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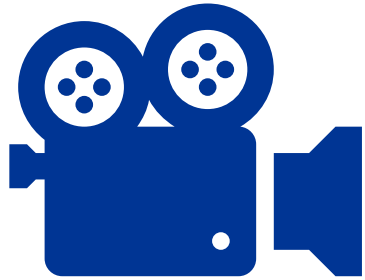


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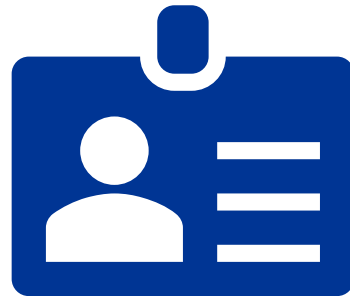
- **Raise Hand**
- Access to the **Chat** box
- Access to the **Q & A** box

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Housekeeping



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Pose questions in the chat to **all participants**



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Mutual Agreement

- Everyone on every PERU webinar is **valued**. Everyone has an expectation of **mutual, positive regard** for everyone else that respects the **diversity** of everyone on the webinar.
- We operate from a **strength-based, empathetic, and supportive** framework – with the people we serve, and with each other on PERU webinars.
- We encourage the use of **affirming language** that is not discriminatory or stigmatizing.
- We treat others as **they** would like to be treated and, therefore, avoid argumentative, disruptive, and/or aggressive language.



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Mutual Agreement (continued)

- We strive to: **listen** to each person, avoid interrupting others, and seek to **understand** each other through the Learning Network as we work toward the highest quality services for Centers of Excellence (COE) clients.
- Information presented in Learning Network sessions has been vetted. We recognize that people have different opinions, and those **diverse perspectives** are welcomed and valued. Questions and comments should be framed as **constructive feedback**.
- The Learning Network format is **not conducive to debate**. If something happens that concerns you, please send a chat during the session to the panelists and we will attempt to make room to address it either during the session or by scheduling time outside of the session to process and understand it. Alternatively, you can reach out offline to your PERU point of contact.



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Acknowledgements

- The COE project is a partnership of the University of Pittsburgh's Program Evaluation and Research Unit and the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services; and is funded by the Pennsylvania Department of Human Services, grant number 601747.
- COE vision: The Centers of Excellence will ensure care coordination, increase access to medication-assisted treatment and integrate physical and behavioral health for individuals with opioid use disorder.



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Program Evaluation and Research Unit

Client Risk Assessment



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Learning Objectives

By the end of this module, you will be able to do the following:

- Describe the importance of assessing client risk for individuals with opioid use disorder (OUD).
- Identify the specific factors that cause a higher risk of overdose.
- Discuss how to use risk assessments in planning and providing care management services.



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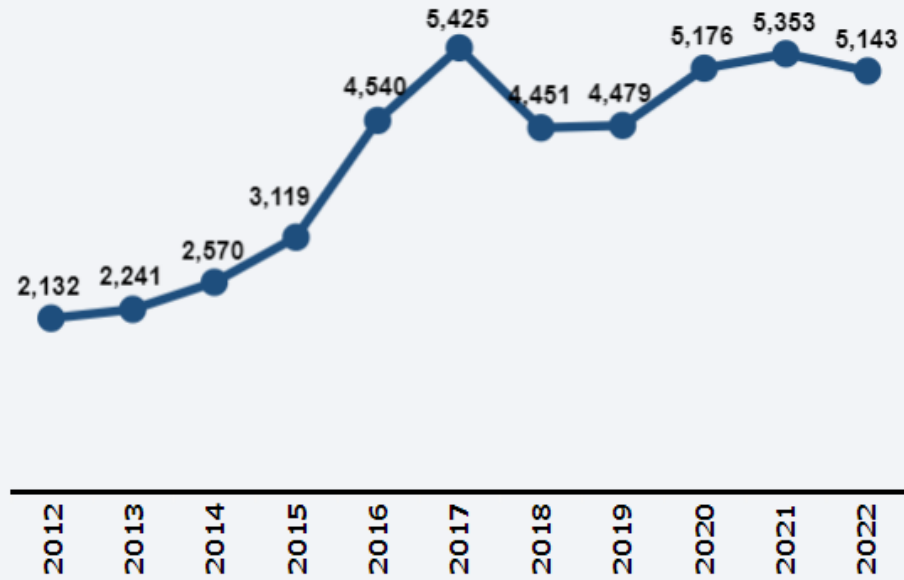
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Overview of Overdose



