



Use of an Opioid Systems Map for Cross-Sector Engagement to Respond to a Shared Public Health Crisis

Brigitte Manteuffel, PhD, Leigh Alderman, JD, MPH

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Objectives

- Describe how systems thinking and a systems map of the opioid epidemic were used to engage multi-sector stakeholders.
- Identify how proposed solutions to a public health crisis such as the opioid epidemic may have immediate and broader effects – intended and unintended consequences – and how mapping can help.
- Develop strategies for engaging multiple stakeholder groups around a common public health problem by using strategies that facilitate recognition of shared problems and cross-sector solutions.

What are the opioid issues your community is experiencing?

Systems Thinking: the Opioid Epidemic

- The opioid epidemic is
 - a complex system with smaller systems within the broader public health systems, and is an **adaptive** issue.
 - Adaptive means.....that the solution is not clear cut.
- Systems maps reframe to reality of opioid use, misuse, and recovery as a complex system
 - Show relationships between elements
 - Help identify unintended consequences and “upstream” causes and solutions
- Many actors, sectors, interactions, and risk factors involved
- Requires multisector and actor collaboration
 - Systems maps force collaborators to focus more on physics and populations - rather than a single perspective or individual

POPULATIONS AFFECTED

- Adolescents and young adults
- Adults in middle age
- Seniors
- Pregnant women
- Newborns
 - Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome
- Children of parents using substances
 - Adverse childhood experiences - neglect, abuse
- Families
 - Develop stress disorders
- Grandparents and other relatives
 - Adoption of (grand)children when parents die or are incapable of taking care of children
- Foster care providers
- First responders, health, law enforcement

Who's Involved in Response?

Government: Federal, state, local governments, agencies, other organizations

Medical/Health

- Providers, practitioners, hospitals, health care corporations
- Opioid treatment programs
- Pharmacists, pharmacy corporations
- First responders
- Insurers, Medicaid
- Public health

Community

- Persons in recovery
- Families, friends
- Recovery specialists/peer support workers
- Peer support organizations
- Prevention and harm reduction specialists
- Community organizations
- Employers, human resource and employee assistance programs
- Housing, employment resources

Law/Justice

- Law enforcement, courts, corrections
- Medical examiners

Others

- Professional organizations
- Social workers/Child welfare workers
- Teachers, day care staff, school administrators
- Data managers

Impacting Opioid Use/Substance Use Locally

- Education/Awareness
- Stigma reduction
- Community engagement
- Strategic planning
- Reduced access, misuse and overdose
- Treatment, care, recovery support
- Legislation
- Socioeconomic stabilization



Lots of Opioid Response Strategies

Where do they fit? How do they fit together?

Change Availability

- Prescriptions
- Heroin
- Fentanyl/ Synthetics

Prevent Use

- Alternative treatments
- Reduce desirability, need
- Education
- Mental health care
- Trauma prevention and treatment
- Pregnancy/neonatal Exposure
- Housing
- Employment

Harm Reduction

- Needle exchange
- Safe injecting sites
- Warm hand-offs

Reduce Access to Opioids

- Providers
- At home
- In school
- In community

Early ID and Intervention

- Check PDMP
- Screen with SBIRT
- CRAFT
- Harm reduction

Support for Families, Friends

- Resources and education
- Groups
- Communication, networking

Reduce Excess Opioids

- Fewer prescriptions
- Fewer pills/prescription
- Drug take-back programs
- Impede flow of heroin and synthetics into market

Available Effective Treatment

- Require effectiveness
- Sufficient providers
- Treatment referral

Recovery Support

- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Peer support, warm lines
- Continuing care
- Linkage to community

Prevent Overdose

- Fewer opioid pills
- Naloxone
- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Manage treatment and detox transitions
- Testing for fentanyl, synthetics

Access to Treatment

- Insurance
- Safe detox, holds
- MAT
- Diversion
- Peer support
- Warm hand-offs
- Hub and spoke models

How to Make Sense of It All?

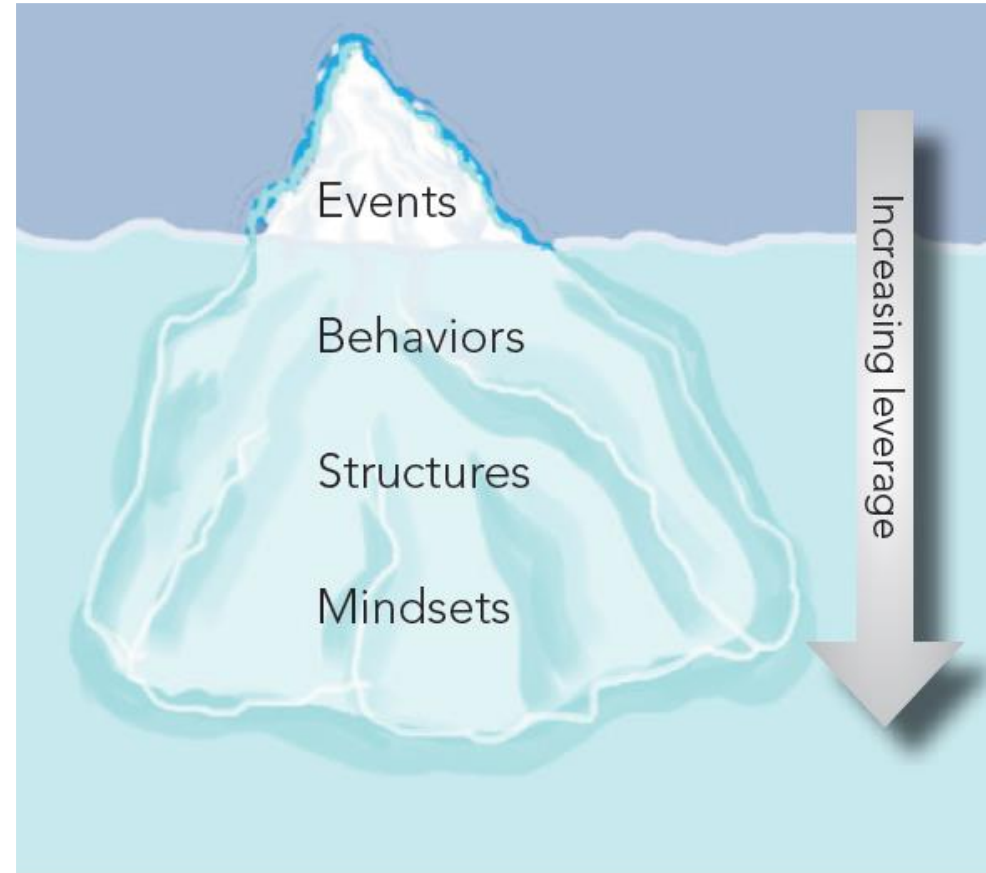
Make a Systems Map!!

Why Take a Systems View?

Where's the Leverage?

What's Hidden?

What's in Plain Sight?



The Iceberg, a metaphor for the level at which individuals interact with a system.

Why take a Systems View?

- Puts the pieces together
- Shows relationships
- What happens where in the system as a whole?
- Who needs to be involved at what level?
- Where are the leverage points for change?
- How will actions affect outcomes?
- What are the unintended consequences of actions?

