



Northwest (HHS Region 10)



Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Northwest ATTC presents:

IMPACT: Team-Based Addictions Care in General Hospitals



Honora Englander, MD

Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU)



LANGUAGE MATTERS. Words have power. PEOPLE FIRST.

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Honora Englander, MD

- Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, OHSU
- Founder/Principle Investigator, Improving Addiction Care Team (IMPACT)
- Awards:
 - Portland Business Journal, "Top Forty under 40", 2015
 - American College of Physician's, "Hospitalist TOP DOC", 2012







Team-based Addictions Care in General Hospitals: Outcomes and Lessons from the Improving Addiction Care Team (IMPACT)

Honora Englander, MD NW ATTC: December 18, 2019



Outline:

- My story
- OHSU's story
 - Needs assessment
 - IMPACT development
- Outcomes
- Implications and Lessons Learned



My patients' stories





- We were not equipped to treat the primary disease, the opioid use disorder
- Tremendous cost
- Patient died



Opioid-related hospitalizations rising





Weiss, AHRQ 2017

Opioid-related hospitalizations rising across US, OR among sharpest







Percent Change in the Rate of Opioid-Related Inpatient Stays (per 100.000 Population)

AHRQ 2016

OHSU

Amphetamine-related hospitalizations



Figure 1. Amphetamine-Related Hospitalizations in the United States, 2003 to 2015





SUD drives skyrocketing costs

- SUD drives high rates of hospitalizations, readmission, long LOS
- \$15 billion in US inpatient hospital charges related to opioid use disorder in 2012
- Many people not engaged in SUD treatment



Yet health system slow to respond...

- Hospitalization often addresses the acute medical illness but not the underlying cause - the SUD
 Leads to significant waste and poor outcomes
- Effective treatments exist but are under-utilized



Is hospitalization a reachable moment?



"Most of us that do it can't stand it. I hate the stuff. It is wretched. It's like damned if you do, damned if you don't...when I do it I don't even feel good anymore, like it takes so much just to be okay, to be normal. It's like when I use I just feel normal...so they don't understand that."

- Hospitalized patient, OHSU



Needs Assessment

185 hospitalized adults between Sept 2014- April 2015

- 57% of people with high risk alcohol use and 68% with high risk drug use drug use wanted to cut back or quit
 - Many wanted medication for addiction treatment (MAT) to start in the hospital
- Gap time to community SUD treatment
- Patients valued treatment choice, providers that understood SUD



What do we do?

How do we pay for it?



BRIEF REPORT

Planning and Designing the Improving Addiction Care Team (IMPACT) for Hospitalized Adults with Substance Use Disorder

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IMPACT: Improving Addiction Care Team

- Hospitalization as reachable moment
- Lacked expertise to assess, engage or initiate SUD treatment

Needs

Intervention

• Trauma and trust

Inpatient consult

service:

physicians, social

work, peer mentors

- No usual pathways to outpatient addiction care
- Long community
 wait times

Rapid-access pathways to community SUD treatment Long-term IV antibiotics associated with prolonged hospital stays

 Community treatment not equipped to manage infection and SUD needs

Medically Enhanced Residential Treatment

Launched summer 2015



Defining the business case:

SUD associated with long hospital length of stay (LOS)



Englander, JHM 2017

What is the effect of the IMPACT?

IMPACT Population

- >1400 medically and socially complex patients
 - 60% experience homelessness
 - 80% Oregon Medicaid
 - High polysubstance use
 - 65% Opioids; 50% Alcohol; 40% Methamphetamines

Outcomes

Inpatient Addiction Medicine Consultation and Post-Hospital Substance Use Disorder Treatment Engagement: a Propensity-Matched Analysis



Honora Englander, MD¹, Konrad Dobbertin, MPH², Bonnie K. Lind, PhD², Christina Nicolaidis, MD, MPH^{1,3}, Peter Graven, PhD¹, Claire Dorfman, BA⁴, and P. Todd Korthuis, MD, MPH¹

- Compared IMPACT pts (n=208) with similar hospitalized pts who did not receive IMPACT (n=416)
 - IMPACT increased community addiction treatment engagement
 - 17% baseline → 39% in the month after discharge for IMPACT, compared to 23% in controls; aOR 2.15 (95% CI 1.29-3.58)
 - 1 person in IMPACT group and 14 in control group died

IMPACT created a "sea change" in hospital culture

- Increases provider understanding of addiction and how to treat it
- Reduces against medical advice (AMA) discharges and long hospital stays
- Increases patient trust
- Reduces stigma

Englander et al J of Hospital Med 2018 Englander et al JAM 2018

Care before IMPACT

Caring for people with substance use disorder was "very emotionally draining and very time consuming."

- Nurse manager

Englander, JGIM April 2018

IMPACT alleviated widespread "moral distress"

"I think you feel more empowered when you've got the right medication... the knowledge, and you feel like you have the resources. You actually feel like you're making a difference."

- OHSU Nurse

Englander, JGIM April 2018

Shifting Mindsets

- "When it's somebody in a white coat with expertise who's talking to another doctor it really can shift mindsets in an amazing way."
- IMPACT "legitimized the fact that this is an actual disease that we need to treat and a failure to treat it is a failure to be a good doctor."

