


Seattle and King County Heroin & Prescription Opiate Addiction Task Force Final Recommendations

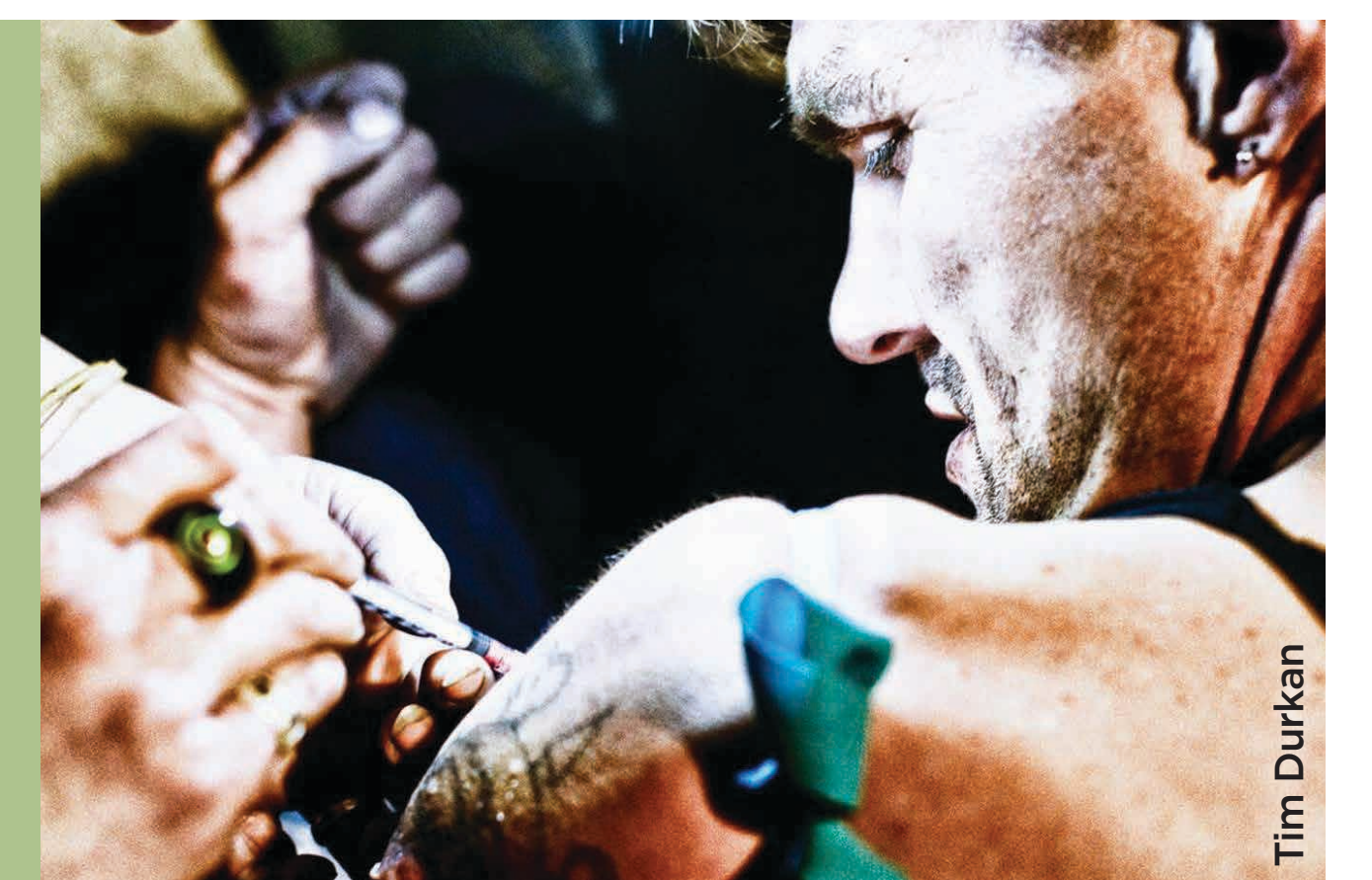


MIDD Advisory Committee Meeting
January 26, 2017



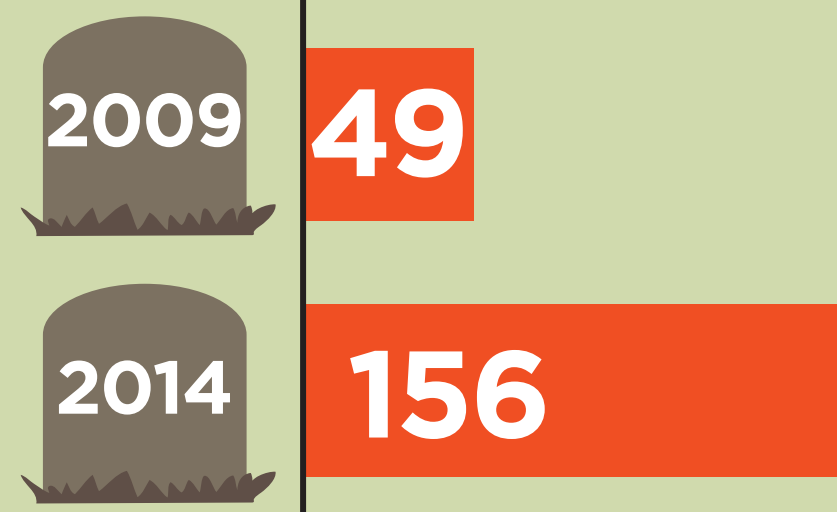
King County

HEROIN AND OPIOID TRENDS

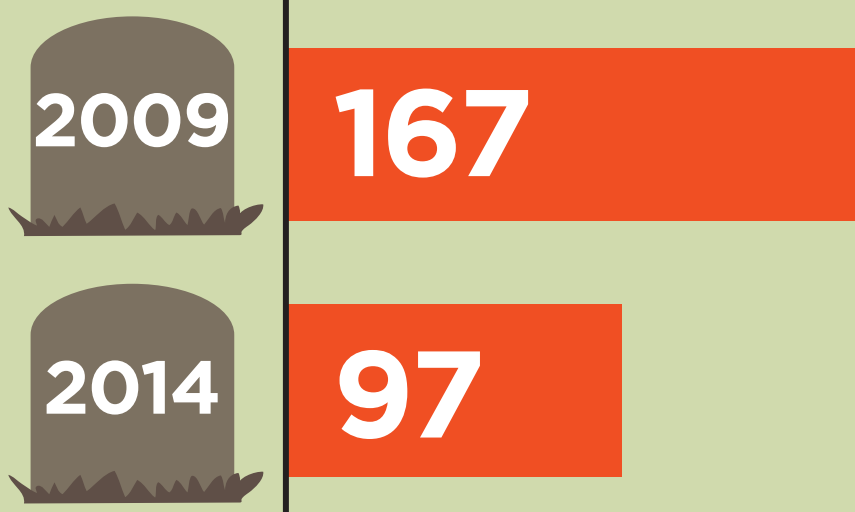


