

Treatment for Addiction in the Community Reduces Drug Use, Crime and Recidivism

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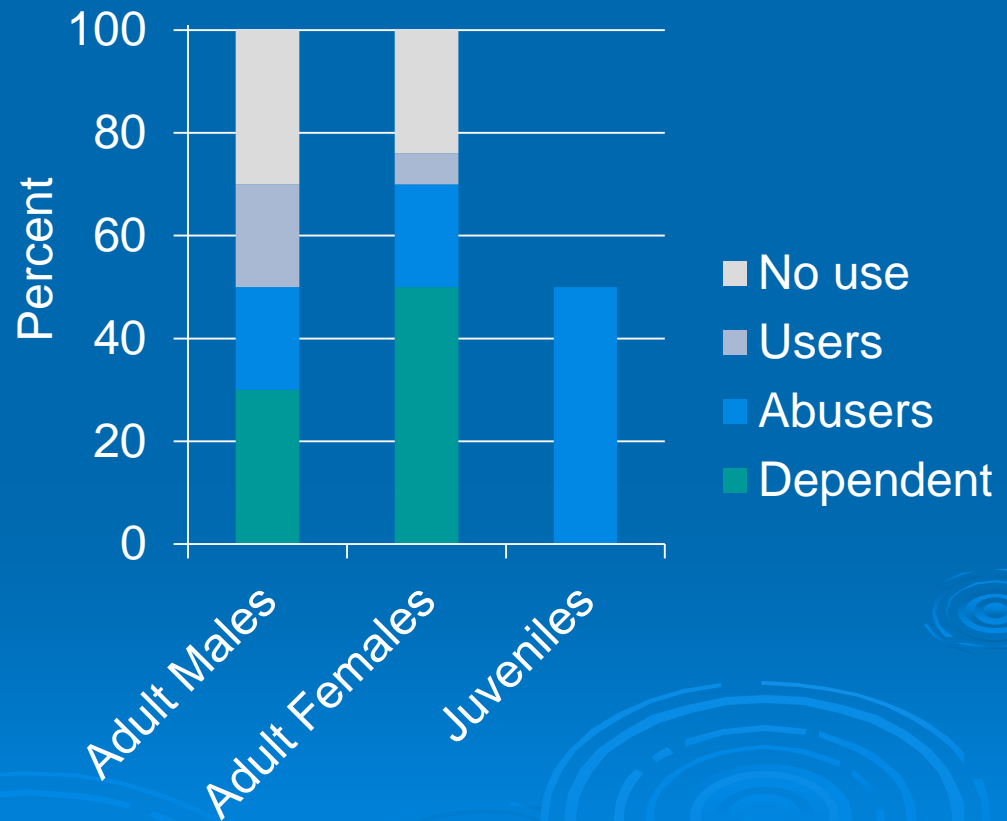
“The takeaway from the CDCR report should be that the public and leaders at all levels of government should get past doomsday rhetoric about realignment and work with counties to attack the link between drugs and crime. “

Editorial: Realignment hasn't caused a crime wave
Sac Bee, May 28, 2013

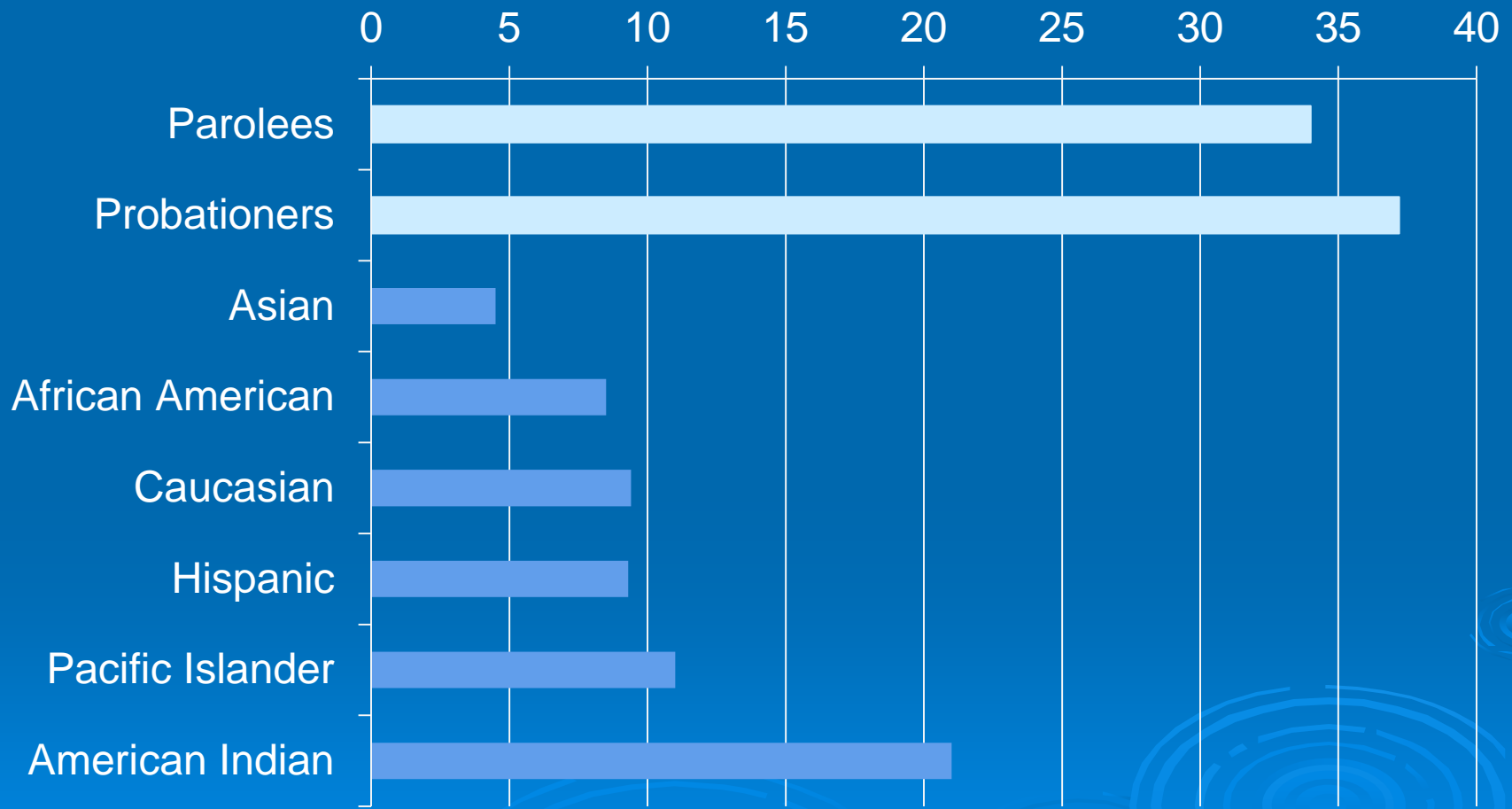
Individuals involved in the criminal justice system have very high rates of alcohol and drug use.

