

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL 3
PERIOD 2 DISTRIBUTION
OF NALOXONE KITS AT LOCAL
HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
REPORT

Indiana State Department of Health
Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention



Indiana State
Department of Health

Table of Contents

Background	2
Methods	2
Results	6
Discussion	10

Background

Indiana ranks 14th in all overdose deaths in the United States as of 2017. This high ranking in opioid-related deaths is in part a result of the rise in opioid-based prescription drug overdoses in Indiana and across the nation. The most common drugs involved in prescription drug overdose deaths include hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin), oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin), oxymorphone (e.g., Opana), and methadone (especially when prescribed for pain). Naloxone is a safe, non-addictive medication that inhibits the effects of opioid overdose and allows regular breathing to resume.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was created between the Family and Social Services Administration Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) and the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) for the purpose of delegating funds to increase the training and distribution of naloxone in communities. This MOU was effective between July 1, 2017 and April 30, 2018. The funds provided by DMHA were regulated for use under the following conditions: ISDH would gather and distribute naloxone kits to local health departments, as well as perform period reporting of who received treatment, the number of naloxone kits distributed, and the number of kits used across the state.

Methods

To meet the MOU requirements, ISDH sent out a Request for Proposal (RFP) to local health departments (LHDs) to provide education and distribute naloxone in their respective communities. The RFP describes the ISDH efforts and requirements for expanding the distribution of naloxone kits. The dates for implementing the RFP were set for Sept. 15, 2017, through May 31, 2018. The period reporting schedule is:

- Period 1 (Sept. 15, 2017 – Nov. 30, 2017)
- **Period 2 (Dec. 1, 2017- Feb. 28, 2018)**
- Period 3 (March 1, 2018 - May 31, 2018)
- **Quarterly reports will be expected until all kits are distributed**

Thirty-five LHDs across the state applied and were accepted for the naloxone kit distribution program: Allen, Boone, Carroll, Clark, Clinton, Daviess, Dearborn, Delaware, Fayette, Hamilton, Hendricks, Henry, Howard, Jackson, Jennings, Knox, Kosciusko, Marion, Marshall, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Orange, Posey, Randolph, Ripley, Scott, St. Joseph, Switzerland, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh, Wabash, Warrick, Wayne and Whitley counties. The location and distribution of the counties are depicted as the highlighted counties in **Figure 1**. Each LHD was given a different number of kits based on the number of kits requested by the health department. Priority was given to high-burden counties depicted in **Figure 2**. The ISDH provided a total of 8,322 kits to the 35 participating LHDs (**Figure 3**).

Figure 1: Map of local health departments selected for naloxone kit distribution in RFP 3

