Naloxone: Saving Lives in Montgomery County

2017 Opiate Conference
June 13, 2017
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• Barb Marsh, Public Health/Dayton Montgomery County, Assistant to the Health Commissioner
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Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>162</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>226</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
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Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths
Montgomery County – 2017 Preliminary Numbers

Jan: 65
Feb: 70
Mar: 45
Apr: 70
# Montgomery Co Naloxone Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Law Enforcement Repository: Equipping police officers with naloxone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>Equipping Non EMS Vehicles at Fire Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>Adding naloxone distribution as part of services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>EMS Repository EMS depts. will personally furnish naloxone</td>
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</table>
## Project Funding

- **Montgomery Co. Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services** – Local Levy $336,250
- **Public Health/Dayton Montgomery County - ODH grant** $20,000 + Local levy $40,000

NOTE: Regionally, EMS vehicles (ambulances) carry naloxone in their drug bags which are provided through a partnership with area hospitals

### FY17 Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project/Program</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project DAWN Program</td>
<td>116,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project DAWN Naloxone Kits</td>
<td>120,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>CarePoint</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Law Enforcement Repository</td>
<td>100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMS Repository</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Naloxone and Related Costs during FY</td>
<td>396,250</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approximate DAWN Kits</td>
<td>3,733</td>
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</table>
Colleen Smith
Samaritan Behavioral Health Inc.
PROJECT DAWN
(Deaths Avoided with Naloxone)

• Program is offered through local community Mental Health and Addiction Services Agency
• Funded through Montgomery Co. Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services, Public Health/Dayton-Montgomery County
• Began operations in 2014
• Staffed with 1.5 FTE although more are requested for FY2018
Project DAWN
Background

“Marketing”

• Post Cards
• Community Coalitions
• Families of Addictions and Conversations for Change
• Select Community events
• Open Training - Presentations every Wednesday at Noon
• Promote whenever TV stations come
• Word of Mouth
Project DAWN
Stats

• **2014**
  - 606 Kits distributed
  - 1007 persons trained
  - 21 - off site sessions
  - 86 – on site presentations

• **2015**
  - 506 kits distributed
  - 57 refills
  - 583 persons trained
  - 15 off site sessions
  - 86 on site presentations

• **2016**
  - 1623 Kits distributed
  - 137 refills
  - 51 off site session
  - 104 on site sessions

• **2017 Jan-May 31**
  - 969 kits distributed
  - 110 refills
  - 39 off site sessions
  - 45 on site sessions

Scheduled to distribute over 500 kits in June;
Already scheduled to distribute over 100 in July
Project DAWN – Audience Changes

- **2014**
  - Monday Correctional Facility
  - CSB
  - Treatment Centers
  - Homeless Shelters
  - Own clients

- **2015**
  - Added few churches
  - Conversation for Change
  - Families of Addicts
  - More Treatment Centers
  - Coroner’s office

- **2016**
  - Added Federally Qualified Health Centers
  - Juvenile court Staff
  - Visiting Nurses
  - Re-entry Staff
Project DAWN - Audience changes

2017

- Added WSU Psychiatric Grand Rounds
- School Teachers
- Grandview Hospital Residents
- Sinclair Police Academy
- Urgent Care Staff
- Medical School Opiate Coalition
- County Jail - 2x month
- School nurses from the suburbs

- Home Health Agencies
- Public Housing Units
- Re-entry Program for ex-offenders
- Pending Audiences:
  - Tow-truck drivers
  - More churches
  - Funeral Directors
  - Safety Workers
## Project DAWN Challenges

### Beginning

- Questions about why need it?
- Law enforcement resistance
- Liability issues
- Had to have doctor with us off site
- Other fits were “prettier” and more complicated to use
- Had to really work to get new audience
- Audience size 10-20 persons

### Now

- Cost of kits- already spent $160,000 (kits cost $90 each with all parts and pieces)
- Staffing to meet demand for presentations
- Audience size 45-60 persons (requires more staff to distribute kits)
- Greater variety of people wanting kits- need to understand community need
Law Enforcement Repository

Lt. Gregg Gaby, Dayton Police Department
Law Enforcement Repository

• Dayton Police Department maintains the inventory for 20 law enforcement departments plus 5 other first responder organizations including DEA, Juvenile Justice Center, Juvenile Court Probation, Miami Valley Fire District and Bureau of Criminal Investigation – Montgomery Co./Southwest Ohio

• Public Health/DMC purchases through Ohio’s Central Pharmacy program and gives to Dayton PD to distribute to the departments
Dayton PD collects the following data:

- Name of jurisdictions receiving Naloxone kits through Repository disbursement.
- Dates of jurisdictions receiving Naloxone kits through Repository disbursement.
- Number of Naloxone kits received by each jurisdiction during each individual request.
- Records designation to whether the Naloxone kit disbursement to a jurisdiction was (a) an initial disbursement (b) a refill disbursement.
Law Enforcement Repository

- Jurisdictions collect the following data:
  - Victim first and last names, date of birth, race/ethnicity, gender
  - Date of administration of Naloxone to each Victim (Victim is defined as the individual who overdosed).
  - If multiple Naloxone atomizer dosages are required to revive a Victim, document the exact amount administered during the save attempt.
- Location of the overdose – street number, street name, and zip code
- Was the Victim a Save (was revived and subsequently was not deceased due to the specific overdose event) or an Unsave (individual was not revived by jurisdiction or subsequent EMT intervention and subsequently was deceased due to the specific overdose event).
- If removed to a medical facility
Dayton PD: History of 2015 DPD Narcan Save Individuals with BH Treatment Contact