Severity of Substance Abuse Disorders Among Inmates

- 70-80% inmates have used illegal drugs
- Adults--31% Males, 52% Females need intensive tx services
- 53% meet criteria for abuse/dependence
- Juveniles—50% need services



Justice-Involved 4 Times More Likely to Have SUD Than General Population

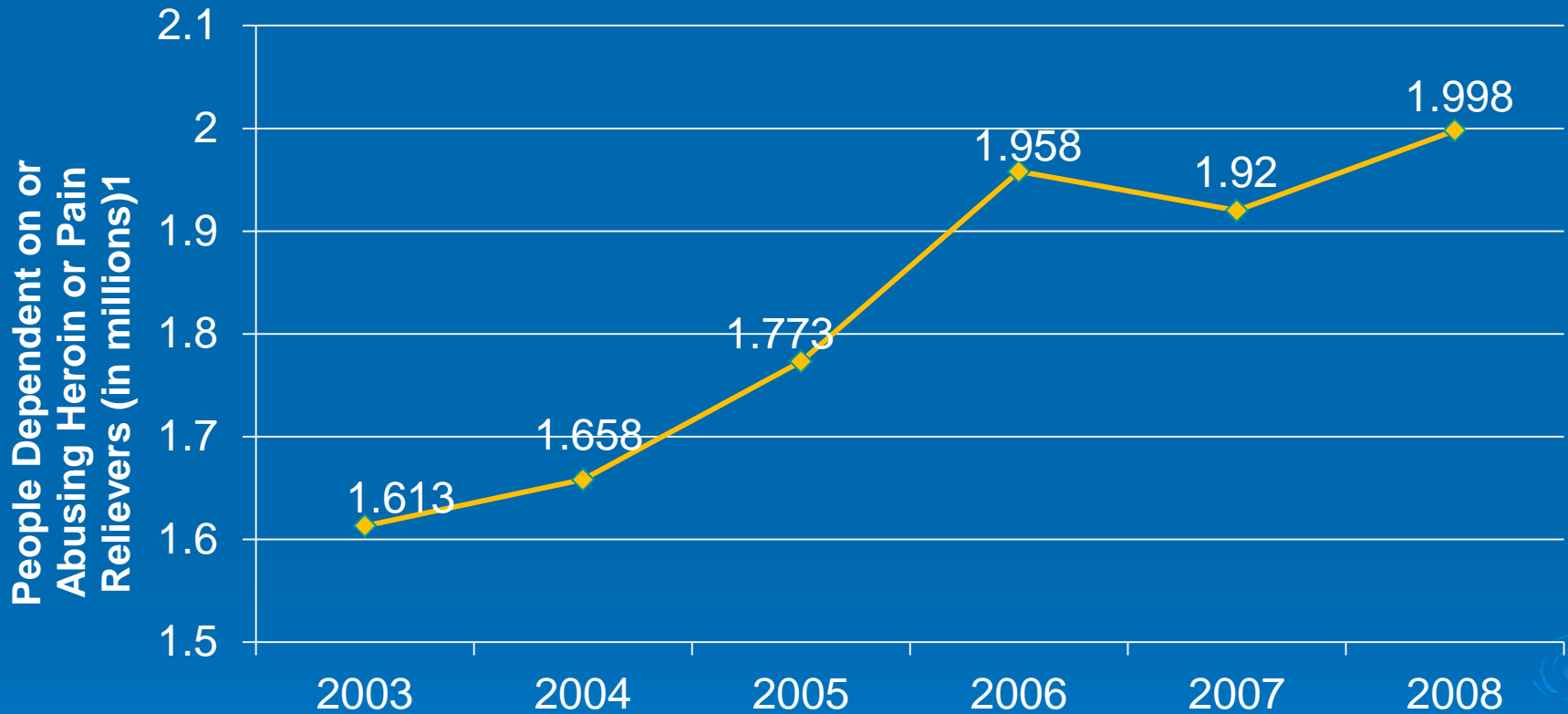


Co-Occurring Disorders Common among State Inmates

	NO PROBLEMS	DRUG ABUSE/DEPENDENCE ONLY	MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER ONLY	DRUG ABUSE/DEPENDENCE & MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER
TOTAL INMATE POPULATION	29.6%	22.0%	17.8%	30.6%
OFFENSE TYPE				
VIOLENT	32.9%	18.8%	21.0%	27.3%
DRUG	26.1%	28.5%	11.7%	33.7%
NON-VIOLENT NON-DRUG	26.3%	22.9%	16.7%	34.1%