The number of **fatal drug overdoses** has **increased** since 2012 in Pennsylvania.



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Overdose Data



Approximately every



2 hours

one Pennsylvanian died from a drug overdose.

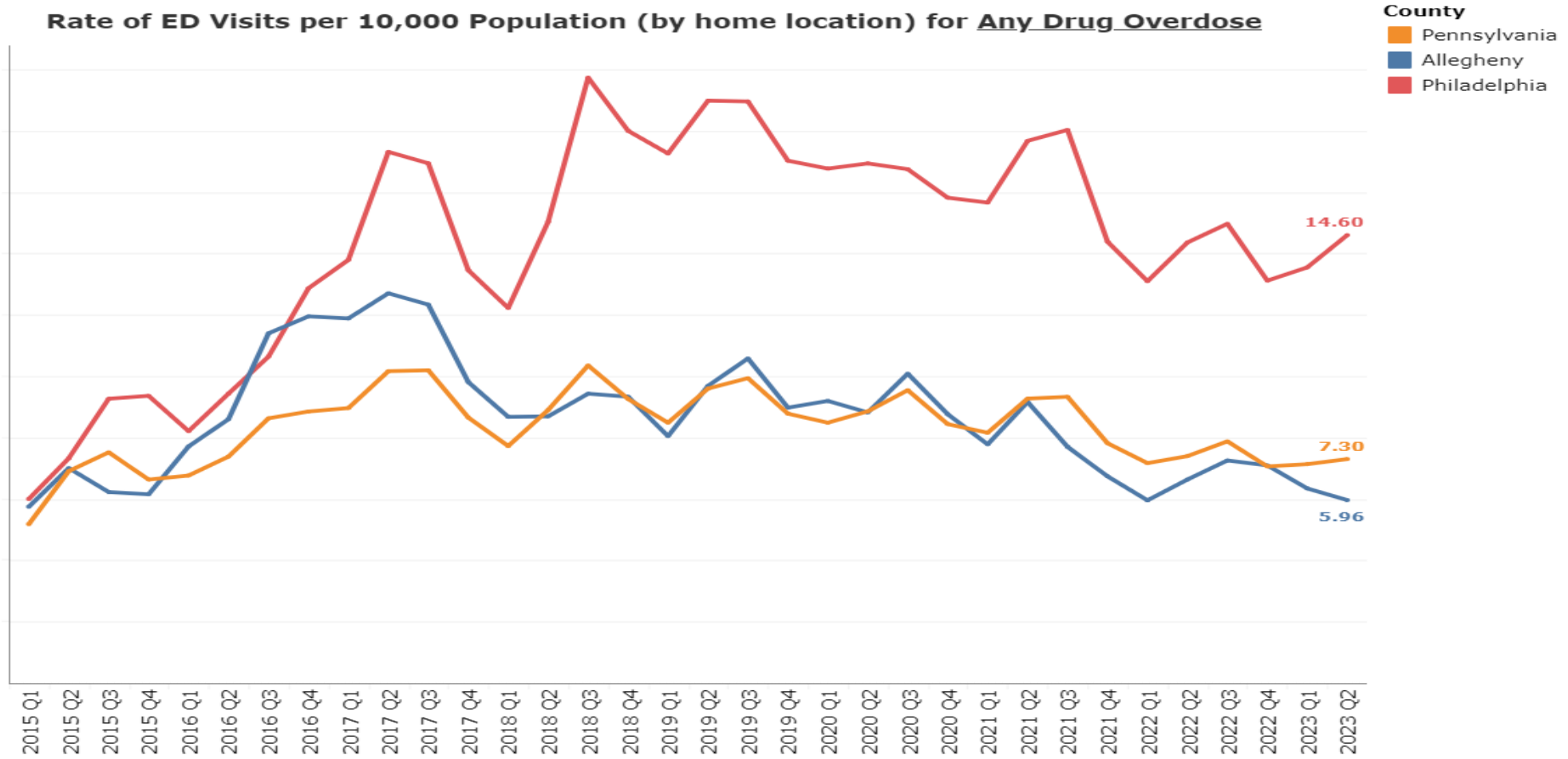


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Non-fatal Overdoses



Overdose Risk Factors





Discussion Question

- What factors do you think impact a client's risk of overdosing?



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History of Overdoses

- Tolerance
 - Increased volume of drugs used to produce euphoria
 - False perception of immunity
- Environmental factors
 - Adulterated drugs in the environment
 - Drug use normalized
- Inadequate follow-up care



Using Opioids with Other Substances

- Intentional
- Unintentional (Adulteration)
- Common Dangerous Drug Combinations
 - Opioids and benzodiazepines
 - Alcohol and opioids
 - Cocaine and opioids

