

Update for FICEMS on the Opioid Overdose Epidemic

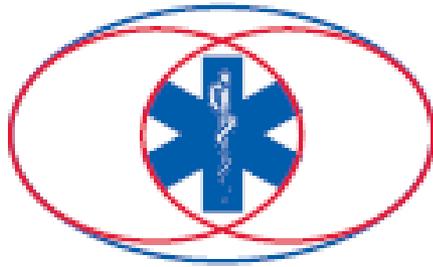
August 4, 2016



Keys to an Effective EMS Response

- ▶ Public Health Surveillance
- ▶ Prevention
- ▶ Measurement & Evaluation
- ▶ Public Safety, EMS and Community Coordination
- ▶ Rehabilitation
- ▶ Effective & Evidence-based Patient-Care
 - ▶ Includes Naloxone





FICEMS

Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

- ▶ On **March 10, 2016** sent a letter to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy
- ▶ The letter outlined several FICEMS planned actions to respond to the nation's opioid overdose epidemic

 **FICEMS**
Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

March 10, 2016

The Honorable Michael Botticelli
Director of National Drug Control Policy
The White House
1800 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. Botticelli,

At an August 12, 2015 public meeting the Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services (FICEMS)¹ discussed opioid overdoses and the use of naloxone by emergency medical services (EMS) systems. Following a 137% increase in the rate of drug overdose deaths in the United States since the year 2000, drug overdoses are now the leading cause of injury related mortality in the United States. There were 47,055 drug overdose deaths in the United States in 2014, more than any previous year on record, of which 28,647 or 61% involved opioids.²

The 2014 National Association of State EMS Officials' *National Model EMS Clinical Guidelines* on management of the opioid overdose patient instructs EMS personnel to rapidly recognize a clinically significant opioid poisoning or overdose through assessment of the patient's environment, airway, breathing, circulation and mental status and to prevent or reverse respiratory and/or cardiac arrest through support of the patient's airway, oxygen administration, ventilatory assistance, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, and the administration of naloxone, a narcotic antagonist.³

Around the country EMS personnel are treating opioid overdose patients on a daily basis. Data from the 2014 National EMS Database, a repository of standard EMS records submitted by 48 U.S. States and territories, indicates that EMS personnel administered naloxone 152,993 times to patients of all ages.⁴ Each State government regulates the scopes of practice for their EMS practitioners. The National EMS Scope of Practice Model, published by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in 2007, is a

¹ The statutory Federal Interagency Committee on Emergency Medical Services (FICEMS) (42 U.S.C. § 3004-4) was established by the Secretaries of Transportation, Health and Human Services, and Homeland Security to, in part, ensure coordination among the Federal agencies involved with State, local, tribal or regional emergency medical services and 9-1-1 systems.
² http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6450a3.htm?z_cid=mm6450a3_w
³ <https://nassemso.org/Projects/ModelEMS/ClinicalGuidelines/index.asp>
⁴ NEMSIS National Event Data Cube accessed on 01/14/2016 at <http://nemsis.org/reporting/Tools/reports/nationalReports/createARReport.html>

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Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

- ▶ “It is the intent of FICEMS that EMS systems be fully integrated and coordinated with community-wide efforts to plan and respond to opioid overdoses. In order to support positive medical outcomes **the administration of narcotic antagonists**, such as naloxone, by emergency responders should be **coordinated with EMS system physician medical directors.**”

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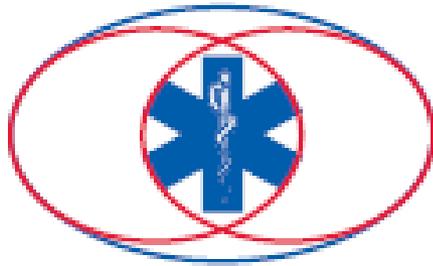
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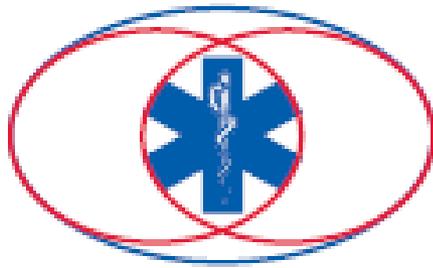


