

Prevention for States Awardee Meeting

May 4, 2016

**Utah Department of Health
Violence & Injury Prevention Program**

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UTAH LEGISLATION OVERVIEW

2014

- ❑ **House Bill 119 – Opiate Overdose Emergency Treatment**
 - Expands access to naloxone
- ❑ **House Bill 11 – Overdose Reporting Amendments**
 - Good Samaritan Law

EVALUATION GOALS

- ❑ Document and inform implementation
- ❑ Demonstrate impacts
- ❑ Inform an evidence base

EVALUATION PHASE I

	Naloxone	Good Samaritan
Provider Survey	X	
Pharmacist Survey	X	
Community Focus Groups	X	X

SURVEY DISTRIBUTION

DOPL Licensee Lists

- ❑ 11,113 health care providers with CS
- ❑ 2,495 pharmacists

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

- ❑ Medical Doctors (62.3%) and APRNs (24.2%)
- ❑ Urban (85.2%)
- ❑ 45 years of age or older (63.1%)

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Knowledge and Awareness

- ❑ Naloxone strategy – 58.9%
- ❑ Naloxone Access Law – 27.2%

Practice

- ❑ Prescribe naloxone – 13.0%
- ❑ Prescribe to third parties – 19.8%

Comfort Level

- ❑ Uncomfortable prescribing naloxone to patients at high risk for opioid abuse – 48.1%
- ❑ Uncomfortable prescribing to a third party – 51.9%

PHARMACISTS

- ❑ Independent or community pharmacies (52.8%) and Hospitals (24.5%)
- ❑ Urban (82.2%)
- ❑ 44 years of age or younger (62.2%)

PHARMACISTS

Knowledge and Awareness

- ❑ Naloxone strategy – 75.4%
- ❑ Naloxone Access Law – 43.1%

Practice

- ❑ Ever filled naloxone – 38.4%
- ❑ Pharmacy stocks naloxone – 22.0%
- ❑ Would fill if stocked – 91.6%

