

ASSESSMENT OF THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Central Peninsula

Southern Peninsula

Seward



Learn

Identify needs, services, gaps, and perceptions.



Engage

Educate and empower community members.



Connect

Connect the Kenai Peninsula, save lives.



Acceptable of the 2017 Assessment

Coalition History
Assessment Data & Methods
Facts & History of the Opioid Problem
2017 Assessment Findings
Intervening Variables
Community Factors
Connectivity & Suggestions

2017

KENAI PENINSULA ASSESSMENT OF THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Central Peninsula • Southern Peninsula • Seward



C4K



Data & Methods



The Opioid Problem



Findings



Intervening Variables



Community Factors



Connectivity

Change 4 the Kenai









CHANGE 4 THE KENAI

Change 4 the Kenai is a coalition that is united to work toward connecting our community. C4K is currently dedicated to understanding the local increasing prevalence of injection drug use and the dire consequences. We plan to implement harm reduction programs and to break the stigma of addiction within the community through education.

OUR MISSION



Connect community, save lives.

OUR VISION



We envision a healthy and safe community built on the foundation of independence that our residents embrace while connecting community to ensure that everyone matters.

OUR VALUES



Active & accessible peer network

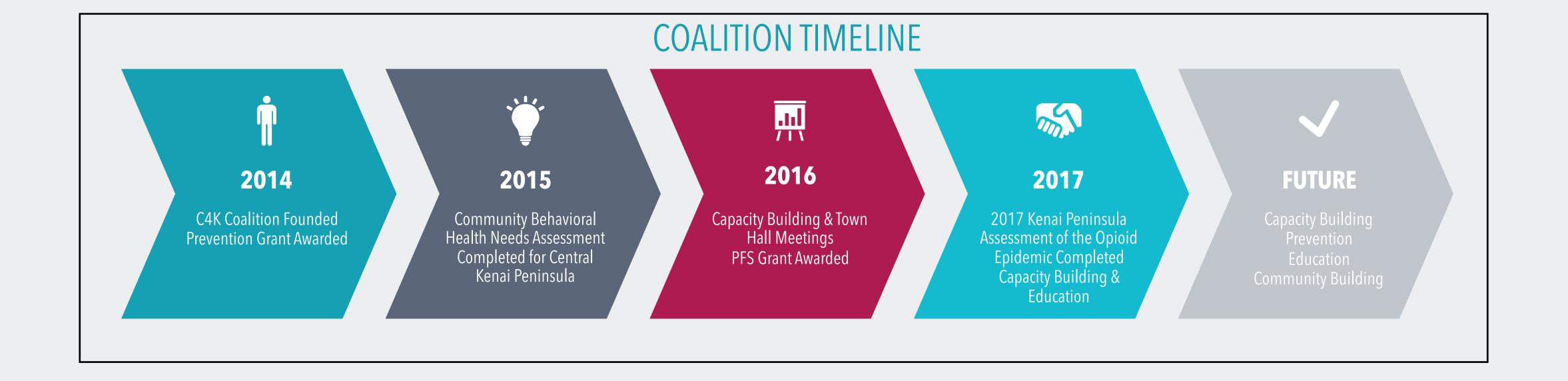
Wellness recovery

Engaged & empowered community

Community resource network

Affordable, accessible transportation

Local, sustainable economy





COMMUNITY READINESS

18 interviews heroin; 18 interviews NMUPO

community members were interviewed.

