

# Integrating ID in OUD Care: *A Tale of Two Settings*

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# Disclosure Information

- ◆ Sarah Kattakuzhy, MD
  - ◆ Principal investigator on investigator-initiated grant with Gilead Sciences, paid to the institution
- ◆ Aaron Greenblatt, MD
  - ◆ No Disclosures
- ◆ David Sternberg, MHA
  - ◆ No Disclosures
- ◆ Elana Rosenthal, MD
  - ◆ Principal investigator on investigator-initiated grant with Gilead Sciences, Merck, and the John Martin Foundation, paid to the institution

# Learning Objectives

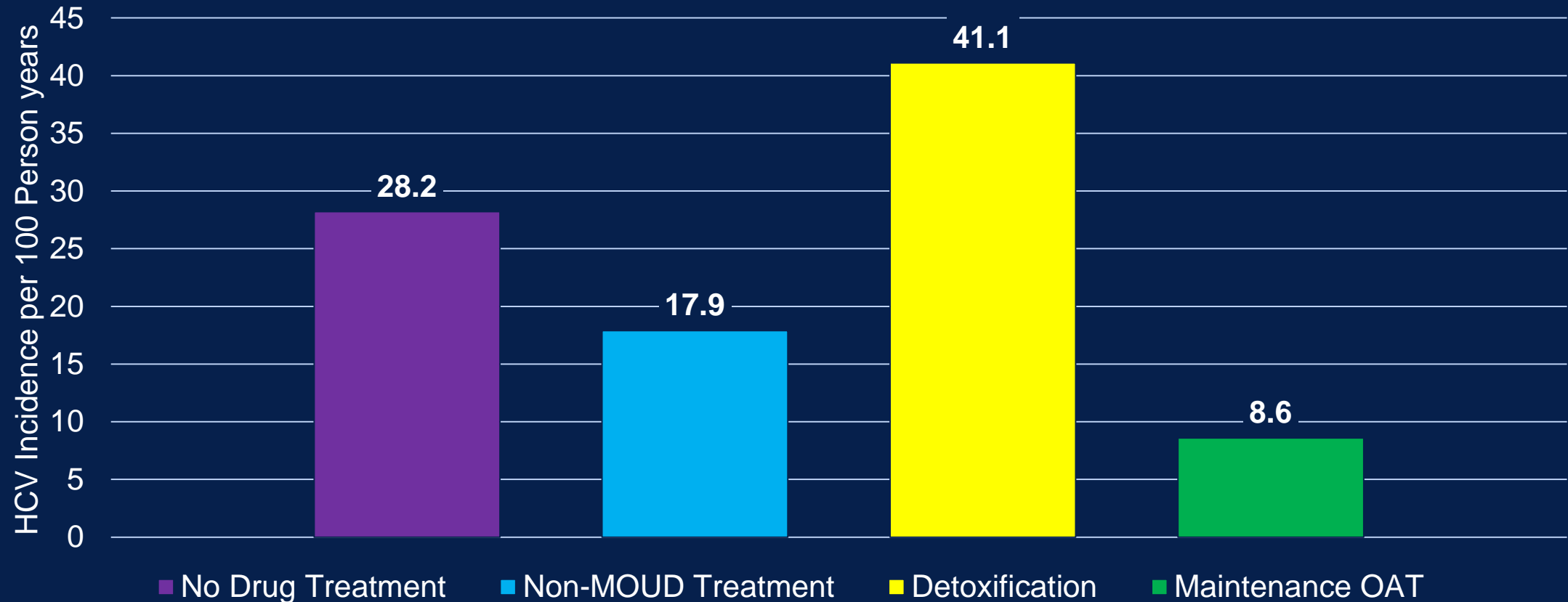
- ◆ To review the evidence-base around integration of infectious disease and opioid use disorder care
- ◆ To understand real-world perspectives of care integration across the treatment landscape, from harm reduction to traditional OTP settings
- ◆ To discuss barriers and facilitators to care integration across a variety of practice settings

# Evidence Base on Integration of ID and OUD Care

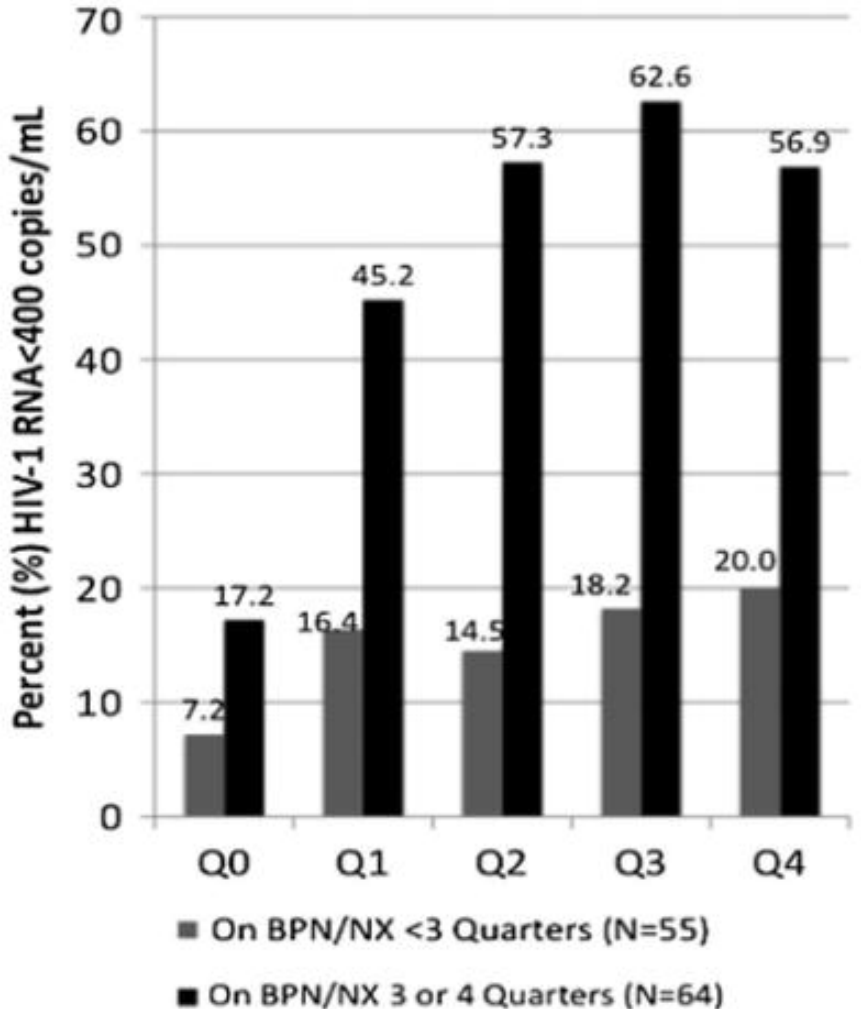
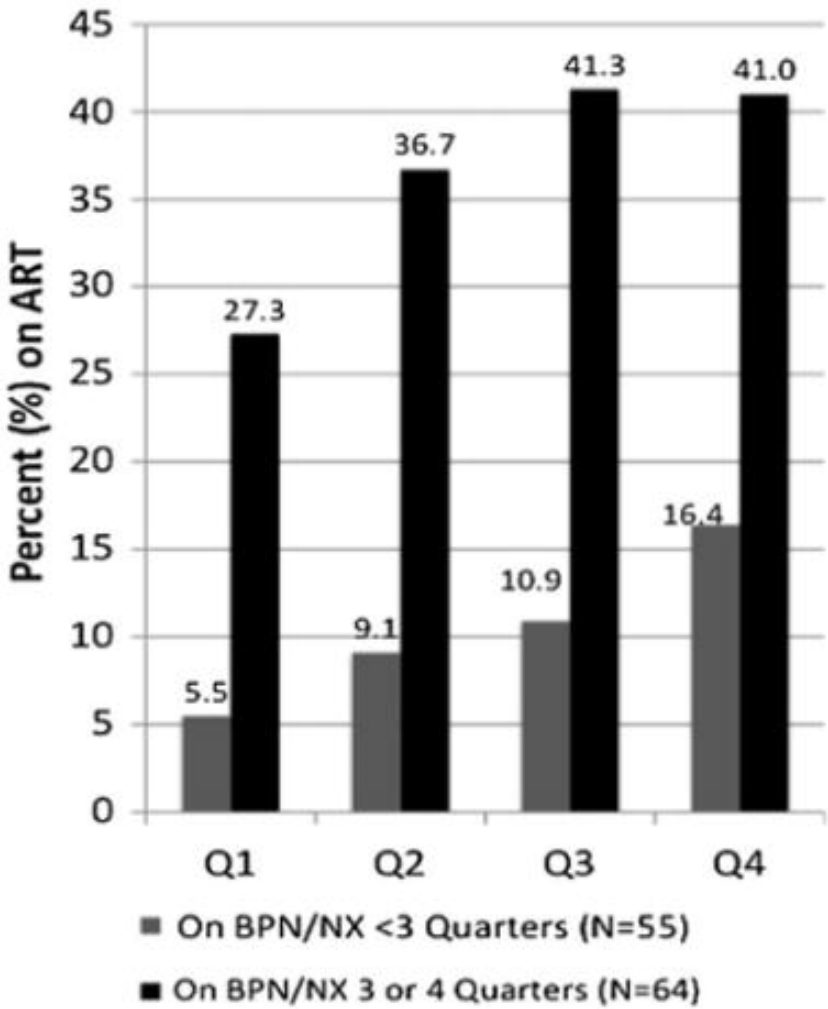