FICEMS

Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

- ▶ “FICEMS will assess the viability of developing an **evidence based guideline** for the **prehospital management** of patients suffering from **opioid overdose**”
 - ▶ In **September 2014** NASEMSO, with NHTSA and HRSA funding support, published a **national model clinical guideline** for managing **opioid poisoning/overdose** patients
 - ▶ In **April 2016** CMS, NIDA, CDC, and NHTSA, with SAMHSA, coordination, funded an AHRQ **systematic review**
 - ▶ In **July 2016**, the systematic review was awarded to Oregon Health Sciences University
 - ▶ NHTSA is planning to complete the **evidence based guideline** in **2017**

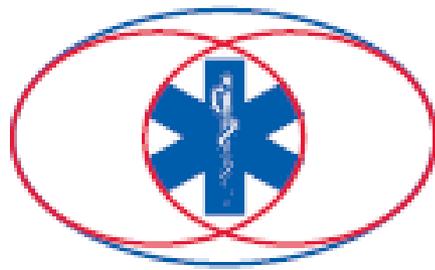




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Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

- ▶ “CDC, NHTSA, and other agencies will continue to examine opportunities for **collaborative research** related to the **EMS response** to the opioid overdose epidemic”
 - ▶ With the support of CDC and the FDA, the NHTSA/OEMS has designed a retrospective study to **examine the effect of state policy changes** that authorized additional levels of EMS practitioners to administer naloxone.
 - ▶ Began analysis in **July 2017** with final results expected this fall
-
- ▶



FICEMS

Federal Interagency Committee on EMS

- ▶ “NHTSA and the National Center for Disaster Medicine and Public Health (NCDMPH) will host a workshop on the use of **electronic learning management systems (eLMS)** by EMS systems. One focus of the workshop will be the use of eLMS to efficiently deliver **training to EMS personnel on naloxone administration** and other lifesaving interventions”
 - ▶ On **April 4, 2016** NHTSA and NCDMPH met with **NASEMSO’s Education and Professional Standards Council**
 - ▶ Follow up workshop in Albuquerque in **September 2016**
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- ▶

