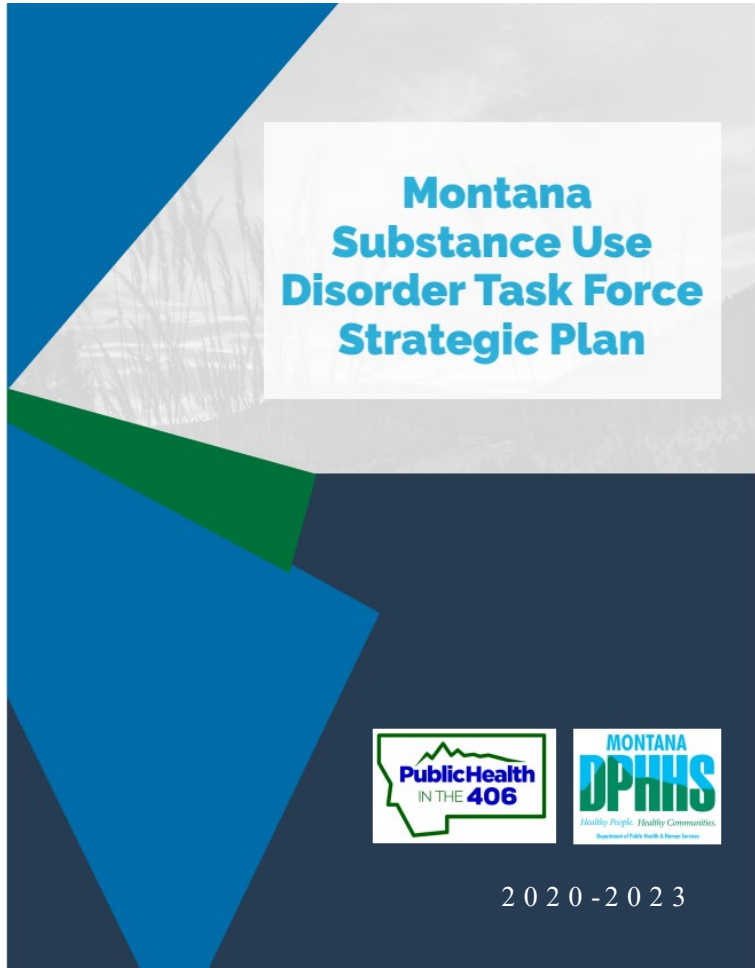
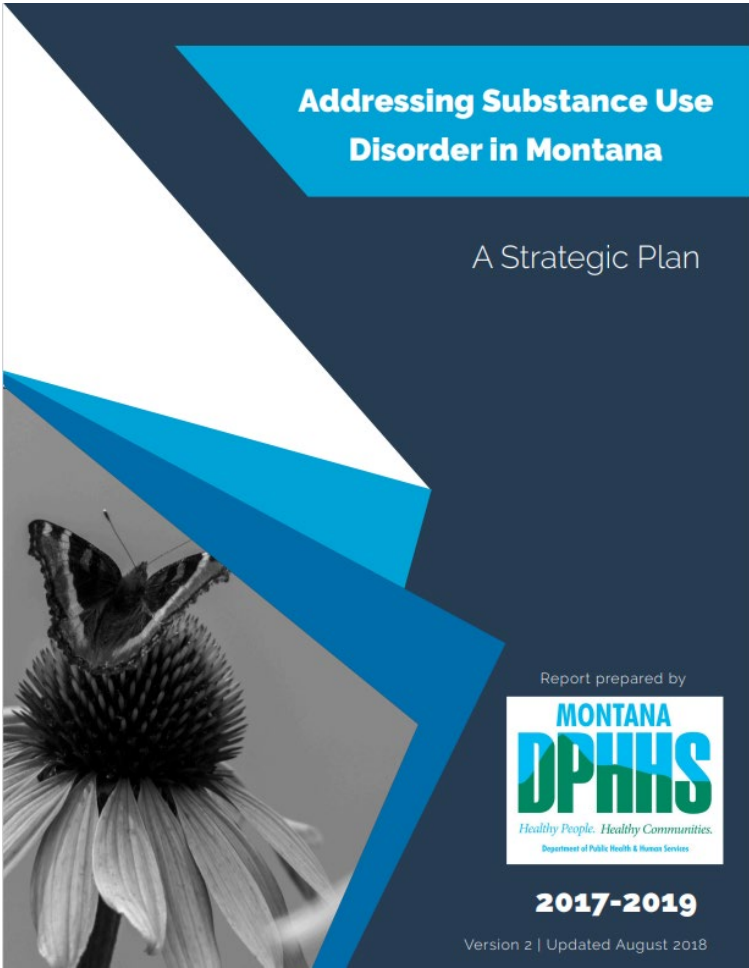




