



OPIOID Task Force

of Franklin County and the North Quabbin Region

A Community Response to a Community Crisis





Prevention

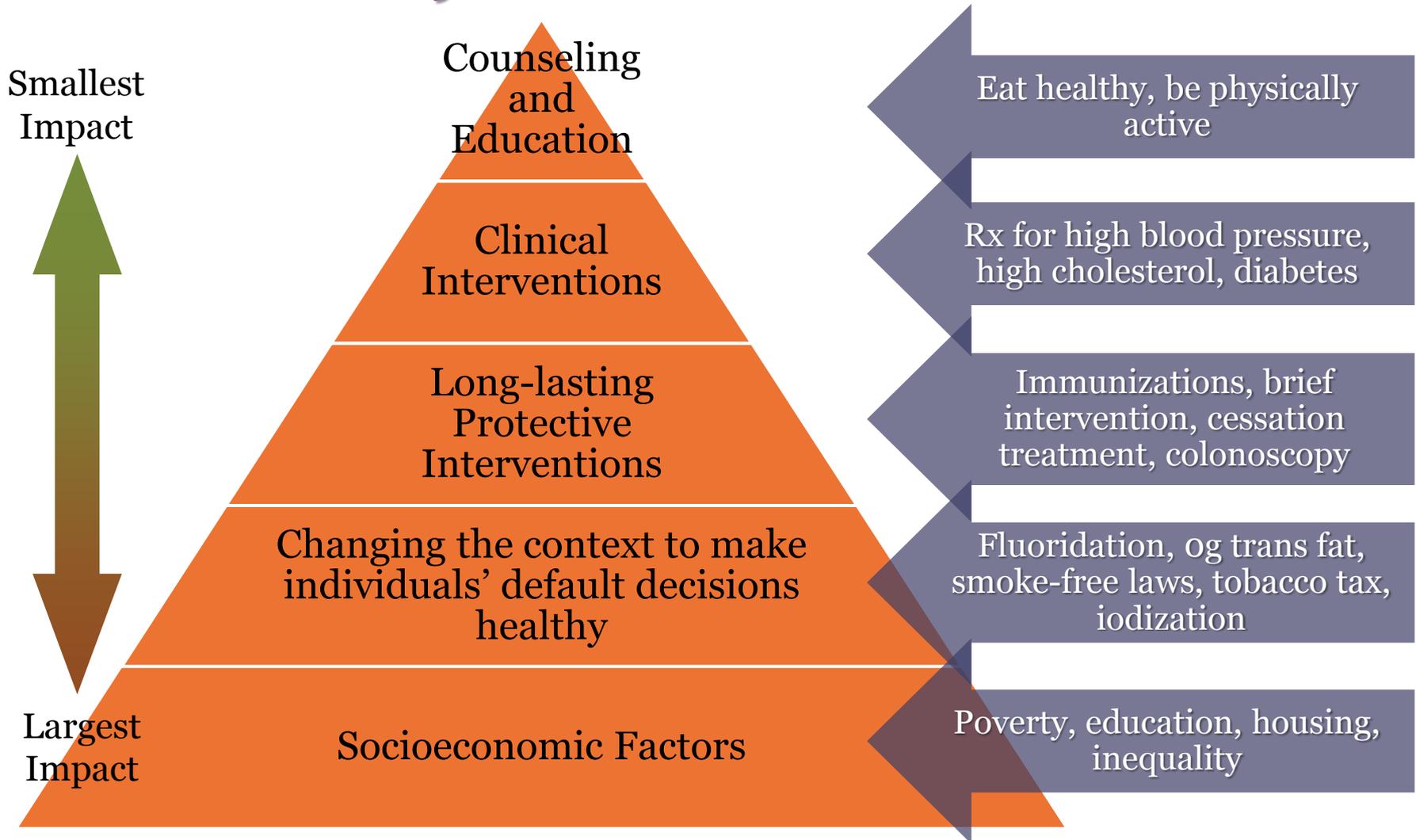
Intervention

Treatment

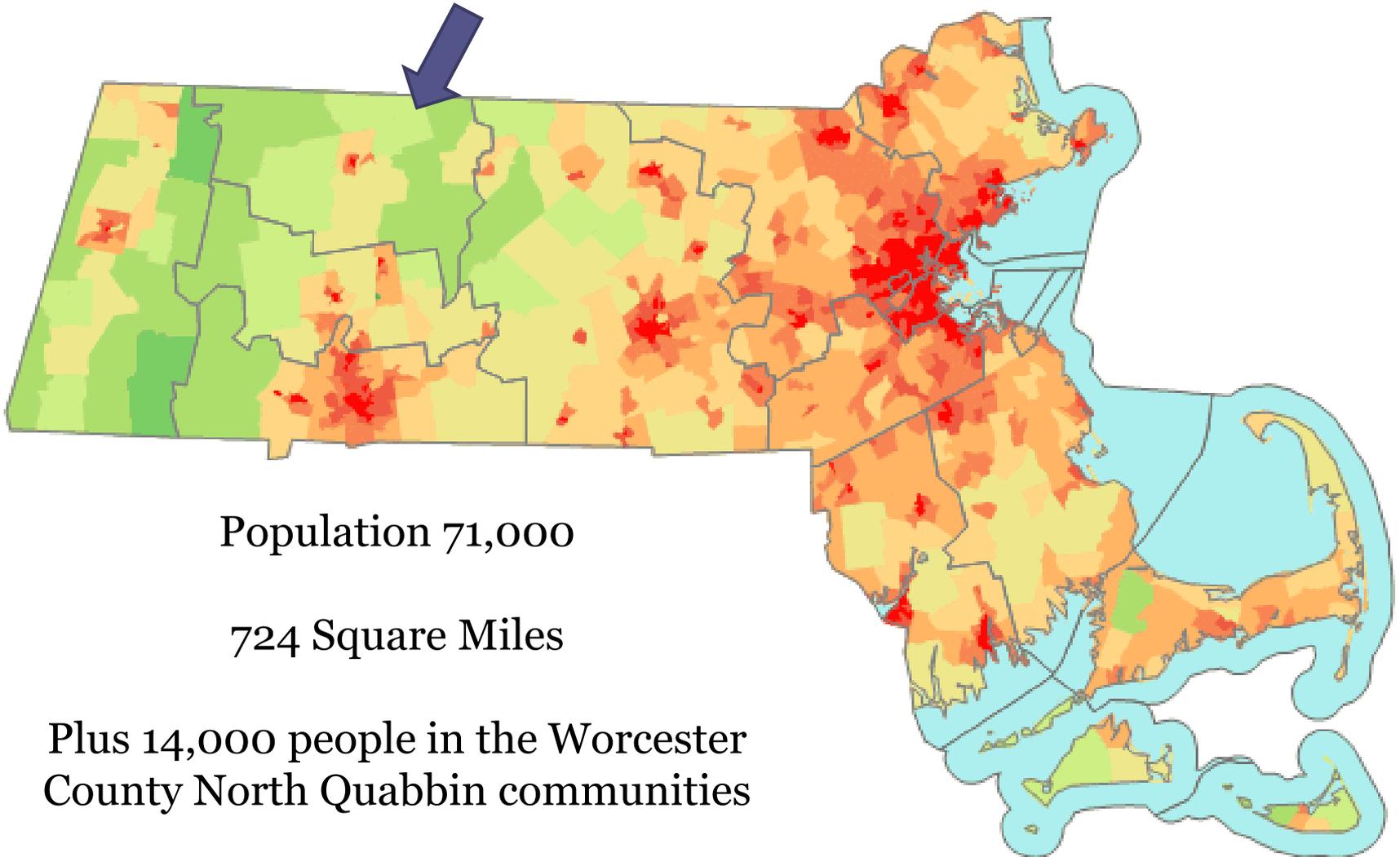
Recovery

Factors that Affect Health

Public Health Pyramid



Franklin County and the North Quabbin Region of Massachusetts

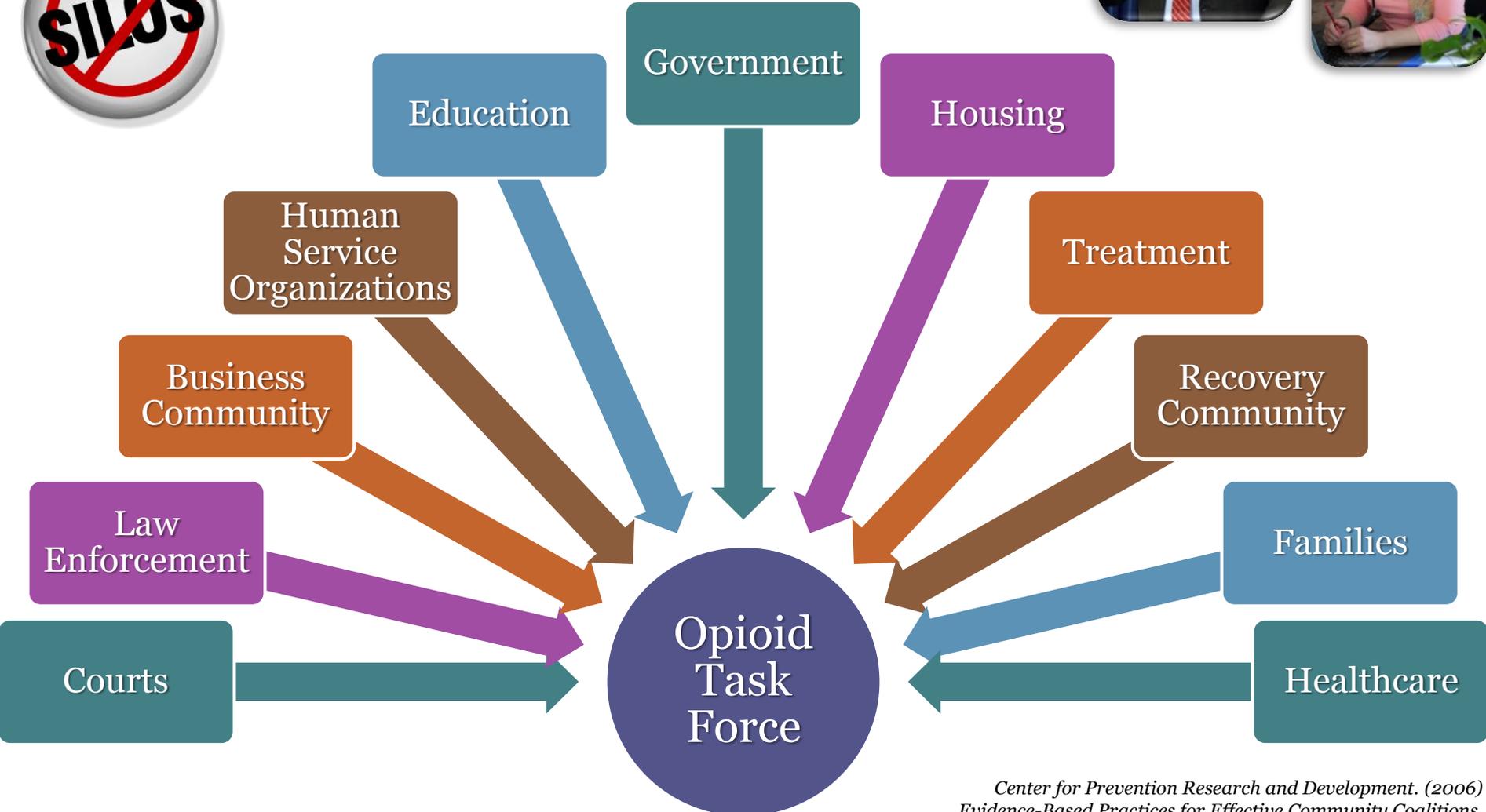


