

Alaska Department of Health & Social Services

SB 70 Opioid Overdose Drugs

Theresa Welton, Section Chief
Office of Substance Misuse and Addiction Prevention,
DHSS

House Health & Social Services Committee March 30, 2021

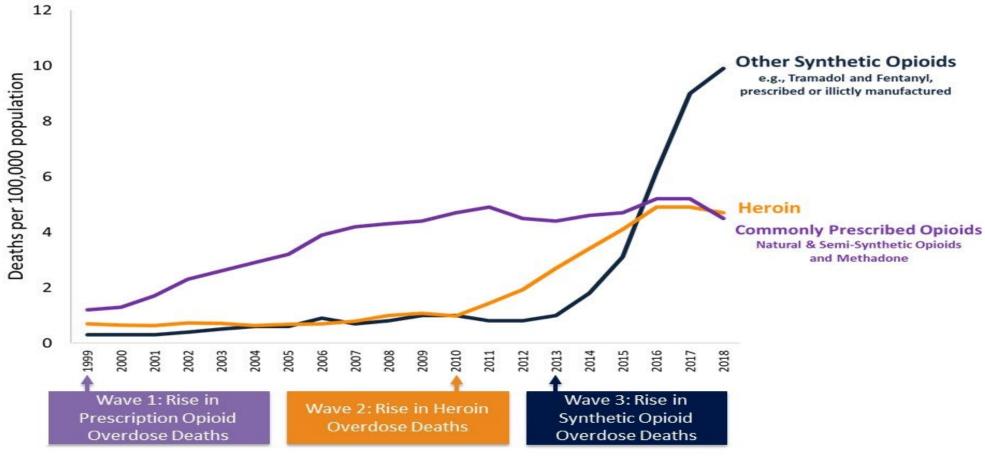


Effects of an overdose

- Slows breathing
- Breathing stops
- Lack of oxygen may cause brain damage
- Heart Stops
 - Death



3 Waves of the Rise in Opioid Overdose Deaths





Naloxone saves lives when administration is timely

Studies demonstrate the impact of naloxone:

- Safe
- No potential for abuse
- Reverses overdoses 75%-100% of the time

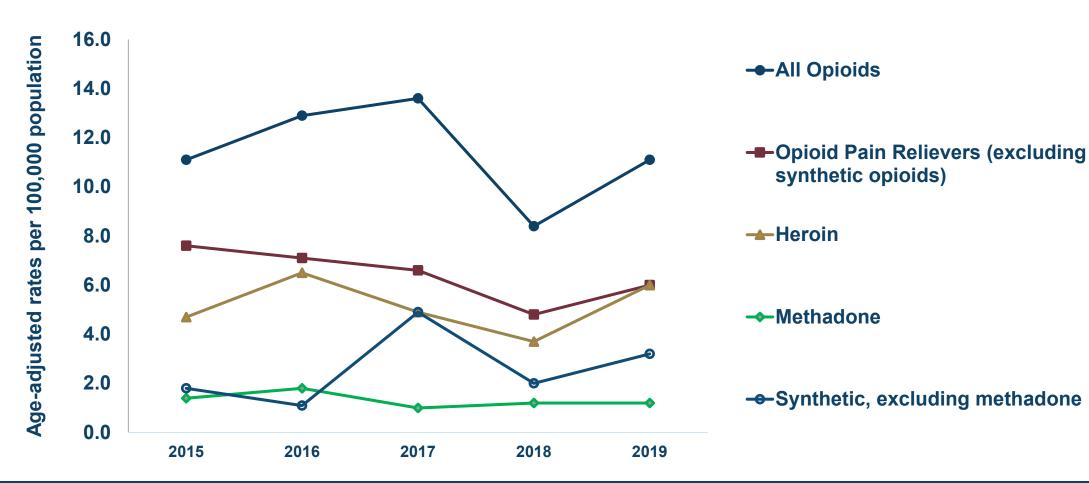
However, it needs to be timely:

- A person who has a heroin-involved overdose may only have 20 minutes before death.
- A person who has a fentanyl-involved overdose may only have 2 minutes before death.
- Brain and other organ damage from respiratory depression can occur within minutes.



