

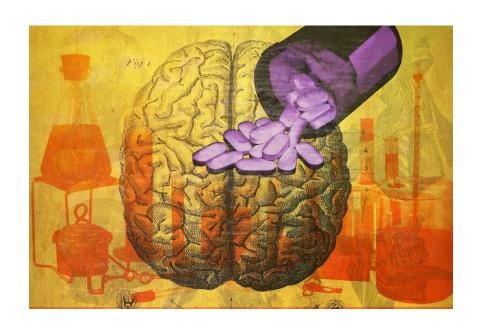
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Medication Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders

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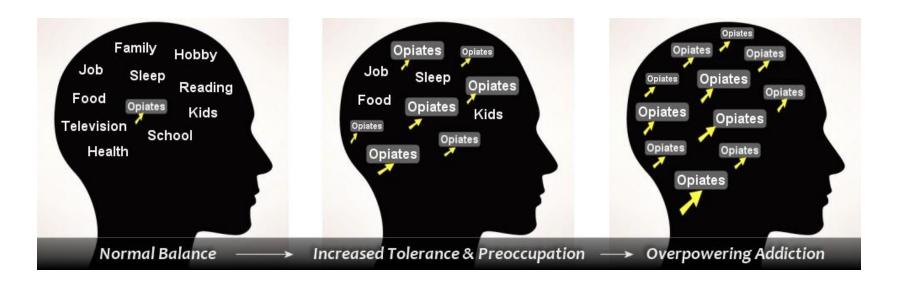
Definition of Addiction:

Addiction is a chronic and often relapsing brain disease



Drug Abuse/Medication Misuse:

- Alters the manner in which the brain functions
- Different drugs/medications affect the brain differently



Treatment:

- Treatment is one aspect to an individuals recovery
- Recovery is a process not an event
- Treatment must be individualized for each person – centered around their needs, goals,

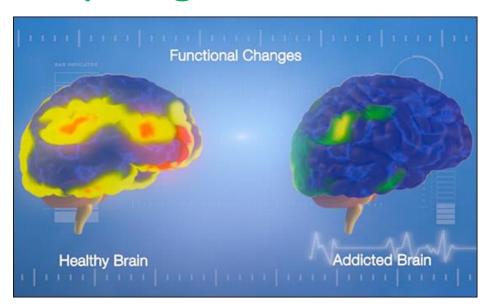
and desires

Treatment:

- Is not the same for all disorders/addictions
- Expectations and anticipated outcomes
 - ☐ must be based on the individual their biopsychosocial make-up
 - ☐ Their chosen recovery path
 - ☐ Their response to the treatment process

Definition of Addiction:

Addiction is a chronic and often relapsing brain disease



Three FDA (Federal Drug Administration) approved medications:

- Methadone
 - 1947 analgesic, antitussive
 - 1960 effective for opiate addiction
 - 1972 approved for opioid addiction treatment
- Buprenorphine 2002
 - Buprenorphine + Naloxone = Suboxone
- Naltrexone (Vivitrol)
 - 2006 for alcohol, 2010 for opioids

More about the medications:

- Methadone: agonist
- Buprnorphine/Suboxone: partial agonist
- Naltrexone/Vivitrol: antagonist
- All three work differently
- All do not work for everyone

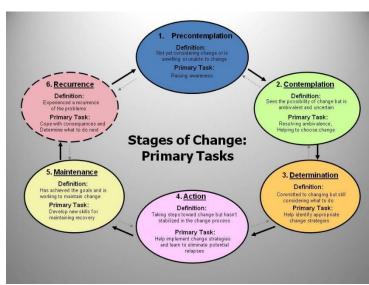
MAT for Opiate Use Disorder

- Naltrexone
 - Blocking Medication
 - · Binds and blocks opioid receptors
- Methadone
 - Replacement Medication
 - Suppresses and reduces craving for abused drugs
- Buprenorphine
 - Anti-Craving / Replacement Medication
 - Suppresses and reduces craving for abused drugs

- Medication is only part of the treatment for OUD
- Behavioral health counseling is equally important in the treatment
- Evidenced based counseling for MAT/OUD

Include:

- Motivational Interviewing
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Dialectical behavioral therapy
- Contingency Management



Challenges:

- Adjustment to MAT/OUD services
- Coordination of counseling, dosing, physician appointments, and other healthcare providers
- Creating a supportive and motivating environment
- Obtaining the right medication requiring access to the correct prescriber

Becoming an Opioid Treatment Program:

- Highly regulated
- Requires applications to/Approvals by:

MDLARA – licensing, physician registration and

prescribing number

- DEA registration
- SAMHSA certification
- SOTA clinic site and procedural policies



MAT is changing:

- Opioid pandemic and increased overdose deaths/opioid related deaths has resulted in a need and desire for:
 - Increased number of MAT providers
 - Greater availability of all three FDA medications
 - Additional options for MAT services: OTPs, OBOTs, physician LOC locations, FQHCs, etc.

Office Based Opioid Treatment – OBOT

- Resulting from federal legislation
- Physicians can get a DATA 2000 Waiver
- Prescribe Suboxone from their office or a designated healthcare or treatment site
- Patient capitations: 30, 100, 275
- Must refer patients to SUD counseling
- Some gaps and challenges

Accessing MAT/OUD services:

- Pre-paid Inpatient Health Plan
- Direct contact with an Opioid Treatment
 Program or other SUD provider
- Primary care provider

Common funding sources: Medicaid/HMP, Block Grant, PA 2, Third Party Payer, Cash Pay

Opioid Use Disorder and Medication Assisted Treatment Questions and Answers