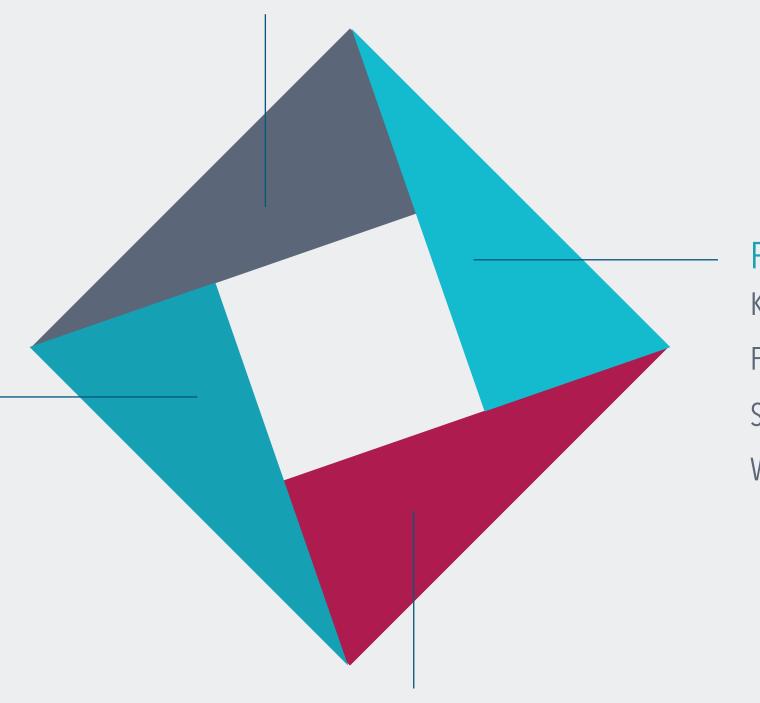
School personnel, law enforcement, court system,

tribal government, health professionals, social service, mental health, people in recovery, youth,

community leaders, business owners, media, and

Tri Ethnic Model & Scoring





PRIMARY DATA

Key Informant Interviews

Focus Groups

Surveys

Workgroup & Coalition Meetings

510

people had

independent

input on the

assessment

2017

INFERENTIAL DATA

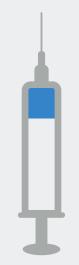
Inferential statistics were used to address the two questions:

Does a high Adverse Childhood Experience (ACEs) score lead to drug use?

Does prescription pain medication abuse lead to heroin use?

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM





THE RATES OF INJECTION DRUG USE AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF USE ARE DRASTICALLY GROWING AND MAKE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY.

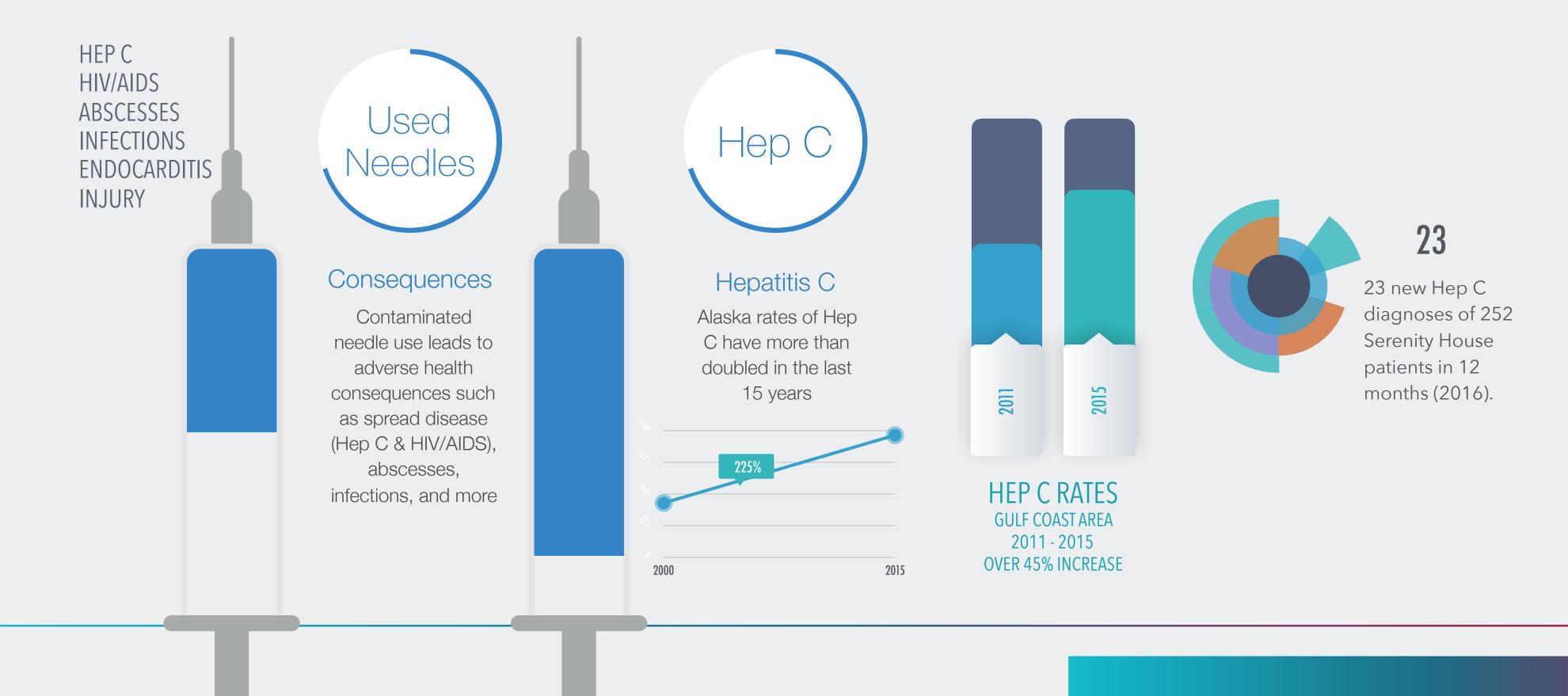
FACTS & HISTORY OF THE OPIOID PROBLEM ON THE KENAI PENINSULA

