

Arizona's Opioid Epidemic: The Public Health Emergency Declaration and Enhanced Surveillance Advisory

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On June 5, 2017,
Arizona Governor Doug Ducey
declared a **State of Emergency**
due to an opioid overdose epidemic.



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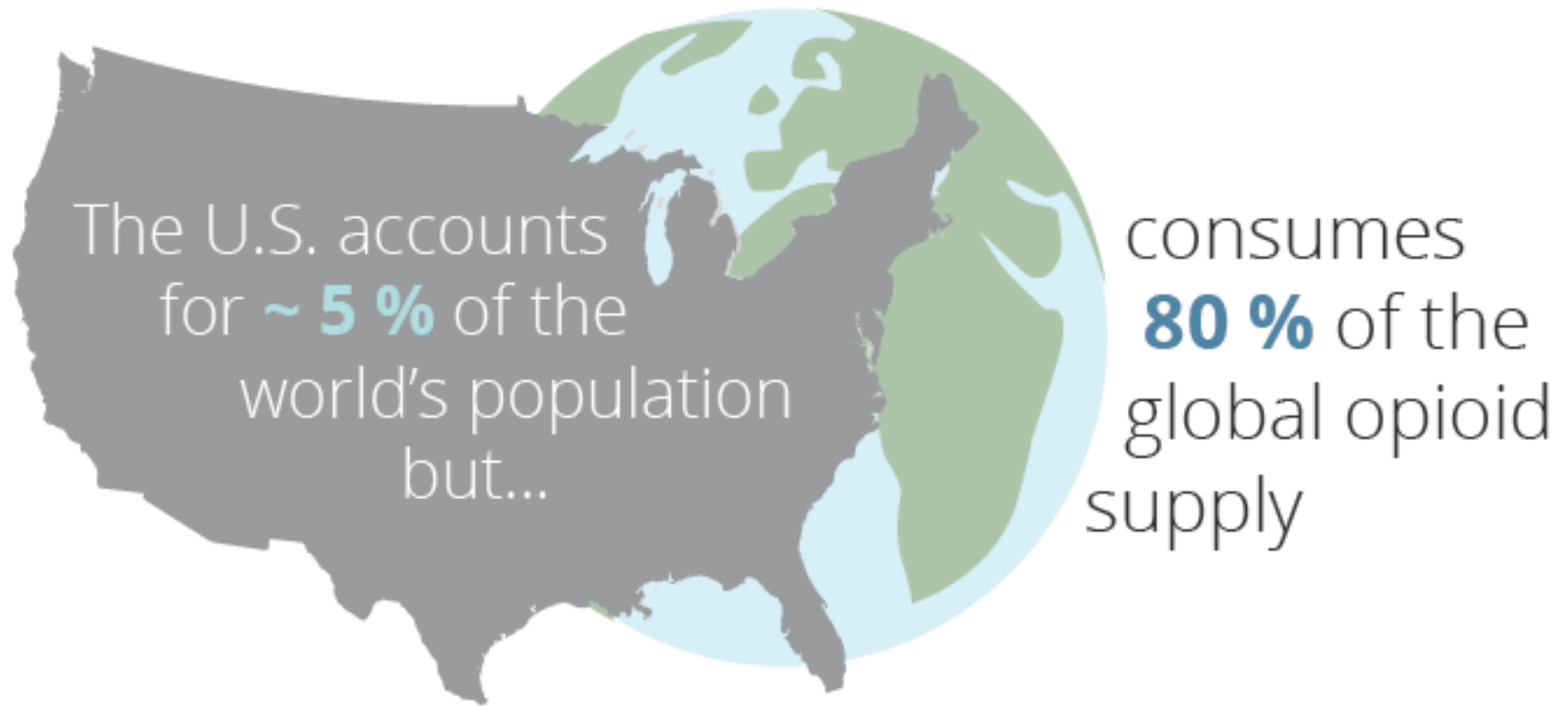
How did we get here?



