

Approaching the Opioid Epidemic in Milwaukee

E. Brooke Lerner, PhD

and

Nicole Fumo, MPH

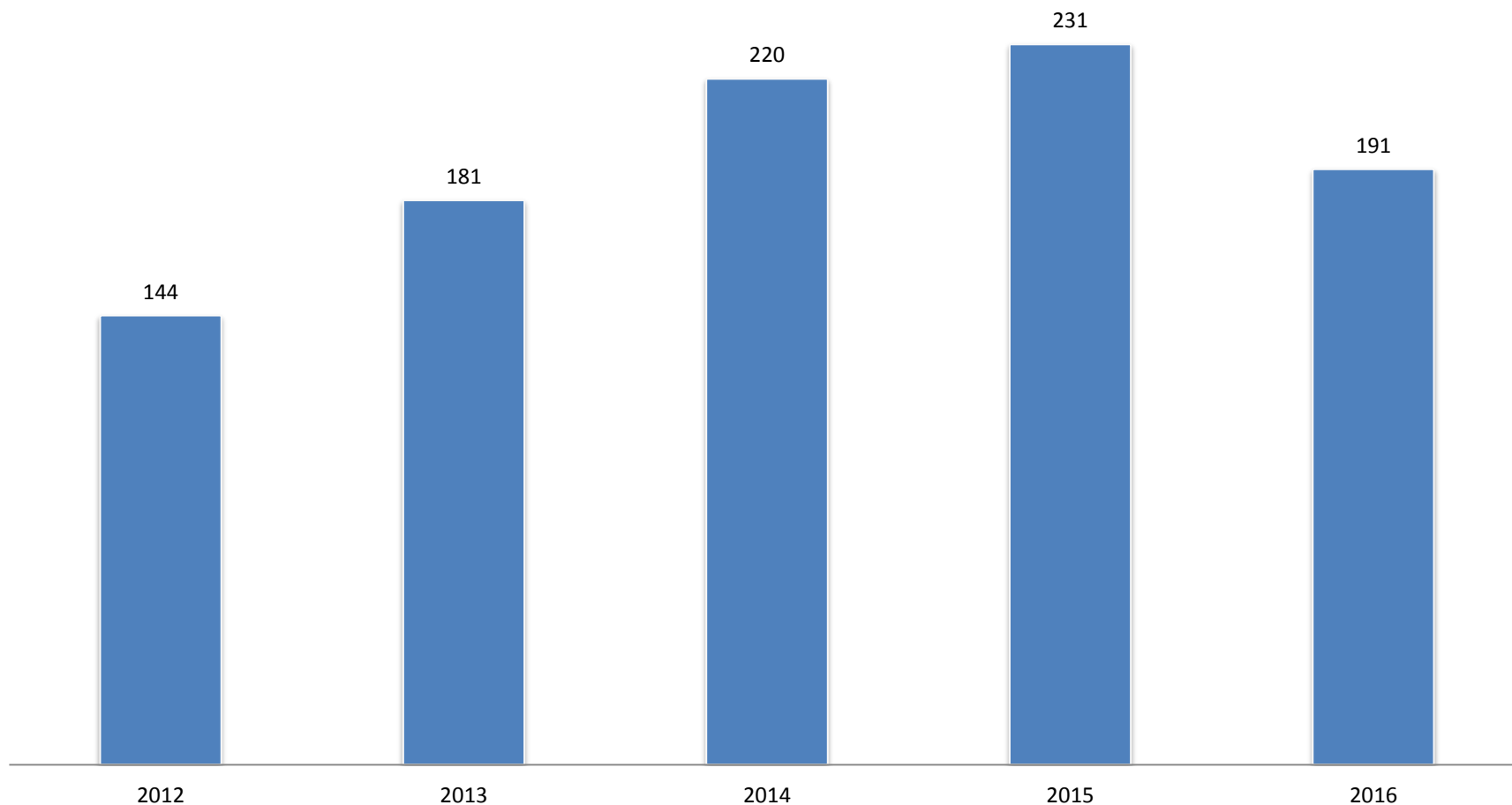
Objectives

- Use data to describe the opioid-related overdose epidemic in Milwaukee County.
- Review a conceptual framework that outlines the pathways to overdose deaths and discuss how it can be used as a tool to inform prevention and intervention strategies.
- Discuss the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach and the roles of various sectors in opioid overdose prevention.

