

WELCOME

Addiction Medicine ECHO Clinic



The session will begin promptly at 12 pm.



Please mute the audio on your device.



Sessions take place Thursday on the 2nd and 4th week of the month.



Please connect your camera.

Need technical assistance? Call [907.729.2622](tel:907.729.2622) or text your phone number into the chat.



ALASKA NATIVE
MEDICAL CENTER



ALASKA NATIVE
TRIBAL HEALTH
CONSORTIUM



Foundation for
Opioid Response Efforts

Recording

We will record the **didactic portion** of every session. After the session, the didactic portion of this clinic will be available on the ANTHC Addiction Medicine ECHO page.

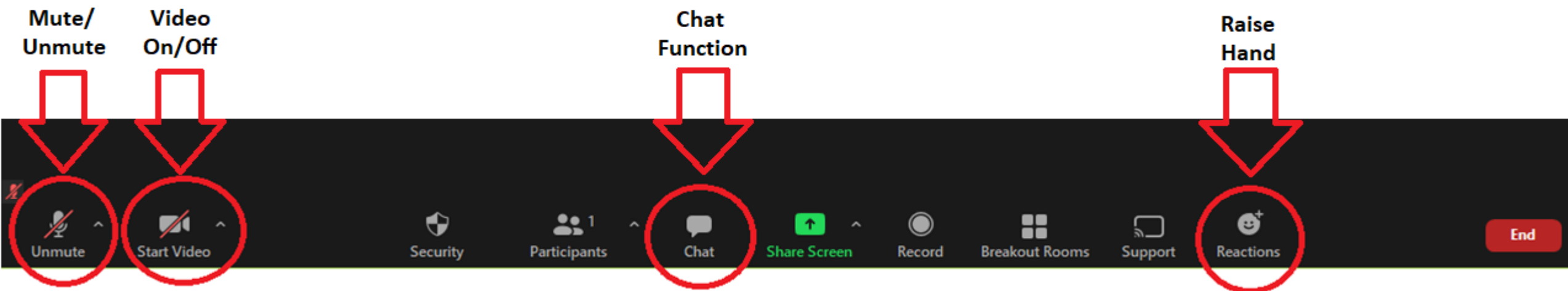
By participating in this clinic you are consenting to be recorded.

If you do not wish to be recorded, please email behavioralhealth@anthc.org at least one week prior to the ECHO Clinic you plan to attend.

Some Helpful Tips

- ▶ Please mute microphone when not speaking
- ▶ Use chat function
- ▶ Position webcam effectively
- ▶ Test both audio & video

Need technical assistance? Use the chat function or call 907-317-5209



ANTHC Clinical ECHO Series

Approved Provider Statements:



In support of improving patient care, Alaska Native Medical Center (ANMC) is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.

Contact Hours:

ANMC designates this activity for a maximum of 25 contact hours, including 12 total pharmacotherapeutics contact hours, commensurate with participation.

Financial Disclosures:

None of the presenters and planners for this educational activity have any relevant relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Approved for 1 CHAP CE

Conflict of Interest Disclosures:

None of the presenters and planners for this educational activity have any relevant relationship(s) to disclose with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, re-selling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

Requirements for Successful Completion:

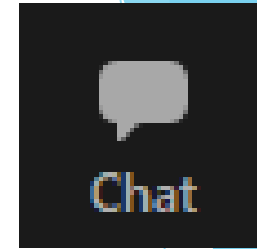
To receive CE credit be sure you are included in attendance record as directed by the facilitator/session moderator, and complete the course evaluation or post session survey via this link: <https://forms.gle/QhwCeGTf4zLNwpBX7>


For more information contact Jennifer Fielder at jfielder@anthc.org or (907) 729-1387


Introductions


Addiction Medicine ECHO

- Please introduce yourself in the chat :
 - Name
 - Location
 - Profession/Credentials
 - *Note:* The chat will be saved as our attendance record for continuing education credits.



 Chat

To: Everyone 



Name, Location, Credentials: Jane Doe, MD, ANTHC|

ADA Guidelines and treatment

Annette Hubbard

Definition of Disability

A person has a disability under the ADA if the person:

1. Has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more **major life activities**, e.g., someone with bi-polar disorder, diabetes or addiction to alcohol; or
2. Has a **history** of an impairment that substantially limited one or more major life activities, e.g., someone who is in remission from cancer or someone in recovery from the illegal use of drugs; or
3. Is **regarded** as having such an impairment, e.g., a prison assumes that an inmate has an addiction to drugs (even though that inmate does not have an addiction), and takes a negative action based on that belief, such as placing the inmate in a segregated cell.

Does the ADA protect individuals who are taking **legally prescribed medication** to treat their opioid use disorder?

- Yes, if the individual is not engaged in the **illegal use of drugs**. Under the ADA, an individual's use of **prescribed medication, such as that used to treat OUD, is not an "illegal use of drugs"** if the individual uses **the medication under the supervision of a licensed health care professional, including primary care or other non-specialty providers**. This includes medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD) or medication assisted treatment (MAT). MOUD is the use of one of three medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for treatment of OUD; MAT refers to treatment of OUD and certain other substance use disorders by combining counseling and behavioral therapies with the use of FDA-approved medications.
- A jail does not allow incoming inmates to continue taking MOUD prescribed before their detention. The jail's blanket policy prohibiting the use of MOUD would violate the ADA.