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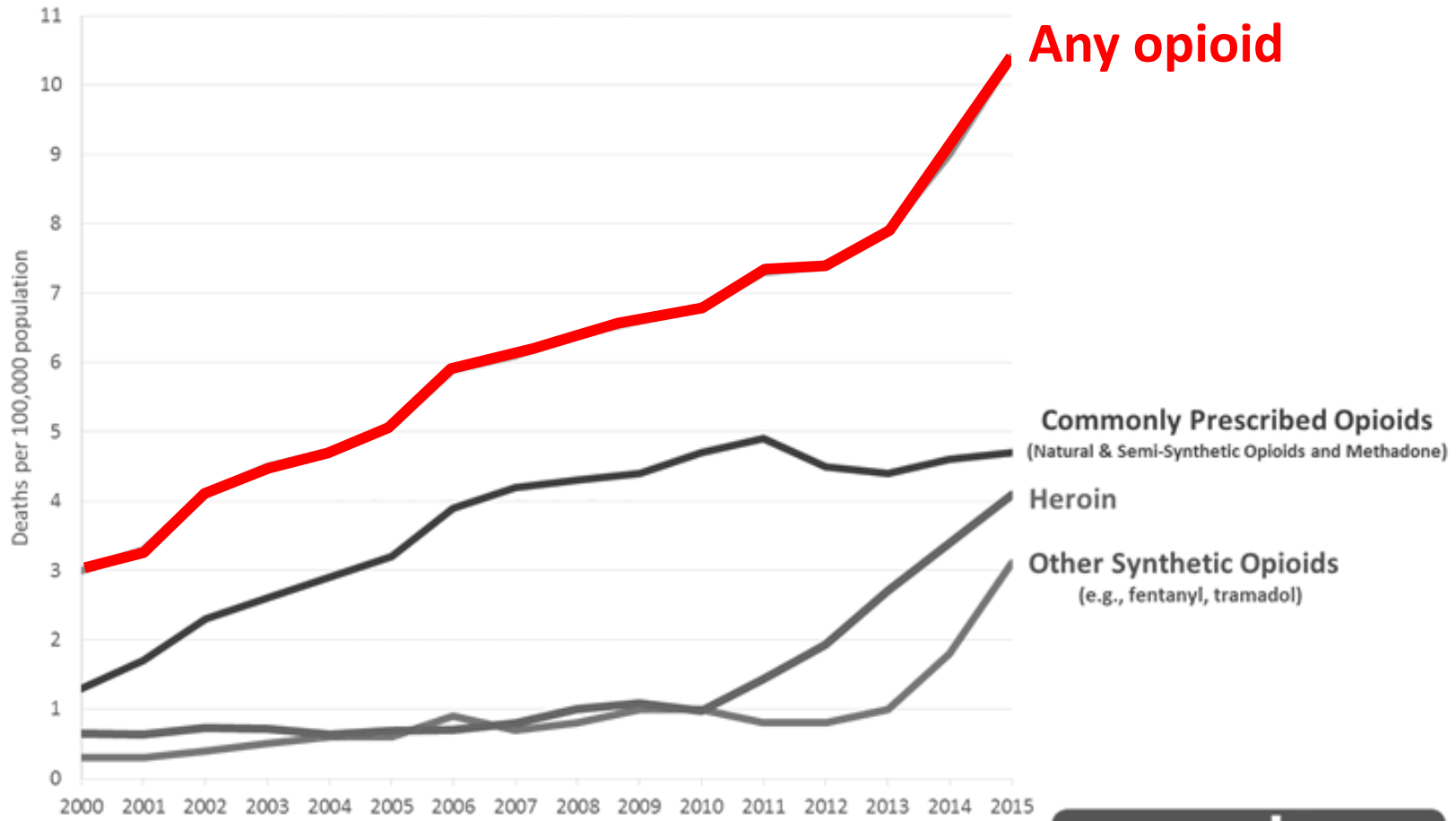
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Opioid use is increasing in the U.S.



