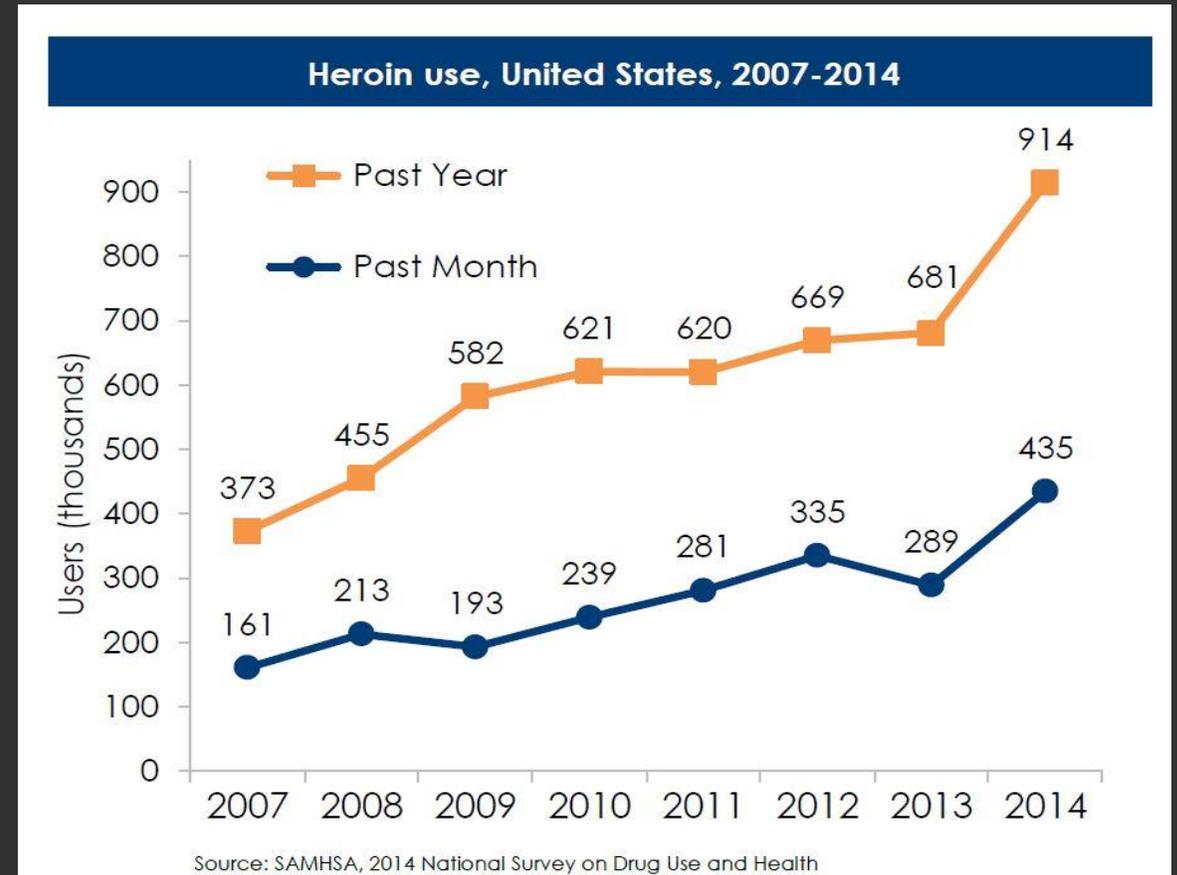


MANAGING THE COSTS OF THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC IN WISCONSIN

