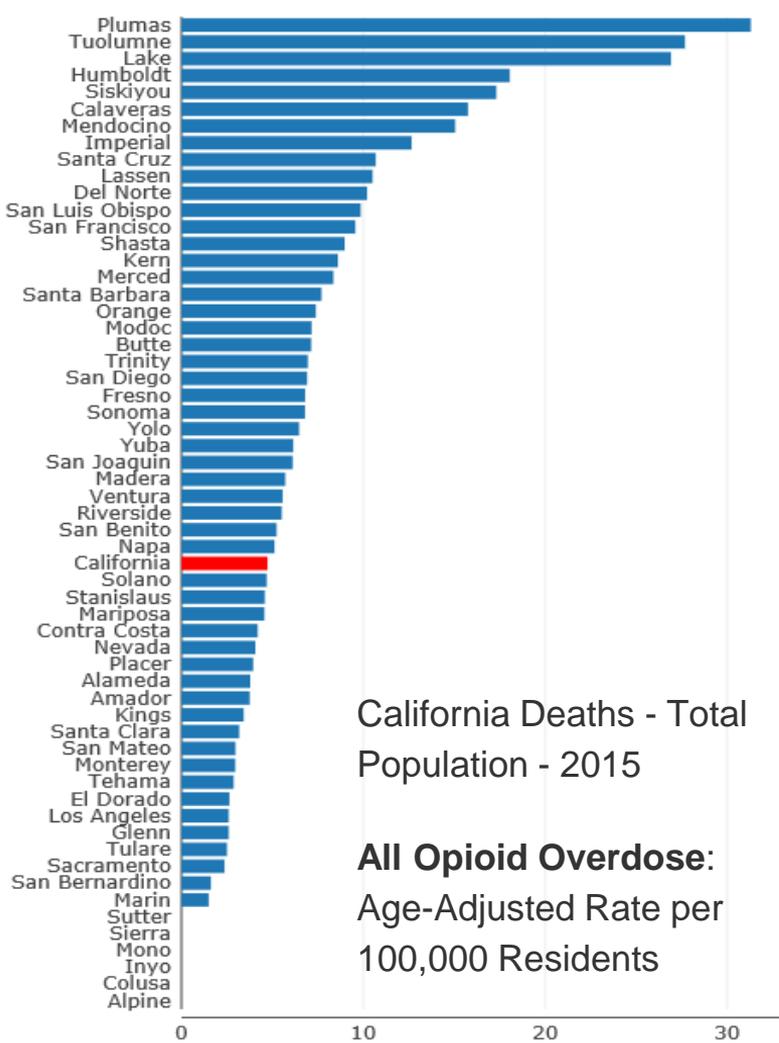




# Criminal Justice Interventions

**Plumas County Naloxone Distribution Program**

Stephanie Tanaka, Plumas County District Attorney Alternative Sentencing Program



<https://discovery.cdph.ca.gov/CDIC/ODdash/>

# Why do we distribute Naloxone?

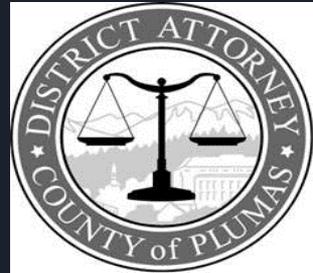
- Plumas County had the highest rate of opioid associated accidental death in the state of California for the period 2009-13.
- CDC identified Plumas County as one of two California counties at high risk of developing an epidemic of IV injection street drug related HIV and Hepatitis C.
- **Former inmates are at high risk for death from drug overdose, especially in the immediate post-release period.**
- The Northern Sierra Opioid Safety Coalition, involving Plumas, Lassen, Sierra and Modoc Counties was formed to address these issues. Improved access to naloxone is considered one of the prime strategies to help address these challenges.