Milwaukee COPE

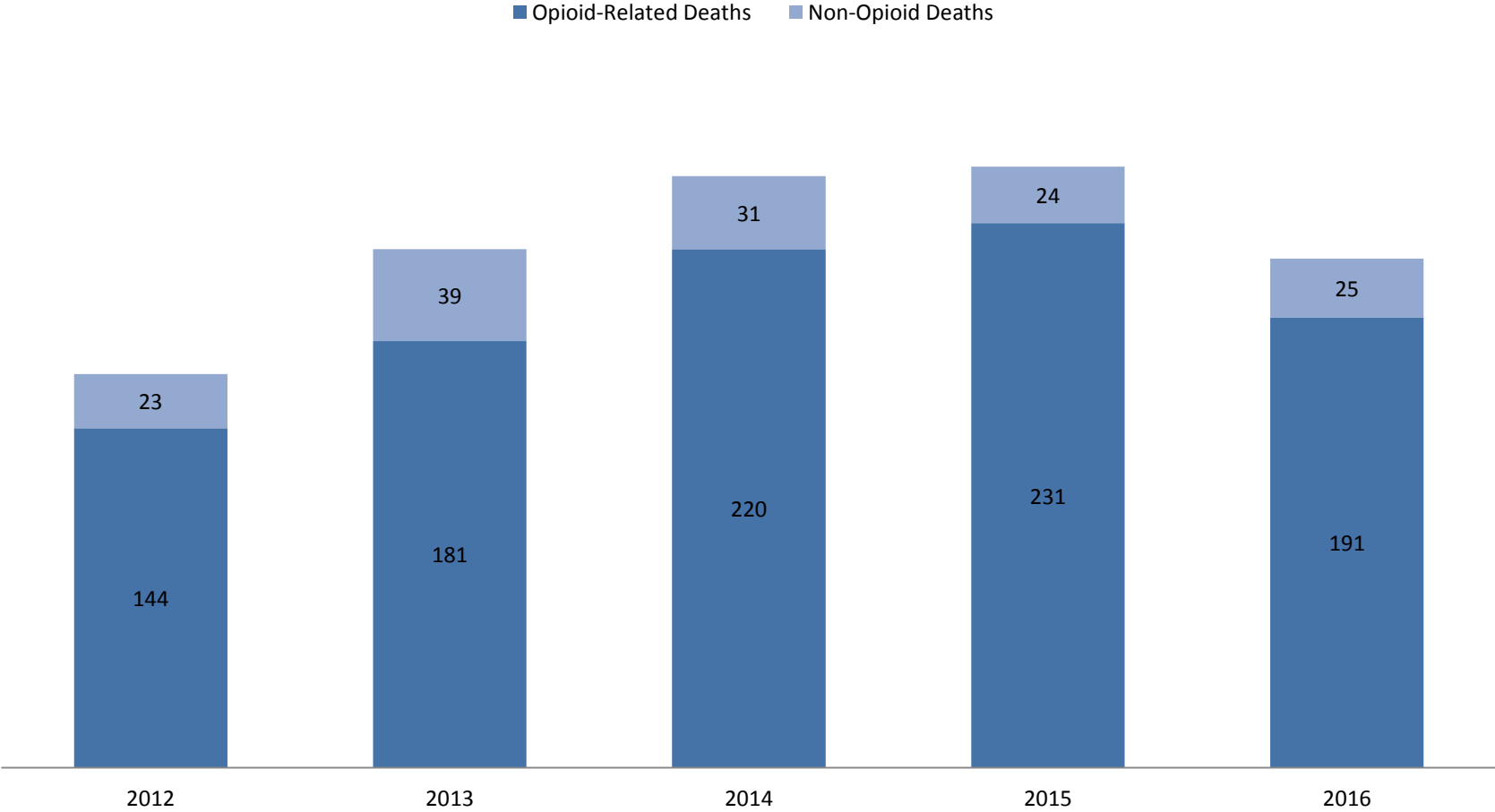
- Jointly sponsored by the City of Milwaukee, MCW ED, and the Zilber Family Foundation
 - To understand the burden of acute opioid injury and to assist in developing prevention strategies
- Project Objectives
 - Identify and recommend evidence-based program and policy to address the epidemic locally
 - Identify and collate data to inform prevention strategies
 - Work with experts to identify prevention strategies likely to have the greatest impact in the community
- www.mcw.edu/MilwaukeeCOPE

Milwaukee County Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths 2012-2016*



