

CLINICAL PROVIDER QUICK TIPS

ADDRESSING STIMULANT USE IN PRIMARY CARE SETTINGS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

CME AVAILABLE AT NO COST

UCLA

David Geffen School of Medicine

Integrated Substance Abuse Programs



Opioid and Stimulant Implementation Support
Training and Technical Assistance

Session Title

Equity and Justice in Substance
Use Disorder Treatment

Presenter

H. Westley Clark, MD, JD, MPH
hwestleyclark@yahoo.com

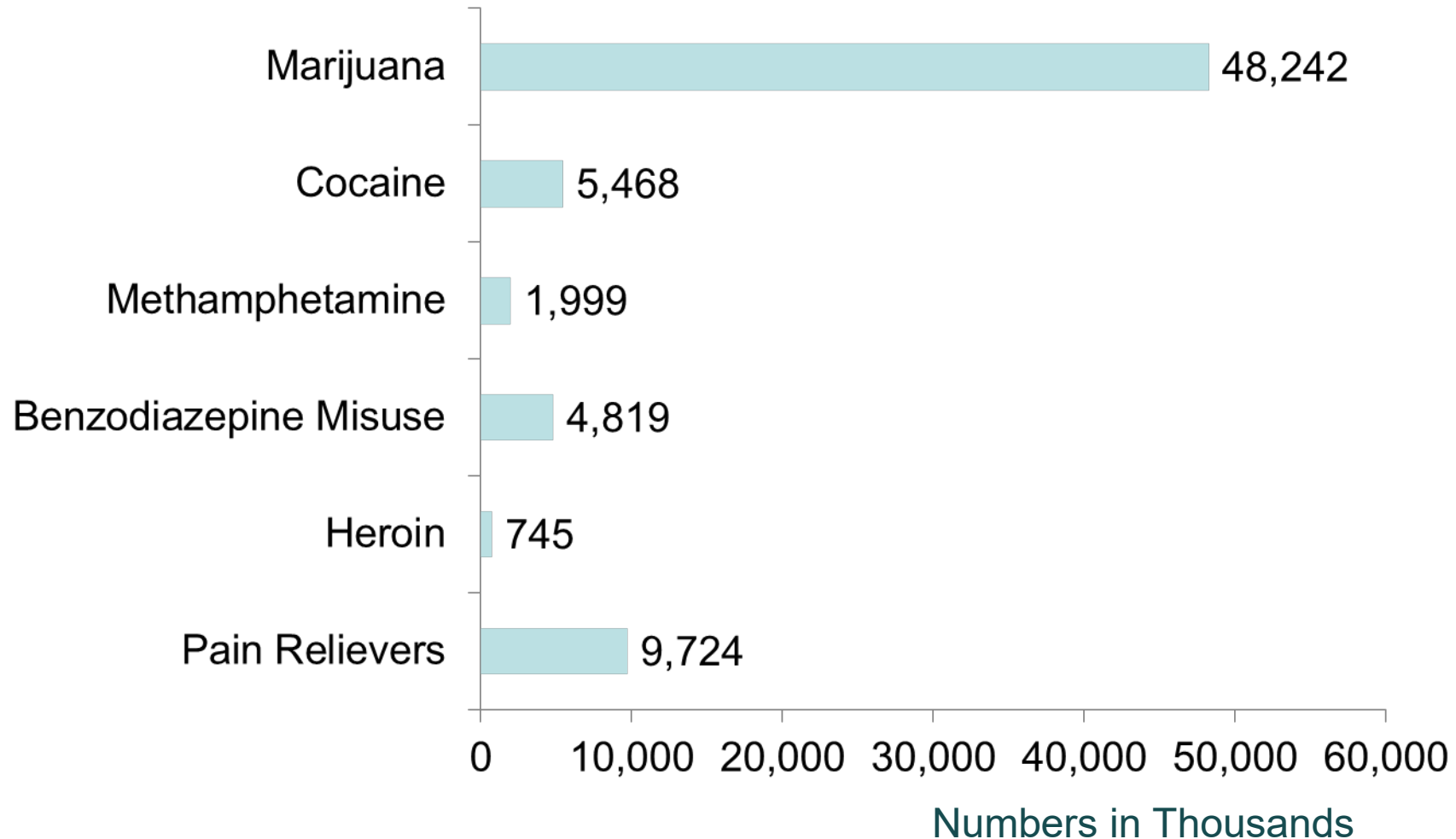


Takeaway Tips

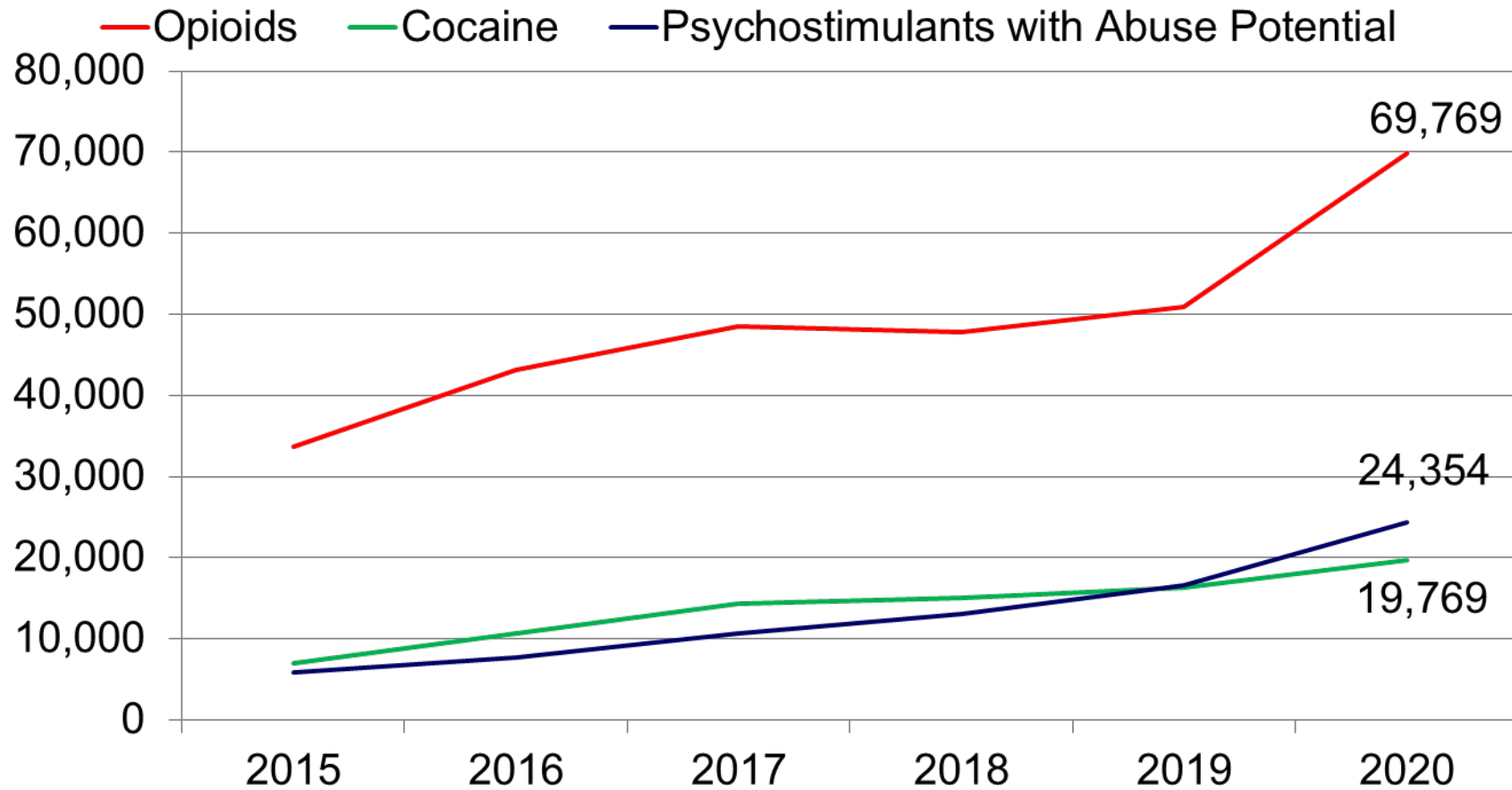
- Cultural and economic awareness is critical
- Knowing something about the epidemiology of their specific community