SB 70 Opioid Overdose Drugs Too many lives lost to overdose

Opioid Overdose Death Rates — Alaska, 2015–2019*





Take home naloxone save lives

Saves lives worldwide.

Studies suggest having a naloxone distribution program in a community may avert up to 21% of overdose deaths.

Because of Project HOPE and the standing order, 94% of the people in Alaska's recorded Narcan administrations (n=330) survived.

"Yeah, we discuss it and I let everybody know that [rescue kits] are available, and I have several available at all times if I can." – Project HOPE Beneficiary

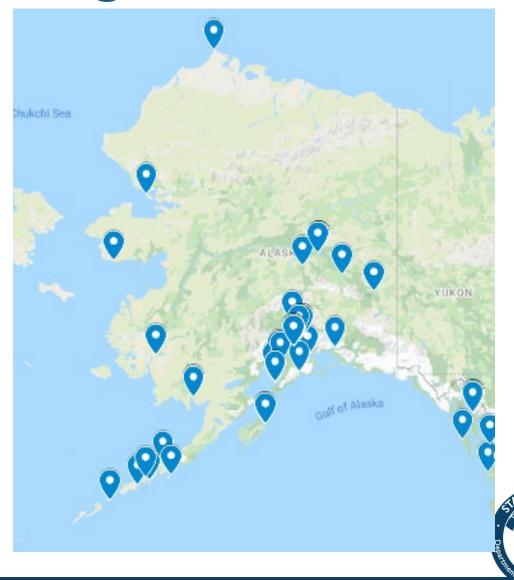


Standing orders enable take-home naloxone programs in Alaska

Project HOPE is the State of Alaska's program that works with 30 different partners to distribute naloxone.

Project HOPE's mission:

Reduce morbidity and mortality associated with opioid overdose.



Funder: 2016 SAMHSA 5-year grant; 2020 SAMHSA 2-year grant

Average cost of a Narcan Kit is \$74 and is fully funded by federal grants

Section: Office of Substance Misuse and Addiction Prevention (OSMAP)

Outcomes:

- Over 41,000 Narcan Kits distributed that include education and connection to treatment resources
- At least 330 administrations, with at least 309
 overdose reversals since 2017

Alaska News

Volunteers assemble 'rescue kits' in hopes of preventing overdose deaths



About 35 volunteers helped package Heroin/Opioid Overdose Rescue Kits in a storage room at MyHouse, a homeless youth center in Wasilla on February 9, 2017. (Marc Lester / Alaska Dispatch News)

SB 70 Opioid Overdose Drugs Saving lives saves money

Economic burden of opioid crisis

Total opioid crisis economic burden in US between 2015-2018:

\$631 billion

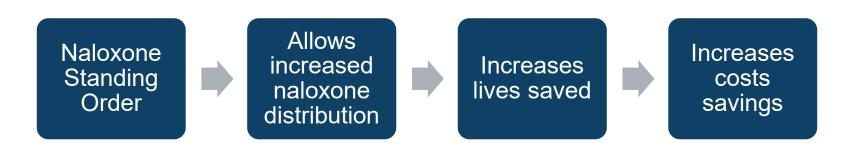
- Lost lifetime earnings
- Loss in productivity
- Increase in child and family assistance
- Increase in incarceration

Cost-effectiveness of take-home naloxone

- Averting overdose deaths saves the cost of this economic burden.
- Mass distribution by lay persons, EMS and public safety of naloxone is most cost-effective; with lay person distribution making up much of this effectiveness.



Removing the sunset clause **saves lives** by allowing for a continued standing medical order for the distribution and administration of naloxone.