"WHEN YOU ARE
DONE (READY TO STOP
DRUG ABUSE), YOU
JUST GO GET THE
MEDS AND GET RID OF
YOUR HEP C OR AIDS
OR WHATEVER".

"IT'S LIKE, I HAVE HEP C,
YOU HAVE HEP C,
SO WERE GOOD TO GO
(SHARE NEEDLES)."

Focus groups and interviews revealed a large gap of knowledge around personal risk and consequences of drug use - specifically injection drug use.

FACTS & HISTORY OF THE OPIOID PROBLEM ON THE KENAI PENINSULA



THE CONSEQUENCES OF UTILIZING DIRTY NEEDLES FOR IV

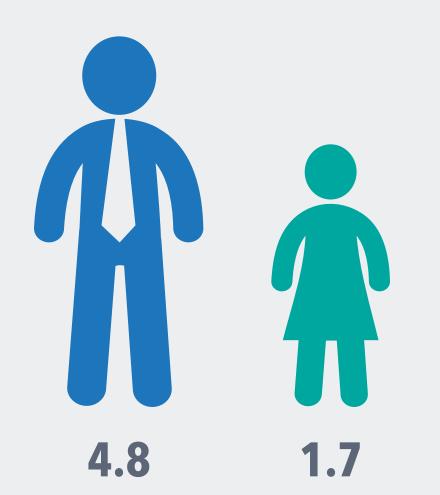
DRUG ABUSE ARE:

UNDERESTIMATED BY USERS
INCREASING IN PREVALENCE





BOYS ARE MORE LIKELY TO USE THAN GIRLS



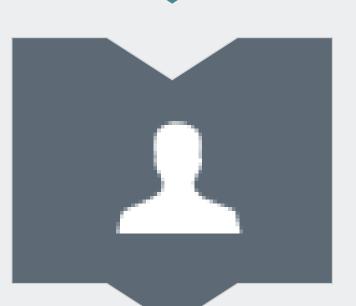
YOUNG ADULT



THE OPIOID PROBLEM

Rx

It is unlikely that opioid prescription use turns into addiction.



Friends & Family

When young adults did abuse prescription opioids, evidence suggests that the drugs came from friends and family.



Messaging

Young Adults are exposed to messaging about drug use but there is room for improvement.



Storage & Disposal

Education on safe storage and proper disposal is largely needed.

