EL DORADO COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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MAT Clinic

I have no Disclosures.

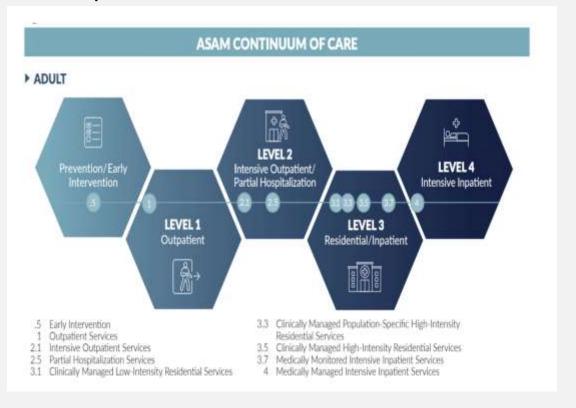
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT INTERVENTIONS

- I. Integrated ASAM Continuum Assessment
- 2. Ambulatory Alcohol Withdrawal Management
- 3. Interdisciplinary Committee
- 4. Tapering Considerations

ASAM ASSESSMENT AND INTEGRATION OF ASAM CONTINUUM ASSESSMENT

Clinic Need: Uniform assessment across all patients to help coordinate care





ASAM CONTINUUM ASSESSMENT INTEGRATION FEBRUARY 2022

- Implementation
 - Training of staff (RNs and Behavioral Health Clinicians)
 - ASAM Assessment ¹
 - ASAM Continuum software ²
 - Finding Vendor for Software ³
 - Alternative is paper based assessment released for free by ASAM ⁴
- Challenges
 - Lack of access to higher levels of care in our region
 - Long wait time for higher levels of care available
 - Lack of true integration with our EMR
 - Learning curve for RN/BH to perform assessment
- Data
 - 14 assessments Over Feb March 2022

https://elearning.asam.org/products/the-asam-criteria-8-hour-online-course

² https://elearning.asam.org/products/asam-continuum-training-videos

³ https://feisystems.com/solutions/behavioral-health/asam-continuum/

⁴ https://www.asam.org/asam-criteria/criteria-intake-assessment-form

				SUD		
Patient	ID	AUD	OUD	(Methamphetamines)	Other	Level of Care Recommendation
1	30 yo M	Severe (II)				Level 4 COC
2 a	31 yo M				Severe Non-Barbibuate Sedative (Benzodiazepines, 11)	Level 2.1 Level 2.5
2b	31 yo M	Mild (3)			Severe Non-Barbibuate Sedative (Benzodiazepines, 11)	Level 2.1 Level 3.7
3	46 yo F	Severe (11)			Solvent/Inhalants (10)	Level 3.7
4	57 yo F	,		Moderate (4)	· ,	Level 2.1 Level 3.7, Level 4 COE
5	35 yo M		Severe (11)			Level I
6	49 yo F		Severe (10)	Severe (10)		Level I
7	59 yo F		, ,	, ,		No Level of Care Recommendation
8	44 yo F	Severe (10)				Level 2.1, Level 3.5
9	31 yo M		Severe (6)			Level 2.1, Level 3.5
10	31 yo M		Severe (10)	Severe (10)		Level 3.7
11	31 yo M	Severe (10)				Level 2.1 Level 2.5, Level 3.5
12	36 yo M	Severe (II)				Level 4
13	58 yo M	Severe (II)				Level I

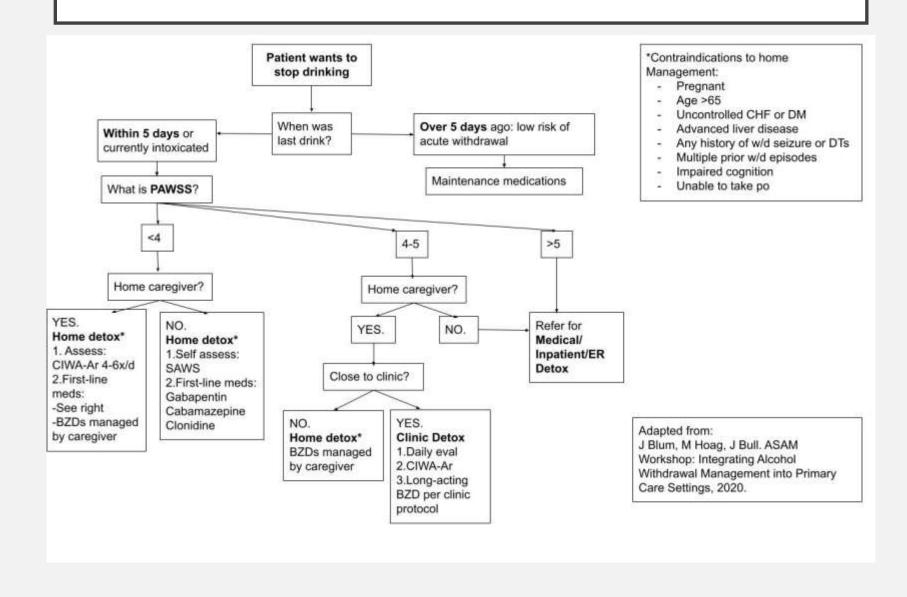
AMBULATORY ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT

- Clinic Need: Uniform framework for treating alcohol withdrawal
 - Treating withdrawal is only one component of their use disorder
- Implementation
 - Training of staff: RNs, Providers.
 - ASAM Guidelines ¹, 5 Part Webinar Series ²
 - Developing Protocol
 - Providing warm hand off to Emergency Room SUN (Substance Use Navigator)
- Challenges
 - Lack of access to higher levels of care in our region
- Successes
 - Better communication with Local ER