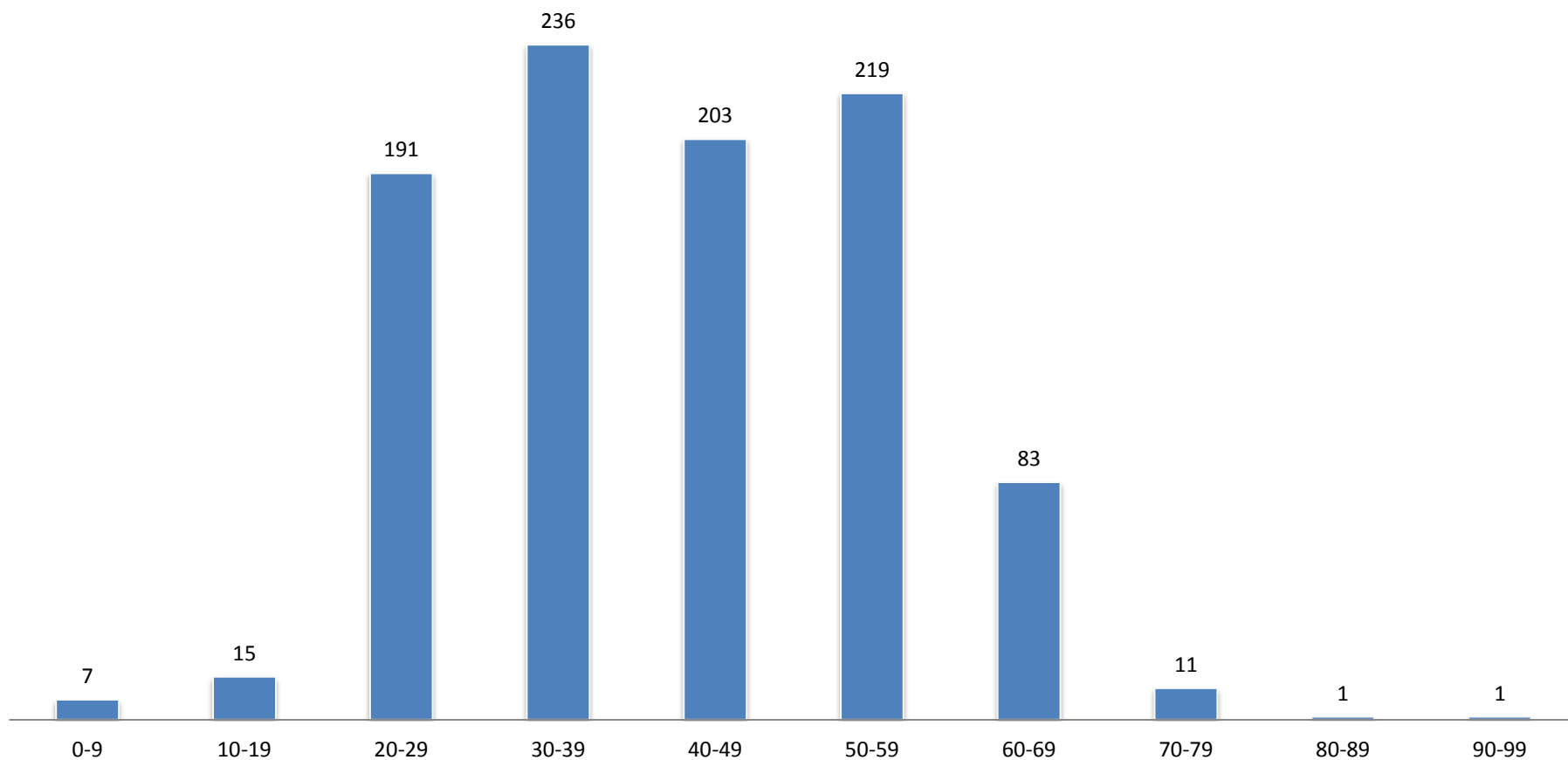
Data source: Milwaukee County Medical Examiner – Drug-related overdose deaths January 2012 – September 24th, 2016.

Milwaukee County Drug Overdose Deaths 2012-2016*

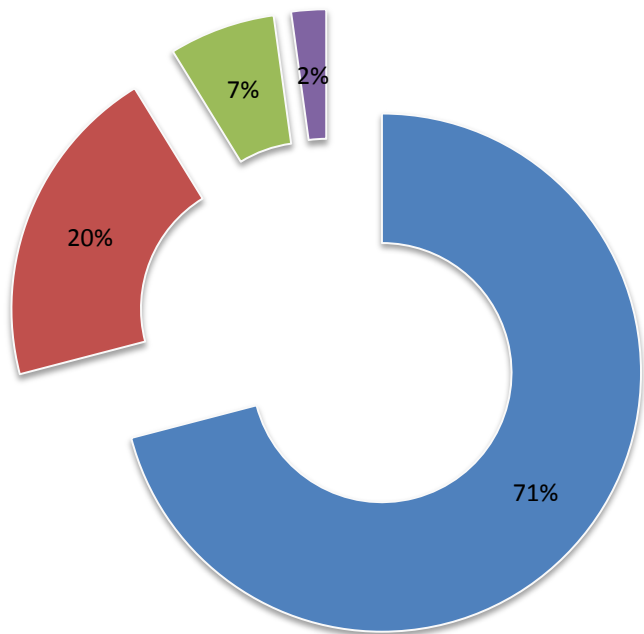


Data source: Milwaukee County Medical Examiner – Drug-related overdose deaths January 2012 – September 24th, 2016.

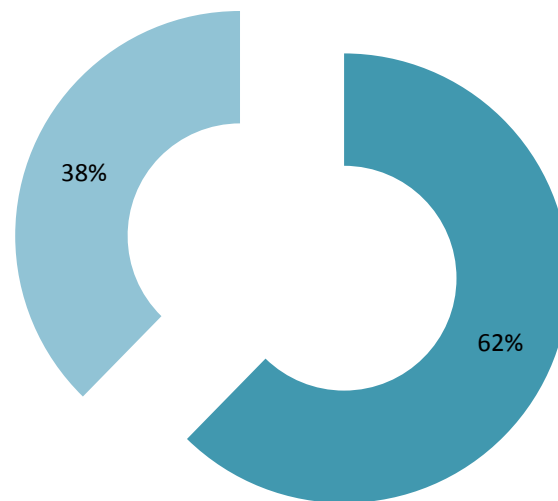
Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths by Age 2012-2016*



Milwaukee County Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex 2012-2016*