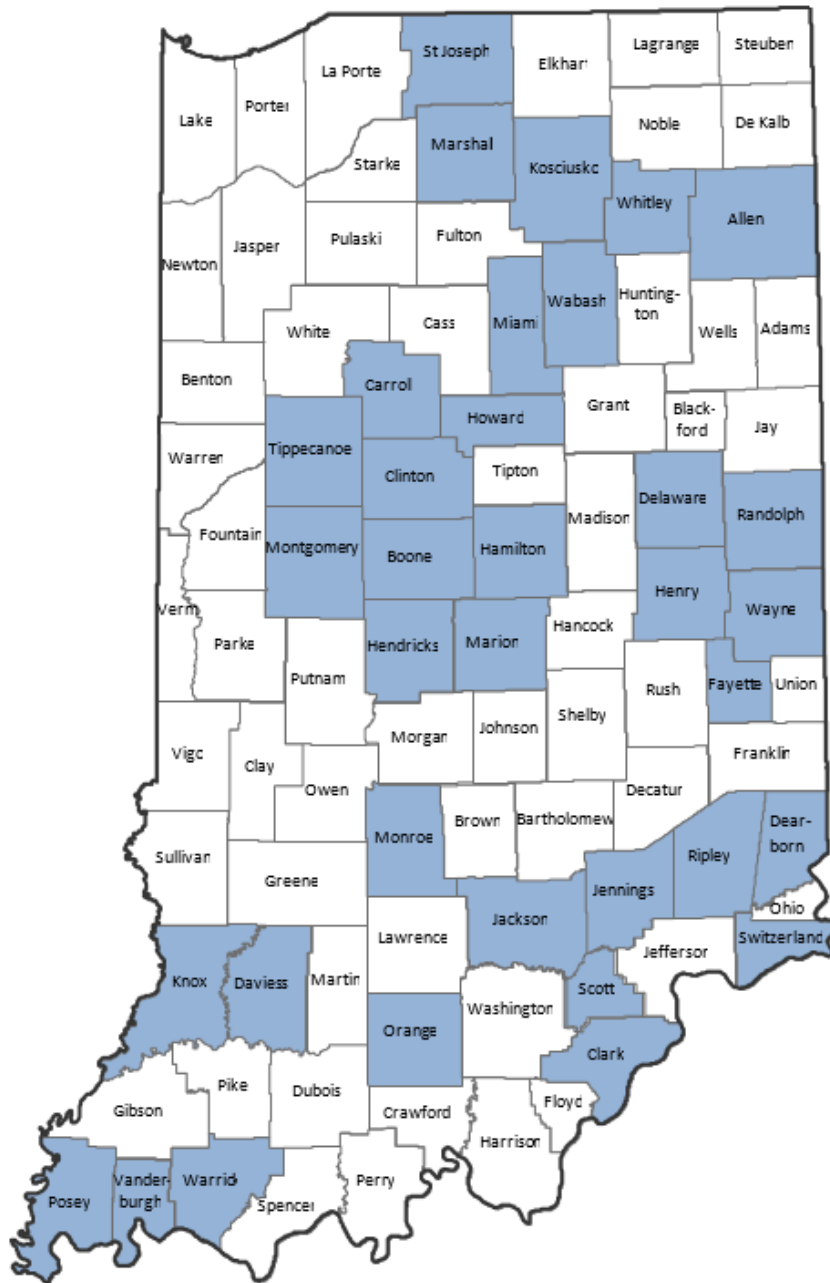


Figure 1 shows a map of counties which have local health departments participating in this third round of naloxone kit distribution. These counties are highlighted in blue.

Figure 3: Total number of naloxone kits given to local health departments by the Indiana State Department of Health

