Opioid Use Disorder Education and Treatment ECHO Series

Session 18 – Lapse & Relapse, Motivational Interviewing, Harm Reduction

August 16, 2022

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Announcements







YES, THERE'S FREE CME

This activity has been planned and implemented in accordance with the accreditation requirements and policies of the Minnesota Medical Association (MMA) through the joint providership of Stratis Health and the Minnesota Academy of Family Physicians. Stratis Health is accredited by the MMA to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

Stratis Health designates this educational activity for a maximum of 1 *AMA PRA Category 1 Credits*™.

Physicians should claim credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.

Continuing Education Credits and Contact Hours for Other Health Professionals

The OUD Education and Treatment ECHO Series may meet continuing education requirements for your focus. It is the responsibility of the individual to determine if this activity fulfills that requirement.





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Upcoming ECHO Sessions

Tuesday

- Tuesday, September 6: Long-Term Management and Surveillance
- Tuesday, September 20:

Wrap Up – The Barriers, including:

- Administration
- Time
- Schedule
- Stigma
- More!
- And some fun review too!

Wednesday

- Wednesday, Aug. 17, 2022
 Dr Jon Cole, Hennepin Healthcare, ED Physician and Toxicologist
- Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2022 No ECHO
- Wednesday, Aug. 31, 2022
 Dr. Sarah Spencer, Alaska- Low-Threshold Bup in OUD and Co-Occurring Meth Use Disorder
- Wednesday, Nov. 2, 2022
 Sam Quinones, Author, "Dreamland" and "The Least of Us"





TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

- We are ALWAYS here for you!
 - Program implementation
 - Inductions
 - Difficult cases
 - Trouble-shooting
 - Anything!
- · Call us anytime:
 - Erin Foss, RN, Program Manager/Nurse Specialist efoss@stratishealth.org, Cell: 320-282-6553
 - Heather Bell: 320-630-5607Kurt DeVine: 320-630-2507







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NEW! Center for Opioid Resources and Education (CORE)

Online source for progressive recovery tools and resources for opioid and other substance use disorders includes:

- · Links to all current OUD ECHOs
- · How-tos to simplify starting an MAT/MOUD program
- · SUD clinical resources to use in practice
- Info to connect with other MAT/MOUD practitioners
- · And more!
- Center for Opioid Resources and Education - Stratis Health

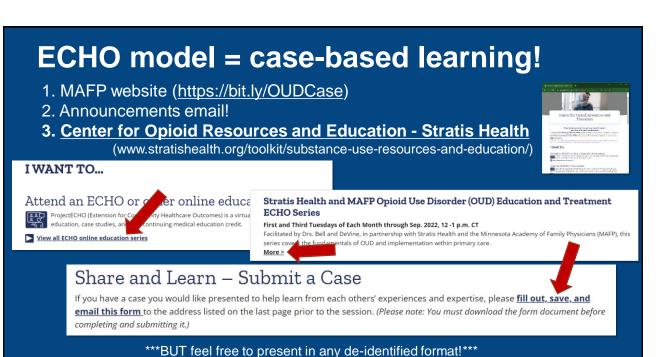
The Center for Opioid Resources and Education (CORE) supports clinical and non-clinical health care professionals in responding to the opioid public health emergency by bridging care gaps in disadvantaged, rural, and underserved populations, as part of the Stratis Health Opioid Addiction in Rural (SOAR) Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO) online learning series.

https://stratishealth.org/toolkit/substance-use-resources-and-education









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"The Addiction Connection Podcast"

Weekly addiction topics- Tuesday release day!

www.buzzsprout.com/954034

(Or anywhere you get your podcasts!) Email us questions: theaddictionconnectionpodcast@gmail.com







Help Us Improve!

Take the Survey: bit.ly/OUD-ECHO-survey



We want to learn more about you, how our ECHOs influence your day-to-day work, and common barriers to providing opioid use disorder care. Your feedback helps us build timely and relevant education and training to serve your communities!





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Objectives

- Understand motivational interviewing and how it is imperative when caring for patients with the disease of addiction.
- Describe the differences in lapse and relapse and how they play a role in recovery.
- · Define harm reduction.





"It's important to meet people where they're at but not leave them where they're at."