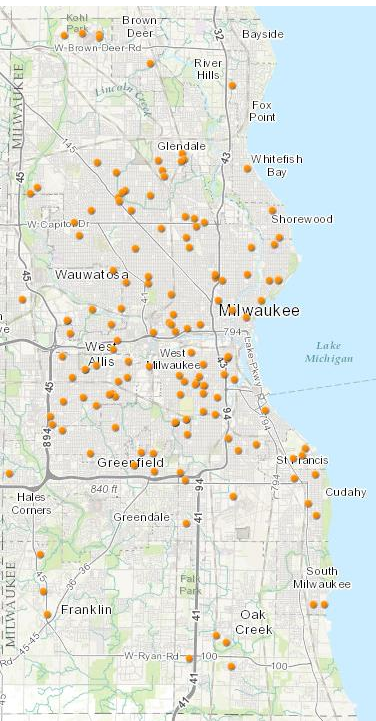


- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other

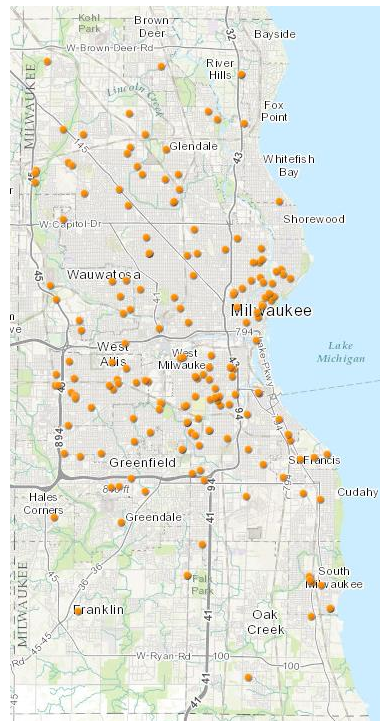


- Male
- Female

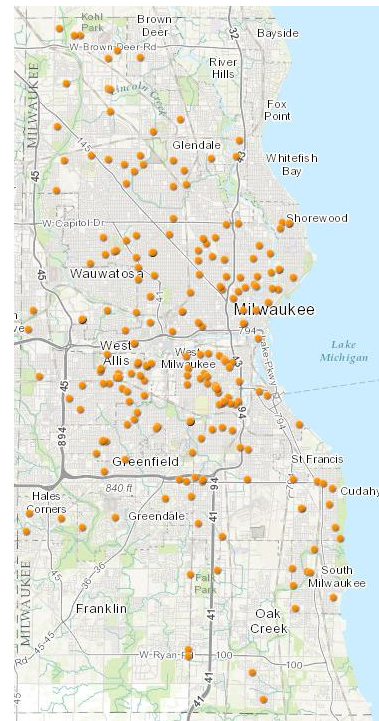
Geographic Distribution of Opioid-Related Overdose Deaths Milwaukee County 2012 – 2016*