State Senator Alberta Darling

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

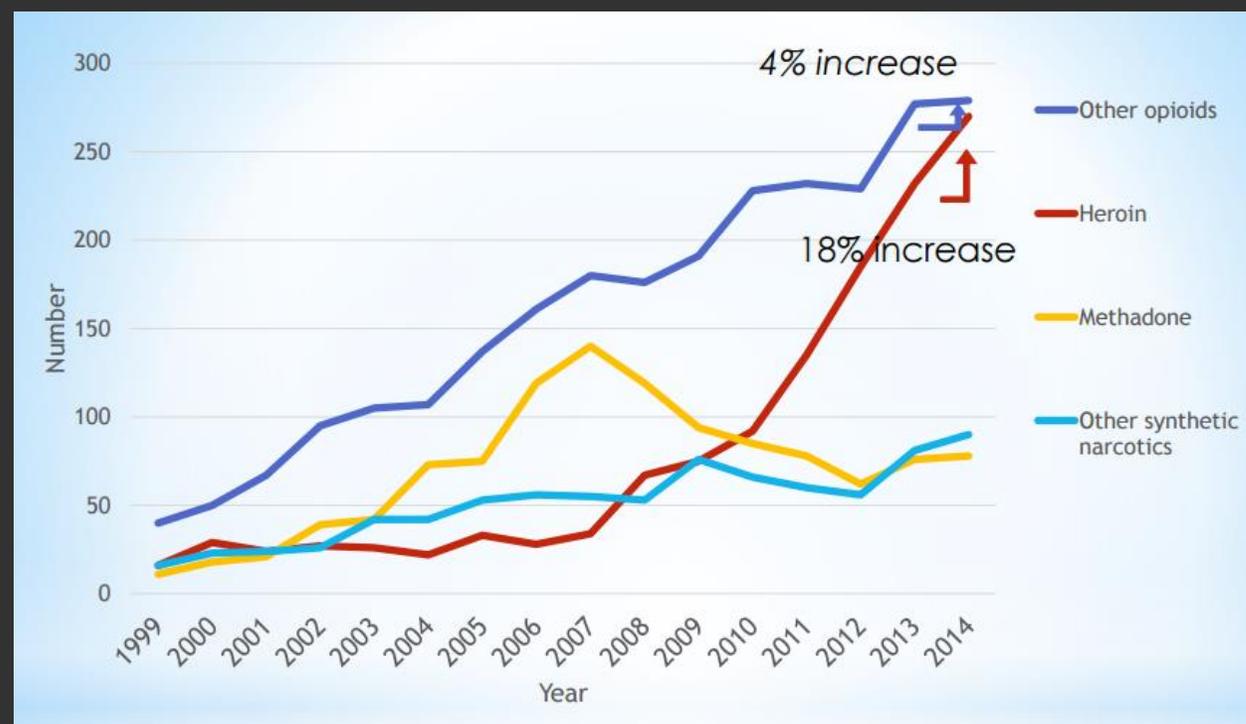
- According to the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health:
 - 435,000 Americans have used heroin in the past month
 - 914,000 Americans have used heroin in the past year
- According to the CDC:
 - Health care providers wrote 249 million pain reliever prescriptions in 2013, enough for every American adult to have their own bottle of pills
 - 78 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose
 - Opioids killed more than 28,000 people in 2014



OPIOID ABUSE IN WISCONSIN

- Based upon national data, there are an estimated 6,600 regular heroin users in Wisconsin
- From 2001 to 2007, heroin deaths were constant around 27 deaths per year
- Since then, this number has increased tenfold to 267 deaths per year
- In 2013, deaths from heroin overdose went up 18%

