Overview

- Lift The Label Campaign
- Why stigma?
- My story
- The effects of stigma
- Standardizing compassion though clinical best practices
  - Successes (ED Pilot, ALTO)
  - What’s Next? SHOUT
- SHOUTING my story
Lift The Label is a public awareness campaign that strives to remove damaging labels and stigmas that prevent those with opioid addiction from seeking effective treatment.

Lift The Label features real stories from Coloradans and focuses specifically on reducing stigma around the use of FDA-approved medication-assisted treatment, including methadone and buprenorphine.

UNDERSTANDING MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT

Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) combines long-term behavioral therapy and medication programs to treat opioid addiction and is proven to be the most effective path to successful rehabilitation.
Why choose to focus on stigma?

- Stigma and fear of judgment keep people in Colorado from seeking the treatment they need.\(^1\)

  67,000 Coloradoans

  needed but did not get services for alcohol or drug use

  59.2% say stigma about substance use kept them from receiving needed care.

  You were concerned about what would happen if someone found out you had a problem

  43.9%

- Unfortunately, their fears are well-founded.\(^2,3\)
- To fight the opioid crisis, public health officials must address this barrier.

Types of Stigma

- **Structural**
  - Policies and laws, research funding bias, lack of parity, sentencing minimums

- **Public**
  - Attitudes that turn into action, poor treatment of individuals, exclusion from benefits

- **Personal**
  - Internalized stigma, self-selection out of benefits, low goal attainment, separation from community

The three types of stigma have a symbiotic relationship in which each reinforces the other.
My Brother, Cory

The downfall and the call
Diagnosis and prognosis

• Within a week, two admissions and an urgent care visit
• Finally diagnosed at a high ranking teaching hospital
• Endocarditis
  • 5 cm vegetation in his heart
  • Vegetation in his leg
  • Embolii in his eyes, all over his body, multiple in his brain
• Meningitis
• Had surgery on his leg, but had to wait for the heart surgery

Fighting for his life

• Family coming in weekly to beg nurses to continue his methadone
• Multiple doctors and nurses telling me that they aren't a drug treatment center and that it isn't their job to treat his addiction
• Social worker’s role and lack of connection to treatment
• Going back to a shelter was a death sentence
What went right

In the end, it was family advocacy and provider champions who fought for Cory and led to his survival.

• His first doctor fought for him to get on methadone.
• We talked to the nurses and docs and stayed with him day in and day out, so they saw him as a brother and son.
• His ophthalmologist - he stayed some days because she believed in him.
• He connected to one of his nurses who was understanding and credited her with his recovery.
• He was too sick to get surgery, and after 8 weeks on IV antibiotics, he no longer needed surgery.
• He moved to Colorado, got on Medicaid in 3 days, and got into treatment.

The effects of MAT stigma

• Negative outcomes
  • 25-30% of patients admitted with OUD will leave AMA\(^4\)
  • Patients leaving AMA come back with complications
  • Longer lengths of stay \(^5\)
  • Patients overdose following hospital-imposed abstinence\(^6\)
• Withdrawal makes patient more difficult to treat
  • Complicates clinical assessments, stability, compliance
• Lack of protocol leads to inconsistent care from care team
  • Each new physician tried to wean him off methadone
• Patients not seeking medical help
  • Personal stigma is clear in patient interactions
  • Bad experiences reinforce that people with addiction are not welcome in hospitals
This is why policy matters

Medicine, health care, and health policy are all deeply personal, as well as structural and public.

Health professionals must seek to disrupt this cycle at every level.

Policy change works

CHA’s Alternative to Opioids (ALTO) program exceeded expectations

Buprenorphine Induction in the EDs
- ~60 patients have started MAT as a part of new protocols at two hospitals (UC Health and Centura)
**What’s Next? Project SHOUT**

- **Project SHOUT**: Support for Hospital Opioid Use Treatment — provides clinical leaders with the tools to start and maintain patients on buprenorphine or methadone during hospitalizations for any condition, be it medical, surgical, or obstetric.
- Specialists from UCSF provide a range of FREE supporting materials, events, coaching, toolkits, and published guidelines.
- Series of webinars about the implementation of opioid agonist therapy in the hospital setting:
  - The Case for Inpatient Opioid Agonist Therapy
  - Buprenorphine and Methadone Induction
  - Acute Pain and Perioperative Management
  - Buprenorphine and Methadone in Pregnancy
  - Inpatient Hospital Logistics for Opioid Agonist Therapy
  - Discharge Planning and Starting Buprenorphine in the ED
  - Telemedicine- Breaking Down Barriers

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**OUD: The chronic illness we refuse to treat**

- Abstinence and brief detox doesn’t work, 80-90% relapse rate\(^7\)
- MAT works, why are our providers not embracing such an effective treatment? \(^8,9,10,11,12,13\)
- People with OUD want to get treatment\(^14\)

**Drug related death per 1000\(^{15}\)**

![Comparison of Relapse Rates Between Drug Addiction and Other Chronic Illnesses](image-url)

- [Graph showing comparison of relapse rates](image-url)
Why implement SHOUT?

1. Caring for a person with OUD is incredibly challenging, MAT makes it easier to treat your patients.
2. Providing MAT decreases OUD patients leaving AMA, and everything that come with it.
3. YOU CAN DO THIS.
   - The successful SHOUT programs across TX, MA, TN, and CA are not run by specialists.
   - Generalists and administrators can access specialty care.
   - SHOUT has a warm line you can call with systems issues, individual patients, complex poly-substance use, UA results, etc.
   - (855) 300-3595. Consultation is available Monday through Friday, between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. ET, from addiction medicine-certified physicians, clinical pharmacists, and nurses with expertise in pharmacotherapy for opioid use.

Walking away today please:

- Consider how your hospitals would have treated Cory. What is the outcome of endocarditis in your hospital?
- Consider what MAT protocols look like not just in the ED or in preventing addiction (ALTO), but holistically treating people with opioid addiction.
- Consider joining Project SHOUT (510) 842-6304 www.edbridge.org
- Consider using community benefit dollars to improve your warm hand-offs and support staff training for new protocols, as this clearly serves the community need.
- Request Lift The Label anti-stigma materials for your hospital staff, families and patients www.lifftthelabel.org
“Just get the bup/methadone on the formulary and follow our protocols—better yet put it in an orderset, then you just have to click a couple buttons to start the treatment!”

- Dr. Hannah Snyder Project SHOUT
**Special Thanks to:**

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Sources, continued


