Duke Emergency Medicine Duke University School of Medicine

InterED-MOUD (Interprofessional Emergency Department-Initiated Medication for Opioid Use Disorder)

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Background

- Stressors caused by COVID-19 have contributed to increased drug overdoses in the last year[1].
- Initiating medications such as buprenorphine in the ED has been associated with an 80% reduction in opioid overdose deaths [2].
- Clinicians with negative attitudes towards patients with substance use disorders are common and contribute to suboptimal healthcare for these patients [3].
- Interprofessional collaboration in the ED setting has been shown to improve patient outcomes, including fewer medical errors and improving overall staff attitudes without the cost of increased caregiver workload [4].

Dissemination Aims

Goal: Address the opioid crisis by increasing access to and initiation of MOUD and reducing opioid-related ED visits through an interprofessional education and evidence-based treatment approach.



Expected Outcomes

- The expected outcomes of this dissemination project are to:
- Increase number of providers who receive education on MOUD and opioid use related stigma (goal is >75% of all clinician types)
- Increase number of ED providers (MD, DO, PA) obtaining X-waiver (goal >75% of both MD and PA groups)
- Increase number of ED buprenorphine prescriptions initiated and provided at discharge; increase percentage of discharges with naloxone prescription
- Increase number of referrals for peer support and outpatient resources

Methods

Preparation: Quarter One (Jan-March)

- Stigma training
- Meeting with key stakeholders to plan dissemination/implementation
- Prepare dissemination materials

Dissemination: Quarter Two (April- June)

- Present at Duke APP Grand Rounds
- Present at Duke ED APP and Faculty Meeting
- Attend and present at NIDA CTN Annual Steering Committee Meeting

Dissemination/ Follow up: Quarter Three (July- September)

- Follow up with ED providers re: X waiver
- Continue dissemination during RN huddles

Review/Sustainability: Quarter Four (October- December)

- Review data for X waivered providers, MOUD prescriptions written, referrals to treatment
- Building order sets, making staff resources for CME
- EM resident (MD, PA) simulation training



Interprofessional team leading resident simulation on OUD (left to right): EM attending, PA student, ED tech, ED attending, PA, EM attending, Social Worker, Community member with lived experience

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Pending results: Analysis of pre and post survey of OUD stigma after simulation training (Medical Condition Regard Scale)

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Results

	2021	2022	
er of new buprenorphine ptions initiated/prescribed in	34	57	61.1% increase
er of times meds have been d from ED Buprenorphine/ ne order set	8	28	250% increase
er of naloxone prescriptions d when discharging with ic prescription	65	97	49.2% increase
er of naloxone prescriptions d for discharge	928	783	15.6% decrease
er of Ambulatory Referrals for Use Disorder (not including work consults)	2	10	400% increase
er of X waivered Attending ans	23/44 (52.2%)	36/44 (81.8%)	56.7 % increase
er of X waivered Physician nts	2/12 (16.7%)	11/ 13 (84.6%)	406.6% increase

References

1. Overdose Epidemic. 2021 [cited 2021 August 31]; Available from:

2. Auriacombe, M., et al., French field experience with buprenorphine. Am J Addict, 2004. 13 Suppl 1: p. S17-28.

3. van Boekel, L.C., et al., Stigma among health professionals towards patients with substance use disorders and its consequences for healthcare delivery: Systematic review. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2013. 131(1): p. 23-35.

4. Morey, J.C., et al., Error reduction and performance improvement in the emergency department through formal teamwork training: evaluation results of the MedTeams project. Health services research, 2002. 37(6): p. 1553-1581.