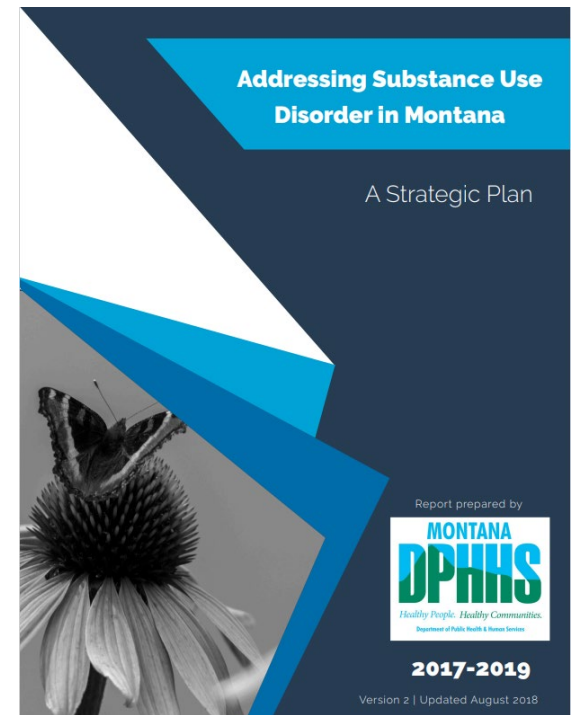
Updates on OD2A and State Substance Use Disorder Strategic Plan

*Where We Have Been and Where We
Are Going*



First Strategic Plan

- Completed Spring 2017
 - Updated 2018
- 5 meetings
- 114 participants
- 82 agencies
- Conducted under the Data Driven Prevention Initiative (DDPI) through the CDC



First Strategic Plan

By 2019 ▶▶▶

- Reduce the prescription opioid age-adjusted death rate in Montana from 4.2 to 3.8 per 1,000
- Decrease the number of Montanans dependent on or abusing illicit drugs from 18,000 to 17,000
- Increase the percent of Montanans dependent on or abusing illicit drugs who received treatment in the last year from 7% to 12%

- **Partnerships**
- **Prevention & Education**
- **Enforcement**
- **Monitoring**
- **Treatment**
- **Family & Community Resources**

First Strategic Plan-Successes

- **Partnerships**

- Substance Use Taskforce
- State Epidemiologic Outcomes Workgroup

- **Prevention and Education**

- Mini-grants
- Detera Bags and safe disposal
- Naloxone distribution

- **Enforcement**

- Drug courts
- MAT in detention facilities

First Strategic Plan-Successes

- **Monitoring**
 - MPDR growth
- **Treatment**
 - Buprenorphine X-Waivers
 - Naloxone master trainers
- **Family and Community Resources**
 - Safe syringe programs
 - Pregnant women and mothers resources

Second Strategic Plan

- Published 2020
- Funded under CDC's Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) initiative to continue DDPI's activities and more



- > Increased timeliness and accuracy of surveillance data to improve drug overdose intervention.
- > Greater awareness of opioid and other drug overdoses within the state, leading to increased preparedness and response at the local and state level.
- > Decreased high-risk opioid prescribing while increasing education to those receiving opioid prescriptions (both opioid-naïve and legacy patients) and increasing access/use of non-opioid and non-pharmacologic treatments of pain.
- > Improved utilization of evidence-based prevention, intervention, and referral to treatment at the local and state level.



Not just a continuation...

