

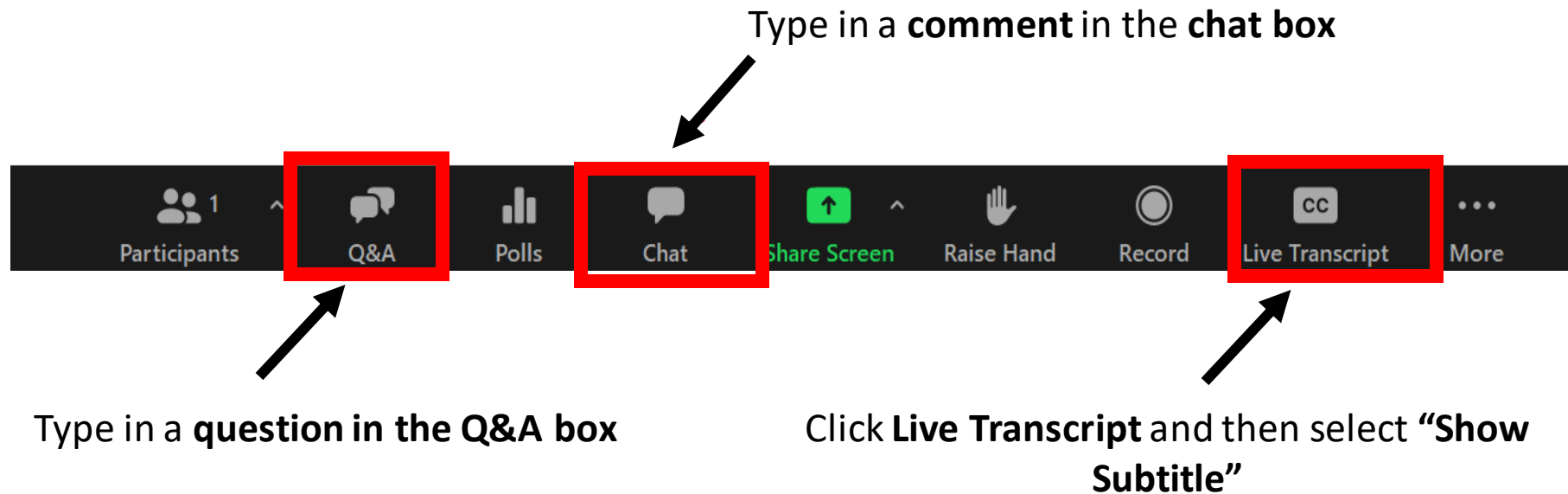
State Integrated Models: Hub and Spoke and Bridge Models

October 27, 2022
11:30 am – 1:00 pm E.T.

CENTER OF EXCELLENCE for Integrated Health Solutions

Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and operated by the National Council for Mental Wellbeing

Questions, Comments & Closed Captioning



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Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration

www.samhsa.gov

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Poll #1: What best describes your role?

- Clinician
- Administrator
- Policy Maker
- Payer
- Recovery Support Staff
- Other (specify in chat box)



Poll #2: What best describes your organization? (check all that apply)

- Primary Care Provider
- Mental Health Provider
- Substance Use Treatment Provider
- Recovery Support Service Provider
- Other (specify in chat box)



Poll #3: Where is your organization in the process of integration?

- Learning/Exploring
- Beginning Implementation
- Advanced/Full Implementation
- Ongoing Quality Improvement
- Other (specify in chat box)



Speakers



Linda McCorkle,
Director of Treatment
and Recovery Services,
Tennessee
Department of Mental
Health and Substance
Abuse Services



Christopher Moore,
LADAC II, CPRS Trainer
SOR Program
Coordinator, CAAP
Incorporated



Aimee Moulin,
MD, Co-Principal
Investigator, CA
Bridge



Victoria Stuart-Cassel,
MPPA,
SOR Evaluation Co-
Director, EMT
Associates, Inc.



Arianna
Campbell, PA-
C, Co-Principal
Investigator,
CA Bridge

Learning Objectives

During this webinar, participants will be able to:

- Enhance their knowledge of state integration models' core components, functions, staffing, and service activities, drawing from 2 exemplar states.
- Increase their knowledge of integrating medications for opioid use disorders (MOUD) into primary care and community organization settings.
- Explain the role of peer recovery support staff within integrated care teams.
- Describe the benefits of recovery support services within integrated care models.



Tennessee's State Opioid Response (SOR II) Grant

Changing Behavior, Coordinating Care, and Restoring Lives

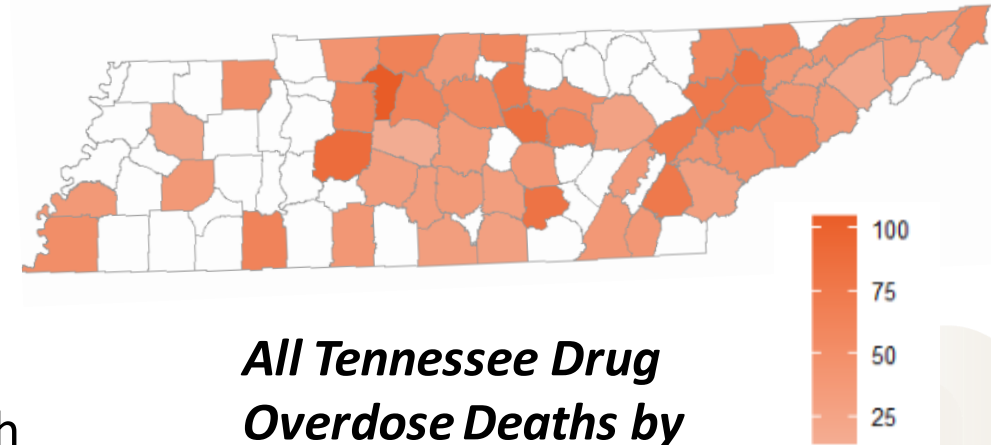
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Tennessee State Opioid Response

Local Context

- In 2020, 3,032 Tennessee residents died of drug overdose at a rate of 45.6 per 100,000 people, far exceeding the national the average (28.3).
- 22% of the Tennessee population resides in rural areas with limited treatment access.
- Provider shortages, particularly in rural areas, contribute to high rates of unmet need. Fifteen percent of behavioral health needs (15.3%) are met in Tennessee, compared to 28.1% nationally.
- 11.4% of Tennessee residents lack health insurance (Kaiser, 2020).
- Prior to SOR, Tennessee was 1 of 9 states that did not cover methadone for MAT under state Medicaid (TENNCare).



All Tennessee Drug Overdose Deaths by County as an Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 (2020)



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Tennessee's Hub and Spoke Model

- **4 regional hub & spoke networks** in highest need areas.
- **Hubs include:**
 - Opioid treatment program (OTP)
 - Federally-qualified health center (FHQC)
 - Hospital
 - Substance use and mental health treatment & recovery services provider.
- Hubs serve as regional **specialty treatment centers**, providing treatment for OUD and comprehensive & continuum of care using a home health model.
- All patients have access to **1-3 FDA-approved Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUDs)**—methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone. MAT has recently expanded to include Sublocade.

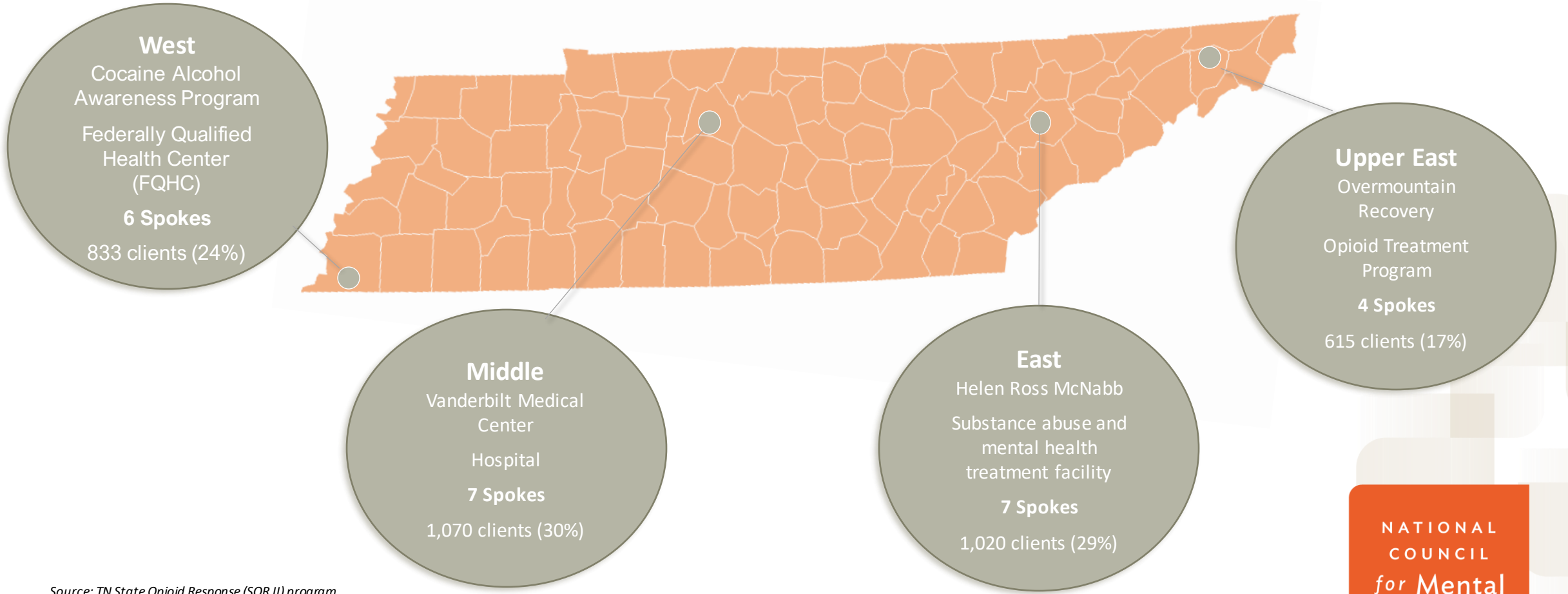


Tennessee's Hub and Spoke Model cont.