Population 71,000

724 Square Miles

Plus 14,000 people in the Worcester County North Quabbin communities

Collective Impact



Center for Prevention Research and Development. (2006) Evidence-Based Practices for Effective Community Coalitions.

Effective Statewide Collaborations



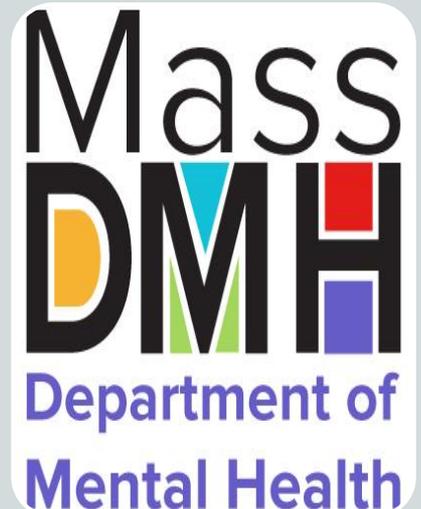
Massachusetts
Executive
Branch and
Legislative
Branch



Massachusetts
Trial Court



Department of
Public Health



Department of
Mental Health

Task Force Committees



Healthcare
Solutions

Education and
Awareness

Law
Enforcement
and Justice

Treatment and
Recovery

Housing and
Workforce
Development

Executive Council

The Problems



Too many people are misusing and becoming addicted to prescription opioids and heroin



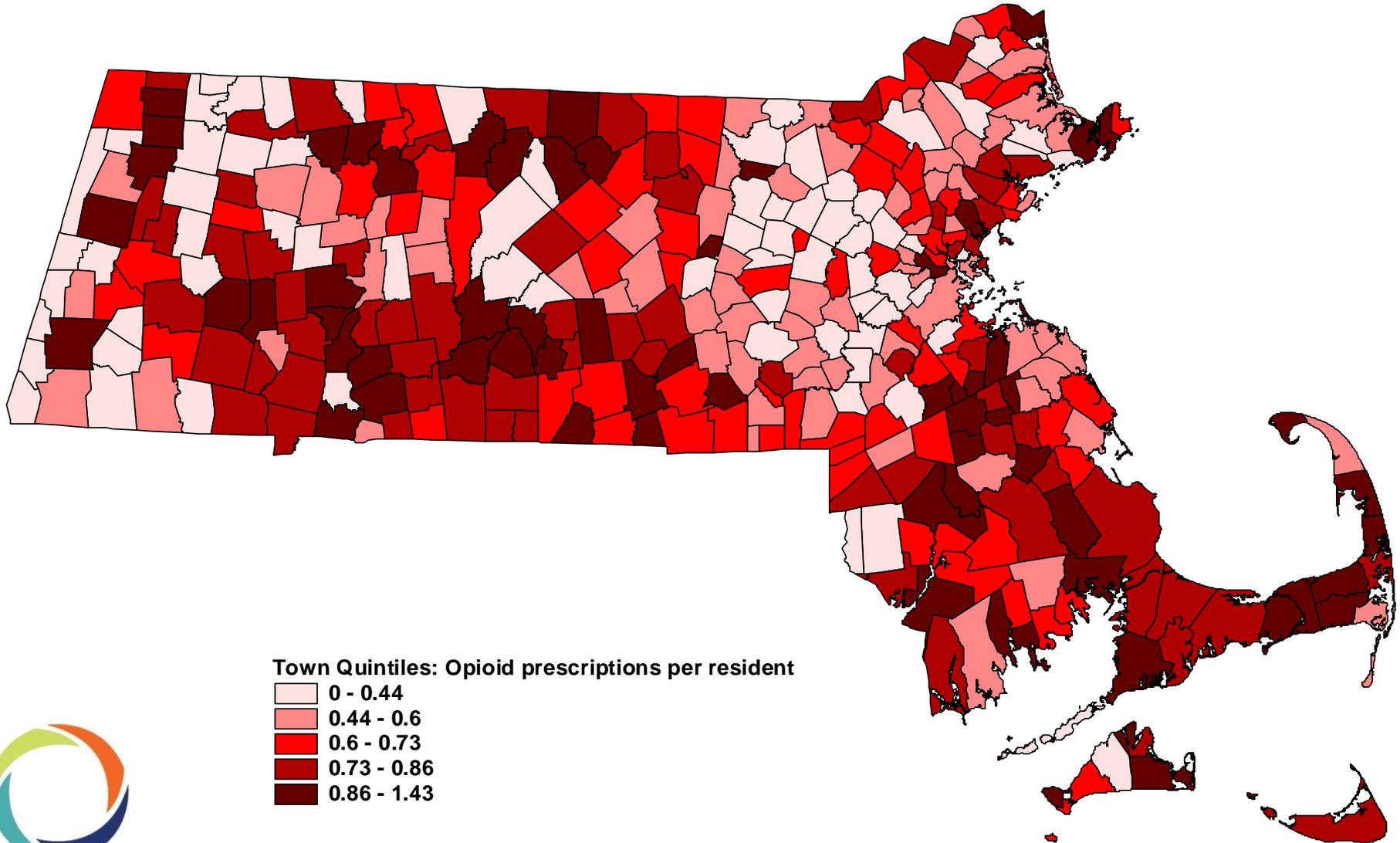
Too many people are overdosing on opioids