1st Plan

Prevention and Education

Enforcement

Monitoring

Treatment

Partnerships

Family and Community

2nd Plan

Prevention

Enforcement and Corrections

Surveillance and Monitoring

Treatment and Recovery

Partnerships

Harm Reduction

Strategic Plan Overview

Overall goal

Reduce drug related morbidity and mortality across all populations in Montana

Focus Areas

- Partnerships
- Surveillance and Monitoring
- Prevention
- Treatment and Recovery
- Harm Reduction
- Enforcement and Corrections

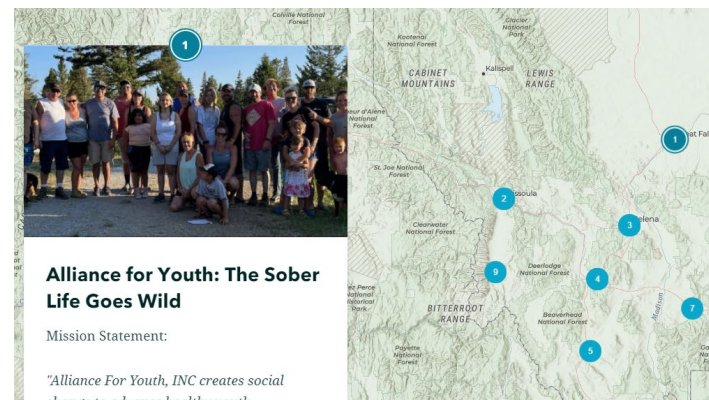
Overall Metrics

- Decrease mortality due to all drug overdoses
 - ▼ 11 deaths per 100,000 Montanans (2017-2018)¹
- Decrease hospitalizations due to drug overdoses
 - ▼ 920 drug cases per 100,000 admissions (2018)²
- Decrease emergency department visits due to drug overdoses
 - ▼ 621 drug cases per 100,000 ED visits (2018)²

Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Prevention

- *Local Prevention Infrastructure*
 - 7 new Communities that Care communities
 - Mini-grants continuation
 - [Check out the Story Map!](#)
- *Awareness and Stigma Reduction*
 - 2 anti-stigma campaigns
- *ACES and Resiliency*
 - HOPE Report & Resource Website
 - SHIP ACEs Work Group



Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Enforcement and Corrections

- *Opioid Response Strategy (ORS) Team*
 - ODMAP Success
 - Law Enforcement Trainings by HIDTA
 - DIO/PHA nationally recognized by HIDTA for work in Public Health/Public Safety Partnership
 - 3 new drug treatment courts (since 2019)

Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Surveillance and Monitoring

- Novel methods
 - ODMAP, Biospatial
- Spike alerts
- Regular public reports



Data Reports and Analytics

([mt.govhttps://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/EMSTS/
data#InjuryPreventionData&gsc.tab=0v](https://dphhs.mt.gov/publichealth/EMSTS/data#InjuryPreventionData&gsc.tab=0v))

Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Treatment and Recovery

- *Access to Treatment*
 - MOUD provider increase from 17 to 500
 - No more X-Waiver requirements
 - Meadowlark Initiative has expanded
- *Heart Fund*
 - Accomplishments to Date

Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Partnerships

- *Cross Sector Collaboration*
 - MT SUDs Task Force – continued engagement
 - Opioid Response Strategy—partnership between law enforcement and public health
 - MT Alliance of Prevention
 - Collaboration between DPHHS and DOJ
- *Engage Diverse Partners*
 - Opioid Education and Naloxone Distribution Program
 - LIFTS Magazine
 - Early Childhood Coalition

Second Strategic Plan-Successes

Harm Reduction

- *Safe Syringe Programs*
 - Statewide mail order program
 - 5 SSP sites
- *Naloxone*
 - Increased naloxone distribution sites
 - Distribution system in place
- *Fentanyl Test Strips*
 - Education/Legislation



[Check out the Naloxone Website!!!](#)



