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Individualized Treatment and Understanding the Non-Pharmacologic Components that are Part of Recovery

Gerardo Gonzalez MD University of Massachusetts Medical School

Ft al.

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Welcome to the Webinar Individualized Treatment and the Non-Pharmacologic Components of Recovery

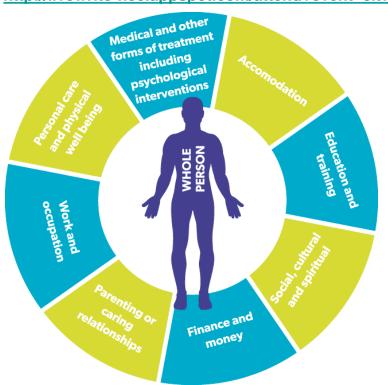
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5 Common Myths About Substance Use Disorder

1. "OVERCOMING ADDICTION IS A SIMPLY A MATTER OF WILLPOWER."

Prolonged exposure to drugs alters the brain in ways that result in powerful cravings and a compulsion to use. These brain changes make it extremely difficult to quit by sheer force of will.

2. "ADDICTION IS A DISEASE; THERE'S NOTHING YOU CAN DO ABOUT IT."

Most experts agree that addiction is a brain disease, but that doesn't mean you're helpless to it. The brain changes associated with addiction can be treated and reversed through therapy, medication, exercise, and other treatments.

3. "ADDICTS HAVE TO HIT ROCK BOTTOM BEFORE THEY CAN GET BETTER."

Recovery can begin at any point in the addiction process and the earlier, the better. The longer drug abuse continues, the stronger the addiction becomes and the harder it is to treat. Don't wait to intervene until the addict has lost it all.

4. "YOU CAN'T FORCE SOMEONE INTO TREATMENT; THEY HAVE TO WANT HELP."

Treatment doesn't have to be voluntary to be successful. People who are pressured into treatment by their family, employer, or the legal system are just as likely to benefit as those who choose to enter treatment on their own. As they sober up and their thinking clears, many formerly resistant addicts decide they want to change.

5. "TREATMENT DIDN'T WORK BEFORE. SO THERE'S NO POINT TRYING AGAIN."

Recovery from drug addiction is a long process that often involves setbacks. Relapse doesn't mean that treatment has failed or that you're a lost cause. Rather, it's a signal to get back on track, either by going back to treatment or adjusting the treatment approach.

Do any of these myths strike a cord with you? While we are waiting to begin....

If you feel comfortable, share your thoughts about these myths in the chat box.

Source: www.helpguide.org-



Your Webinar Host



Susan Halpin susan.halpin@umassmed.edu

National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM),
New England Region (NER)
Education & Outreach Coordinator
University of Massachusetts
Medical School
Worcester, Massachusetts

Webinar Learning Objectives

- Become familiar with the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and its free, digital resources
- Understand the how the NLM provides outreach by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM) through comprehensive online resources, training classes and grant funding opportunities.
- Understand the rationale and treatment options for managed withdrawal of a patient with opioid use disorder.
- Understand the rationale and treatment options for Medication Assisted Treatment in a patient with opioid use disorder.
- Understand the non-pharmacologic components that are part of recovery.





The NLM physical library is Bethesda, MD on the NIH campus.

NLM is the largest biomedical library in the world

NLM is one of the federal government's largest providers of digital content

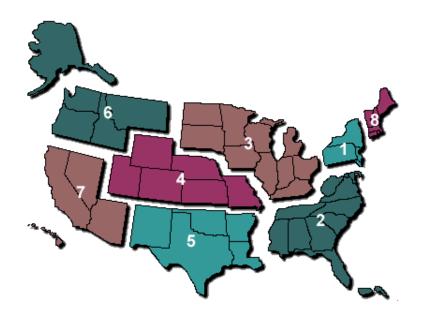
The library is open to everyone. All of its resources are **FREE**.

NLMs mission

Advance the progress of medicine and improve public health by making biomedical information accessible to everyone.



NLM Implements Outreach Through the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM)



- Nationwide network of health sciences libraries, public libraries & information centers
- Each region has a partnership with a regional medical library
- Outreach provided through

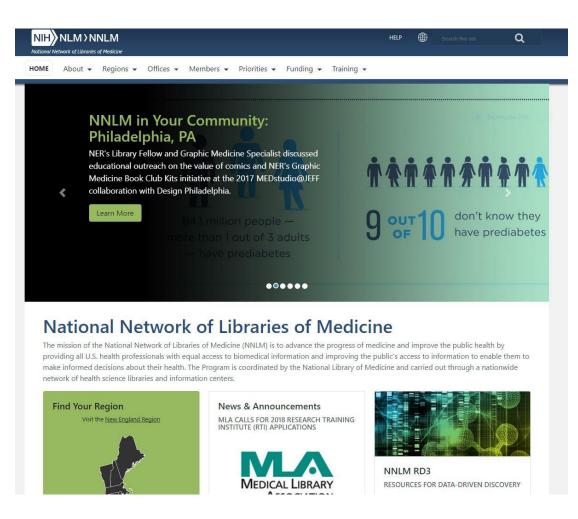
Free access to online health & medical resources

Free Training & Professional Development

Grant funding opportunities



National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM)



NNLM has about 6800 Network Members.