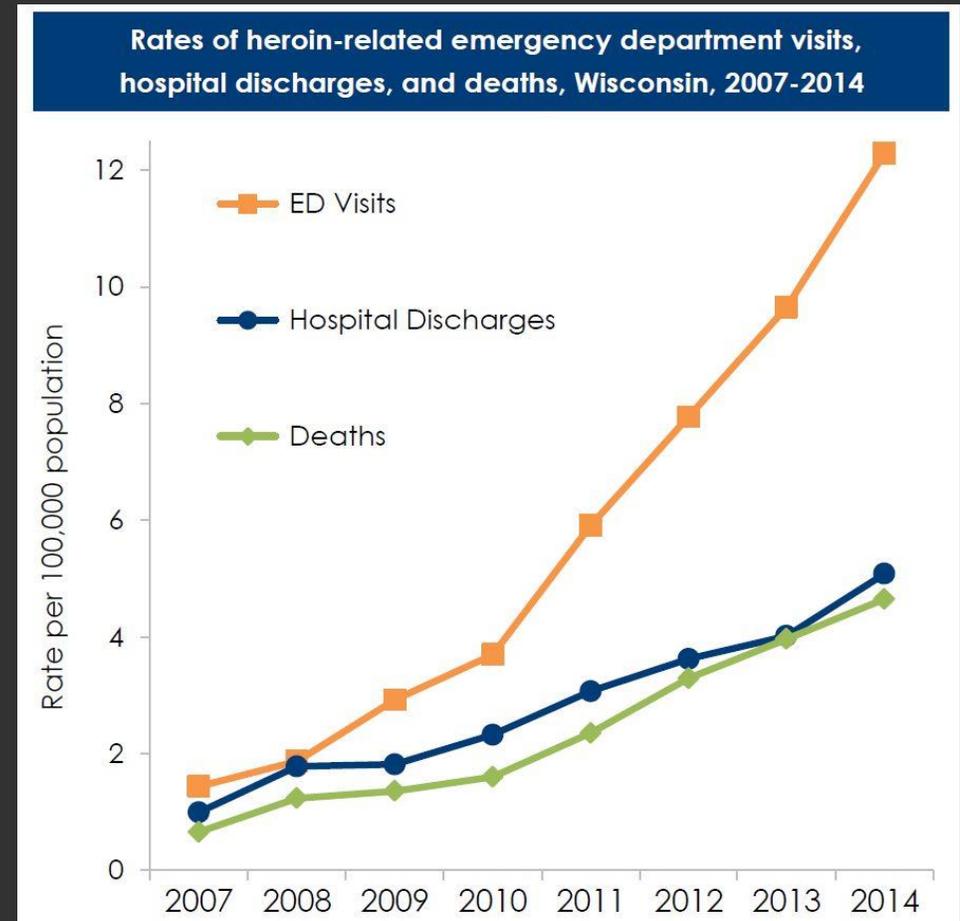
Overdose Deaths in Wisconsin by Opioid Type 1999-2014



Source: CDC Wonder

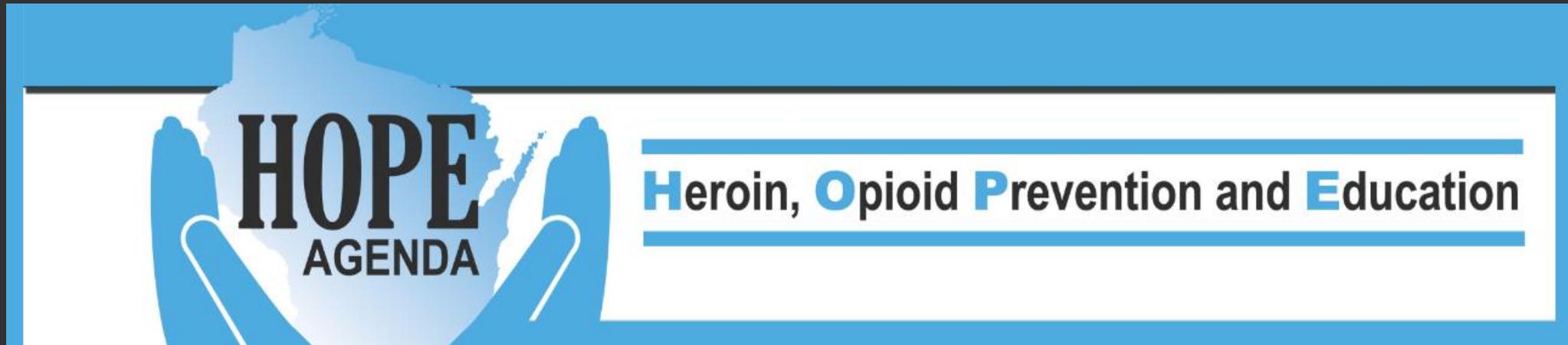
COMPREHENSIVE COSTS

- Not only does this epidemic affect the welfare and health of the population, but it creates exceptional costs across nearly all departments in Wisconsin.
- Departments seeing increased costs from opioid abuse:
 - Department of Health Services
 - Hospitals and Emergency Departments
 - Department of Children and Families
 - Department of Corrections
 - First Responders: Fire, EMT, Police
 - Department of Justice
 - The Judiciary