HEROIN AND OPIOID USE ARE AT CRISIS LEVELS

DEATHS FROM HEROIN OVERDOSE HAVE TRIPLED...



WHILE DEATHS FROM PRESCRIPTION OPIOID OVERDOSE HAVE DECREASED



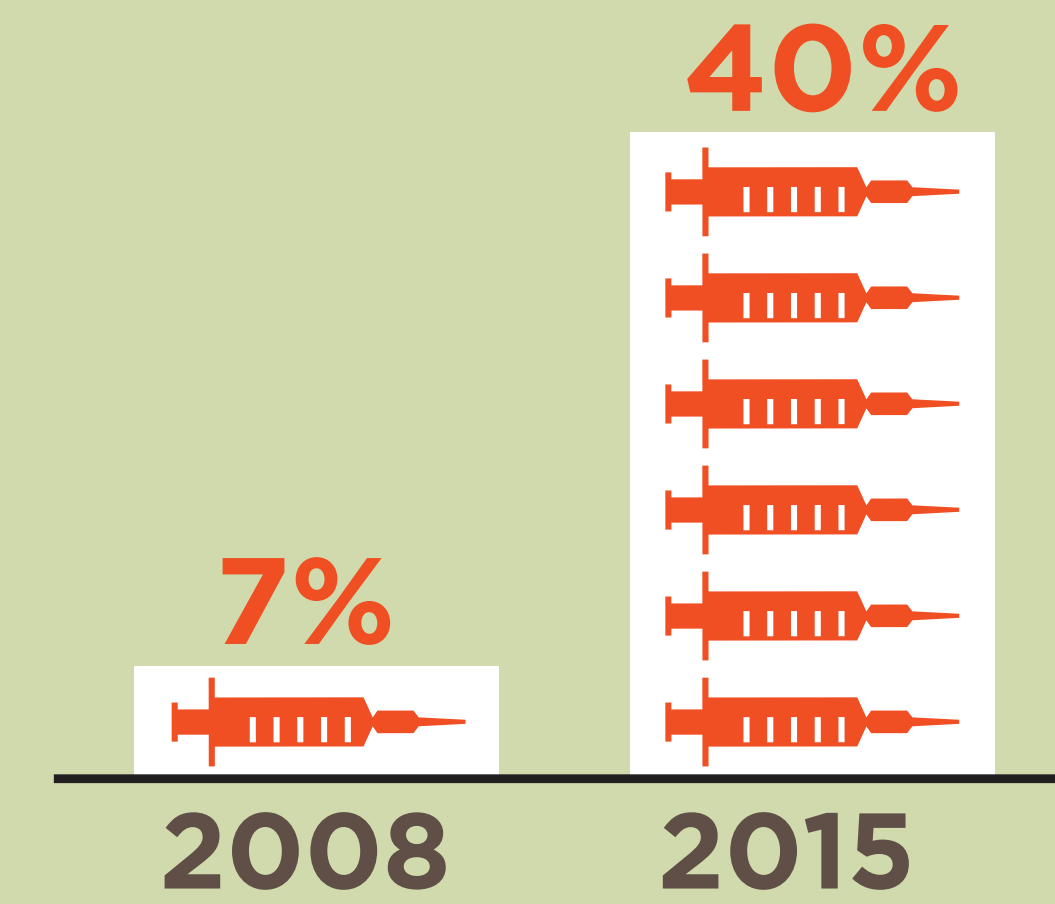
Source: C. Banta-Green, ADAI, drug trends data

Overdose is now the leading cause of injury-related death for 25-65 year olds nationwide.