DATA TIME

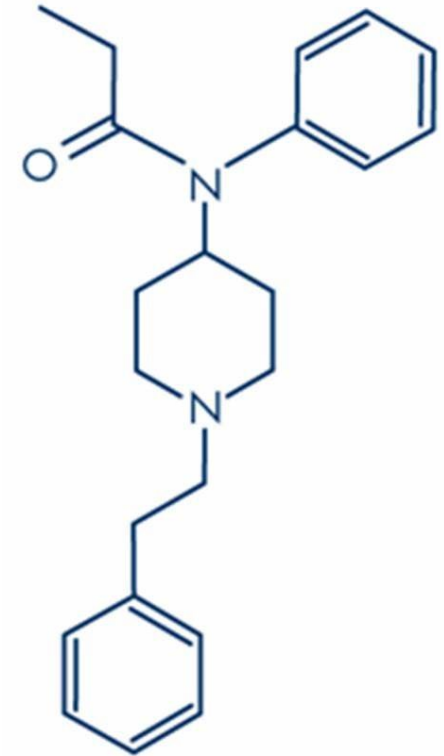
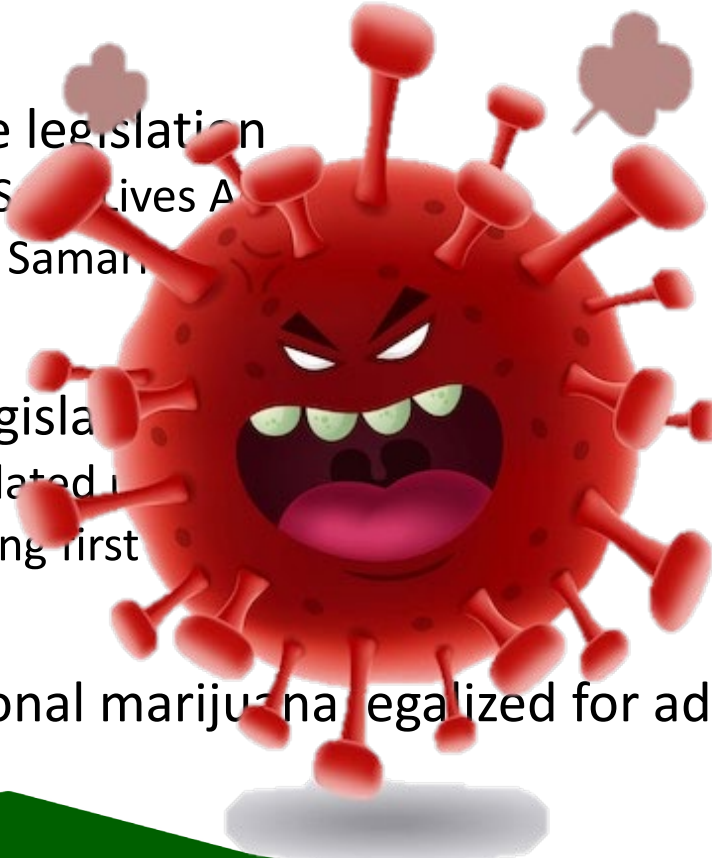
Data collection and metrics

- DDPI
 - Focus on getting data
 - Local, Useful
 - Gain understanding
 - Internal sharing
- OD2A
 - Use data to focus
 - Continue collecting data
 - External sharing



Outside forces

- 2016
 - CDC opioid prescription guidelines
- 2017
 - Naloxone legislation
 - Help Stop Opioid Lives Act
 - Good Samaritan
- 2019
 - MPDR legislation
 - Mandated reporting
 - Limiting first sale
- 2021
 - Recreational marijuana legalized for adults 21+





Usage-prescription opioids

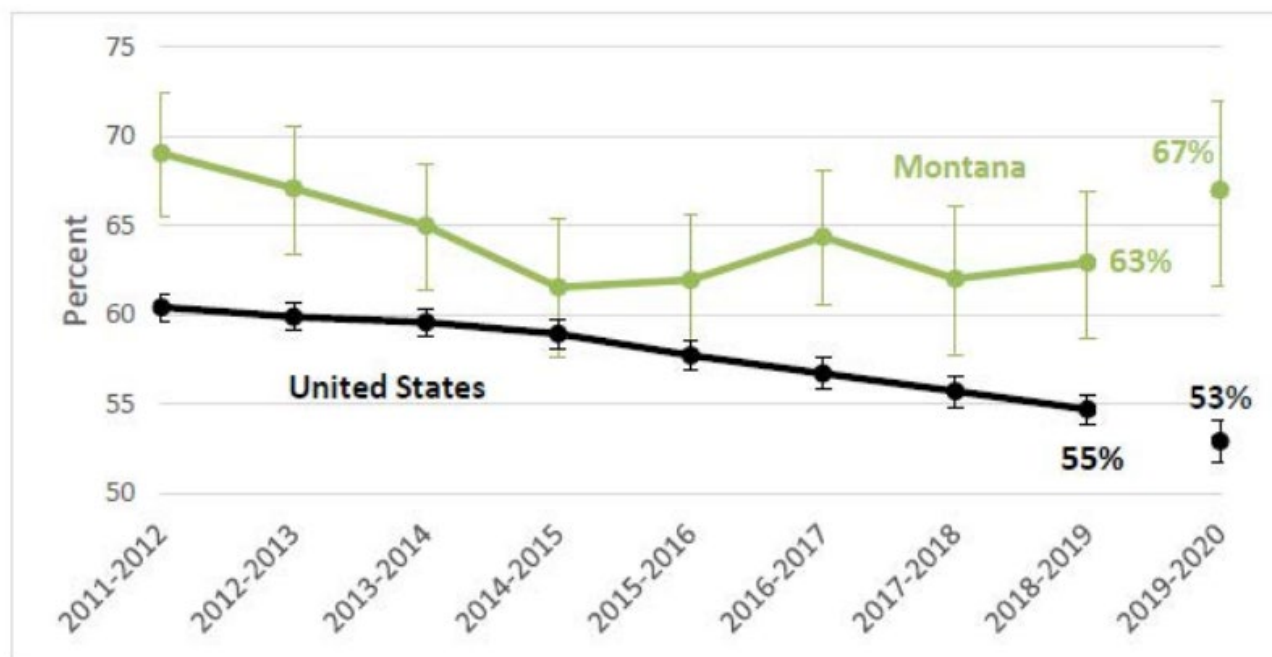
- Youth misuse of prescription pain medication (Lifetime)
 - 2017: 13.7%
 - 2019: 12.8%
 - 2021: 12.0%
- Adult misuse of prescription pain medication (Past Year)
 - 2016-2017: 4.7%
 - 2018-2019: 4.4%