Englander, JGIM April 2018

Spreading IMPACT

| What Happened When a Portland Hospit Started Treating Addiction Like Any Othe | | |
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| E Cara A/25/R5 Ex45pm + Filed to: OPIOID CRISIS ∨ | | Commentary |
| | Core C of th Honora England Jessica | Support Hospital-Based Addiction Care: Components, Values, and Activities e Improving Addiction Care Team Ner, MD, Stacey Mahoney, LCSW, CADC, Kimberly Brandt, FNP-BC, Brown, LCSW, Claire Dorfman, BA, Alexander Nydahl, PA, Melissa Weimer, DO, and Jessica Gregg, MD, PhD |
| Editorial | | |
| Treatment for Opioid Addiction Must Be Offered in General Hospitals: But How? Richard Saitz, MD, MPH, DFASAM, FACP | | NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES |
| | | ACP Hospitalist |



IMPACT toolkit

Tools to Support Hospital-Based Addiction Care: Core Components, Values, and Activities of the Improving Addiction Care Team

Honora Englander, MD, Stacey Mahoney, LCSW, CADC, Kimberly Brandt, FNP-BC, Jessica Brown, LCSW, Claire Dorfman, BA, Alexander Nydahl, PA, Melissa Weimer, DO, and Jessica Gregg, MD, PhD



JAM, 2019

SUD in Hospital Care ECHO

- Distance-education model that connects specialists with remote providers
- Interprofessional faculty and participants
- 12-week ECHO series. Combines participant case presentations and didactics







Lessons and Implications



Lesson #1: Hospitals can and should address SUD



Lesson 1: Hospitals can and should address SUD

- IMPACT increased SUD tx engagement among nontreatment seeking adults
- Hospital can engage particularly high risk people
 - homelessness, partner with SUD, medically complex

Englander et al, JGIM 2019 Englander et al, JAM in press



Lesson #2: Broad stakeholder engagement is critical to success


Stakeholder engagement

- External stakeholders informed intervention:
 - Treatment pathways
 - Peers
- Important to understand local hospital environment and identify clinical and executive leadership champions.

Englander et al, JHM 2017 Priest et al, JSAT 2019



Lesson #3: Harm reduction focus

• While 39% of people engaged, 61% did not.



Harm Reduction

Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use.

Harm Reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs.

- Harm Reduction Coalition





Harm Reduction in Hospitals

- Necessary
- Can be challenging
 - "Culture clash" with hospitals/ medical model
 - Hospitals have a lot to gain from HR philosophy
- Can include:
 - Naloxone
 - Counseling regarding safer use practices
 - Testing and treatment for infectious diseases
 - Linkage to low-barrier care after discharge

Heller, McCoy, Cunningham Public Health Reports 2004



Lesson #4: It's not just opioids



Figure 2. Amphetamine-Related Hospitalizations by US Census Region, 2003 to 2015

Winkelman et al, JAMA Open 2018



Lesson #5: Change begins with connection.



Peers as "secret weapon" in hospital care

- Serve as "cultural brokers"
- Transfer trust to providers and systems
- Influence program development

Collins et al, JGIM 2019



Hospitals present unique challenges for peers

Hospital Peer programs need:

- A home base
- Allies and a process for hiring
- Peers who are likely to succeed, "treatment agnostic"
- Initial and ongoing training
- Regular, meaningful supervision
- Sustainable funding sources



"This is an institution, and so often I feel like the peers will show us the ways in which institutions can either harm patients or not hear patients... those are the conflicts that our patients also experience. We just don't have to see it when we're the ones with the power."

IMPACT physician

Collins et al, JGIM 2019



All systems can

- Support harm reduction
 - Abstinence should not be a precondition for help.
- Include voices of people who use drugs and people in recovery.
- Support recovery oriented systems of care.



Where we need to go

- Long-term goal is to change the standard of care such that all hospitals deliver hospital-based SUD Care
- Will depend on a broad provider education, efforts to address individual and structural stigma, interprofessional teams, diverse internal/ external stakeholder champions, policy changes, research



Interested in learning more?

Oregon ECHO network:

https://www.oregonechonetwork.org/



SUDs in ambulatory Care

Persistent Pain and Opioids

Effective Systems for Treating Addiction in Primary Care

Substance Use Disorders in Hospital Care

Hepatitis C and SUDs



Thank you

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Upcoming Events

Join us for our next webinar!

Keepin' It Real: Finding Valid and Reliable Information About Substance Use Disorders Online

Meg Brunner, MLIS January 29, 2020, 12-1pm







gracias cảm ơn bạn ধন্যবাদ 고맙습니다 salamat благодарю вас 谢谢 شكرا جزيلا Dziękuję Ci Thank ευχαριστώ quyana tack צ-דעקוב danke YOU. asante grazie hík'wu? merci ี תודה obrigado ขอบคุณ ありがとうございました спасибі mahalo

http://attcnetwork.org/northwest