Thank You

dhss.alaska.gov/dph/Director/Pages/opioids/narcan.aspx



Reference Slides



References

- Acharya, M., Chopra, D., Hayes, C., Teerter, B., & Martin, B. (2020). "Cost-effectiveness of intranasal naloxone distribution to high-risk prescription opioid users." *Value Health*, *23*(4): 451-460.
- Cicero TJ, Ellis MS, Surratt, HL. The Changing Face of Heroin Use in the United States. A Retrospective Analysis of the Past 50 Years. JAMA Psychiatry 2014; 71(7):821-826
- Coffin, P. & Sullivan, S. (2013). "Cost-effectiveness of distributing naloxone to heroin users for lay person overdose reversal." *Annals of Internal Medicine*,
- Davenport, S., Weaver, A., & Caverly, M. (2019). "Economic impact of non-medical opioid use in the United States.: Annual estimates and projections for 2015 through 2019." *Society of Actuaries*. https://www.soa.org/globalassets/assets/files/resources/research-report/2019/econ-impact-non-medical-opioid-use.pdf
- Leslie, D., Ba, D., Agbese, E., Xing, X., Liu, G. (2019). "The economic burden of the opioid epidemic on States: the case of Medicaid."
 Am J Manage Care, 25:S0.
- NIDA. 2015, October 1. Prescription opioid use is a risk factor for heroin use. Retrieved from https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/prescription-opioids-heroin/prescription-opioid-use-risk-factor-heroin-use on 2021, January 27
- Townsend, T., et al., Cost-effectiveness analysis of alternative naloxone distribution strategies: First responder and lay distribution in the United States. International Journal of Drug Policy, 2019.



What is an opioid?

- Opioid analgesics/pain relievers
 - •Natural, synthetic, and semi-synthetic substances (excluding heroin) that bind to specific opioid receptors in the Central Nervous System, producing an agonist action. They increase the threshold to pain.

Heroin

- •A semi-synthetic opiate synthesized from morphine. It is broken down into morphine.
- Fentanyl
 - •A potent synthetic opioid drug approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use as an analgesic and anesthetic.



SB 70 Opioid Overdose Drugs From Prescription Opioids to Heroin to Fentanyl

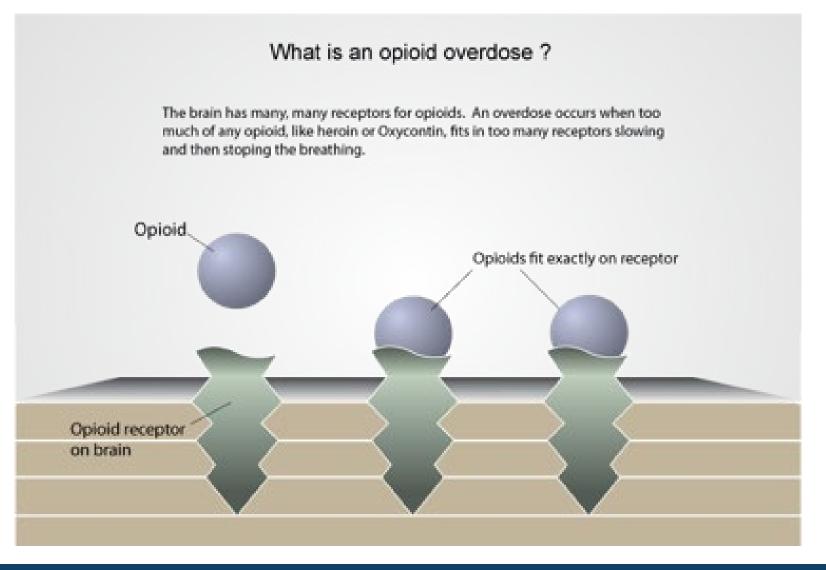
Approximately 3 out of 4 new heroin users report having misused prescription opioids in the past (NIDA, 2015)

In some places, easier access to heroin than prescription opioids

- Heroin does not require a prescription
- Street price for heroin may be more affordable than prescription opioids

Higher risk of overdose from fentanyl use due to potency





Credit:
National
Harm
Reduction
Coalition



