



# Naloxone in Detention Centers

## **INTERGRATIVE OVERDOSE PREVENTION STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES CONFERENCE**

Dianna E. Abney, MD FAAP  
Health Officer  
Charles County



# Likelihood of OD after release

- After abstinence people are more likely to overdose
- This is true of those in recovery, hospital and in detention centers/prisons

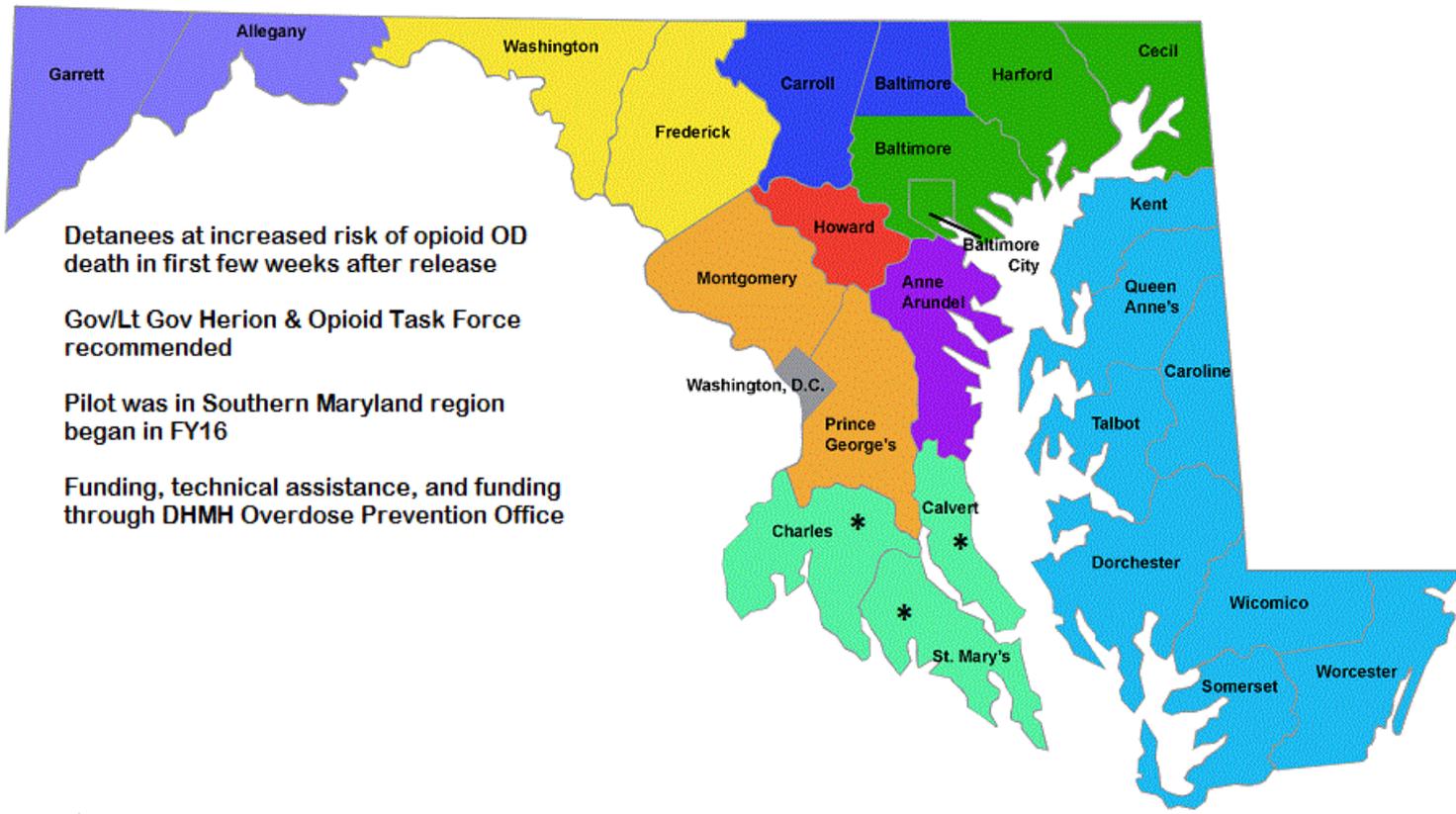


# History of detention center programs

- Naloxone in detention/prison settings is not new
  - New York- Rikers
  - Rhode Island
  - San Francisco
  - Scotland



# Beginning of Maryland Program



Detainees at increased risk of opioid OD death in first few weeks after release

Gov/Lt Gov Herion & Opioid Task Force recommended

Pilot was in Southern Maryland region began in FY16

Funding, technical assistance, and funding through DHMH Overdose Prevention Office

# Developing the Programs-strengths

- Guidance from DHMH
  - Reference materials
  - Individual discussions
  - Group calls –learning collaborative
- Experience with community based programs
- Staff familiar with Detention Center
- County recognition of the problem



# Developing the Programs-challenges

- ▣ Buy in from Sheriff and staff
  - ▣ Worry about mixed messages
  - ▣ Disruption of detention center routine
- ▣ Concern about enabling
- ▣ Is this counterproductive to recovery
- ▣ Community perception
- ▣ Buy in from the detainees
- ▣ Sustainability of the program
- ▣ Logistics—staffing, kits available, referrals
- ▣ Improved methods of storing and dispensing medication
- ▣ Providing training for family and friends before release
- ▣ Removing stigma



