



GOODHUE COUNTY MINNESOTA

TO EFFECTIVELY PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, AND WELL-BEING OF OUR RESIDENTS

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE AGENDA
COUNTY BOARD ROOM
GOVERNMENT CENTER
RED WING, MN

NOVEMBER 20, 2018
10:00 A.M.

(OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE COUNTY BOARD MEETING)

1. SCHA Regular County Visit- Leota Lind, SCHA CEO

Documents:

[Opioid Case Management.pdf](#)

2. SCHA General Update- Leota Lind, SCHA CEO

Opioid Case Management

South Country Health Alliance



How did we get here?

In 2016, more than **42,000** Americans died from overdoses involving prescription or illicit opioids.



15 people reported having a substance use disorder involving heroin

41 people reported having a substance use disorder involving prescription opioids

273 people reported misusing prescription opioids in the past year

2,174 people reported using prescription opioids in the past year

2016 Opioid Overdose Deaths

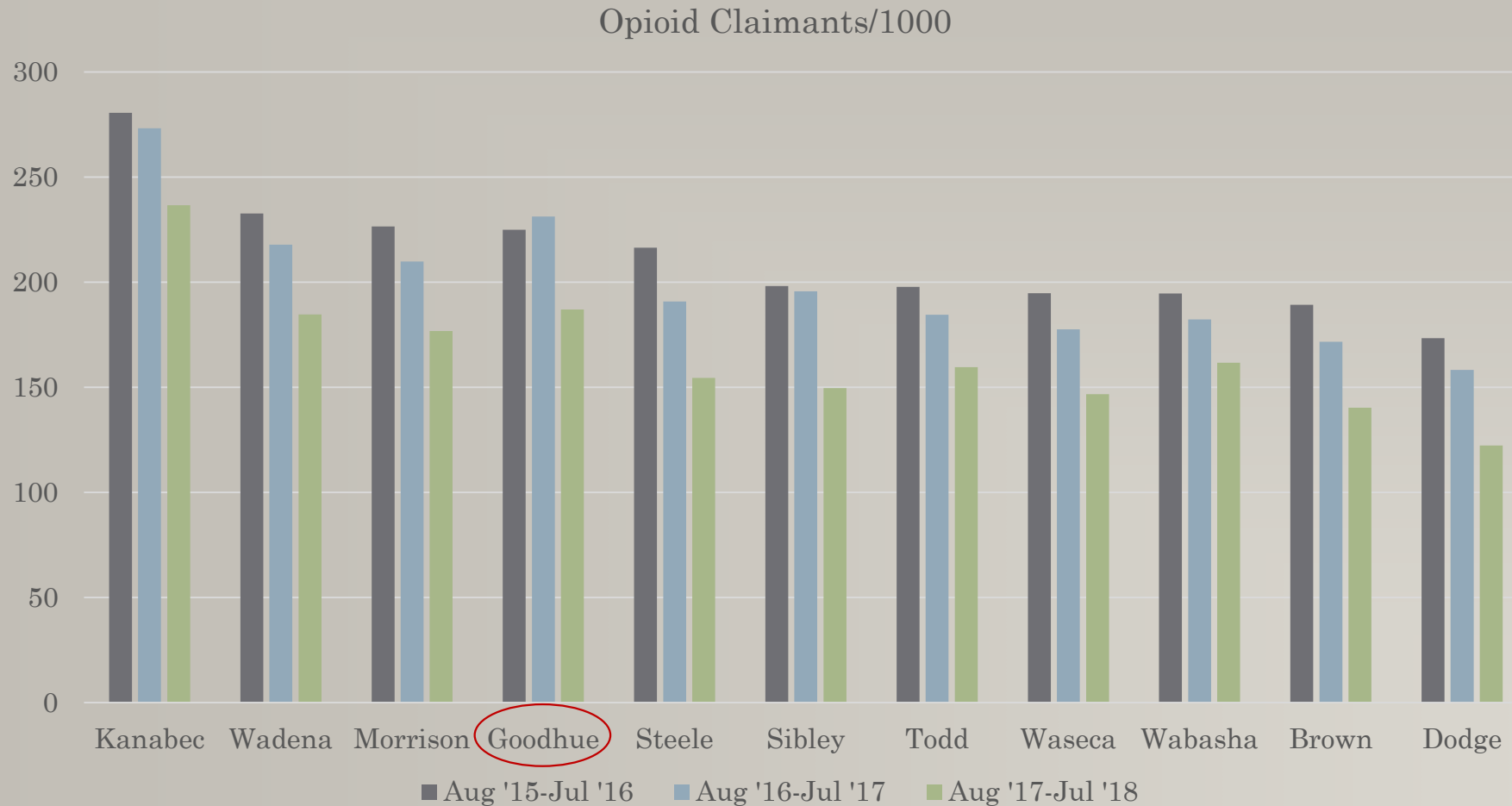
MDH 2016 Opioid Dashboard

Deaths in Minnesota: 395

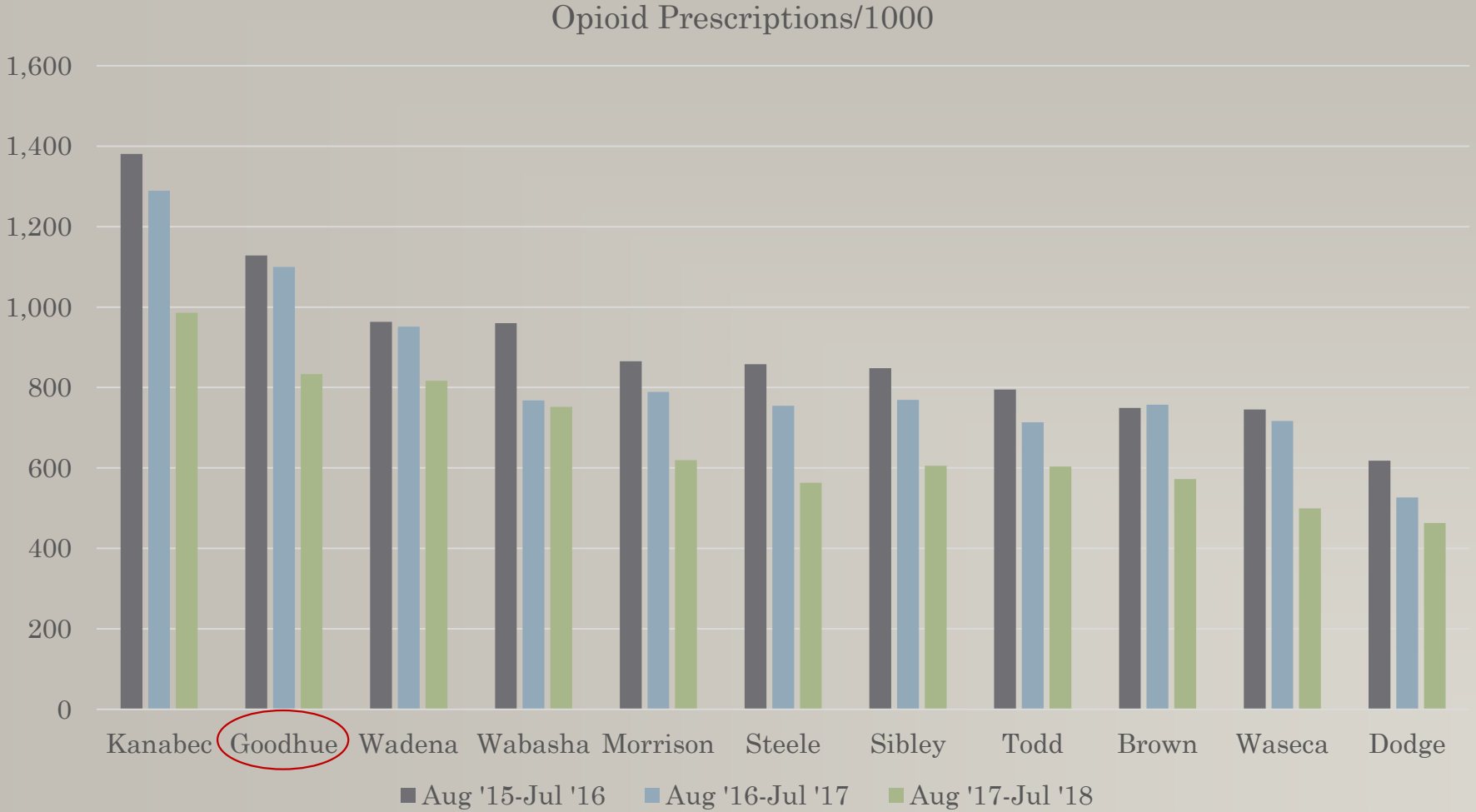
- Prescription: 194
- Heroin: 150
- Other: 51