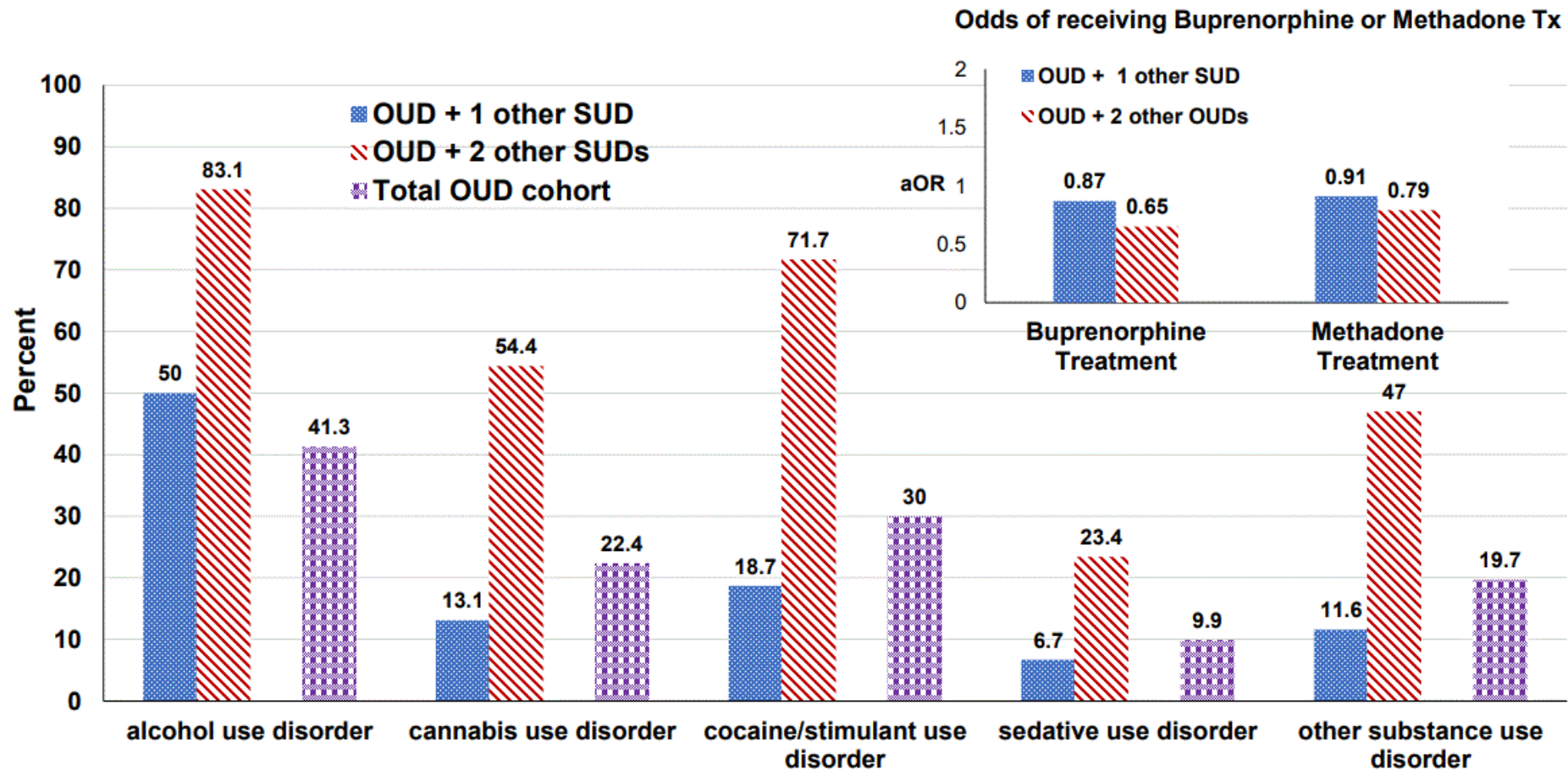


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Polysubstance Use for Those with OUD



Effects on the Body



Respiratory depression

Increased sedation

Unpredictable reactions

Potential for toxicity



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Using Drugs Intravenously



- Direct drug delivery
- Rapid onset
- Associated Dangers
 - Abscesses and bacterial infections at injection sites.
 - Risk of transmitting blood-borne diseases
 - Potential for arterial injection



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Medical Conditions



- Respiratory Conditions
- Liver and Kidney Diseases



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Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)