The number of opioid prescriptions in Montana declined over the course of the strategic plans. Youth misuse of pain medication also declined. There was no major change in adult misuse of prescription pain medication.

Usage-other substances

- Youth binge alcohol use (past month)
 - 2017: 17.6%
 - 2019: 17.5%
 - 2021: 16.4%

Alcohol use
among young
adult
Montanans
(18-25 years)
increased in
recent years



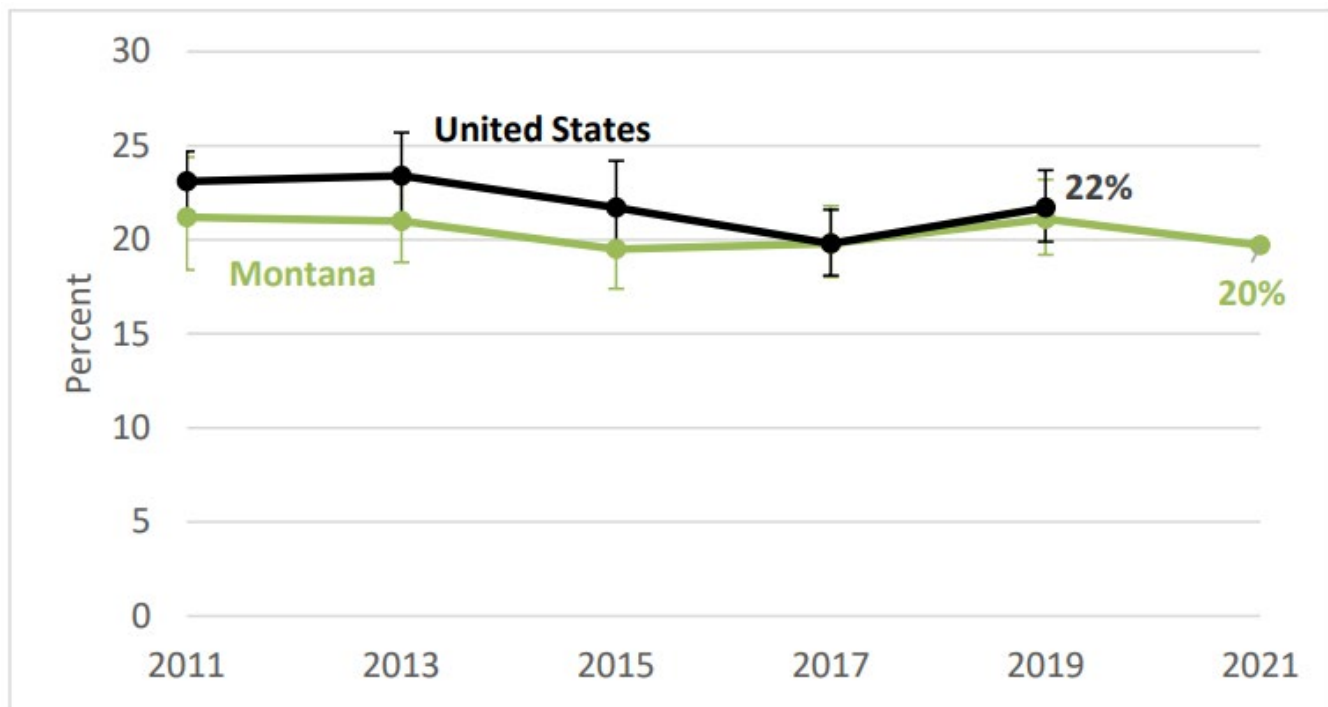
National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011-2020