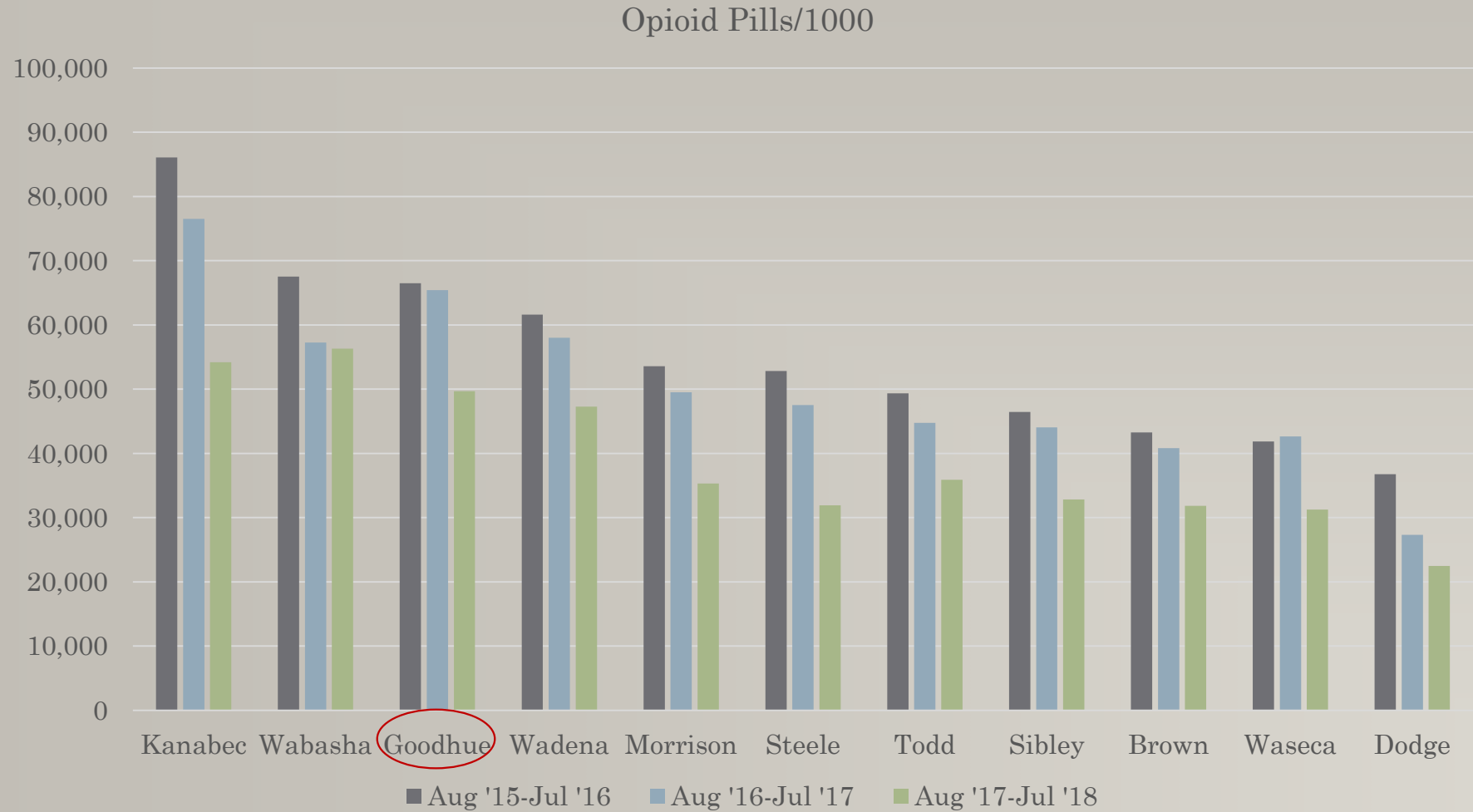
Claimants/1,000 members receiving Opioid Prescriptions per year – 3 year trend