Source: CDC

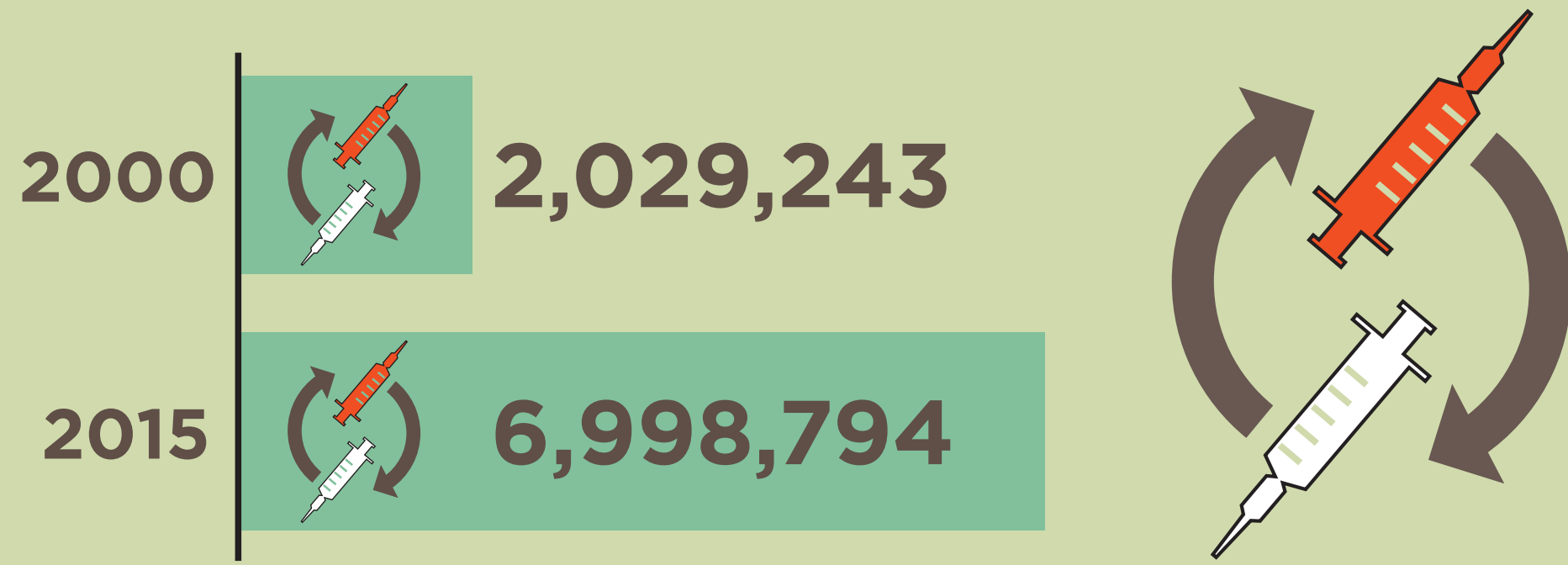


THE PERCENT OF KING COUNTY DRUG SEIZURES TESTING POSITIVE FOR HEROIN HAS INCREASED NEARLY SIX-FOLD



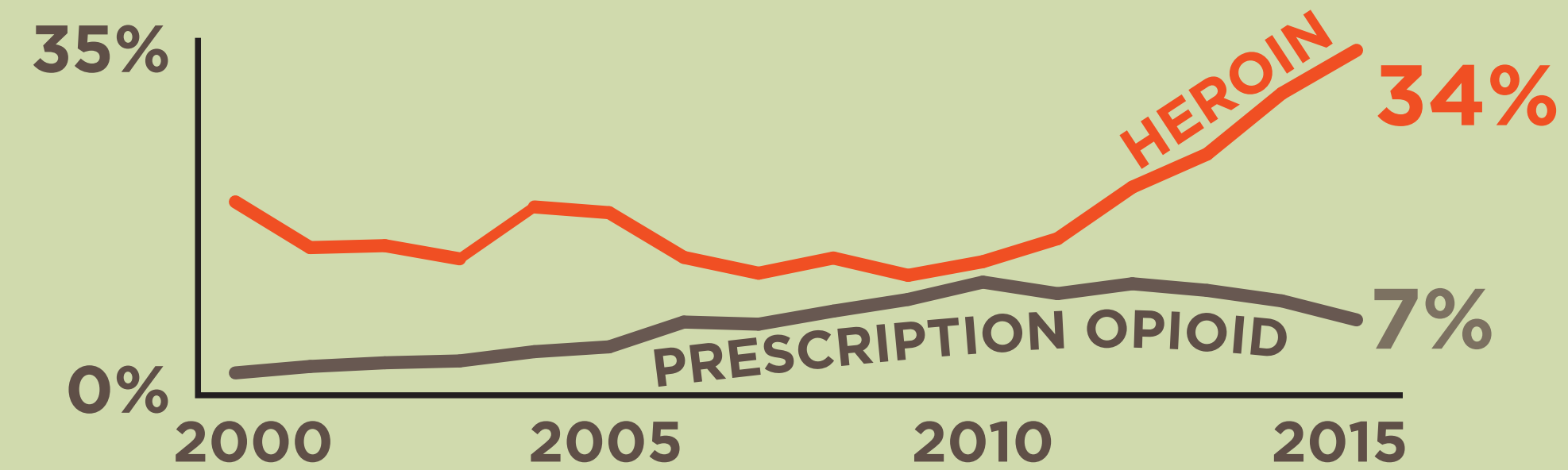