Putting the Pieces Together: The Opioid Systems Map



- GHPC and Pontifex Consulting developed the map in late 2016.
- Built collaboratively with subject matter experts: public and behavioral health, and people with lived experience.
- Continuing to build out

Examples of How We Have Used Our Opioid Systems Map

2016-2017: Legislative Health Policy Certificate Program

Purpose: mindset,* conversations, big picture

2017-2018: Georgia Department of Public Health

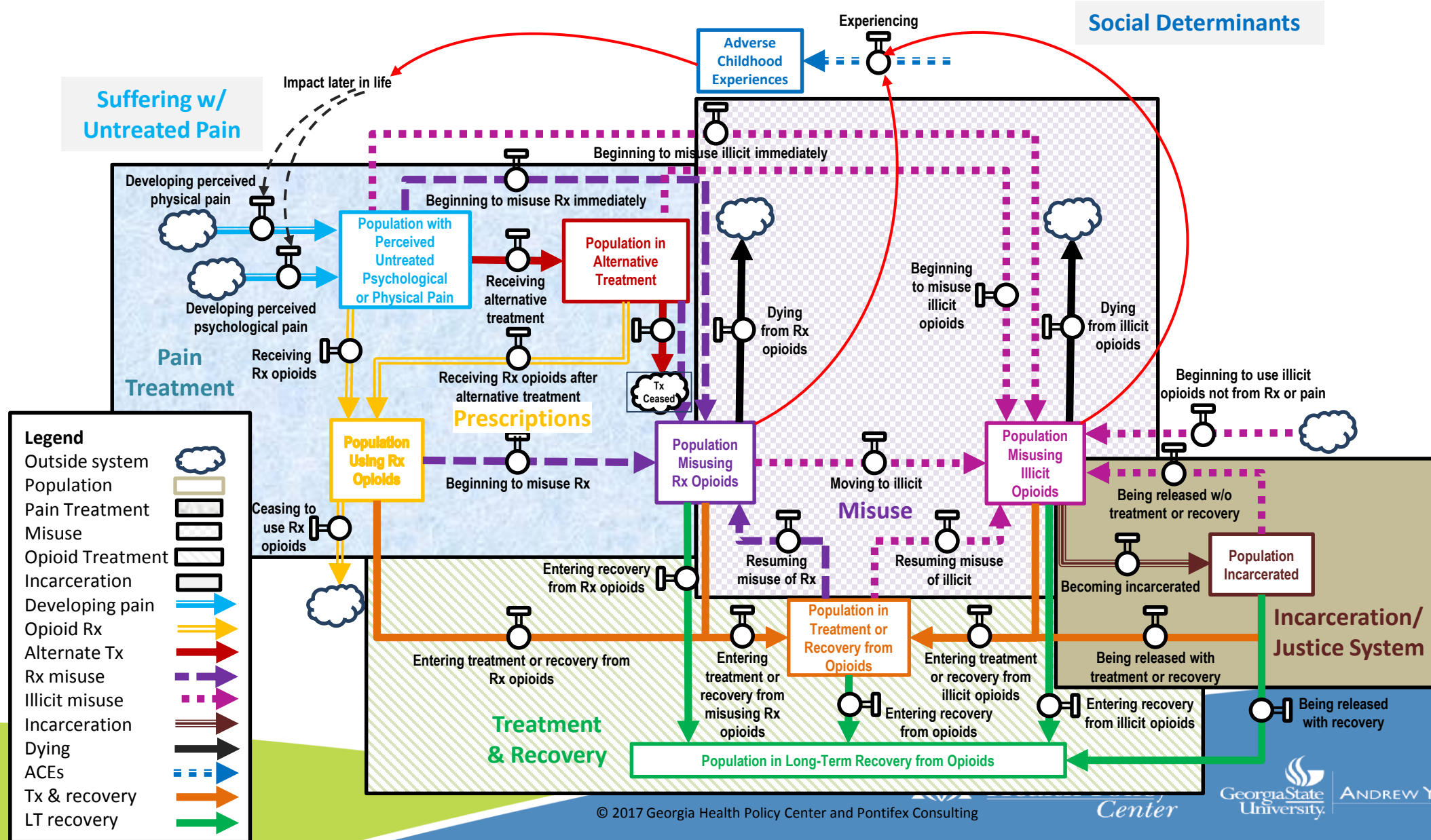
Purpose: mindset,* crossing silos for cross-sector collaboration,
strategic planning

*Recall iceberg and the importance of mindset as a leverage point.

How did the Opioid Systems Map Help?

- Shows stakeholders a view from outside their own vantage point
- Shows relationships between different groups and actions
- Helps stakeholders see where they fit in
- Generates ideas about who needs to be involved
- Generates ideas on who to talk to or work with
- Shows where there might be better “upstream” solutions
- Shows where to expect results
- Helps identify potential problems that could result from action
- Helps to build short- and long-term strategies
- Serves as a tool to get people to strategize and work together

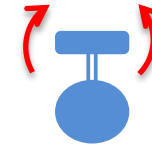
Opioid Systems Map



Systems Maps - Pieces

Populations

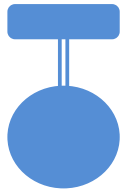
People – Groups with certain characteristics.



Leverage Points =
Places to effect changes



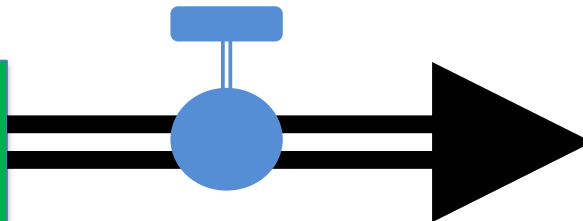
Arrows – “Flows” – paths to change, from one group to another.



Faucets – “Stocks/Gates” increase or decrease flow from one group to another.
(like you’re filling a bathtub – or not)

- Gates can be opened or closed.
- Some have large effect.
- Some have smaller, but necessary effect.
- May be unintentionally opened or closed.