# MOUD Reduces HIV and HCV Incidence

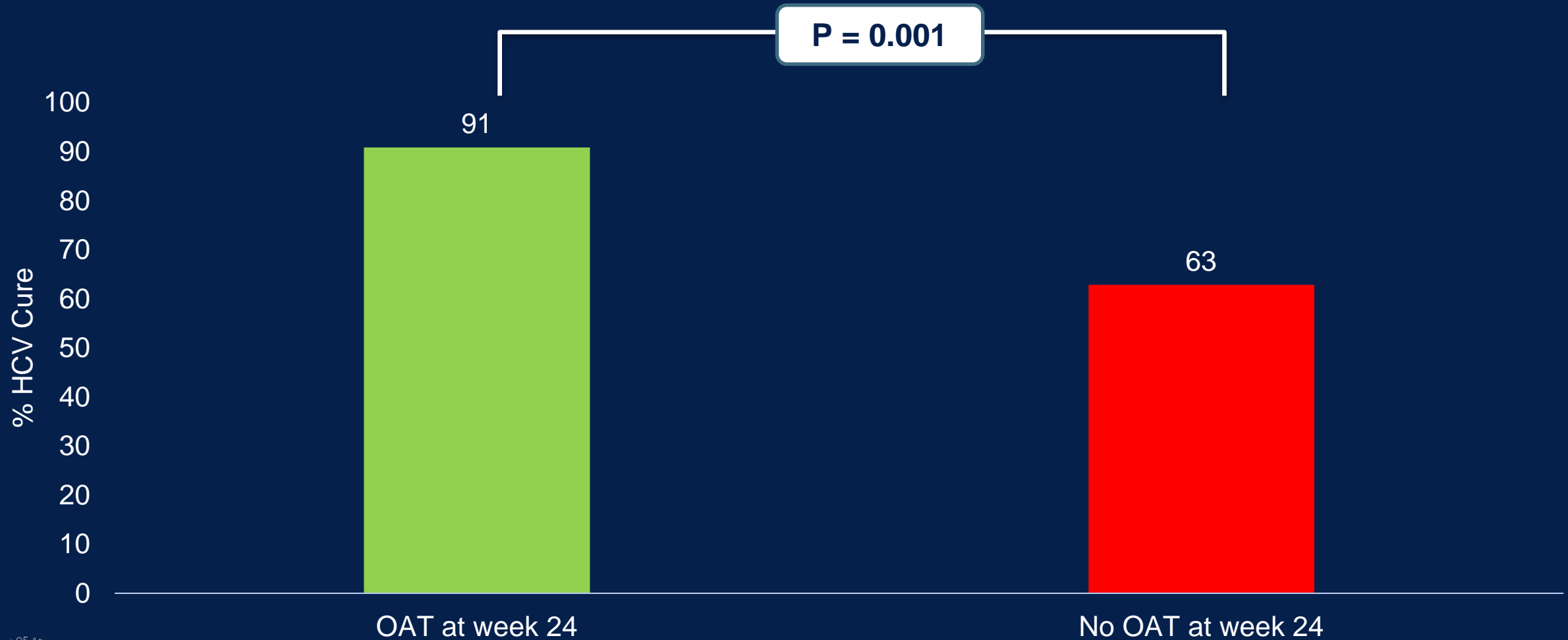
## HCV Incidence in Young PWID



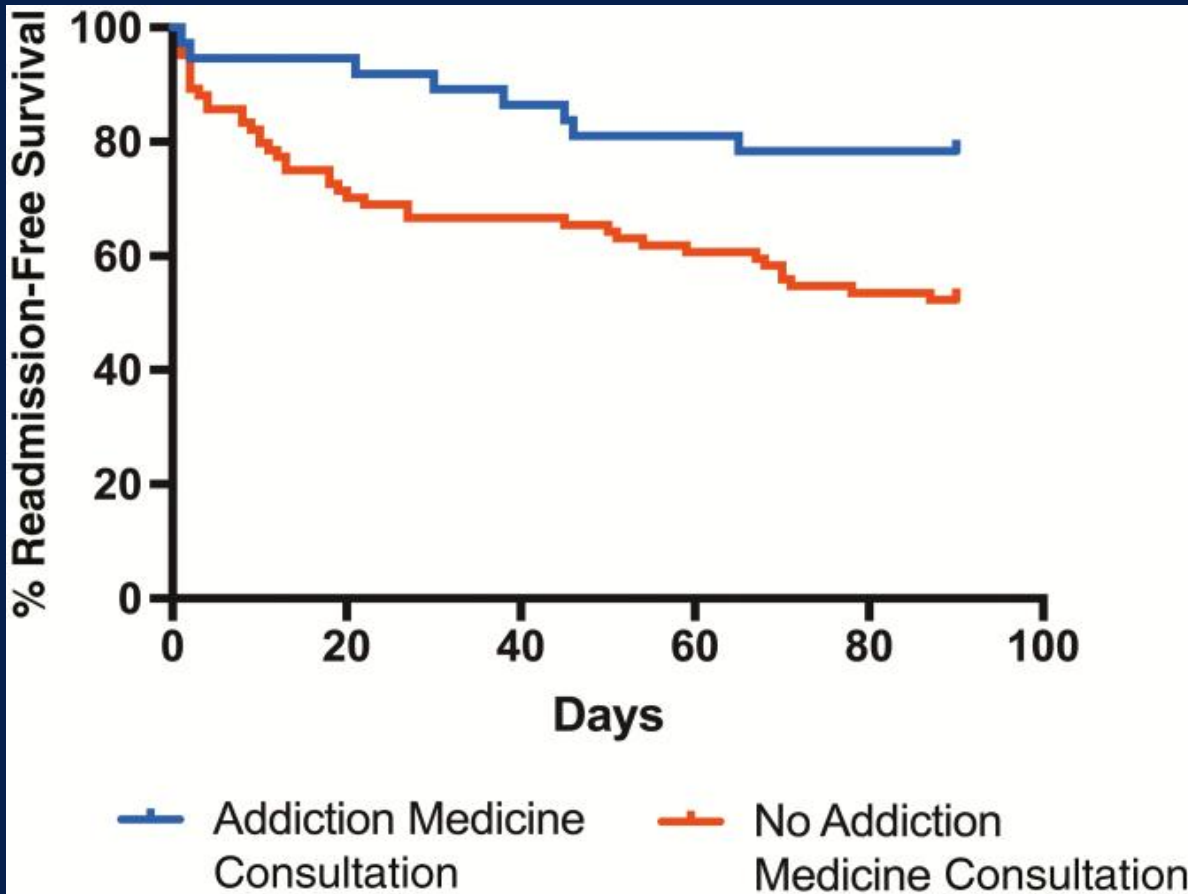
# Engagement in MOUD Improves HIV Outcomes



# MOUD Associated with Higher Rates of HCV Cure in PWID



# Addiction Consultation for Patients Hospitalized with Infections from OUD

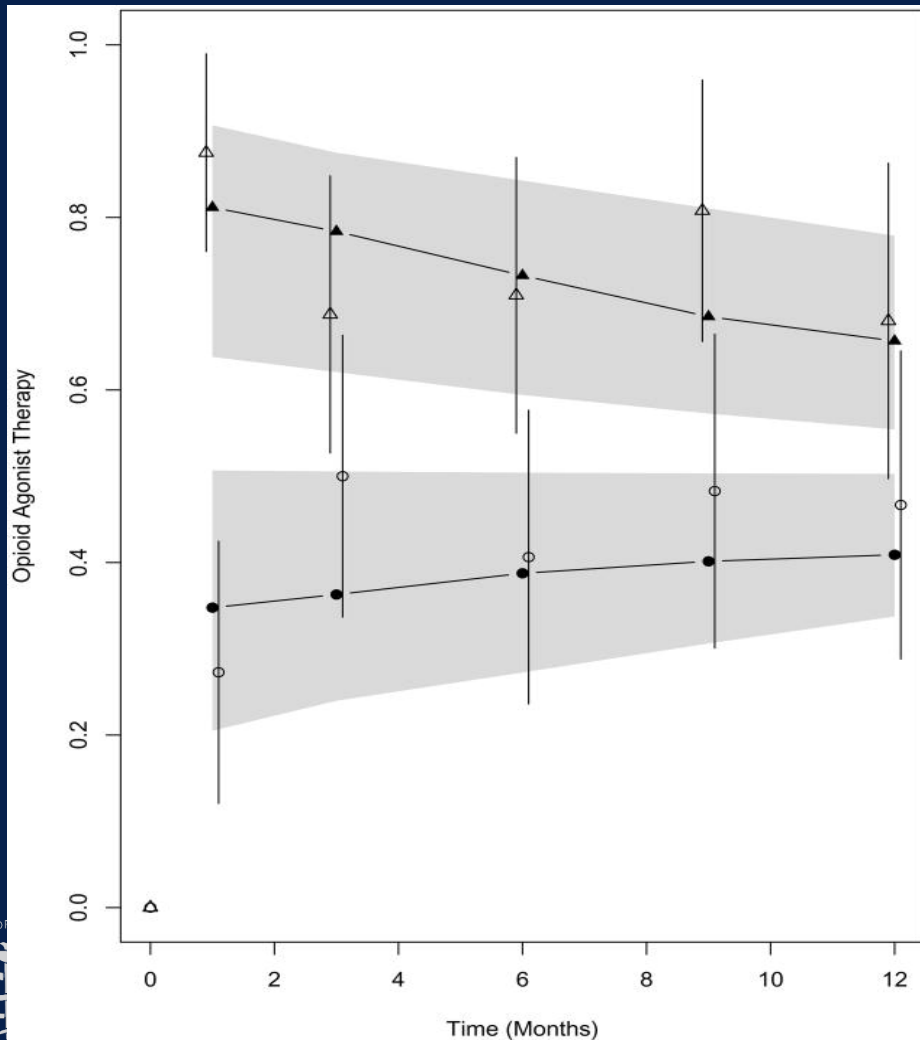


- ◆ Increased treatment for OUD
- ◆ Greater likelihood of completing antibiotics
- ◆ Decreased likelihood of patients leaving AMA
- ◆ Reduced rates of readmission