Illicit Drug Use: Heroin, Pain Reliever, Marijuana, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, & Benzodiazepine Misuse

Past Year, 2019 NSDUH, Ages 12 and Older



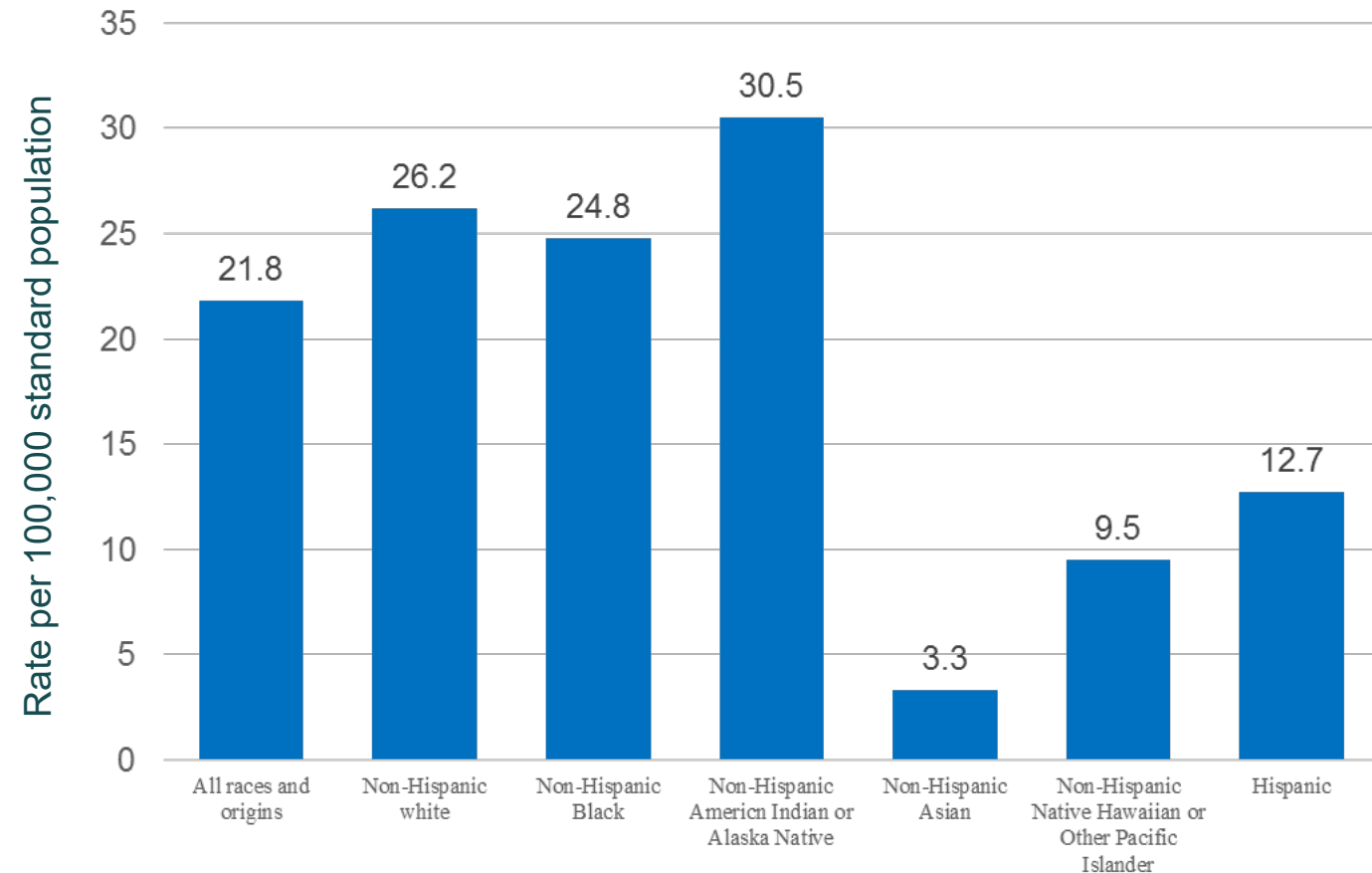
12 Month-Ending Provisional Number of Drug Overdose Deaths by Drug or Drug Class , 2015-2020



Ahmad FB, Rossen LM, Sutton P. Provisional drug overdose death counts. National Center for Health Statistics. 2021.