Population using
Rx opioids



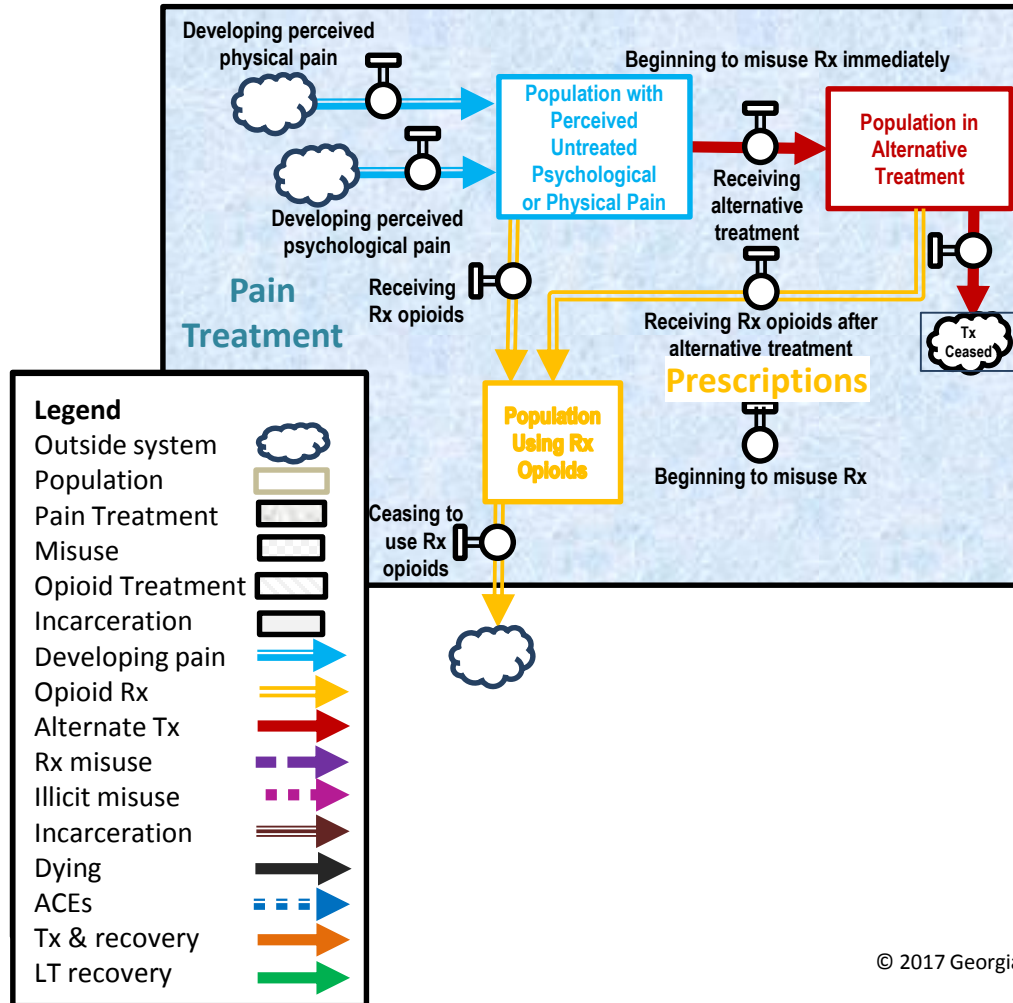
Population
misusing opioids

**Let's
Build
the
Map!**



Opioid Systems Map

Suffering w/
Untreated Pain



Misuse

Opioid Systems Map

Reduce Excess Opioids

- Fewer prescriptions
- Fewer pills/prescription

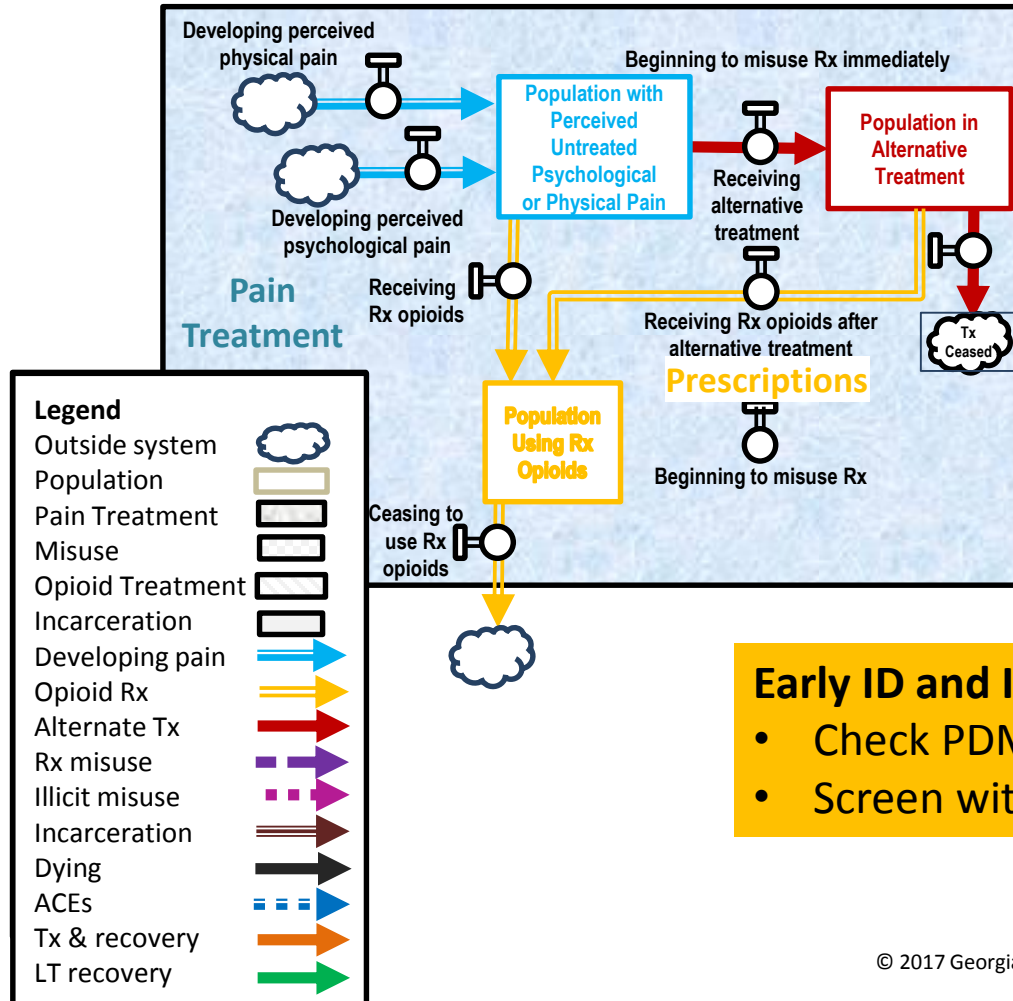
Suffering w/
Untreated Pain

Change Availability

- Prescriptions

Prevent Use

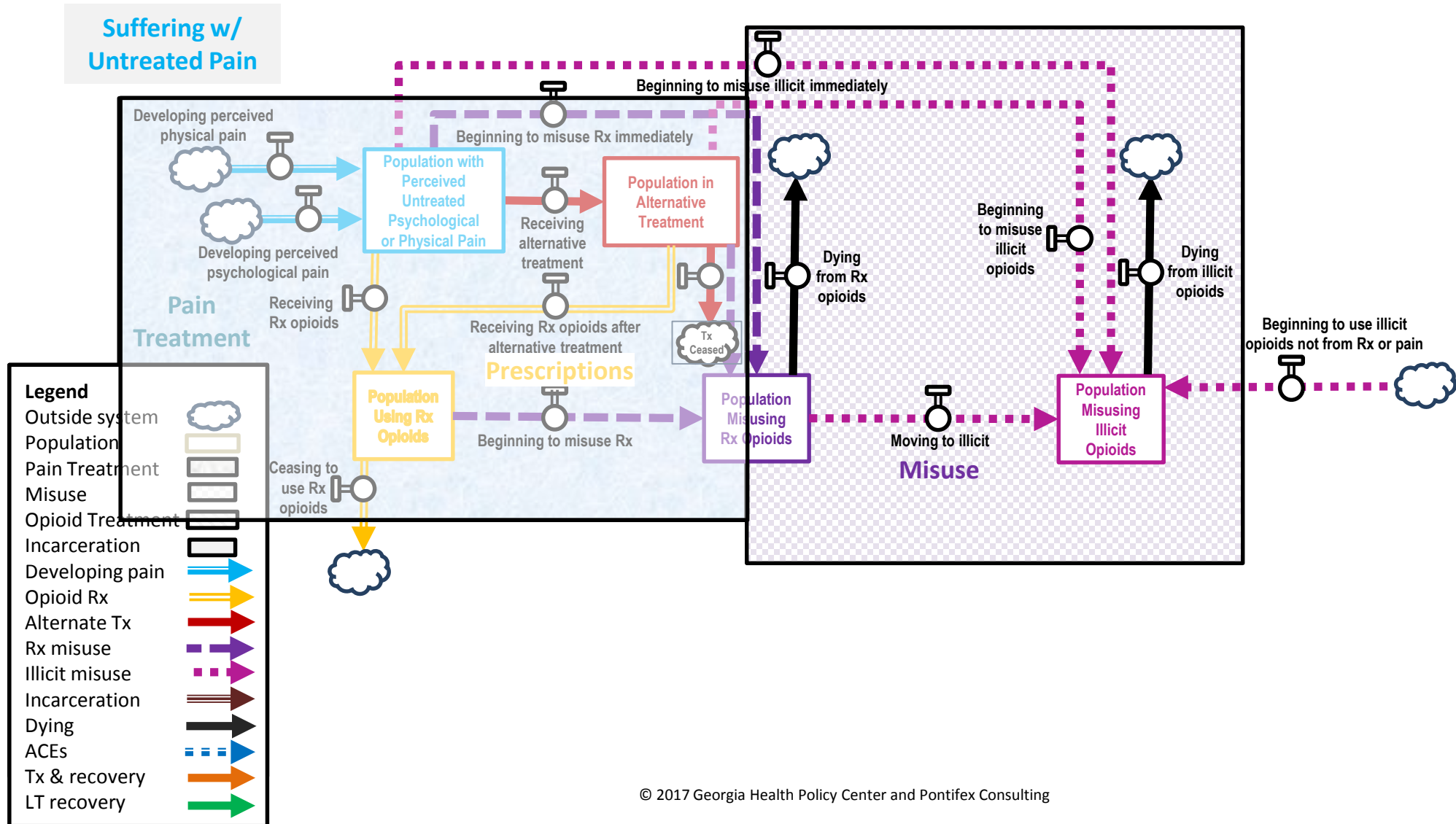
- Alternative treatments
- Reduce desirability, need
- Education
- Mental health care
- Trauma prevention and treatment