- **Spokes include:**
 - community clinics providing a range of treatment and recovery services.
- Hub and spokes collaborate to provide holistic & coordinated care, including MAT, non-MAT clinical treatment (e.g., individual and group counseling), recovery support, and general health services.
- **Pathfinders and Recovery Life Coaches** in each hub network support integrated service delivery.
 - **Pathfinders:** help clients navigate and obtain services to address barriers to independence and recovery.
 - **Recovery Life Coaches:** provide case management and support for medical and dental services, employment, health and wellness, transportation, relapse prevention and recovery housing.



Tennessee Hub and Spoke System – SOR II



Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program



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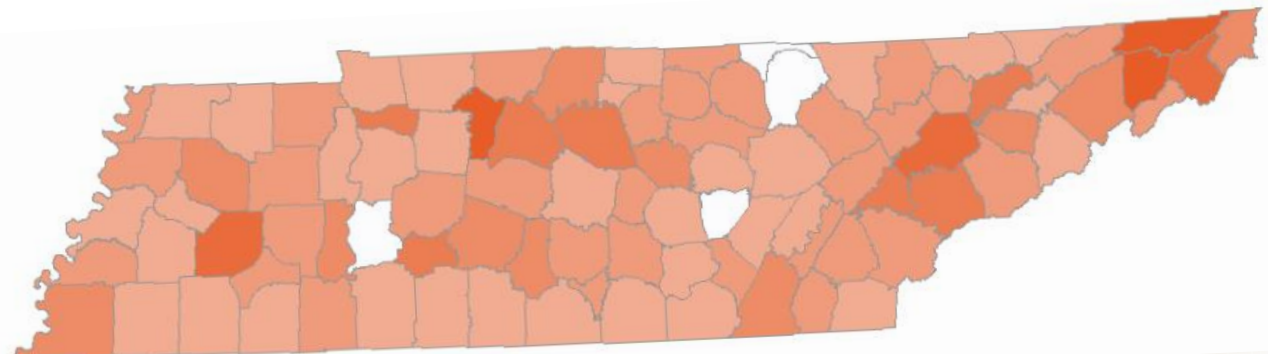
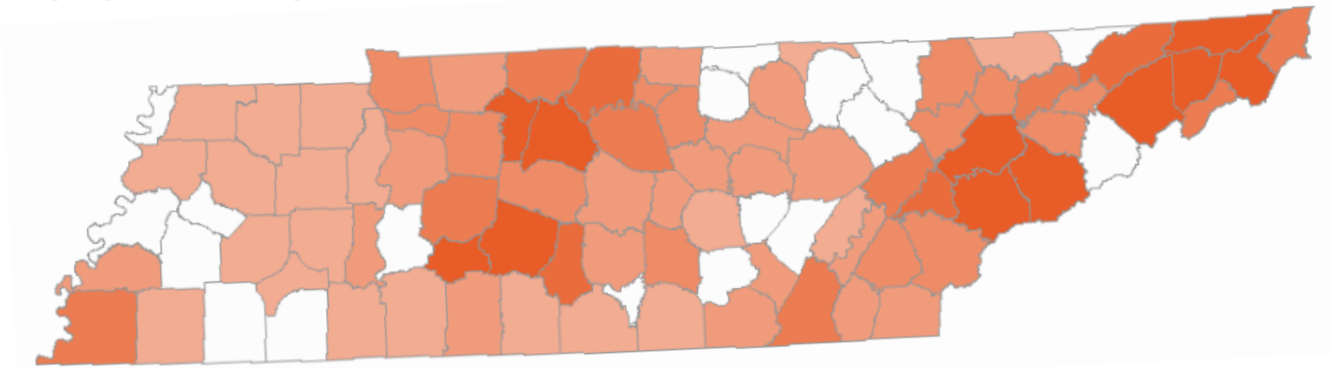
Expanding Treatment Access

SOR I (2018)

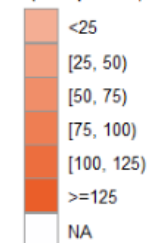
- TN awarded the 1st SOR discretionary grant in 2018.
- Target was to expand MAT, non-MAT clinical treatment, and recovery services to 1,450 eligible clients with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD).

SOR II (2020)

- TN awarded the 2nd SOR discretionary grant in 2020.
- Spoke providers were added in two regions to reach underserved areas.
- Target was to expand services to 4,010 clients diagnosed with OUD or Stimulant Use Disorder (SUD).



SOR I Participation, by County
(rate per 10,000 population)

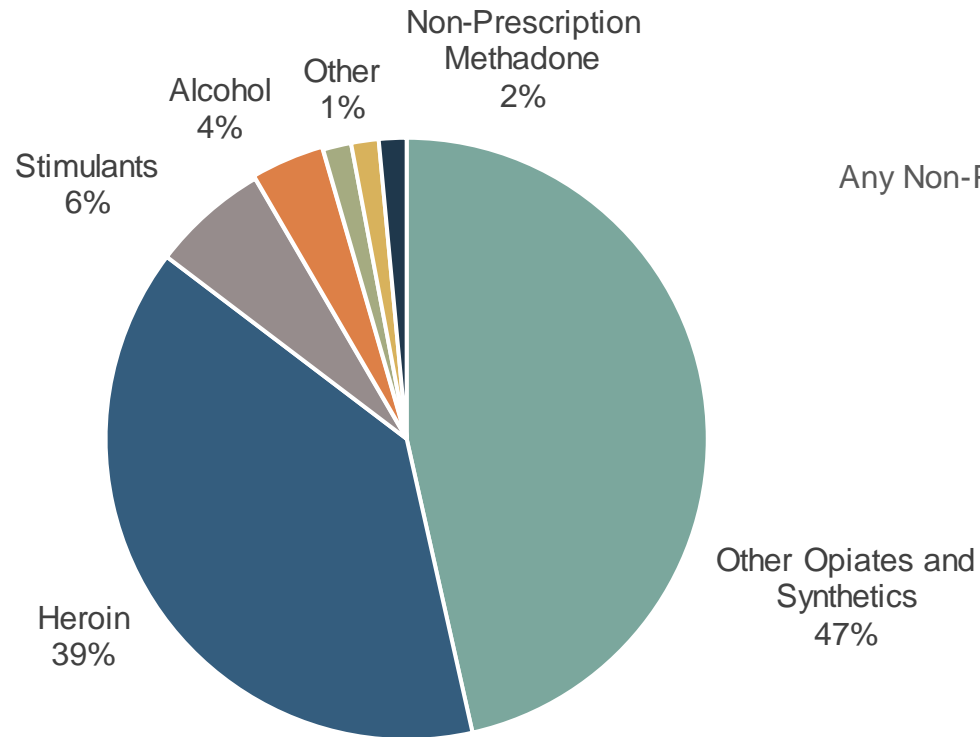


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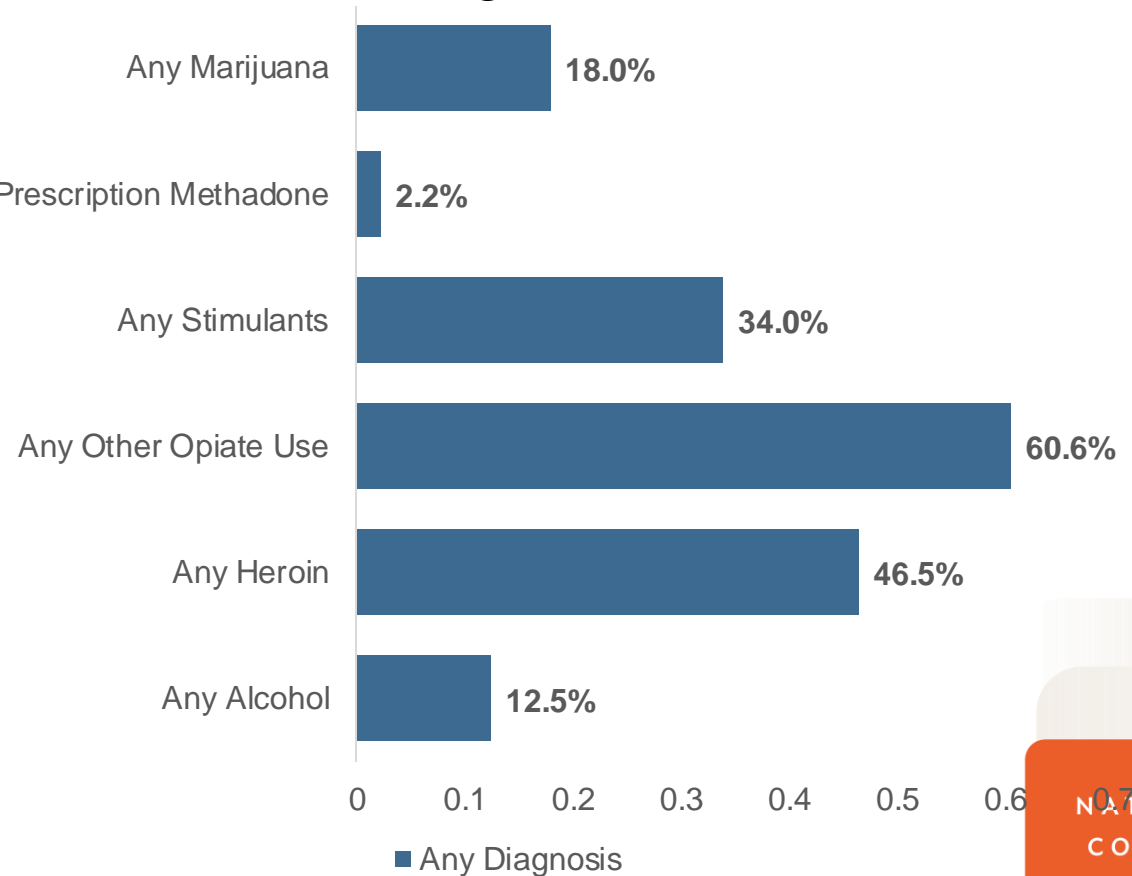


