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Thursday, January 17th, 2019

Outline

- Science
- Gaps in care
- Quality improvement journey for Vancouver
- What success looks like
- Room for improvement



What can we do about the OD crisis?



Engage peers in program development and leadership



Address contamination of the drug supply



Support appropriate pain management therapies



Build on the success of Overdose Prevention Sites



Expand and improve addiction treatment



Align law enforcement efforts with public health



Reform drug laws



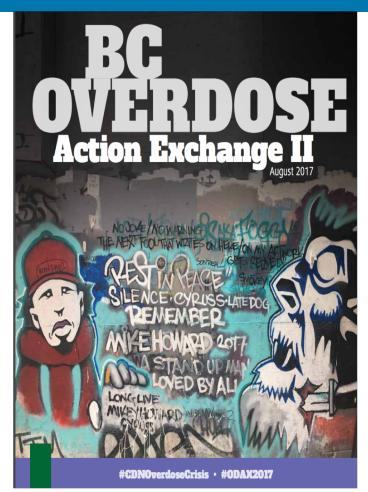
Address structural barriers and upstream factors



Counter stigma against people who use drugs



Implement targeted research, surveillance and evaluation initiatives



http://www.bccdc.ca/resource-gallery/Documents/bccdc-overdose-action-screen.pdf

news

Politics

British Columbia

Health officials eye injectable addiction treatment that could 'turn the tide of the opioid epidemic'









Sublocade has been approved by Health Canada

Jon Hernandez · CBC News · Posted: Jan 17, 2019 3:00 AM PT | Last Updated: 5 hours ago



Sublocade is injected once a month, warding off opioid cravings and withdrawl symptoms. (Sublocade.com)

The science exists...

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Mortality risk during and after opioid substitution treatment: systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies

Luis Sordo, 1,2,3 Gregorio Barrio, 4 Maria J Bravo, 1,2 B Iciar Indave, 1,2 Louisa Degenhardt, 5,6

Opioid Agonist Therapy (methadone or buprenorphine) is effective in suppressing illicit opioid use and reducing all cause and overdose mortality

The induction phase and the time immediately after leaving treatment with both drugs are periods of particularly increased mortality risk.

Australia

Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

7Sector Best Practices, Knowledge Exchange and Economic Issues, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Lisbon, Portugal

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causes or overdose during follow-up periods in and out of opioid substitution treatment with methadone or buprenorphine.

DATA EXTRACTION AND SYNTHESIS

Two independent reviewers performed data extraction and assessed study quality. Mortality rates in and out of treatment were jointly combined across methadone or buprenorphine cohorts by using multivariate random effects meta-analysis.

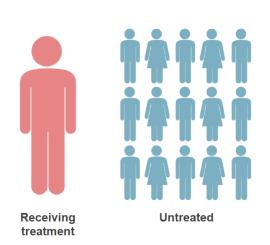
RESULTS

There were 19 eligible cohorts, following 122 885 people treated with methadone over 1.3-13.9 years and 15 831 people treated with buprenorphine over 1.1-4.5 years. Pooled all cause mortality rates were 11.3 and 36.1 per 1000 person years in and out of methadone treatment (unadjusted out-to-in rate ratio 3.20, 95% confidence interval 2.65 to 3.86) and reduced to 4.3 and 9.5 in and

on opioids. The induction phase onto methadone treatment and the time immediately after leaving treatment with both drugs are periods of particularly increased mortality risk, which should be dealt with by both public health and clinical strategies to mitigate such risk. These findings are potentially important, but further research must be conducted to properly account for potential confounding and selection bias in comparisons of mortality risk between opioid substitution treatments, as well as throughout periods in and out of each treatment.