ABOUT DATA & METHODS THE OPIOID PROBLEM FINDINGS INTERVENING VARIABLES COMMUNITY FACTORS CONNECTIVITY

COMMUNITY



YOUNG ADULTS WERE MORE CONNECTED TO SCHOOLS AND THE COMMUNITY THAN EXPECTED.



THE YOUNG ADULT SURVEYS BOTH DEMONSTRATED LOW RATES OF SUBSTANCE MISUSE IN THIS AGE DEMOGRAPHIC.

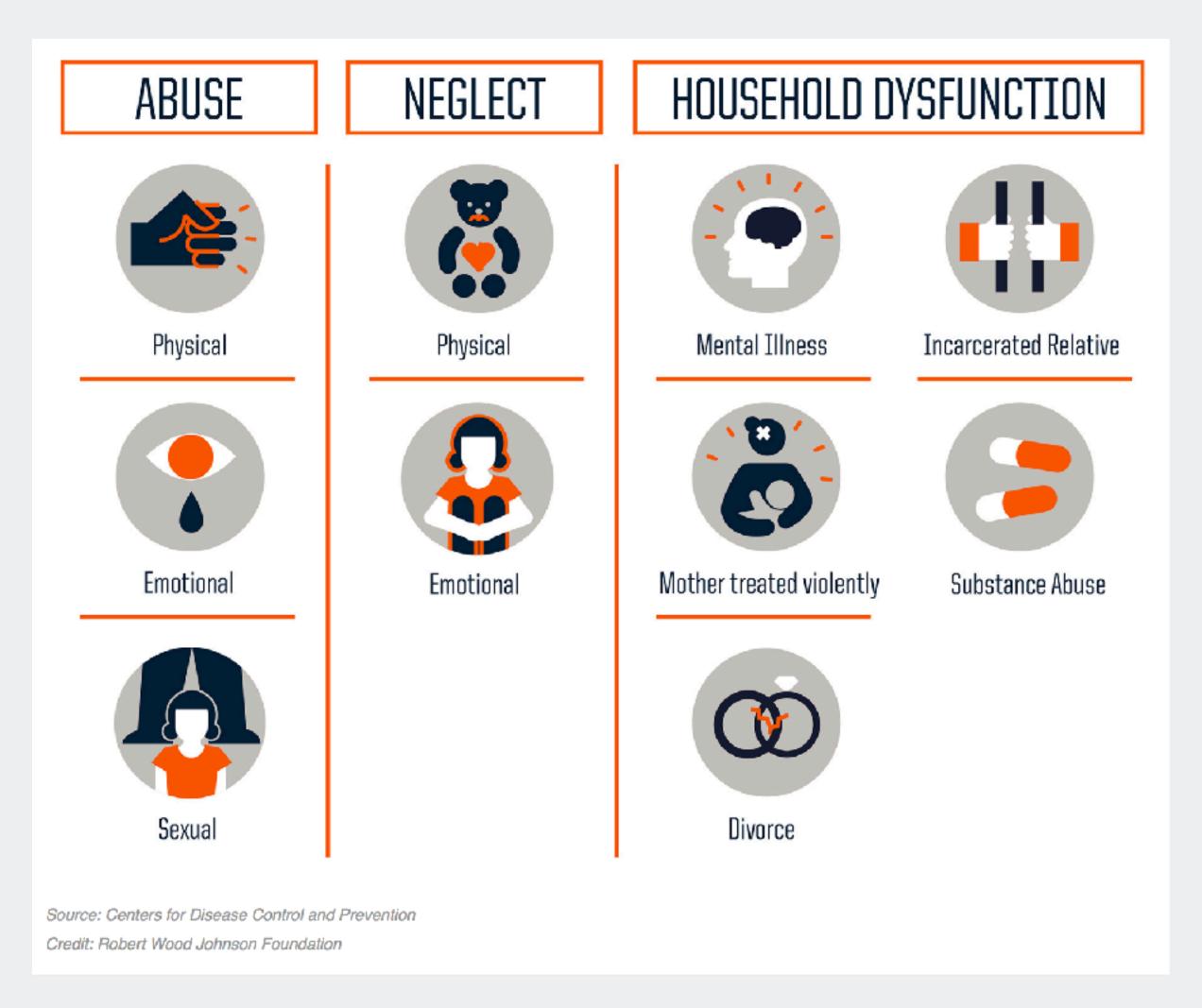
ACES

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES SURVEY

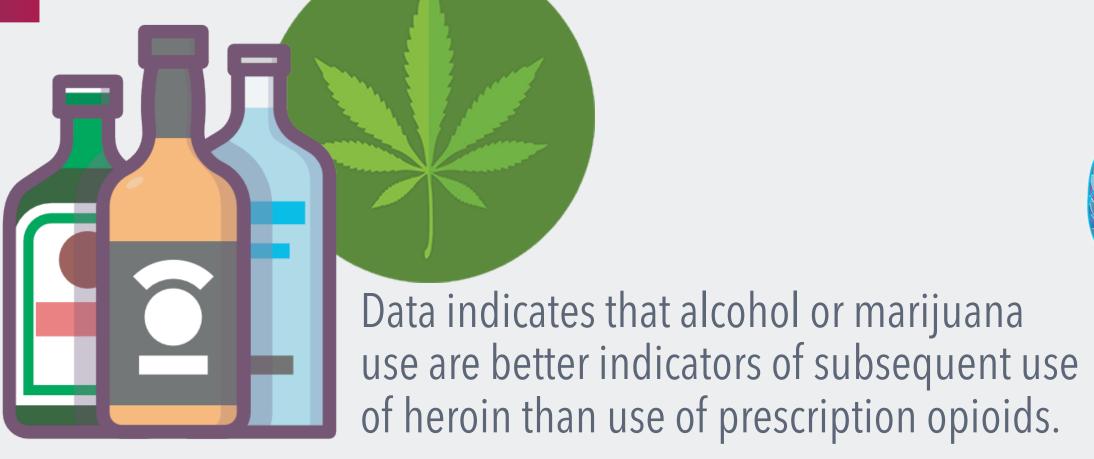
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) were a significant predictor of subsequent substance use and represent a stronger relationship with heroin than prescription opioid abuse.



3 TYPES OF ACES



HEROIN & NMUPO



Methamphetamine use is seen more concurrently with heroin than other opioids.

For people who use drugs, prescription opioids were popular before 2006 with use waning over the last 5 years. As opioids dropped off, heroin use steadily rose.

HERO N is the most common drug of choice for

those entering residential treatment.



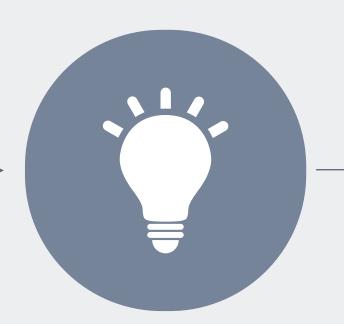
PATIENTS

Admitted to Serenity House Treatment Center in 2016 for Opioid Use used Heroin as their drug of choice. 4% used Oxycodone. 16% used Methadone/Suboxone



RETAIL AVAILABILITY

Access to opioids through providers or dealers



SOCIAL AVAILABILITY

Obtaining opioids through social sources: friends, family & relatives

INTERVENING VARIABLES



UNIQUE COMMUNITY FACTORS

Six community factors were identified that are significant for all three intervening variables and both substances of abuse