SOR II Client Diagnoses at Intake

Primary Diagnosis



Any Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Diagnosis

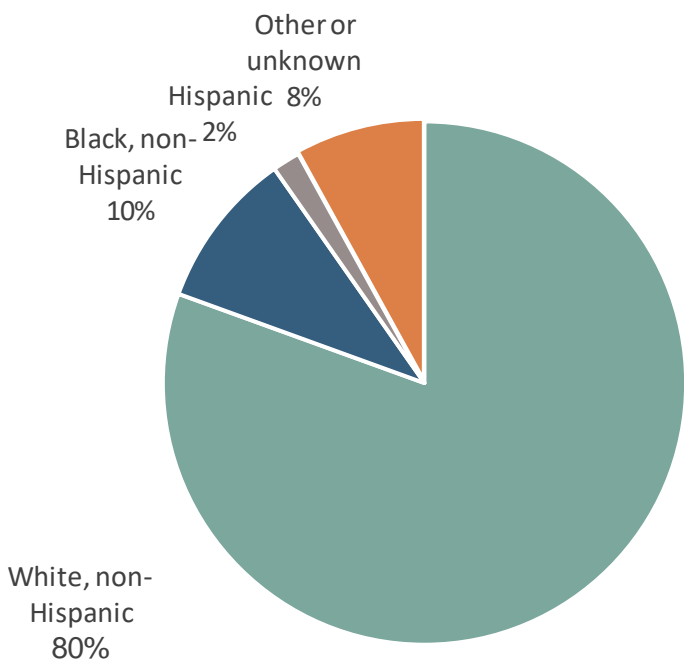


Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program

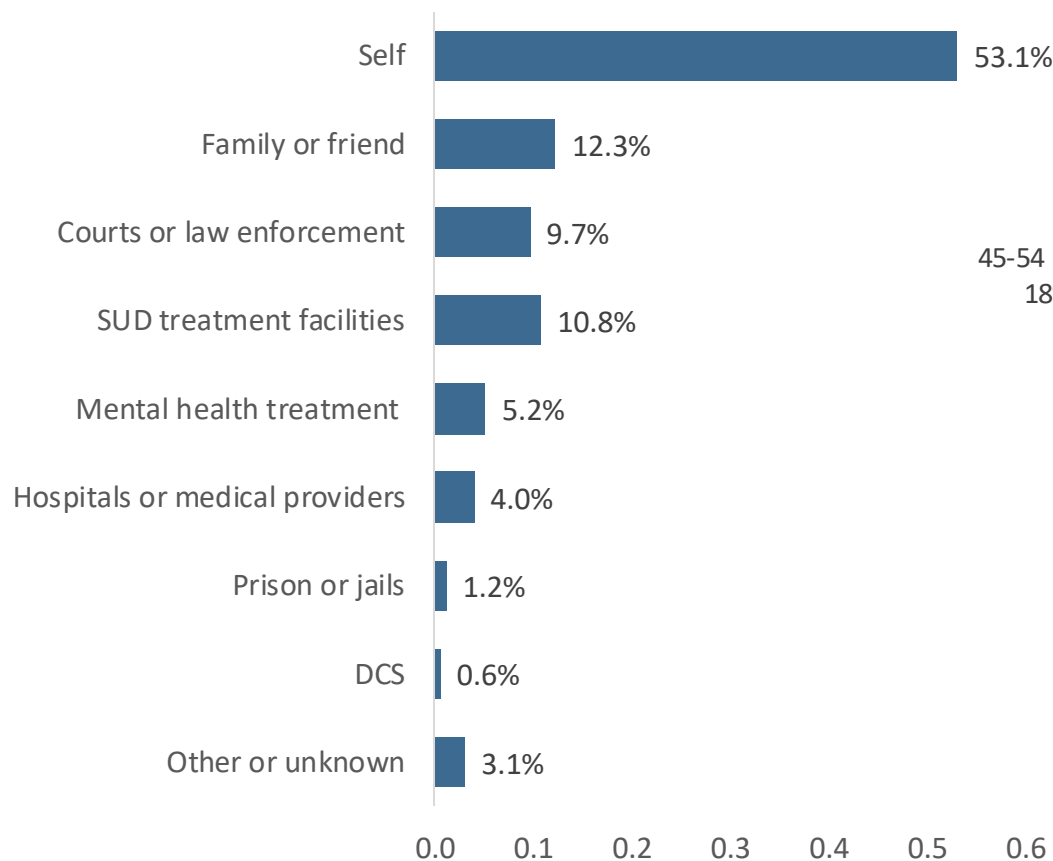


SOR II Client Profile at Intake

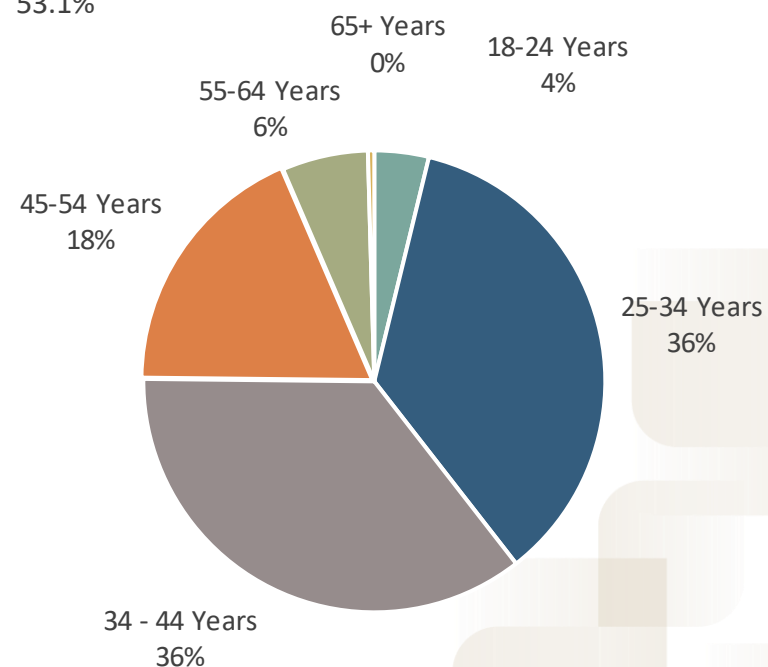
Race or Ethnicity



Source of Client Referral



Age at Intake
Median age = 37



Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program



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Recovery Support Needs among SOR Clients



59.5% of clients at intake do not have a permanent place to live and 20.0% are 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their living situation.



22.0% are either 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with their health and 33.9% rate their physical health as either 'fair' or 'poor'.



92.5% of clients feel socially connected, but only 34.0% have attended voluntary groups.

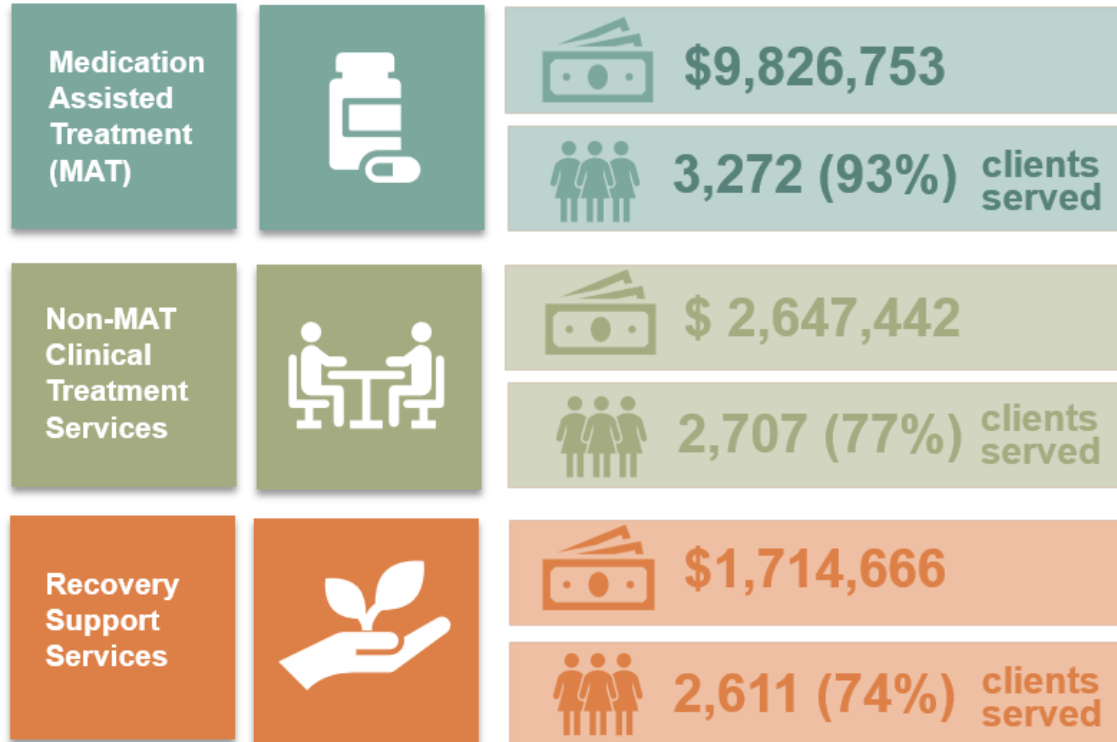


62.1% of clients are unemployed or not currently in school.

Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program

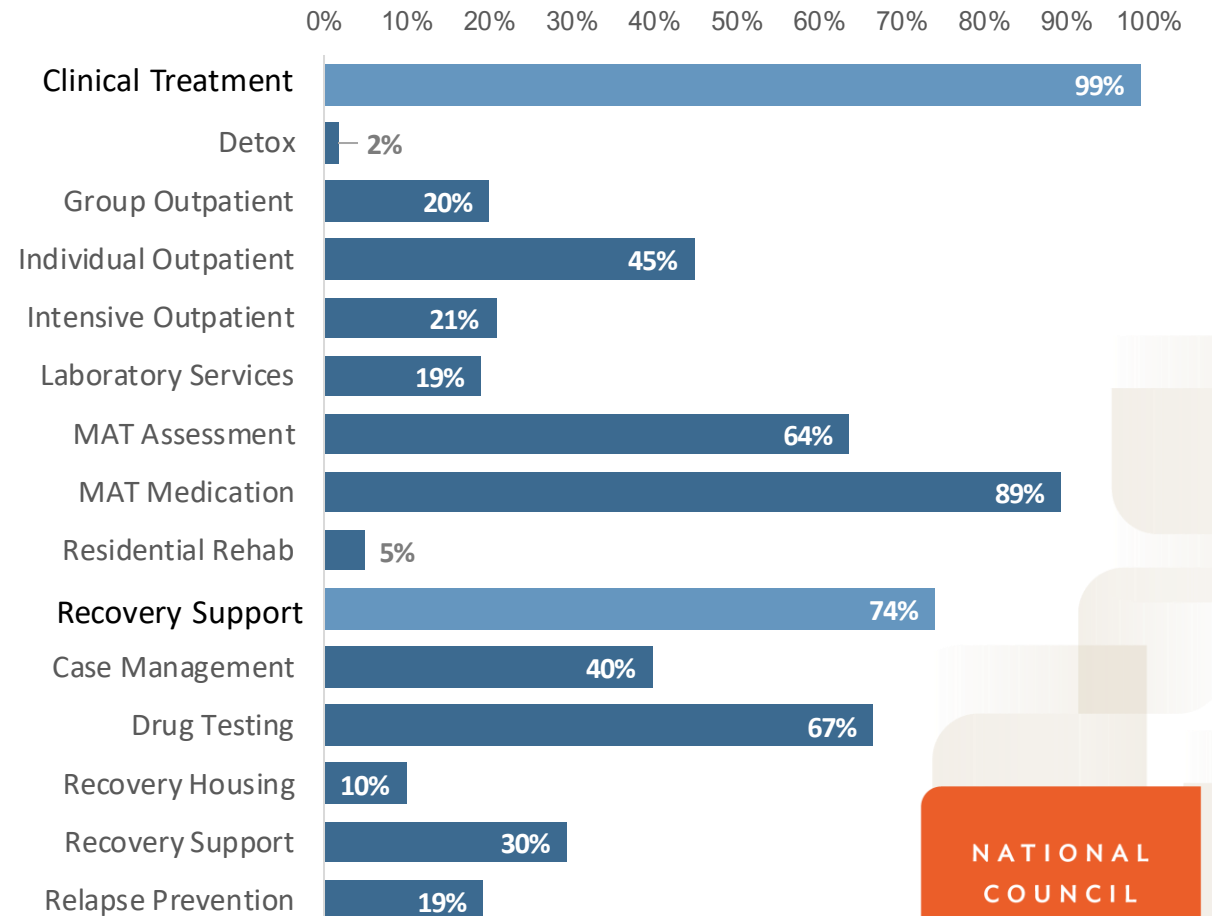


SOR II Service Profile



Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program

Percentage of SOR Clients Accessing Clinical Treatment and Recovery Supports (n=3,518)