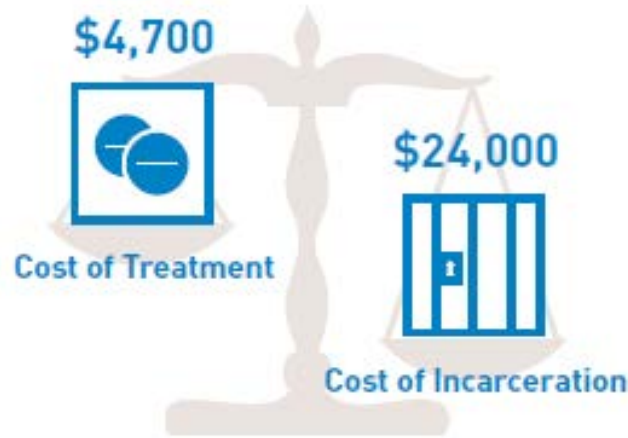
A Focus on Opiate Use

Opioid Dependence is a Growing Public Health Concern in the US



- 65% of jail and prison population meet criteria for a substance use disorder
- 23% have a history of opioid use (heroin and prescription painkillers)

Treating Addiction in the Criminal Justice Population is Cost-Effective



The cost of methadone treatment averages around \$5,000 a year, compared to approximately \$24,000 for State and Federal prisons to keep people confined. Reducing the number of people incarcerated for drug use can net huge savings in economic and social costs.

Sources: Zarkin et al. 2008 and Warren et al. 2008.

Treatment Approaches for Offenders Need to Use Contemporary Evidence- Based Practices

Addiction Treatment in 2013

➤ What do the following things have in common:

- Audio Cassette Tapes
- Telephone Answering Machines
- Electric Typewriters
- TV Shows: The Love Boat and Fantasy Island
- Addiction treatments currently used in the California criminal justice system



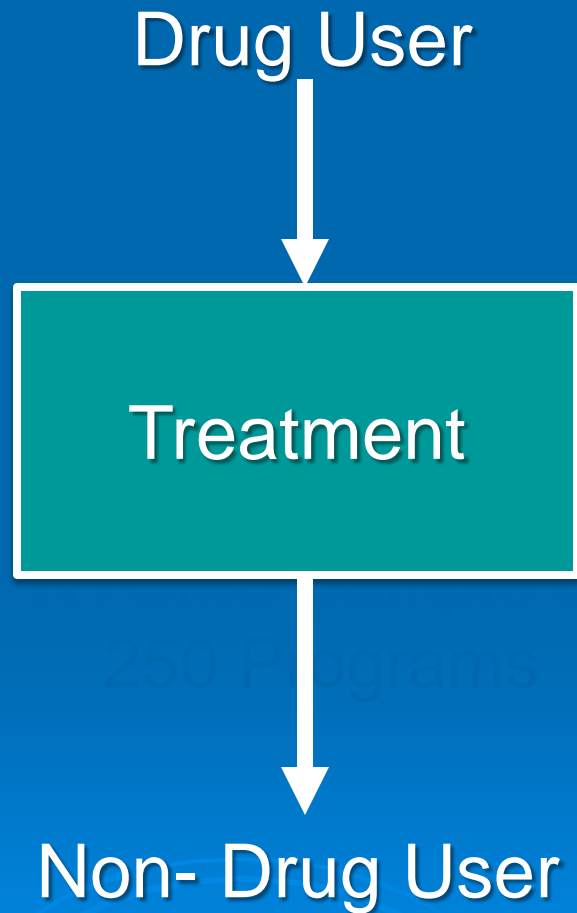
Answer:



