



COLORADO

Office of Behavioral Health

Division of Community Behavioral Health

The Opiate Use Disorder Landscape in Colorado

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In this session we will review the “State of the State”

Pre and Post SAMHSA Opiate Grants including

- Prescription and Overdose death rates
- Law Enforcement, Medical and Behavioral Health landscape
- Access to Care
- Treatment Expansion
- Current State of the State
- Where we are going

Start at the beginning...

- 1996 The American Pain Society trademarked the slogan, “Pain, the Fifth Vital Sign”
- 1998 The Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO) adopted the practice
- 2001 The JCAHO issued a new standard telling hospitals to regularly ask patients about pain and to make treating it a priority
- 2004 The Federation of State Medical Boards called on state medical boards to make under treatment of pain punishable for the first time.

| Vital Signs | |
|-------------|--|
| 1st | Body Temperature |
| 2nd | Pulse |
| 3rd | Respiratory Rate |
| 4th | Blood Pressure |
| 5th |  |

Colorado's opioid and heroin overdose deaths in 2015

Opiate deaths are catching up to alcohol-related liver disease



By **JOHN INGOLD** | jingold@denverpost.com
PUBLISHED: January 3, 2017 at 1:40 PM ET

PUBLIC HEALTH
Rural Colorado Might Hold
January 23, 2017 4:40 PM ET
Read on All Things Considered

Several Colorado Health Professionals Charged With Illegally Dispensing Opioids

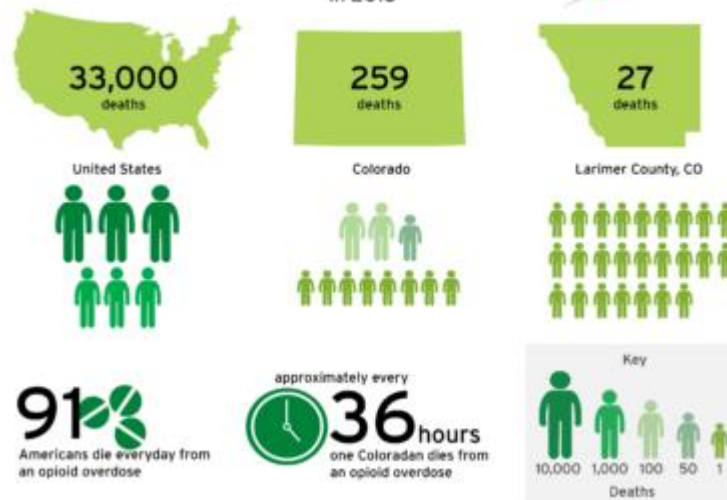
By Natalia V. Navarro | October 26, 2018