Early ID and Intervention

- Check PDMP
- Screen with SBIRT

Opioid Systems Map



Opioid Systems Map

Prevent Overdose

- Less opioid pills
- Naloxone
- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Manage treatment and detox transitions

Early ID and Intervention

- Check PDMP
- Screen with SBIRT
- CRAFT
- Harm reduction

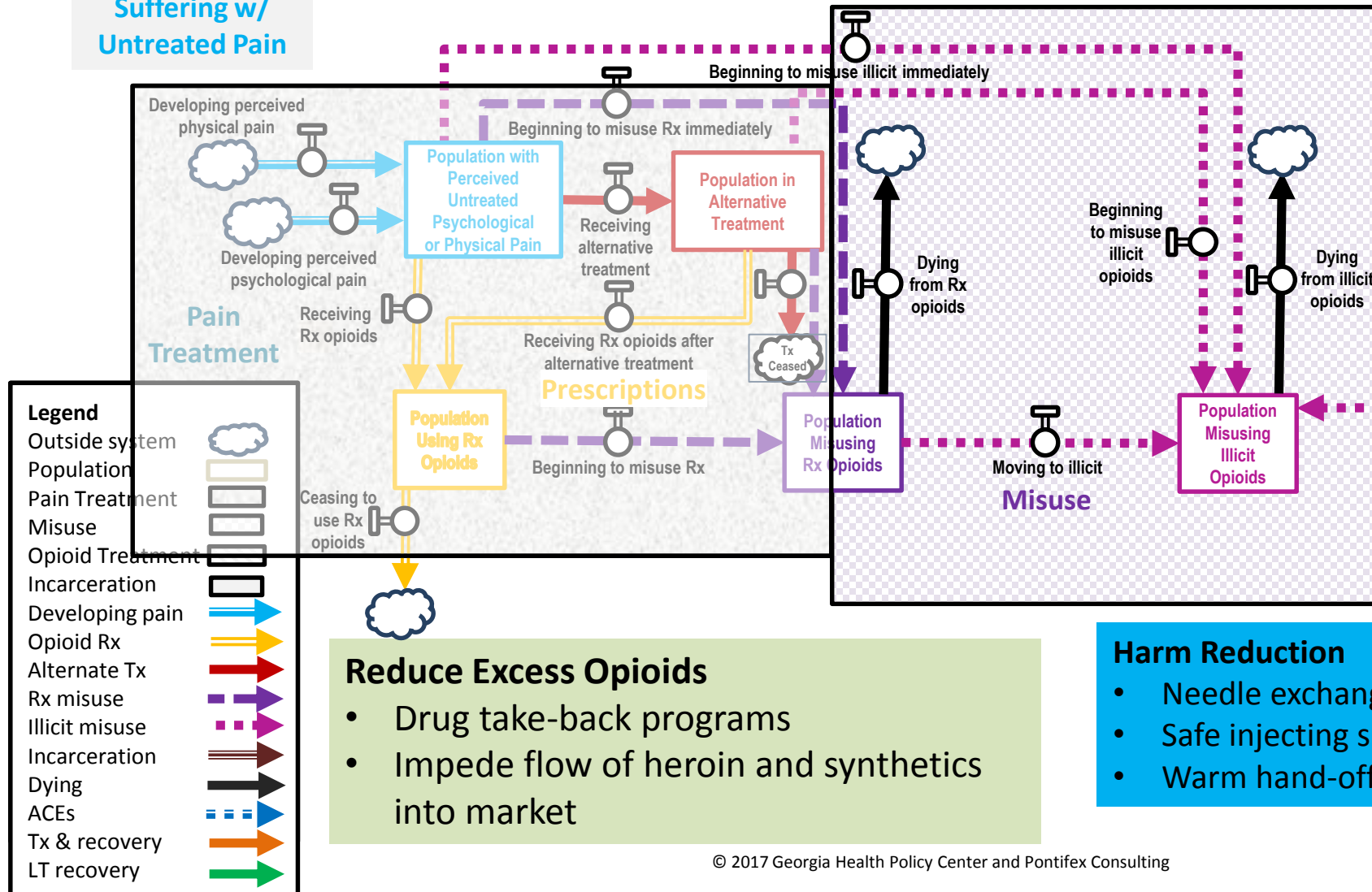
Reduce Access to Opioids

- Providers
- At home
- In school
- In community

Change Availability

- Heroin
- Fentanyl/ Synthetics

Suffering w/
Untreated Pain



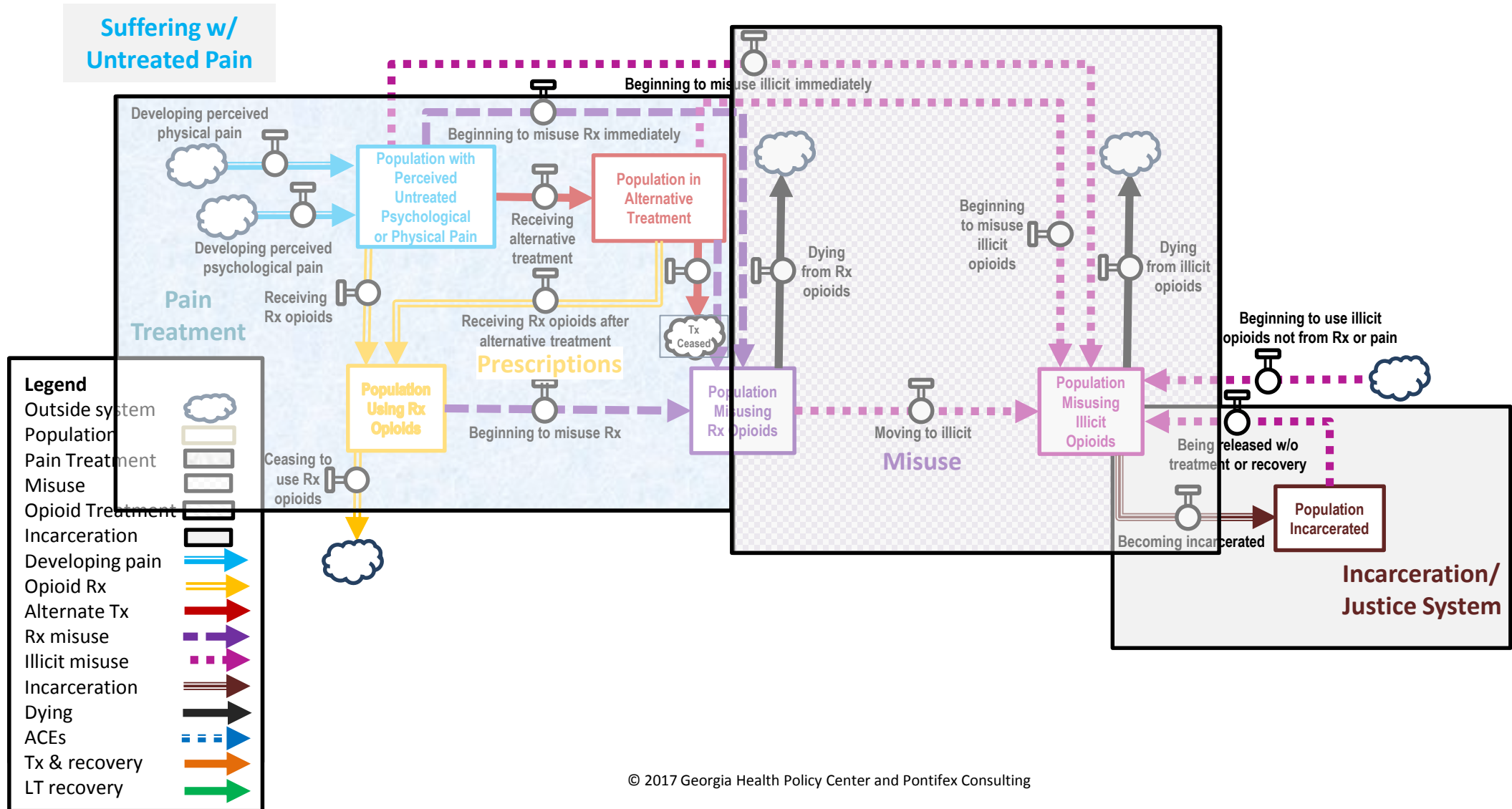
Reduce Excess Opioids

- Drug take-back programs
- Impede flow of heroin and synthetics into market