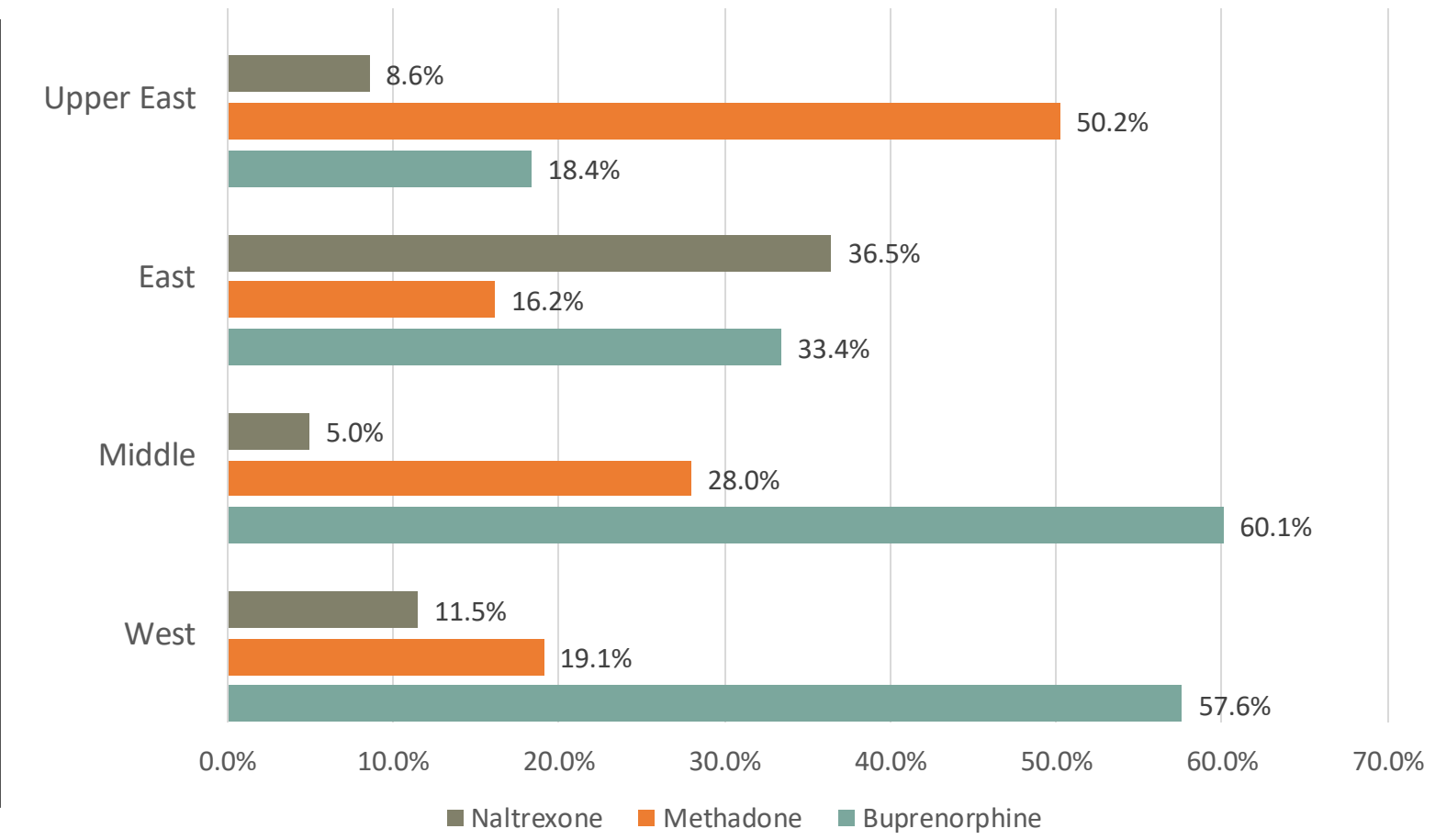


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MAT Access by Region

Percent of SOR II Clients with Reimbursement for MAT Services

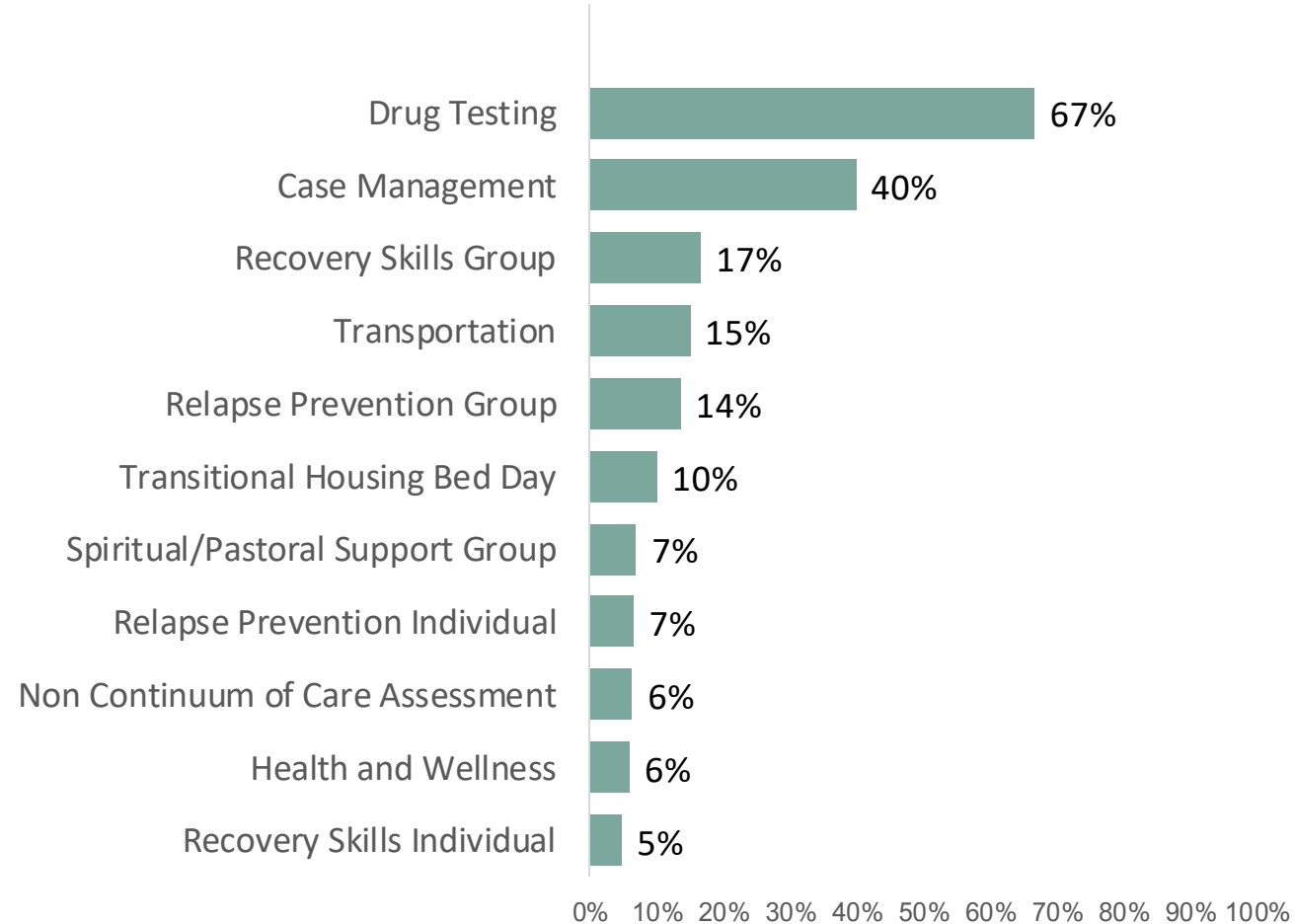


Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program



Recovery Support Service Access

Percent of SOR II Clients with Reimbursement for Recovery Support Services (n=2,611)



Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) program



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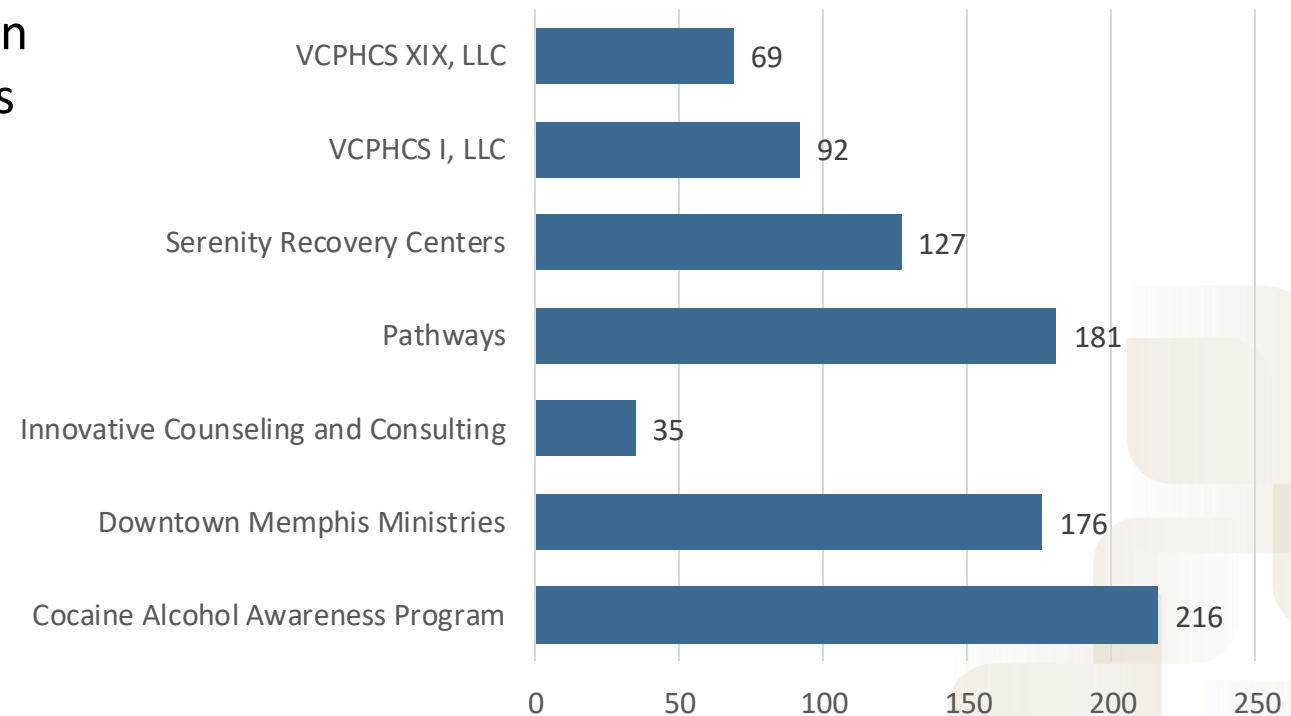
Spotlight on the West Tennessee Hub

Regional SOR Hub and Spoke System

- Cocaine Alcohol Awareness Program (CAAP) is an FQHC in Shelby County, TN (Memphis); serves as West TN hub.
- CAAP coordinates with 6 spoke providers:
 1. Downtown Memphis Ministries
 2. Innovative Counseling and Consulting
 3. Pathways
 4. Serenity Recovery Centers
 5. VCPHCS I, LLC
 6. VCPHCS XIX, LLC
- West hub and spoke providers coordinate regularly as part of a regional consortium.

Source: TN State Opioid Response (SOR II) Grant participating hub – West Hub

Clients Served by West Hub and Spoke Providers (n=833)



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Spotlight on the West Tennessee Hub

Changing Times = Demand for Evolving Systems

Barriers to Change

- Closed systems
- Delayed interventions
- Stigma against MAT approaches
- Scarcity of resources
- Funding issues
- Conflicting treatment philosophies (harm reduction versus abstinence based)

Collaboration

- Interagency efforts and reciprocal relationships
- Ongoing communication among providers
- Commitment to growth
- Consistent follow-up
- Emphasis on cultivating best practices
- Avoidance of “know-it-all-ism” and rigid perspectives.

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Spotlight on the West Tennessee Hub

Program Successes

- Expanded partnership opportunities among providers
- Increased and more timely access to care
- “Walk with” process featuring hands-on involvement between the client population and the SOR team
- Improved retention and engagement
- Comprehensive service provision
- Individualized outcomes








*Highlights from
the Field
One Client's
Success Story*



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SOR II Client Outcomes

GPRA Outcome Measures		Percent at Intake	Percent at Discharge	Percent Change
	Abstinence Client did not use alcohol or illegal drugs in the past 30 days.	41.0%	72.0%	+75.6%
	Crime and Criminal Justice Client had no criminal justice system involvement in the past 30 days.	96.3%	97.8%	+1.6%
	Employment and Education Client was currently employed or attending school.	37.4%	46.5%	+24.3%
	Social Connectedness Client was socially connected.	92.4%	97.3%	+5.3%
	Stability in Housing Client had a permanent place to live in the community.	40.1%	31.6%	-21.2%

Source: State Opioid Response (SOR II) Grant participating hub

“As far as successes, the first thing that comes to mind is the sheer number of people that we’ve been able to serve. Of course, there are people who relapse and who have not done so well—but we have so many success stories!

We have people who were homeless, who entered residential treatment, began Vivitrol or Suboxone at discharge, and who continued to receive extra support through a Pathfinder and Recovery Life Coach. We see people who are now employed full-time, have housing, and who have remained in the program for two years. Those are huge successes that we continue to see with this grant.”

--East Tennessee Hub Provider

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California Bridge Program Overview

Arianna Campbell, PA-C
Aimee Moulin, MD

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CA Bridge is a program of the Public Health Institute. The Public Health Institute promotes health, well-being and quality of life for people throughout California, across the nation, and around the world.

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Only 10% of Americans with SUD receive any type of substance use disorder treatment.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2021

87% of people with opioid use disorder do not receive evidence-based treatment.

Krawczyk, N. et al., (2022). Has the treatment gap for opioid use disorder narrowed in the U.S.? A yearly assessment from 2010 to 2019". *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 103786.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugpo.2022.103786>

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The Current System presents

- Long waiting periods
- Complex assessments before medications
- Referral to specialty care
- Insurance authorization
- Rigid treatment “contracts”
- Stigma and moral judgement