Age-adjusted drug overdose death rates, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2019

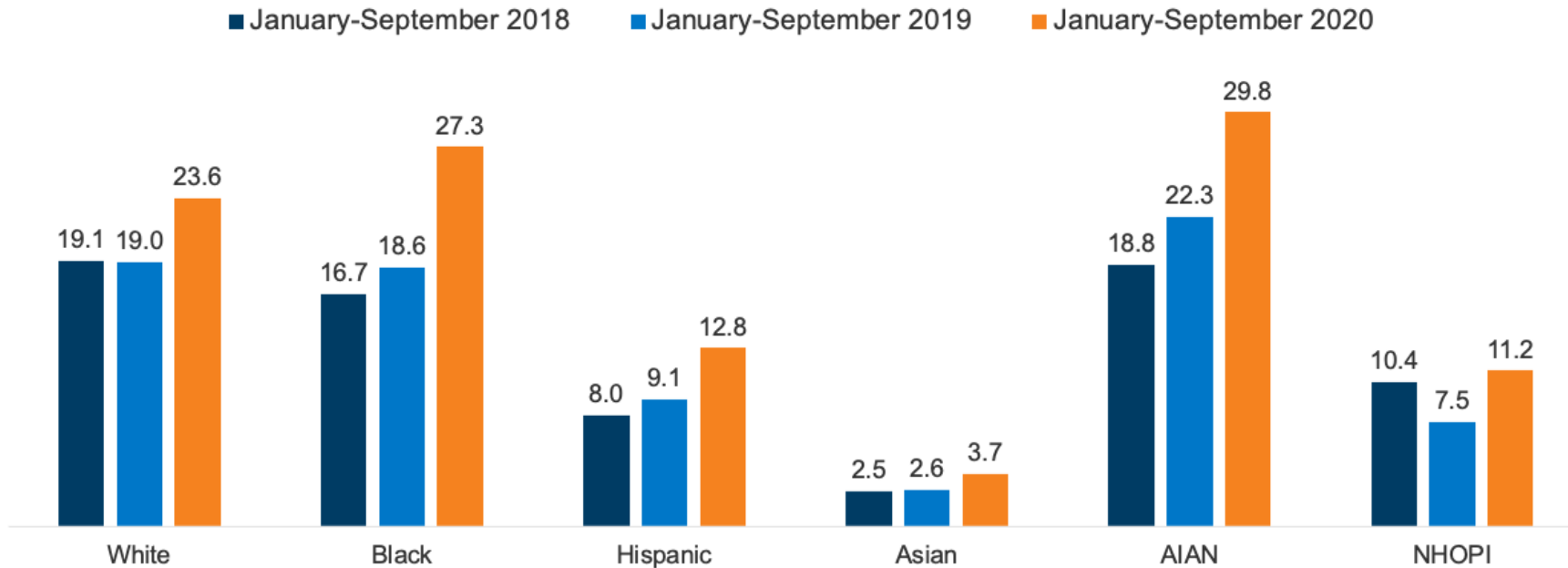
Although the focus on addressing drug overdose deaths has been on whites, the age-adjusted drug overdose death rate between blacks and whites is not that dissimilar



Minino and Hedegaard, National Center for Health Statistics, 2021

Age-adjusted drug overdose death rates, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2018-2020