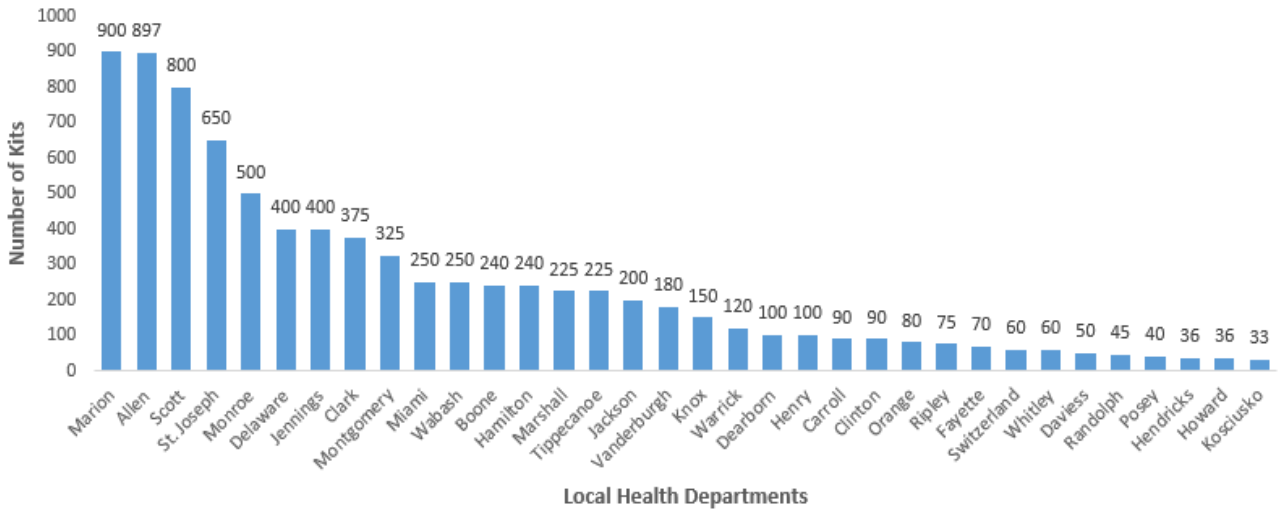


Figure 3 depicts the total number of naloxone kits that were given by the Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention at the Indiana State Department of Health to the 35 LHDs. The Marion County Health Department received the most kits, 900, while Kosciusko County Health Department received the smallest number, 33.

Results:

All 35 LHDs reported a total of 2,004 kits distributed for period 2, as of Nov. 13, 2018. There are some general trends from the reporting counties. Allen and Monroe counties were able to distribute the most kits with a combined total of 440 kits distributed in the second period. **Figure 4** illustrates the number of kits distributed during period 2 by each participating health department.

Figure 4: Number of naloxone kits distributed

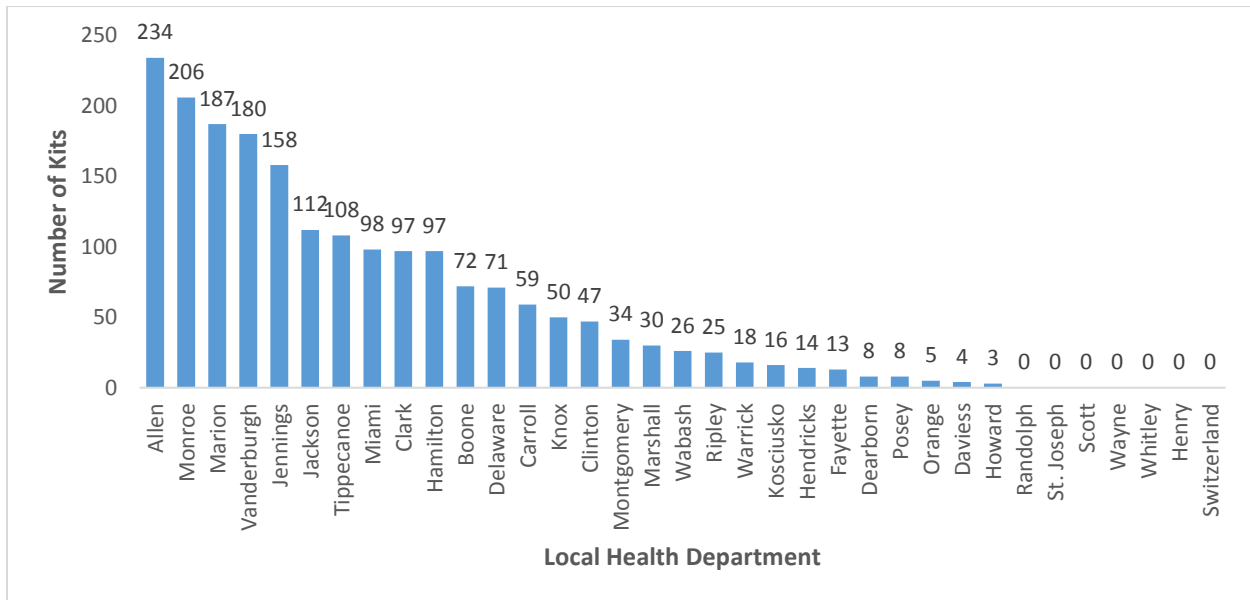


Figure 4 shows the number of kits distributed by LHDs to their communities during period 2. The most kits (234) were distributed from Allen County. The least number of kits distributed were from Henry, Randolph, St. Joseph, Scott, Switzerland, Wayne and Whitley counties at zero.