Source SAMHSA, 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

THE WISCONSIN RESPONSE



- In 2013, Wisconsin began implementing the HOPE Agenda to combat the opioid epidemic
- Bi-partisan issue under the leadership of Representative John Nygren
- Since 2013, the HOPE Agenda has included 17 pieces of legislation that passed with unanimous support
- In 2016, Governor Walker responded to the epidemic and formed the Governor's Task Force on Opioid Abuse



Heroin, **O**pioid **P**revention and **E**ducation

Key Components of the HOPE Agenda

- Keeping Track of Prescription Drugs
- Enabling a Swift First Response
- Investing in Treatment and Prevention
- Researching Best Practices

KEEPING TRACK OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

58,729 Pounds

That's the amount of medication
collected in Wisconsin during
the October 22 Drug Take Back
Day!

#HopeActLiveWI



Wisconsin Department
of Health Services

dhs.wisconsin.gov/opioids

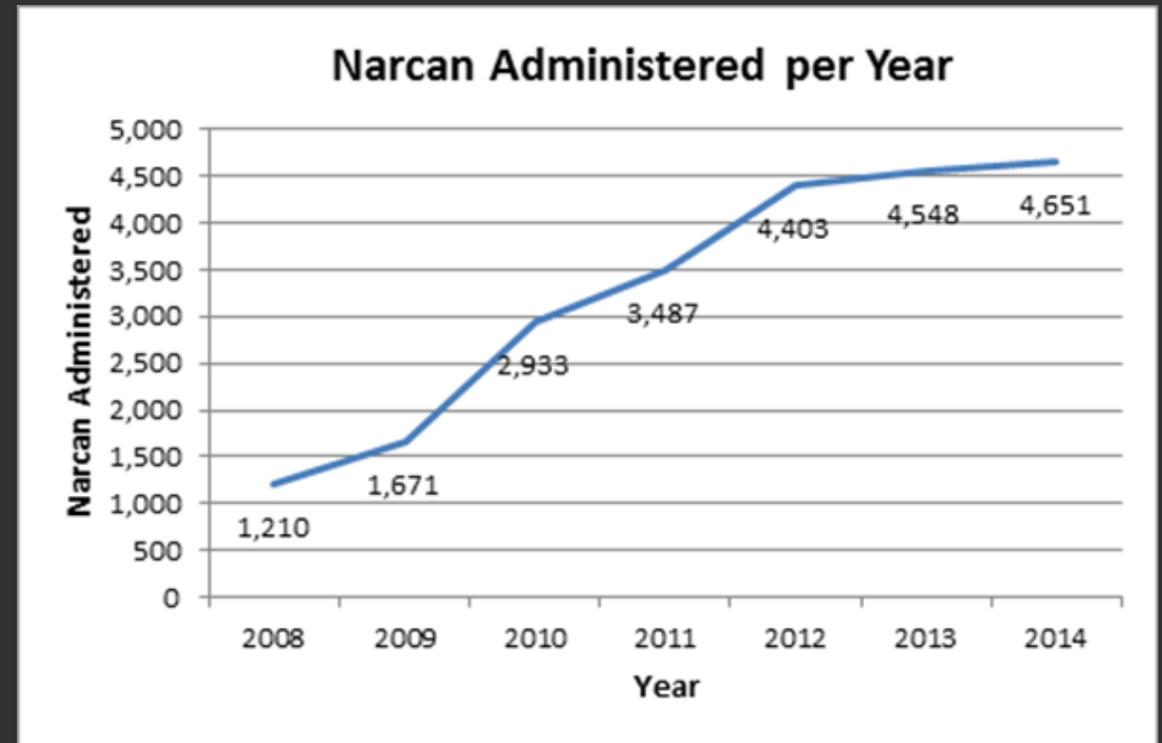
KEEPING TRACK OF PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