They all belong to the 1970s

Addiction Treatment Model 1975

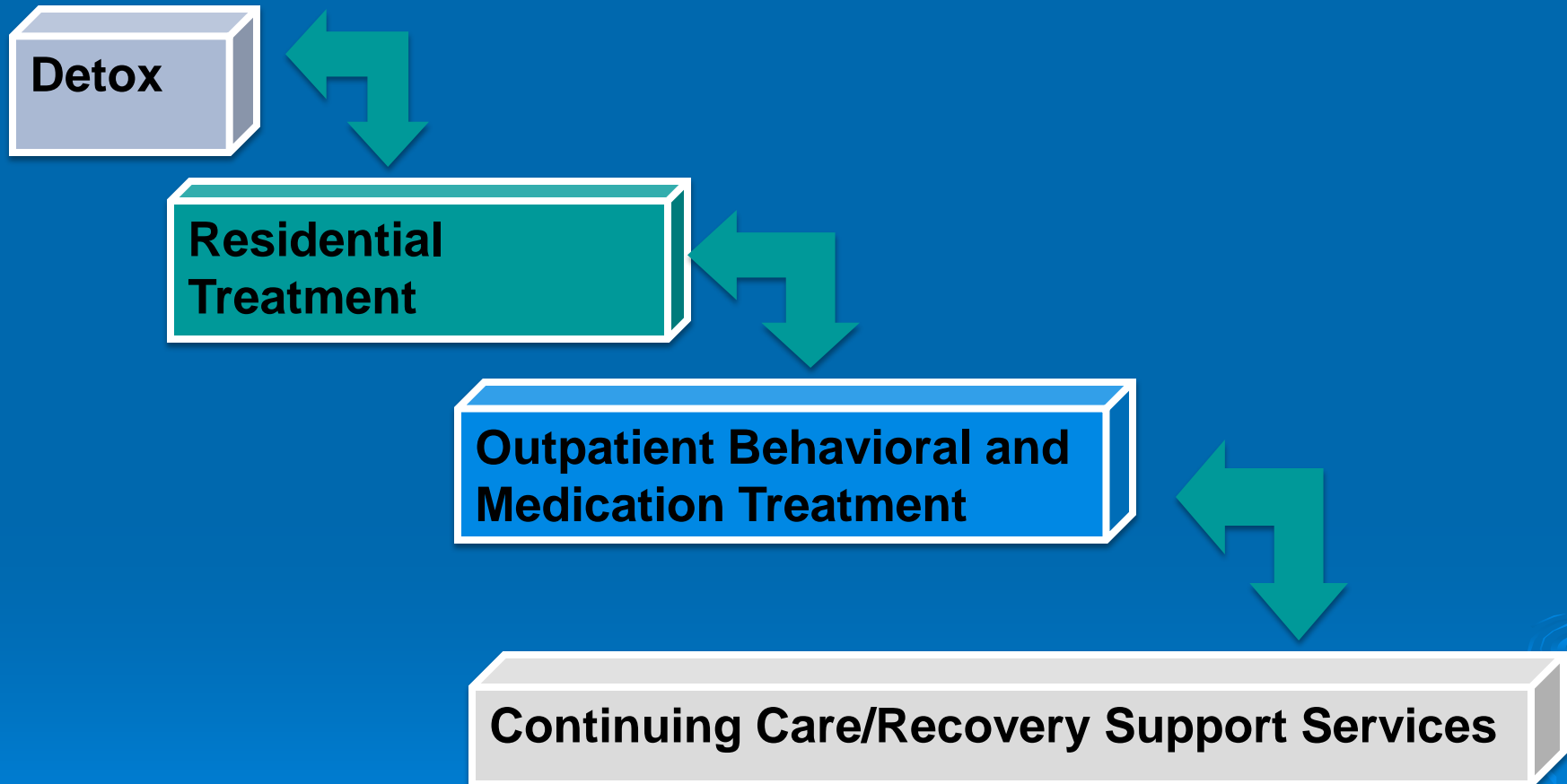
“Put them in a box and cure them”



