**COE Learning Network:** Community Coalitions for Overdose Prevention

**Presenters:** Kiandra Foster, MPIA

**Date and Time:** 10/5/2022 12:00 pm- 1:15 pm

**Location:**Virtual Training (on Zoom)

**Host:**University of Pittsburgh, School of Pharmacy, Program and Evaluation Unit (PERU)

**Target Audience:**Centers of Excellence Leadership and Staff

**Training Objectives:**

* Describe community coalitions for overdose reduction
* Discuss the work done by these coalitions
* Discuss how participating in coalitions can impact COEs
* Discuss ways COEs are already connecting with coalitions
* Discuss how COE participation in coalitions can impact client populations

**Agenda:**

1. Welcome, introductions, training objectives
2. Describe community coalitions for overdose prevention.
	1. Describe project
	2. Compare OR and COE TA
	3. Discuss key stakeholders
		1. Discuss how COEs could be involved
3. Discuss the work done by these coalitions.
	1. Discuss strategic plan
	2. How the work looks depends on individual communities
4. ORTAC’s impact
	1. Reduction of overdose deaths
	2. Economic impact
5. Connection
	1. COE Technical assistance
	2. ORTAC Community Coalitions’ work
		1. Strategic areas of focus
	3. COEs and coalitions
		1. Impact for clients
6. Population Impact (population/client being served by COE)
	1. Discuss treatment capacity- COEs can learn about treatment capacity in their area (and/or existing gaps)
	2. COVID response (understanding in-person vs virtual engagement availability; what services are available in real-time)
	3. Initiatives undertaken by the coalition can include COE input that the entire community can benefit from
	4. Grant collaboration partnerships
7. Questions

**Questions:**

1. **True** or False: Community coalitions can foster a relationship between public health and public safety organizations.
2. Community coalitions may include:
	1. Behavioral Health providers
	2. Halfway Houses
	3. Mayors or other local leadership
	4. Judges and other judicial entities
	5. **All of the above**
3. Trueor **False:** There was no difference in the number of deaths between counties that worked with ORTAC for longer than six months between July 2016 and December 2017.
4. COEs \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their local coalition
	1. Can benefit from involvement with
	2. Can contribute a great deal to
	3. Neither state is true
	4. **Both statements are true**
5. **True** or False: COE clients can benefit from their COEs involvement in a local coalition.

**References:**

Albert, S., Brason, F. W., Sanford, C. K., Dasgupta, N., Graham, J., & Lovette, B. (2011). Project Lazarus: community-based overdose prevention in rural North Carolina. *Pain medicine*, *12*(suppl\_2), S77-S85.

Conahan, J., Toth, C., & McKlveen, S. (2018). A Community and University Collaborative: Responding to the Opioid Crisis. *Contemporary Rural Social Work Journal*, *10*(1), 4.

Lim, J. K., Forman, L. S., Ruiz, S., Xuan, Z., Callis, B. P., Cranston, K., & Walley, A. Y. (2019). Factors associated with help-seeking by community responders trained in overdose prevention and naloxone administration in Massachusetts. *Drug and alcohol dependence*, *204*, 107531.

Mirigian, L. S., Pugliese, M. F., Pringle, J. L., & Gaydos, M. F. (2018). The role of community coordinated efforts in combating the opioid overdose crisis: the Pennsylvania opioid overdose reduction technical assistance center. *Commonwealth*, *20*(2-3).