# To Infinity and Beyond: Detailing Nationwide to ADVANCE Opioid Safety

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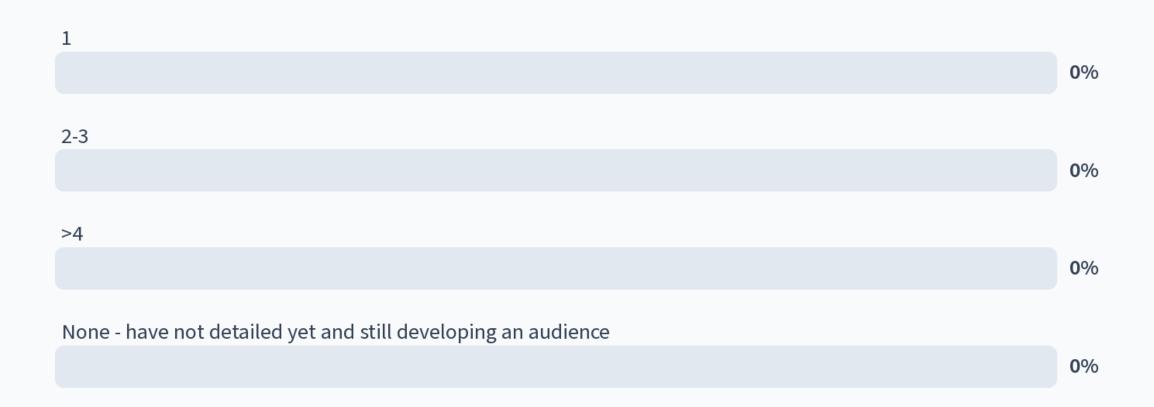
No conflicts of interest

No financial or non-financial relationships of concern





## How many different types of providers/clinicians are you detailing?



## Illinois ADVANCE at UIC





Establishing a Foundation

-Expanded to Central and Southern Illinois

-Team of 30+ detailers and program coordinators

-Built relationships with multiple organizations **To Infinity and Beyond** 

-Received grant for FDA
REMS\* Opioid AD
Program

-Provided AD services throughout the country

-Detailed across multiple disciplines \*Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy

2018

### **Pilot Program**

- -Initiated AD program in Chicago
- -Small team of detailers
- -Leveraged relationship with local health system





# Igniting Clinician Interest Beyond the Horizon

## Outreach

- Email blasts via Constant Contact
- Mission-driven messaging
- Direct asks
- On-the-spot visits at conferences

## Social media

- LinkedIn ad campaigns
- New platforms Instagram, Threads
- Varied captions and video responses
- Pharmacy podcasts





## Igniting Clinician Interest Beyond the Horizon

- Branding
  - How customers FEEL about your product
- Marketing
  - How customers ACT on your products
- Shifting the Focus
  - Pillars of success
  - Story Brand
  - Hero's journey





# Opioid Analgesic FREE REMS CE





Academic detailers from UIC share up-to-date information on pharmacotherapy and treatment guidelines through interactive discussions on opioid safety.



#### **Connect with clinical pharmacists**

- 15 to 20 minute virtual visits
- 1:1 focused education
- · Convenient, flexible scheduling



#### Discuss evidence-based resources

- Tools targeted for real-world prescribing decisions
- Relevant, practical pharmacotherapy insights



REMS

#### Get the latest information

- CDC Guideline Overview
- Saving Lives with Naloxone
- Pain in Special Populations



#### Earn free CE credit

- 1:1 educational visits qualify for CME/CNE/CPE
- Meets DEA requirements for Opioid Analgesic REMS education

To learn more about our program visit https://academicdetail.pharmacy.uic.edu/









**IMPROVING PATIENT OUTCOMES** 





SIGN UP TODAY TO RECEIVE PERSONALIZED,
EVIDENCE-BASED GUIDELINE UPDATES IN A BRIEF VISIT.
GAIN ACCESS TO AN ONGOING RELATIONSHIP AND
VALUABLE RESOURCE AT NO EXPENSE TO YOU!





# The Ongoing Opioid Epidemic – Why it Still Matters

- Potential stigma surrounding the cause of the opioid epidemic
- Impact on all healthcare providers and clinicians
- Interest in newer opioid topics (eg, naloxone, special populations, buprenorphine prescribing)
- While treatment guidelines and therapy options have remained consistent, there is value in continuing the conversation on opioids in a reinvigorated way





# The Ongoing Opioid Epidemic – How AD Can Make a Difference

- Academic detailing is an opportunity for:
  - Individualized, open, non-judgmental discussions
  - On patient cases, treatment challenges, impact on clinical practice

- Value of opioid education via AD includes:
  - Improve prescribing practices
  - Provide resource to ask questions and discuss barriers to therapeutic goals
  - Help reduce stigma both clinicians and patients





# **Behavior Change Goals**

- Reduce opioid prescribing. Increase use of nonpharmacologic and nonopioid pharmacologic therapies.
- Increase awareness of safe opioid prescribing in special populations (e.g., pregnancy, pediatrics, substance use disorders, military)
- Establish realistic treatment goals with the patient and sign a provider-patient opioid treatment agreement.
- Educate patients and caregivers on the safety benefits of naloxone and have supportive conversations to help increase acceptance and reduce stigma.
- Counsel patients on appropriate storage and disposal of opioid medications to reduce risk of potential diversion, misuse, or accidental ingestion.