of Opioid Prescriptions/1,000 Members per year 3 year trend

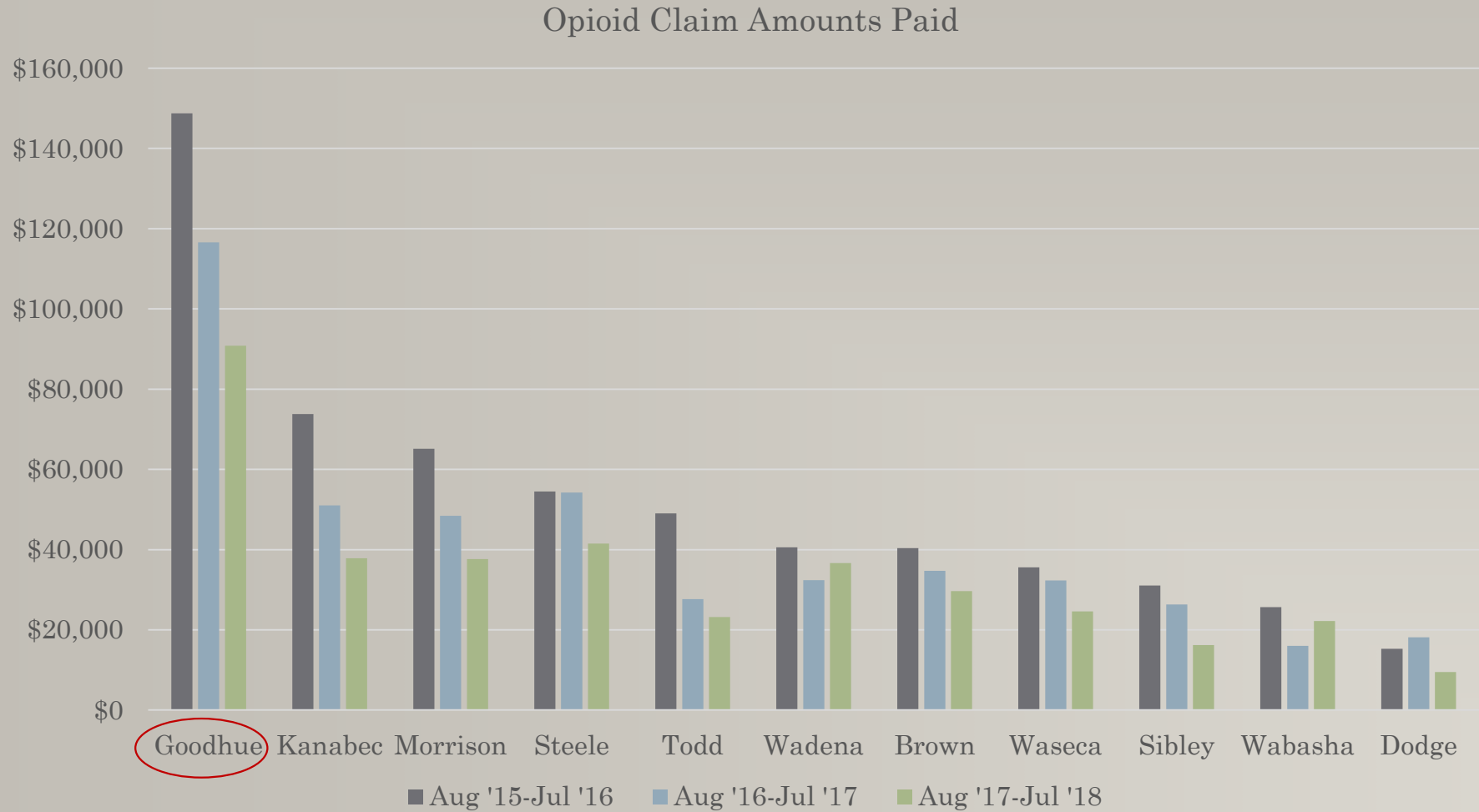


Opioid Tablets Prescribed/1,000 Members per year 3 year trend

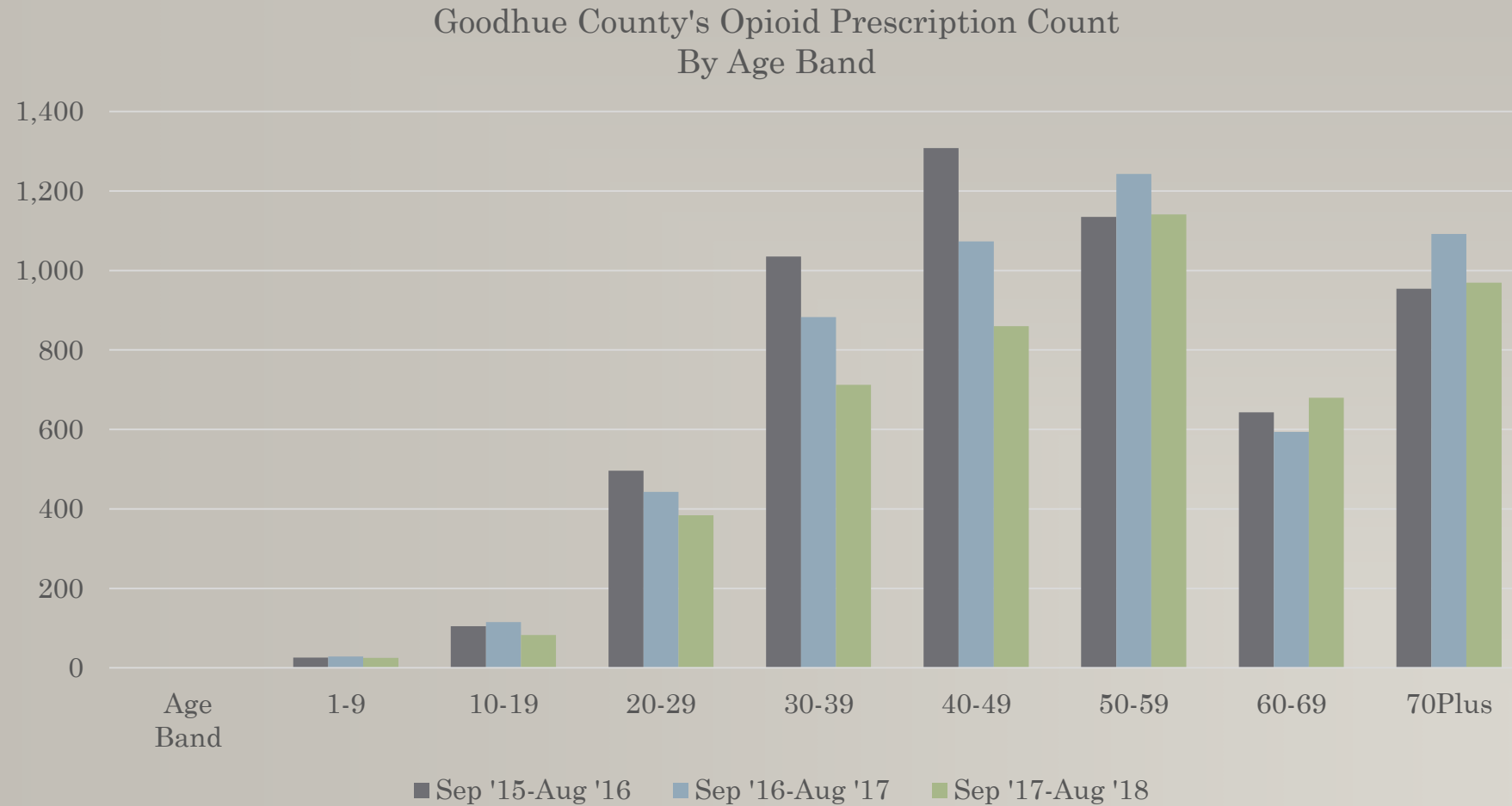


\$ Paid for Opioid Prescriptions by County

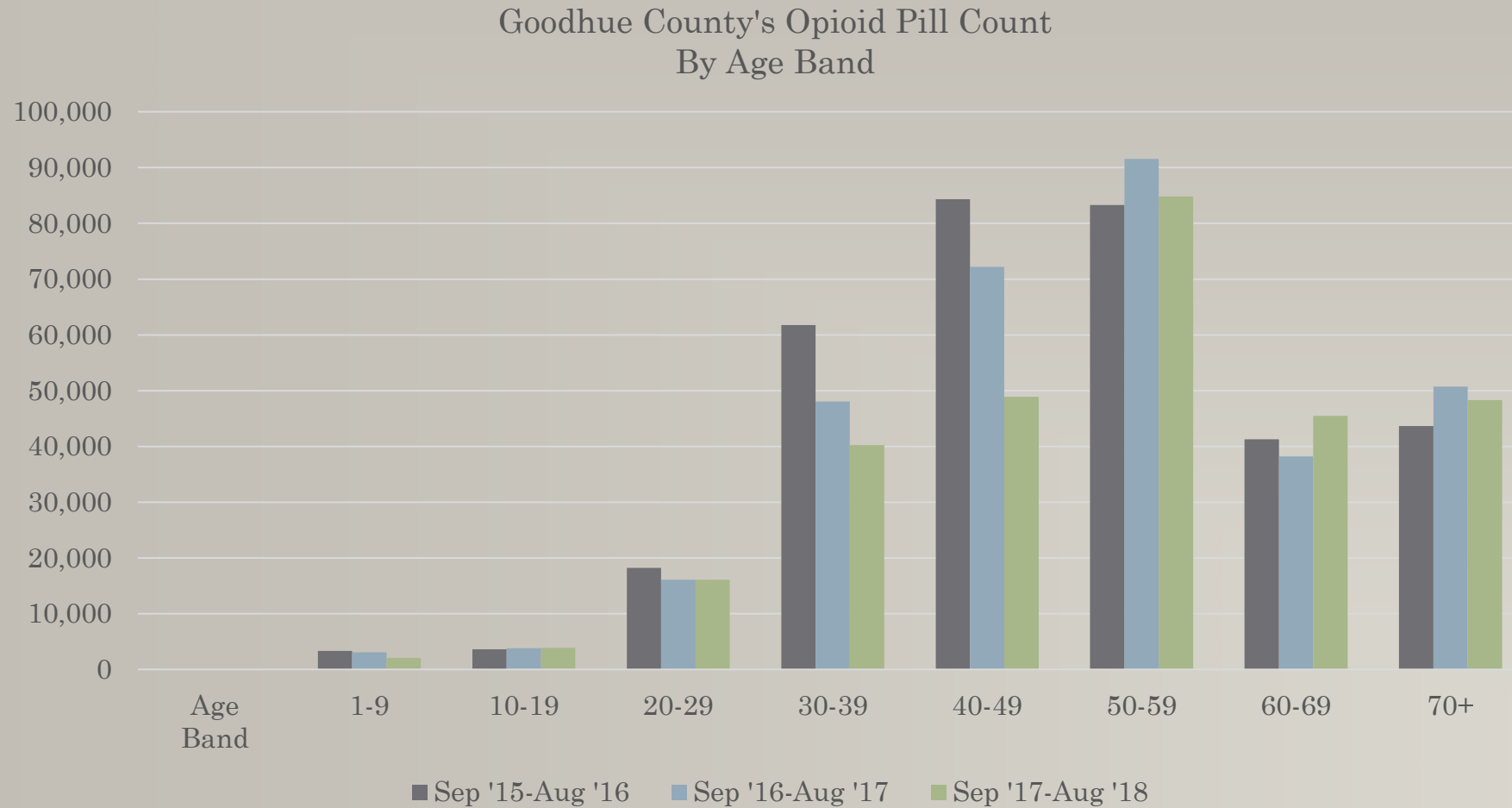
3 year trend



Opioid Prescription Count by Age Band 3-year trend Goodhue County

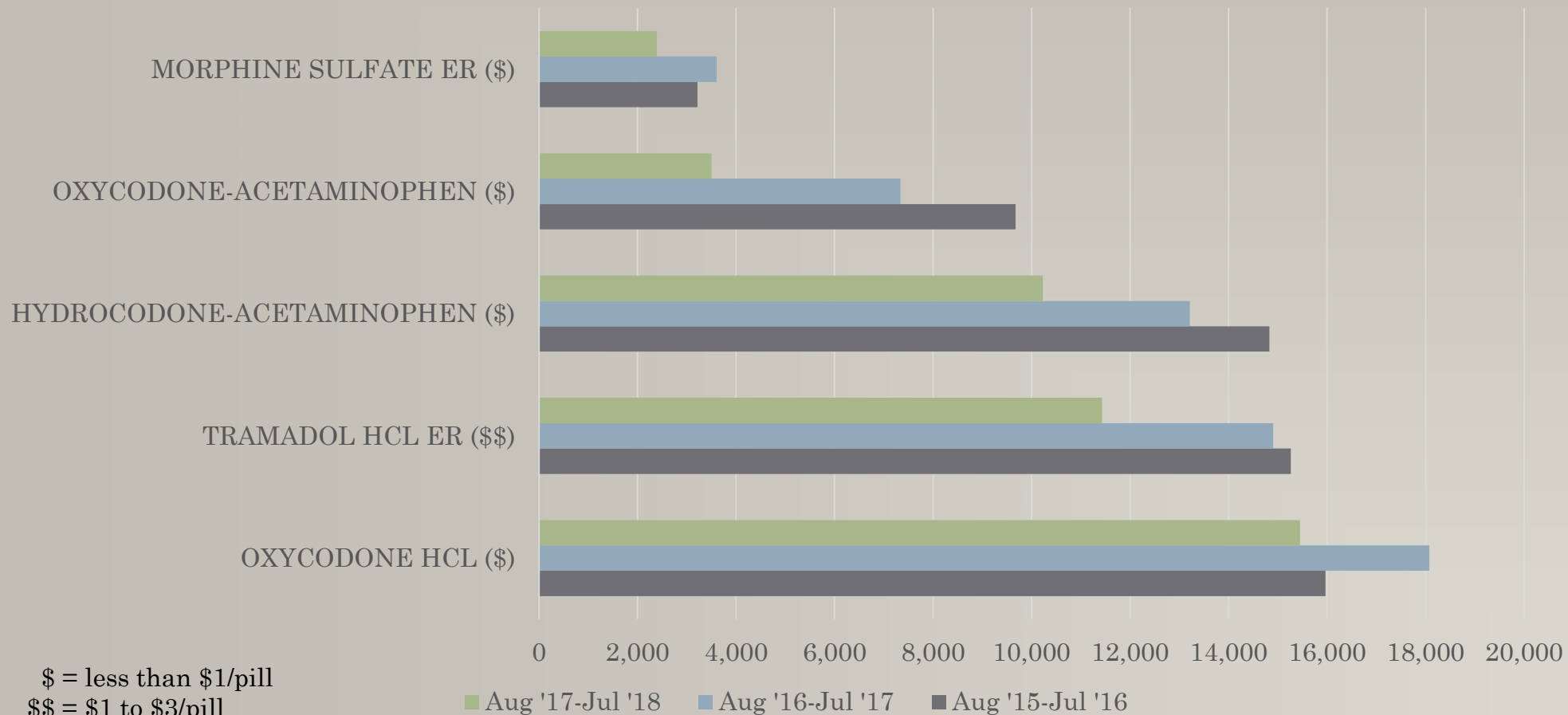


Opioid Pill Count by Age Band 3-year trend Goodhue County



Top Five Opioids Prescribed - Pills/1000 3 year trend Goodhue County

Goodhue County's Top 5 Opioid Brands
by Pills/1000



\$ = less than \$1/pill
 \$\$ = \$1 to \$3/pill
 \$\$\$ = more than \$3/pill