Introduction

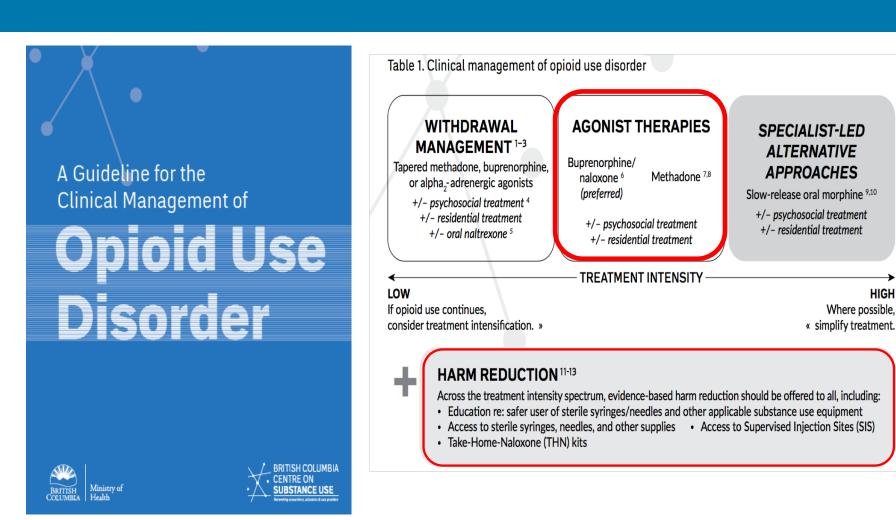
Opioid dependence is a rising drug use disorder with substantial contribution to the global disease burden. The absolute number (age standardised prevalence) of people with opioid dependence worldwide increased from 10.4 million (0.20%) in 1990 to 15.5 million (0.22%)



"...the all-cause mortality rate for patients receiving methadone maintenance treatment was similar to the mortality rate for the general population, whereas the mortality rate of untreated individuals using heroin was more than 15 times higher."

Modesto-Lowe et al., 2010; Gibson, 2008; Mattick, 2003; Bell and Zador, 2000; Marsch, 1998

Clinical Management Guidelines



HIGH

BC OPIOID SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT SYSTEM

Performance Measures 2014/2015 - 2015/2016

55%	Receiving a Stabilization Dose of Methadone
42%	Retained at 6 months
32%	Retained at 12 months

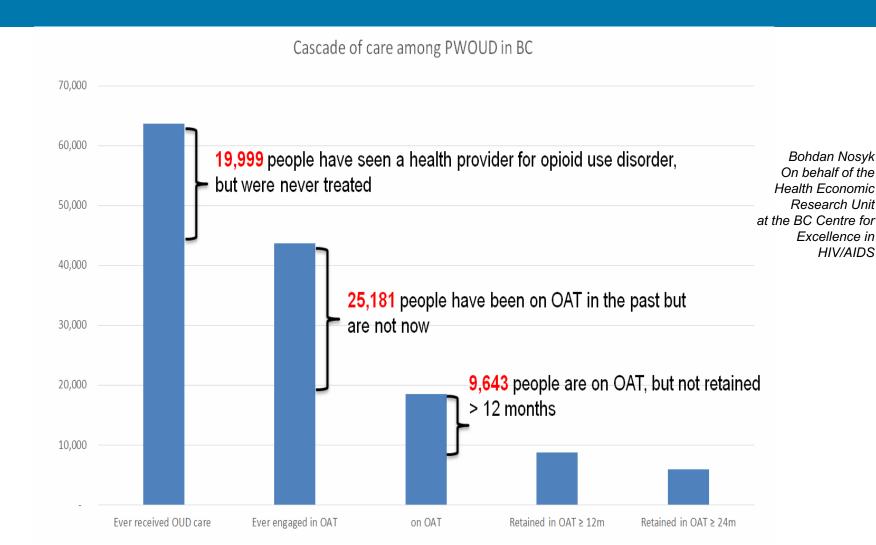


March 2017

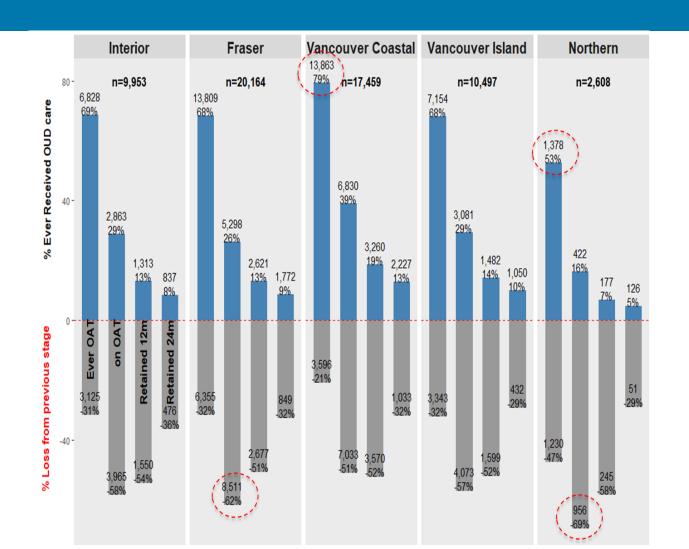




OUD cascade of care: >80% ARE ON OAT



OUD cascade of care



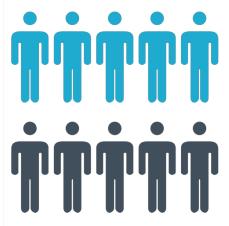
Bohdan Nosyk
On behalf of the
Health Economic
Research Unit
at the BC Centre for
Excellence in
HIV/AIDS