Members are

- Librarians,
- Healthcare providers,
- Public health professionals
- K-12 Educators and students
- Consumers

Anyone can join the network, it's FREE

Joining the network provides you access to training classes and grant funding opportunities

To Join the NNLM Network : https://nnlm.gov/members/join-network

https://nnlm.gov/



Introducing Your Webinar Presenters

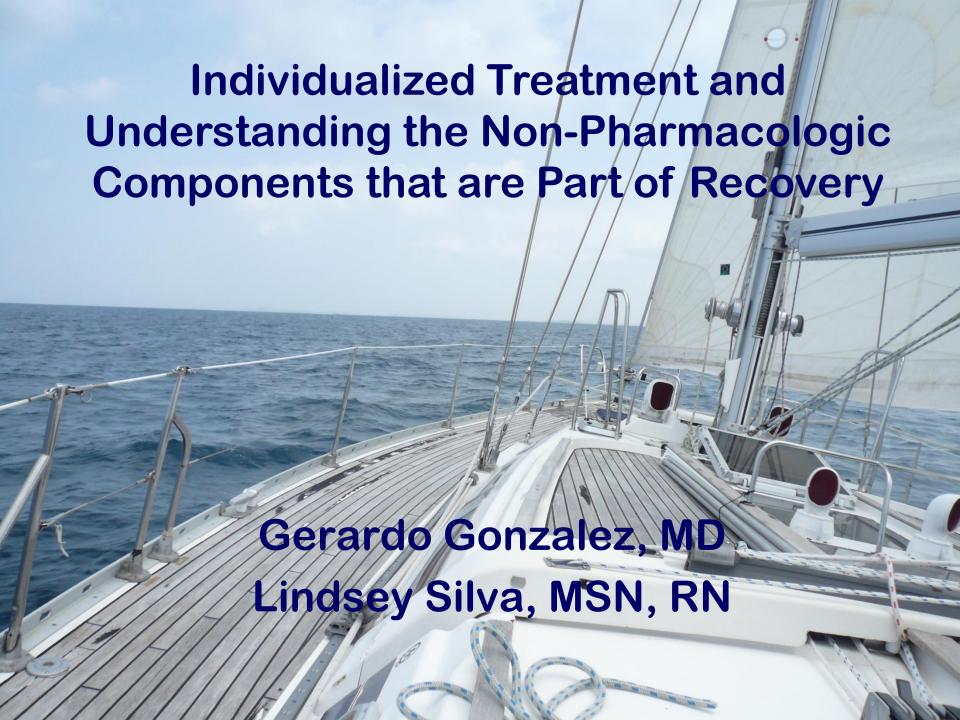


Dr. Gerardo Gonzalez, MDMedical Director, Washburn House, Worcester, MA

Director of the Division of Addiction Psychiatry & Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School



Lindsey Silva, RN, MSN
Director of Quality and Compliance, Washburn House, Worcester, MA



Presenters

Gerardo Gonzalez, MD

Director of the Division of Addiction Psychiatry and Associate Professor of Psychiatry, University of Massachusetts Medical School Medical Director, Washburn House, Worcester, MA

Lindsey Silva, RN, MSN

Director of Quality and Compliance, Washburn House, Worcester, MA

Disclosures

- We have no financial conflicts to disclose
- We will review evidence based off-label use of medications