Opioid-related deaths are increasing in the U.S.

Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids, United States, 2000-2015



SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.



Opioid-related deaths are increasing in Arizona.



Drug overdoses* take
more lives
than car crashes in Arizona

*Includes overdoses from opioids, cocaine, meth, marijuana, and other illicit drugs.

Opioid-related deaths are increasing in Arizona.

431 MILLION

opioid pills were
prescribed in 2016



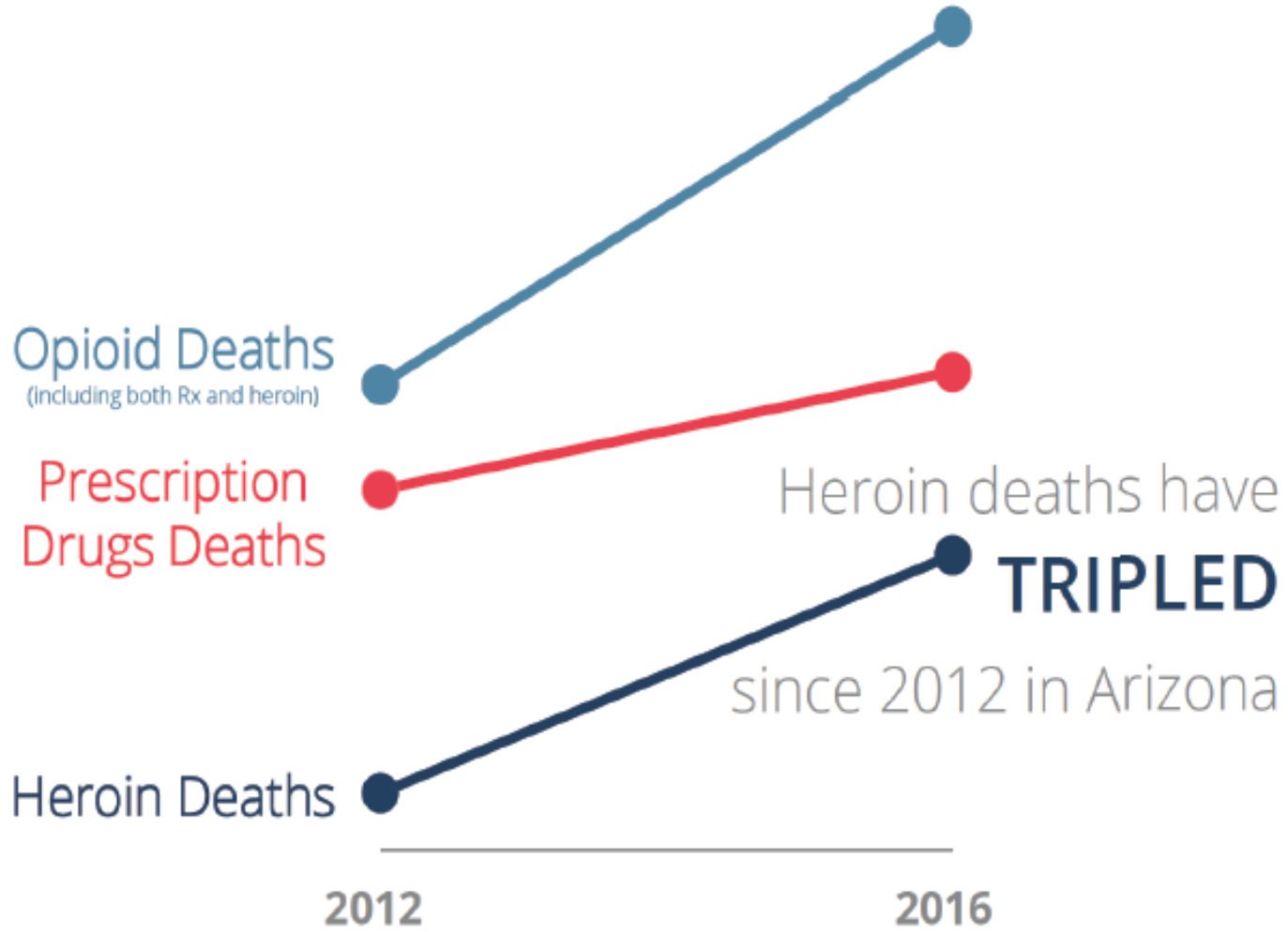
enough for **every** Arizonan
to have a

2.5 week supply

Opioid-related deaths are increasing in Arizona.