Table 1: Services co-offered, partner agencies involved in training and naloxone training outreach at LHDs

Local Health Department	Services Co-offered	Partner Agencies Involved With Training and Distribution of Naloxone Kits	Naloxone Training Outreach Methods
Allen County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •At the SSP-HIV/HCV testing •Treatment referral and on-site addiction counselors; •Health navigator •Wound care •Flu shots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Allen County Adult Probation •Ft. Wayne Police Dept. •New Haven Police Dept. •New Haven EMS •Allen County Public Library •added & approved-Allen County Syringe Services Program •Monroeville EMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Email
Boone County Health Department	<p>We provide each person with a folder that contains the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Information on local substance abuse and mental health treatment •211 card •Local information on medication disposal and sharps program •Product description and patient information sheet on Adapt Narcan •List of common opioid names •STD treatment services for Boone County and surrounding counties •List of recommended adult vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Boone County Health Department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Email •Newspaper •Facebook •Radio •County website •Local ESF8 meetings •School nurse meetings •Healthy coalition meetings •Substance abuse taskforce meetings •Health Department brochure •signage in our building and our STD clinic.
Carroll County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Handouts on Hep C /HIV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Carroll County Health Department •Law Enforcement •Delphi city •Burlington •Flora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Emails •Community contacts
Clark County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Resources for treatment and recovery •Housing •Clothing •Food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clark County C.A.R.E.S •Cannon for Indiana 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Community organizations •Facebook •Newspapers
Clinton County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •List for local treatment resources and agencies •Suicide Prevention Line •Information on how the Health Department can arrange HIV and Hepatitis C testing •Groups offering support for family members •Follow-up •Education •Additional counseling referrals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Healthy Communities of Clinton County •United Way of Clinton County •Parents of Addicted Loved Ones •Center Township Trustee •Clinton County Probation Office •Open Door Clinic •Clinton County Drug and Alcohol Coalition •Clinton County EMS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Newspaper •Flyers •Facebook •Social media •Radio Talk Show •Referrals
Daviess County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education on treatment centers •Support for family members •Local resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Washington Community Schools •Barr Reeve schools •Police •Fire •Health care employees •the general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facebook •Newspaper •Radio.
Dearborn County Health Department	<p>Offer those taking naloxone with a bag of local related resources such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hep C/HIV tesing dates •Brochures about Hep B/c and opiate addiction •List of local physicians accepting new patients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Lawrenceburg Police Dept. and their QRT (Quick Response Team) unit •CASA (Citizens against Drug Abuse)--local drug prevention coalition •The Dearborn County Board of Health •Dearborn Clinic: free general health clinic (opening April 4, 2018) •CERT (Choices Emergency Response Team) •Lawrenceburg and Greendale Police 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Word of mouth
Delaware County Health Department	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Muncie Fire Dept •Eaton Police •Delaware Co Sheriff's Dept Reserves 	N/A

Fayette County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Syringe exchange services and sterile injection supplies •Education for safer injection •Wound care •Proper syringe disposal •Nutrition information •Hepatitis and HIV testing •Treatment information, prevention, and education •Immunizations for hepatitis A & B, Tdap and HPV •Personal hygiene products •Referrals to treatment. 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Newspaper •Facebook •Word of mouth
Hamilton County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment information •HIV/Hep C testing 	•Local law enforcement and EMS providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Social Media •Community Groups.
Hendricks County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Central Indiana Substance Abuse Treatment Resource Guide (recently updated in January) •Educational sheet about common opioid drugs and signs/symptoms of an overdose •List of other Hendricks County Naloxone providers •Referrals to the local Parents of Addicted Loved Ones support group as needed •Information about STI/HIV/HEP C testing and safe sharps disposal as requested. •Police officers (CPR trained) also receive a CPR and Naloxone protocol info sheet from the American Heart Association •National Suicide Prevention Lifeline cards provided by ISDH. 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Word of mouth •Newspaper •Community Presentations •Program shared with community partners
Henry County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •HIV and Hepatitis testing 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Newspapers •Word of mouth
Howard County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Resource list of treatment agencies •List of support groups in county •STD testing and immunizations. 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flyers • Social media •Contact cards •Newspaper •Word of mouth
Jackson County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educational brochures for staff use 	•Wayside Inn & Todd's Place (opening as shelters for homeless during severe winter weather)	N/A
Jennings County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Opiate Addiction Treatment Centers •Lifeline 1-800-273-TALK •Community Mental Health Centers •Nasal Spray Quick Start Guide 	•Jennings County Domestic Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Radio •News release •Newspaper articles •Facebook •Email lists •Meetings •Word of mouth.
Knox County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Knox County LHD & ESF 8 treatment agencies •Public Health and Medical Partners •NGOs •Faith-based Associations 	•Vincennes University Campus Police Department (VUPD)	•Community Organizations
Kosciusko County Health Department	N/A	•Warsaw School System	•Contact with addiction support service provider
Marion County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Assisting persons with getting into treatment and the SUOS Toolkit with other treatment •Other recovery resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •MCPHD Northeast District Office •Charity Church •Place of Power •Midtown Homeless Residential •VOA a Supervised Residential facility •MCPHD Substance Use Outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Email list •Flyers •Word of mouth and talking about the sessions on Focus on Health show
Marshall County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Suicide Hotline information •Nar-Anon meeting information •Information on STI, HIV, Hep C testing •Condom distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Starke County Health Department •Starke Co. Jail •Purdue Extension office •Community Foundation •Local Champion assisting with Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flyers •Email •Facebook •Community Contact •Community Champion •Word of mouth
Miami County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Medication lock bags •Treatment agency information 	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Radio •Facebook •Community contacts at local meetings •Word of mouth •County commissioner meetings.