Source: WA State Patrol Crime Lab

THE NUMBER OF NEEDLES EXCHANGED HAS MORE THAN TRIPLED



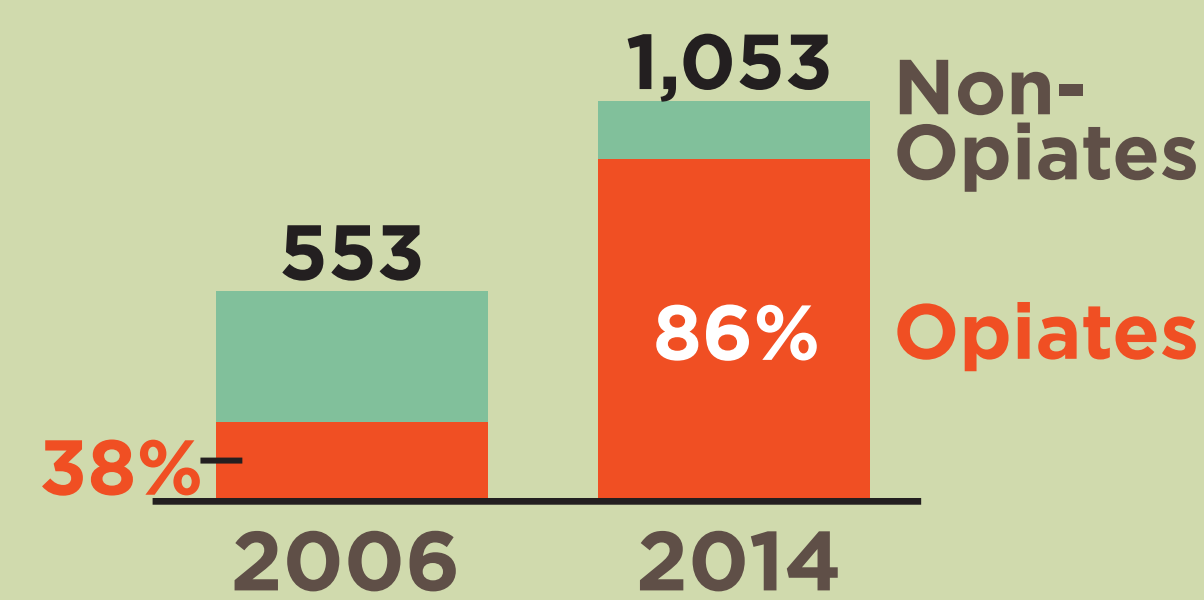
Source: Public Health Seattle-King County Needle Exchange Program/ People's Harm Reduction Alliance

