#### Lehigh Valley Health Network

# **LVHN Scholarly Works**

Department of Family Medicine

# Initiation of Medication-Assisted Treatment at a Resident Clinic Site Transitioning to a Federally Qualified Health Center

Yoonjie Chung MD Lehigh Valley Health Network, Yoonjie.Chung@lvhn.org

Marlene Gonzalez MD Lehigh Valley Health Network, marlene.gonzalez@lvhn.org

Angela Colistra LPC, PhD, MS Lehigh Valley Health Network, angela.colistra@lvhn.org

Drew Keister MD Lehigh Valley Health Network, drew\_m.keister@lvhn.org

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarlyworks.lvhn.org/family-medicine



Part of the Family Medicine Commons

#### Published In/Presented At

Chung, Y., Gonzalez, M., Colistra, A. & Keister, D. (2021, May 3-7). Initiation of Medication-Assisted Treatment at a Resident Clinic Site Transitioning to a Federally Qualified Health Center. [Conference presentation]. STFM Annual Spring Conference, Virtual.

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by LVHN Scholarly Works. It has been accepted for inclusion in LVHN Scholarly Works by an authorized administrator. For more information, please contact LibraryServices@lvhn.org.



# Initiation of Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) at a resident clinic site transitioning to a Federally Qualified Health Center

旗

Yoonjie Chung, MD, Drew Keister, MD, Marlene Gonzalez, MD, Angela Colistra, PhD, Nyann Biery, MS Department of Family Medicine, Lehigh Valley Health Network, Allentown, PA

# Background

- Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a national epidemic
  - Increasing hospitalizations and mortality<sup>1</sup>.
- In the COVID19 pandemic, access for patients on medication assisted treatment (MAT) has decreased while the demand has increased<sup>3</sup> (Should Linclude numbers?) Yes. I tried to create space
- OUD can be treated in primary care setting with appropriate resources<sup>4,5</sup>
- In partnership with the Pennsylvania Coordinated Medication Assisted
  Treatment Program (PacMAT), one resident clinic undergoing a transition
  to a federally qualified health center (FQHC) initiated a program for MAT
- As a FQHC, the practice is required to provide MAT services

# **Objectives**

- Understand the importance of educating residents about MAT
- Identify one process to initiate MAT at a resident clinic site
- Recognize important factors that are necessary for a successful Family Medicine (FM) MAT program

# Methods

- Resident worked with several key players to discuss plans and course of action
- Resident also used PDSA cycles to improve workflow for an Initial MAT visit guide for clinicians



#### Methods

- 1. X-waiver training
  - First half of MAT training mandatory during PGY1 year
  - Second half of MAT training optional
- Gain experience in MAT in clinical setting
  - Resident shadowed FM attendings at clinic site w/ MAT established
- 3. Establish protocol
  - Protocols for MAT induction, maintenance, etc. established by adapting protocol developed by the University of Pittsburgh (PERXU)
- 4. Educate staff and clinicians
  - Toxicology specialist provided education for residents and clinicians
  - · Resident educated staff members
  - Education about stopping stigma and appropriate use of language
- Establish referral pattern
  - Pts referred by ED, MARS and Street Med to establish care at FQHC
  - Initially started with MAT maintenance: MAT inductions started after
  - Injectables not yet started
- 6. Determine separate clinic vs open schedule
  - MAT pts scheduled during regular office hours to increase access
- Determine capacity
  - # of attending with x-waivers, # of staff able to help with MAT
- Determine what patients are appropriate for outpatient services vs inpatient services/higher level of care
  - American Society of Addiction Medicine Level of Care Assessment
- Bi-monthly meetings with support team
  - Clinicians able to discuss their patients on MAT and receive advice

#### Results

- Number of MAT patients
  - Baseline: 0 (want to use graphs, but can't seem to March 2021: make it look pretty within this space)
- Number of X-waivered Clinicians
  - Baseline: 5 (4 attendings, 1 resident)
  - March 2021: 10 (7 attendings, 3 residents, 1 PA)

# Discussion

- The most critical factor in the success of initiating MAT in this clinic was the robust experienced interdisciplinary team that continuously provided support throughout the entire process
- Flexibility of clinicians and staff played an important role in allowing multiple changes in workflow to occur
- Challenges included multiple "no-show" visits

#### **Future Directions**

- Establishing protocols for MAT induction and injectable medications
- Provide more education and training for clinicians and staff
- Optimize coordination of care between social work, behavioral health services and clinicians

### References

- Chen Q, Larochelle MR, Weaver DT, et al. Prevention of Prescription Opioid Misuse and Projected Overdose Deaths in the United States. JAMA Netw Open. 2019;2(2):e187621.
- Liu SJ, Mair C, Songer TJ, Krans EE, Wahed A, Talbott E. Opioid-related hospitalizations in Pennsylvania: A latent class analysis. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2019;202:185-190.
- Slavova S, Rock P, Bush HM, Quesinberry D, Walsh SL. Signal of increased opioid overdose during COVID-19 from emergency medical services data. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2020;214:108176.
- Lagisetty P, Klasa K, Bush C, Heisler M, Chopra V, Bohnert A. Primary care models for treating opioid use disorders: What actually works? A systematic review. PLoS One. 2017;12(10):e0186315.
- Brooks EM, Tong S. Implementing Office-Based Opioid Treatment Models in Primary Care. J Am Board Fam Med. 2020;33(4):512-520.