Addiction to alcohol and the illegal use of drugs are treated differently under the ADA. Addiction to alcohol is generally considered a disability whether the use of alcohol is in the **present** or in the **past**. For people with an addiction to opioids and other drugs, the ADA only protects a person **in recovery who is no longer engaging in the current illegal use of drugs.**

Illegal use of drugs

- Use of illegal drugs such as heroin or cocaine; and/or
- The misuse of prescription medications such as opioids or morphine where the person has no prescription, has a **fraudulent** prescription, or is using **more medication than prescribed.**

In Recovery

- Is in recovery and is no longer engaged in the illegal use of drugs; or
- Is participating in a supervised rehabilitation program and is no longer using drugs illegally.

Patients who are (medication) stable yet use other illicit substances

“Current” illegal use of drugs:

- Means the use of the drugs occurred recently enough to have a reasonable belief that a person’s drug use is a real and ongoing problem.
- Can be demonstrated where a person fails a drug test or indicates they may fail such a test. (ex-probation)
- Isn’t limited to days, weeks, or months but is decided on a case-by-case basis.

Criminal Justice

- **Scenario:** David has an addiction to opioids but stopped using them three years ago when he entered a treatment program, which includes a daily dose of **Suboxone**, a daily prescription medication used to treat opioid use disorder. David was recently arrested for robbing a convenience store and was sentenced to jail. When he arrived at the county jail, he provided officials a prescription from his doctor for Suboxone. The Sheriff is concerned about the **safety risk** of administering Suboxone in a jail environment because other inmates could access the drug.

Criminal Justice

- **Under the ADA, is the jail required to administer Suboxone to David?** Yes, court cases (*Pesce v Coppinger and Godsey v Sawyer*) have found that the ADA requires correction programs (jails and prisons) to administer medications prescribed to treat substance use disorders. The correctional system must find a way to administer and monitor Suboxone in a way that doesn't cause a security or safety risk.

Recovery Housing Scenario

- **Scenario:** Sofia has anxiety, depression, and addiction to alcohol, all of which affect her ability to care for herself. Her doctor prescribed **Gabapentin** to treat her anxiety and depression symptoms. Now, Sofia wants to stop drinking, so she enters a residential recovery home **run by the city** for alcohol treatment. At the intake interview, the recovery home coordinator asks Sofia if she is taking any medications. Sofia shows the coordinator her prescription for Gabapentin and explains that she takes it to help manage her anxiety and depression. The coordinator tells her that she can enter the recovery home, but she won't be allowed to take her Gabapentin because they don't allow residents to take any drugs. The coordinator fears Sofia will abuse the Gabapentin to get high.

Recovery Housing Scenario

- **Did the recovery home discriminate against Sofia under the ADA?** Yes, the recovery home discriminated against Sofia under the ADA because she wasn't allowed to take her medication while participating in the treatment program. Sofia is considered a person with a disability because she has anxiety, depression, and addiction to alcohol, which are mental impairments that substantially limit Sofia's major life activity of caring for herself. She must be allowed to participate in the recovery program while she continues to take the Gabapentin.

Healthcare scenario

- **Scenario:** While on probation, George, who is taking Suboxone to treat his substance use disorder, is arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol and Gabapentin. His probation is revoked. George requests that he be allowed to continue taking his Suboxone prescription while serving the remainder of his sentence. His request is denied because Gabapentin, a medication for which George doesn't have a prescription, was found in his system.

Healthcare scenario

- **Is George protected under the ADA?** Yes, George is protected under the ADA because he can't be denied health care that he would normally qualify for on the basis of his current use of illegal drugs. A public entity can't deny health services, or services provided in connection with drug rehabilitation to an individual on the basis of that individual's current illegal use of drugs, if the individual is otherwise entitled to such services. **This exception is important, because people often go to jail with legal Suboxone in their system but may also have additional drugs in their system that they are illegally using. In this case, the illegal use of Gabapentin doesn't mean that the jail can withhold the legal use of Suboxone unless there is a legitimate medical reason to do so.**

Resources

- [ADA](#)
- [Justice Department Guidance](#)
- [ADA National Network](#)
- [Georgetown Law](#)

Case Presentation

Project ECHO's goal is to protect patient privacy

- ▶ To help Project ECHO accomplish that goal, please only display or say information that doesn't identify a patient or that cannot be linked to a patient.
- ▶ **References:** For a complete list of protected information under HIPAA, please visit www.hipaa.com

Thank you for joining us today.
We appreciate your participation and hope
to see you at the **NEXT ECHO Session:**
December 8, 2022 from 12pm -1 PM

You will be receiving a follow up survey that we hope you will complete to help us improve. If you are requesting continuing education credits, you will be required to complete the survey to receive your CMEs.