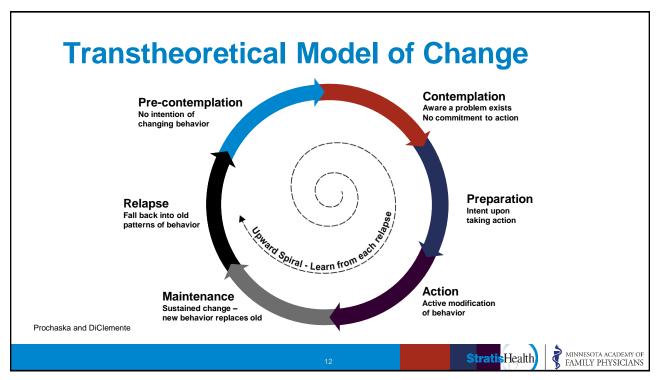


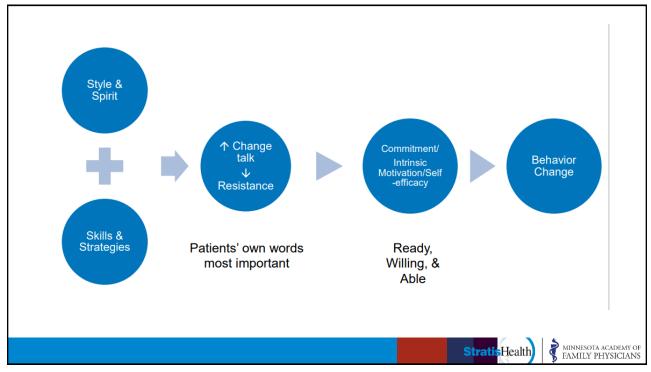
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Motivational Interviewing









Motivational Interviewing

- 1. Engaging
- 2. Focusing
- 3. Evoking
- 4. Planning

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Motivational Interviewing cont.

1. Engaging

- Process of establishing a working relationship based on:
 - Trust
 - Respect
- Client/patient does most of the talking
- Provider uses 'reflective listening'
- Both agree on:
 - Treatment goals
 - Collaborate on how to get there



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This Photo

MINNESOTA ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Motivational Interviewing cont.

- Engaging = Empathy
 - Be genuine
 - Display unconditional positive regard
- Collaboration (vs. paternalistic or authoritarian)





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Motivational Interviewing cont.

2. Focusing:

- Ongoing process of seeking and maintaining direction
- Focusing = develop discrepancy
 - Find the "hook"





Motivational Interviewing cont.

3. Evoking

- Eliciting the client/patient's own motivations for change
- Inspiring hope and confidence
- Evoking = Self-Efficacy (vs. imparting or inserting knowledge)
 - Emphasize personal choice
 - Tap into their experiences and ideas

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Motivational Interviewing cont.

4. Planning:

- Client/patient making commitment to change
- Together with provider develops a specific plan of action
- Planning = roll with resistance
 - Dance, don't fight!
- Autonomy-supportive (vs. Controlling)





"You have to be legitimately okay with patients NOT being ready for change!" - Cam Weaver





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Motivational Interviewing cont.

- Open-ended questions
- Affirmations
- Reflective listening
- Summarizing





MI: Practical Application

- Engagement and 'reflective listening'
- What does the patient want? Why now?
- Clarifying the goals of treatment



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MI: Reflective Listening

- Type of Reflections:
 - Simple:
 - Restating
 - Paraphrase
 - Complex:
 - Double-sided
 - · Affective
 - · Amplified

- "So, what I am hearing you say is..."
- "On the one hand, you believe opioids are the only thing that works, but on the other, you are still experiencing a great deal of pain"
- [Pt. expresses anger] "It's frustrating and a little scary to think about making a change"



MI: Change Talk/Sustain Talk

- The Miracle question
- Describe their [own] goals as the presence of something- NOT the absence of something
- Pros and cons: look at both pros and cons of change
 - Counseling with neutrality
 - "Equipoise" "balance of forces or interests"

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MI: Ambivalence/Discord

- The discrepancy
 - Hold patients accountable for their behavior:
 - · Pointing out discrepancy between stated goal and current behavior
- When/if behavior continues:
 - Reassess goal
 - Do you want treatment?







MI: Ambivalence/Discord cont.

- "What would have to happen in order for you to be ready to make a change?"
 - Answers to this question allow provider to assess:
 - Patient's understanding of consequences
 - · Barriers to change
 - · Patient's values
 - Offers a prompt to using complex reflections
 - "So, taking opioids to control your pain is such an important strategy that you are willing to experience [reported consequence] before even considering a change?" – Amplified Reflection

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MI: Summary

- Recall patient's goals
- Reflectively listen
- · Pros and cons
- Focus, evoke, plan
- Highlight discrepancies



MI: The Empirical Evidence

- Extra-therapeutic and/or client factors (87%)
- Treatment (13%):
 - -60% due to "Alliance" (8%/13%)
 - 30% due to "Allegiance" Factors (4%/13%)
 - -8% due to model and technique (1%/13%)

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Lapse/Relapse

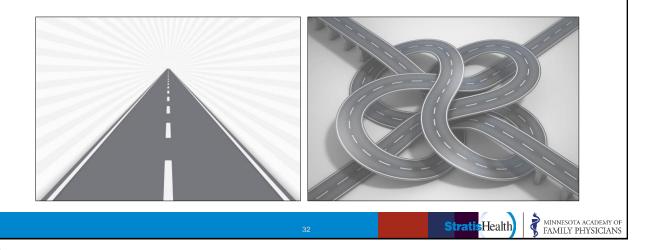


The nuances of lapse vs. relapse may be difficult to identify, but potentially important to build a path to substance abuse recovery.