PEOPLE SEEKING TREATMENT FOR HEROIN HAVE INCREASED AS A PERCENT OF ALL DRUG TREATMENT ADMISSIONS

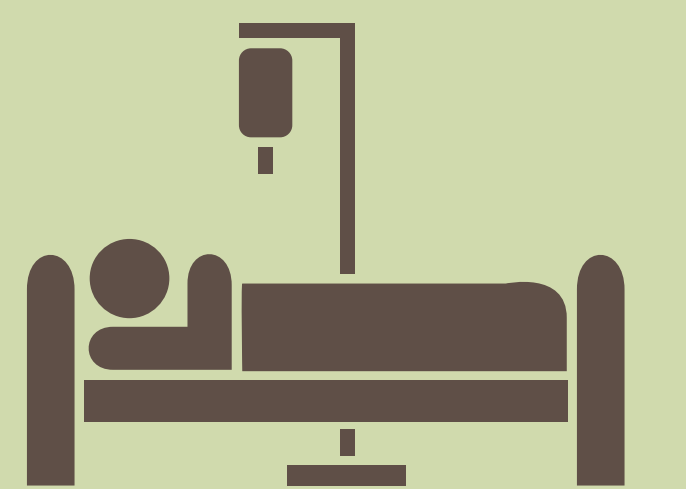


YOUNG ADULTS ARE LARGEST GROWING GROUP SEEKING OPIATE DETOX

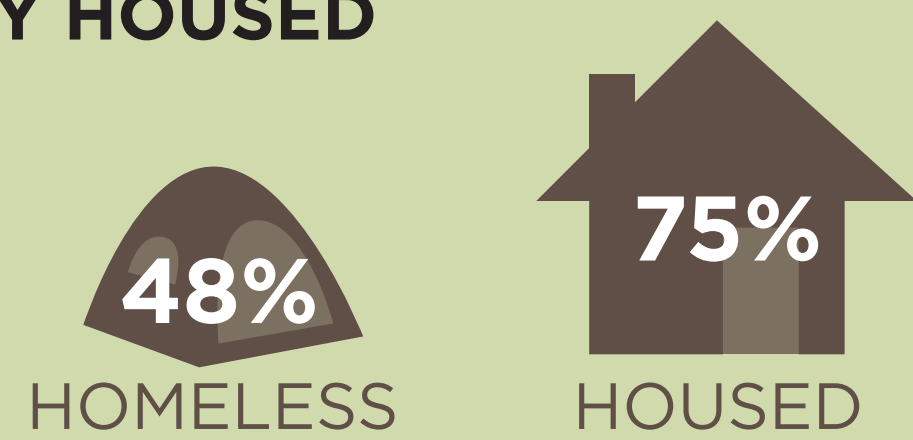
People Under 30 Seeking Detox for All Drugs



Source: BHRD 2014 Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Report



PEOPLE WHO ARE HOMELESS HAVE LESS SUCCESS ACCESSING METHADONE TREATMENT THAN THOSE WHO ARE STABLY HOUSED



Source: Needle Exchange Program

Current Methadone Treatment Slots: 3,025

Source: bhrd



MEDICATION-ASSISTED TREATMENT SAVES LIVES

Medication-Assisted Treatment cuts risk of death from overdose in half compared to people in counseling alone or not in treatment



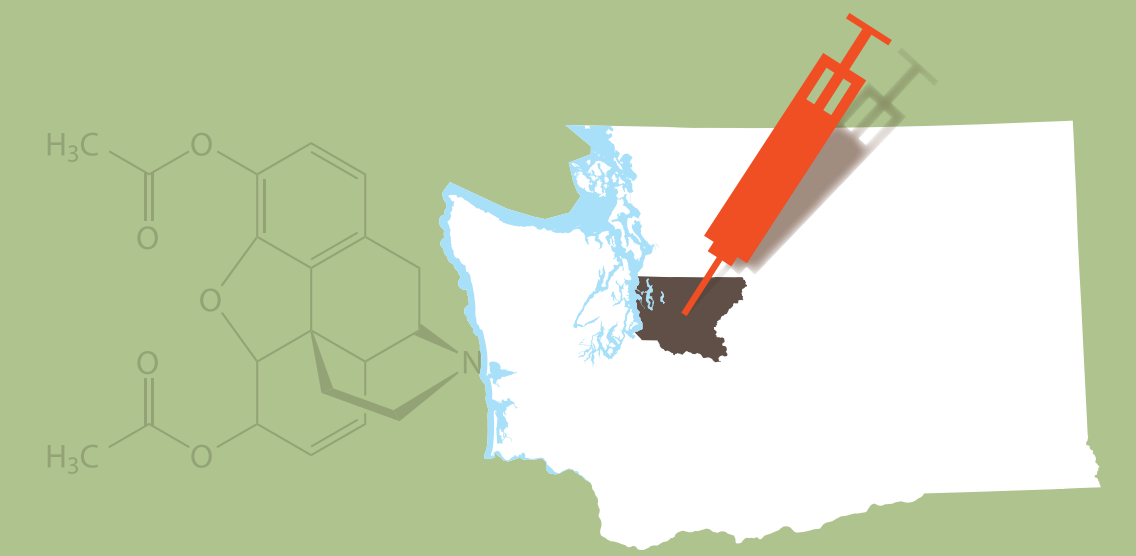
Source: Pierce, M., Bird, S. M., Hickman, M., Marsden, J., Dunn, G., Jones, A., and Millar, T. (2016) Impact of treatment for opioid dependence on fatal drug-related poisoning: a national cohort study in England. Addiction, 111: 298-308. doi: 10.1111/add.13193

WHAT KING COUNTY IS DOING

King County has convened the **Heroin and Prescription Opiate Addiction Task Force** that includes individuals from across many disciplines who will come together over a period of six months to develop both short and long-term strategies to prevent abuse and addiction, prevent overdose, and improve access to different types of treatment for opioid addiction. For more information, visit: kingcounty.gov/heroin-opioids-task-force