Evaluating the Effectiveness of First-Time Methadone Maintenance Therapy Across Northern, Rural, and Urban Regions of Ontario, Canada

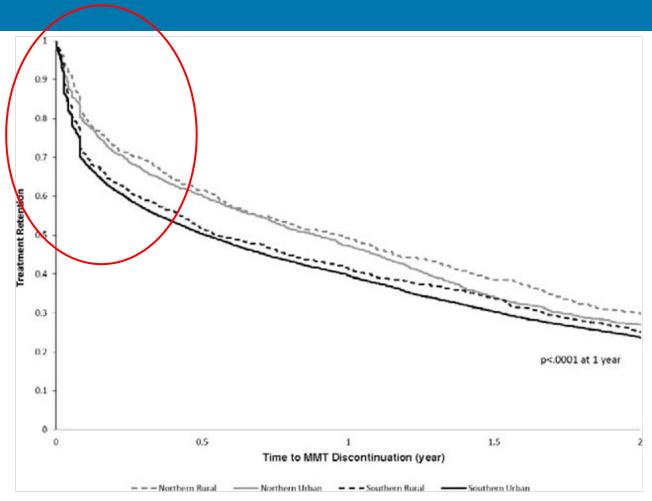
Joseph K. Eibl, PhD, Tara Gomes, MHSc, Diana Martins, MSc, Ximena Camacho, MMath, David N. Juurlink, MD, Muhammad M. Mamdani, PharmD, Irfan A. Dhalla, MD, and David C. Marsh, MD

17,211	Patients on the Ontario Drug Database
49%	Retained at 12 months – Northern Rural Region
47%	Retained at 12 months – Northern Rural Region
40.6	Southern Urban and Rural Regions



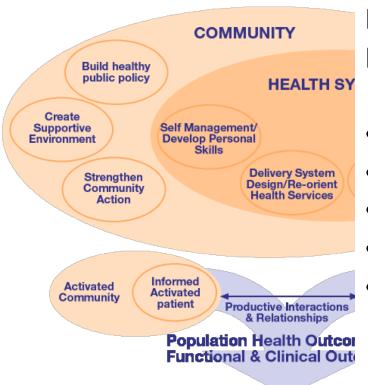


Time to discontinuation





"Opioid use disorder is best conceptualized as a chronic relapsing illness.."



Essential elements of the Chronic Care Model - Health Care Organization

- Self-management support
- Delivery system design
- Decision support
- Clinical information systems
- Community-based treatment and resources

Created by: Victoria Barr, Sylvia Robinson, brenda Marin-Link, Liaa Underhill, Ani Adapted from Glasgow, R., Orleans, C., Wagner, E., Curry, S., Solberg, L. (2001). Does t improving prevention? <u>The Milbank Quarterly.</u> 79(4), and World Health Organization, He Association. (1986). <u>Ottawa Charter of Health Promotion.</u>

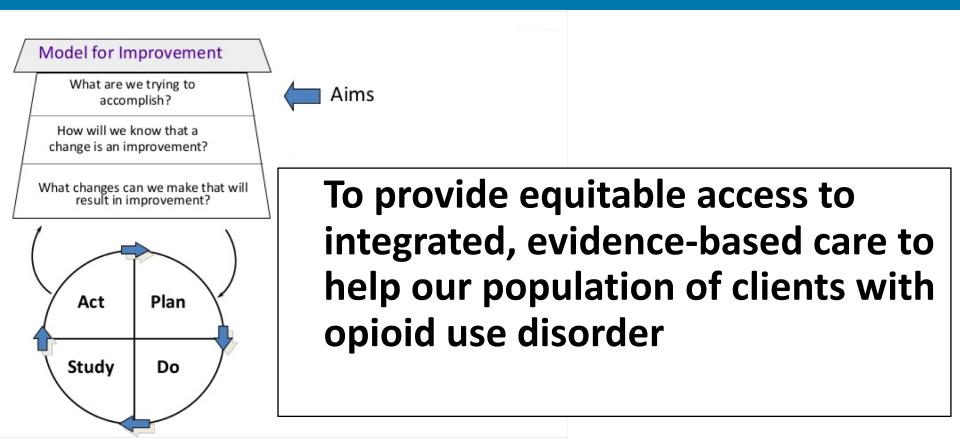
September 2017 – December 2018 Ql Journey