PERCEPTION OF HARM

Perception that misusing or abusing opioids is harmful

UNIQUE COMMUNITY FACTORS

Social Determinants of Health

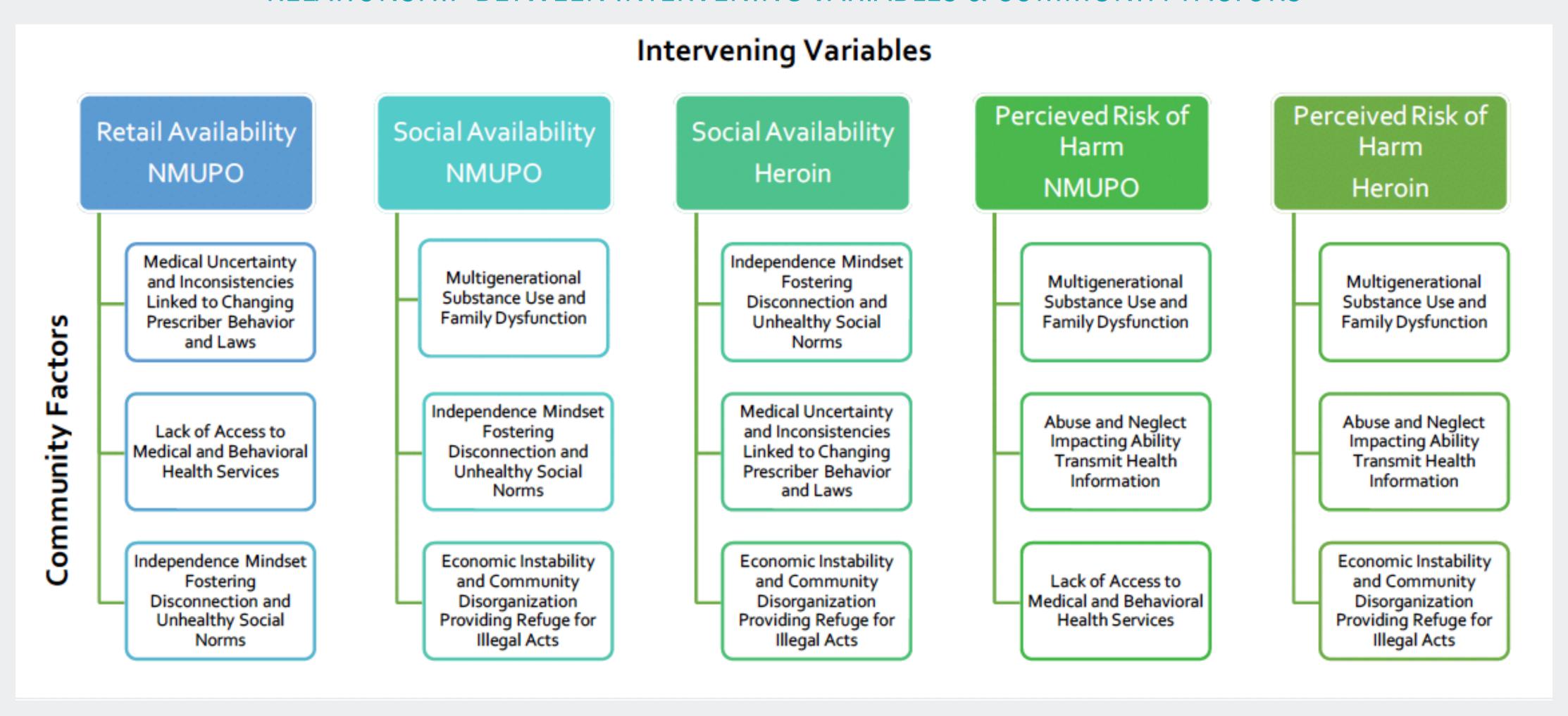
- Economic stability
- Neighborhoods and built environments
- Health and healthcare
- Social and community context
- Education

COMMUNITY FACTORS

- 1. Economic Instability and community disorganization
- 2. Lack of access to medical & behavioral health services
- 3. Independence fostering disconnection and unhealthy social norms
- 4. Multigenerational substance use and family dysfunction
- 5. Abuse and neglect impacting ability to transmit health information
- 6. Medical uncertainty and inconsistencies linked to changing provider behavior and laws



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INTERVENING VARIABLES & COMMUNITY FACTORS



COMMUNITY CONNECTIVITY





WATCH

Media Campaign

Information

Special Events

Prevention



LEARN

Educational Activities

ACEs

Life Skills



HANDS ON

Community Events

Resource Development