## **Clinical Resources**

### **CDC GUIDELINE**

#### Recommendations for Opioid Prescribing<sup>3</sup>



#### **Determine Pain Treatment**

Optimize nonpharmacologic and nonopioid therapies before initiating opioids.



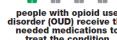
#### Decide Duration and Follow-up

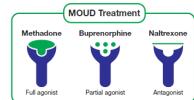
Prescribe a quantity sufficient for the expected duration of severe pain. Regularly assess risks and benefits.



#### Select Opioids and Dosages

Prescribe immediate-release (IR) opioids, and use the lowest effective





Assess Risk and Address

Mitigate risk with tools such as prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMP) and treatment strategies such as naloxone and medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD).

#### Initiate Nonpharmacologic and Nonopioid Treatment<sup>3,7</sup>

Nonpharmacologic and nonopioid pharmacologic therapies are recommended over opioids to manage acute, subacute, and chronic pain. Opioids are NOT first-line treatment

Nonopioid pharmacologic therapies can be at least as effective as opioids but with less risk of harm.

The SPACE trial found no statistically significant difference in pain-related function between opioid and nonopioid treatment of chronic back pain, and hip or knee osteoarthritis pain.

Consider opioid therapy ONLY IF expected benefits for both pain and function are anticipated to outweigh risks to the patient.

#### Pain Relievers

Nonopioid pain relievers or non-steroidal antiinflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)



#### Antidepressants & Anticonvulsants

Certain medications that depression and seizures



#### Other Nonopioid Treatment

Physical therapy Ice or heat Multidisciplinary rehabilitation



#### Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

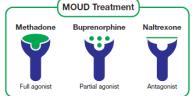
Changing thoughts and

#### Background<sup>1-3</sup>

**OPIOID USE DISORDER** 

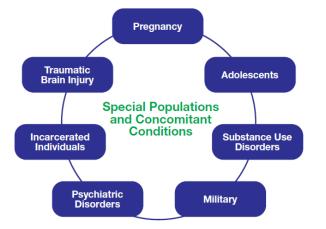
Only 1 in 4

people with opioid use disorder (OUD) receive the needed medications to treat the condition



Medications for OUD (MOUD) (ie, methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone) are the cornerstone of treatment. Despite their effectiveness for OUD, utilization of these medications is low and unequal across populations.

Specific populations and those with co-occuring conditions with OUD have unique treatment needs that require special attention



### **INCREASE ACCEPTANCE**

#### Talk About Naloxone7

Use thoughtful language when having conversations about naloxone to help patients understand its value without feeling judged or becoming guarded.

The word "overdose" may have negative connotations for those taking prescription opioids. Consider alternative language such as "accidental overdose," "bad reaction," or "opioid safety.'



"Opioids can sometimes slow or even stop your breathing."

"Naloxone is the antidote to opioids-to be sprayed in the nose or injected if there is a bad reaction where you or your loved one will

"Naloxone is for adverse effects of opioid medications like an epinephrine pen is for a severe allergic reaction."

#### Determine When to Co-prescribe8-15

Offer naloxone to all patients using opioids chronically and those at increased risk of overdose.

#### Risk factors for overdose

- ☐ Resuming opioid use after extended period of abstinence
- ☐ History of opioid abuse, misuse, or overdose
- Age ≥ 65 years
- ☐ High opioid dosing ≥ 50 MME
- ☐ History of substance use disorder
- □ Psychiatric disorders (eg, depression, anxiety)
- □ Lung disease (eg, COPD, sleep apnea)
- Combining benzodiazepine and opioid therapy





Discuss safety benefits of naloxone and risk factors for opioid overdose with both patients and caregivers

While co-prescribing rates may be low, studies illustrate that primary care providers are willing to co-prescribe naloxone to patients on chronic opioid therapy, even if risk of harm is low. Discussing and providing naloxone co-prescriptions can lead to improved patient-provider relationships.

Several states have laws requiring or recommending naloxone co-prescriptions for patients deemed at risk for opioid overdose. Additional legislation and protections are in place for prescribing, dispensing, and administering naloxone.