A Rural Crisis: The Opioid Epidemic in the Front Range



By **Michael Booth**

Opioid Deaths Across the Nation in 2015



ed homicides in



SIGN UP FOR NEWSLETTERS AND ALERTS

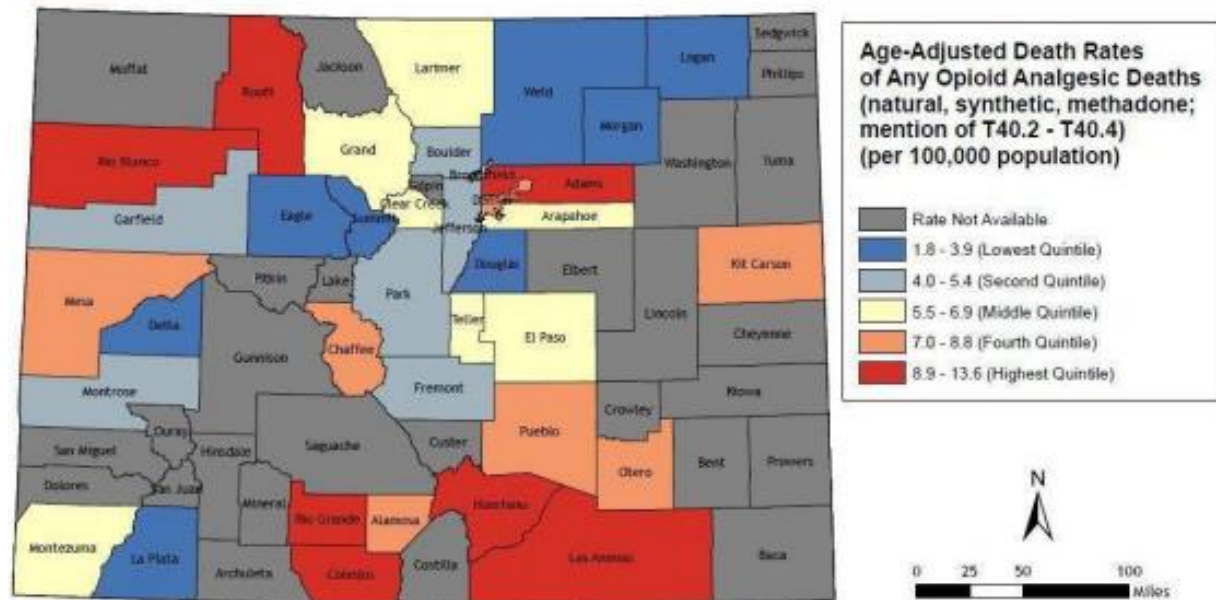


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MOST POPULAR

From 2013-2017, there were 1,635 prescription opioid-related overdose deaths in Colorado. This translates to a rate of 5.8 deaths per 100,000 Colorado residents.

Map 1: Prescription Opioid-Related Age-Adjusted Overdose Death Rates by County, Colorado, 2013-2017

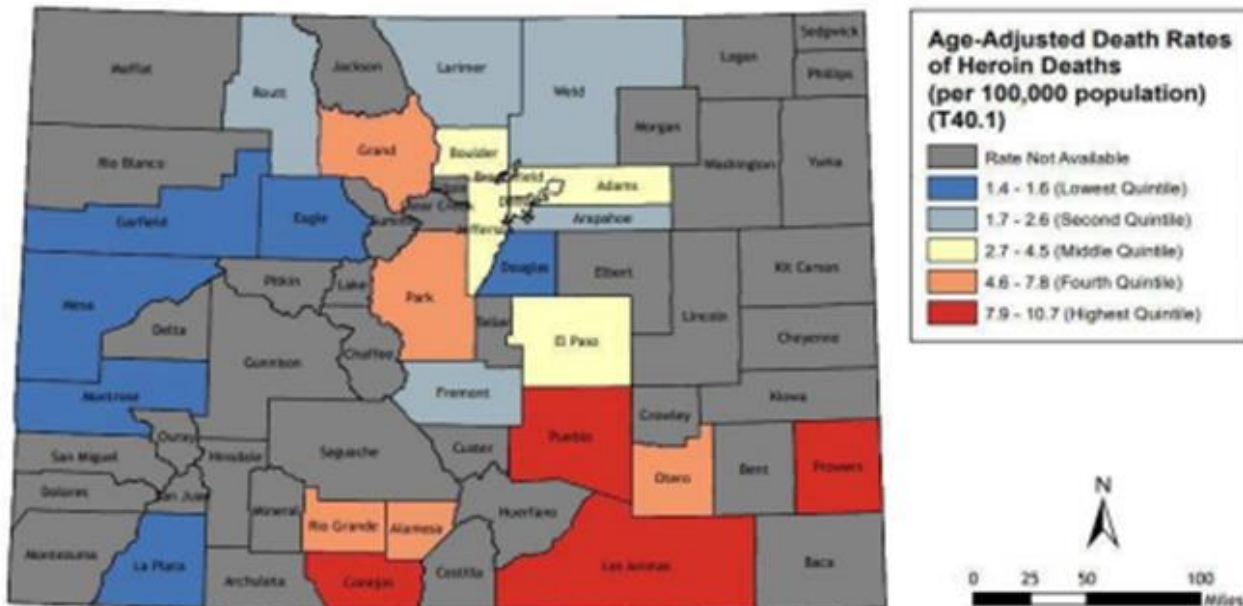


From “Colorado Opioid Profile” CDPHE 2017

Heroin

Heroin-related overdose deaths have increased by 77 percent from 2013-2017. In total, there were 881 heroin overdose deaths in Colorado, which translates to a state rate of 3.2 deaths per 100,000 residents from 2013-2017.