- Require ID to pick up Schedule I or II drug prescriptions (2013 Act 199)
- Request communities develop practices for safe drug disposals (2013 Act 198)
- Alter the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) to require individuals to submit data within 24 hours of prescribing instead of 7 days and require a physician to review the PDMP prior to an initial prescription of a monitored drug (2015 Act 266)
- Require law enforcement officers to update the PDMP when they encounter an infraction of law related to scheduled drugs (2015 Act 268)
- Require DHS oversight of pain management clinics to prevent “pill mills” (2015 Act 265)



ENABLING A SWIFT FIRST RESPONSE

- Allow emergency responders to administer naloxone (brand name Narcan) and implement Good Samaritan protections for individuals who administer this drug (2013 Act 200)
- Create immunity for individuals who are calling for help for someone who is overdosing (2013 Act 194)
- Offer access to Narcan for citizens by allowing it to be sold at pharmacies without a prescription (2015 Act 115)



INVESTING IN TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

- Expand Treatment Alternatives and Diversion funding (2013 Act 197 & 2015 Act 338)
 - \$1.5 million per year (2013-14) and \$2 million per year (2015-16)
- Invest in Mental Health
 - Child Psychiatry Consultation Partnership: \$250,000 per year (2013 Act 452)
- Social Detox: Department of Health Services
 - Detox in an organized, residential, nonmedical setting that is delivered by trained staff who provide services
 - Less expensive model of detoxification than inpatient and outpatient services and is more accessible
 - In the 2015-2017 budget, Wisconsin allocated \$5.38 million to residential substance abuse services under the Wisconsin Medicaid program

RESEARCHING BEST PRACTICES

- Create regional pilot programs to address opiate addiction in underserved areas (2013 Act 195)
- Require methadone clinics gather data on staffing, services provided, and average mileage an individual travels for treatment and report to DHS on an annual basis (2015 Act 262)
- Allow the Department of Safety and Professional Services to issue guidelines regarding best practices in prescribing controlled substances (2015 Act 269)
- Create reporting requirements for the PDMP and submit to the Controlled Substances Board (2015 Act 267)

SPECIAL SESSION ON OPIOID ABUSE

- Keeping Track of Prescription Drugs
 - Require prescription for Schedule V drugs
- Enabling a Swift First Response
 - Allow emergency use of naloxone in schools
 - Expand involuntary commitment procedures to include drug abuse, not just alcohol
 - Provide training on screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment in schools (\$200,000)
- Investing in Treatment and Prevention
 - Invest in continuing TAD programs and expanding new treatments (\$4,822,000)
 - Create a charter recovery school to ensure kids receive appropriate treatment (\$50,000)
 - Create grants to establish and expand graduate training in addiction specialists (\$126,000)
 - Develop opioid treatment programs in underserved, high-need areas (\$2,000,000)
 - Develop a hotline to connect primary physicians with addiction specialists (\$1,000,000)

MANAGING THE COSTS

Myth: The opioid epidemic is a criminal justice problem.

Fact: The opioid epidemic is complex and requires a coordinated response at all levels.

#HopeActLiveWI

MANAGING THE COSTS

- Heroin and opioid abuse affect nearly every department's budget and take a toll on the health of our population
- Important to invest in research, prevention, and treatment
- Majority of HOPE legislation is non-fiscal policy
 - Keeping track of how Wisconsin dispenses prescription drugs
 - Enabling help and first responders
 - Connecting individuals with mental health resources
- HOPE Agenda is not simply about legislation
 - Address the stigmas of mental health and addiction
 - Educate the population
 - Engage community stakeholders