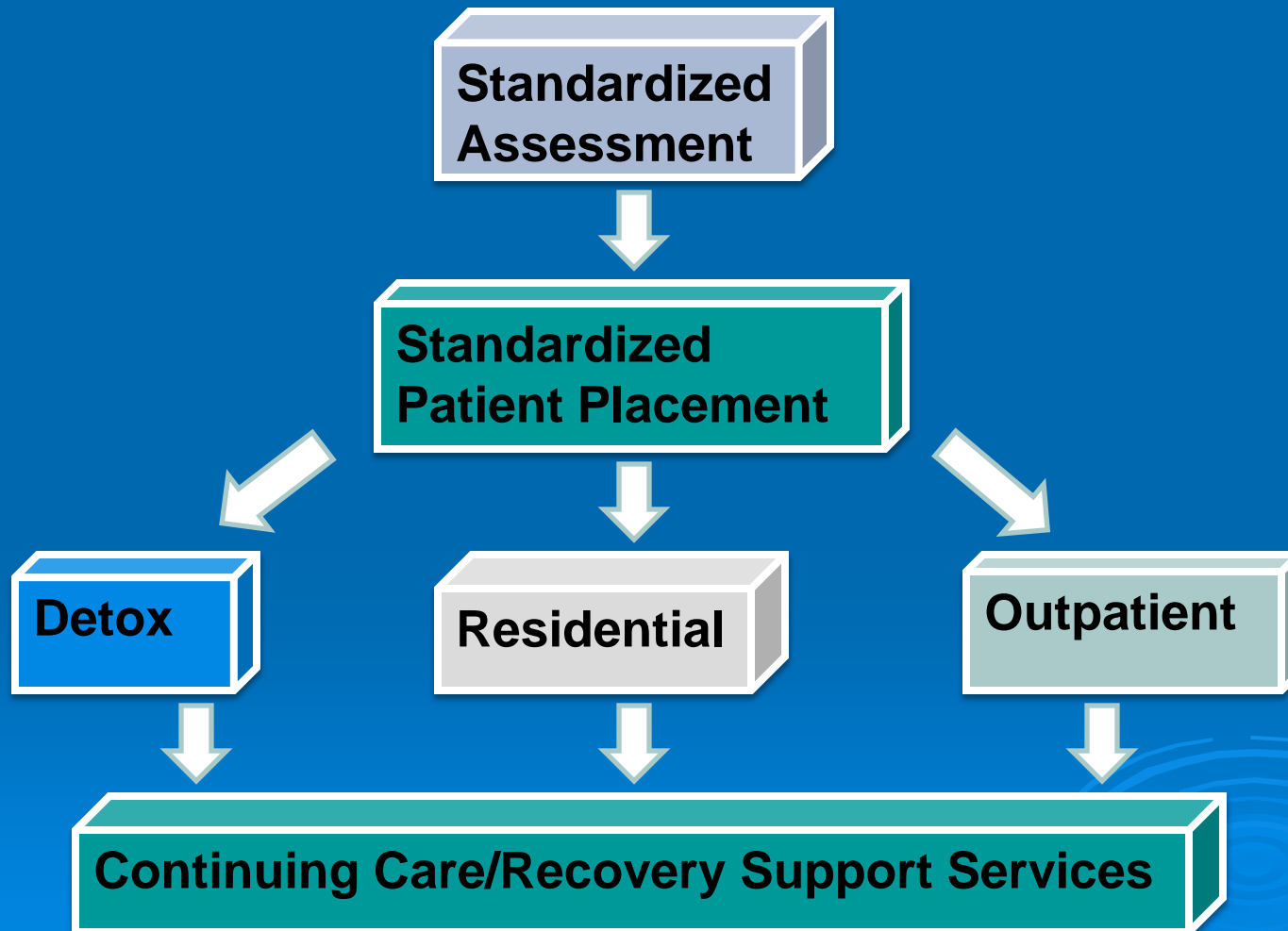
250 Programs

Addiction Treatment Model 2013

“Maximize Effectiveness using a Continuum of Care”



Standardized Assessment and Patient Placement



The Role of Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

Major Advancements in SUD Treatment

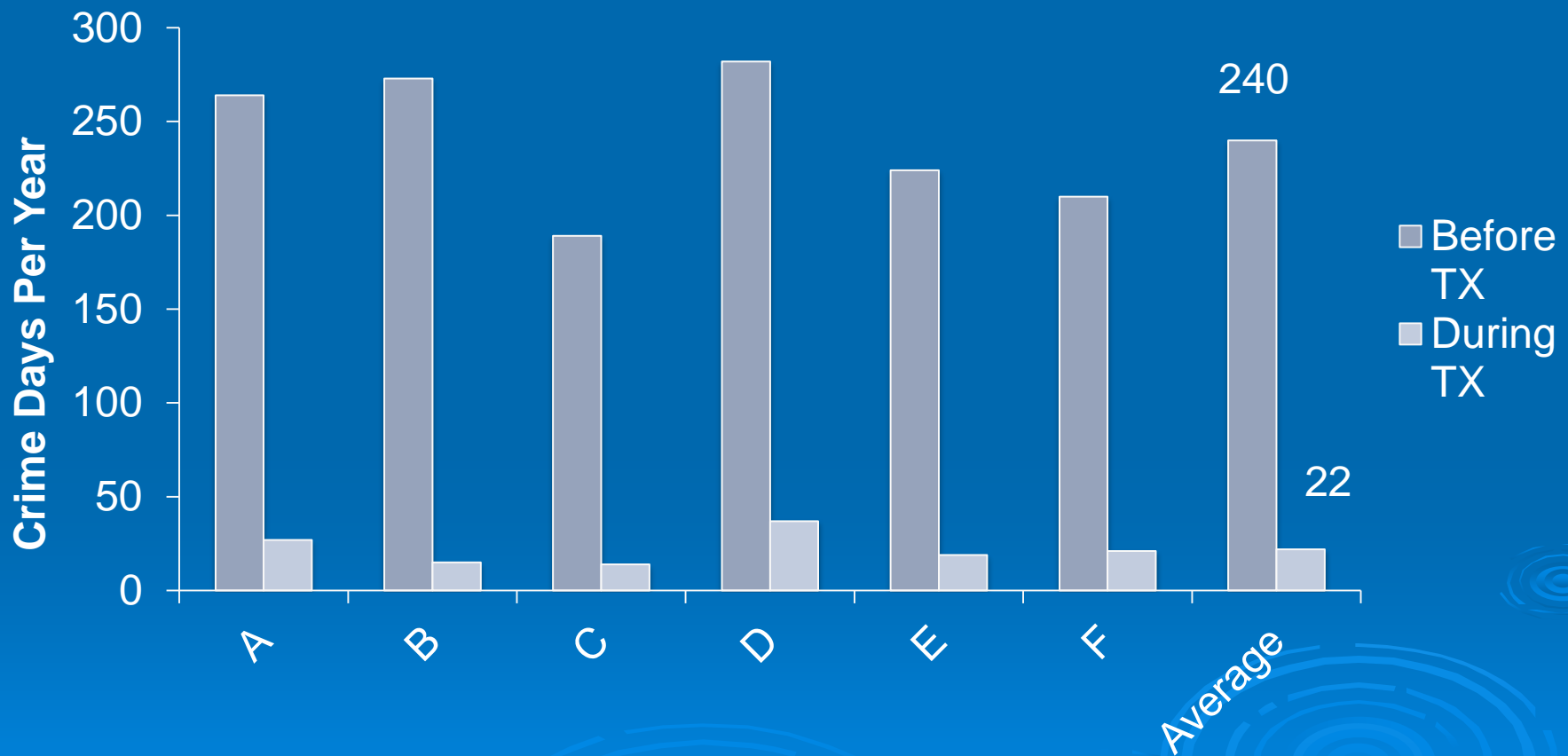
- Methadone treatment has been acknowledged by the UN and WHO as an essential medication and the most effective treatment for opiate dependence currently available.
- Over the last decade, the FDA has approved two new medication for the treatment of substance use disorders:
 - Buprenorphine (Suboxone)
 - Extended-release Naltrexone (Vivitrol)
- The vast majority of scientific evidence documents the effectiveness of MAT in treating opioid addiction