17 teams
Various services:
Primary Care
Substance Use
Mental Health
Supported by
stabilization and
outreach services

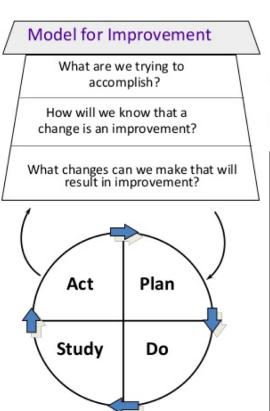


What were we trying to accomplish?





How will we know that a change is an improvement?

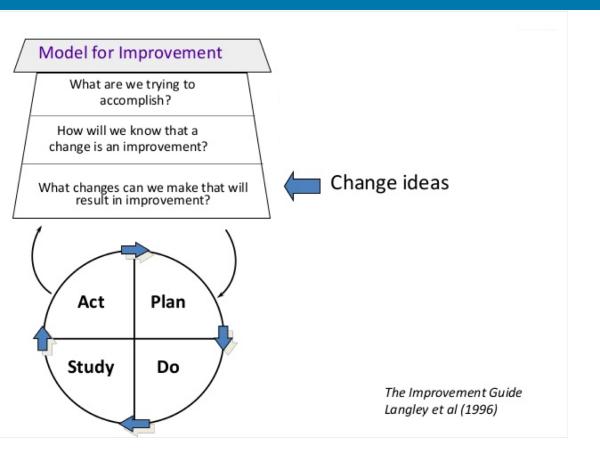




Measurements

- 95% initiated on OAT
- 95% retained in care (OAT) for ≥3 months
- 50% average improvement in Quality of Life score

What changes can we make that will result in improvement?





Examples of changes ideas tested: Diagnosis and Treatment Initiation



Appointment reminder calls







Liaising with Stabilization clinics



Examples of small changesTreatment Retention

New starts and lost to care outreach





Develop a process not to end prescriptions on a Friday

Collaboration with other clinics for bridging prescriptions

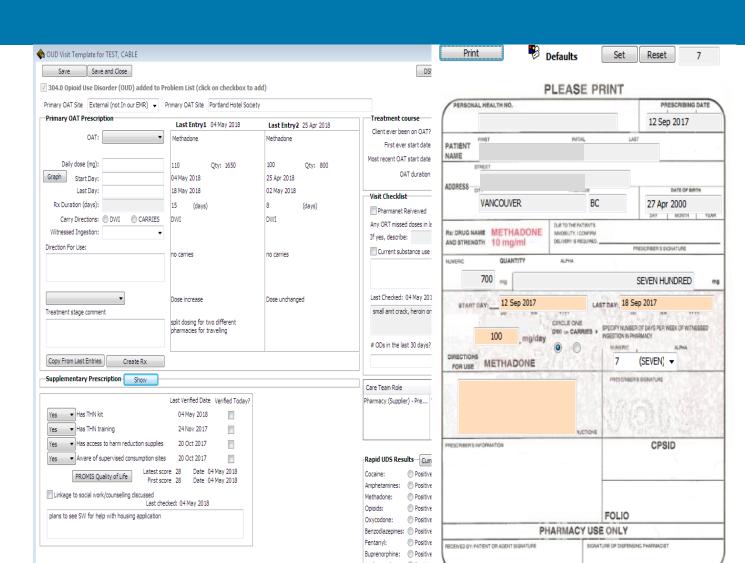


Sending a letter to the pharmacy with client to ensure notification of missed doses