Map 3: Heroin-Related Age-Adjusted Overdose Death Rates by County, Colorado, 2013-2017



From "Colorado Opioid Profile" CDPHE 2017

OUD Demographic Colorado:

Heroin

- **Gender:** 60.4% Male
- **Age:** 18-24 28%
25-34 45.8%
35-44 15.4%
- **Race:** 77.3% White
- Hx of Mental Health concerns: 50.9%
- Criminal Justice Involved: 34.5%

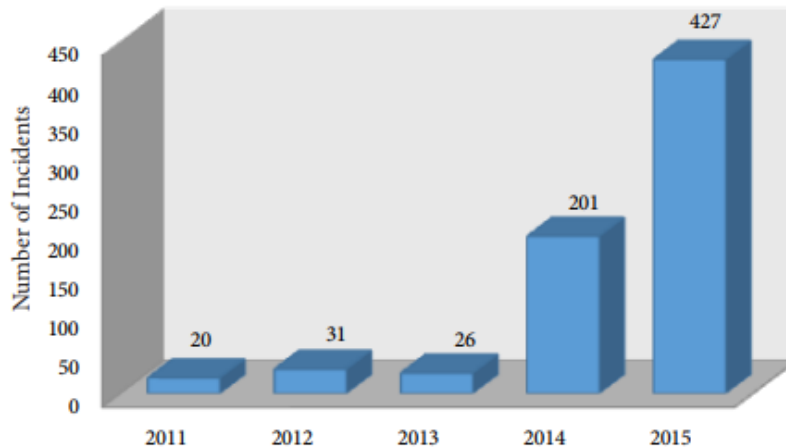


Prescription Opioids

- **Gender:** 55.2% Male
- **Age:** 18-24 16.4%
25-34 45.7%
35-44 27.3%
- **Race:** 79.3% White
- Hx of Mental Health concerns: 52.8%
- Criminal Justice involved: 21.9%

