

## Local Response to Public Health Emergencies: Focus On the Opioid Epidemic

National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)  
FY 2017 CIO PROJECT PLAN, CDC-RFA-OT13-130203CONT17



### Project Overview

This Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded project aims to increase the capacity of local health departments (LHDs) to respond effectively to the opioid epidemic by working more closely with state and local partners (e.g., law enforcement, healthcare providers, local/state health departments) and rolling out evidence-based strategies at the local level.

With support and technical assistance from NACCHO, funded LHDs will be responsible for exploring, planning, and implementing innovative and collaborative approaches to support efforts to combat the opioid crisis within their communities.

The project strives to address issues arising from high rates of opioid-related fatal and non-fatal overdoses that are prevalent in many communities due to high prescribing rates and diversion of prescription opioids, heroin, and illicitly manufactured opioids, like fentanyl.

### Goals and Activities

**Project activities will focus on building local capacity to:**

1. Establish new or enhance existing partnerships between the selected LHDs and key community stakeholders;
2. Engage community members in a collaborative action planning process to combat opioid overdoses in each of the selected pilot site communities;
3. Identify cooperative strategies to improve local opioid overdose outcomes;
4. Implement identified strategies to reduce fatal and non-fatal overdoses;
5. Address overprescribing through academic detailing ([www.narcad.org](http://www.narcad.org)).

### Selected Pilot Sites

#### **Bell County, KY**

- *OVERPRESCRIBING, HIGH OVERDOSE*
- KY is #4 for all drug overdose mortality (2015) and #9 for high opioid prescribing (2016)
- Bell County is #5 for all drug overdoses by county (2013-2015)

#### **Hillsborough County (Manchester), NH**

- *HIGH OVERDOSE*
- NH is #2 for all drug overdose mortality (2015)

#### **Montgomery County (Dayton), OH**

- *HIGH OVERDOSE*
- OH is #3 for all drug overdose mortality (2015)

#### **Boone County, WV**

- *HIGH OVERDOSE*
- WV is #1 for all drug overdose mortality (2015)
- Boone County is #4 for all drug overdose by county (2013-2015)

### Range of Funding and Timeline

Selected sites will receive up to **\$100,000** from NACCHO to support community activities from **December 2017 through June 2018**.

### NACCHO Point of Contact

#### **Chevelle Glymph, MPH, CPM**

Senior Director

Safe, Healthy, and Resilient Communities (SHRC)

202.507.4261

[cglymph@naccho.org](mailto:cglymph@naccho.org)



# OPIOID CRISIS BY THE NUMBERS

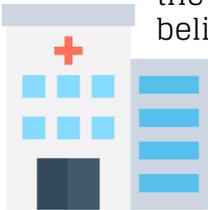
## A Case for Prevention

City, county, metropolitan, district, and tribal health departments work every day to help ensure prevention and treatment options and other resources are available to those affected by the opioid epidemic. Given the surge in overdose deaths due to injection drug use, these departments play a critical role in increasing their communities' access to overdose prevention education, substance abuse treatment, syringe services programs—community-based public health programs that provide comprehensive harm reduction services to reduce new HIV and viral hepatitis infections—and other medical, mental health, and social services.

### The Economic Burden of Opioid Addiction

**\$183 billion**

the amount experts believe is needed to cover health care costs associated with the addiction crisis<sup>1</sup>



**\$270 billion**

the cost in crime, health care, and lost work productivity if nothing is done to address opioid abuse<sup>2,3,4</sup>



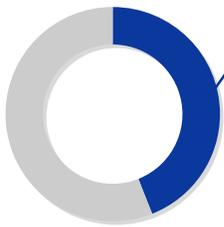
**\$20**

the savings in health care, social, law enforcement, and other public costs for every \$1 spent on prevention<sup>5</sup>



### Impact on the Workforce

**44%** of unemployed men in their prime working age (aged 25-54) have taken a painkiller (prescription or non) in the last 24 hours<sup>6</sup>



**75%** of heroin users in treatment started with prescription painkillers<sup>7</sup>

### Accidental Opioid Overdose Deaths

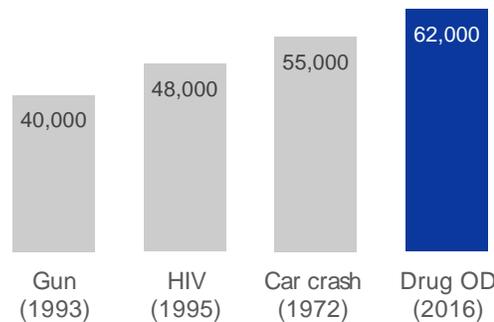
**91 Americans** die every day due to an opioid overdose from prescription painkillers and heroin<sup>8</sup>

**400%**

the increase in the number of overdose deaths involving opioids since 1999<sup>8</sup>



Estimated peak death counts by type compared to **current drug overdose (OD) death counts**<sup>9</sup>



**15,000**

the estimated number of overdose deaths involving commonly prescribed opioids in 2015—nearly half the number of overdose deaths involving any opioid<sup>8</sup>