Outline

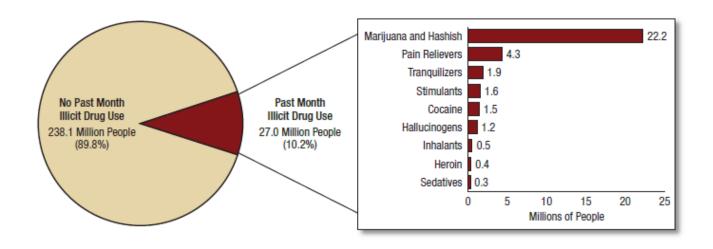


Outline

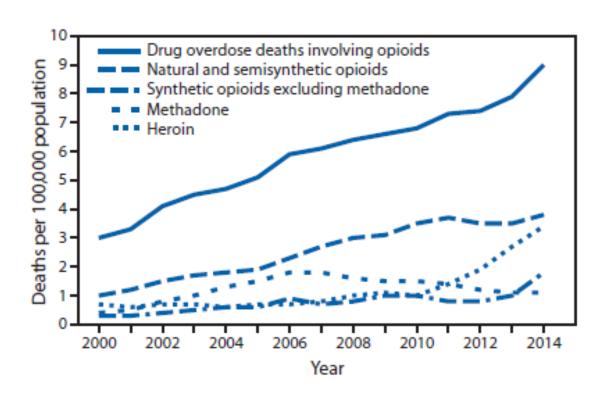


- Epidemiology
- Preventive efforts
- Treatment
- Longitudinal outcomes
- Recovery elements
- Conclusions

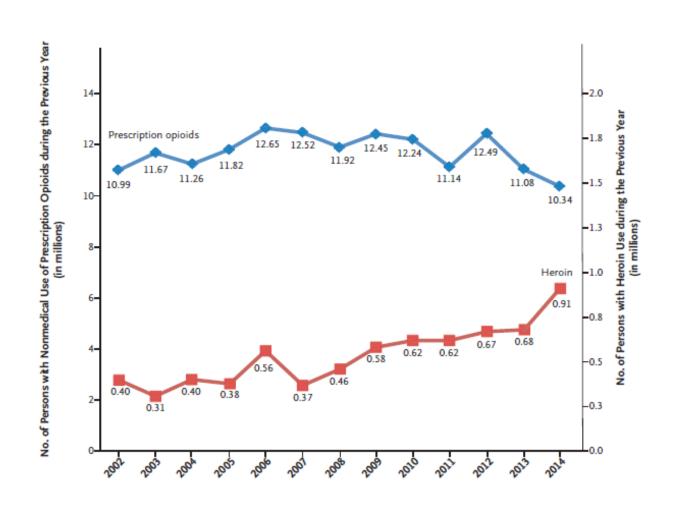
Epidemiology



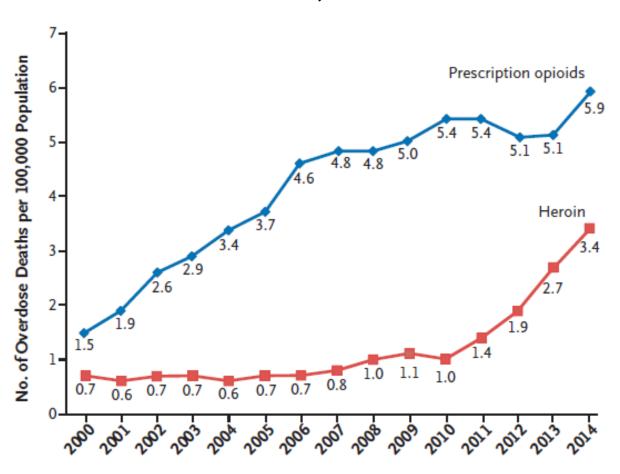
Drug overdose deaths involving opioids by type of opioid United States, 2000–2014



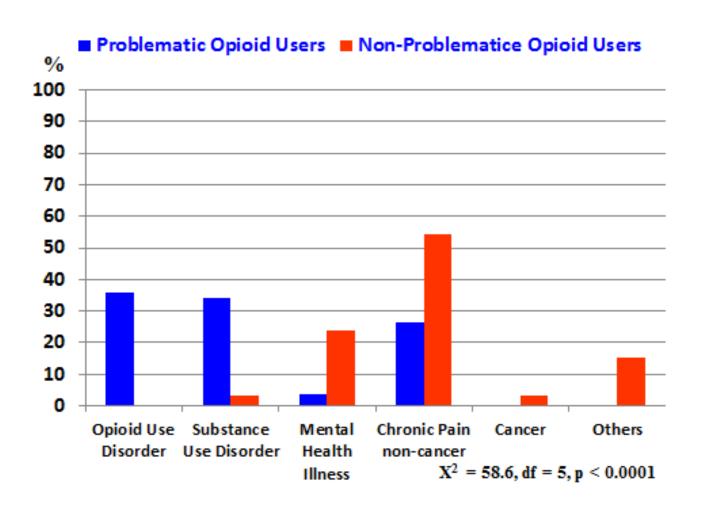
Prescription Opioids and Heroin use during the Previous Year United States, 2000–2014.