Pathways In The Brain... and why they can't "just stop"



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Neurobiology of Lapse/Relapse

- Substance use affects functioning of the brain making profound changes
- Brain tries to readjust to accommodate the changes the substances enact
- Brain attempts to function normally
- Insatiable urge to use
- Distress (withdrawal) when stopping





Patient Behaviors and Management

- Lapse:
 - Not uncommon early in recovery
 - AKA a "slip"
 - Episode where patient uses a substance but quickly returns to behaviors that support recovery
 - Common "causes"
 - · Around certain people
 - · High stress situation
 - · Other "triggers"

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Patient Behaviors and Management cont.

- Lapse:
 - Can feel like a setback in recoveryeven if the person regains sobriety
 - Can be a productive reminder that you have to remain dedicated to recovery







Patient Behaviors and Management cont.

- Relapse:
 - Continued behavior change which involves substance use
 - Prolonged use and absence from programs
 - Can escalate use
 - Patients ALWAYS welcomed back (in our program)
 - · Re-induction
 - Treatment?



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Lapse and Relapse: Prevention Strategies

- · Requires a lot of effort and focus
- Individual needs to understand that it is a normal thing in the recovery process
- Personal acceptance is vital



<u>'hoto</u>

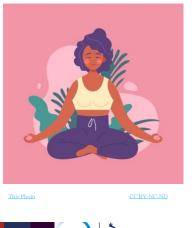
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Lapse and Relapse: Prevention Strategies cont.

- Self-care practices:
 - -Eat well
 - -Adequate seep
 - -Physical exercise
 - -Personal hygiene



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Lapse and Relapse: Prevention Strategies cont.

- Self-care practices:
 - Recognize significance of 'habits'
 - · Making new friends?
 - Leaving old allies/neighborhoods?
 - Seek support:



Harm Reduction





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Harm Reduction

 Respectful nonjudgmental approach to reducing harms of substance use that meets people "where they are at"





Harm Reduction cont.



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Harm Reduction cont.

- Conventional approach to addiction treatment was to decrease consumption of psychoactive drugs and achieve abstinence
- Harm reduction focusses on decreasing the adverse health, social, and economic consequences, rather than decreasing consumption (ASAM Essentials 188)



Harm Reduction cont.

- How does harm reduction influence patient management?
 - Patients should not be discharged from MAT clinics for unexpected urines
 - Accept patients into MAT programs, even if the have previously "failed"
 - Teach sterile injection techniques in case of relapse to decrease spread of infectious disease



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Harm Reduction cont.

- Examples:
 - Medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD)
 - Needle exchanges
 - Naloxone access
 - Safe/Supervised injection sites



Harm Reduction

- Examples of harm reduction in addiction:
 - MOUD
 - · Decreases HIV/Hepatitis spread
 - · Decreases death
 - · Decreases crime
 - · Improves social functioning
 - Benefit to cost ratio = 4:1 (ASAM Essentials: 189)



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Harm Reduction

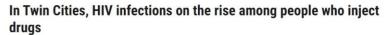
- Examples of harm reduction in addiction:
 - -Needle exchange
 - · Decrease spread of infection
 - Entry point for treatment
 - · Decrease health care costs







IV needle use, and especially meth use, associated with HIV infections



Health Department officials say the outbreak marks a 'significant increase'

Jon Collins February 4, 2020 11:08 PM



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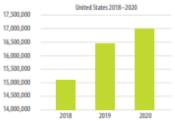
Naloxone Distribution

- 3 million people with OUD in U.S.
- Annual all-cause mortality ~5%
- Multiple nonfatal opioid overdoses (>10X)
- · How much naloxone is enough?

Prescriptions for buprenorphine and naloxone have increased only marginally in the past three years despite rising mortality. The AMA encourages physicians to prescribe naloxone to patients at risk of overdose. Harm reduction and other communitybased organizations distributed more than 3.7 million doses of naloxone between 2017–2020.³

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of individuals filling a naloxone prescription from retail pharmacies decreased more than 26%.6

Prescriptions for buprenorphine and naloxone⁴



www.end-overdose-epidemic.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/AMA-2021-Overdose-Epidemic-Report_92021.pdf





We (docs) need to do better prescribing naloxone with opioids

 2.3% of encounters with patients on chronic opioids for pin include naloxone Rx

Stein et al. J Gen int med Oct 2021 36(10) p2952

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Supervised Injection Sites

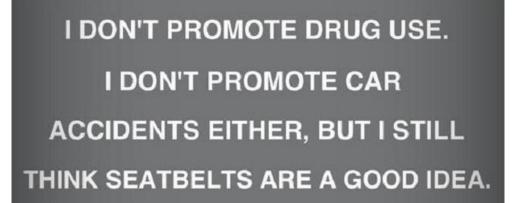
- · Offer sterile equipment
- Clean environment
- Mitigates sharing of needles and supplies
- Access to naloxone
- · Increased treatment referrals
- Lower crime
- Less drug paraphernalia



This Photo







Harm Reduction - practicing common sense since the 1980's.





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DEPARTMENT OF Funded fully or in part by the Minnesota Department of Human Services (MN DHS). The views expressed do not necessarily reflect official MN DHS policies; nor mention of trade names, commercial practices, or organizations imply endorsement by the state of Minnesota.







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