REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL 4
PERIOD 1 DISTRIBUTION
OF NALOXONE KITS AT LOCAL
HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
REPORT

Indiana State Department of Health
Division of Trauma and Injury Prevention
Distribution as of 7/11/19
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Background

Indiana ranks 16th in opioid-related deaths in the United States as of 2016. 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 (FSSA) 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. 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 April 16, 2018 through December 31, 2018. The period reporting schedule is:

- Reports will be expected until all kits are distributed.

Forty-one LHDs across the state applied and were accepted for the naloxone kit distribution program: Allen, Bartholomew, Blackford, Boone, Brown, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Elkhart, Fayette, Floyd, Greene, Hamilton, Hendricks, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Johnson, Kosciusko, Lake, LaPorte, Madison, Marshall, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Ohio, Orange, Perry, Porter, Posey, Ripley, Scott, Spencer, Tippecanoe, Vanderburgh, Vermillion, Wells, 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 14,143 kits to the 41 participating LHDs (Figure 3).
Figure 1: Map of local health departments selected for naloxone kit distribution in RFP 4

Figure 1 shows a map of counties which have local health departments participating in this first round of naloxone kit distribution. These counties are highlighted in blue.
Figure 2: Map of prescription drug overdose priority counties through Indiana’s Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention for States Program

Figure 2 shows a map of counties that are considered priority for preventing prescription drug overdose through Indiana’s Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention for States program. These counties are highlighted in blue. The Prevention for States program is a part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) ongoing efforts to scale up prevention activities as part of a national response to the opioid overdose epidemic. Prevention for States provides resources and support to advance comprehensive state-level interventions for preventing prescription drug overuse, misuse, abuse and overdose.
Figure 3: Total number of naloxone kits given to local health departments by the Indiana State Department of Health for this grant cycle

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 41 LHDs. The Lake and Monroe County Health Departments received the most kits (N=1500), while the Perry County Health Department received the smallest number (N=6).
Results:

All 41 LHDs reported a total of 2,193 kits distributed for period 1, as of 7/31/18. There are some general trends from the reporting counties. Lake and Allen counties were able to distribute the most kits with a combined total of 648 kits distributed in the first period. Figure 4 illustrates the number of kits distributed during period 1 by each participating health department.