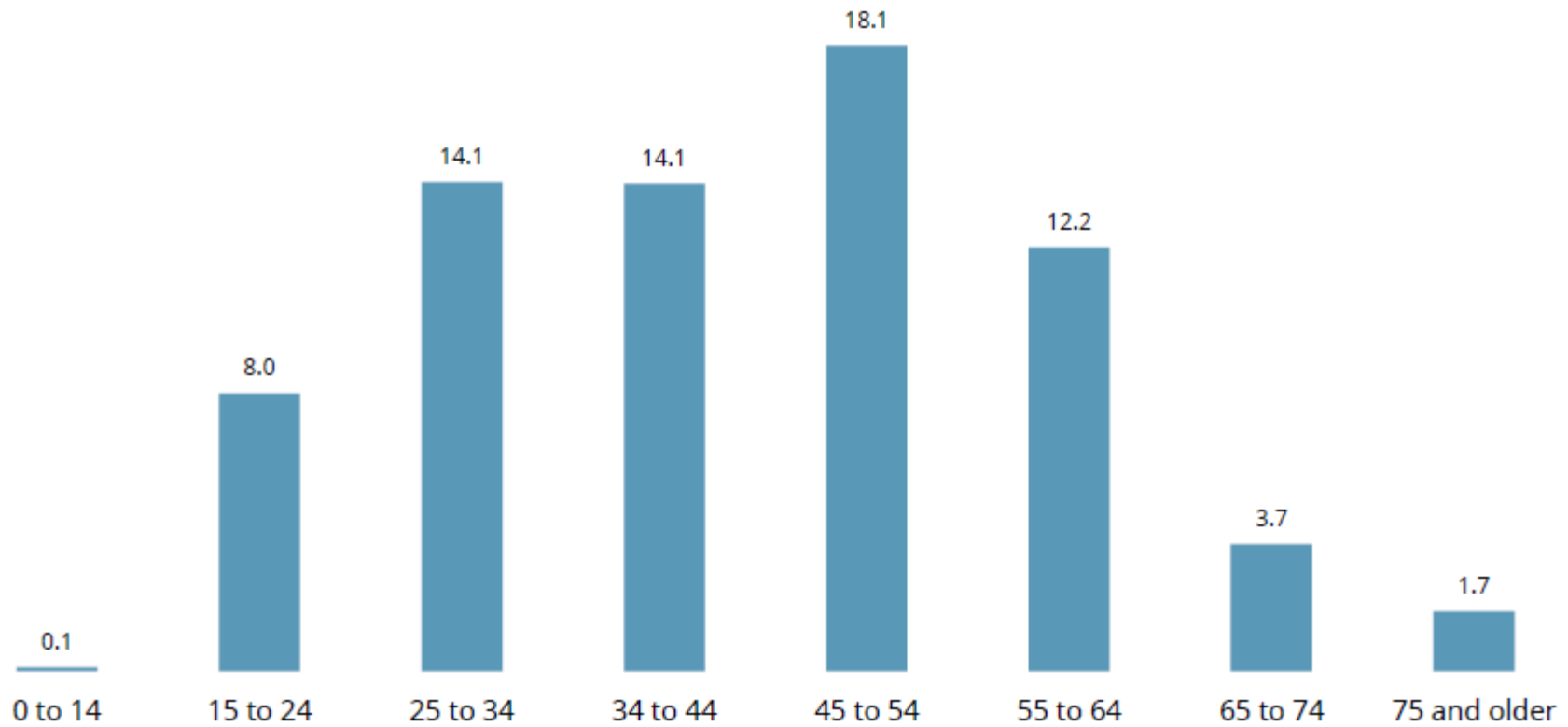
More than **2 Arizonans** die each day from an opioid overdose

Opioid-related deaths are increasing in Arizona.