Methadone



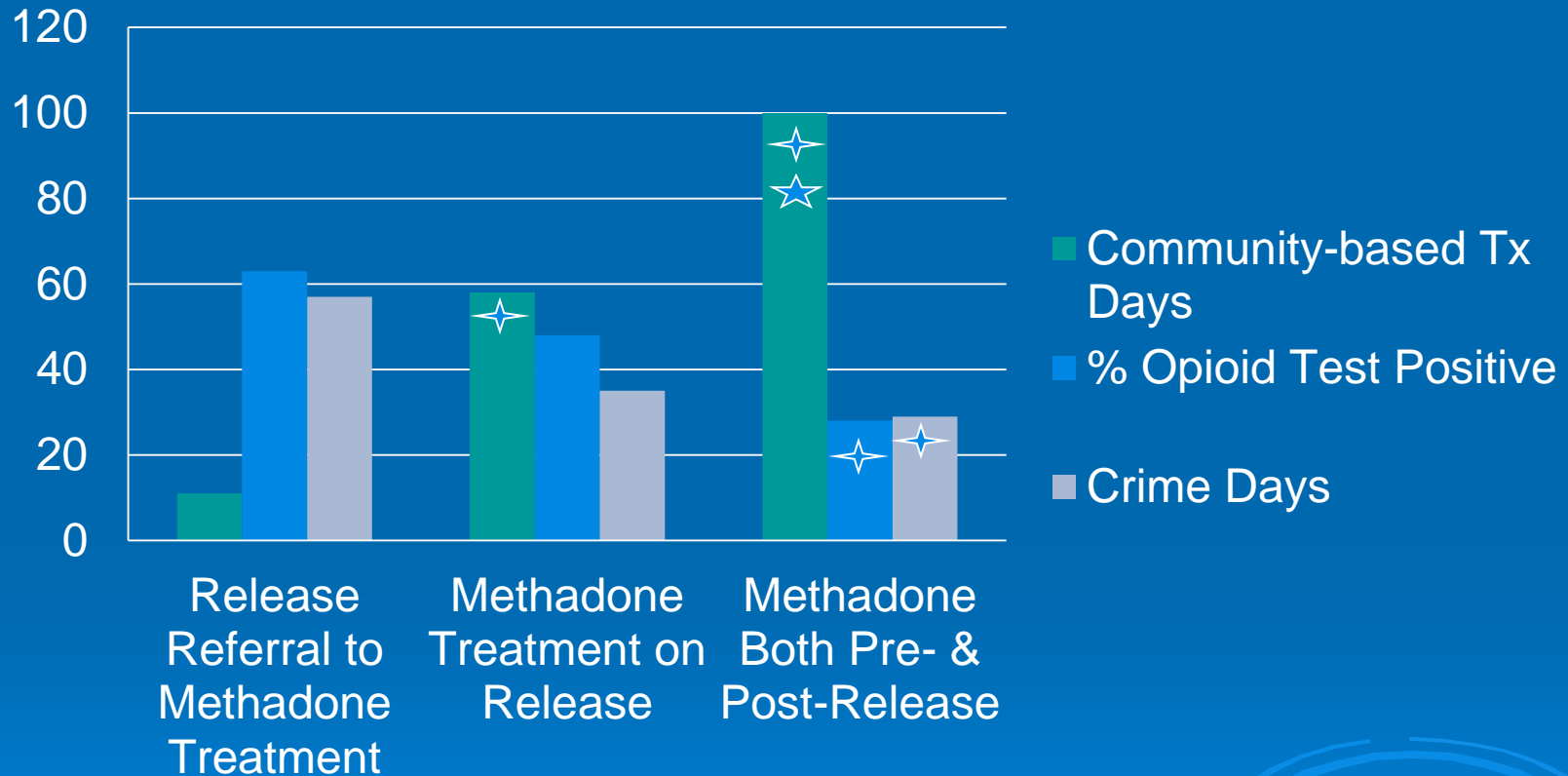
- Orally active synthetic μ agonist which blocks euphoria.
- Long half-life, slow elimination
- Effects last 24 hours; once-daily dosing maintains constant blood level
- Prevents withdrawal, reduces craving and use
- Clinic dispensing limits availability