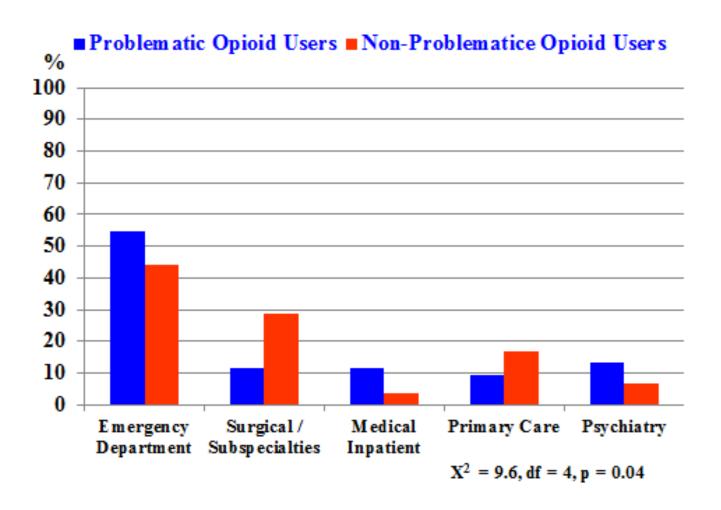
Prescription Opioids and Heroin Drug Poisoning United States, 2000–2014.



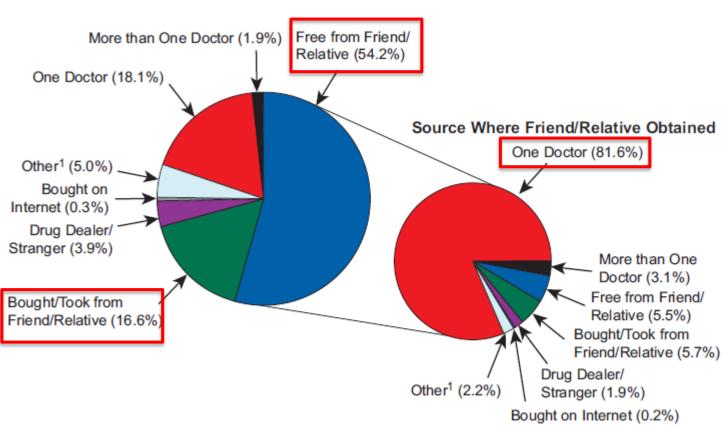
Main medical diagnosis UMMC Worcester MA: 2008-2012



Last treating services UMMC Worcester MA: 2008-2012



Source Where Pain Killers Were Obtained Age 12 or Older: 2010-2011



Note: The percentages do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

¹The Other category includes the sources "Wrote Fake Prescription," "Stole from Doctor's Office/Clinic/Hospital/Pharmacy," and "Some Other Way."



Substance use disorders (DSM-5)

Neuroadaptation:

Tolerance

Withdrawal

Cognitive distortion:

Importance of substance use

Subjective awareness of decrease control

Craving or a strong desire or urge to use

Behavioral dyscontrol:

Obtaining, using and recovering

Use despite knowledge of problems

Using more and longer than intended

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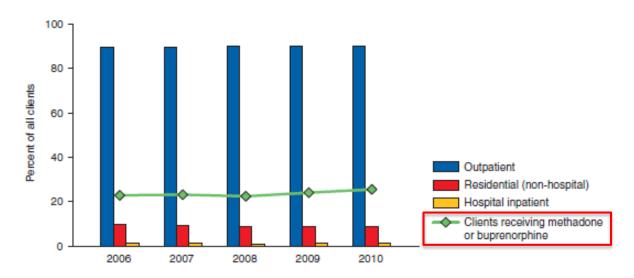
Preventive efforts

Preventive efforts

- Education of medical and nursing students on universal precautions with controlled substances
- Prescription guidelines for practicing physicians and dentists on safe pain management
- Prescription monitoring program (PMP)
- Safe storage of opioid analgesics (locked box)
- Appropriate disposal of unused opioid analgesics
- Naloxone rescue kits available (standing orders)

Treatment

Patients in Treatment, by type of care received: 2006-2010



SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, National Survey of Substance Abuse Treatment Services (N-SSATS), 2006-2010.

- The proportion of all clients receiving methadone was 22 to 25 percent between 2006 and 2010.
- The proportion of clients receiving buprenorphine was 1 percent or less from 2006 to 2008, but increased to 2 percent in 2009 and 2010.