Figure 4 shows the number of kits distributed by LHDs to their communities during period 1. The most kits were distributed from Lake County (N=348) and Allen County close behind (N=300). The least number of kits distributed were from Blackford, Boone, Cass, Clinton, Elkhart, Greene, Hendricks, Howard, Johnson, Kosciusko, Madison, Monroe, Ohio, Orange, Perry, Scott, Spencer, and Vermillion counties at zero. Cass, Elkhart, Johnson, and Scott did not report distribution data for round 1.
## Table 1: Services co-offered, partner agencies involved in training and naloxone training outreach at LHDs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Health Department</th>
<th>Services Co-offered</th>
<th>Partner Agencies Involved With Training and Distribution of Naloxone Kits</th>
<th>Naloxone Training Outreach Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>All kits distributed to the partner agency Allen County SSP clients. Services include HEP A immunizations, Health navigation for healthcare coverage, On site SUD treatment intakes, HIV/HCV testing, MH counseling referrals, Wound care &amp; health assessments, Healthcare referrals.</td>
<td>All distribution to partner agencies occurred at the Allen County Medical Annex.</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartholomew</td>
<td>Indiana Code 16-42-27, Community Mental Health Centers, Suicide Prevention brochure, Postcard survey instructions, Narcan administration information sheet, Resource list of treatment agencies, BODH service booklet with HIV and Hepatitis C testing information along with all other services offered at their facility.</td>
<td>Columbus Christian School, White Creek Lutheran School, Flat Rock Hawcreek School Corporation, Centerstone, Recovery Engagement Center, Life Works, IOP, Bartholomew County Sheriff's Dept., German Township Fire Dept., Elizabethtown Volunteer Fire Dept., Columbus Township Fire Dept., Hope Fire Dept., Clifford Fire Dept., Martinsville Township Fire Dept., Lincoln Central Neighborhood Family Center, YES Cinema, Salvation Army, Celebrate Recovery, Youth Services, Community Corrections/Residential Center, Harrison Township Volunteer Fire Dept., Bartholomew County Health Dept., Clay Township Fire Dept.</td>
<td>Email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackford</td>
<td>Usage training sheet, Resource sites brochures</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Common s/s of Opioid overdose flyer, Business card for Health Department, Health Department Flyer on CPR classes, Health Department Flyer on Sharps Containers Disposal Program, Health Department Flyer on Opioid Rescue Kit Program, Opiate Addiction Treatment Information, Community Mental Health Centers information, Substance Abuse Resource information sheet, Parents of Addicted Loved Ones Flyer, Suicide Prevention Lifeline Flyer, Narcan Quick Start Guide, Secondary Naloxone administration information sheet.</td>
<td>Centerstone, Local Women's Resource Center</td>
<td>Brown County Health Department website, Flyers, Newspaper, Word of mouth, Brown County Drug Free Coalition, School Corporation social media, Advisory Subcommittee to the Health Board on Opioids, Community contacts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cass</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark</td>
<td>Resource list of treatment programs and agencies, HIV/HepC testing, PrEP</td>
<td>Jeffersonville Fire Dept., Jeffersonville Police Dept., Clark County Sheriff's Office, Charlestown Police Dept.</td>
<td>Local media, Facebook, Word of mouth, Billboard campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton</td>
<td>List of treatment resources, Suicide Prevention Line, Resource list of treatment agencies, The Health Department can arrange HIV and Hepatitis C testing, groups offering support for family members, follow-up, education, additional counseling referrals.</td>
<td>Volunteer Fire Departments, Clinton County EMS</td>
<td>Newspaper, Flyers, Facebook, Online Newspaper, Social media, Radio, Referrals (word of mouth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkhart</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Treatment resources</td>
<td>Resource list of treatment agencies</td>
<td>Support for family members</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>Treatment resources</td>
<td>Resource list of treatment agencies</td>
<td>Support for family members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floyd</td>
<td>Resource information of agencies in area</td>
<td>HIV and Hep C testing information</td>
<td>Support for families, including Families Anonymous, Counseling services information, Educational materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greene</td>
<td>Lists of treatment resources and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>HIV/Hep C Testing</td>
<td>Resources on how to get rid of old medication/used needles</td>
<td>Treatment Centers in Indiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendricks</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennings</td>
<td>Opiate Addiction Treatment Centers List</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>N/R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kosciusko</td>
<td>N/R</td>
<td>Local homeless shelter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>Parent resource guides with a list of treatment agencies.</td>
<td>Alternatives to traditional treatment therapy</td>
<td>Educational information pieces about heroin, prescription drugs, and our drug take-back program disposal sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaPorte</td>
<td>Treatment Resources</td>
<td>List of pharmacies where narcan is available with pricing</td>
<td>Hands Only CPR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>Treatment resources</td>
<td>Referral to testing</td>
<td>Primary care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>Hepatitis C testing</td>
<td>Starke County Health Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miami</td>
<td>Treatment resources</td>
<td>Medication lock bags</td>
<td>Treatment agency information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>HIV/HCV testing</td>
<td>Family Planning</td>
<td>Vaccinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Treatment resources</td>
<td>Education/Communication</td>
<td>Other resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Montgomery | Packets treatment resources
Health department resources (e.g. HIV/HEP C, Chlamydia/Gonorrhea testing, sharps disposal & drug take back program info)
Information on the most common opiates abused with a picture description
Information on Aaron’s Law. | N/A | E-mail to several local organizations |
| Morgan | N/A (done through partner agencies) | Morgan County EMS Association St. Francis Hospital | E-mail
Phone call |
| Ohio | N/R | N/R | N/R |
| Orange | Treatment resources
Resource list
Support family members
Follow-up education | Orange County Sheriff's Department Southern Indiana Comprehensive Healthcare Southern Hills | Newspaper
Community calendar
Emails
Facebook
Word of mouth |
| Perry | Referral to "Groups Recover Together" | N/A | Word of mouth
E-mail |
| Porter | N/R | Local first responders (law enforcement, volunteer fire department, etc) | Messaging on local radio stations
Rack cards advertising availability of kits
Email/phone messaging to local first responders
Presentations to community
Community contacts
Word of mouth |
| Posey | Pamphlets on services | N/A | Email
Facebook
Community contacts |
| Ripley | Addiction resource information
National Suicide Prevention Hotline Card | Bataville EMS Rescue 69 (Southern Ripley County EMS)
Ripley County EMS
Southeast Indiana Health Center
Summan Rescue (Rescue 20)
Friendship Volunteer Fire Department | Phone
Email
Word of mouth |
| Scott | N/R | N/R | N/R |
| Spencer | N/A | N/A | Word of mouth |
| Tippecanoe | Recovery Coach
A & B Vaccinations
STD Testing and Treatment
HIV Testing and Referrals
Harm Reduction Supplies and Education
Safe Sex Supplies
Counseling
Insurance Navigation
Substance Abuse Referrals | Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department Purdue Pharmacy
Tippecanoe County Community Corrections Drug Free Coalition of Tippecanoe County
Lafayette Police Department | Facebook
Community Centers
Flyers
Word of mouth |
| Vanderburgh | Treatment resources
Resource list of treatment/support agencies | Evansville Fire Dept.
Perry Township Volunteer Fire Dept
Deaconess Cross Pointe
Stepping Stone | Phone calls
Community contacts |
| Vermillion | Treatment resources
List of agencies
HIV/Hepatitis C Testing
Support for family members
Education
Referrals
Community services | Clinton PD
Black Diamond Fire
Clinton Fire
Vermilion County Sheriff Illiana Ambulance Service | N/A |
| Wells | N/R | Wells County EMS Bluffton Police Ossian Police | N/A |
| Whitley | N/R | Fire department City police | Word of mouth |

