

Local Health Department Approaches to Opioid Use Prevention and Response Featured in New NACCHO Survey

Local Health Departments in 13 States Tell Their Stories

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, UNITED STATES, August 26, 2019 /EINPresswire.com/ -- Much of the day-to-day work of opioid prevention and response falls to local health departments. To better understand this critical role, the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) staff conducted a survey and are releasing a



new report, "Local Health Department Approaches to Opioid Use Prevention and Response: An Environmental Scan." The scan surveyed 198 local health departments in efforts to capture a foundational understanding of the roles local health departments play in opioid use prevention and response efforts in order to inform priorities at the local, state, and national levels. Topics covered in this report include opioid use prevention and response workforce, partnerships, programmatic and clinical services, policy, and data collection and evaluation.

Key Findings

•Docal health departments engage in a range of opioid use prevention and response activities. While 83% of respondents reported providing community education and outreach, only 50% engaged in naloxone distribution. Fentanyl and other drug testing protocols were least likely to be available by local health departments at 11%.

•Local health departments efforts are well connected in the community. More than 75% of respondents reported working with partner organizations to provide community education, outreach, and linkages to treatment.

•Docal health department clinical responses are mostly focused on addressing the infectious disease consequences of opioid use. A total of 71% of respondents provide HIV/STI testing. However, other clinical opioid-related services are more likely to be provided by a partner organization than the health department in most of these areas.

•Byringe service programs were offered by 21% of local health department respondents. Syringe service policies were also the most reported as being under consideration by localities, which could lead to greater uptake of these programs. In addition, small local health departments have the highest rate of involvement in syringe services policies, compared to large- and medium-sized local health departments.

•Docal health departments often inform local policies to help address opioid use. More than 70% of respondents reported having the following policies in their jurisdictions: first responder

naloxone distribution, increased access to naloxone, Good Samaritan immunity policies, or opioid prescribing guidelines. Syringe services was the policy most reporter as "under consideration," followed by opioid abuse reporting requirements and syringe decriminalization.

Local health departments around the country provided brief stories from the field outlining their opioid use program successes; these are included in the report. They are:

COLORADO Comprehensive Data Collection Plan Tri-County Health Department

KENTUCKY Cumberland Valley District Health Department, Kentucky Discarded Needle Program

MAINE Portland Health Department, Maine Successful Inter-agency Partnerships

MARYLAND Dorchester County Health Department, Maryland Opioid Coordinator and Peer Navigator Program

MASSACHUSETTS Medford Health Department, Massachusetts, part of the Mystic Valley Public Health Coalition Comprehensive Stigma Prevention Campaigns

MINNESOTA Hennepin County Health Department, Minnesota Advocating for MAT Services in Jails and Correctional Facilities

MISSOURI Ste. Genevieve County Health Department, Missouri Innovative Communications Methods: Local Pastoral Alliance

NEVADA Southern Nevada Health District, Nevada Syringe Vending Machines

NEW HAMPSHIRE Nashua Division of Public Health and Community Services, New Hampshire Safe Stations and Syringe Service Program Evaluation

OHIO Franklin County Health Department, Ohio Improving Naloxone Access and Linkages to Care in Jails

Montgomery County Health Department, Ohio Partnering to Learn from Experienced Coalitions

PENNSYLVANIA Allegheny County Health Department, Pennsylvania Developing a Cadre of Diverse Opioid Policies

TENNESSEE

Metro Public Health Department, Tennessee Tracking Overdose Activity with ODMAP

Sevier County Health Department, Tennessee Evaluating the Impact of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) Education

WISCONSIN Real-time Public and Private Overdose Mapping Public Health Madison and Dane County, Wisconsin

Wauwatosa Health Department, Wisconsin Comprehensive Social Media Campaign

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About NACCHO

The National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) represents the nation's nearly 3,000 local health departments. These city, county, metropolitan, district, and tribal departments work every day to protect and promote health and well-being for all people in their communities. For more information about NACCHO, please visit <u>www.naccho.org</u>.

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