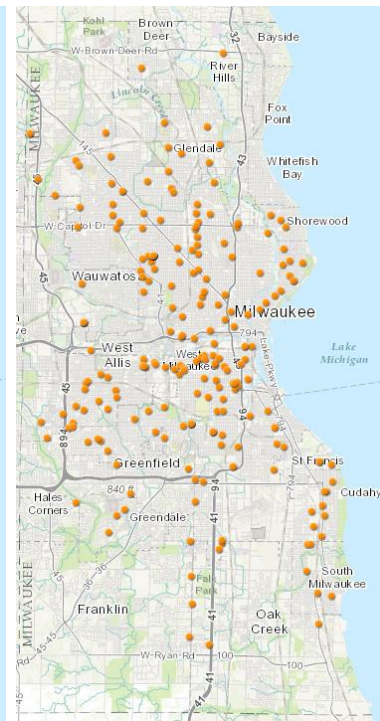
2012



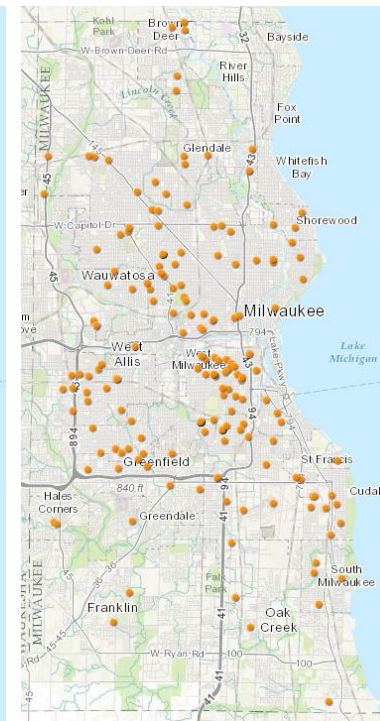
2013



2014

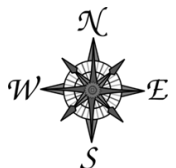


2015

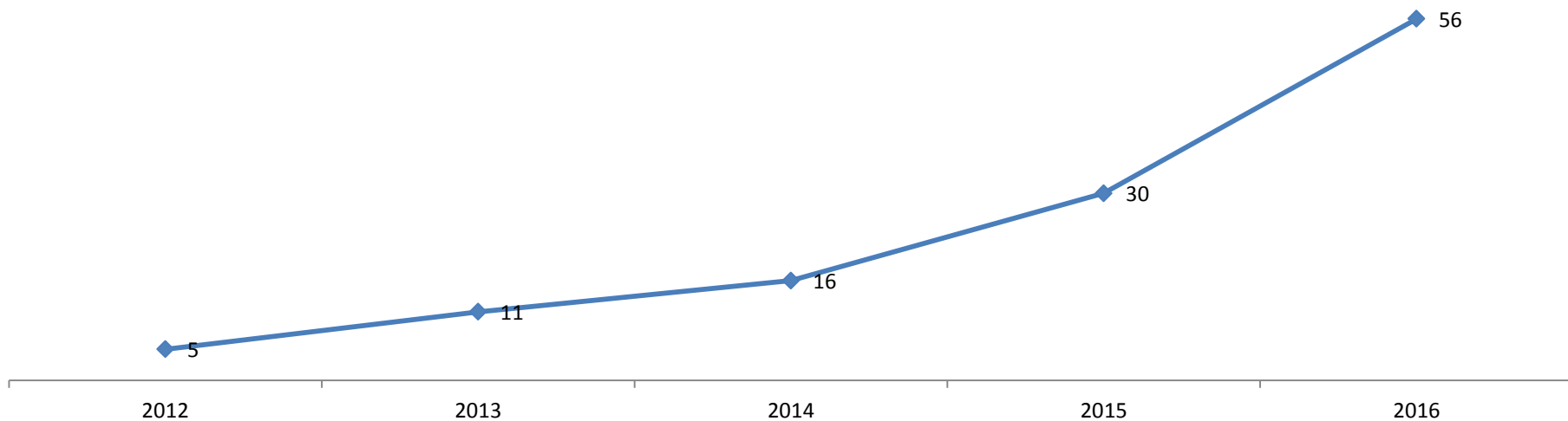


2016*

LEGEND
● Death



Fentanyl-Related Overdose Deaths 2012 – 2016*



Of the 191 opioid-related overdose deaths between January 1, 2016 and September 24, 2016, 29% involved the drug fentanyl. In 2015, only 13% of opioid-related overdose deaths involved fentanyl; the rate of overdose deaths involving fentanyl for the first nine months of 2016 alone already surpasses the rate for all of 2015.

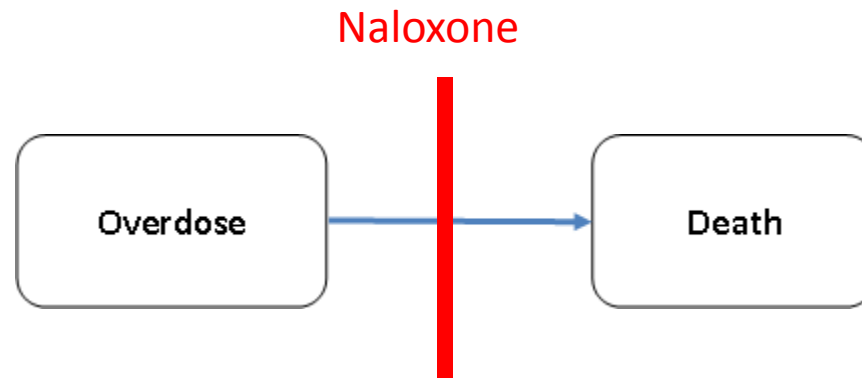
What Does the Death Data Tell Us?

- This is an epidemic in our community
- It has spread throughout our community
- The age distribution is wide and includes older age groups.
- White victims account for the majority of opioid-related overdose deaths in Milwaukee County.
- There are highly potent drug contaminants, such as fentanyl, that are contributing to the increase in overdose deaths.
- Why is this happening and how do we stop it?

We want to stop overdose death...

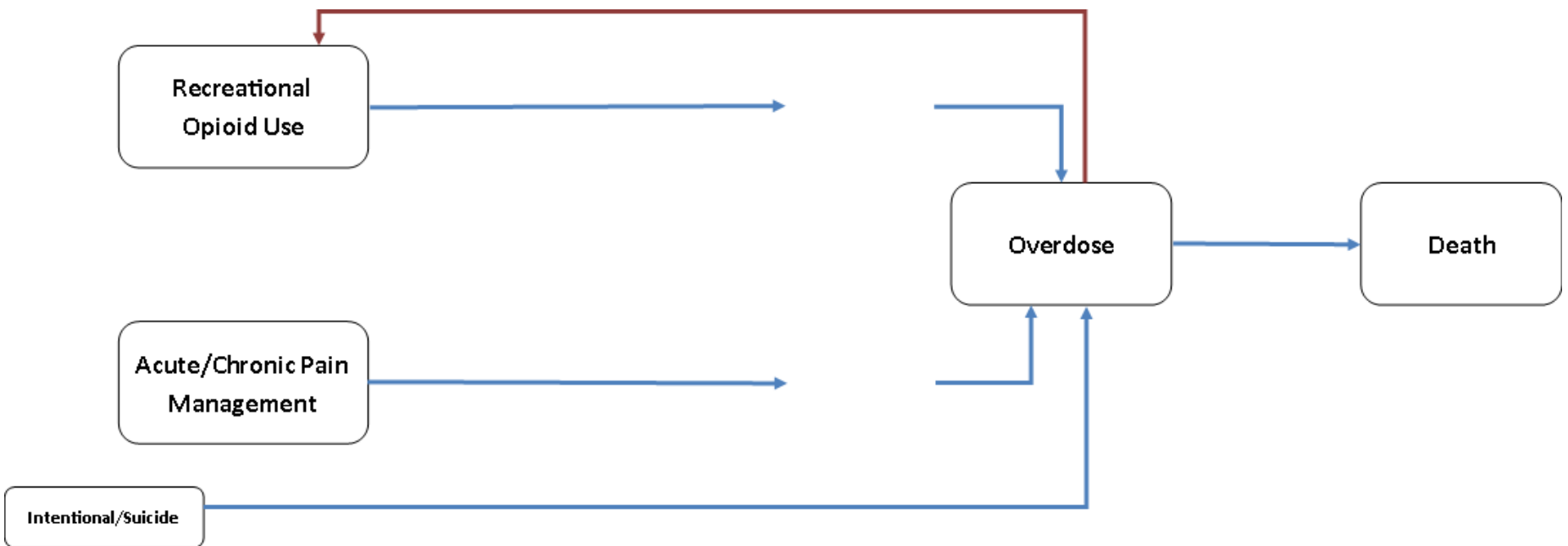


We want to stop overdose death...