2018 Introduction of Opioid Prescribing Guidelines



https://mn.gov/dhs/assets/mn-opioid-prescribing-guidelines_tcm1053-337012.pdf

MN Opioid Prescribing Guidelines

Focus on Opioid Therapy During 3 Phases of Pain

Acute Pain:

Pain occurring during the first 4-7 days after an acute event.



Post-Acute Pain:

Pain occurring up to 45 days following an acute event.



Chronic Pain:

Pain lasting >45 days after an acute event; or beyond the normal expected time of tissue healing.

*chronic pain is not just prolonged acute pain

Target Population

- Members new to opioids
 - No opioid fills in the previous 90 days
 - At least 2 prescriptions
 - At least 7 days of opiate treatment
- Currently PMAP and MNCare members - other products start in fall
- Goal: Connect members with appropriate support services and reduce the percent of new chronic users.

Member Outreach

1st Call

- Assess
- Review Safe Storage & Disposal
- Discuss Follow-up Plan

2nd Call

- Recovery status
- Doctor recommended alternative treatment options
- Side effects & risks of opioid medications
- Follow up letter - alternatives for pain management

3rd Call

- Member's view of recovery process
- Assess pain level, any change in use of pain meds
- Review alternative treatment options & recovery plan
- Offer additional follow up calls
- Follow-up letter – days of use & issues to review w/provider