# Plumas County Naloxone Distribution Program

## How did we do it?

- Buy in - Need based conversations with stakeholders
  - Plumas County Public Health
    - Northern Sierra Opioid Coalition
  - Plumas County District Attorney's Office
    - Alternative Sentencing Program
  - Plumas County Sheriff's Office
    - Jail Commander
- Utilized existing resources - DON'T CREATE SOMETHING NEW
  - San Francisco County
- Collaborative funding and partnerships
  - Northern Sierra Opioid Coalition
  - Prop 47
  - CCP





# Partner Roles

- Plumas County Public Health Agency will provide naloxone kits for the Plumas County Pretrial Release Services Naloxone Program as well as tracking distribution and demographics.
- Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide a safe environment for program implementation and assist in ensuring kits are distributed to participants of the program upon release.
- Plumas County Alternative Sentencing Program will provide screening, training, and documentation of the program's participants.



## *Goals of the Plumas County Jail Naloxone Program*

- To educate inmates about to re-enter the community on the high risk of overdose.
- To offer inmates the option of obtaining a naloxone kit in their property when they are released
- To integrate overdose prevention into the wider array of services for substance using adults, including substance abuse treatment, HIV/HCV/STD testing and linkage to care.
- To decrease overdose mortality among people leaving jail and re-entering the community



## What does Implementation look like?

- Identification of participants
- Education
- Option to Opt in or out
- Distribution
- Data/Tracking



## What does Implementation look like?

- **Identification of participants**

1. During the Pretrial release interview
1. Weekly, on a Thursday, a group for inmates residing in the facility for 30 days or more who have a release date within the next 7 days.



# What does Implementation look like?

- **Education**

- Introduction and explanation of the program, video and distribution process
- Video “Staying Alive on the Outside” is approximately 18 minutes in length.

*“Staying Alive on the Outside” was created by the Center for Prisoner Health and Human Rights and teaches viewers how to prevent and recognize opioid overdoses, and how to intervene when they happen. Through interviews, conversation, and model training sessions, harm reduction community members candidly discuss the challenges of reentry from prison, opioid addiction and relapse, and misconceptions about opioid tolerance and overdose. Viewers learn strategies to avoid overdose while using opioids, as well as what to do if they witness an overdose. Viewers are encouraged to think about the possibility of overdose happening to them or to someone around them, and to plan for both situations, including strategies for calling 911, what to do after the overdose reversal, and making an overdose plan with a friend or family member. The video is meant to accompany naloxone distribution, either as part of release planning in a correctional facility, or in the community.*

*Here is a link to the video: [http://youtu.be/ QwqxWO4q38](http://youtu.be/QwqxWO4q38)*

- Short review of the video and provide a preview of the kit to be received.
- Instructions on how to follow-up for refills after they are released.



## What does Implementation look like?

- **Option to Opt in or out**
- Distribute flyers to all viewers with follow-up information and a place to indicate if they would like to obtain a naloxone kit in their property when they are released
- Those who want a kit, complete the Naloxone Training Registration form that provides documentation that the client was trained and can be issued a naloxone kit



# What does Implementation look like?

- **Distribution**

- Alternative Sentencing staff provide a list of names and kits to the Plumas County Correctional Facility staff of people who completed the training and who need a naloxone kit at time of their release.
- Alternative Sentencing complete a naloxone distribution form for each participant and give it to Plumas County Correctional Facility staff to be placed in the inmates file - this flags the kit distribution at release.
- At time of release, Plumas County Correctional Facility staff provide the inmate with a naloxone kit from the nurse's office. Plumas County Correctional Facility staff will fill in the date of distribution on the naloxone distribution form and send it to the Plumas County Pretrial Services Program for their records. Copies of the distribution form will also be sent to Plumas County Public Health Agency to document inventory



# What does Implementation look like?

- **Data/Tracking**
- Alternative Sentencing Staff
  - Log the following for each participant:
    - Training date
    - Opt in or out choice
    - Distribution date
- Health Department Receives the following monthly:
  - Naloxone training Registration forms - Unique identifier tracking
  - Distribution Forms - Inventory tracking

# How can you discuss Naloxone distribution with your Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Community?

● DATA! DATA! DATA!