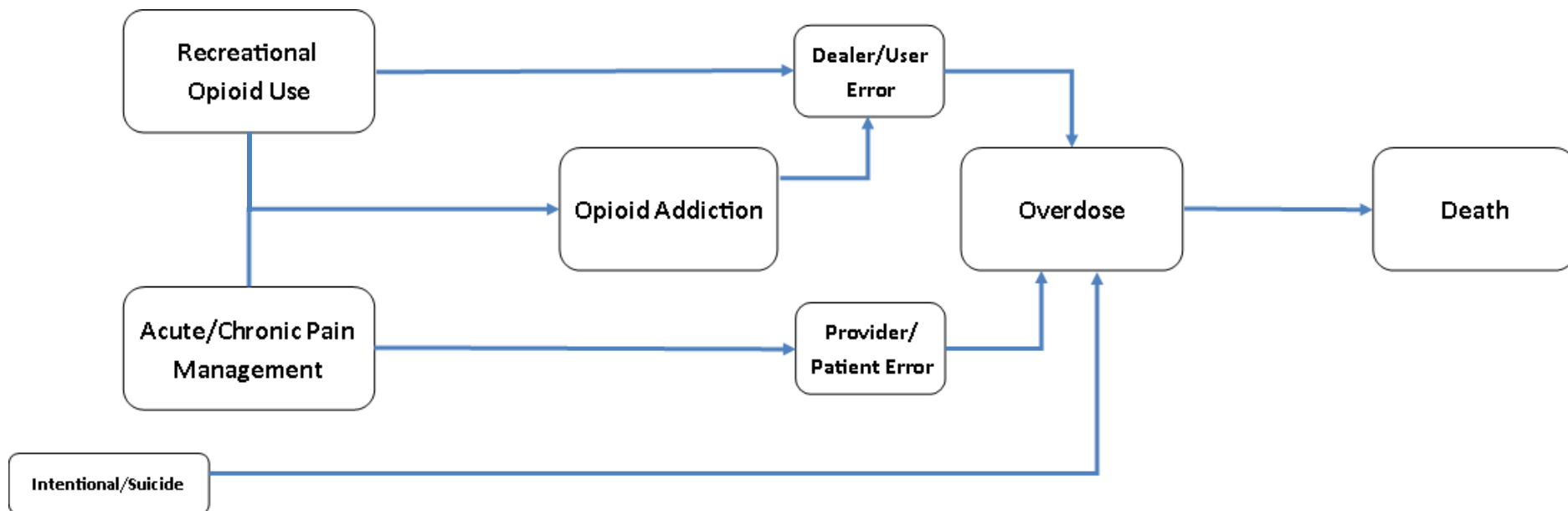
**This feels unsatisfactory!
Let's take a step back, who overdoses?**

We want to stop overdose death...



Why do the recreational and pain management people overdose?