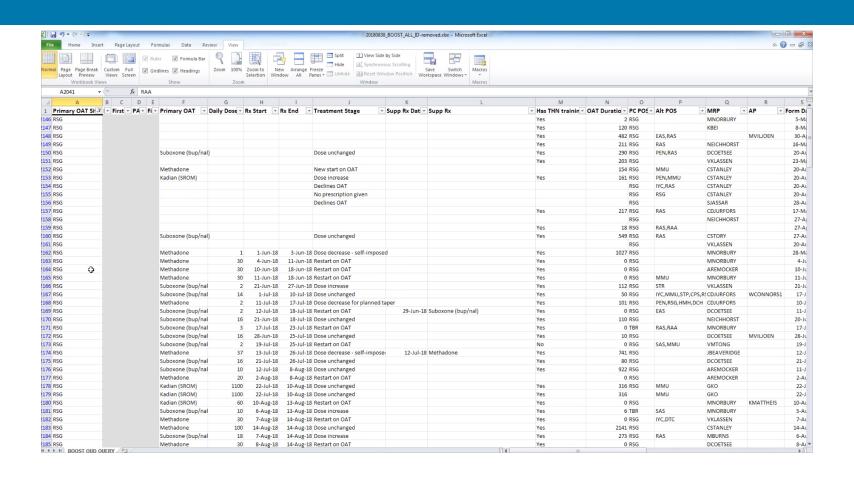
Decision Support Tools: Standardized clinical data entry

Tracking

- Standard diagnostic code
- Retention on therapy
- THN training
- Pharmacy info

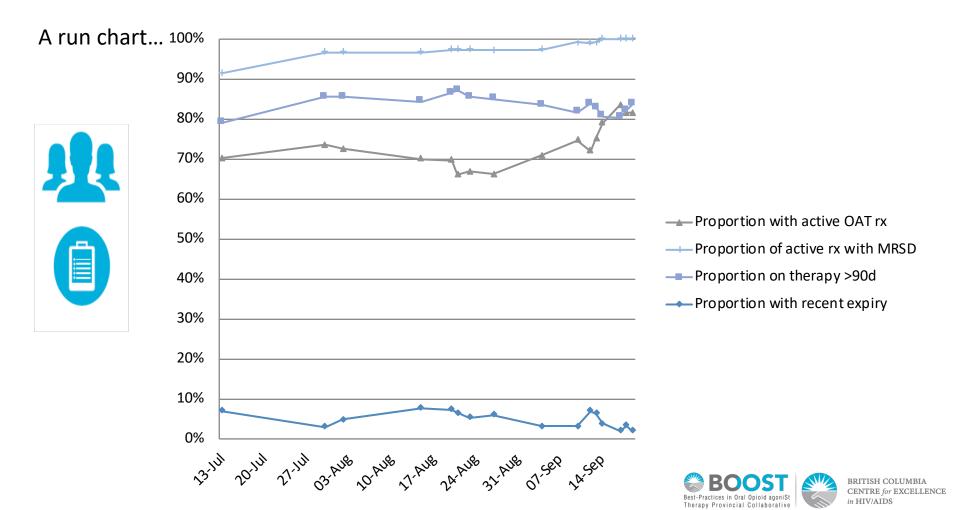


Practice/Patient Reports

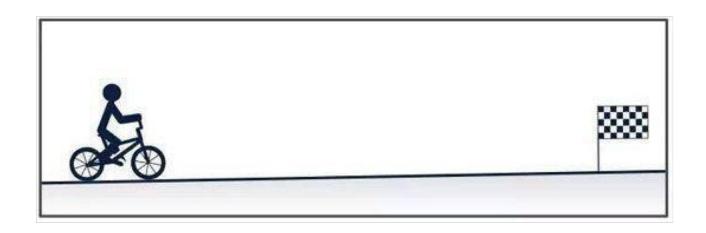


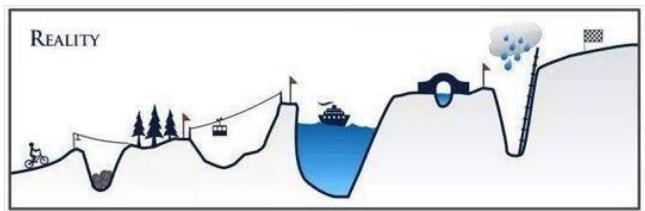


Teams can track improvement



What our plan looks like







FINAL RESULTS (1):

Of those with Active 304.0 OUD: $(N = 2532)^*$

84% With a documented encounter (OUD

Form created)

62% With an active Rx for OAT



^{*} Only participating teams from PC and Addictions Services

FINAL RESULTS (2)



30 - 40 % Baseline

~ 50% Ontario



~ 73% BOOST Teams (N= 1120)



Increased QI Capacity

- Built confidence to test and implement innovative practice changes (PDSA)
- Built awareness on the importance of measurement and the skills to do this effectively in practice





16% are missing the OUD form 48% have no documented active OAT prescription 27% are not retained > 3 months

THANK-YOU!

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