Not enough people are achieving long-term recovery from opioid addiction

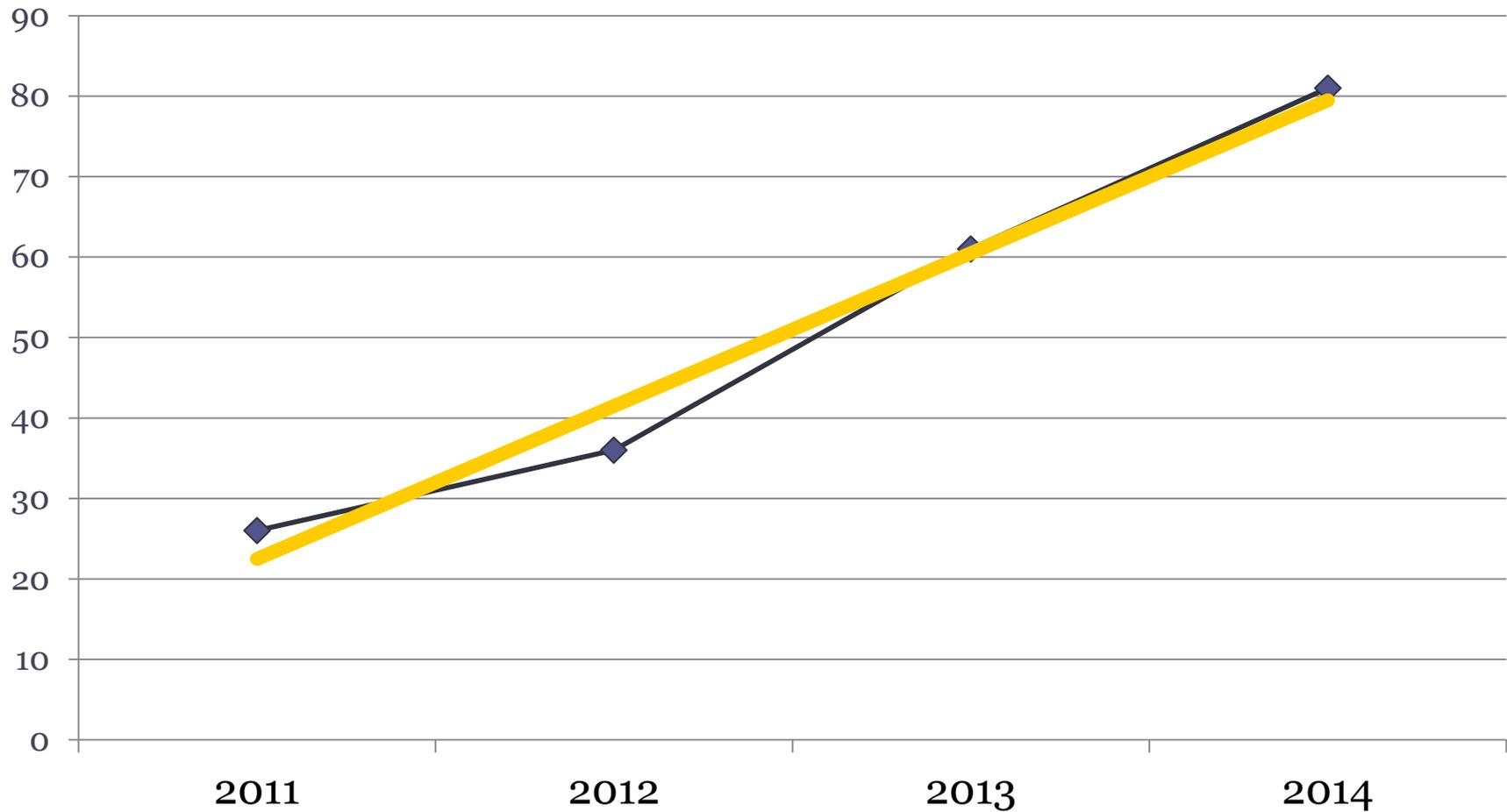


2012 Opioid Prescribing Rates: Number of Schedule