- Socioeconomic status and poverty
 - Houselessness
 - Lack of transportation
- Education and awareness levels
- Access to healthcare and treatment services
- Stigma and discrimination in communities



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Pregnancy



- Effects on the mother
 - Increased sensitivity to substances
 - Overdose risk
- Effects on the Fetus
 - Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS).
 - Potential for adverse effects



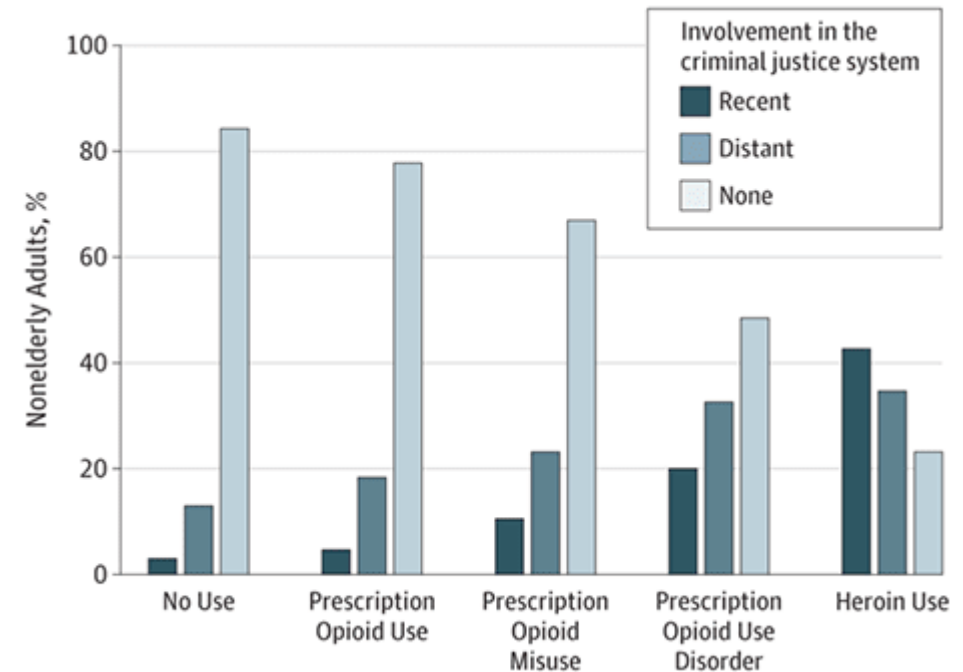
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Criminal Justice Involvement

- Prevalence of SUD
- REDCap data
- Increased overdose risk
- Tolerance



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Discussion Questions

- How does your COE assess a client's risk for overdose?