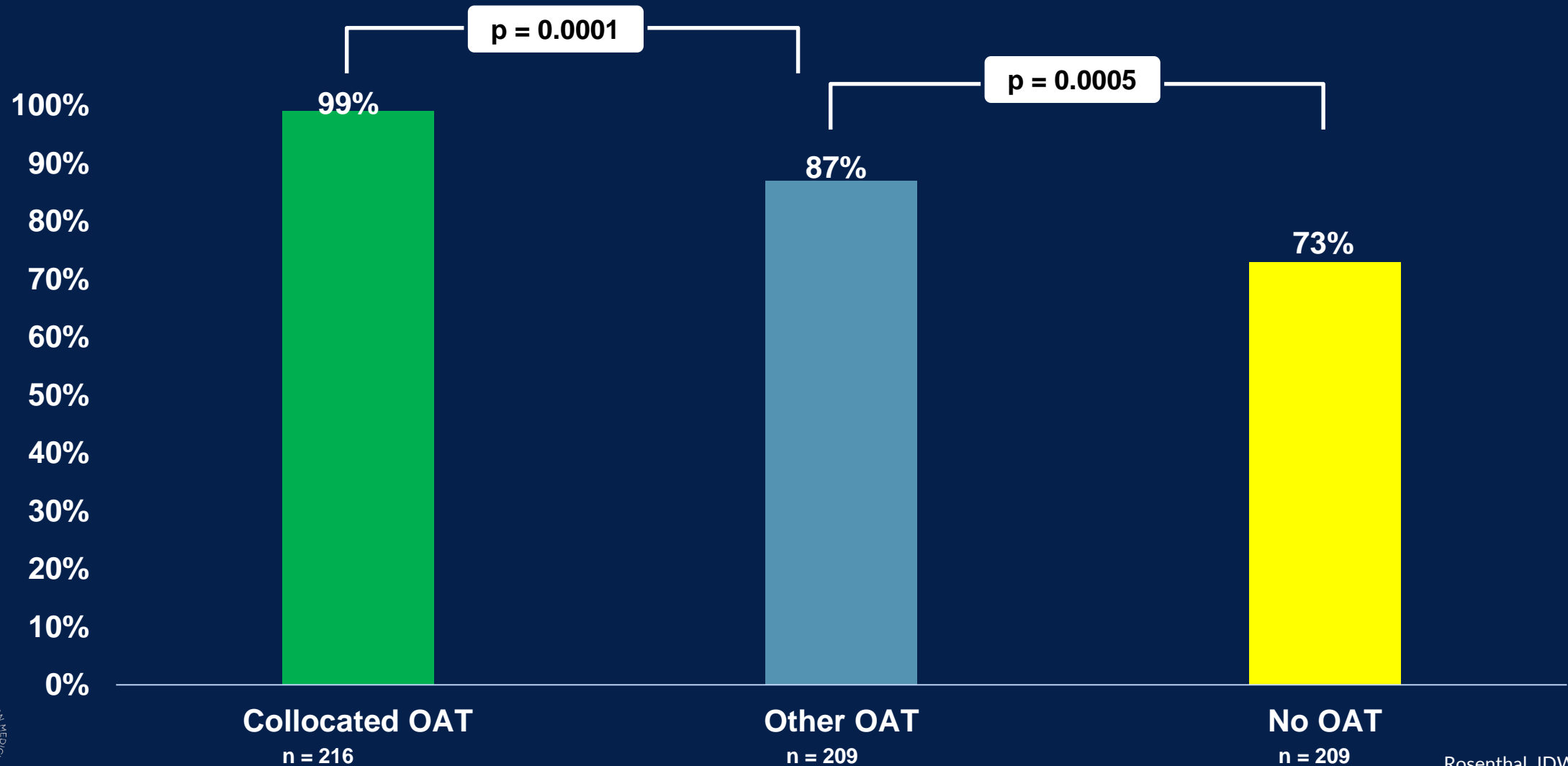
# Collocation of HIV and MOUD

## Increases MOUD Uptake and Improves OUD Outcomes

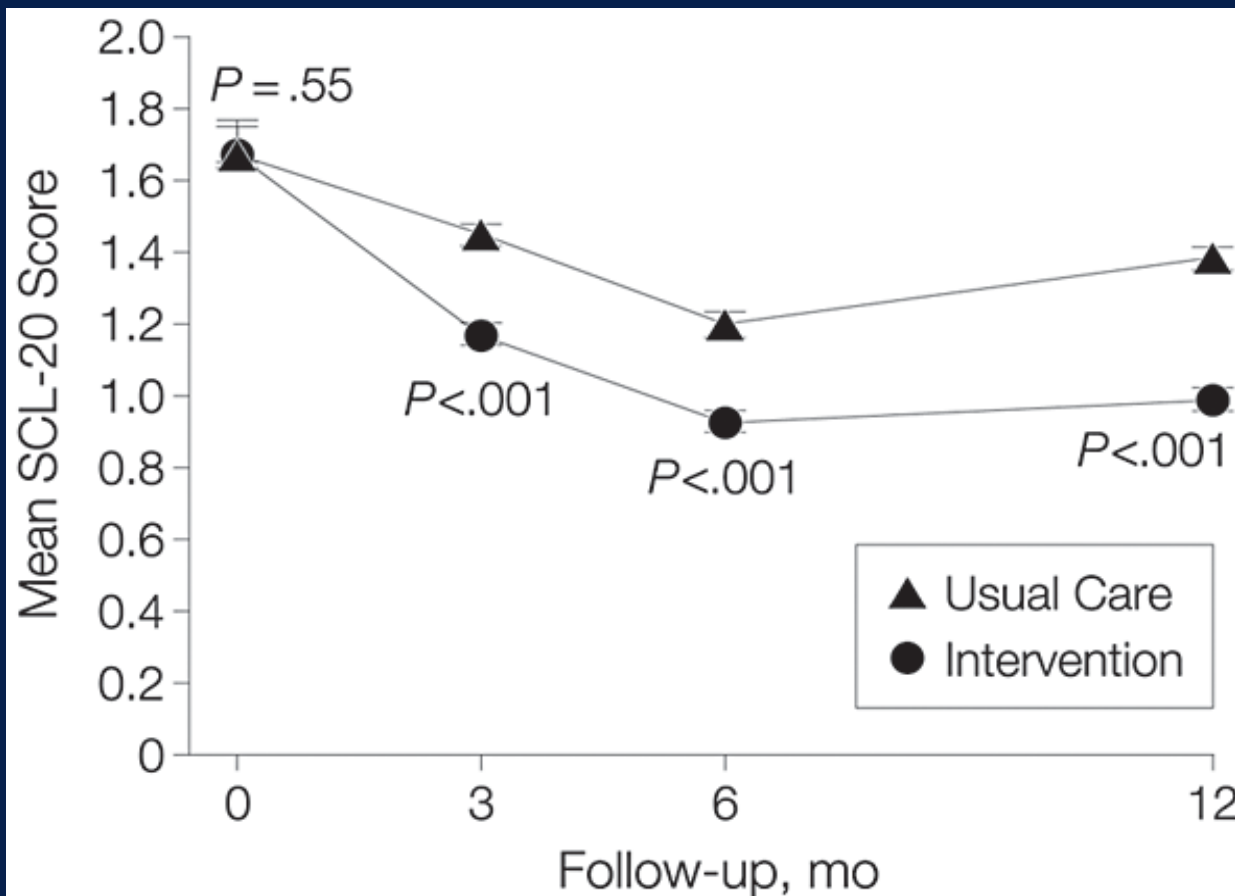


- ◆ 93 HIV infected patients with OUD
- ◆ Randomized to:
  - ◆ Collocated buprenorphine
  - ◆ Case-management and referral to OTP
- ◆ Collocated buprenorphine
  - ◆ Improved uptake of MOUD (74% vs 41%)
  - ◆ Fewer opiate positive urine drug screens
  - ◆ Improved HIV primary care visit adherence