*N/R = Not Reported*
Discussion

Reporting varies by county health department. Twenty-three of the 41 health departments distributed kits within the first 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 lay individuals, and also included syringe services clients, school faculty and staff, healthcare personnel, probation officers, shelter staff, treatment center employees for individuals recovering from substance use disorders, and other community organizations. Throughout the state, the majority of the kits were distributed to law enforcement (N=1128 kits). Following law enforcement for the top distribution of kits were lay individuals (N=271), firefighters (N=261), and syringe exchange program clients (N=209).

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, Tippecanoe County distributed the most kits during period 1 (N=261 kits).

In addition to the data report, LHDs discussed the grant activity that occurred during the first 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, social media, flyers, newspaper, etc. Services offered with the training were generally substance use disorder 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 many LHDs that worked with existing programs to distribute kits; an example of this would be the LHDs that worked with syringe service programs. There are other areas in which the community had a general disinterest in the naloxone program. Some LHDs have expressed challenges in time and resource allocation of their partner agencies while others experience challenges in outreach to target communities because of stigma. Overall, twenty-two of the 41 reporting counties mentioned some challenges or barriers in some degree related to naloxone distribution within their communities.

The top methods that individuals heard about the training included “Community Organization” (N=119), “Local Health Department” (N=62), and “Employer” (N=23). Many of the LHDs mentioned communicating directly with community organizations and individuals. “Treatment population” referred to the target group that the individual participating in the training and receiving the kits intended to treat with the naloxone. The highest categories for the treatment population during this quarter were “General Public” (N=1249), “Client” (N=338), and “Patient” (N=222).
Overall, many LHDs are beginning to progress and grow throughout their community as more and more constituents become aware of their services while some LHDs are still setting up outreach and assessing key barriers throughout their communities. All are continuing their work and outreach in order to gain interest for the program throughout their local communities.