Monroe County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Harm reduction materials •Immunizations •WIC •Smoking cessation efforts •Family planning resources •Birth certificates •Health education •Disease follow-up •HIV/HCV testing •Counseling •Condoms •Local statistics •Info on Indiana Recovery Alliance's syringe exchange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Indiana Recovery Alliance •Postive Link •Centerstone •Bloomington Police Department •Monroe County Sheriff's Department •Monroe County Public Health Clinic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flyers •Handouts •Facebook and other Social media •Word of mouth •Interdepartmental •Community contacts
Montgomery County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Substance Abuse and Mental Health Resource List •HIV and Hepatitis C testing •Chlamydia and Gonorrhea testing referral cards •Created a packet that included other health department services (sharps disposal sites, Rx Take Back Event, etc.) •Added suicide awareness and laws associated with Narcan administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Crawfordsville Community School Corporation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Newspaper •Email •Eventbrite •Radio PSA/conversation •Facebook •Community Organizations
Orange County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Vaccinations •Support for family members •Counseling referrals and services •Medical services •Meeting referrals •A/A, N/A •Suicide prevention info 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Southern Indiana Comprehensive Health Care •Sotuhern Hills Counseling Center •Orange County Sheriff's Department •IU Health Paoli ER for referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Newspaper •Flyers at the ED •Email •Community Contacts •Orange County Health Coalition •Word of mouth
Posey County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education about treatments •Continued support 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Facebook •Pamphlets
Randolph County Health Department	N/A	N/R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Flyers •Newspaper articles
Ripley County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Inserted business card size addiction resource information and a National Suicide Prevention Hotline Card into each kit distributed •Instructed partner agencies to leave the contents with their clients. •Distributed copies of IUPUI "What is Aaron's Law?" to Ripley County Drug Awareness Coalition members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bateville EMS •Rescue 69 (Southern Ripley County EMS) •Ripley County EMS •Southeast Indiana Health Center •Sunman Rescue (Rescue 20) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contacts partner agencies via Email and phone calls
Saint Joseph County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Resources for recovery •Suicide prevention •Updated information sheet on Aaron's Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Penn Harrison •Madison School District •Mishawaka Fire/EMS •Upper Room Recovery •Dismas House •Life Treatment Centers •Oaklawn •St. Joseph County Coroners •Portage Twtnship/SW Central Fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Email •Community partnerships
Scott County Health Department	N/R	N/R	N/R
Switzerland County Health Department	N/A	N/R	N/R
Tippecanoe County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Resource list of treatment agencies •HIV and Hepatis C testing •Wound care •Safe sex supplies and education •Harm reduction kits •Support for family members •Follow-up •Education •Additional counseling, referrals, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Drug Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County •Lafayette Transitional Housing •Trinity Ministry •Home for Hope •Sycamore Springs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contact with faith based partners and Drug Free Coalition •Word of mouth •Facebook •Flyers.