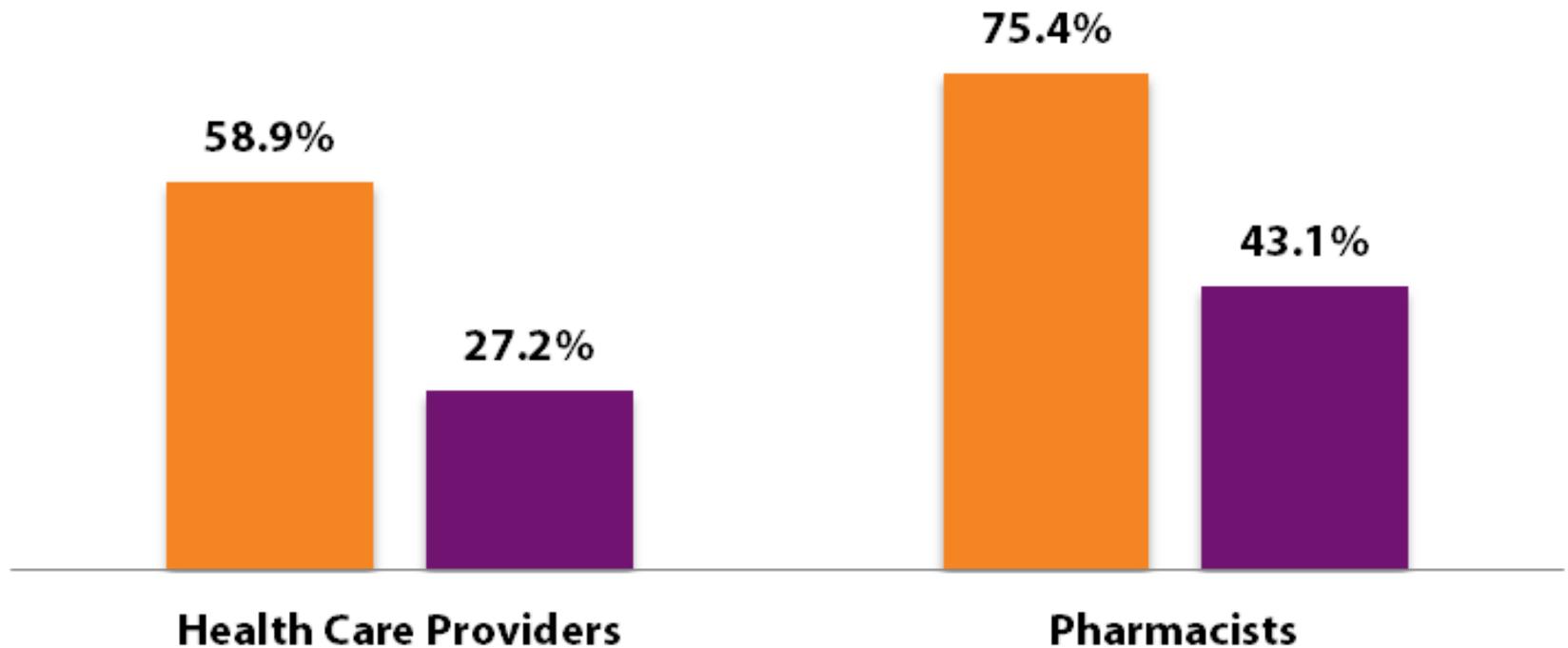
Comfort Level

- ❑ Comfortable dispensing naloxone to patients at high risk for opioid abuse – 80.2%
- ❑ Comfortable dispensing to a third party – 81.2%