Drug Overdose Deaths Per 100,000, by Race/Ethnicity



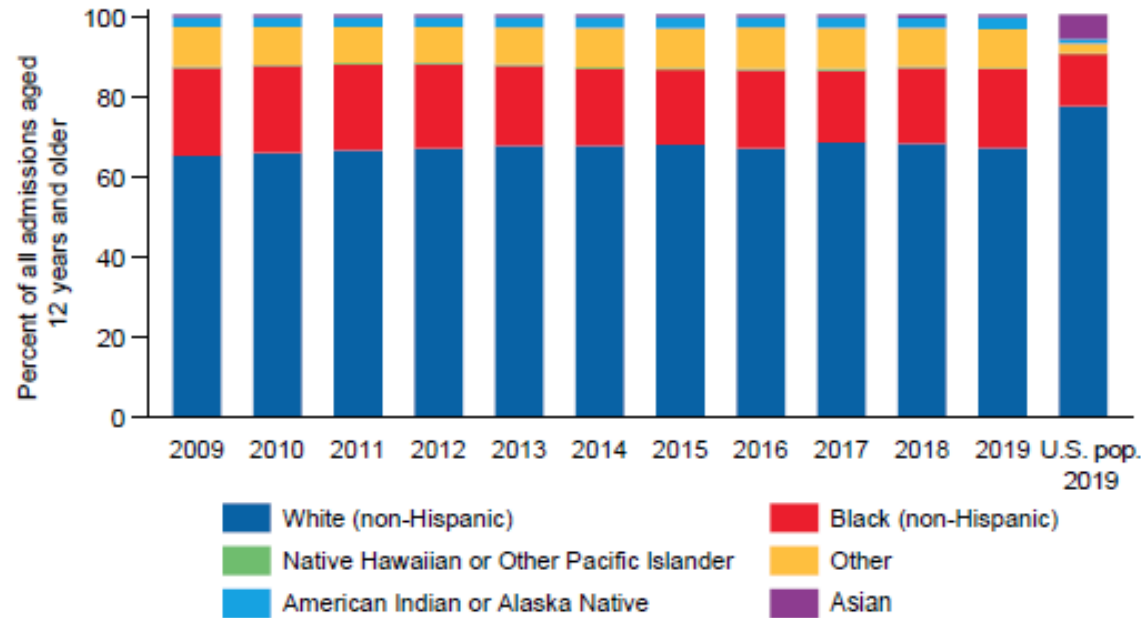
NOTES: Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race but are categorized as Hispanic; other groups are non-Hispanic. AIAN refers to American Indian and Alaska Native people. NHOPI refers to Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders.

SOURCE: Estimates for 2018 are from CDC National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 2018-2019 on CDC WONDER Online Database, from: <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mccd-icd10-expanded.html>. Estimates for 2019 and 2020 are based on provisional CDC, National Vital Statistics System data, from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/health_policy/Provisional-Drug-Overdose-Deaths-Quarter-Demographic-Q32020.pdf. Population estimates from Census Bureau Monthly Population Estimates.