- 25.6% of 2015 DPD Narcan Saved individuals with a behavioral health tx history had their first contact with the system after their overdose

- 47.1% of 2015 DPD Narcanned individuals had an interaction with an AoD or MH providers at some point between 2012-2016 (before or after overdose occurred).
Barb Marsh
Public Health / Dayton – Montgomery County
Syringe Exchange Programs (SEP)

- SEP are public health interventions that:
  - prevent the spread of infectious diseases associated with injection drug use
  - reduce the number of improperly disposed syringes

- Based on the philosophy of harm reduction SEPs:
  - provide injection drug users with new syringes
  - safe disposal of used syringes
  - referrals and linkage with health and social services
Public Health Impact of SEPs

- Research shows that SEPs:
  - do not lead to increased drug use
  - do not lead to increased crime
  - reduce the number of improperly discarded syringes
  - help prevent the spread of HIV and hepatitis C
  - help link addicts to drug treatment programs and HIV prevention services
Syringe Exchange Programs

• Have been operating in the United States since the late 1980s
• Currently over 200 programs in 34 states
• 9 programs in Ohio
  • Canton
  • Cincinnati
  • Cleveland
  • Columbus
  • Dayton
  • Gallia County
  • Middletown
  • Portsmouth
  • Toledo
Ohio Revised Code 5502.21 “c”
Pursuant to Code 3709.20 authority to establish a SEP

• Declaration of an emergency was required to establish a SEP
• Amended HB 64, required to consult:
  • local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors
  • community addiction services providers
  • persons in recovery
  • hepatitis C and HIV advocacy organizations
  • the local alcohol, drug addiction and mental health services board
  • representatives of the city, village, or township where the program is to be established
  • local residents.
CarePoint Syringe Services Program

Community Partners

• Montgomery Co. Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services
• AIDS Resource Center Ohio
• City of Dayton
• East End Community Services
• Life Enrichment Center
• Montgomery County
• Public Health – Dayton-Montgomery County
Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County
CarePoint Program

• **Services**
  • needle exchange – 1:1 ratio
  • referral for substance abuse treatment and other health and social services
  • condom distribution
  • confidential HIV counseling, testing and education
  • information on gambling addiction
  • pregnancy testing
  • Syphilis testing
  • Wound assessment
  • Medicaid enrollment
  • Naloxone Distribution
Health Outreach Office
(937) 496-7133
www.phdmc.org
Open Fridays
9:00 am - 3:30 pm

Life Enrichment Center
425 North Findlay St., Dayton, 45404

Free services offered:

- Syringes exchanged
- Referrals for drug treatment & mental health
- Referrals for additional services (food, housing, etc.)
- Pregnancy Tests
- Sign up for Medicaid
- HIV testing
- Education on HIV, STDs, TB & Hepatitis C
- Information on gambling addiction

Community resource guides are available.
Who Accesses CarePoint?
Demographic Characteristics

What is your current or usual work/employment status?

- Employed: 64.0%
- Retired: 17.6%
- Student: 0.8%
- Disabled: 0.8%
- Unemployed: 14.3%
- Homemaker: 2.2%
- Unknown: 0.3%
Demographic Characteristics

What drugs were taken the last time you overdosed?

83.2%

- Heroin & Fentanyl
- Heroin & Benzodiazepine
- Heroin
- Heroin & Cocaine
- Other Drug Combination
Demographic Characteristics

What was the reason for your last overdose?

- Trying to commit suicide: 52.7%
- Mixed Drugs: 21.7%
- Fentanyl added: 13.6%
- Too much drug: 6.5%
- Stronger than usual: 3.3%
- Low tolerance: 2.2%
Furnishing Naloxone

Who is the kit for?

- Self: 73.8%
- Other: 7.5%
- Spouse/Partner: 6.0%
- Other Family: 5.6%
- Did not Specify: 4.8%
- Parent: 2.4%
EMS Repository

Dave Gerstner, Dayton Fire Department
EMS is permitted to personally furnish naloxone under Ohio law to any of the following:

- An individual who there is reason to believe is experiencing or at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
- A family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist an individual who there is reason to believe is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
EMS Department Requirements

1. Update the organization’s protocol to include the authorization for EMS personnel to personally furnish naloxone Pursuant to the section 4731.941 of the Ohio Revised Code

2. Comply with Board of Pharmacy labeling requirements EMS personnel must comply with the labeling requirements of OAC 4729-5-17 (http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/4729-5-17).

3. Comply with Board of Pharmacy recordkeeping requirements The EMS agency must comply with the recordkeeping requirements of OAC 4729-9-22.

4. Instruct the person receiving the naloxone that they must summon emergency services
How Will It Work

• City of Dayton Fire/EMS will be the centralized repository for EMS department in Montgomery Co. who wants to personally furnish Naloxone

• Montgomery Co. ADAMHS will allow City of Dayton Fire to become a vendor via Central Pharmacy so ADAMHS will receive the invoices for naloxone purchases

• Each Fire/EMS department who wishes to participate will provide their protocol to Dayton Fire and then will be given access to the repository

• Each department is required to keep their own data as required by statue
Greater Miami Valley EMS Council – Naloxone Program Templates
One EMS Department’s Decision to Personally Furnishing Naloxone

Chief Mark Ashworth, Huber Heights Fire Department