Substance use disorder treatment services

- 1. Detoxification / stabilization units (ATS)
- 2. Inpatient acute hospitalization
- 3. Nonhospital residential rehabilitation (CSS)
- Partial hospital day Program (PHP)
 Intensive outpatient program (IOP)
- 5. Outpatient treatment / office-based

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Psychosocial treatments

- 1. Drug Counseling
- 2. Motivational Enhancement Therapy
- 3. Relapse prevention
- 4. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- 5. Mindfulness base treatment
- 6. Contingency Management
- 7. Twelve Steps facilitation
- 8. Self-help groups



Use of Medications

Managed withdrawal (ATS)

- Reduction of the intensity of opioid withdrawal
- 1 or 2 attempts are reasonable
- Should be considered initial step in recovery
- Efficacy alone is very low (less 20%)
- Efficacy improves with IOP or PHP
- ATS is not necessary to start MAT

Managed withdrawal (ATS)

- Clonidine protocol → Naltrexone (IM)
- Buprenorphine protocol
- Methadone protocol

Managed withdrawal (ATS)

- Joint selection of protocol is helpful for engagement
- Motivation enhancement for treatment is needed
- Challenges include wide variation of motivation for treatment and risk of use while on the unit.

Medication assisted treatment (MAT)

- Outpatient settings
- Suppress opioid withdrawal symptoms
- Suppress craving for opioids
- Stop opioid use and relapse
- Adjust daily dose to avoid sedation

Medication assisted treatment (MAT)

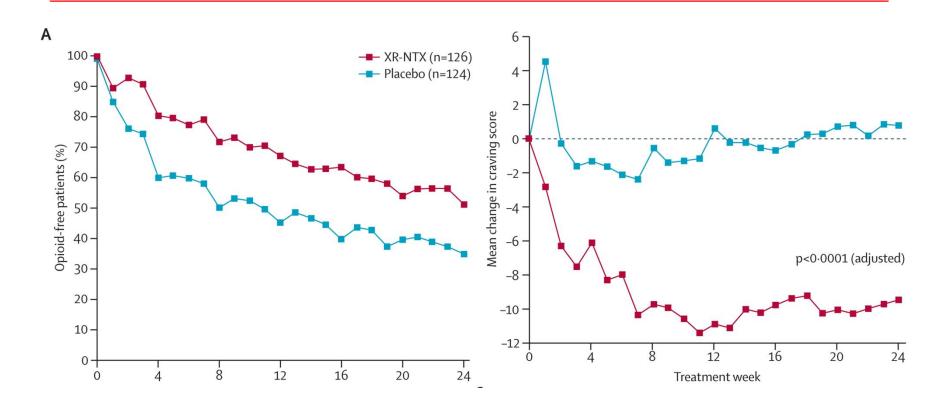
- Naltrexone (PO and IM)
- Buprenorphine + Naloxone
- Methadone

Naltrexone

- Indications: Severe opioid use disorder
- Mechanism: Opiate receptor antagonist
- Efficacy: Oral is good in high motivated.
- Implementation: 50-100 mg/per day; LFT's
- Side effects: nausea, headache, anxiety, OD
- Compliance: Improved with naltrexone depot (IM)

(Comer, 2006; Krupitsky, 2011)

Naltrexone Depot



Krupitsky, 2011

Methadone

- Indications: Severe opiate use disorder
- Mechanism: Full opiate receptor agonist.
- Efficacy: 70-80 % retention in OTP.
- Implementation: Start at 25-30mg and built-up dose until opiate free urines.
- Side effects: sedation
- Interactions: benzodiazepine alcohol.

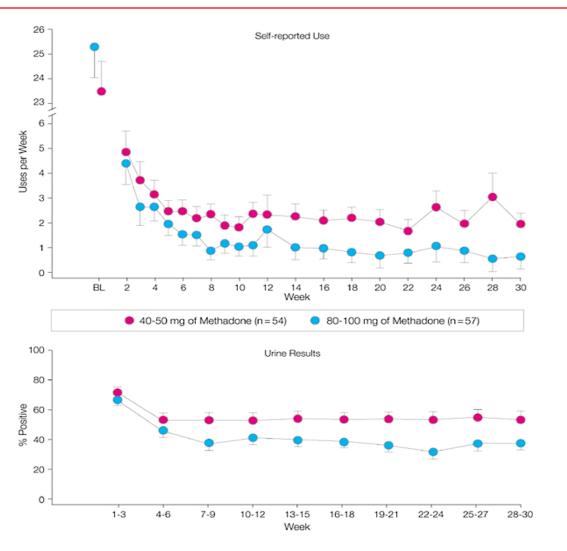
Methadone

- Age >18 or 2 documented failures of detox.
- One year history of severe opiate use disorder
- Exceptions:

Pregnancy

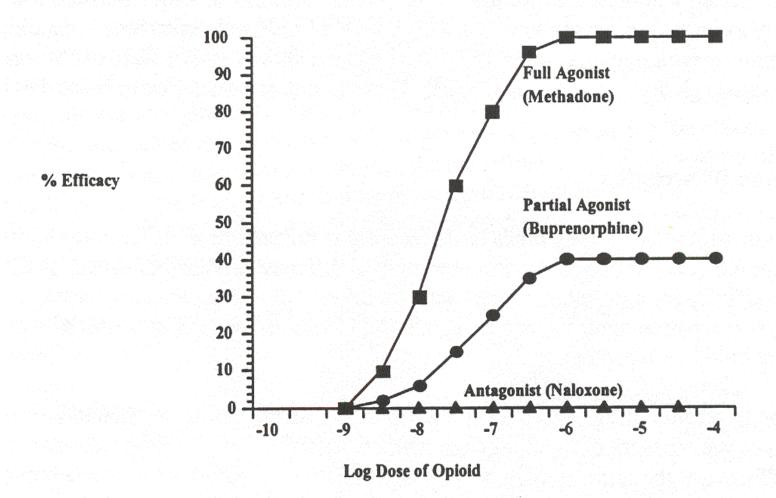
Release from prison

Methadone dose: illicit opioid use



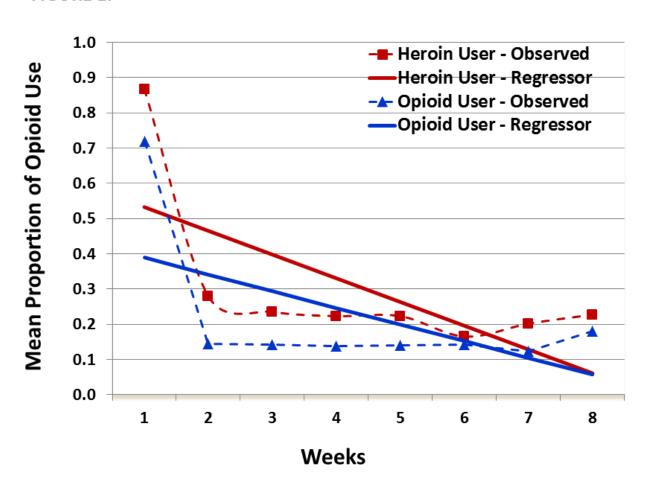
Buprenorphine

- Partial opiate receptor agonist
- Combination tablet /film (Bup/naloxone)
- Sublingual administration
- High affinity and slow dissociation
- Office based opiate use treatment
- Death associated with IV use and with benzodiazepines

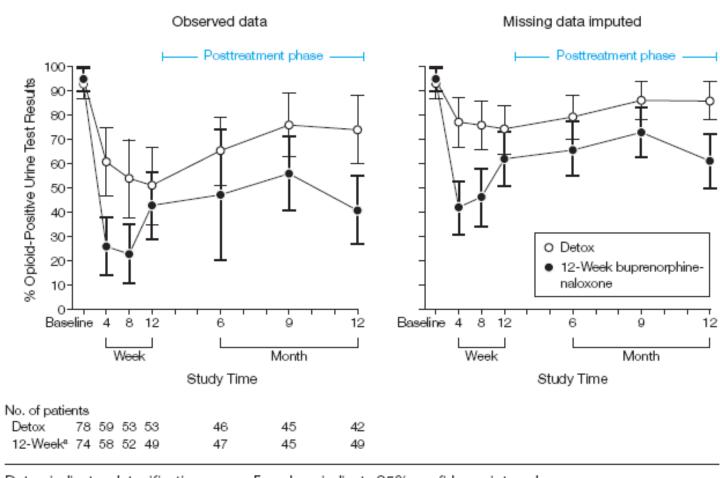


MAT – Buprenorphine - Naloxone

FIGURE 1.



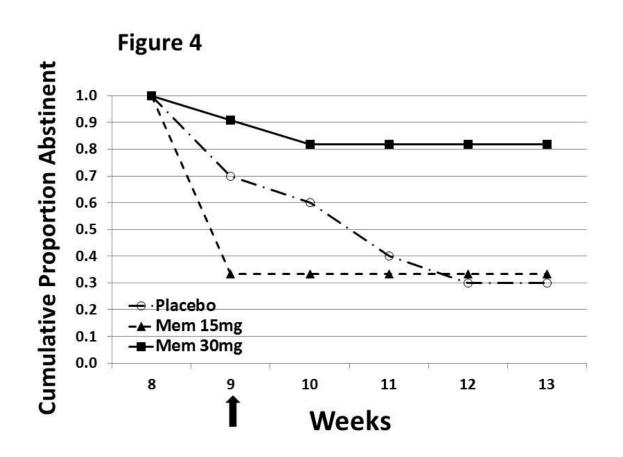
Treatment of opioid dependent youth



Detox indicates detoxification group. Error bars indicate 95% confidence intervals.