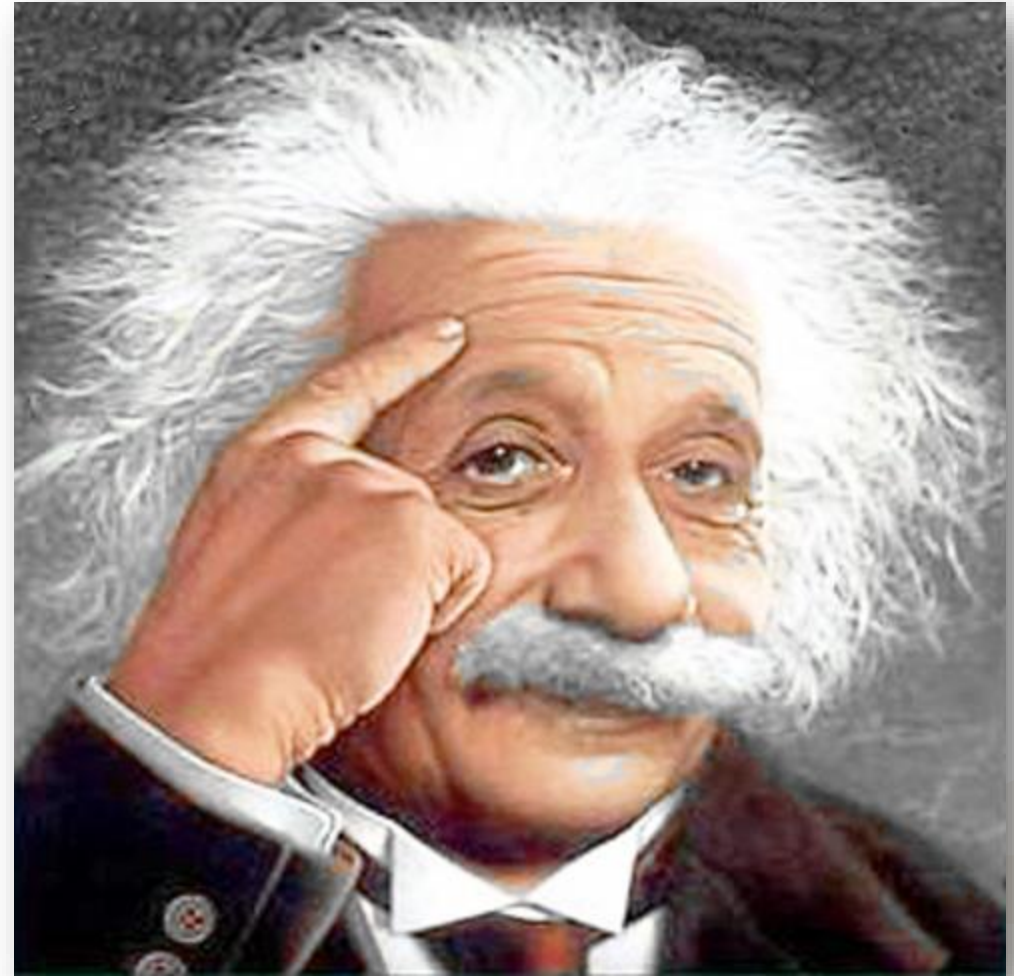


A Paradigm Shift

The current state of addiction treatment

“We can't solve problems by using the same kind of thinking we used when we created them”.

Albert Einstein



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Creating Vital Access Points for Addiction Treatment



Hospital EDs bridge patients to life-saving addiction treatment and are uniquely positioned to provide access and improve the delivery system because they are:

- ✓ The ultimate safety net. Emergency departments are visible, easily accessible, and often near public transportation.
- ✓ The only setting able to offer all-hours access, acute psychiatric stabilization, same-day treatment, and navigation to ongoing care.
- ✓ A critical connection for patients to services such as shelters and community treatment programs.



Post Overdose

5.5% die within 1
year of nonfatal
overdose

7.3% die within 1
year of STEMI (ST-
segment elevation
myocardial
infarction)

Post Overdose
Mortality

Weiner SG, Baker O, Bernson D, Schuur JD. One-Year Mortality of Patients After Emergency Department Treatment for Nonfatal Opioid Overdose. *Ann Emerg Med.* 2020 Jan;75(1):13-17. doi: 10.1016/j.annemergmed.2019.04.020. Epub 2019 Jun 20. PMID: 31229387; PMCID: PMC6920606.

Doost Hosseiny A, Moloi S, Chandrasekhar J, Farshid A. Mortality pattern and cause of death in a long-term follow-up of patients with STEMI treated with primary PCI. *Open Heart.* 2016 Apr 15;3(1):e000405. doi: 10.1136/openhrt-2016-000405. PMID: 27099764; PMCID: PMC4836287.

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CA Bridge Model

Revolutionizing the System of Care



Low-Barrier Treatment



**Connection to Care and
Community**



**Culture
of Harm Reduction**

For fentanyl use too!

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OUD is an EMERGENCY... & this is our JOB.



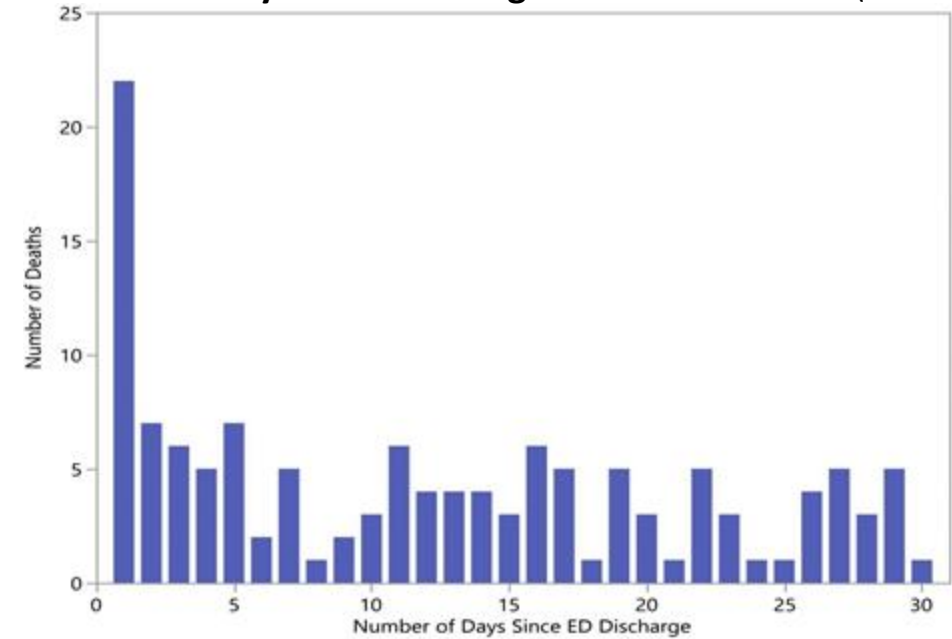
One-Year Mortality of Patients After Emergency Department Treatment for Nonfatal Opioid Overdose

Scott G. Weiner, MD, MPH^{a,*}, Olesya Baker, PhD^a, Dana Bernson, MPH^b, Jeremiah D. Schuur, MD, MHS^c

Study of patients treated in Massachusetts EDs for opioid overdose 2011-2015

- Illustrates the short-term increase in mortality risk post-ED discharge
- Of patients that died, 20% died in the first month
- Of those that died in the first month, 22% died within the first 2 days

Number of deaths after ED treatment for nonfatal overdose by number of days after discharge in the first month (n=130)



Source: Weiner, Scott, et al.. One-Year Mortality of Patients After Emergency Department Treatment for Nonfatal Opioid Overdose. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. April 2, 2019.



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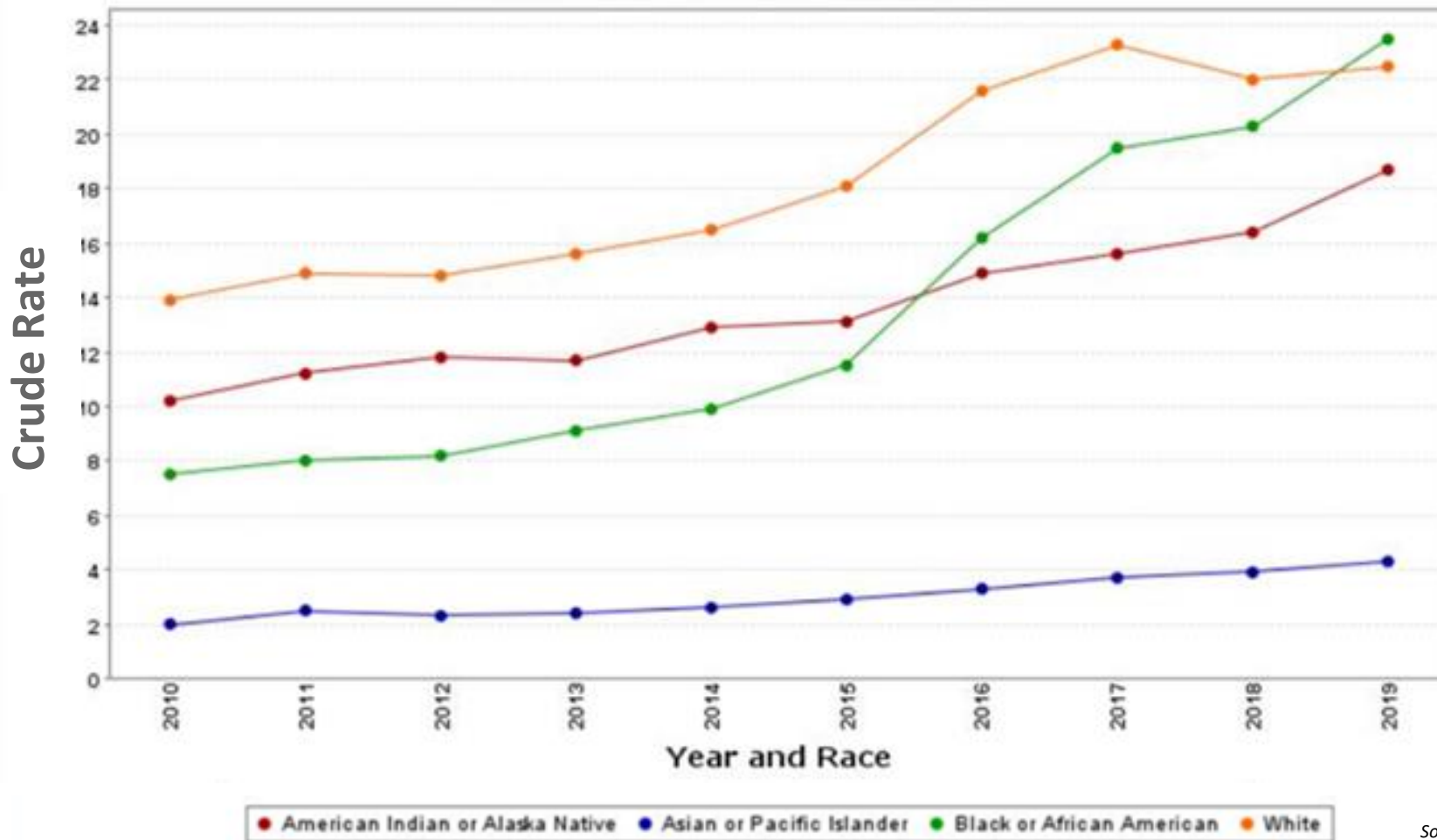
The Numbers for Success



Numbers Needed to Treat	
Aspirin in STEMI	42 to save a life
Warfarin in Afib	25 to prevent a stroke
Steroids in COPD	10 to prevent tx failure
Defibrillation in Cardiac Arrest	2.5 to save a life
Buprenorphine in Opioid Use Disorder	2 to retain in treatment

Source: <https://clincalc.com/Stats/NNT.aspx>

But More Recently, a Disproportionate Impact



Increasing OD deaths
among **Black/African
American individuals**
compared to other races.