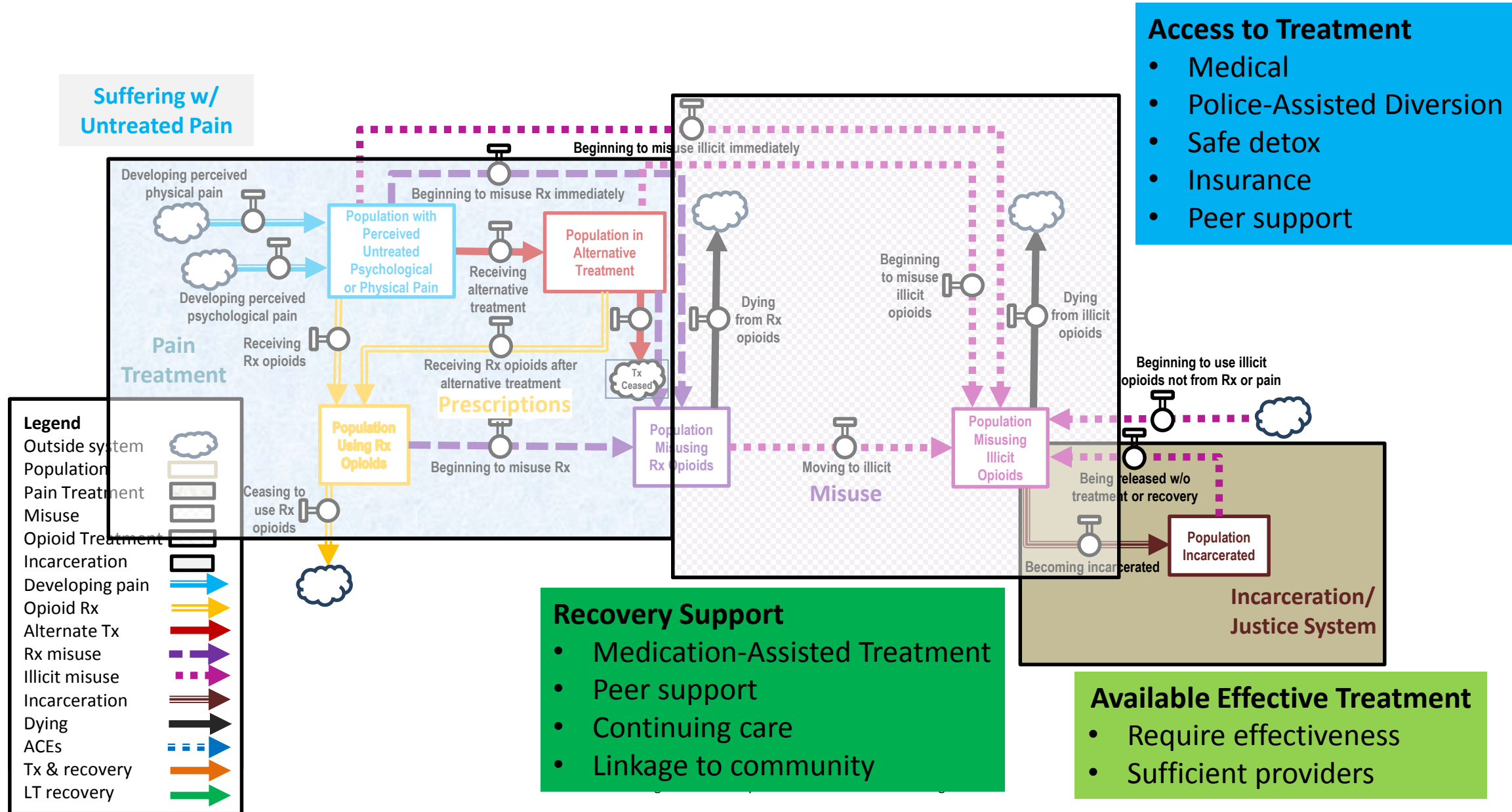
Harm Reduction

- Needle exchange
- Safe injecting sites
- Warm hand-offs

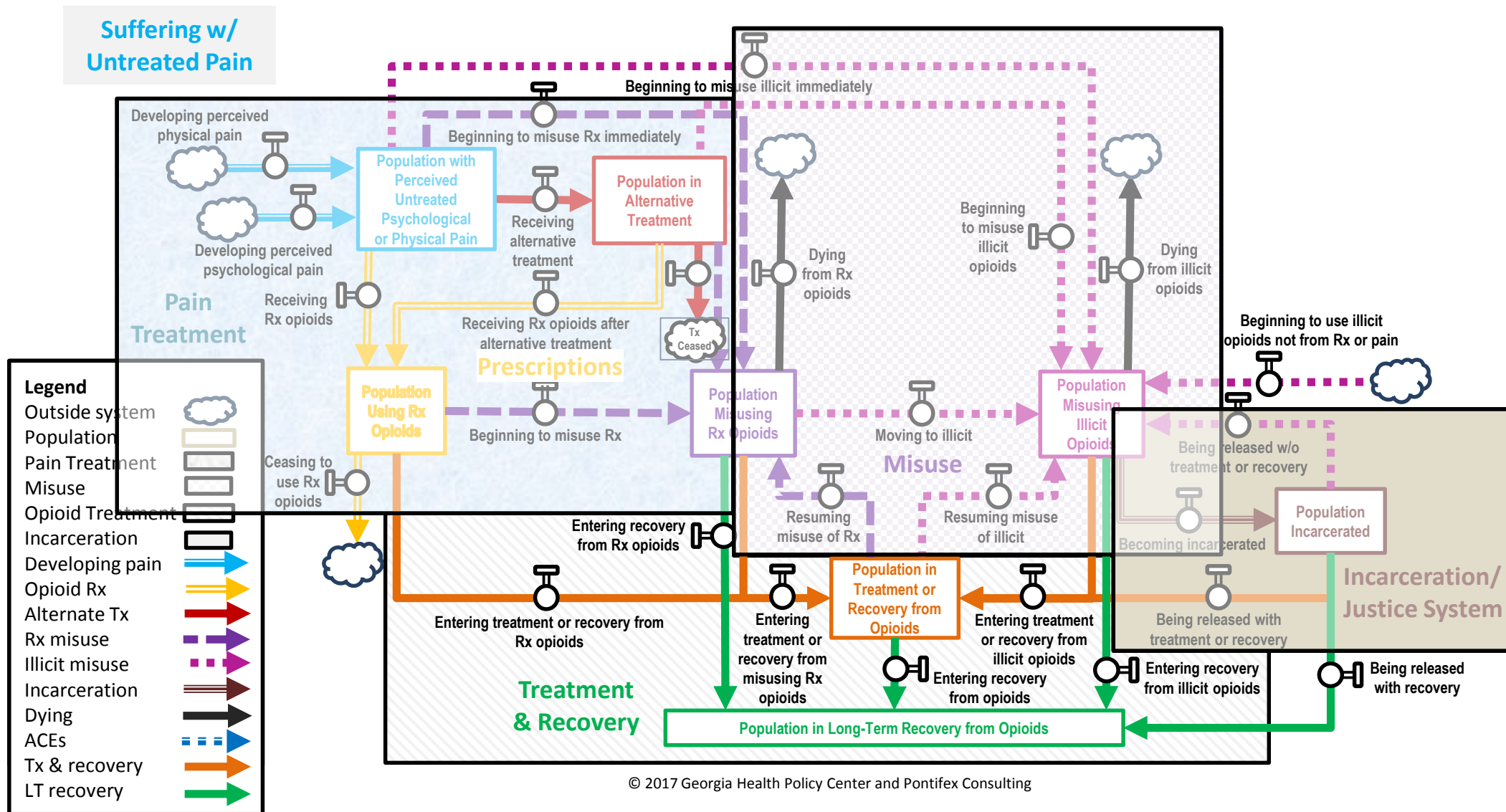
Opioid Systems Map



Opioid Systems Map



Opioioid Systems Map



Opioid Systems Map

Available Effective Treatment

- Require effectiveness
- Sufficient providers
- Treatment referral

Suffering w/ Untreated Pain

Recovery Support

- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Peer support, warm lines
- Continuing care
- Linkage to community

Legend

Outside system
Population
Pain Treatment
Misuse
Opioid Treatment
Incarceration
Developing pain
Opioid Rx