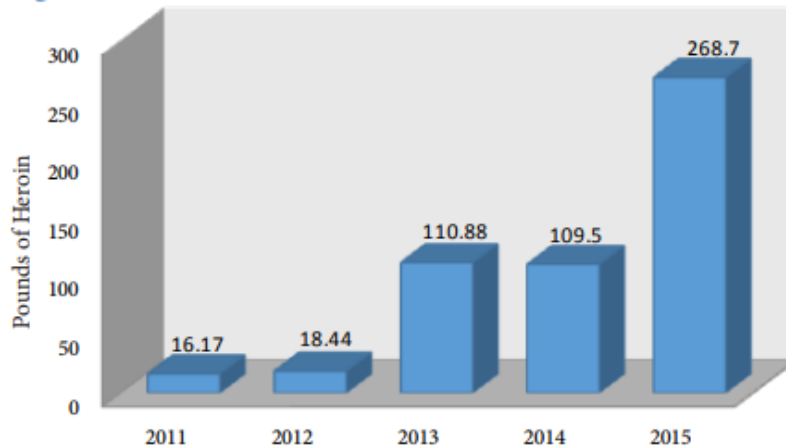


Figure 1.1 Number of Heroin Seizure Incidents Reported in Colorado



Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)¹

Figure 1.2 Pounds of Heroin Seized in Colorado



Source: El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC)¹

From: "Heroin in Colorado"
Heroin Response Work Group
Colorado Consortium

Findings

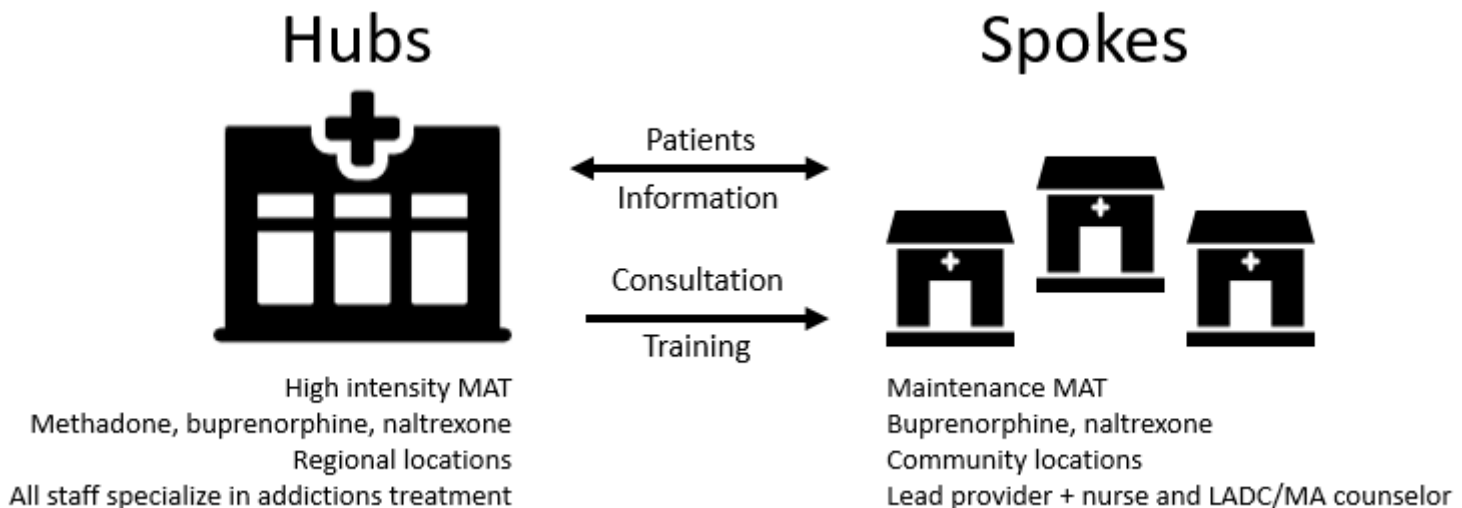
- Heroin Seizures – Reported heroin seizures in Colorado by law enforcement have increased from 2011–2015.
 - The number of incidents of heroin seizures increased 2,035 percent from 20 to 427 incidents.
 - Pounds of heroin seized increased 1,562 percent from 16.17 to 268.7 pounds.
 - RMHIDTA drug task forces in Colorado heroin seizures increased 477 percent from 19.5 to 112.6 pounds.
- Reported arrests for heroin offenses in Colorado have increased by 515 percent from 743 in 2011 to 4,575 in 2015.

Three SAMHSA Grants

- Medication Assisted Treatment, Prescription Drug and Opiate Addiction (MAT-PDOA)
- State Targeted Response (STR)
- State Opiate Response (SOR)

MAT-PDOA

- In FY 15 and 16 SAMHSA provided 24 million dollars to states to develop “hub and spoke” treatment systems
- Served to connect Medication Assisted Treatment (including methadone) with behavioral health and integrated care



TIMELINE OF FUNDING FOR THE STATE TARGETED RESPONSE (STR) AND STATE OPIOID RESPONSE (SOR) GRANT PROGRAMS

DECEMBER 2016

Dec. 13: President Obama signs into law the **21st Century Cures Act** (P.L.114-255), which creates \$1 billion (split between FY 17 and FY 18) account to be used for grants to States to address opioid crisis.

Dec. 14: SAMHSA releases **FOA** for State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis (STR) grants; State alcohol & drug agencies (SSAs) are the eligible applicants.

APRIL 2017

April 19: Trump Administration, through SAMHSA, awards first year STR grants to States (\$500 million).



MARCH 2018

March 23: Congress passes **final omnibus appropriations** bill for FY 2018, including \$500 million for year 2 of STR.

Appropriators also allocate, above and beyond year 2 of STR, "\$1 billion in new funding for grants to States to address the opioid crisis"—the State Opioid Response (SOR) grants.

JUNE 2018



June 14: SAMHSA releases **FOA** for SOR grant program, listing SSAs as the eligible applicants; applications due Aug. 13, 2018.

SEPTEMBER 2018

Sept. 28: Final FY 2019 L-HHS **appropriations bill** includes \$1.5 billion for SOR grants in FY 2019. Appropriators do not fund STR for FY 2019.

Sept. 19: Trump Administration, through SAMHSA, awards FY 2018 SOR **grants to States**.

OCTOBER 2018



Oct. 24: **SUPPORT Act** (P.L. 115-271) signed into law, reauthorizing STR for FY 2019-2021. It is at the discretion of appropriators to actually fund STR beyond FY 2018.

MARCH 2019

March 11: In FY 2020 budget, the Trump Administration proposes \$1.5 billion (level funding) for SOR in FY 2020.

March 20: HHS/SAMHSA **announces an additional \$487 million** to supplement first-year SOR funding.