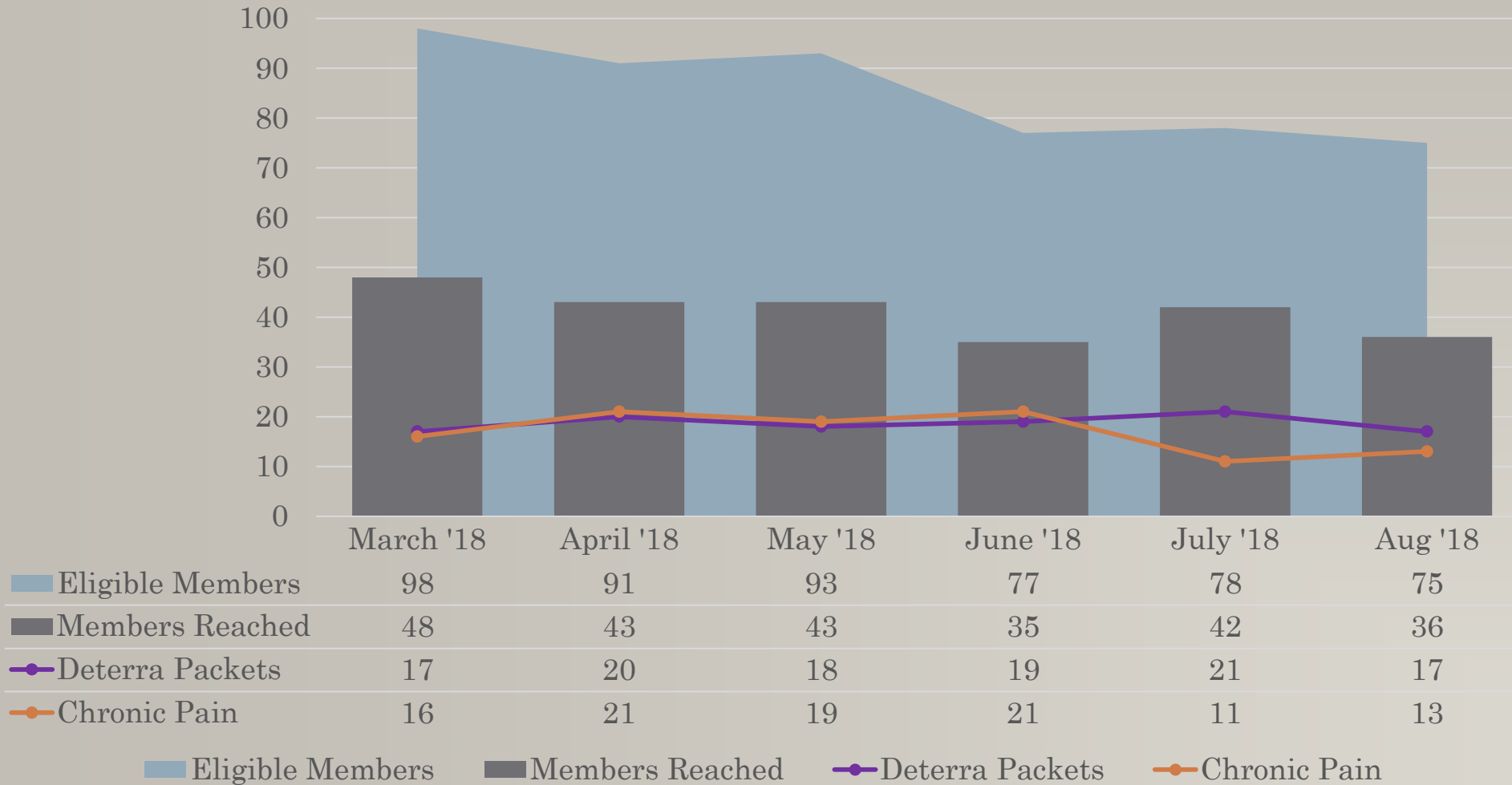
Prescriber Follow-up

Members at 45
days of Opioid use

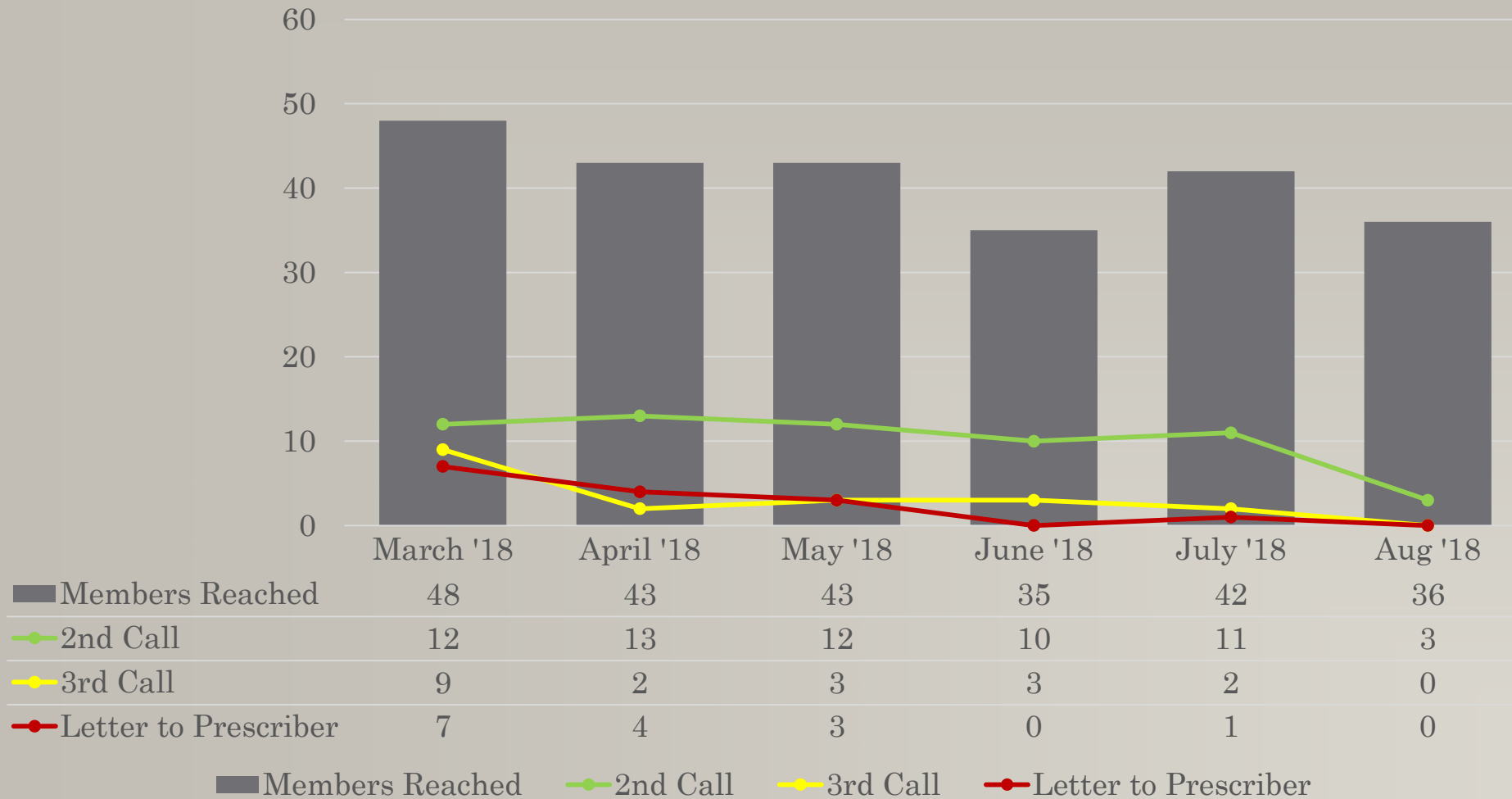


SCHA Chief
Medical Officer
sends letter to most
recent prescriber

Opioid Case Management

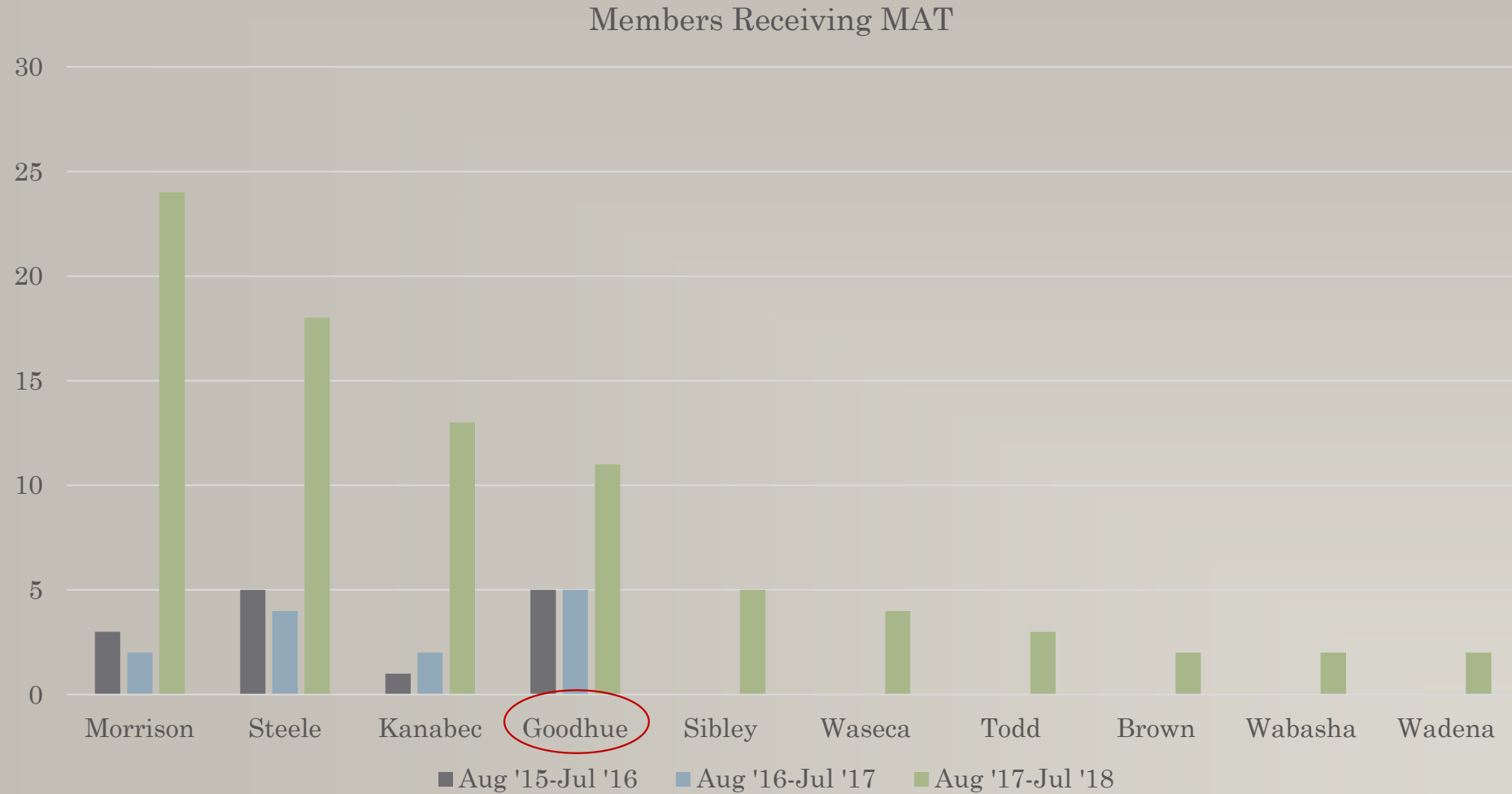


Opioid Case Management



Medication Assisted Treatment Utilization by County

3 year trend



Impressions

- Offers opportunity to connect with members following a major medical event, offer support & education about services offered by SCHA.
 - How to approach the subject of use of opiates.
- New member's prescription history might be limited - We still contact them.
- Most people are appreciative.
 - Issues that affect opiate use
- Many are concerned about using opioids & aware of the risks - especially those with history of addiction.
- What to do if witnessing signs of opiate misuse.