Support for Families, Friends

- Resources and education
- Groups
- Communication, networking

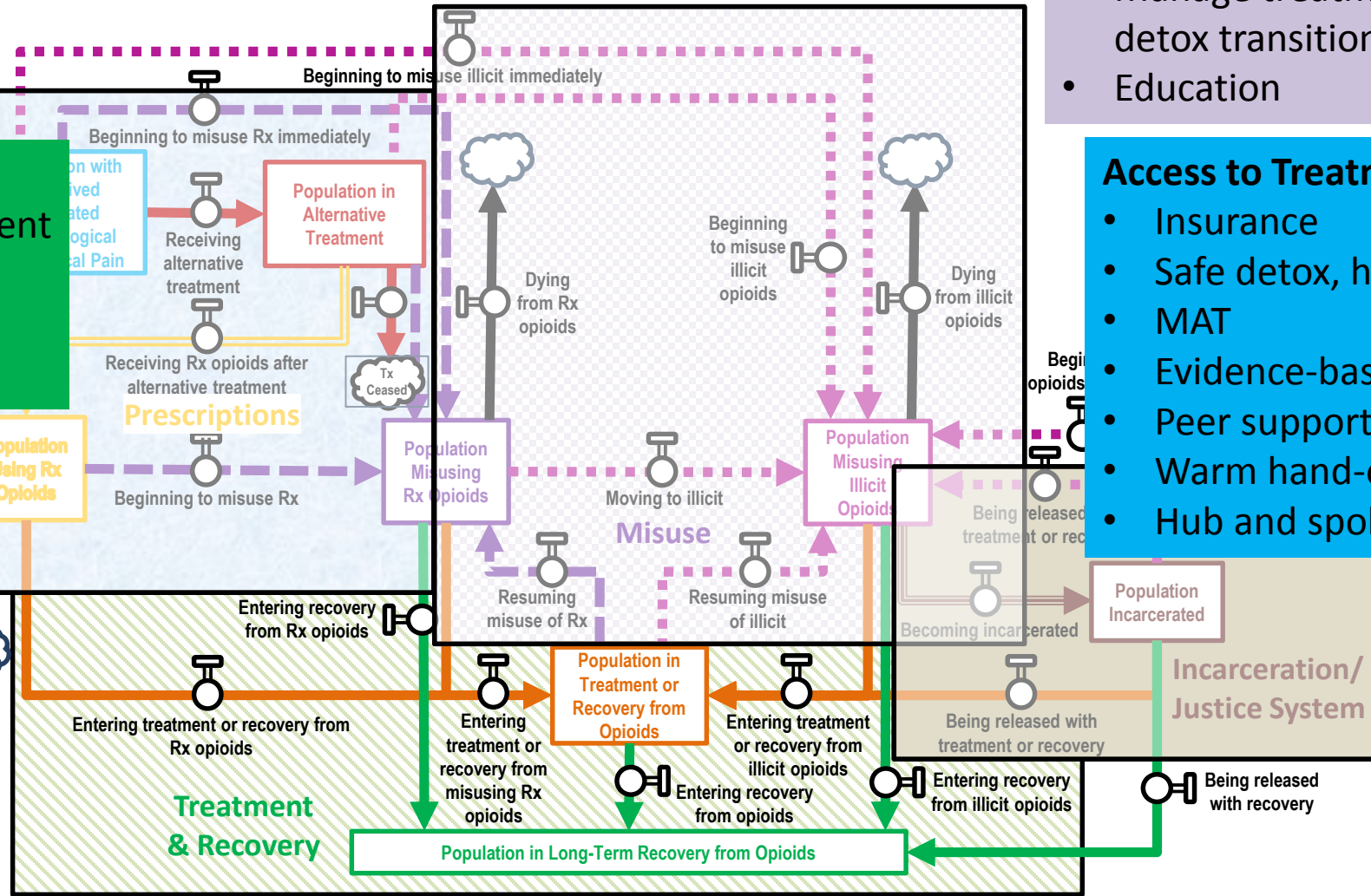
LT recovery

Prevent Overdose

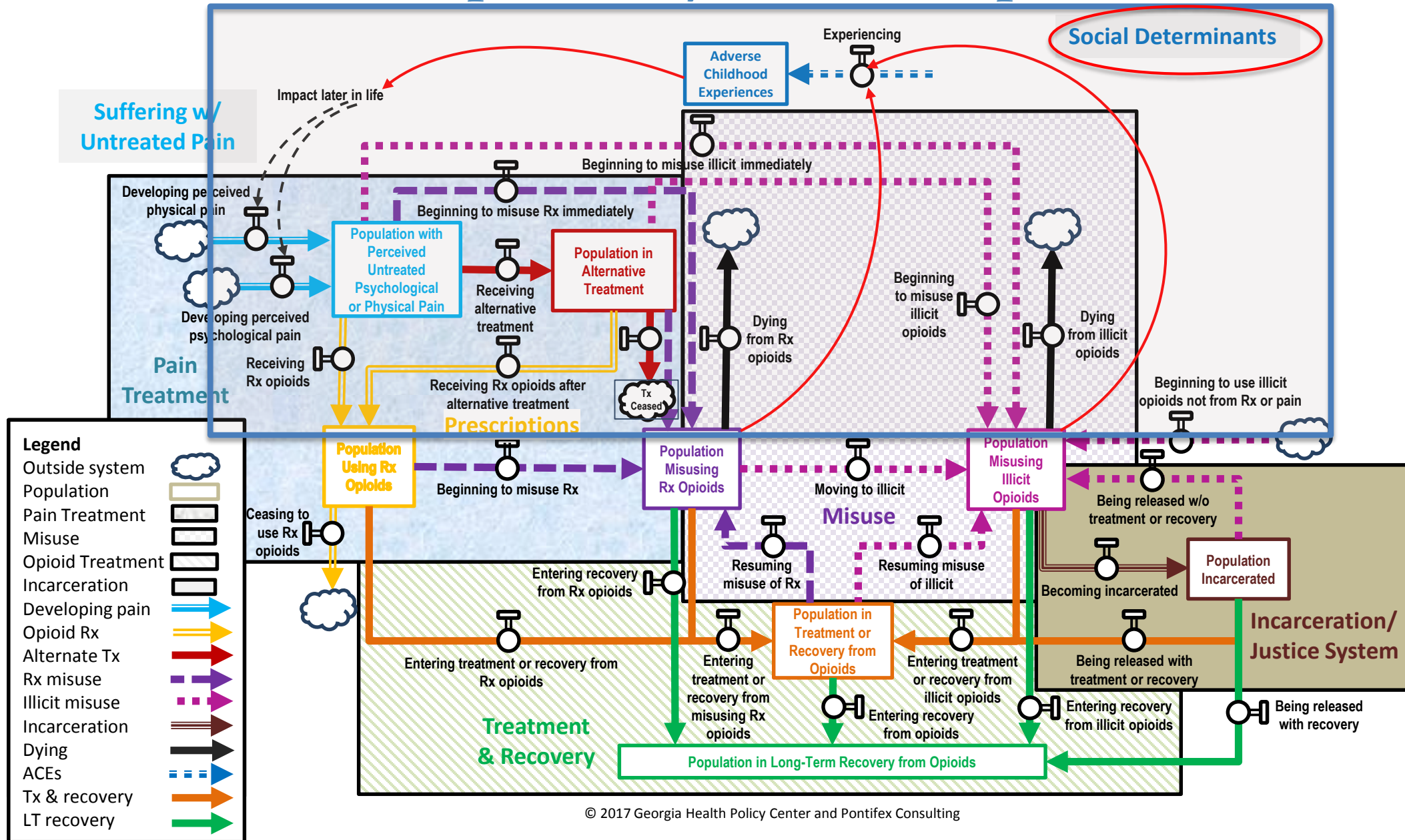
- Naloxone
- Medication-Assisted Treatment