^a12-Week buprenorphine-naloxone group.

Buprenorphine and Memantine for young adults

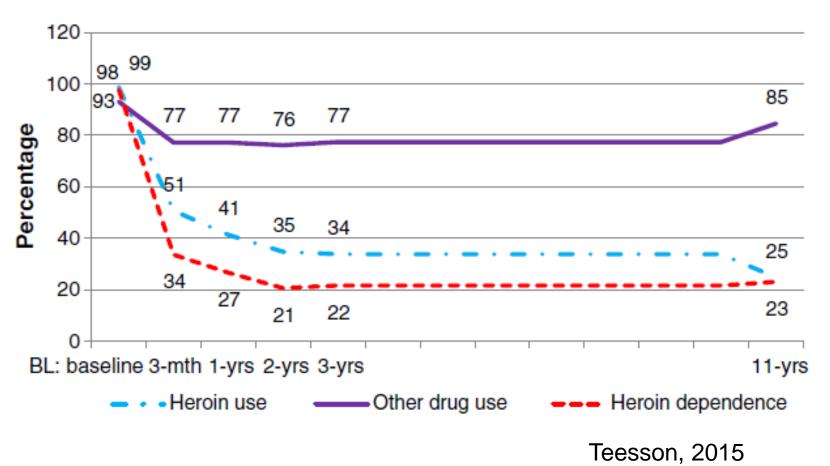


Long-term outcomes

Long-term outcomes

- Reduction of mortality compared to untreated controls (Gronbladh, 1990)
- Decrease IVDU from 81% to 29% vs 82% at 1 year of those who left treatment (Ball and Ross, 1991)
- HIV seroconversion: methadone 3.5% vs active IVDU 22%

Prevalence of past month heroin use, heroin dependence and other drug use across the 11-year follow-up period



Comorbid disorders impact

PTSD

Major Depression *	1.96 (1.50 – 2.55)
Antisocial Personality	1.02 (0.70 – 1.32)
Borderline Personality	1.16 (0.91 – 1.48)

0.81 (0.63 - 1.05)

Treatment effect

MAT	1.11 (0.90 -	- 1.38)
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NON-PHARMACOLGIC COMPONENTS OF RECOVERY

ASAM criteria:

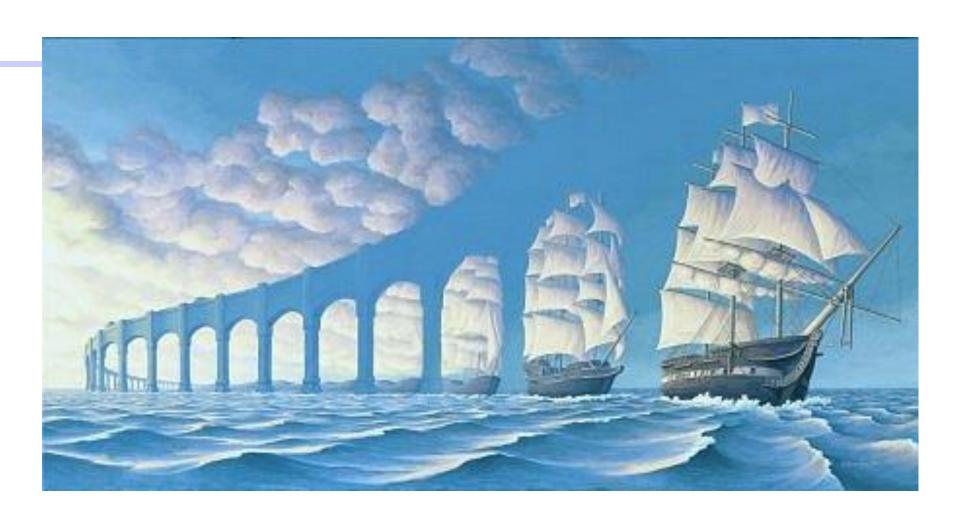
- Dimension 1: Acute intoxication/withdrawal potential
- Dimension 2: Biomedical complications
- Dimension 3: Emotional, behavioral or cognitive complications; co-occurring disorders
- Dimension 4: Readiness to change
- Dimension 5: Relapse, Continued use potential
- Dimension 6: Recovery environment

COMPONENTS OF RECOVERY

- EBP recognizes that treatment should be individualized based on a comprehensive assessment
- Offering a continuum of care allows for more time to address major life problems requiring continued work from the individual, such as:
 - Homelessness
 - Legal issues
 - Family and interpersonal struggles
 - Education and vocational training
 - Life skills
- Case Management services are critical

Conclusion

- Current opioid use epidemic is responsibility of all to help reduce.
- Education and change in prescription practices are key elements in prevention.
- Reduction of diversion and appropriate disposal is important.
- Stabilization treatment alone is not effective
- Medication assisted treatments are effective.
- There is still need to develop effective short-term treatments.