¹ https://www.asam.org/quality-care/clinical-guidelines/alcohol-withdrawal-management-guideline

² https://elearning.asam.org/products/the-asam-alcohol-withdrawal-management-guideline-webinar-series? zs=PNL7b& zl=fCNB2

AMBULATORY ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT



AMBULATORY WITHDRAWAL MANAGEMENT

Workflow: RN's perform risk assessment at time of intake, includes PAWSS¹

Allows us to risk stratify patients based on prior alcohol withdrawal history and likelihood of going into severe withdrawal

For patients in withdrawal or who have made decision to stop drinking:

Daily in person visits, RNs to do vitals, CIWA-Ar, BAC

Or Daily RN phone visit check-ins

RN completes worksheet and gives to provider to make clinical decision on treatment options for that day

EDC	HC Alcohol Withdrawal Management Summary							
Patie	nt Name:							
DOB:								
Date:								
I.	CIWA score:							
	SAWS (Short Alcohol Withdrawal Scale).;							
2.	PAWSS score:							
3.	Home Caregiver: Y N							
4.	Close to Clinic: Y N							
5,	teview contraindications for Home Management							
	Pregnant							
	 Age >65 							
	 Uncontrolled CHF, DM or advanced liver disease 							
	 History of withdrawal seizures, DTs, or multiple other withdrawal episodes 							
	Impaired cognition							
	Cannot tolerate PO							
	None							
6.	Treatment Recommendation:							
	Home Detax							
	Clinic Detox							
	Medical/Inputient/ER Detox							
7.	Medications:							
8,	Follow Up:							
A-Ar								
s								
-								
5								

Adapted from: J Blum, M Hoag, J Cram, J Bull, ASAM Workshop: Integrating Alcoh-Withdrawel Management Into Primary Care Settings, 2020. STEPS Dr. Raina and Natallic Osball MS2 2,15.22

INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

PATIENT ACCOUNT#: PCP:		Are you the	PCPT Tes	No	
AIN DIAGNOSIS/ICD-10:		Date Submitted for review:			
UBMITTING PROVIDER'S	S SPECIFIC CONCERNS:				
heck at least 1 option be	tlow to identify the qual	lifying reason for evaluating this p	atient/case		
 90 MME/day Use Disorder (AUD, OUD, SUD, 8 					
		Benzo Dependence, Kratom) with concurrent psychiatric disorder or			
	al health concern)				
		m full agonist opioids to Partial A	gonists, then once	stabilized	
	ed back to primary care				
		pioids or benzodiazepines or other controlled substances			
 Safe pres Suspiciou 		orly refill requests/inconsistent ut	nw.		
NO 1007507077		pioids + sedatives, stimulants + opioids and/or benzos			
C COMMONTO			became asset or messe.		
o ETOH use	and/or illicit drug use a	nd on controlled medications			
	경기 전에 함께 다른 사람이 되었다면 하는데 없다.	nd on controlled medications workup, no previous or adequate	workup, no safer/	conservative	
 No identi 	flable source of pain on			conservative	
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- Clinic Need: Primary care providers need more support with challenging clinical decisions for patients with substance use disorders or behavioral concerns
- Implementation: Interdisciplinary Team
 - MAT Addiction Providers, MAT RN Case Managers, Psychiatrist, MAT Program Counselor, Primary Care Providers
 - Standing Monthly meetings
 - Participants include all members of a patient's treatment team + Interdisciplinary committee.
 - Need Administrative support
 - Scheduling a multi-disciplinary team
 - 90 minutes long, 3-4 cases per month

TAPERING CONSIDERATIONS

Date:	Performed By:

Tapering: Physician Risk Factor Checklist (Medical Providers Section)

- 1. Any unexpected findings on PDMP: [Yes No]
- 2. Frequent emergency department visits/minor injuries/MVCs: [Yes No]
- 3. Recently appeared intoxicated/impaired: [Yes No]
- 4. Increased dose without authorization: [Yes No]
- 5. Needed to take medications belonging to someone else: [Yes No]
- 6. Patient or others worried about how patient is handling medications: [Yes No]
- 7. Had to make an emergency phone call or go to the clinic without an appointment: [Yes No]
- 8. Used pain medication for symptoms other than pain—sleep, mood, stress relief: [Yes No]
- 9. Changed route of administration: [Yes No]

Tapering: The Recovery Capital Checklist (Patients and Counselors Section)

- 1. Have you been abstaining from illegal drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and speed? Yes No
- 2. Do you think you are able to cope with difficult situations without using drugs? Yes No
- 3. Are you employed or in school? Yes No
- 4. Are you staying away from contact with users and illegal activities? Yes No
- 5. Have you gotten rid of your drug paraphernalia? Yes No
- 6. Are you living in a neighborhood that doesn't have a lot of drug use? Yes No
- 7. And are you comfortable there? Yes No
- 8. Do you have nonuser friends that you spend time with? Yes No

- Clinic Need: Structured way to assess and support patient desire to taper off of buprenorphine
- Implementation:
 - Source: Discontinuing Methadone and Buprenorphine:A Review and Clinical Challenges (J Addict Med 2021;15: 454–460)
 - Created Checklist as conversation point, to highlight areas of concern
 - Physician Checklist 20 questions, can be completed by RN/provider.
 - Behavioral Health Checklist 16 questions