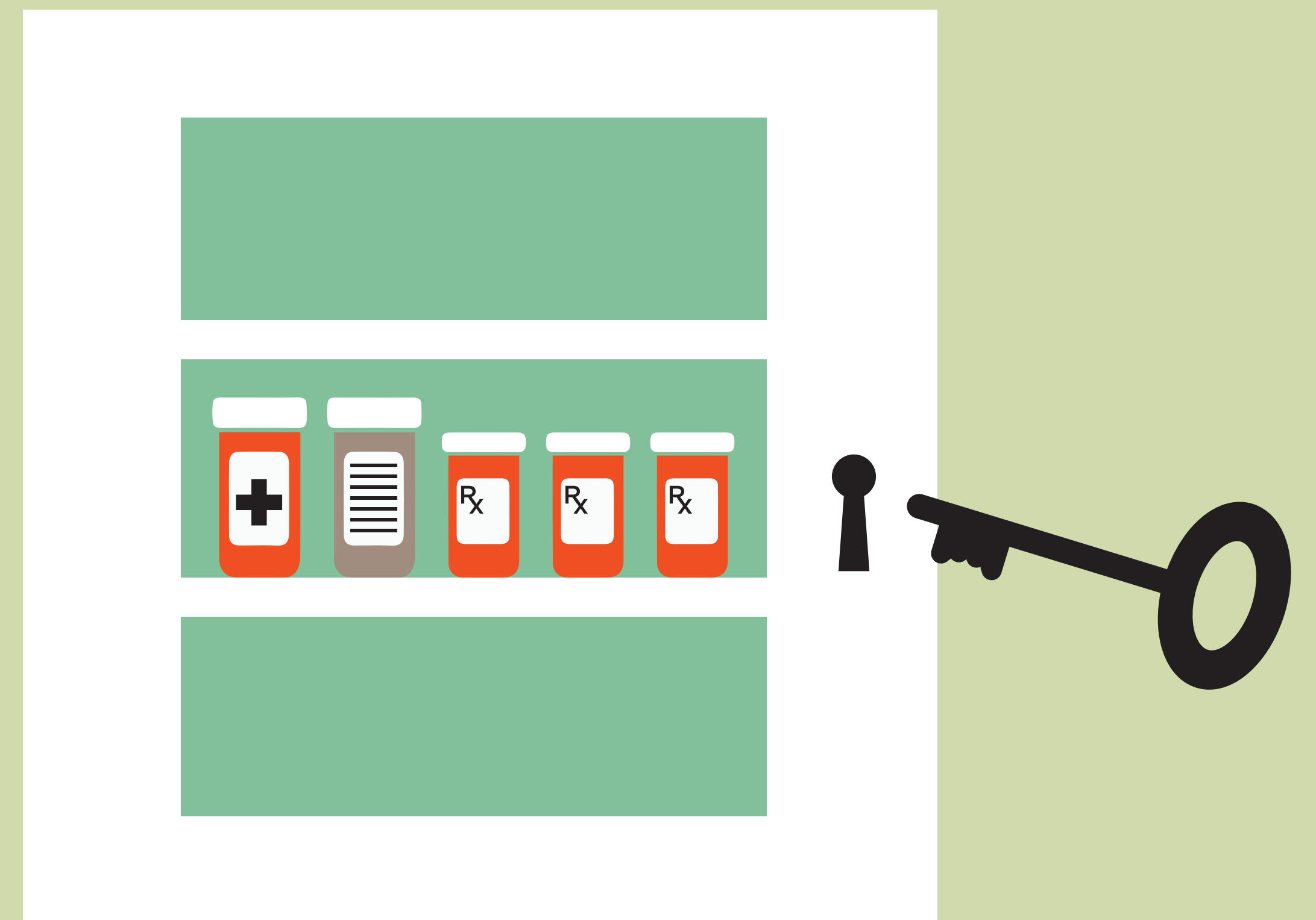
PREVENTION



Increase awareness of the possible adverse effects of opioid use, including overdose and opioid use disorder.