Vanderburgh County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Resource list of treatment and support agencies. 	•Evansville Fire Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Email contact •Community contact
Wabash County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Treatment resources •Counseling referrals 	•Wabash MSD Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Word of mouth •Used invites from health department along with county EMA for initial training. •Newspaper
Warrick County Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •List of community mental health centers across the state of Indiana along with a separate list of the centers in or near Warrick County. •Quick Start Guide (Opiod Overdose Response Instruction) sheet accopanied each kit distributed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Boonville Fire Department •Warrick County Sheriff's office •Chandler Police received 10 kits 	•Phone calls were made to relevant agencies to ask if interested in receiving the kits or have experienced a need for the kits.
Wayne County Health Department	•Kits will only be used in the event of an overdose. Our initial plan was not for distribution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reid Health •Centerstone Mental Health 	N/A
Whitley County Health Department	N/R	N/R	N/R

*N/R = Not Reported

Discussion

Reporting varies by county health department. Twenty-four of the 35 health departments distributed kits within the second period. Many of the health departments detailed multiple partners and outreach efforts (**Table 1**). The focus on the recipients of the training ranged from first responders to individuals, including syringe services clients, schools, healthcare personnel, probation officers, shelters, treatment centers for individuals recovering from substance-use disorders and other community organizations. Areas that provide the naloxone kits in conjunction with syringe services programs seem to have success in distributing kits. In some areas, the syringe services program is one of the top treatment populations. Other areas may focus on distributing kits to first responders.

The original number of kits distributed to LHDs was determined based on the need for prescription drug overdose intervention based on the calculated burden in each county. To select high-burden counties, a systematic point system was created that accounts for all drug overdose mortality rates, opioid-related overdose mortality rates, non-fatal opioid-related emergency department visit rates, community need and other factors. **Figure 2** depicts the counties with the highest priority for prescription drug overdose prevention. Of the priority counties, Jennings County distributed the most kits during period 2 (158 kits).

In addition to the data report, LHDs discussed the grant activity that occurred during the second period of the grant cycle. Many discussed setting up operations with outreach efforts, co-services offered in addition to training and partnering with other agencies. In general, the outreach that took place was through: word of mouth, community organizations, social media, flyers, newspaper, etc. Services offered with the training were generally substance addiction resources/referrals or medication-assisted treatment/referrals, and HIV and hepatitis C testing (**Table 1**). The most common partnering agencies and educational outreach to agencies and departments included community organizations, local health agencies, emergency medical services (EMS), police agencies and fire departments (**Table 1**).

Community interest varied among participating LHDs. In some areas, there was a lot of connection and collaboration in the community to reach individuals who need access to naloxone treatment. Some LHDs had support from the first responders in their county and partnered with them to distribute naloxone. In some of the communities, first responders, such as EMS and law enforcement, provided suggestions on areas to reach out to for naloxone training and education. There were LHDs that worked with existing programs, such as syringe services programs, to distribute kits. There are other areas in which the community had a general disinterest in the naloxone program. Some LHDs have expressed challenges

reaching out to high-risk populations. Some reported that their challenges distributing naloxone may be due to stigma and community members being afraid to attend a training session. Eighteen of the 35 reporting counties mentioned challenges or barriers related to naloxone distribution within their communities.

The top methods of hearing about the training were through a “Community Organization,” “Employer,” and “Local Health Department.” Many of the LHDs mentioned communicating directly with community organizations and individuals. The top populations attending the naloxone trainings and receiving kits were “Law Enforcement,” “Lay Person,” and “Syringe Services Program Clients.” “Treatment population” referred to the target group that the individual doing the training and receiving the kits intended to treat with the naloxone. The highest categories for “Treatment population” were “General Public,” “Resident,” “Client” and “Self.”

Overall, many LHDs are still setting up outreach and others are working on gaining interest for the program in their local communities while some are beginning to gain momentum.