For detailed information: https://legislativeanalysis.org/naloxone-summary-of-state-laws/



College of Pharmacy









## **Quantitative Outcomes**

- From October 2022 to August 2023, over 1000 visits completed!
- Reached a wide variety of healthcare disciplines
- Completed learners

• Visits + CE: 156

Visits only: 205

• Completed all 9 topics: 26

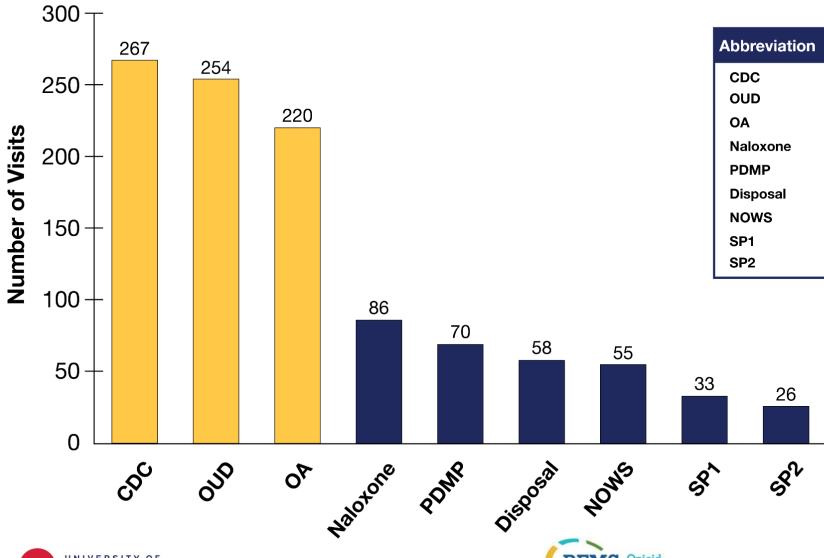
Healthcare Credential	Total Visits
Registered Pharmacist	705
Medical Doctor (MD)	152
Nurse Practicioner	63
Registered Nurse	36
Student Pharmacist	36
Medical Doctor (Residents)	30
Dentist	35
Medical Doctor (DO)	12
Pharmacy Administrator	1
Physician Associate	1







## **Total Number of Visits per Topic**



Abbreviation	Detailing Topic
CDC	Opioid Prescribing for Pain: CDC Guideline Overview
OUD	Preventing Opioid Misuse and Abuse
OA	Opioid Alternatives in Chronic Pain Management
Naloxone	A Focus on Opioid Harm Reduction
PDMP	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
Disposal	Opioid Medication Storage and Disposal
NOWS	Managing Newborns Affected by Opioids
SP1	Pain in Special Populations
SP2	Opioid Use Disorder in Special Populations







# **Impact on Healthcare Providers**

- Reaching out to all healthcare providers increases opioid safety awareness across the board.
  - Focus on team approach working together to ensure proper treatment
  - Foster open communication and culture without stigma
- Destigmatizing conversations with patients
  - Patient barriers to achieving pain goals
  - Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) review
  - Naloxone underusage and stigma against it
- Opportunity to help create institutional changes to enhance practice-wide uniformity among clinicians vs. individual-level changes





# **Impact on Healthcare Providers**

- Visits provided an interactive and engaging experience
- Detailers offered more patient-facing information (e.g., options in pictures or other languages) and community resources
- Visits increased clinician interest in buprenorphine prescribing after learning about removal of X-waiver
- They experienced AD as highly valuable for effectively applying guidelines
- They acquired a comprehensive understanding of opioid education that built confidence for decision-making on opioid safety





# **Impact on Detailers**

## Learned how to adapt approach for specific clinicians

- AD services for nurses and pharmacists (limited prescribing authority)
- Prescriber-centric educational materials and clinical resources also utilized for nonprescribing clinicians

## Provided examples to match individual settings

## Case scenarios with naloxone:

- MDs: mention naloxone during the appointment, offer co-prescription
- Nurses: educate on naloxone dispensing sites, offer patient handouts
- **Pharmacists**: offer naloxone, demonstrate proper administration, address insurance coverage issues
- Long-Term Care Setting (LTC): inform family about naloxone for extended home visits





# Which of the following would be a strong needs assessment question when detailing a community pharmacist?

What types of chronic pain conditions do you encounter with your patients? 0% How often do you offer naloxone with opioid prescriptions? 0% What are the most relevant counseling points you discuss with your patients? 0% All of the above 0%



# **Best Practices for AD Programs**



- Utilize strategies outside the box. Every idea is worth a shot.
- Listen to your clinicians. Listen to your detailers.
- Navigate key messages and educational materials based on your audience.
- Acknowledge and celebrate small wins. Every basket contributes to the final score.





## Connect with Illinois ADVANCE!





Expert REMS Opioid Detailer live at the Fairmont Copley!
Soar to new heights with Dr. Rathod's AD Summit!









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