Opiate Addiction & Treatment Portal



https://sis.nlm.nih.gov/enviro/addiction.html#a7



Handy NLM Tool To Identify a Pill

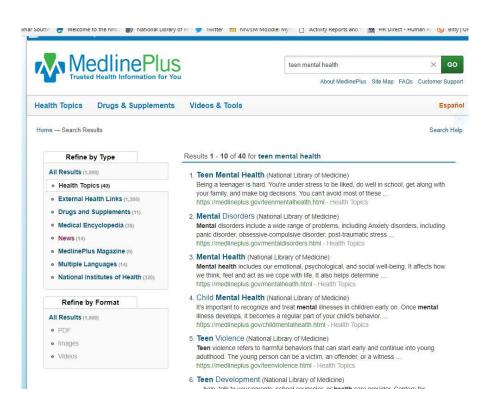
	About	FAQ	Developer	Contact Us
		Identify or	Search for a	Pill
Imprint:	letters or numbers on either	side of the pill	Drug Name or Ingredient(s):	
	Pill does not have an	mprint.	Ingredient(s).	
Shape:	Select Shape	•	Inactive Ingredient(s):	Find pills WITHOUT this ingredient.
Color:	Select Color	•	Label Author:	
Size:	Select Size (search +/-	2mm) ▼	DEA Schedule:	Select DEA Schedule ▼
Score:	● Unknown ◎ 1 ◎ 2	3 0 4	Product Code:	
nside the p	Discover re to a pill than how it lo bill other than the drug?		d the drug la	Connect re than the pill's name. Pillbox links you to abel, clinical trials, breastfeeding safety,
ubstance?		100	and more.	
		E	xplore	
		The second secon	been retire is in develo same featu search and	vanced search app has d. A new Pillbox website pment that has the res as the advanced runs on phones, d desktop browsers.

Data version: May 10, 2016

https://pillbox.nlm.nih.gov/pillimage/search.php



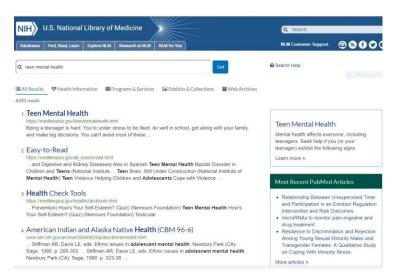
NLM Resources Related to Mental and Behavioral Health



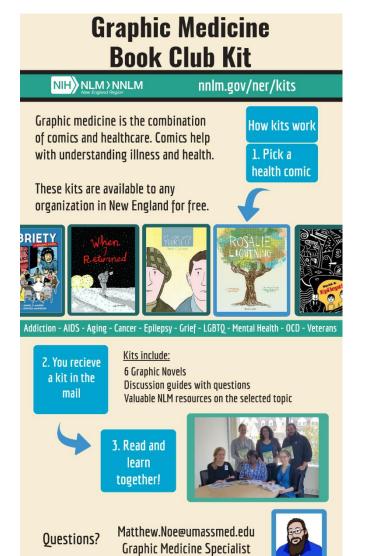
https://medlineplus.gov/



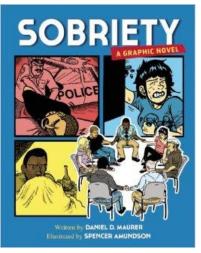
https://mentalhealth.gov/



https://www.nlm.nih.gov



Offering programming on addiction and recovery? Consider borrowing one of our Graphic Medicine Book Club Kits featuring Sobriety: A Graphic Novel!



From the publisher... "Through rich illustration and narrative, Sobriety: A Graphic Novel offers an inside look into recovery from the perspectives of five Twelve Step group members, each with a unique set of addictions, philosophies, struggles, and successes while working the Steps."

To Request a Kit: www.nnlm.gov/ner/kits

For Questions or Further Information, Contact Matthew Noe at Matthew.Noe@umassmed.edu



Promotional Items & Printable Handouts



https://sis.nlm.nih.gov/outreach/promotional_materials.html



Thank you all for attending this webinar!

Thank you Dr. Gonzalez and Lindsey for sharing your experience and knowledge!



Please complete the webinar evaluation to receive MLA credit http://www.surveygizmo.com/s3/3529624/62b1b6a48e79

For more information about how you can benefit from NNLM NER outreach contact Susan Halpin, Education & Outreach Coordinator susan.halpin@umassmed.edu

I am planning the next series of webinars about Substance Use Disorder. Is there a topic you would like to learn about? Let me know.