State Targeted Response (STR)

- April 2017- April 2019
- Needs Assessment
- Strategic Plan
- Consortium; It MATTTRs; MSO's and legislation
- Focus: reduce OD Death, increase access to care, increase treatment capacity

State Targeted Response (STR)

Prevention

Family Services
(CRAFT Model)

Alternatives to
Opioids
(ALTOs)
Training for
Physicians

Treatment

Funding for
Medication-
Assisted
Treatment
(MAT)

Mobile MAT
Units

Buprenorphine
Training for
Prescribers

Recovery

Peer Coach
Workforce

Employment
Services

Peer-Run Sober
Living

Criminal Justice

Day of Release
Treatment
Transition
Services

Community-Based
Criminal Justice
Referrals to MAT

Law Enforcement
Education

Harm Reduction

Naloxone
Distribution

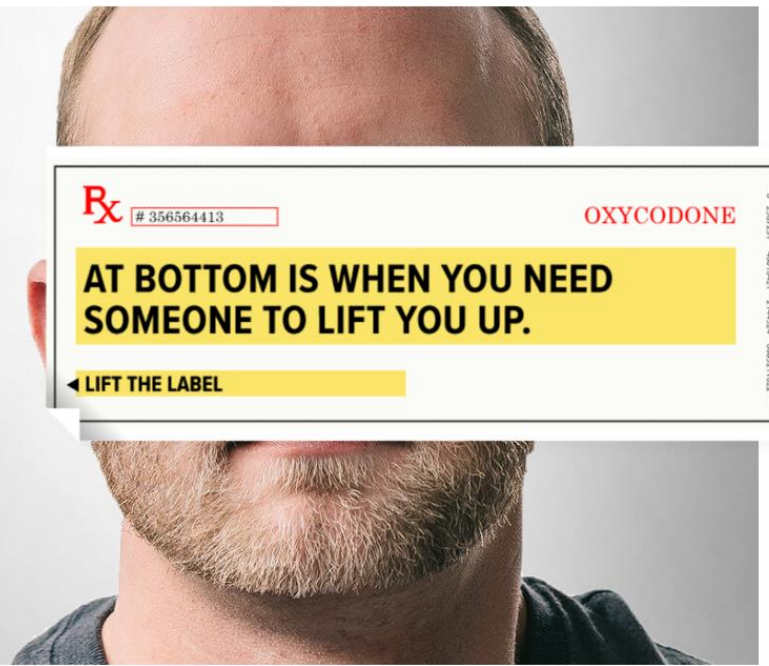
Naloxone
Education

Lift the Label: 170 MILLION impressions

LIFT THE LABEL

**DON'T LET
THE LABEL
OF ADDICTION
OBSCURE
THE TRUTH**

HEAR COLORADANS' STORIES

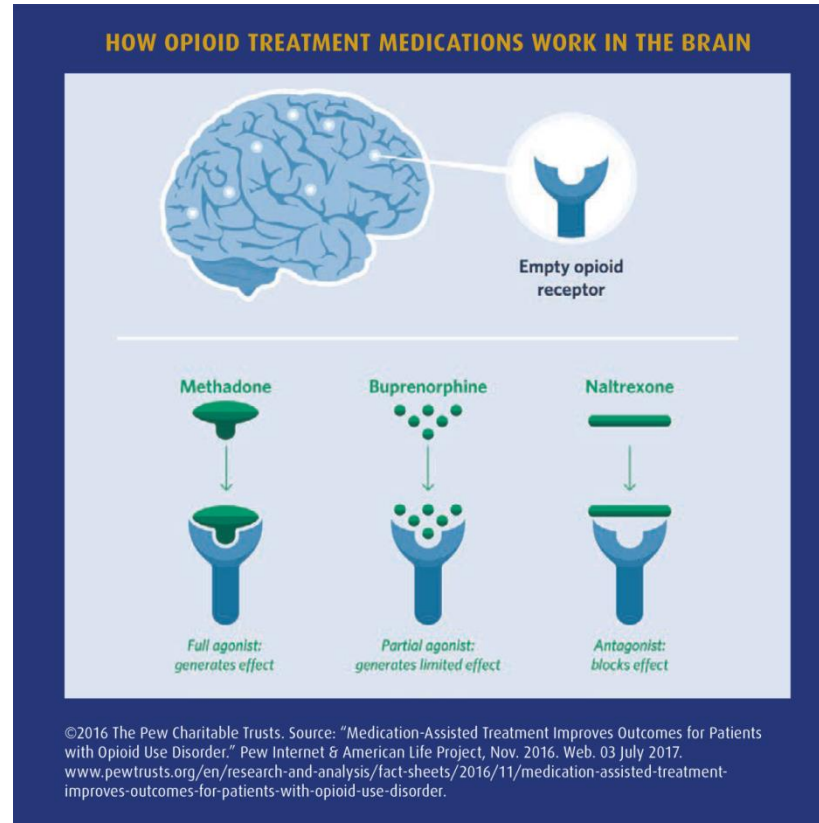


Naloxone:
nearly 25 thousand kits distributed over the
life of the grant
resulting in 1004 overdose reversals