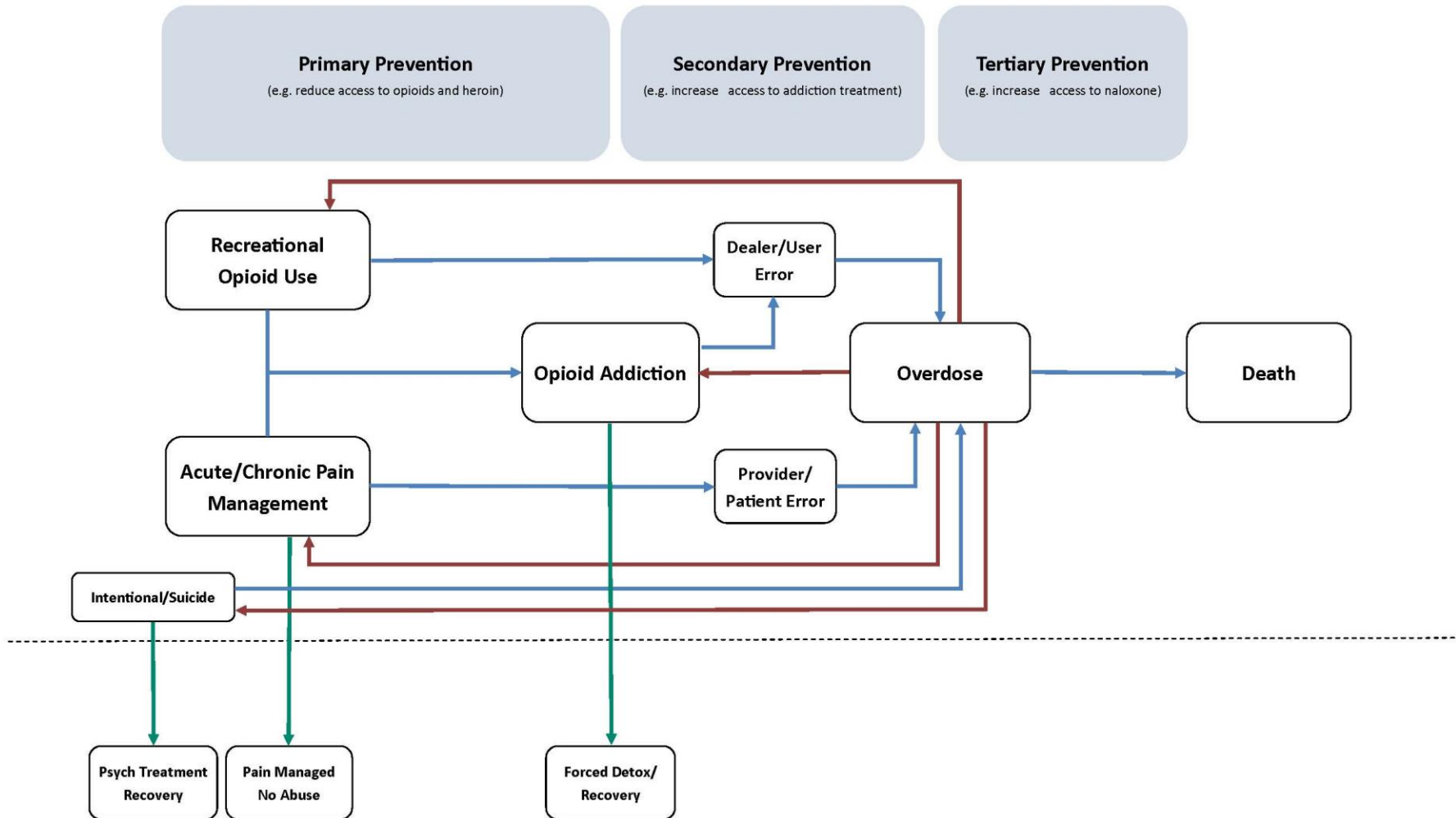
Error



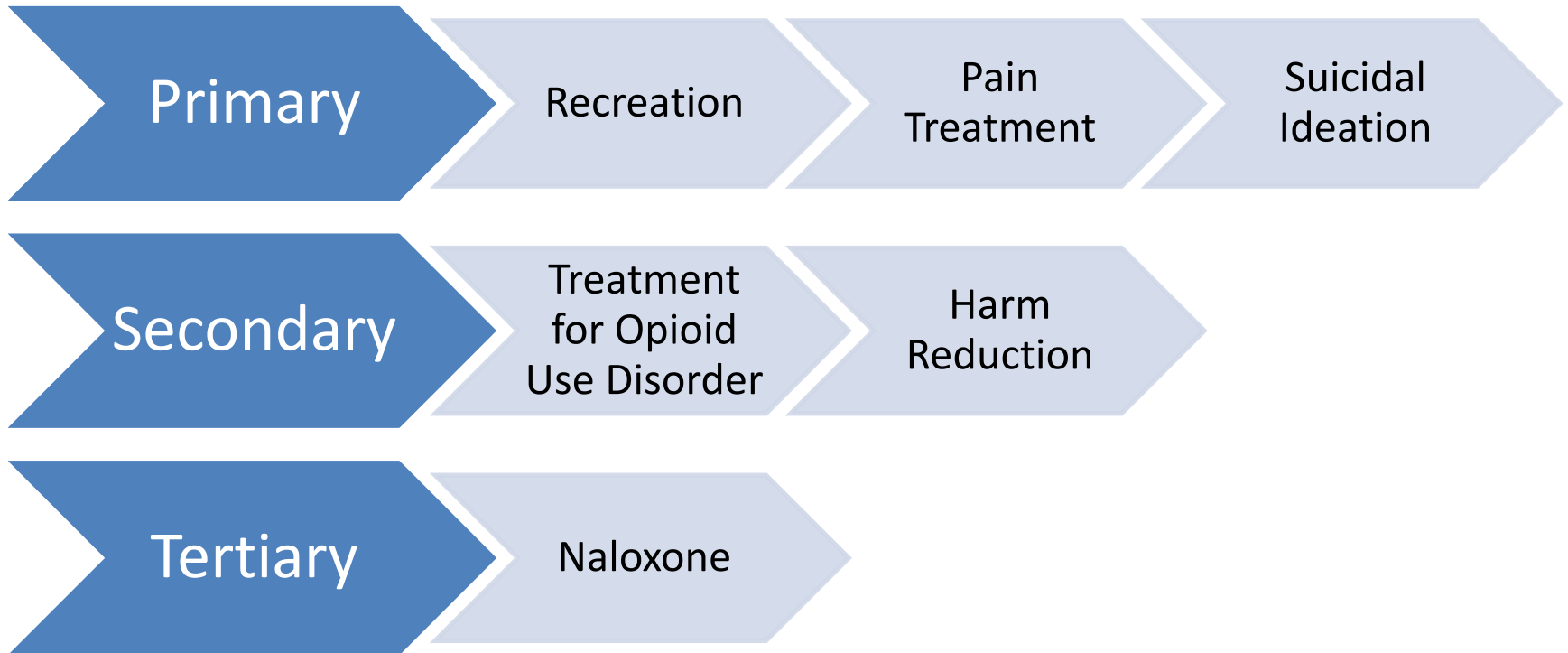
If you're not attempting suicide then something went wrong:

- Street drugs being mixed with other drugs unknown to user
- People coming out of prison detoxed and taking old doses
- Using other people's prescriptions or mixing medications