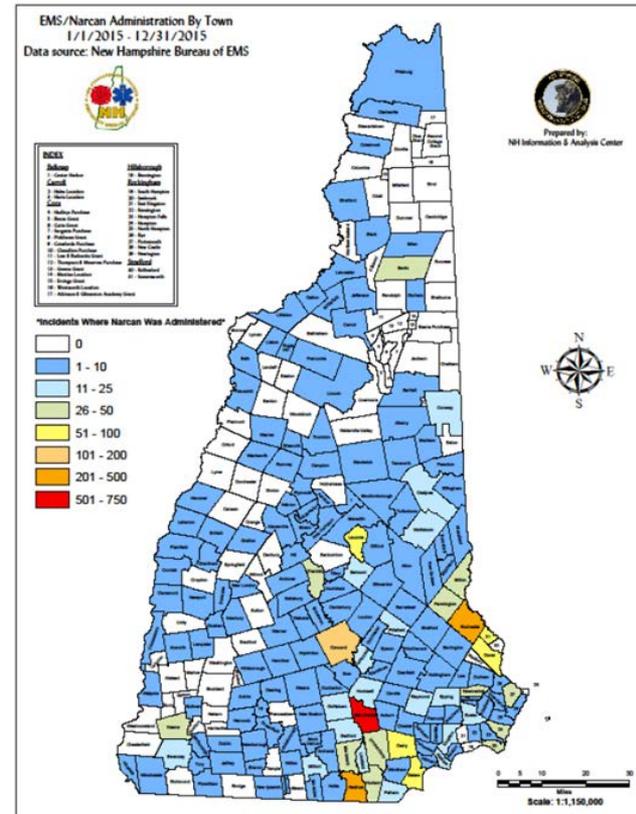
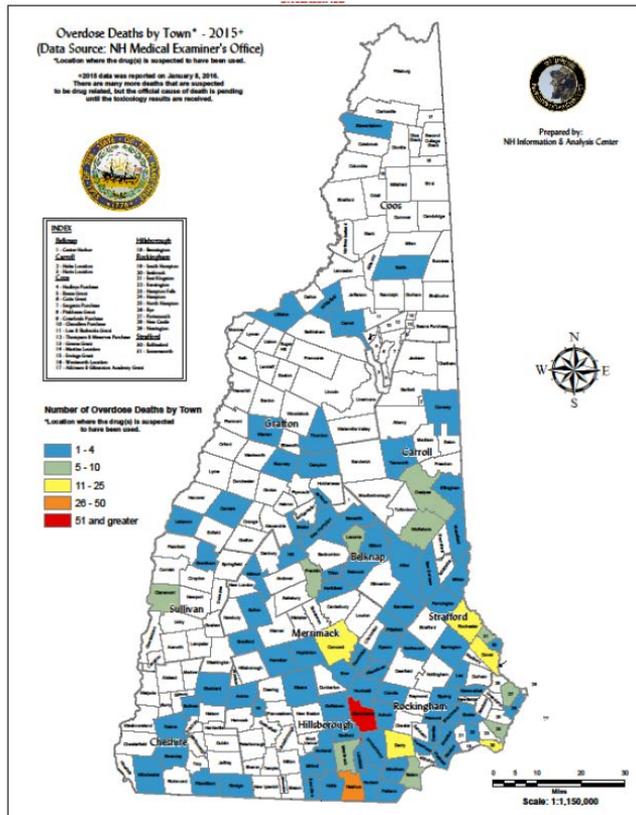
NHTSA Planned Actions & Updates

- ▶ NHTSA requested advice from the statutory **National EMS Advisory Council (NEMSAC)** on whether NHTSA should publish an interim addendum to the National EMS Scope of Practice Model recommending administration of narcotic antagonists be included in the EMR and EMT scopes of practice.
 - ▶ In **April 2016**, NHTSA submitted a request for advice to the NEMSAC
 - ▶ A NEMSAC subcommittee is reviewing the question, gathering information and will provide recommendations to the full NEMSAC
 - ▶ Beginning **May 2016**, the NEMSAC subcommittee has been holding biweekly meetings to draft a report in response
 - ▶ On **September 7 and 8 2016**, the NEMSAC will deliberate the subcommittee's draft recommendation



Additional Efforts

- ▶ In **August 2016**, **EMS Focus Webinar** on the role of EMS and syndromic surveillance in combatting the opioid overdose epidemic



Additional Efforts (cont.)

- ▶ **Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) of 2016**
 - ▶ Signed into law on **July 22, 2016**
- ▶ CARA includes authorization for:
 - ▶ HHS led Inter-Agency Task Force on **best practices for pain management**, in coordination with VA, DoD, and DEA
 - ▶ DOJ led Opioid Abuse Grant Programs for States, local governments, and Indian tribes which can be used to provide **training and resources for first responders**
 - ▶ HHS led Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication Access and Education Grant Program for States
 - ▶ Examining Opioid Treatment Infrastructure Act
 - ▶ **Veteran Emergency Medical Technician Support Act**



Additional Efforts (cont.)

- ▶ CDC Enhanced State Surveillance of Opioid-Involved Morbidity and Mortality State Grants
 - ▶ Closing Date **June 27, 2016**
 - ▶ Eleven States expected to be awarded
 - ▶ \$11,550,000 in estimated total program funding
- ▶ Three Strategies for Applicants:
 - ▶ Increase the timeliness of aggregate nonfatal opioid overdose reporting (focus on ED and EMS data)
 - ▶ Increase the timeliness of fatal opioid overdose and associated risk factor reporting
 - ▶ Disseminate surveillance findings to key stakeholders working to prevent or respond to opioid overdoses



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