Source: <https://wonder.cdc.gov>

Treatment with buprenorphine

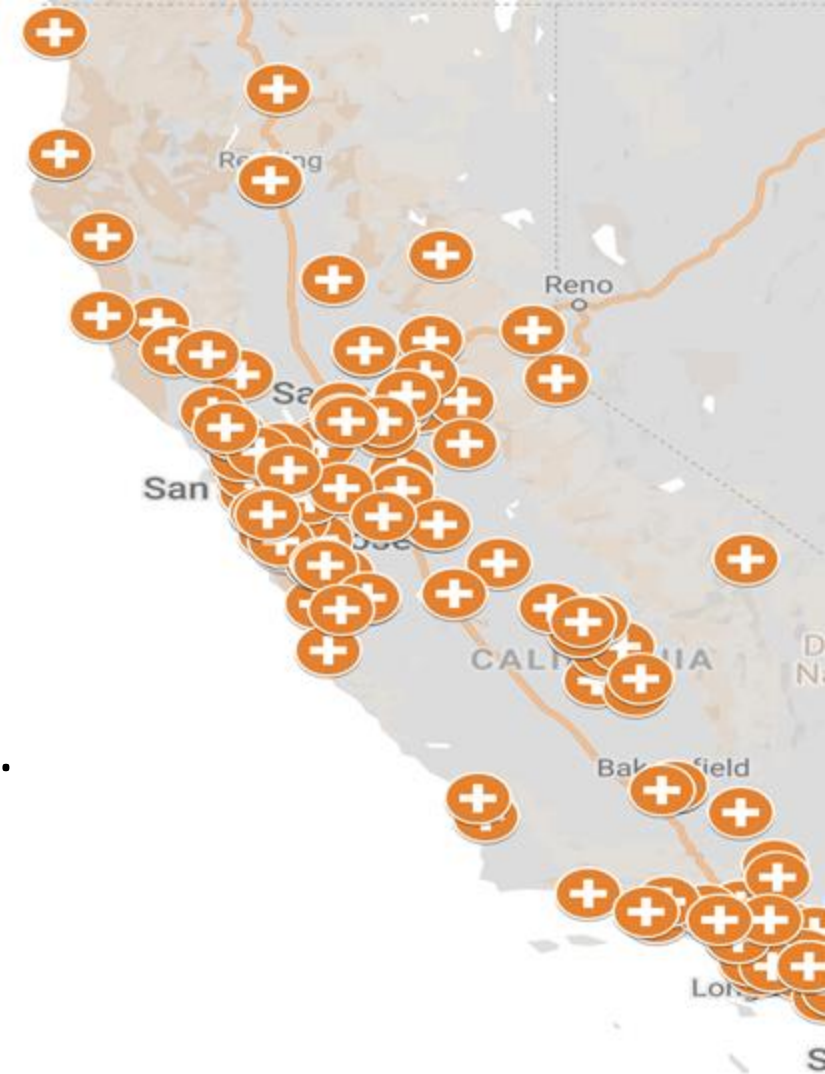
10-fold reduction in risk of death

Source: Julie Dupouy, Aurore Palmaro, Mélina Fatséas, Marc Auriacombe, Joëlle Micallef, Stéphane Oustric, MaryseLapeyre-Mestre. Mortality Associated With Time in and Out of Buprenorphine Treatment in French Office-Based General Practice: A 7-Year Cohort Study. The Annals of Family Medicine Jul 2017, 15 (4) 355-358; DOI: 10.1370/afm.2098; : <http://www.annfammed.org/content/15/4/355.full>



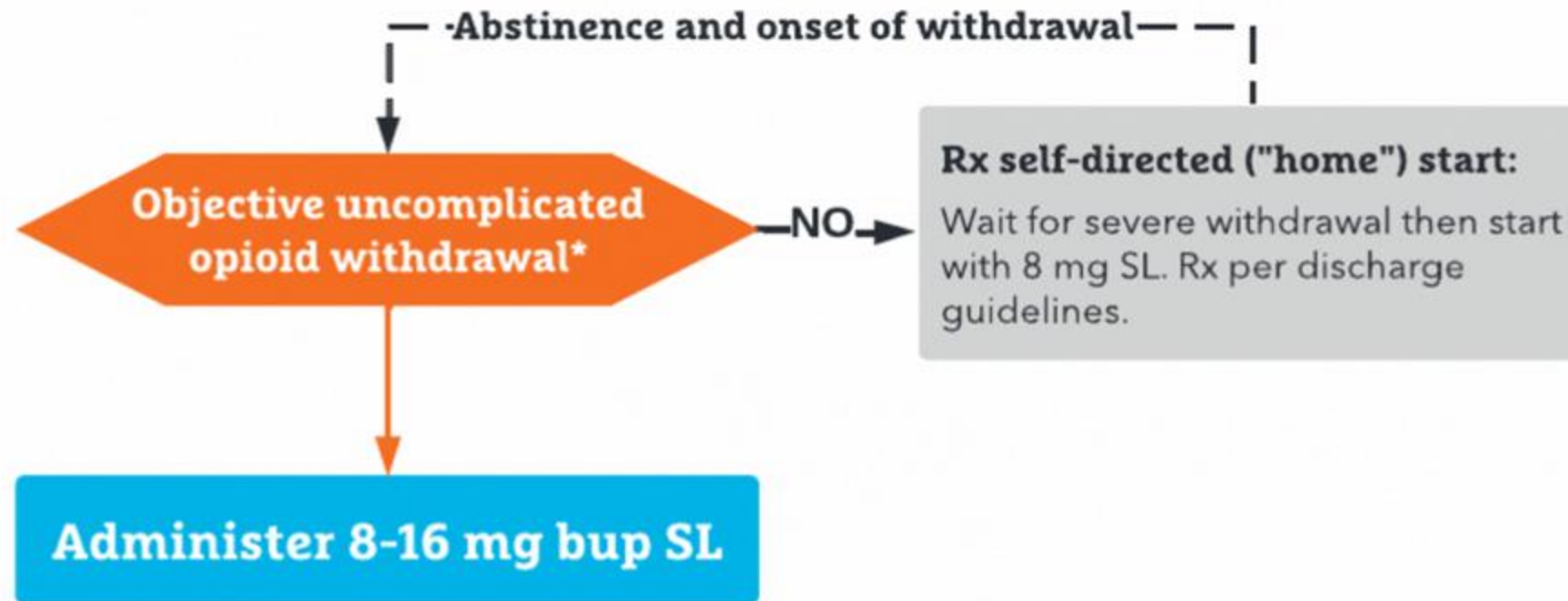


Goal: 24-7 access to high quality treatment of substance use disorders in all California hospitals by **2025**.



The *new*
standard
of care.





Source: CA Bridge program

CA Bridge Model

Revolutionizing the System of Care



Low-Barrier Treatment



Connection to Care and
Community



Culture
of Harm Reduction

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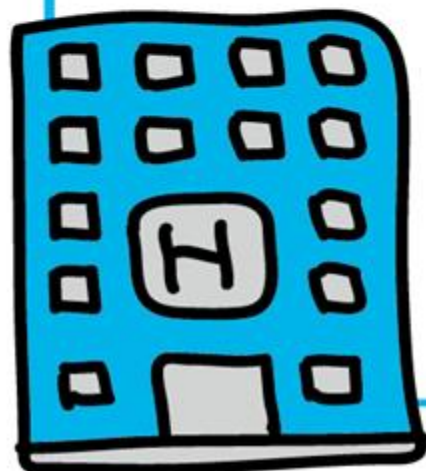




Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Hospital Implementation

Here's how a diverse group of hospitals achieved rapid large-scale implementation of medication for opioid use disorder initiation.

Each participating hospitals is provided with support to do the following:



Identify Key Roles

Clinical Champion



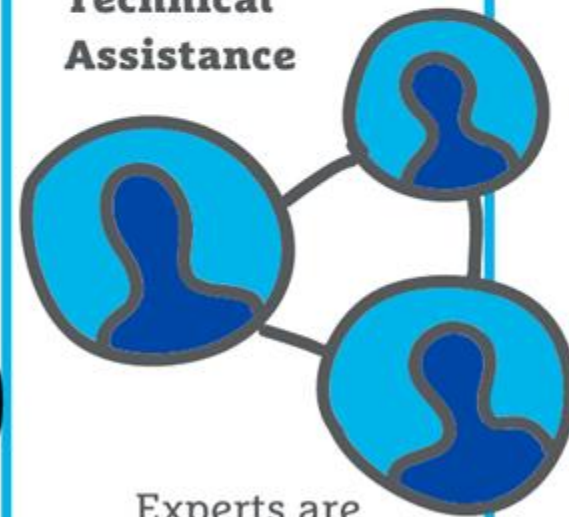
Substance Use
Navigator

Secure Funding

Hire Sustainably



Get Training and Technical Assistance



Experts are
available every step
of the way

CA Bridge helps hospitals implement the standard of care needed to support patients with substance use disorders. Together, a clinical champion and a navigator bridge gaps in traditional treatment, linking patients to ongoing care.

**The CA
Bridge
Model in
Action**



**The clinical
champion**

provides assistance
to staff so they can
support the patient
with medication



The navigator
offers the patient
guidance and linkage
to ongoing treatment



The patient
gets evidence-based
care with better
outcomes, and lower
readmissions



Patient Navigation is Cost-Effective



Patient navigation for substance use disorder (SUD) and co-occurring mental illness is a cost-effective intervention.