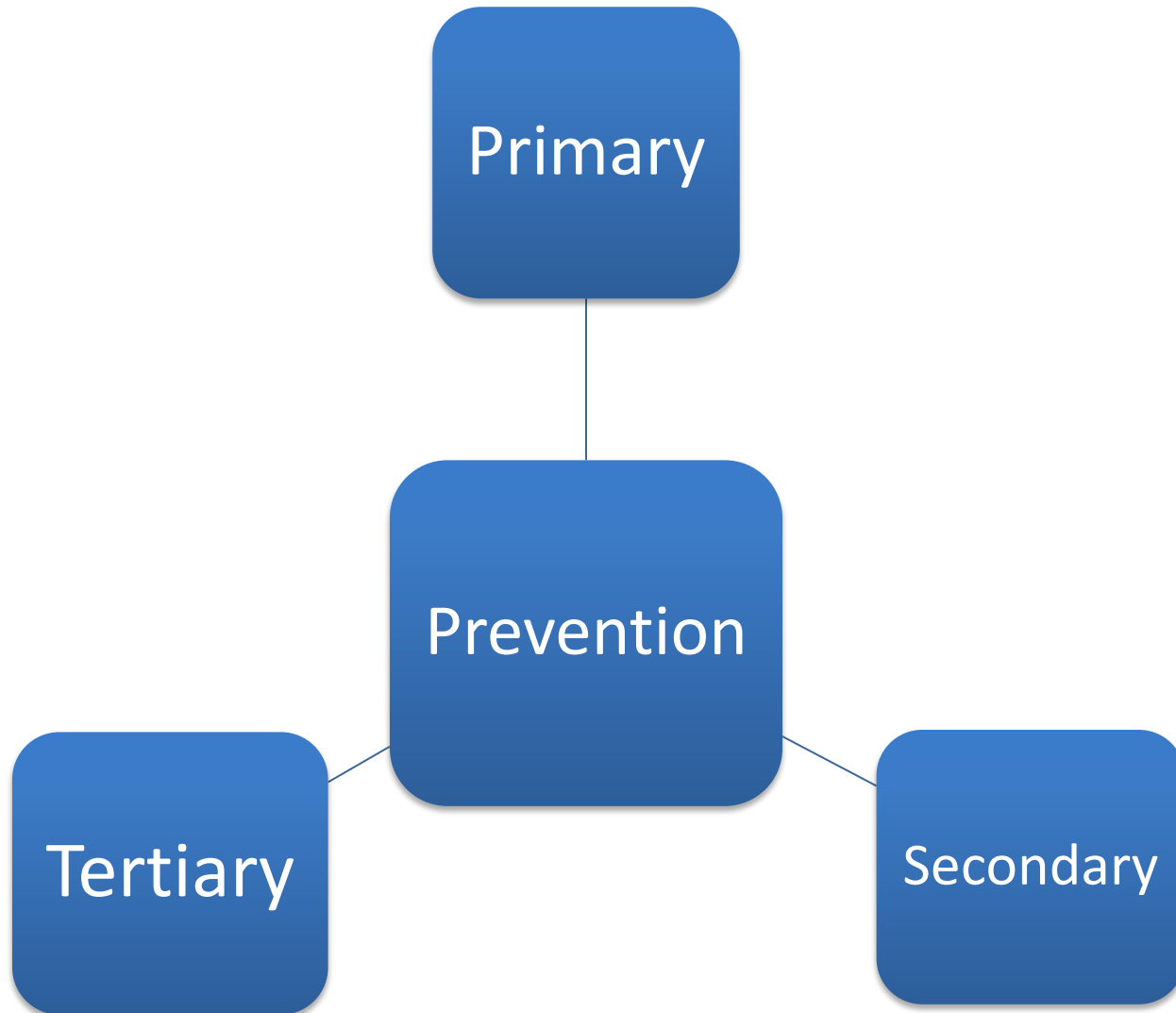
Adding Prevention to our Pathway



What Do We Do?



Where Do We Invest?



Who Should Do This Work?



A Multidisciplinary Approach

Providers

- **Prescribing Practices**
 - PDMP
 - Training for Prescribers
 - Harm Reduction Through Naloxone
- **Treatment**
 - Viewing addiction as a disease and not a personal failure
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Governmental

- **DEA**
 - 360 Program
- **State and local drug policies**
 - Hope agenda – Series of legislation
 - PDMP
 - Naloxone availability
 - Protection of those calling 9-1-1
- **Funding**

A Multidisciplinary Approach

Academics

- Data-Driven Methods
 - Using data to define the scope of the problem.
- Evidence-Based Approach
 - Using published literature to identify effective evidence-based interventions.

Community Organizations

- “Boots on the ground”
- Working closely with families, friends, and active users.
- Connections to the community.
- Education, training, and naloxone distribution.

Conclusions

- The opioid-related overdose epidemic in Milwaukee is widespread.
- We must continue to invest our resources across all three levels of prevention.
- Prevention and intervention strategies must use a multi-disciplinary approach; no one set of skills is sufficient.
- Academics should advocate for data-driven and evidence-based methods
 - Data to understand a problem
 - Data to evaluate interventions

Engage the community and understand their needs.

For More Information

- Nicole Fumo, MPH: nfumo@mcw.edu
- E. Brooke Lerner, PhD: eblerner@mcw.edu
- www.mcw.edu/MilwaukeeCOPE
- www.facebook.com/Milwaukeecommunityopioidpreventioneffort