- Manage treatment and detox transitions
- Education

Access to Treatment

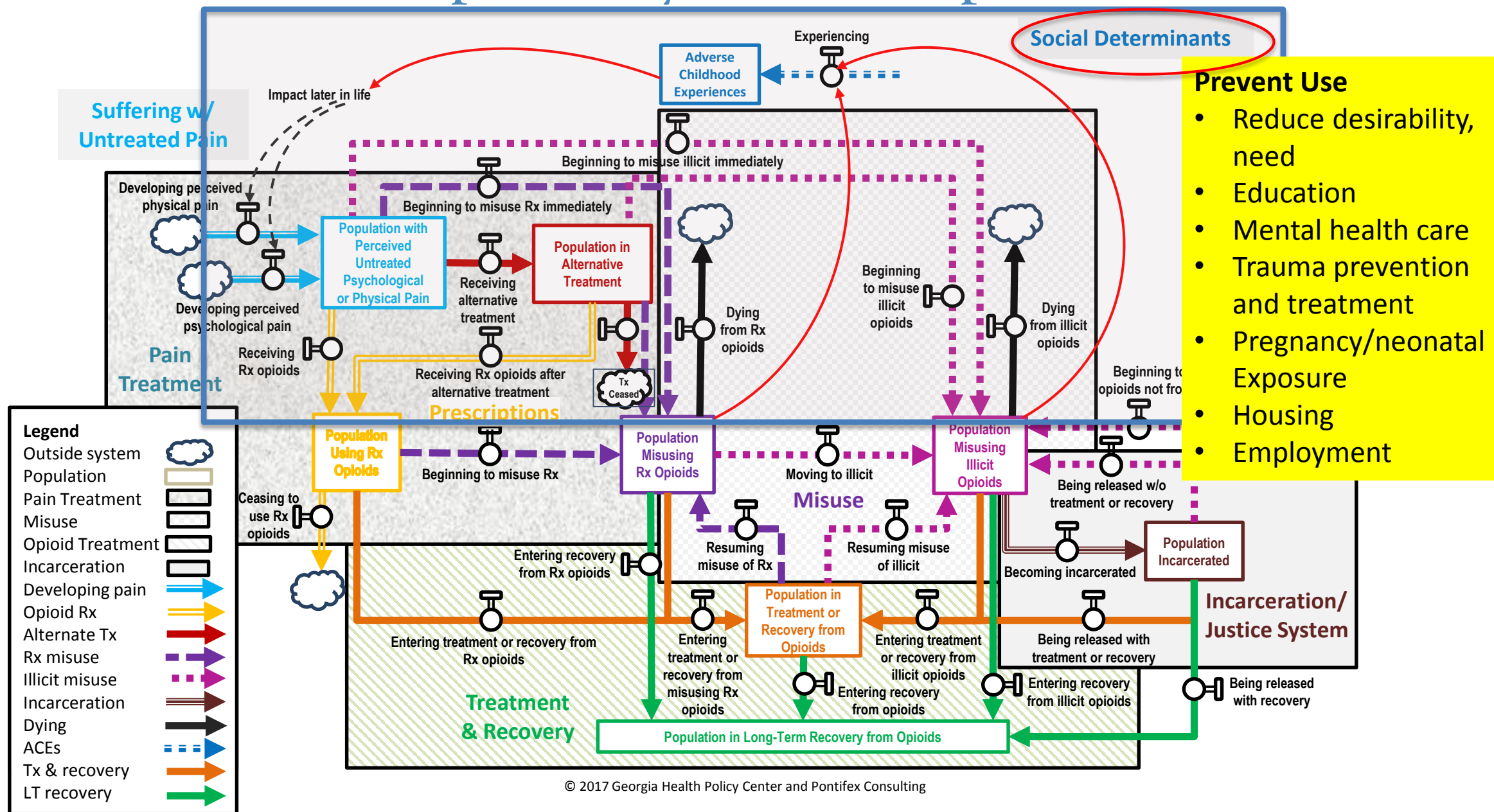
- Insurance
- Safe detox, holds
- MAT
- Evidence-based
- Peer support
- Warm hand-offs
- Hub and spoke models



