes, life skills, assistance with housing

Transitional Housing

Swinomish didgwálič "integrated care" Model



Transportation buses, on-site childcare, case management/social worker, parenting classes, life skills, assistance with housing

- Brings all necessary treatment components <u>under one</u> roof
- Integrated care vs. coordinated care
- Not a "triage" model
- Patient-centered care determined by patient need
- Fully integrated methadone/suboxone/vivitrol options
- Centralized primary care and behavioral health
- Removes barriers that otherwise prevent care
- Adaptive to rural or urban environments
- Adaptive to Vermont or Johns Hopkins eco-system
- Accredited as OTP
- Goal is to remove barriers to care

didgwálič Model

- Holistic treats the medical and psychological collateral damage caused by opioid use disorder
- Blends best practice, evidence-based treatment with culturally appropriate care
- Eliminates unreliable referrals
- Keeps families together avoids need to send patients far away for treatment
- Continuity of care within the Tribal wellness eco-system



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