# Improved HCV Visit Attendance with Collocated MOUD



# Collaborative Care vs Collocated Care



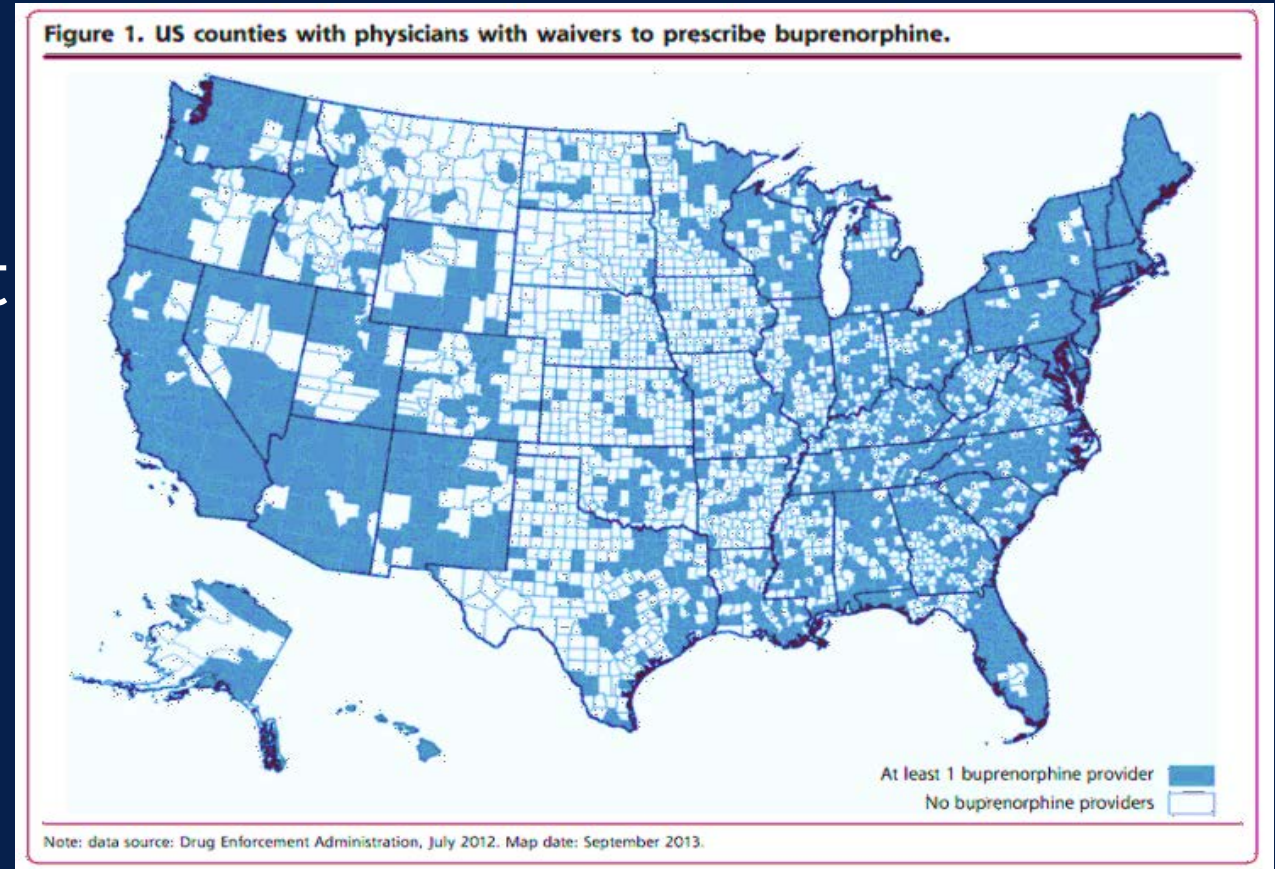
- ◆ IMPACT study 18 PCP clinics from 8 health care organizations in 5 states
- ◆ 1801 patients  $\geq 60$  with depression
- ◆ Randomized to:
  - Usual care
  - IMPACT intervention
- ◆ 45% of intervention patients had a reduction in depressive symptoms from baseline compared with 19% of usual care participants

# Barriers to Integration of OUD and ID Treatment



# Challenges of OUD Care

- ◆ Regulations of OUD treatment
- ◆ Limited treatment facilities
- ◆ Limited providers
- ◆ Prior authorization



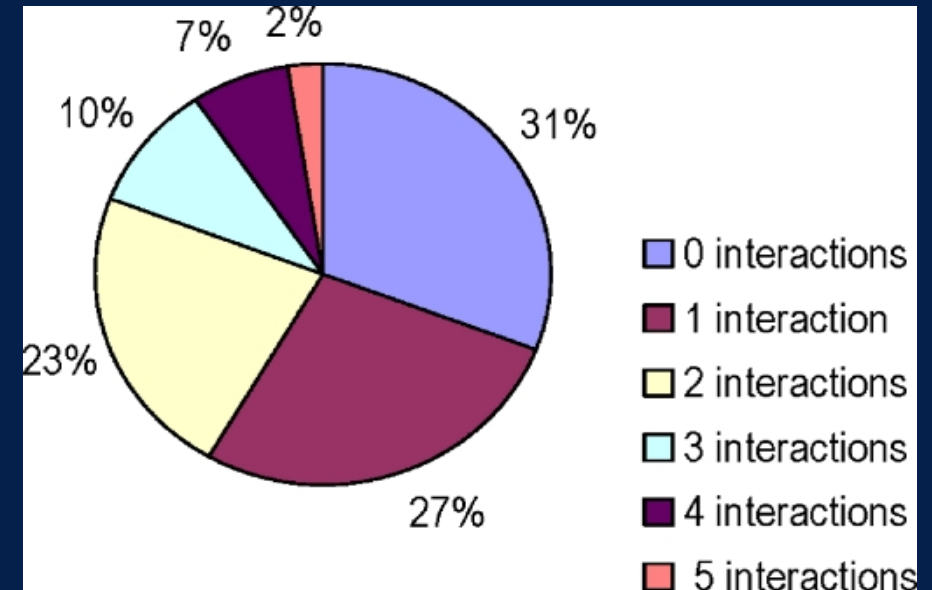
# Payment and Financing Limitations

- ◆ Services helpful to patients seeking integrated care for OUD and ID are difficult to obtain or sustain financially
- ◆ Same-day billing restrictions
  - ◆ As of 2019, 13 states do not allow providers to bill for a physical and a behavioral health visits in the same day