○ California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard <https://discovery.cdph.ca.gov/CDIC/ODdash/>

California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

Help using this Dashboard

California Quick Stats

1,882 * All Opioid Overdose Deaths, 2017	373 Fentanyl Overdose Deaths, 2017	4,281 Opioid (excl Heroin) Overdose ED Visits, 2017	21,787,042 Opioid Prescriptions, 2017
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\* Preliminary Death Data

## Welcome to the California Opioid Overdose Surveillance Dashboard

The dashboards and data available through this application are the result of ongoing collaboration between the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD), Department of Justice, and the California Health Care Foundation. The goal is to provide a data tool with enhanced data visualization and integration of statewide and geographically-specific non-fatal and fatal opioid-involved overdose and opioid prescription data. These dashboards will enable surveillance of several short and long-term goals currently targeted by California's Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention program.

**For more information on what California is doing to address the opioid epidemic, visit the following CDPH sites:**

- [Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention \(PDOP\) Program](#)
- [Statewide Opioid Safety Workgroup](#)

**DASHBOARD UPDATES**

**6/13/2018**  
**NOTICE OF CORRECTION - Fentanyl-related Deaths**  
The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has discovered an error in the previously reported number of 2017 fentanyl-related overdose deaths reported on the Opioid Overdose Dashboard. The correct number of fentanyl-related overdose deaths is 373, exactly one-half of the originally reported number of 746. No other indicators or years of data represented on the Dashboard are affected. There remains a substantial one-year increase in the number of fentanyl-related deaths (57% increase from 2016) which is an example of this dynamic and growing public health issue. We apologize for any inconvenience.

**4/27/2018**  
PRESCRIPTION DATA

[Click here for feedback survey!](#)



# How can you discuss Naloxone distribution with your Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Community?

A study was recently published entitled “Return to drug use and overdose after release from prison: a qualitative study of risk and protective factors” (Binswanger, 2012) that discusses this issue in depth.

- *Studies in the United States and other countries have shown a high risk of drug-related death after release from prison.*
- *Overdose rates peak in the first few weeks after release. For instance, in prisoners released in Washington State, overdose mortality rates were 12-fold higher than what would be expected in similar demographic groups in the general population.*
- ***In the first two weeks after release, the risk of overdose was even greater.***
- *Accidental overdoses accounted for nearly one quarter of deaths post-release and were related to cocaine, other psychostimulants, opioids, alcohol, tricyclic antidepressants, and multiple drugs in combination. Suicide was the 4th leading cause of death and likely included intentional overdoses.*
- *Former inmates return to environments that strongly trigger relapse to drug use and put them at risk for overdose.*

Binswanger et al. Return to drug use and overdose after release from prison: a qualitative study of risk and protective factors. *Addiction Science & Clinical Practice* 2012, 7:3 <http://www.ascpjournals.org/content/7/1/3>

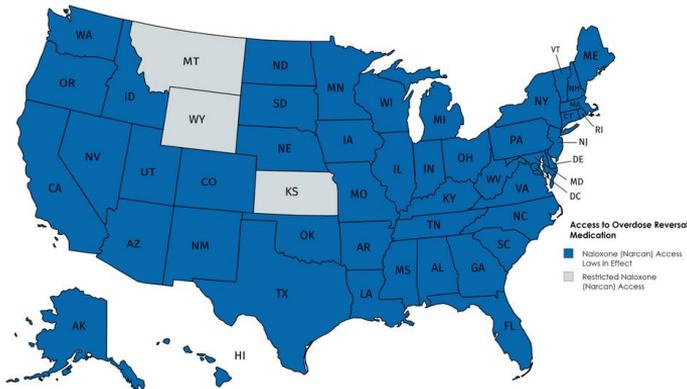
# How can you discuss Naloxone distribution with your Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Community?

- **Law & Litigation**

- [Naloxone Overdose Prevention Laws Dashboard](http://pdaps.org/datasets/laws-regulating-administration-of-naloxone-1501695139)

<http://pdaps.org/datasets/laws-regulating-administration-of-naloxone-1501695139>

## STATES WITH LAYPERSON ACCESS TO OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION



<https://www.recoveryanswers.org/media/map-of-access-to-overdose-reversal-medica>

Thank you!

Questions?

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