Crime Among 491 Patients Before And During MMT at 6 Programs



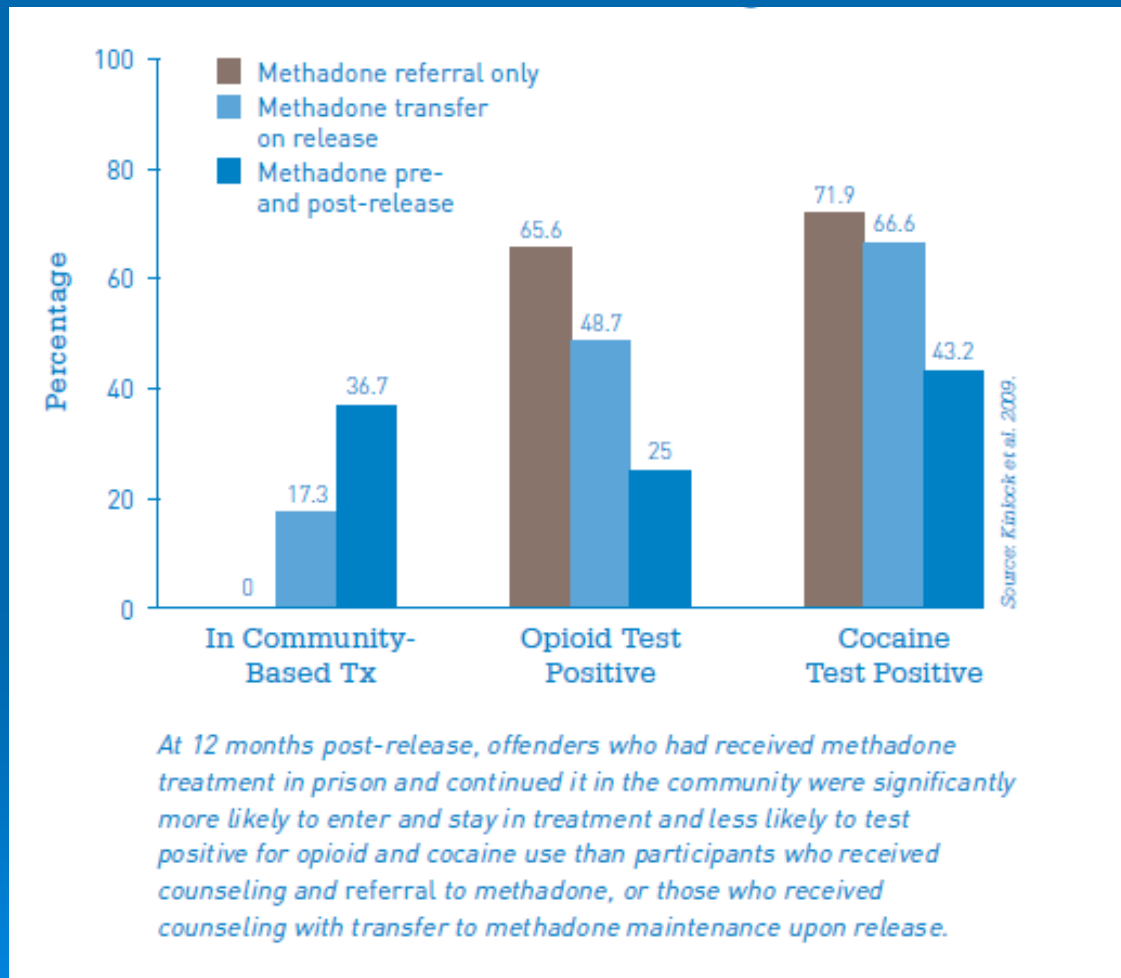
In-Custody Methadone Induction Improves Treatment Effectiveness

Methadone Experiment: 6 Mo Post Release (N=201)



✦ -- signif. diff from referral
 ☆ -- signif. diff from treatment only on release

In-Custody Enrollment in Methadone Treatment

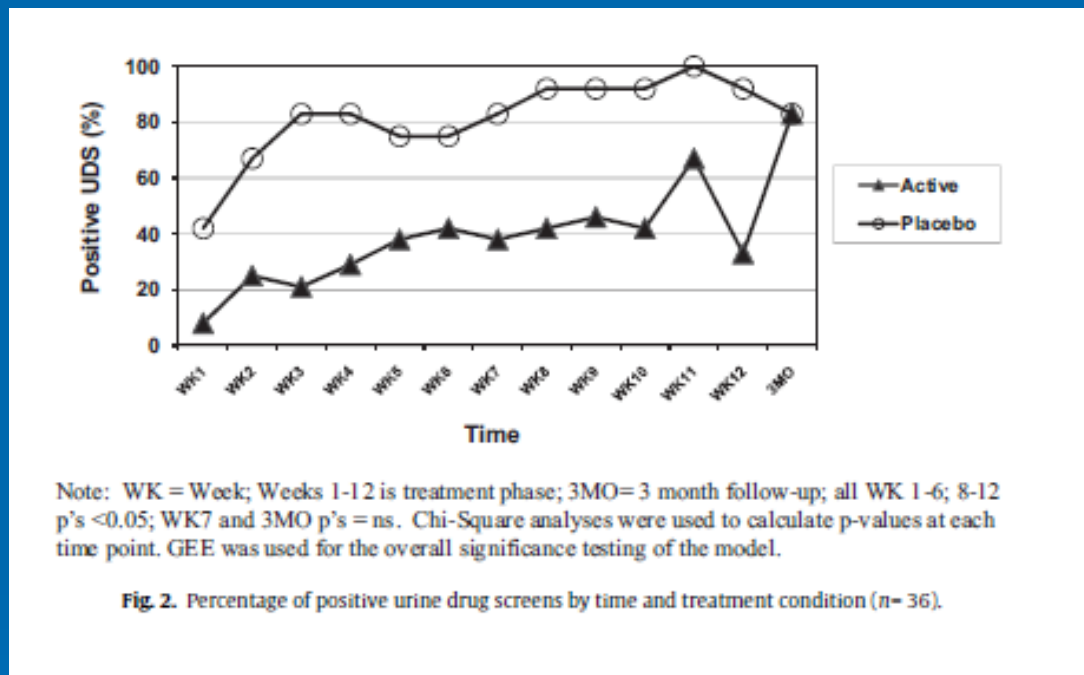


Buprenorphine



- Partial opioid agonist with limited potential for overdose
- Minimal subjective effects (e.g., sedation) following a dose
- Available for use in office settings
- Lower level of physical dependence
- Suboxone[®] limits diversion by causing severe withdrawal symptoms in addicted users who inject it to get “high.”