*Due to changes in methodology, data from 2019-2020 on cannot be directly compared to data from previous years.

Usage-other substances

Recreational marijuana became legal for Montana adults 21+ in 2021.

Available data shows this did not affect youth marijuana usage for the state.



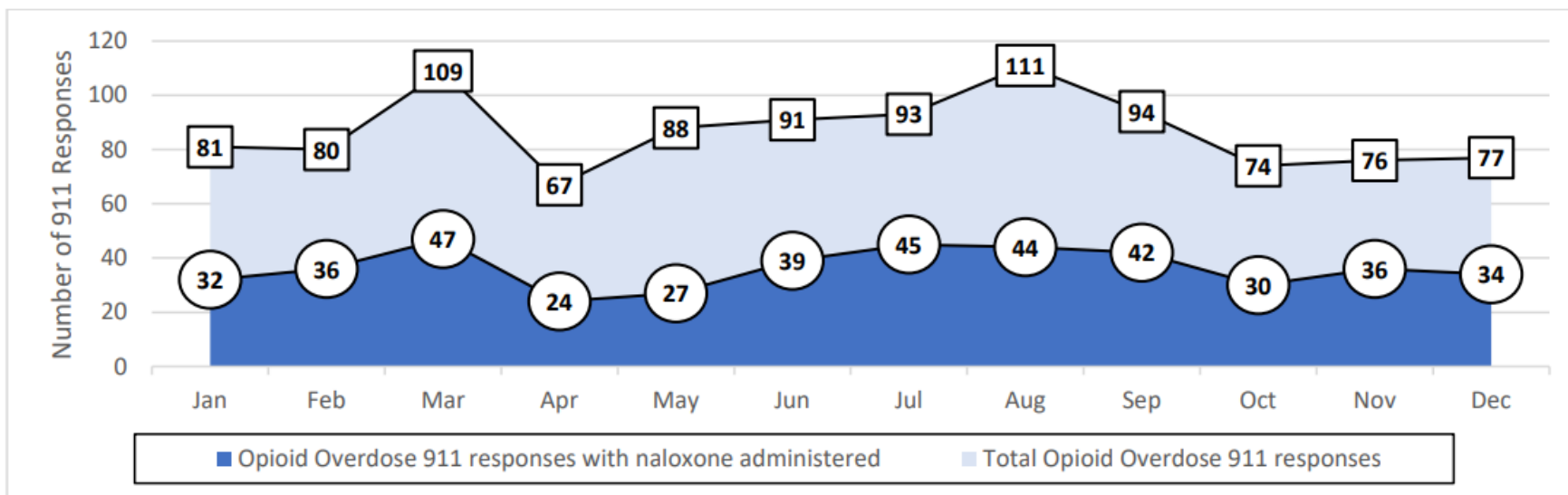
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey, 2011-2019

*Current use is defined as any use in the past 30 days

Nonfatal Opioid Overdoses

DPHHS tracks naloxone administration by EMS

- Naloxone was administered in 41.9% out of **1,041** known or suspected opioid overdoses in 2022
- Naloxone was administered in 43.1% of **908** known or suspected opioid overdoses in 2021