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Risk Assessment



Risk Factors

“Risk factors are characteristics at the biological, psychological, family, community, or cultural level that precede and are associated with a higher likelihood of negative outcomes.”



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Risk Assessment

- Systematic process
 - Gather relevant information and data
 - Identify potential barriers
 - Analyze risks based on assessment
 - Develop strategies for mitigation of risk
 - Review and update assessments regularly
- Scope of assessment



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Overdose Risk Assessment

- Challenges
- Scope of assessment
- Proactive approach
- Continuous quality improvement



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Risk Assessment Goals

- Informing SUD care
- Identifying the need for intervention
- Identifying threats to individual health & well-being
- Determining likelihood of occurrence
- Engaging patients



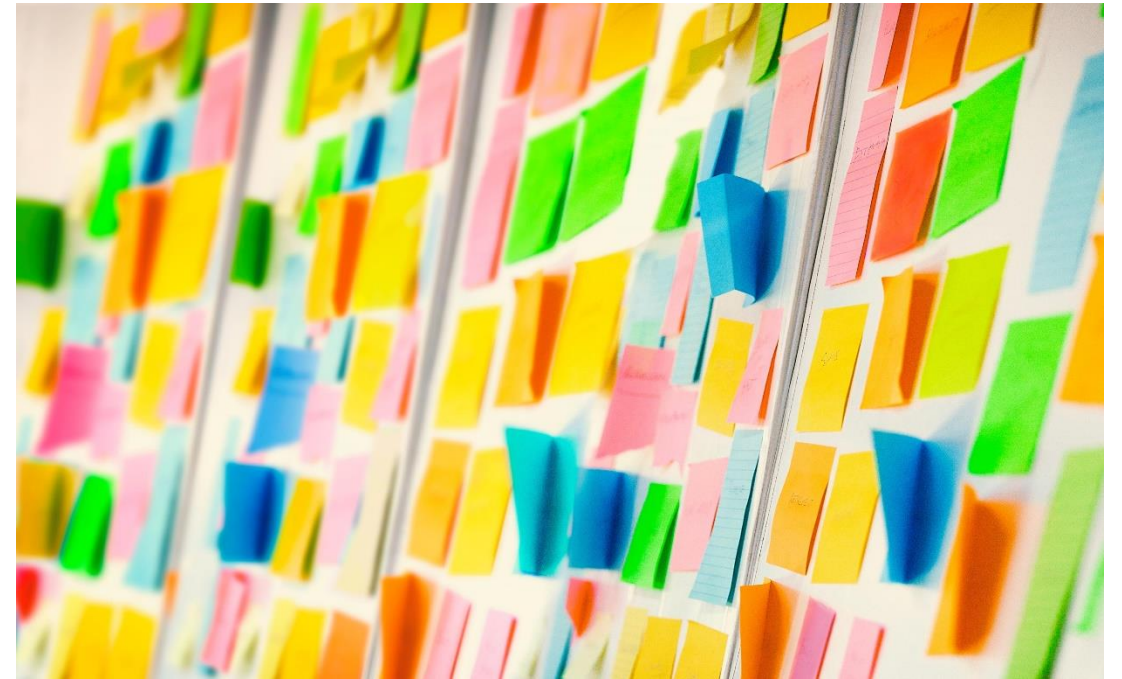
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Risk Assessment Applications

- Tailor care plans to specific needs & preferences
- Ensure patient safety
- Optimize health outcomes



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Questions?



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