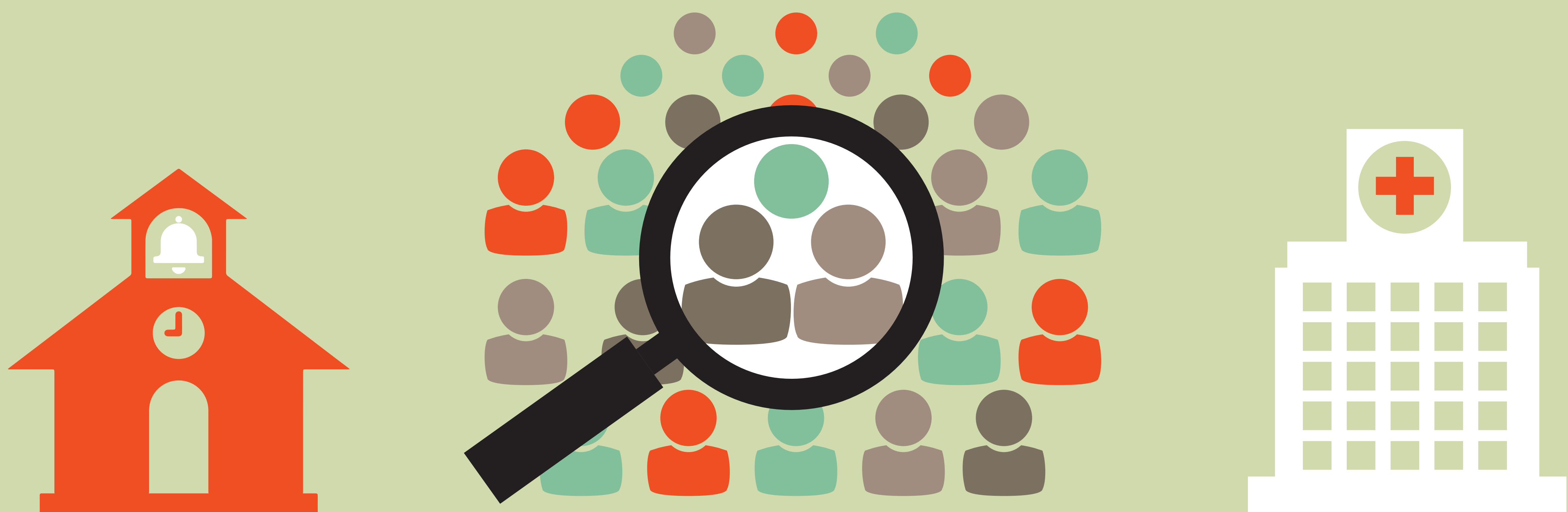


Promote safe storage and disposal of medications.



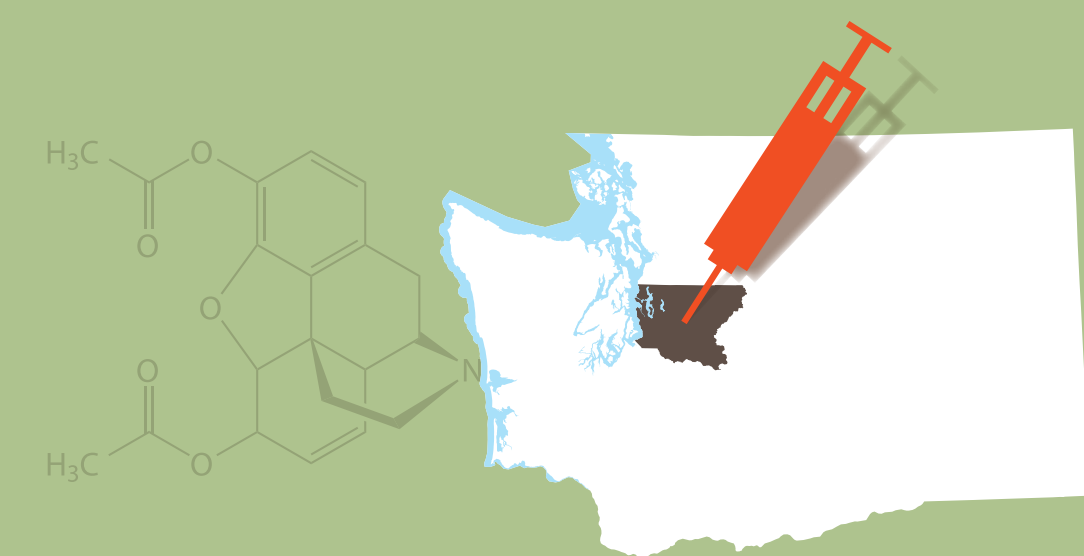
take back
YOUR MEDS

Work with schools and health care providers to improve screening practices so we can prevent and identify opioid use.





TREATMENT EXPANSION



Make buprenorphine more accessible and available in communities with the greatest need.



Make treatment on demand available for all types of substance-use disorders.

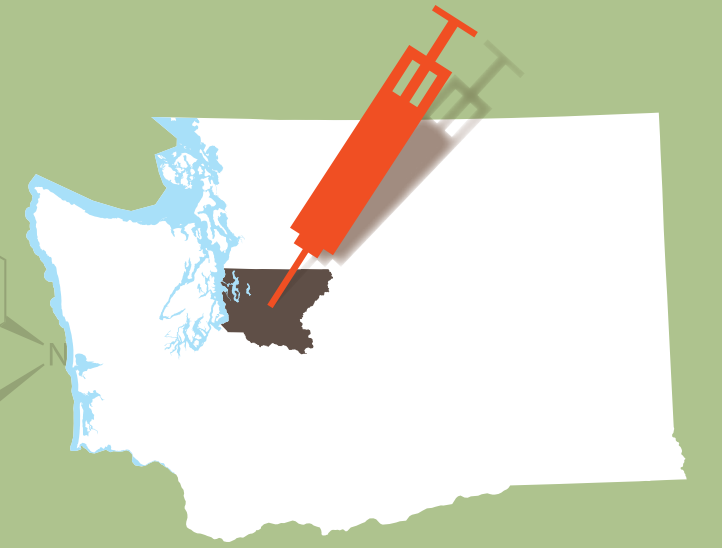


Alleviate artificial barriers placed upon opioid treatment programs.