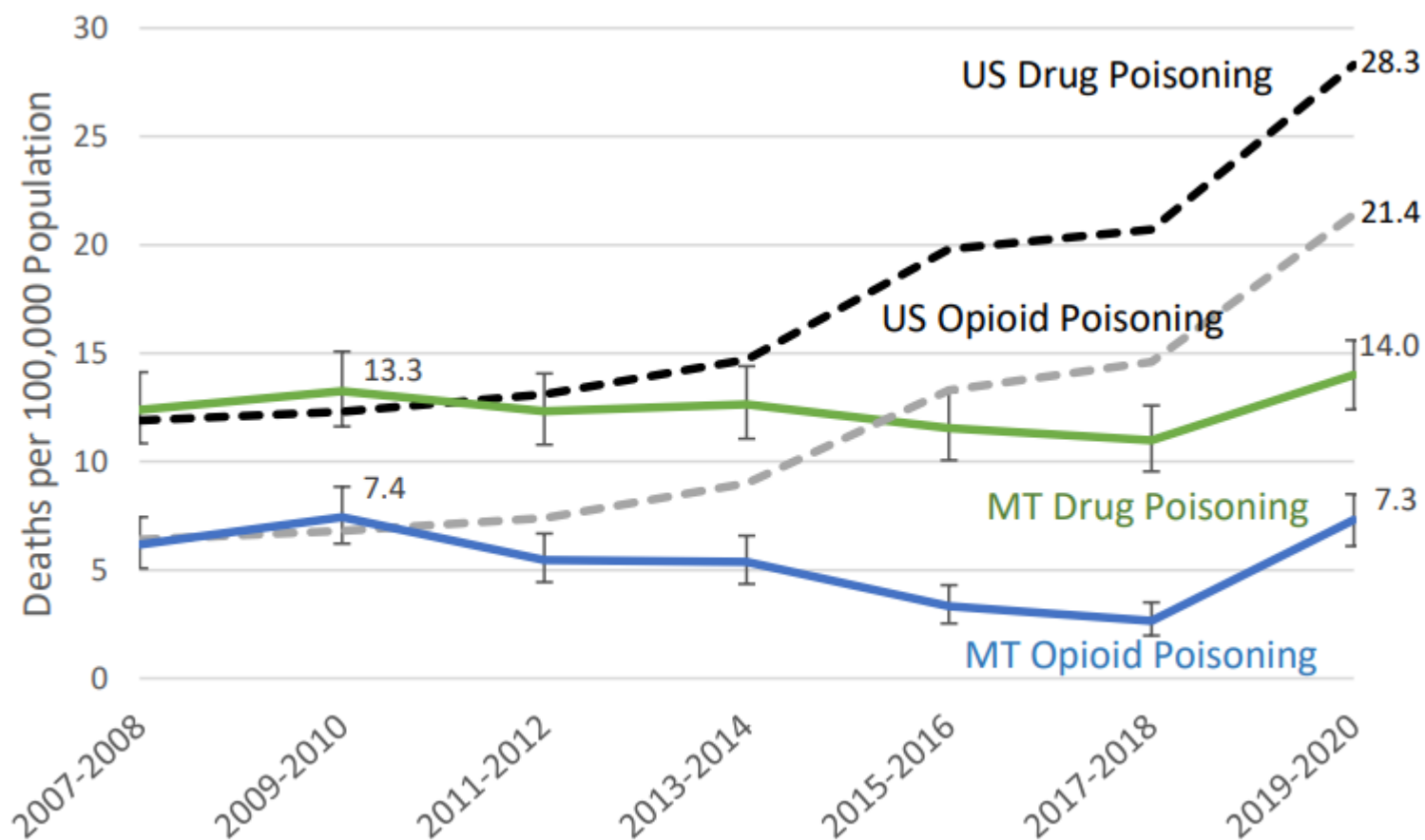


EMS 2022 data



Fatal Overdoses

After a decade of decline, Montana's overdose death rate increased in 2019-2020 and continues to climb.



Our future data plans

- Continue regular public reports
- Create more interactive dashboards with real-time data
 - Fatalities
 - ED/Hospitalization
 - EMS
- Continue surveillance
 - Fentanyl
 - Xylazine

Opportunities and Barriers

- Stronger collaborations in some areas
- Breakout groups for SP areas at SUDs TF Meetings
- Changing drug landscape (fentanyl and others)
- Improved data sharing, availability and use
- Using state data at the local level

New Initiatives

- *OD2A-S:*
 - Re-focus on health systems
 - Increased Harm Reduction strategies
 - “Navigators” and community-based linkage to care
 - Engage with clinicians on pain management and treatment for people with OUD/StUD
- Other State-wide SUDs Grants (SOR, ROTA, etc.)
- Local Area Projects

**We want to continue to highlight in this group
and beyond!**



Data – What We Have to Offer





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