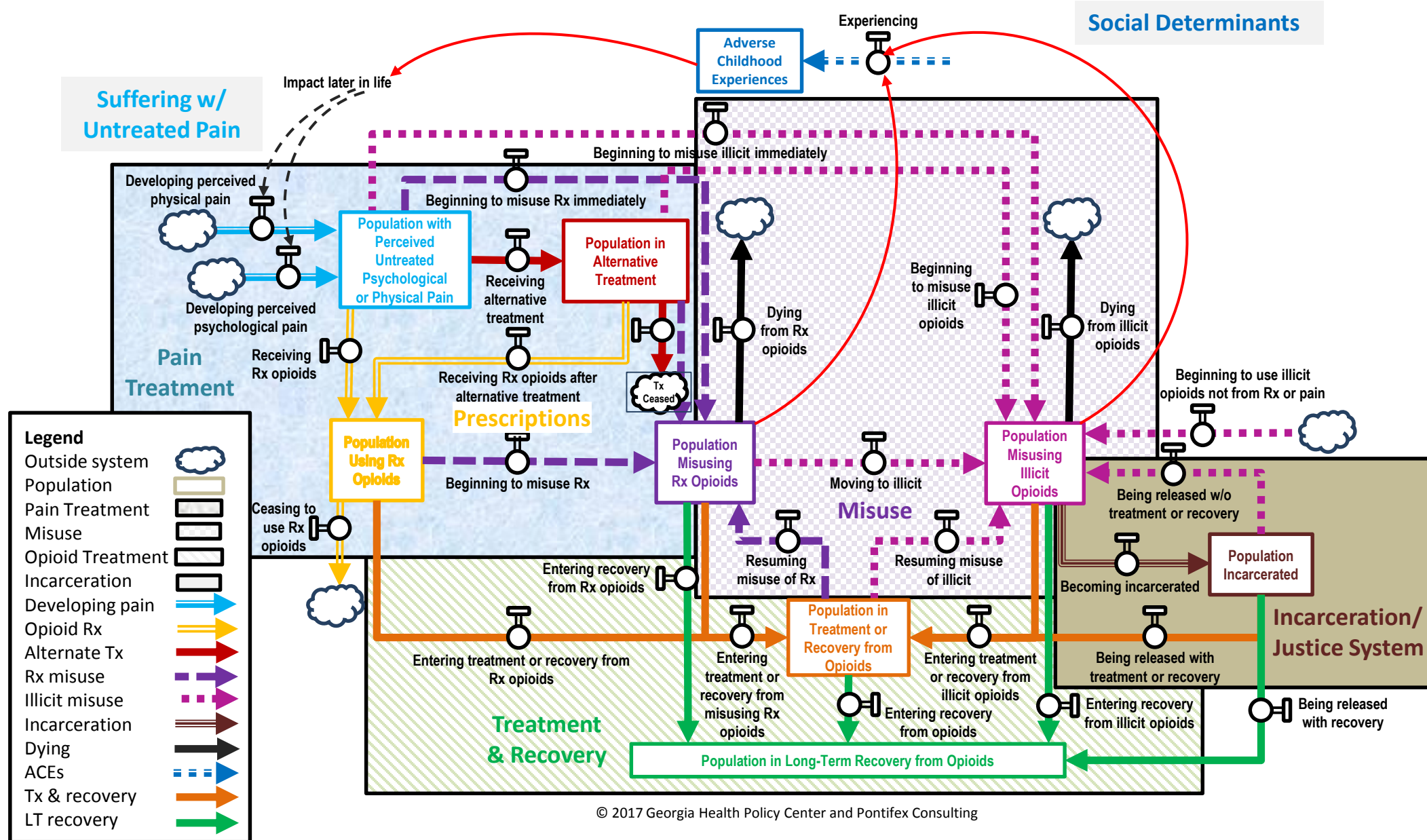
Opioid Systems Map



Opioid Systems Map

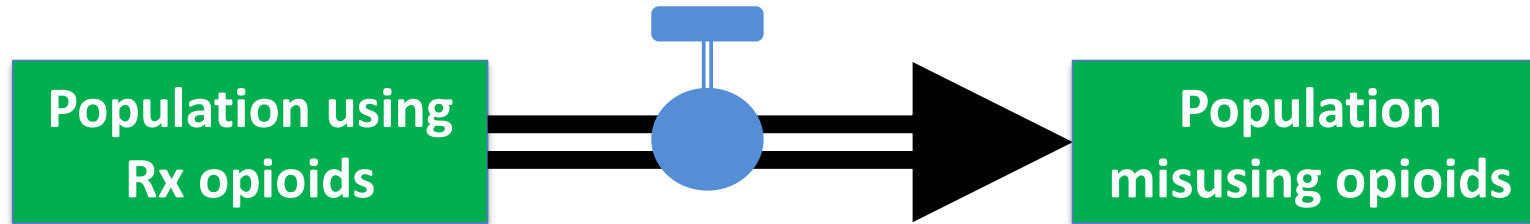


Opioioid Systems Map



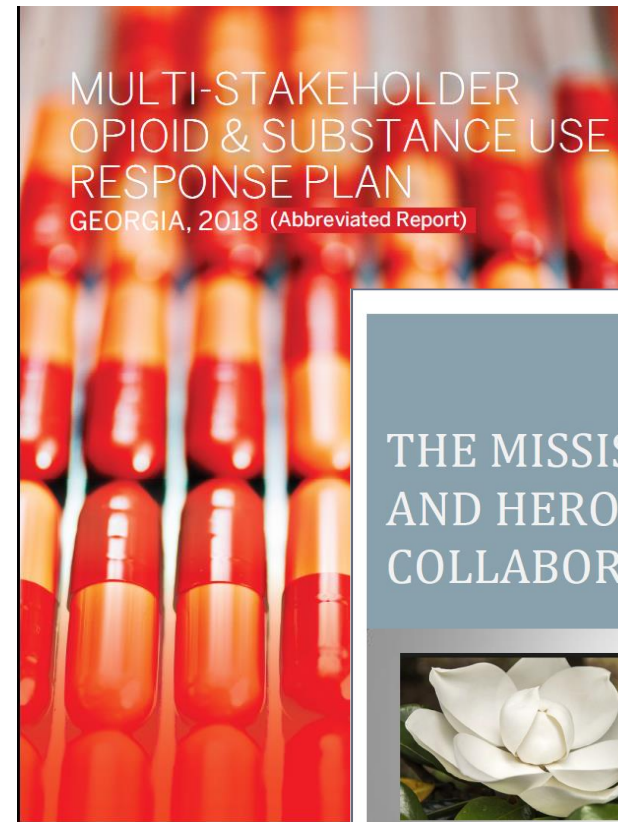
Building Your Own Systems Maps

- Start with a problem
- What leads to that problem?
- What leads to the conditions before the problem?
- What are the potential outcomes at each level?
- Where do you need to get more information?
- Who needs to be involved so that you can build a complete picture?



How Does a Systems Map Help with Strategic Planning?

- Provides a “view from the balcony”
- Identifies populations and organizations involved
- Identifies places where action is needed
- Shows desired outcomes
- Helps identify needed products/activities to get to outcomes





Questions?



THANK YOU

Brigitte Manteuffel and Leigh Alderman

Georgia Health Policy Center

Georgia State University

404-413-0314

ghpc.gsu.edu

ghpc@gsu.edu