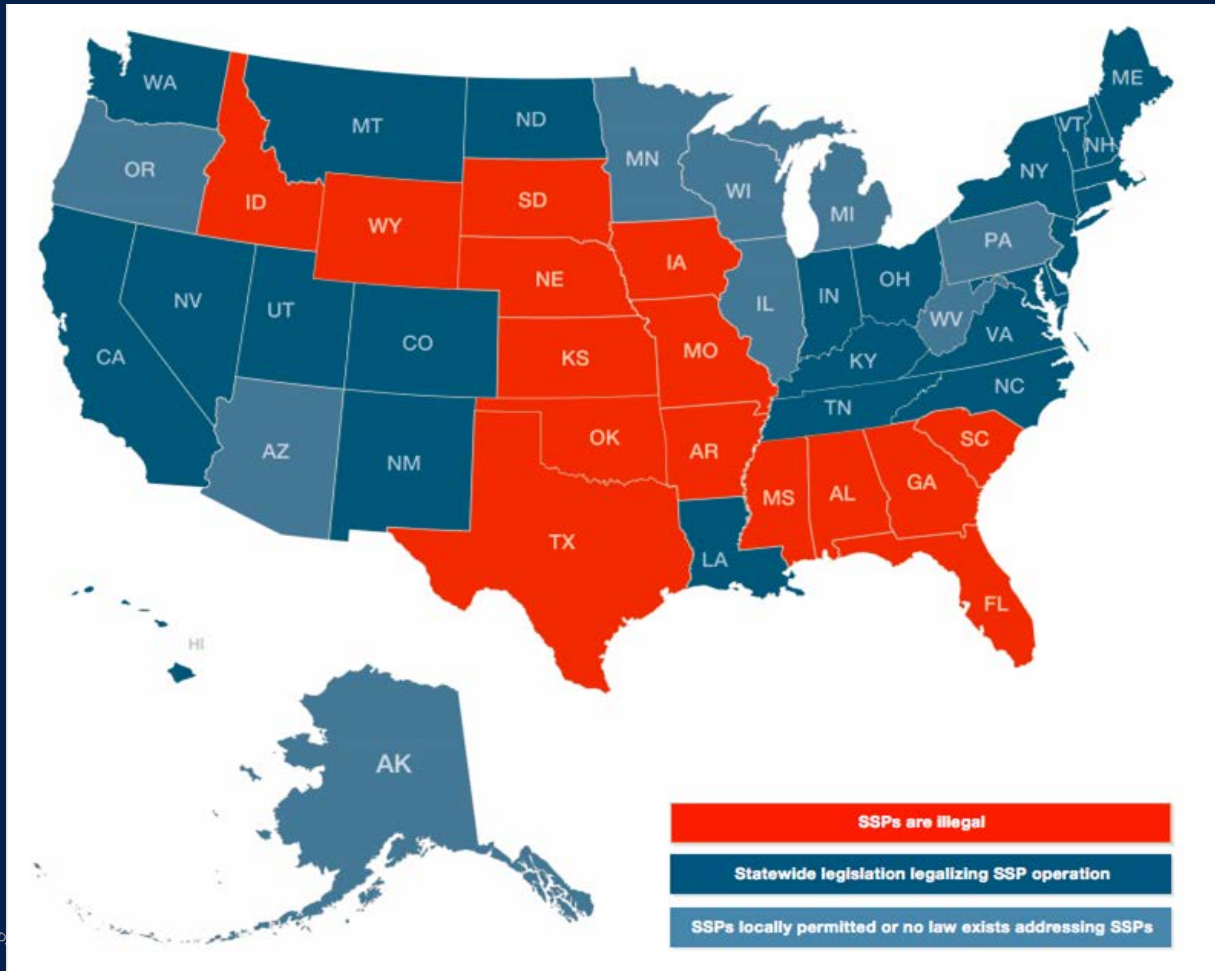
# Lack of Data Integration and Sharing

## ◆ 42 CFR Part 2

- ◆ Prescription medication interaction
- ◆ Prescriptions of medications with significant risk of abuse/diversion/misuse in patients on MOUD
- ◆ Social determinants of health affecting treatment success
- ◆ Screening/immunization for conditions related to OUD



# Limits on Harm-Reduction Services



- ◆ <400 SSP in the US
- ◆ Federal ban lifted in 2016
- ◆ Ongoing barriers
  - ◆ Federal funding does not cover injection equipment
  - ◆ Must be in a region with or at risk of increase in HIV and viral hepatitis