MAT:

1902 individuals provided MAT with STR funding



RMCP:
1781 opioid related calls received



Peer Navigators: 483 individuals connected to treatment



Jails:
446 MAT inductions from
five jail programs



Providers trained:
302 physicians; 228 advance practice
nurses & 35 practice teams trained



Family Services:

202 people served; 190 new facilitators trained

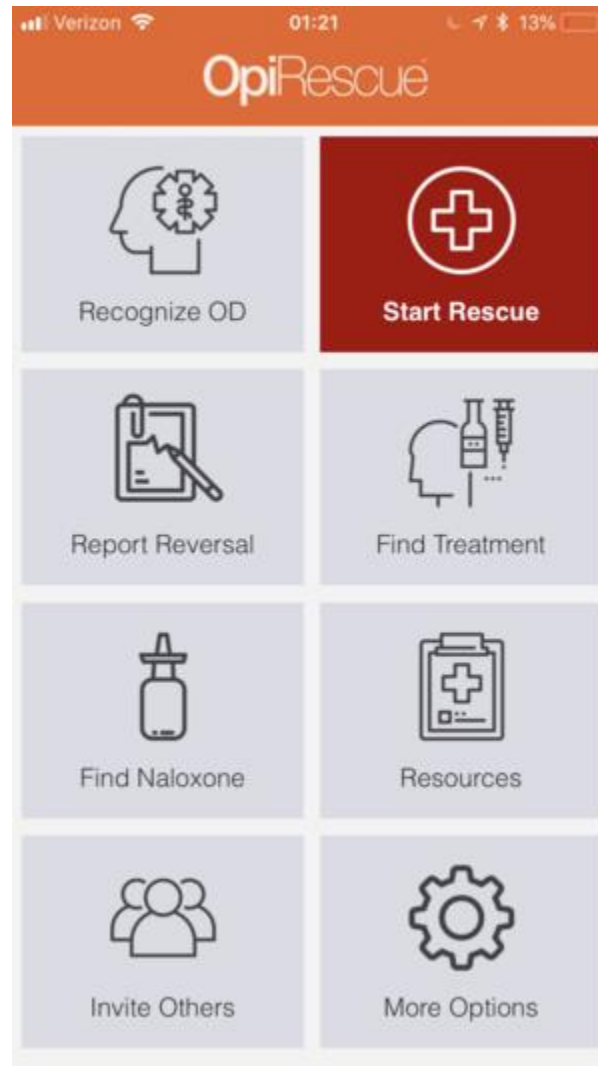


Residential treatment for MAT Induction: 181 residential stay's funded with STR



OpiRescue:

Treatment locator up and running; videos in place



STR Carryover

- Just over 2 ½ million unspent
- Additional funding for peer navigator travel, residential treatment and MAT
- Wall-ter
- ItMATTTs additional provider training and mapping
- Safe disposal containers
- Recovery events



State Opiate Response (SOR)