OVERALL ADMISSIONS for African Americans Are Declining

Figure 3. Race of admissions: TEDS 2009–2019 and U.S. population 2019



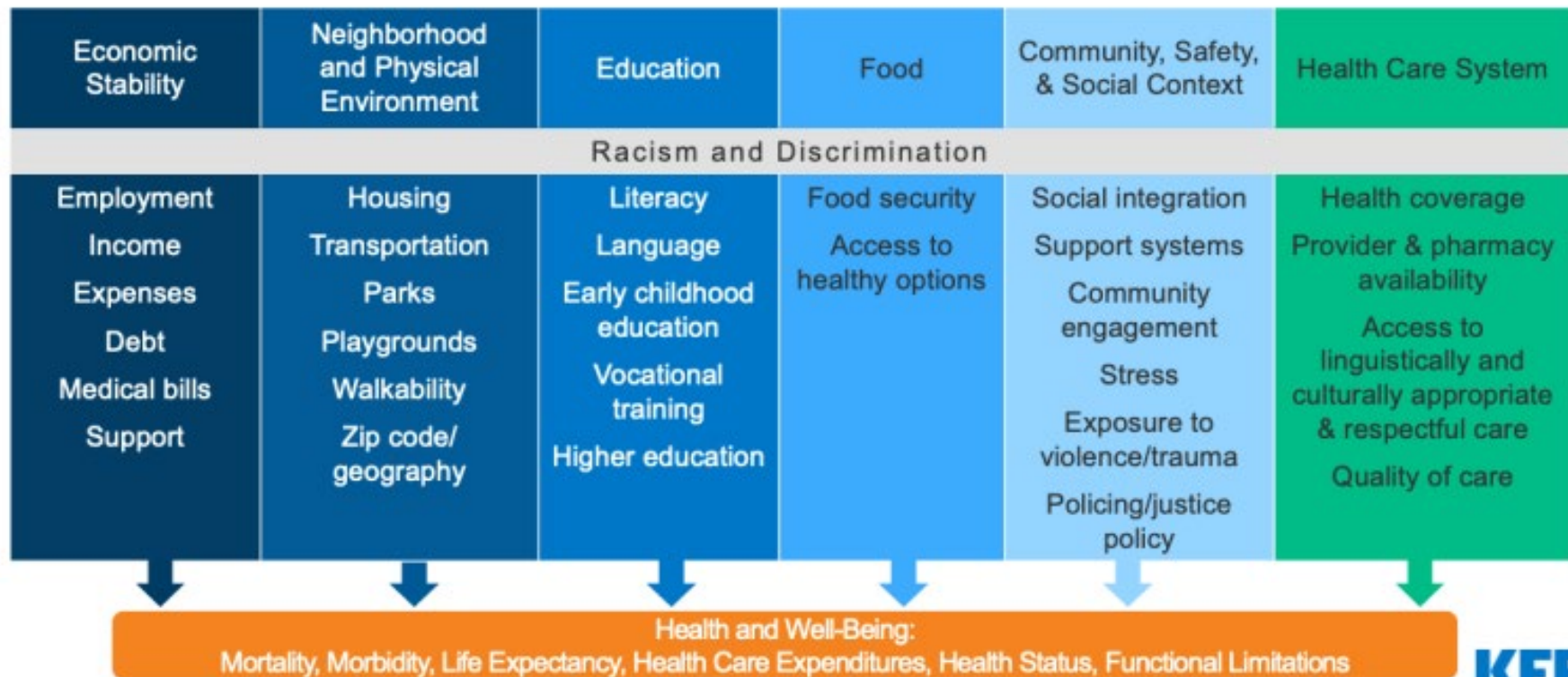
SOURCES: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 11.03.20. Population: U.S. Census Bureau, NC-EST2019-ALLDATA: "Monthly Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States."

According to TEDS, the racial and ethnic composition of admissions aged 12 years and older between 2009 and 2019 was as follows:

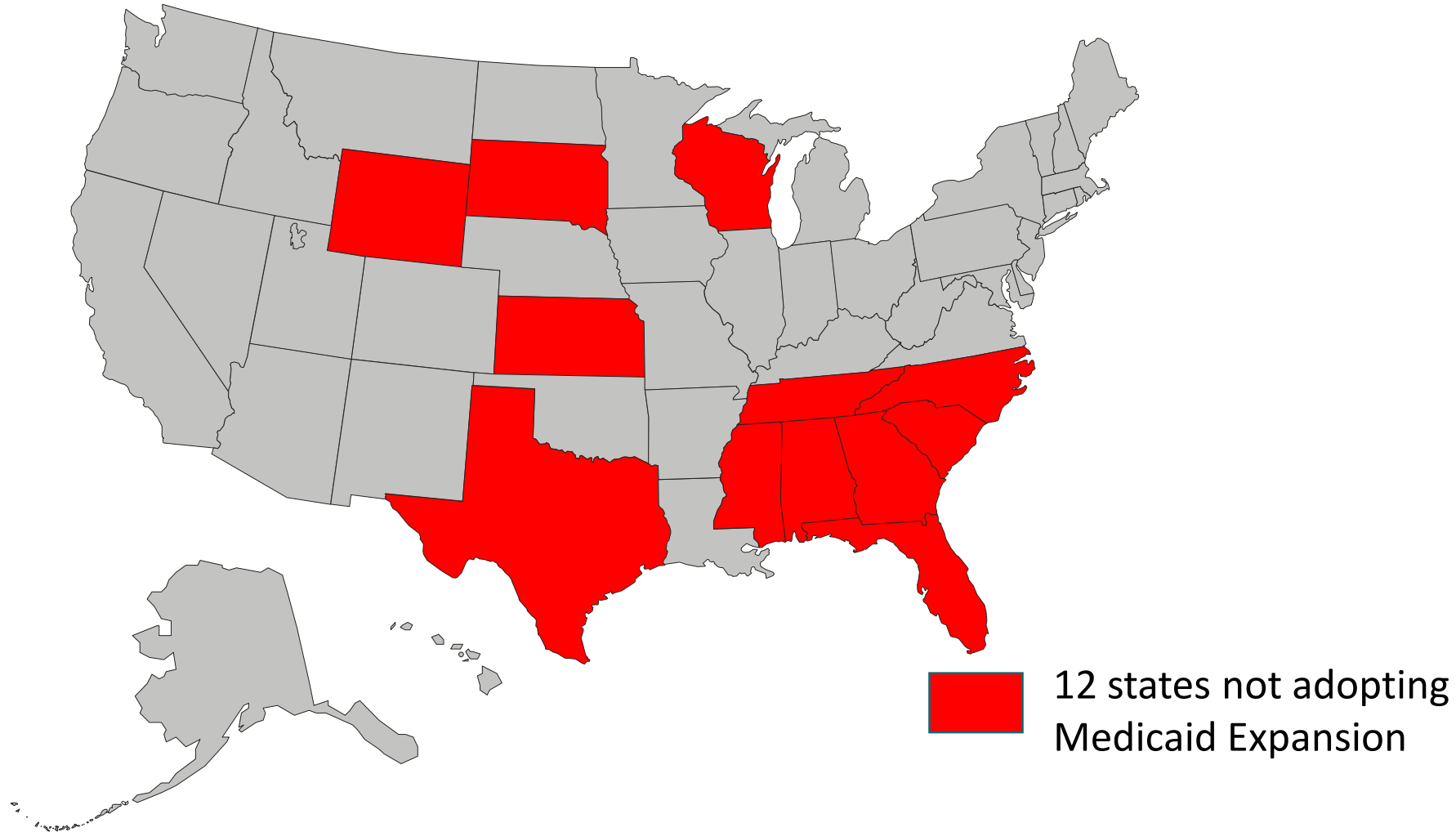
- Whites increased from 65 percent of admissions in 2009 to 66 percent of admissions in 2019.
- Blacks or African Americans DECLINED from 22 percent of admissions in 2009 to 20 percent of admissions in 2019.
- Admissions of Hispanic or Latino origin comprised between 14 and 15 percent of all admissions in each year between 2009 and 2019.
- Admissions that were not of Hispanic or Latino origin comprised between 85 and 86 percent of all admissions in each year between 2009 and 2019.

Health Disparities are Driven by Social and Economic Inequities

The Kaiser Family Foundation defines health and health care disparities refer to differences in health and health care between groups that stem from broader inequities.



Status of State Medicaid Expansion



SOURCE: "Status of State Action on the Medicaid Expansion Decision," KFF State Health Facts, updated August 10, 2021. <https://www.kff.org/health-reform/state-indicator/state-activity-around-expanding-medicaid-under-the-affordable-care-act/>

Primary Care Functions

- Screening
- Brief interventions
- Evaluation and assessment
- Withdrawal management (as needed)
- Engagement in brief treatment, including monitoring substance use and providing motivational interventions
- Prescribing and managing medications
 - Buprenorphine, Methadone, Naltrexone

Medication Management

- Access to clinicians knowledgeable about overdose and treatment strategies associated with mixed drug use:
 - fentanyl/heroin,
 - methamphetamine/cocaine,
 - xylazine
 - alcohol
- Naloxone for Overdose management
- Buprenorphine, Methadone, Naltrexone
- Toxicology Screens & Pharmacy deserts

Primary Care Functions

- Care planning
- Care coordination
- Planned care transitions
- Monitoring and tracking referrals
- Monitoring and tracking substance use
- Tracking experience of care of patients
- Links to community resources and supports for patient self-management

Cultural Awareness

- Develop awareness of the individual uniqueness of the patient population served in terms of culture, norms, values, and morals that may be antithetical to enhance the capacity and strengthen ability to provide care to those experiencing substance use disorders who are poorly served by the health care delivery system
- Race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, rural/urban or geographic location.



THANK YOU

Clinical Provider Quick Tips

-- Addressing Stimulant Use in Primary Care



For content information/questions:

slarkins@mednet.ucla.edu

For information about CME:

kvalencia@mednet.ucla.edu

Check website often for more Quick Tips Videos and Resources:

www.uclaisap.org/clinicalproviderquicktips

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