II - V Opioid Prescriptions per Town Resident

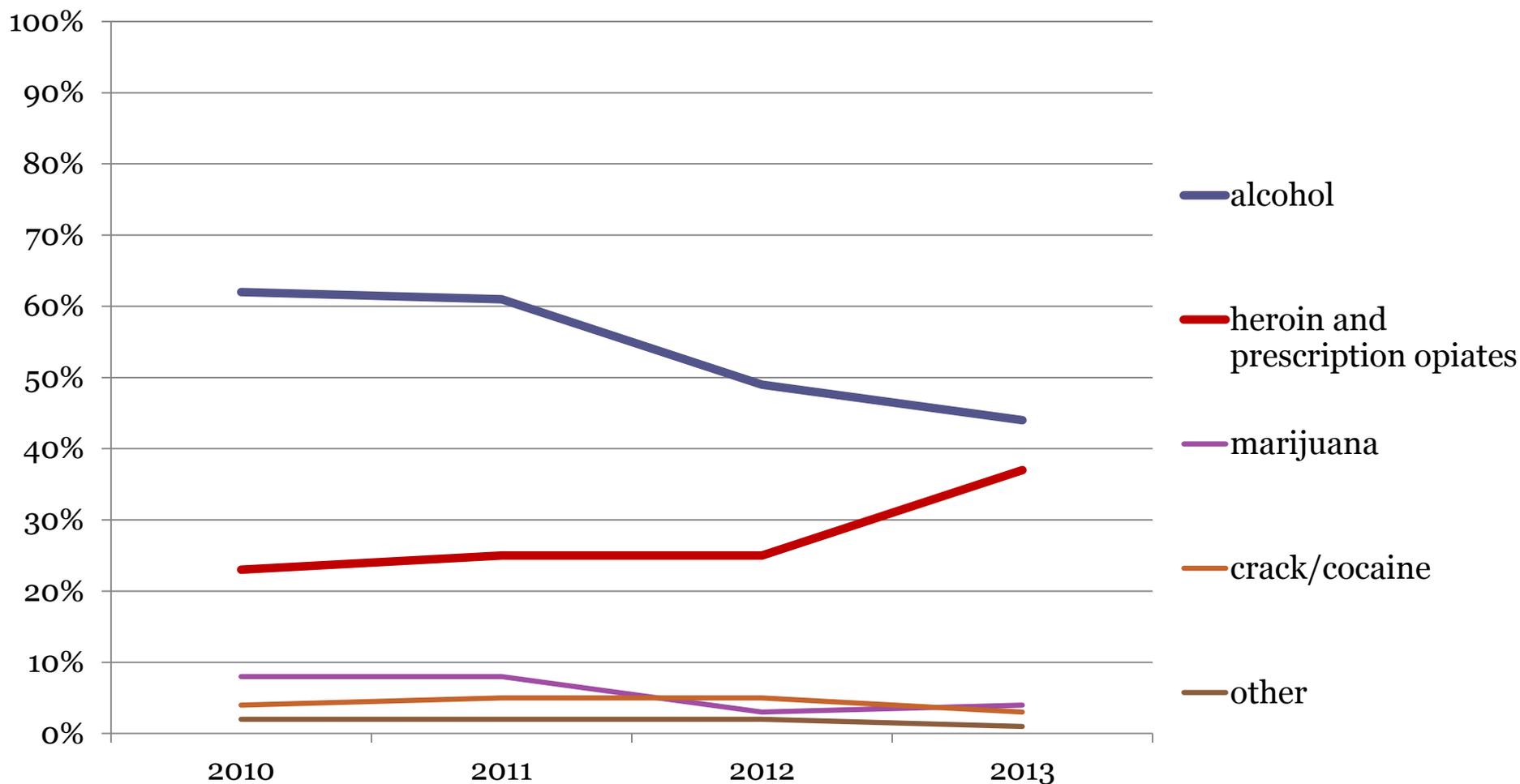


Opioid Incidents Up More Than 300%

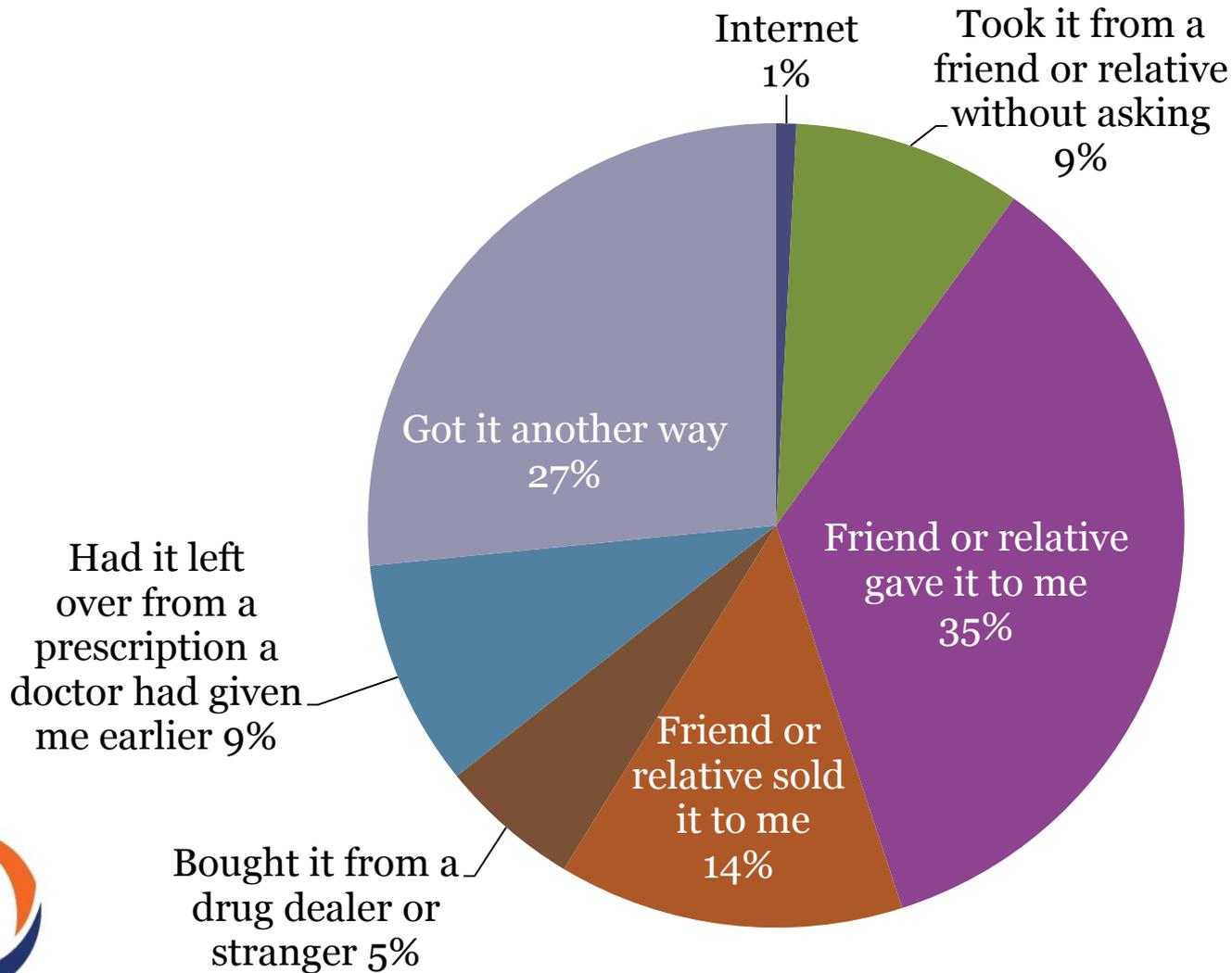