Buprenorphine For Women in the Criminal Justice System



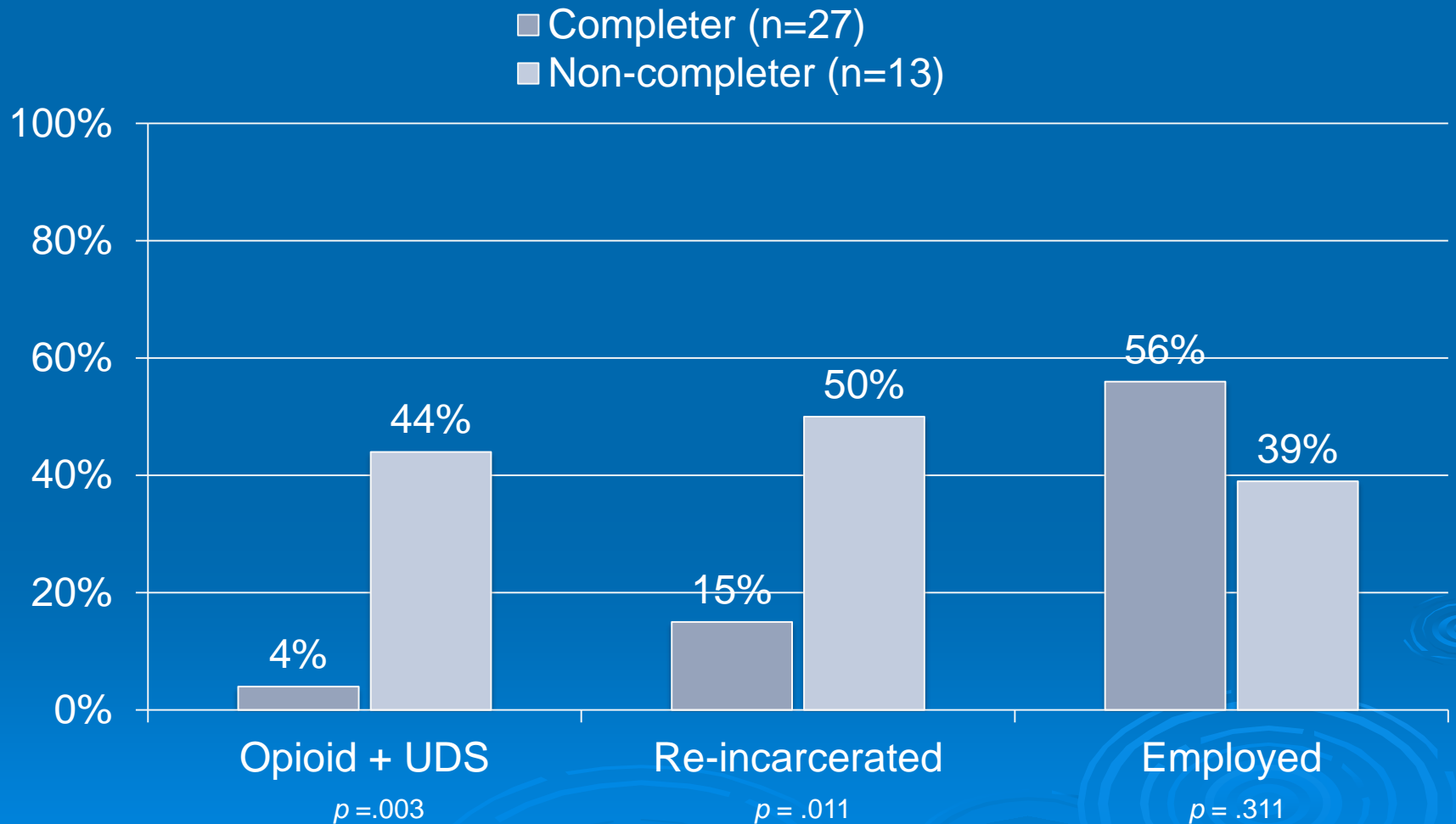
- Opioid-dependent women who were given active buprenorphine over a 12-week intervention period had lower relapse rates after returning to the community than those who did not receive medication.

Extended Release Naltrexone

- Opiate antagonist available in tablet or extended-release injection form (Vivitrol®).
- This medication is an effective opioid treatment with few side effects
- Naltrexone treatments are an especially promising therapy for opiate dependence with correctional populations because of the low abuse liability and lack of euphoria associated with this treatment.



Six Month Treatment Outcomes All Sites



Comparative Evidence Base of MAT for Opioid Dependence

- Despite the success of agonist treatments such as methadone and buprenorphine, few offenders receive these treatments
- Criminal justice system has not been favorable to agonist treatments

	Efficacy	Community Effectiveness	CJS Feasibility	CJS Effective	CJS Adoption
Methadone	++++	+++	+++	++	+
BUP-NX (buprenorphine)	++++	+++	++	+	+
XR-NTX	++	++	+++	++	?

Recommendations

- Make all Addiction Medications Pharmacy Benefits
- Include Methadone Maintenance as a benefit for *all* individuals with opioid addiction (in the exchange plans)
- Have CDC and county jails employ proactive enrollment of patients in MAT before release

Recommendations

➤ Support AB Bills:

- AB 395 – To allow residential SUD treatment programs licensed by the department to include on-staff physicians knowledgeable of addiction medicine as part of a multidisciplinary healthcare team
- AB 720 – To require counties to designate an individual or agency to enroll into Medi-Cal certain individuals held in county jail, consistent with federal requirements
- AB 889 – Would require a plan or insurer to have an expeditious process in place to authorize exceptions to step therapy when medically necessary, and to conform effectively and efficiently to continuity of care