SUD Navigation for hospital/ED patients is cost-effective:

- Cost measures included the cost of the 3-month NavSTAR patient navigation intervention and the cost of all inpatient days and ED visits over a 12-month period. NavSTAR generated [\\$17,780 in savings per participant](#).

SUD Navigation reduces costs through decreased inpatient admission rates and repeat ED visits:

- Inpatient admission rates were [26% lower](#) during a 12-month observation period. Emergency department visits were [44% less likely](#) for patients receiving patient navigation.

SUD Navigation reduces healthcare utilization through improved engagement in outpatient treatment:

- After discharge, [50% of patients engaged in SUD treatment compared to only 30% in the control arm](#).

Source: Orme S, Zarkin GA, Dunlap LJ, et al. Cost and Cost Savings of Navigation Services to Avoid Rehospitalization for a Comorbid Substance Use Disorder Population. Med Care. 2022; 60(8):631-635. doi:10.1097/MLR.0000000000001743





CA Bridge Model

Revolutionizing the System of Care



Low-Barrier Treatment



Connection to Care and
Community



Culture
of Harm Reduction

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NARCAN[®] (naloxone HCl) NASAL SPRAY 4 mg

Use NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray for known or suspected opioid overdose in adults and children.

Important: For use in the nose only.

Do not remove or test the NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray until ready to use

This box contains two (2) 4-mg doses of naloxone HCl nasal spray

Two Pack

Rx Only

OPEN HERE FOR QUICK START GUIDE
Opioid Overdose Response Instructions

1 Identify Opioid Overdose and Check for Response



ASK person if he or she is okay and shout name.

Check for signs of opioid overdose:

- Will not wake up or respond to your voice or touch
- Breathing is very slow, irregular, or has stopped
- Center part of their eye is very small, sometimes called "pinpoint pupils"

Lay the person on their back to receive a dose of NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray.

2 Give NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray

Remove NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray from the box.



Peel back the tab with the circle to open the NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray



Hold the NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray with your thumb on the bottom of the plunger and your first and middle fingers on either side of the nozzle.



Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into either nostril.

- Tilt the person's head back and provide support under the neck with your hand. Gently insert the tip of the nozzle into one nostril, until your fingers on either side of the nozzle are against the bottom of the person's nose.



Press the red plunger firmly to give the dose of NARCAN[®] Nasal Spray.

- Remove the NARCAN Nasal Spray from the nostril after giving the dose.

3 Call for emergency medical help, Evaluate, and Support



Get emergency medical help right away.

Move the person on their side (recovery position) after giving NARCAN Nasal Spray.

Watch the person closely.

If the person does not respond by waking up, to voice or touch, or breathing normally another dose may be given. NARCAN Nasal Spray may be dosed every 2 to 3 minutes, if available.

Repeat Step 2 using a new NARCAN Nasal Spray to give another dose in the other nostril. If additional NARCAN[®] Nasal Sprays are available, repeat step 2 every 2 to 3 minutes until the person responds or emergency medical help is received.

Harm Reduction: Naloxone



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Risks Associated with Naloxone Prescription

Despite being a covered benefit, naloxone prescription filling is typically very low.

One prior study investigating naloxone prescribing and filling rates-(Lebin 2020)

Only 11% of ED patients at risk for opioid overdose were prescribed naloxone - many missed opportunities.

Only 1.6% of ED patients actually filled those prescriptions.

Goal not achieved.

Patients at risk for OD at 1.6%- Patient filled RX and received naloxone.

Sources: CA Bridge program, Jacob A. Lebin, Ly Huynh, Sophie C. Morse, Karl Jablonowski, Jane Hall, Lauren K. Whiteside,; Predictors of receiving an emergency department naloxone prescription following an opioid overdose, The American Journal of Emergency Medicine, Volume 46, 2021, Pages 763-764, ISSN 0735-6757, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajem.2020.09.027>. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0735675720308214>)



Results: Statewide (California)



2018

0

EDs with high impact
naloxone distribution

0

kits for free distribution

As of June 2022

136

EDs distributing naloxone

92,496

kits for free distribution

Evidence of Successful ED MOUD



Why is it important to offer MOUD in the ED

- Rapid Adoption of Low-Threshold Buprenorphine Treatment at California Emergency Departments Participating in the CA Bridge Program, (2021). Annals of Emergency Medicine.
- High-dose Buprenorphine Induction for Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder in the Emergency Department, (2021). Journal of the American Medical Association.
- Voting with Their Feet: Social Factors Linked with Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder Using Same-Day Buprenorphine Delivered in California Hospitals, (2021). Journal of Drug and Alcohol Dependence.

Source: CA Bridge National Presentation for Louisiana HOPE Council September 8, 2022



[TheNationalCouncil.org/program/Center-of-Excellence](https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/program/center-of-excellence)

All Hospitals Can Implement Addiction Treatment

CA Bridge: Feasibility and Scalability of Hospital Initiation of Buprenorphine

Data Collected May 2019 - February 2020



52 diverse hospitals including urban, rural, academic, large and small



All hospitals treated opioid use disorder and continued 9 months after funding



12,009 patients identified with opioid use disorder



7,179 (59.7%) patients given buprenorphine (bup)

Core Elements of the CA Bridge Model



Low-Barrier Treatment



Connection to Care and Community



Culture of Harm Reduction

CA Bridge Impact: To-Date



Cumulative totals across all reporting CA Bridge sites (n = 196), April 2019-July 2022



174,709

Navigator encounters



58,552

Encounters where
Medication for Addiction
Treatment was prescribed
or administered



128,305

patients identified with
Opioid Use Disorder



92,496

Naloxone toolkits
ordered by hospitals

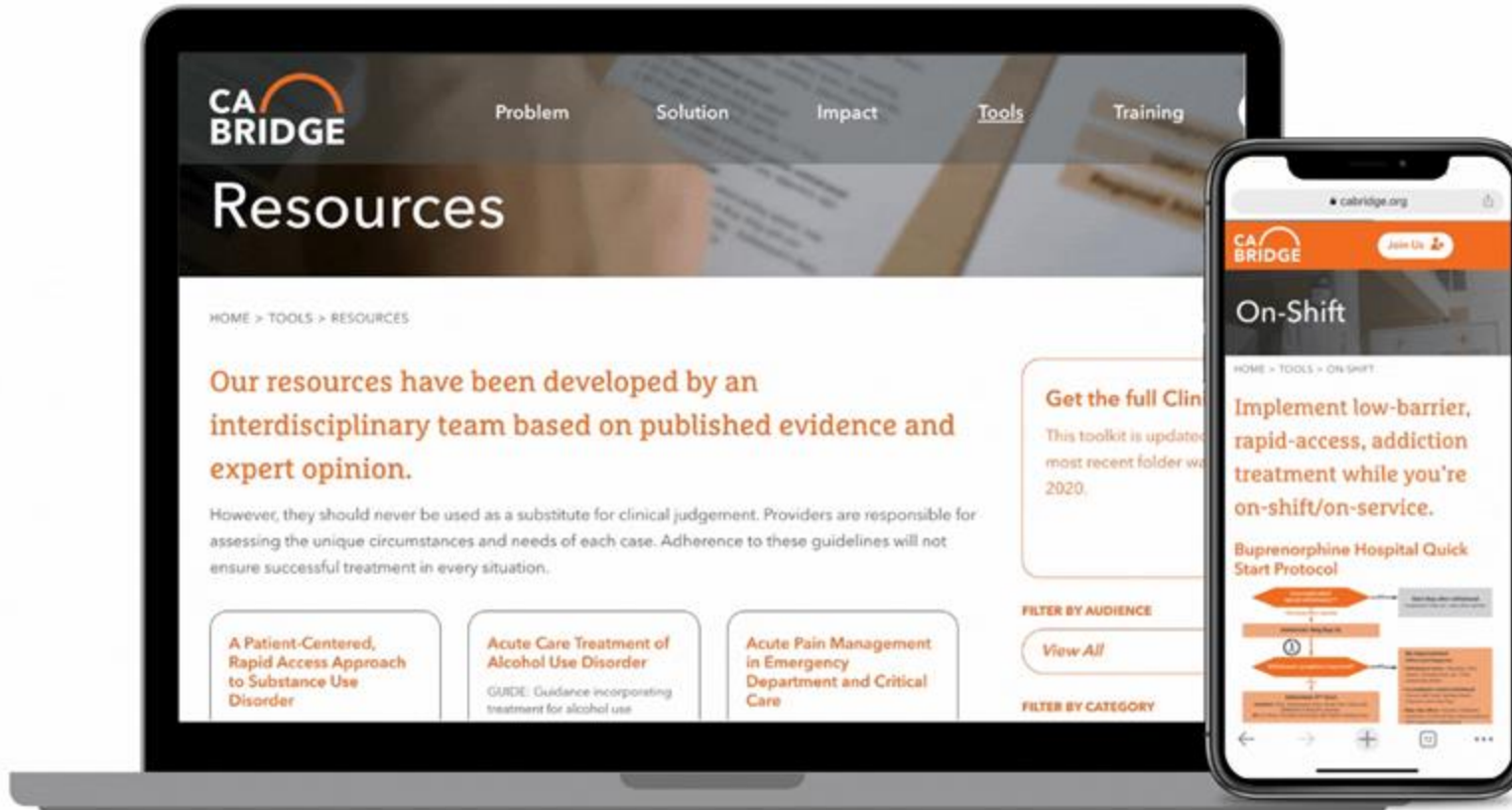
Source: CA Bridge program



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Upcoming CoE Events

CoE-IHS Webinar: Diversity, Equity and Belonging focused Solutions to Recruit & Retain the Workforce

[Register for the Webinar](#) on Thursday, November 3rd, 3-4pm ET

CoE-IHS Webinar: Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services Part 3 - Implementing the CLAS Standards

[Register for the Webinar](#) on Tuesday, November 15th, 2-3pm ET

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