Opioid-related deaths are increasing in Arizona.

Opioid average 10-Year death rate per 100,000 population by age group from 2007 to 2016.



Naloxone use is increasing in Arizona.

Almost a quarter of patients who received naloxone by EMS or law enforcement needed **multiple doses**.



The Governor's Health Goals are in two steps.

2-year goal

25% reduction in
deaths due to opioid
overdoses

5-year goal

50% reduction in
deaths due to opioid
overdoses



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The Governor's Goal Council combines efforts of multiple agencies.

- Expanding access to naloxone (law Enforcement, pharmacists, community)
- Training to increase MAT providers
- Connecting Prescription Monitoring Program to Health Information Exchange & electronic health records
- Implementing executive order for Rx limits
- Improving hospital discharge planning
- Improving data (Biosense, Overdose review, Death certificates)
- Implementing State Opioid grant



The Emergency Declaration provides new **authority** and requirements of ADHS.



“.... hereby....[a]uthorize the Director of the Arizona Department of Health Services to coordinate all matters pertaining to the public health emergency response of the State...”



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The Emergency Declaration comes with authority and deliverables of ADHS.

- Provide consultation to governor on identifying and recommending elements for Enhanced Surveillance
- Initiate emergency rule-making for opioid prescribing and treatment practices
- Develop guidelines to educate providers on responsible prescribing practices
- Provide training to local law enforcement agencies on proper protocols for administering naloxone in overdose situations
- Provide report on findings and recommendations by September 5, 2017



The Emergency Declaration comes with enhanced surveillance.

- Authorized by A.R.S. 36-782
- Benefits of enhanced surveillance:
 - More timely data
 - Ability to more accurately assess the burden
 - Provides information to build recommendations to better target prevention and intervention



The Emergency Declaration comes with enhanced surveillance.

- Requires reporting within 24 hours
- Expires within 60 days unless renewed by the Governor
- Reporting will be through existing reporting mechanisms:
 - MEDSIS
 - EMS AZ-PIERS
- Laboratory specimen testing will start end of July



Enhanced surveillance includes **new reporting**, information sharing and laboratory-testing.

- Suspected opioid overdoses
- Suspected opioid-related deaths
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Naloxone administered
- Naloxone dispensed



Enhanced surveillance includes **new reporting**, information sharing and laboratory-testing.

Data elements include:

- Basic demographics
- Morbidity (overdose with or without fatality)
- Onset, diagnosis, toxicology result date
- Reporter type
- What drugs responsible
- Location of overdose
- Referral to behavioral health services...



Enhanced surveillance includes new reporting, **information sharing** and laboratory-testing.

- Local and State Law Enforcement
 - DPS, DOC, ADJC
- Pharmacy Board
- Arizona Health and Medical Boards
- State Agencies
 - AHCCCS
 - ADES
 - ACJC
- Arizona Health information Exchange (Health Current)



Enhanced surveillance includes new reporting, information sharing and **laboratory-testing**.

- Hospitals to draw specimen on suspected drug overdoses
- Send to ASPHL for toxicology screening
- Implementing end of July



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The Emergency Declaration put an **aggressive timeline** in place.

Enhanced Surveillance Advisory:

- Issued **June 12, 2017**
- Reporting requirements effective **June 14, 2017**

Opioid Overdose Epidemic Response Report due **September 5, 2017**

- Findings and recommendations
- Additional needs
- Response activities



www.azhealth.gov/opioid

- Up to date information and data
- Reporting requirements
- Training materials
- Lab instructions for specimen testing (When available)
- Provider toolkits



Questions?



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