# Stigma Discrimination



Disregard for the  
disease model of  
addiction



Misconceptions  
about OAT

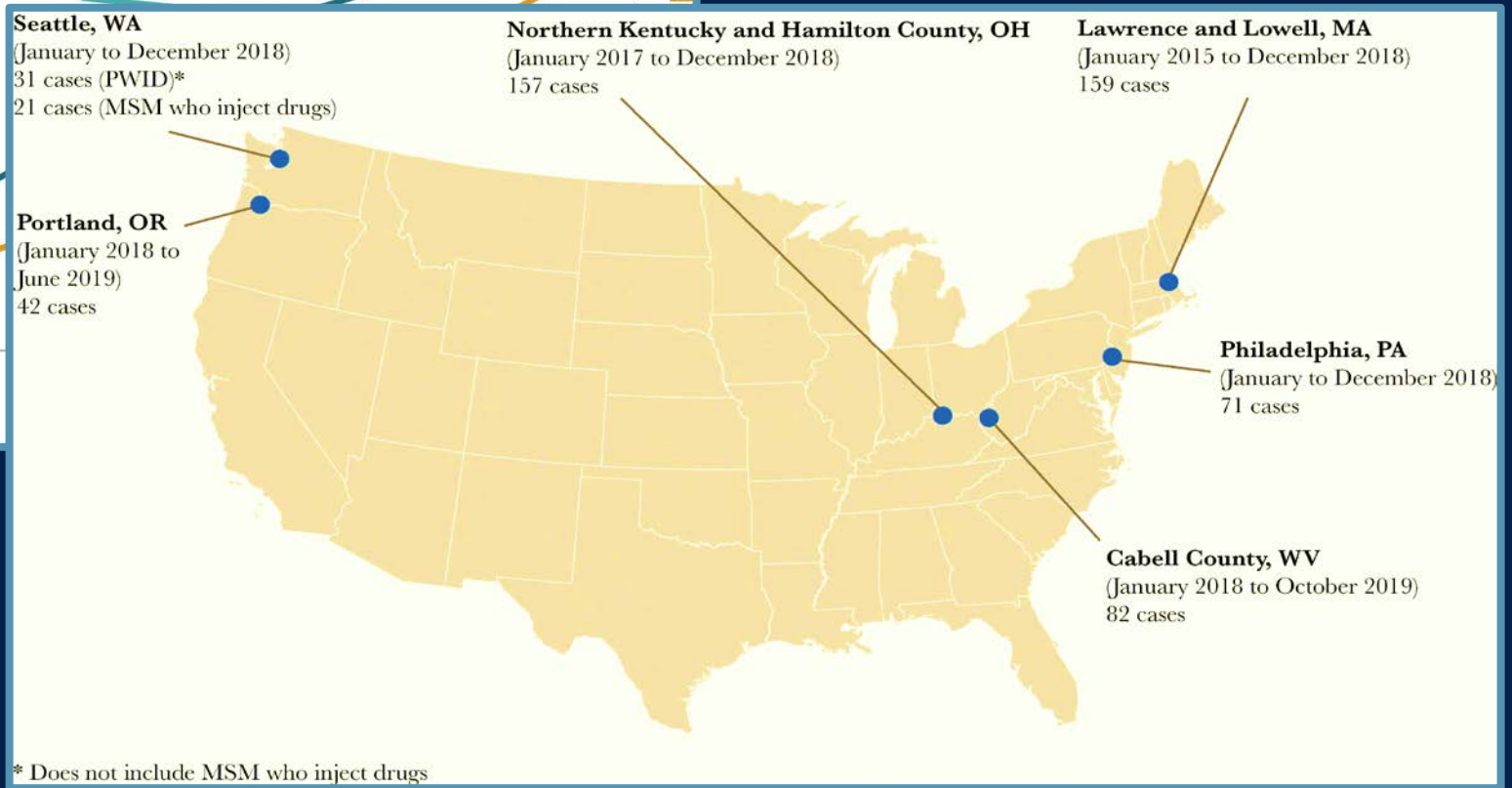
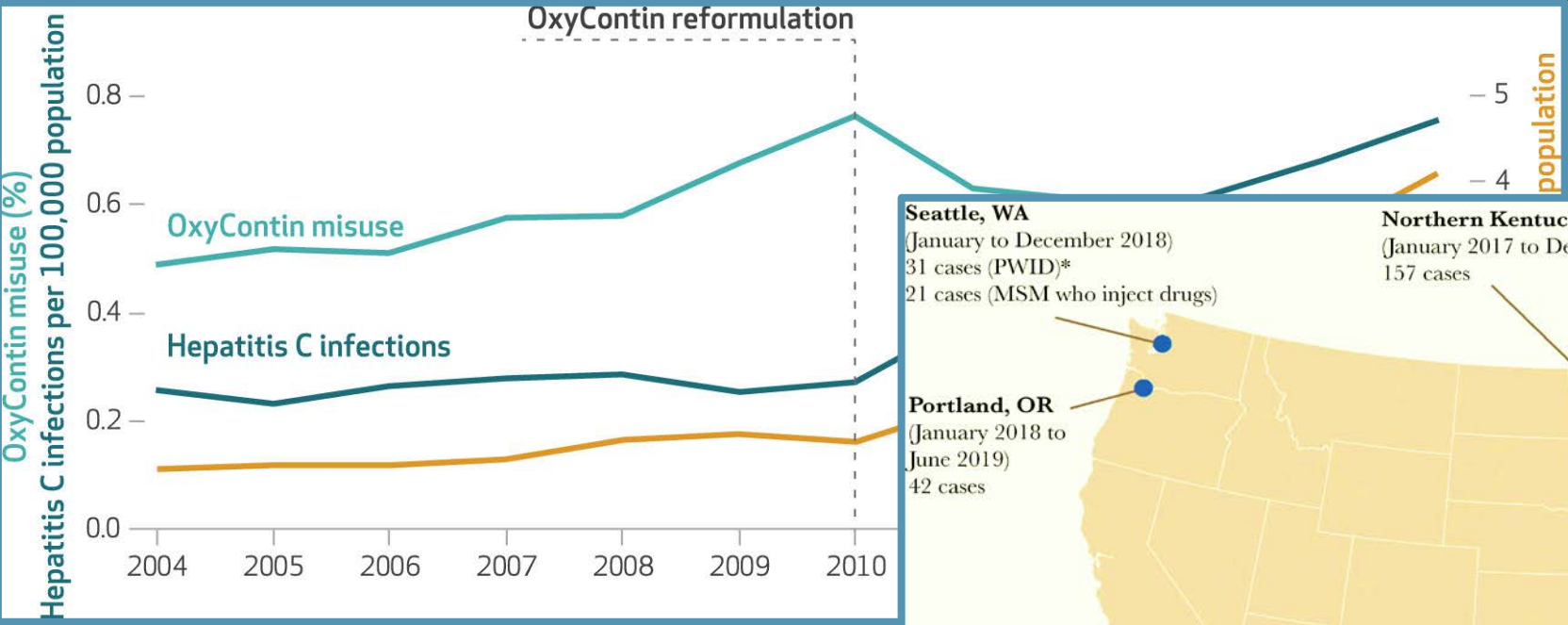
“Replacing one addiction  
with another”