IN COMPARISON

Naloxone Awareness Among Health Care Providers and Pharmacists, Utah, 2015

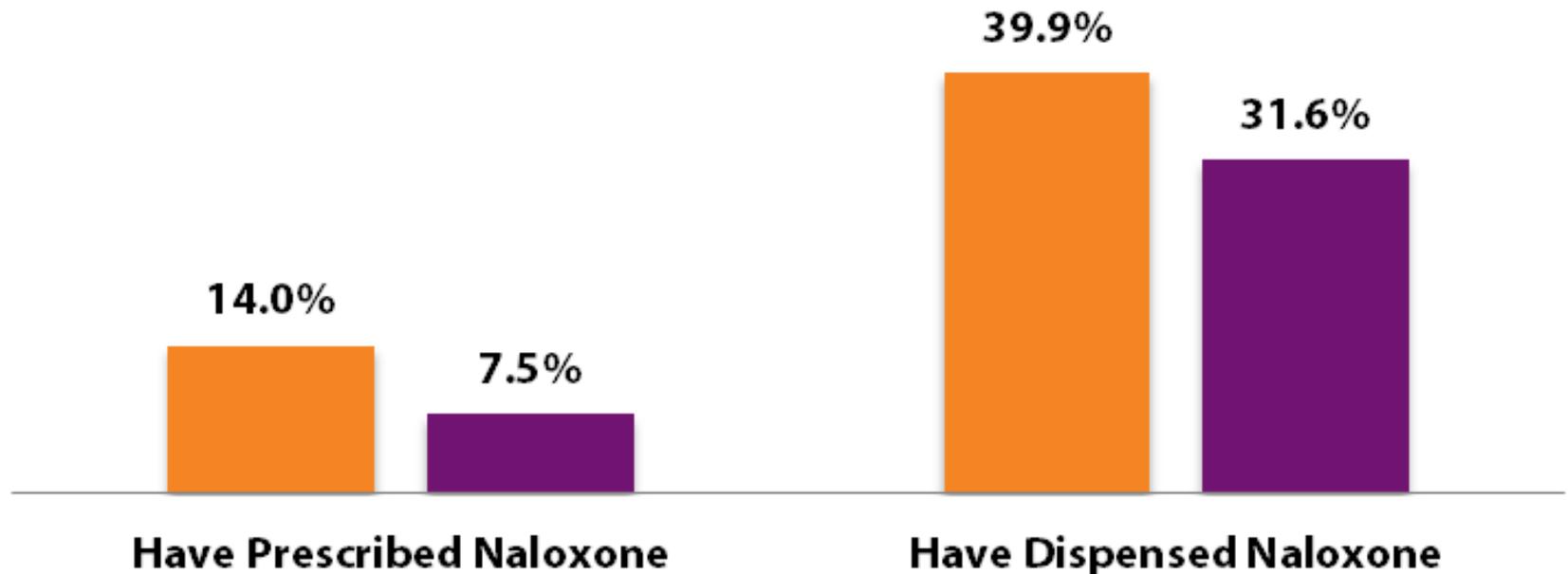
■ Naloxone Strategy ■ Naloxone Law



IN COMPARISON

Naloxone Prescribing and Dispensing Behaviors by Area, Utah, 2015

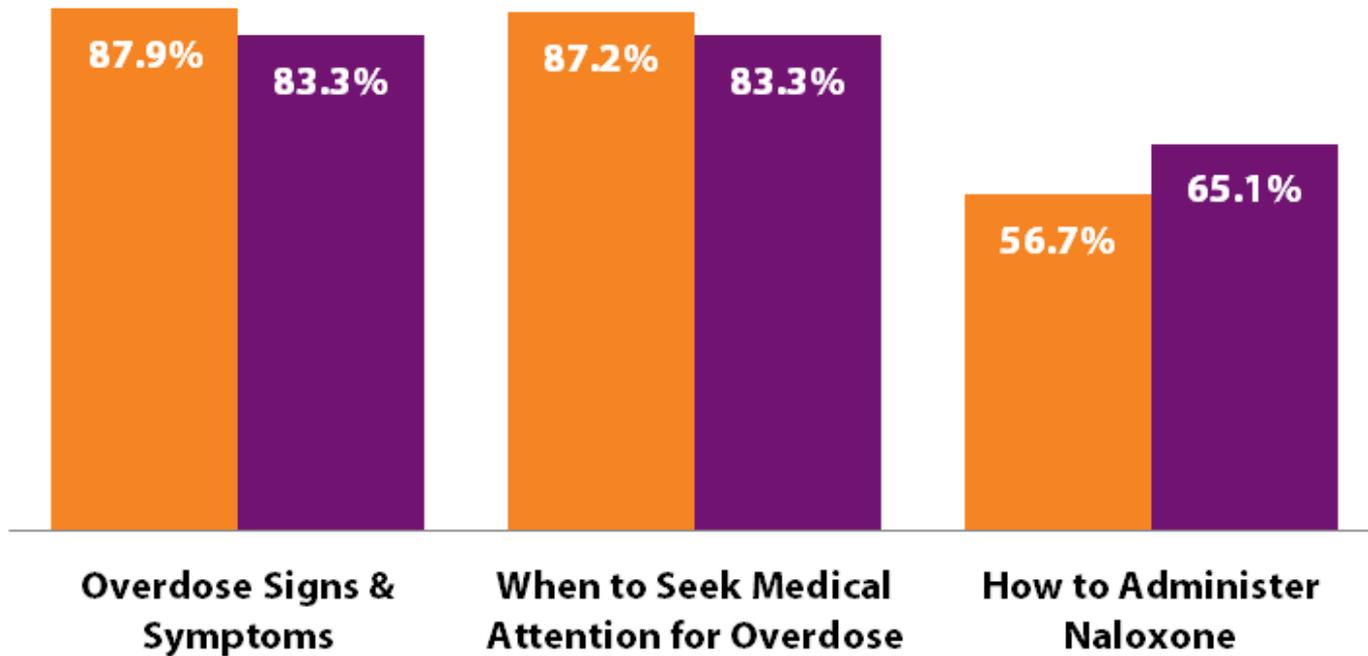
Urban Rural/Frontier



IN COMPARISON

Comfort in Educating Patients or Family Members Among Utah Health Care Providers and Pharmacists, 2015

■ Health Care Providers ■ Pharmacists



COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS

Participants

- ❑ Personally misused or abused opioids – 47%
- ❑ Have a friend or family member who has misused or abused opioids – 85%
- ❑ Someone close to them has overdosed from opioids – 90%
- ❑ Personally overdosed from opioids 19%

COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS

	Naloxone Law	Good Samaritan
Law Awareness	34%	57%
Perceived Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Saves lives-Peace of mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Saves lives-Fear reduced
Perceived Drawbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Enables users-Condoned drug use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Law enforcement may not be aware-Law enforcement may not abide by it

EVALUATION PHASE II

	Naloxone	Good Samaritan	Status
First Responder / Law Enforcement Survey	X	X	Pending
District Attorney Key Informant Interviews		X	In Progress
Secondary Data Collection	X	X	In Progress
Community Focus Groups	X	X	Complete

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❑ Naloxone awareness campaign
- ❑ Standing orders for naloxone
- ❑ Expand access to naloxone
- ❑ Improve “how to” naloxone training among prescribers and dispensers
- ❑ Opioid overdose signs & symptoms education

NEW UTAH LEGISLATION

2014

- H.B. 119 -
Emergency
Administration
of Opiate
Antagonist Act



2016

OPIATE OVERDOSE RESPONSE ACT

- H.B. 192 -
Pilot Program
- H.B. 238 -
Overdose
Outreach
Provider
- H.B. 240 -
Standing
Orders

NEXT STEPS

- ❑ Follow-up surveys
- ❑ Community focus groups
- ❑ Pilot program planning and implementation
- ❑ Number of naloxone prescriptions, dispenses, saves
- ❑ Evaluation of new legislation

Contact Information

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