Narcan Administration by MedCare EMT



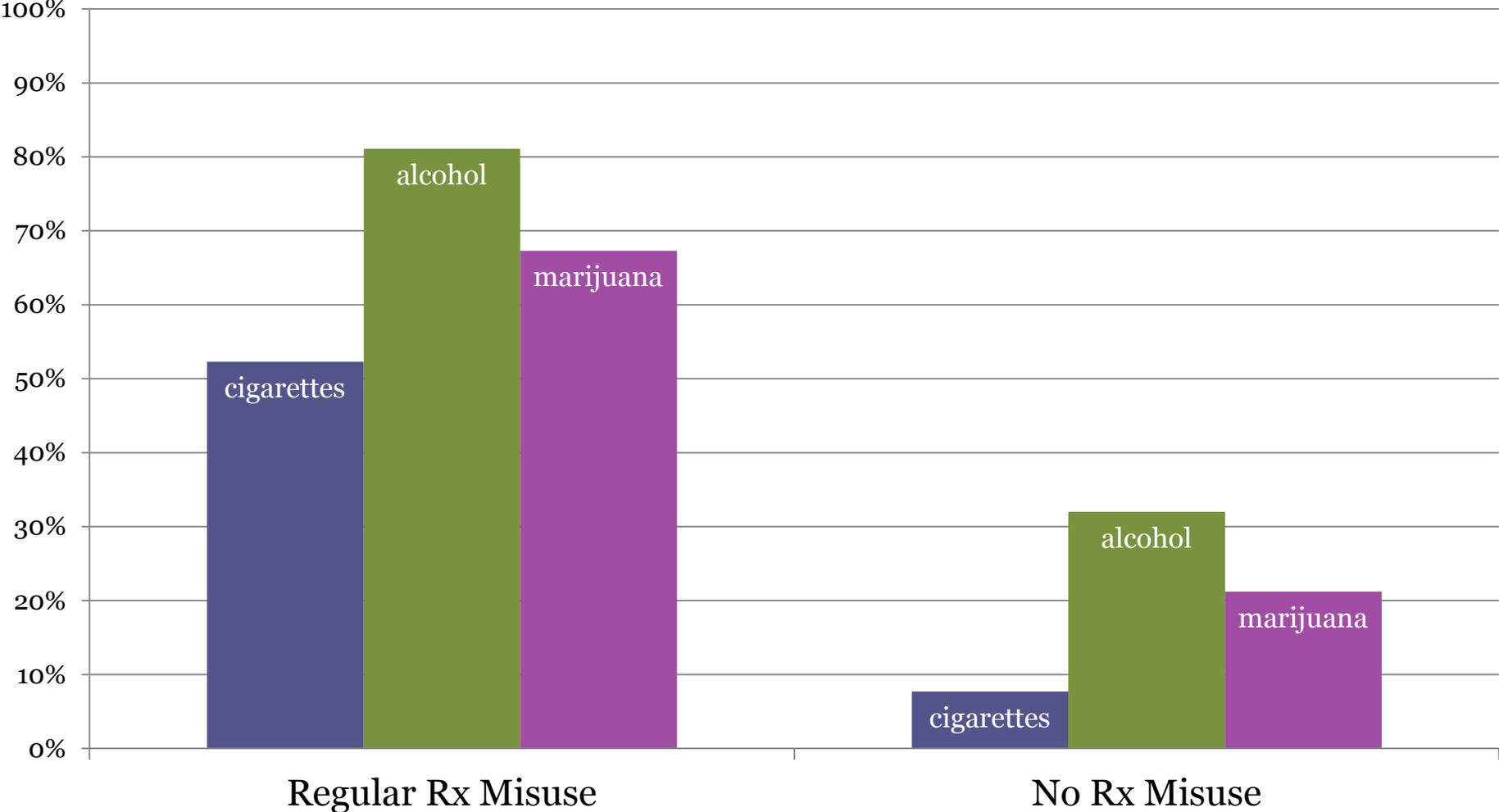
Franklin County and North Quabbin DPH Treatment Admissions by Primary Drug