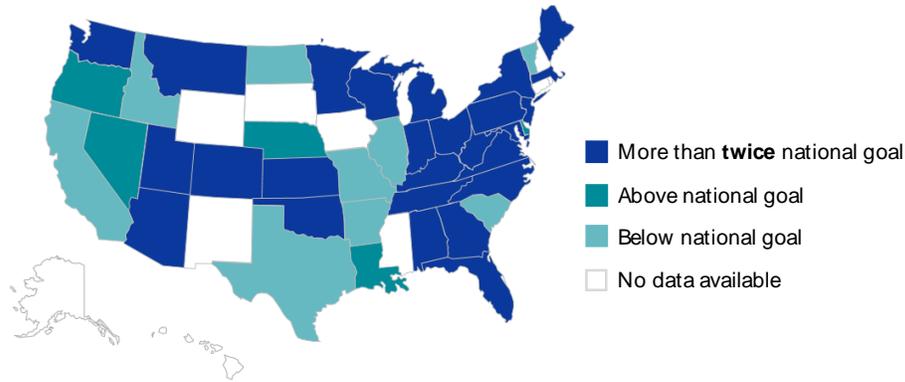
# OPIOID CRISIS BY THE NUMBERS

## A Case for Prevention

### The Hidden Consequences of Opioid Addiction

The opioid epidemic has exacerbated the incidence of infectious diseases such as hepatitis C and HIV, neonatal opioid withdrawal syndrome, and falls and fractures in older adults.<sup>10,11</sup>

Hepatitis C cases in 2015, by state and relative to the Healthy People 2020 national goal<sup>12</sup>



**1:10** HIV diagnoses nationwide is among persons who inject drugs<sup>13</sup>



**223 people**

have been diagnosed with HIV in Scott County, Indiana since early 2015, when there was an HIV outbreak fueled by the injection of Opana, a prescription opioid<sup>14</sup>



### Opioid Abuse and Overdose Prevention Funding

Agency	Program (\$ in millions)	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018 President's Budget	NACCHO Supports
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Opioid Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention	70	112	75	112
	Illicit Opioid Use Risk Factors	6	14	0	6
	HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	1122	1117	934	1227
Health Resources and Services Administration	Rural Opioid Overdose Reversal Program	-	-	10	10
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities	9	9	9	9
	Medication-Assisted Treatment for Prescription Drug Opioid Addiction	25	56	60	60
	Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose Related Deaths	12	12	12	12
	State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis	-	500	500	-

### References

<sup>1</sup>Frank, R.G. (June 2017). *Ending Medicaid expansion will leave people struggling with addiction without care*. The Hill. Retrieved from <http://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/healthcare/338579-ending-medicaid-expansion-will-leave-people-struggling-with>

<sup>2</sup>National Drug Intelligence Center. (August 2011). *National Drug Threat Assessment*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice.

<sup>3</sup>Birnbaum, H., White, A., Schiller, M., Waldman, T., Cleveland, J., & Rbland, C. (March 2011). *Societal Costs of Prescription Opioid Abuse, Dependence, and Misuse in the United States*. Pain Medicine, 12(4), 657-667. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1526-4637.2011.01075.x>

<sup>4</sup>Florence, C., Zhou, C., Luo, F., & Xu, L. (October 2016). *The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013*. Medical Care, 54(10), 901-906. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/mlr.0000000000000625>

<sup>5</sup>Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. (March 2007). *Substance Abuse Prevention Dollars and Cents: A Cost-Benefit Analysis*. Rockville, MD: United States Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

<sup>6</sup>Paquette, D. (September 2017). *The stunning prevalence of painkiller use among unemployed men*. Washington Post. Retrieved from <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wnk/wp/2017/09/07/the-stunning-prevalence-of-painkiller-use-among-unemployed-men>

<sup>7</sup>Cicero, T., Ellis, M., Surratt, H., & Kurtz, S. (July 2014). *The Changing Face of Heroin Use in the United States*. JAMA Psychiatry, 71(7), 821. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2014.366>

<sup>8</sup>Opioid Overdose. (2017). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/index.html>

<sup>9</sup>Katz, J. (June 2017). *Drug Deaths in America Are Rising Faster Than Ever*. The New York Times. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/06/05/upshot/opioid-epidemic-drug-overdose-deaths-are-rising-faster-than-ever.html>

<sup>10</sup>Behavioral Health Coordinating Committee. (September 2013). *Addressing Prescription Drug Abuse in the United States: Current Activities and Future Opportunities*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>11</sup>*Dramatic Increases in Maternal Opioid Use and Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome*. (September 2015). National Institute of Health. Retrieved from <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/infographics/dramatic-increases-in-maternal-opioid-use-neonatal-abstinence-syndrome>

<sup>12</sup>Boschma, J. (October 2017). *Opioid Epidemic Triggers Hepatitis C Outbreak*. Politico.

<sup>13</sup>*Syringe Services Programs for HIV Prevention*. (December 2016). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/images/risk/Syringe-Services-Programs-for-HIV-Prevention.jpg>

<sup>14</sup>Adams, J. (October 2017). *Hidden Casualties: Consequences of Opioid Epidemic on Spread of Infectious Diseases*. Speech, Washington, DC.