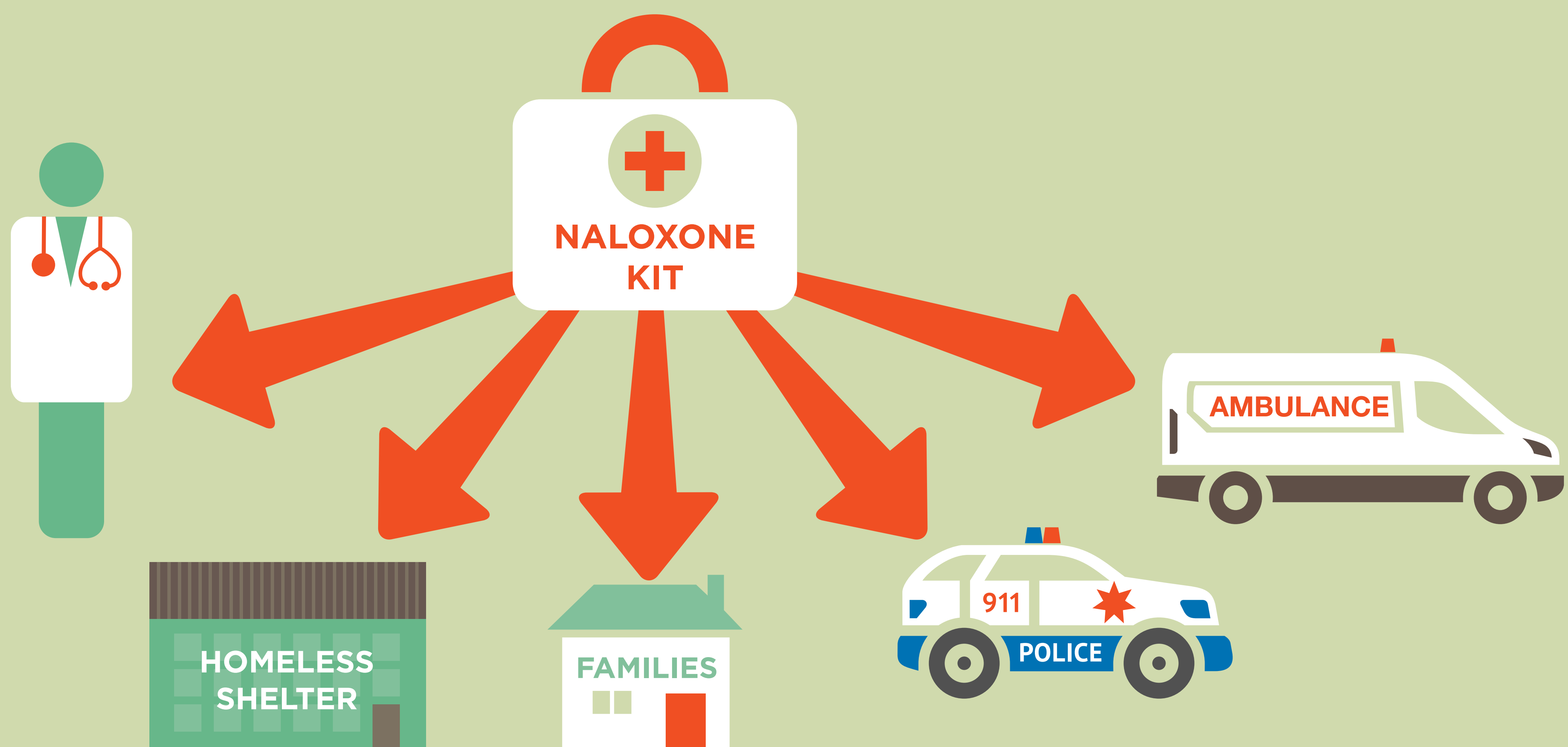




USER HEALTH SERVICES & OVERDOSE PREVENTION



Continue to distribute naloxone kits to reverse the effects of heroin overdose to more locations such as treatment providers, homeless shelters, law enforcement, and first responders.



Create at least two locations where adults with substance-use disorders will have access to on-site services while safely consuming opioids or other substances under the supervision of trained healthcare providers.



Community Health Engagement Locations (CHEL sites)

- The Task Force will refer to sites that provide harm reduction services where supervised consumption occurs as Community Health Engagement Locations for individuals with substance use disorders (CHEL sites). This terminology recognizes that the primary purpose of these sites is to engage individuals experiencing opioid use disorder using multiple strategies to reduce harm and promote health, including, but not limited to, overdose prevention through promoting safe consumption of substances and treatment of overdose. The Task Force's equity and social justice (ESJ) charge emphasizes the importance of providing support and services to the most marginalized individuals experiencing substance use disorders in the County. The Task Force asserts that the designation CHEL sites is a non-stigmatizing term that recognizes that these sites provide multiple health interventions to decrease risks associated with substance use disorder and promote improved health outcomes.