Criminalization of  
substance use  
disorder

# Case Studies: Integration of ID and OUD Care in Baltimore and Washington DC

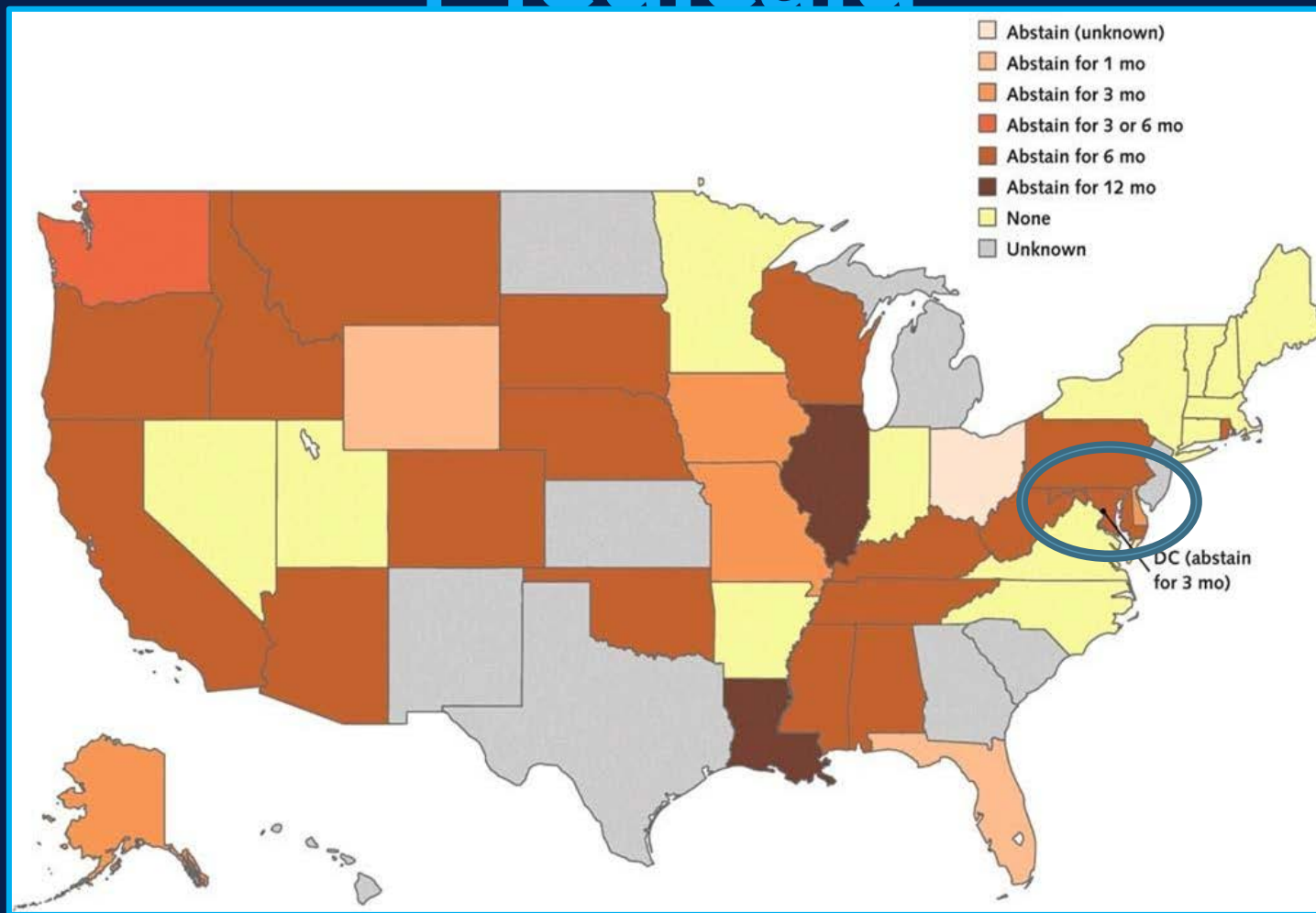
# Rising Rates of Infections in PWID



\* Does not include MSM who inject drugs



# Restrictions on HCV Medications: Medicaid



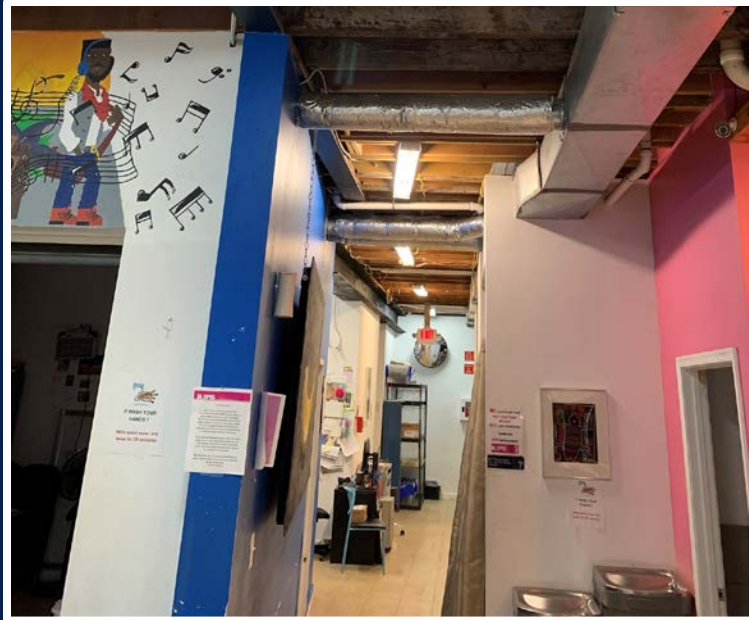


# HARP: Baltimore, Maryland





# HIPS: Washington, DC



# Challenges



# The Rules Are Always Changing!

- ◆ Payers, Regulations, Local Rules will look different
  - ◆ Between sites
  - ◆ Over time



# Billing

- Obtaining initial grant funding
- Partnering with established organization
- Creating an infrastructure for billing
- Making billing sustainable

# Practice Implementation

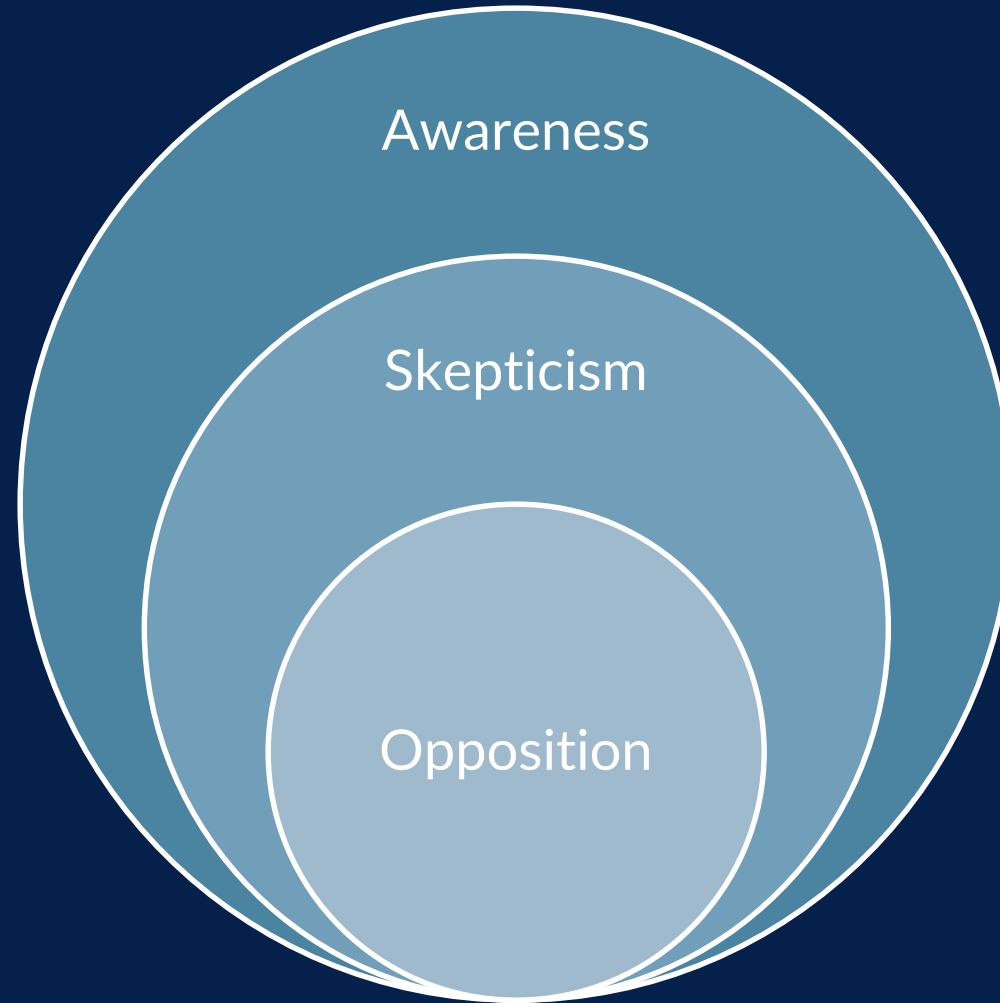
Creating a  
Medical  
Space

Coordination  
with existing  
services

Intermittent  
Schedule

Phlebotomy

# Patients and Personnel



# Successes



# Reliability

Longevity of Partnership

Continuity of Presence

Quality of Care

# Staffing

- ◆ Community Health Worker
- ◆ Dedicated Medical Assistant



# Care Coordination



HIV/HCV Testing



Syringe Exchange and Naloxone Distribution



Intake Protocol



Dosing Staff

# Unique Challenges





# Breakout Groups



# Breakout Group Format

- ◆ You are a provider at **one** of four practice settings:
  - ◆ a syringe exchange program
  - ◆ a primary care clinic
  - ◆ a buprenorphine telemedicine clinic
  - ◆ an opioid treatment program
- ◆ Moderator will guide a discussion on barriers and facilitators of integrated care specific to your setting

# Discussion



# Q&A



# Summary

- There is strong evidence base to support care integration across disciplines
- There are unique challenges based on type of care integration, practice setting, and region
- Billing and practice implementation challenges can be overcome with time and planning
- Patient and practice integration challenges can be improved with high-quality, culturally competent care
- Staffing is critical
- Care integration is practical, patient-centered, and the future!

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