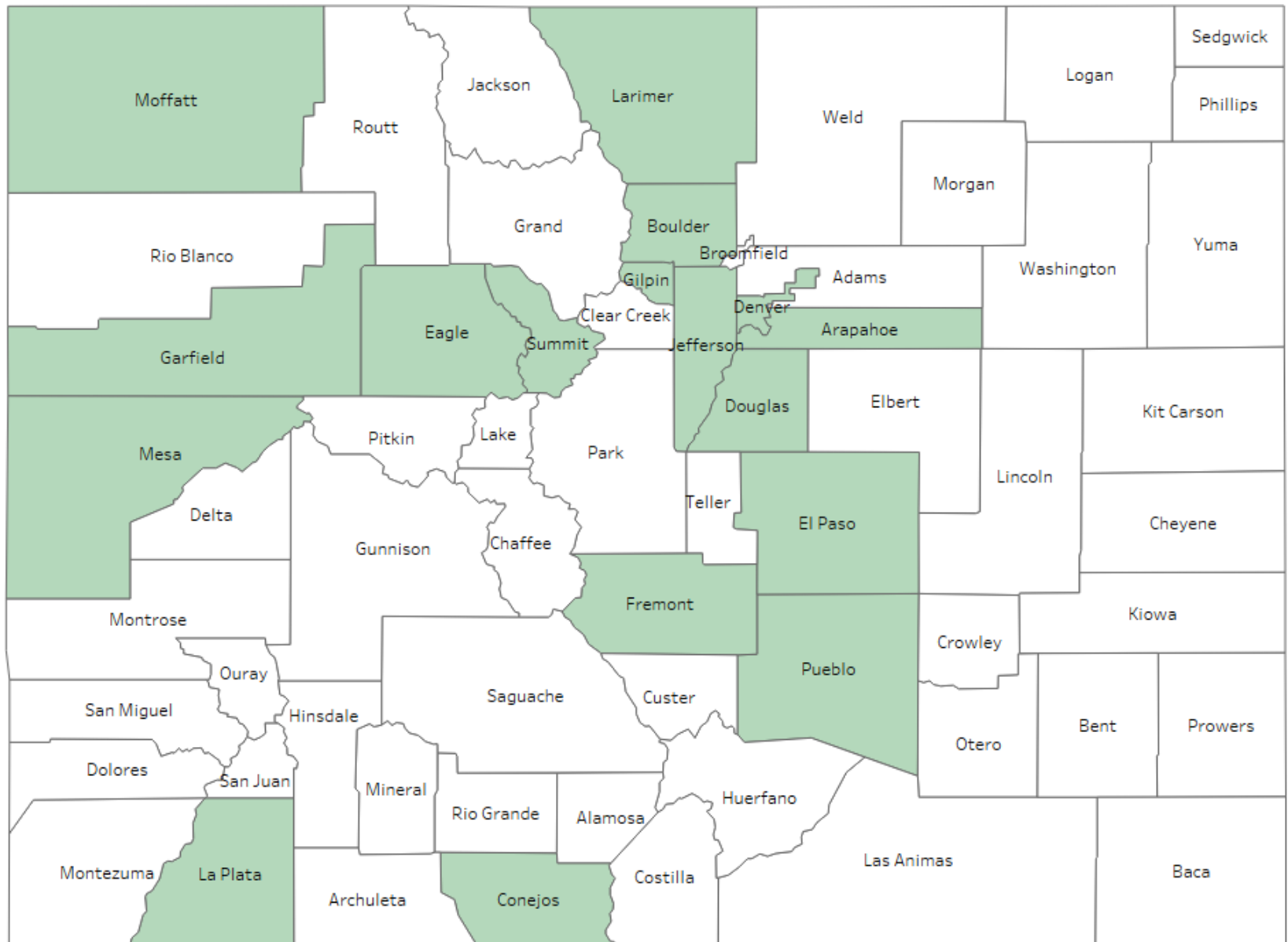
September 2018- September 2020

- Mobile Units
- 7 Regional Summits
- Department of Corrections
- Division of Youth Corrections
- 17 County Jails
- ALTO's
- Tribal Prevention
- Tribal Jail based Peer

SOR Continued

- Deep Tissue Care
- 2 Go (Yr 1)
- RMCP Enhancements
- Mobile units
- Individualize Placement Services
- Grant Evaluation
- Peer supervisor and Peer Navigators
- Community based CJ training for Law Enforcement
- Recovery Homes

MAT in County Jails



A map of Colorado showing its 64 counties. The counties are colored based on four regions: Blue (Front Range), Green (Sage), Red (Southwest), and White (Other). The Blue region includes Lake, Park, Chaffee, Teller, and Fremont. The Green region includes Routt, Jackson, and Grand. The Red region includes Boulder, Broomfield, Gilpin, Clear Creek, Jefferson, Douglas, Elbert, Lincoln, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Crowley, Otero, Bent, Prowers, Baca, Las Animas, Costilla, Conejos, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Huerfano, Saguache, Custer, Pueblo, El Paso, and Morgan. The White region includes Moffat, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Mesa, Delta, Montrose, Ouray, San Miguel, Dolores, Montezuma, La Plata, Archuleta, Gunnison, Pitkin, Eagle, Summit, Larimer, Weld, Adams, Arapahoe, Washington, Yuma, Logan, Phillips, Sedgwick, and Morgan.

☐ None
 ☐ Aspen Pointe
☐ West Slope Casa
 ☐ Signal

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Thank you for the amazing work you do!