Franklin County Youth Access to Prescription Medications



Franklin County Youth Regular Prescription Drug Misuse and Use of Other Substances



Local Overdose Data Collection

Regular Reporting
by First Responders
to Sheriff's Office



Opiate Overdose Data Collection Form

* Required

Service Identification

What type of service are you? *

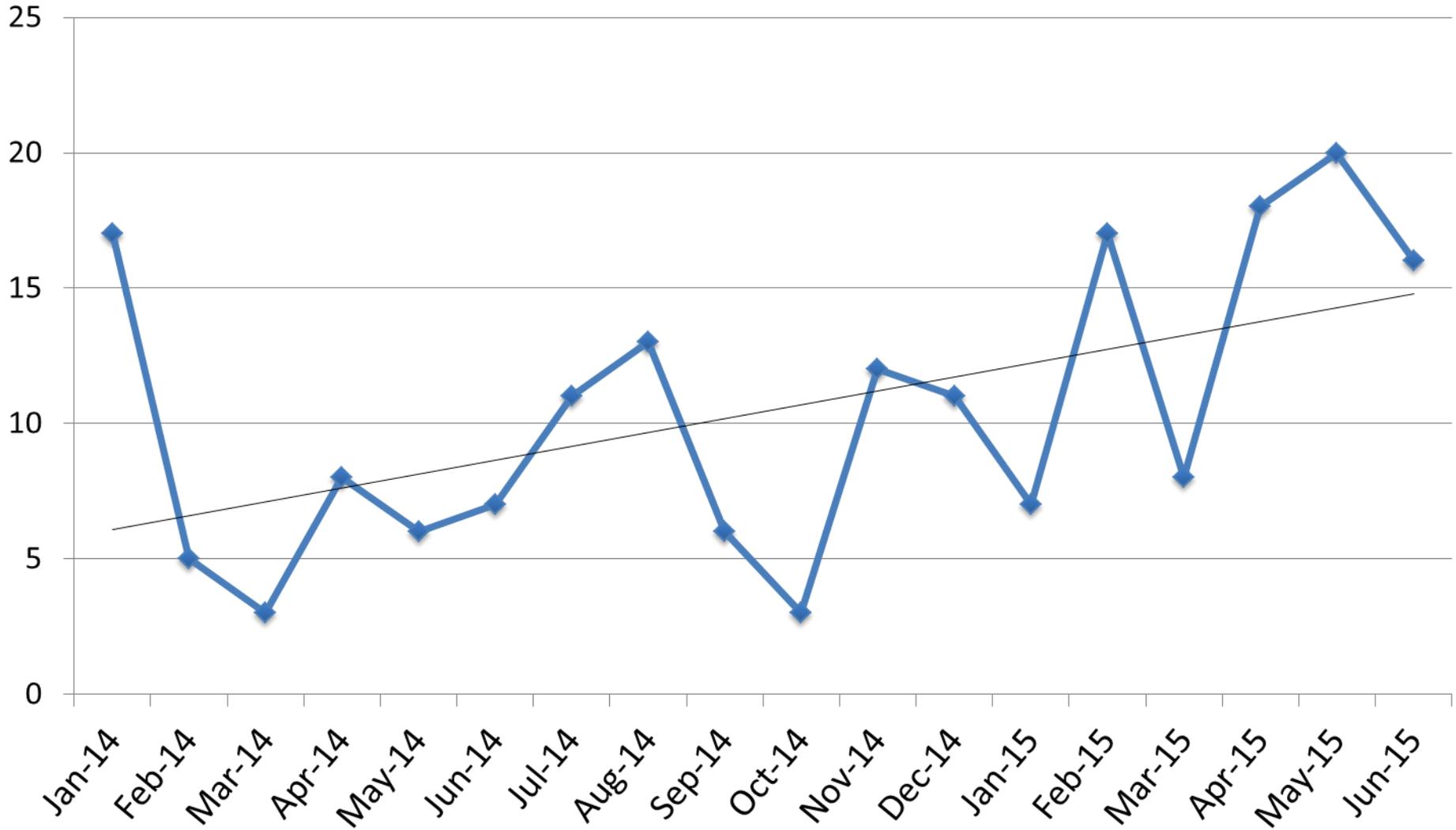
- EMS
- Police
- Fire

What town do you operate in? *

- Ashfield
- Athol
- Bernardston
- Buckland
- Charlemont
- Colrain
- Conway
- Deerfield
- Erving
- Gill
- Greenfield
- Hawley

Overdose Incidents by Month

January 2014-June 2015



The Goals



Reduce the number of people addicted to prescription opioids and heroin



Reduce the number of people overdosing on opioids



Increase the number of people in long-term recovery from opioid addiction

Task Force Priorities

Prevention



Decrease access to prescription medications

Increase perception of harm of non-medical prescription drug use

Intervention



Increase access points in the community for screening and intervention

Increase access to Narcan for people with current/history of use, & family and friends

Treatment



Increase timely access to treatment

Reduce stigma associated with addiction

Recovery



Increase access to supportive services

Increase access to stable housing and stable employment

Prevention

Prevention Strategies



Decrease access to prescription medications

Increase perception of harm of non-medical prescription drug use



Physiology of Addiction Training



Prescriber Training and Technical Assistance



Rx Take Back



Evidence-based Health Education

Intervention

Intervention Strategies



Increase access points in the community for screening and intervention

Increase access to Narcan for people with current/history of use, & family and friends