# St Mary's County

- Does not have onsite training yet-starting soon
- Video training
  - Only those with Hx of opioid SUD
  - No certification given
- Barriers to care
  - Medication supply
  - Presumed stigma of accepting medication
- Re work
  - Beginning on site training
  - Offered to all
  - Kits given on release



# Calvert County

- Onsite training by staff
- Early identification of people who have risk factors
- Training given after 30 day review
- Certificate and Kit given at release
- Medication being stored by medical vendor



# Charles County

## Performance measures

**Establish protocol to be incorporated into the current intake process for the identification of those eligible for overdose education and naloxone distribution in the detention center**

**Train 150 high-risk inmates in overdose education and naloxone distribution**

**150 trained inmates with naloxone upon their release**

**50 referrals to substance use disorder treatment services when appropriate**

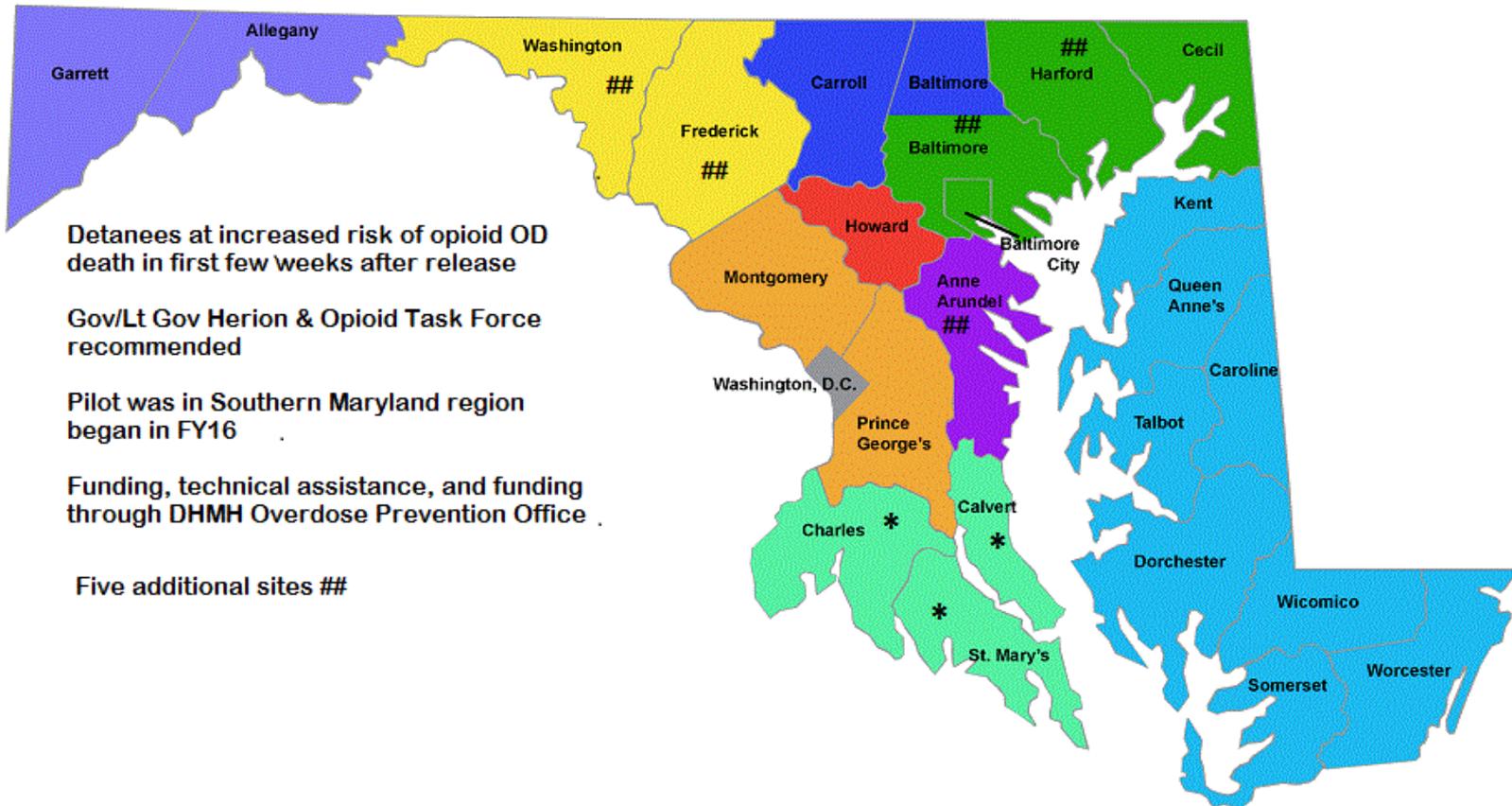


# Charles County Challenges

- Time it took to come to agreement on the program
- Small number of people in our SUS program in the detention center at the time
- Change in staff (retirement, job change)
- Problems with implementing program for all detainees



# Expansion to other counties



Detainees at increased risk of opioid OD death in first few weeks after release

Gov/Lt Gov Herion & Opioid Task Force recommended

Pilot was in Southern Maryland region began in FY16

Funding, technical assistance, and funding through DHMH Overdose Prevention Office

Five additional sites ##

# Future of the programs

- ▣ Expand the reach to detention center staff
- ▣ Offer training on site to visitors ( space and visitation type will dictate this
- ▣ Expand SUS and MH services in detention centers
- ▣ Improve mechanisms of getting more trained detainees trained
- ▣ Strengthen the referral process



# Future of the programs

- Stress the potential to save lives of people recently released
- Increase use of case management
- Increase use of peer counselors/recovery coaches



# Questions

---