Crisis Intervention Team Training



Screening Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment



Narcan Access



Sequential Intercept Model in the Criminal Justice System

Treatment



Increase timely access to treatment

Reduce stigma associated with addiction

Treatment and Recovery Strategies



Evidence-Based Treatment at the House of Corrections



Recovery Coach Academy

Recovery



Increase access to supportive services



Advocacy for local treatment services



Stigma Campaign

Preventing Criminalization

The Problems



People with substance use disorders and mental health issues over-represented in the criminal justice system

Individuals cycle in and out of the criminal justice system often receiving little, if any, treatment

People with SUD and MHI are costly and time consuming for law enforcement, courts, and local jails

Moving People from the Criminal Justice System into Treatment



Reduces
or
eliminates
the time in
jail



Links
criminal
justice
system to
community
-based
treatment
and
supports



Results in
lower
criminal
justice
costs



Does not
increase
public
safety risk

Sequential Intercept Model (SIM)

Clarifies how
and where to
best
intervene

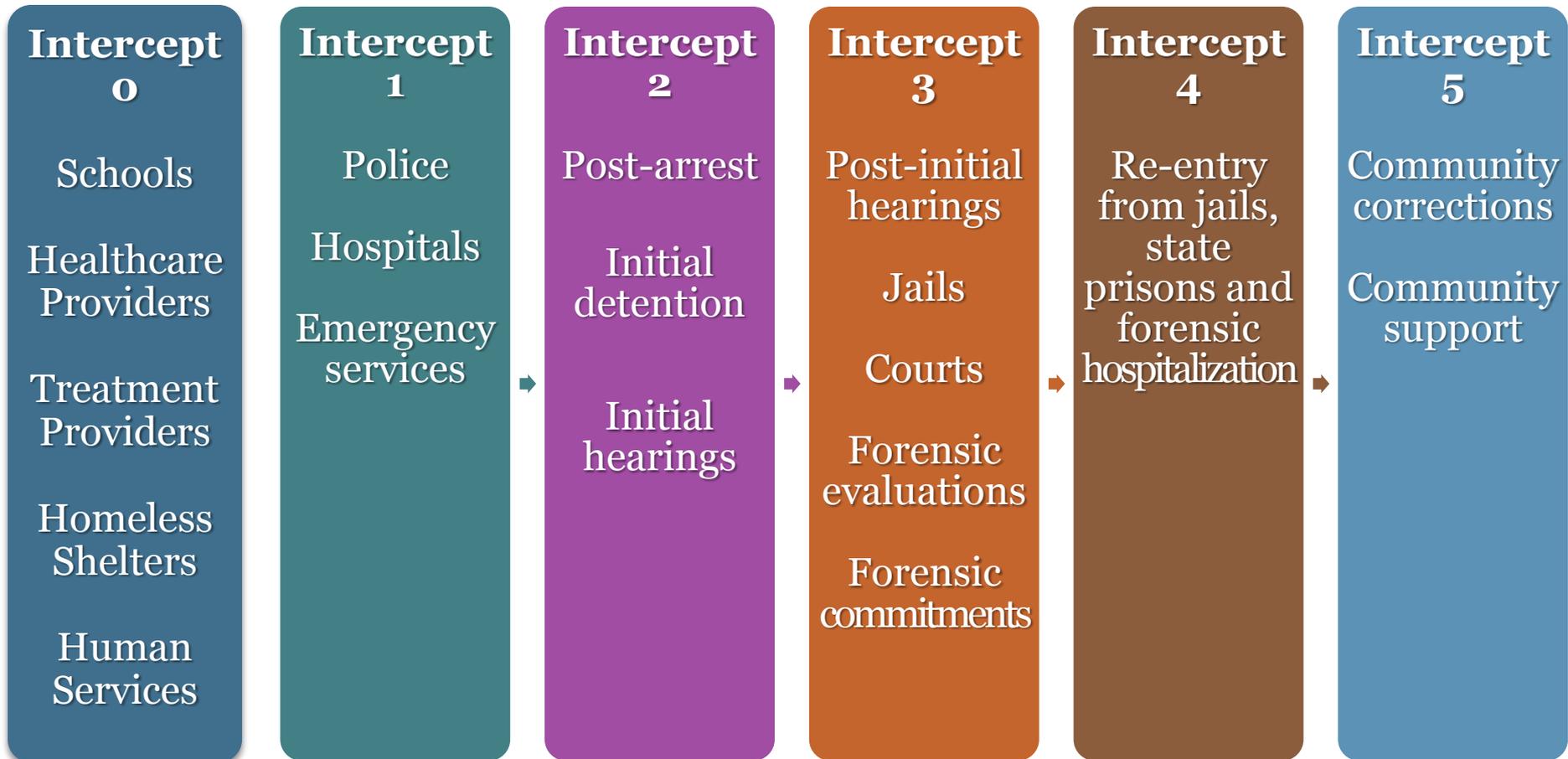
Multiple
points within
five
categories for
interventions

Built upon
broad-based
community
consensus
and
collaboration

Bridges the
gaps in
fragmented
systems

Sequential Intercept Model

Massachusetts Trial Court Task Force on Substance Abuse and Mental Health



Final Thoughts for Communities

Address Stigma



Coalition Model: Collective Impact

Invest in Intercepts Zero, One and Two

Prevention
works

Treatment
is
effective

People
recover



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