



Implementation and Evaluation of Student-Driven Addiction Medicine Curricula

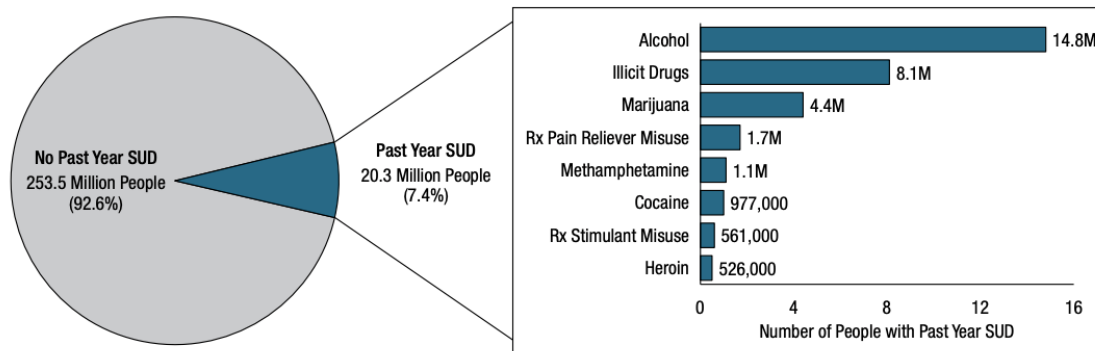
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Background

- Substance use disorders (SUDs) represent a substantial public health burden. In 2018, 20.3 million individuals in the U.S. suffered from a SUD invol



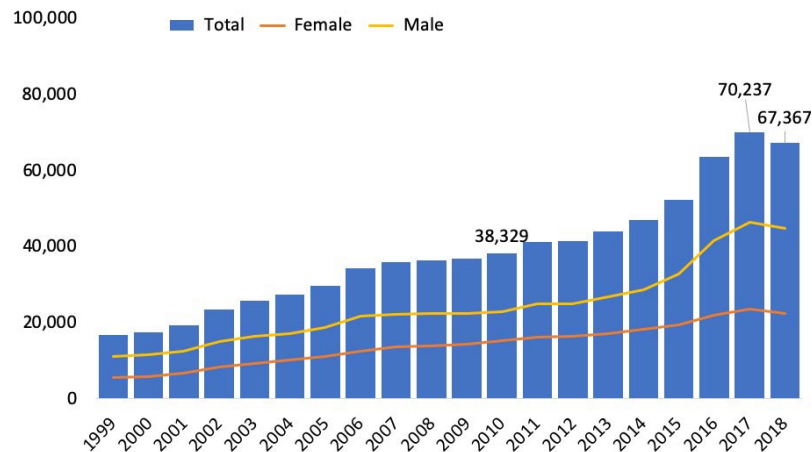
Rx = prescription.

Note: The estimated numbers of people with substance use disorders are not mutually exclusive because people could have use disorders for more than one substance.

Background

- SUDs cost \$740 billion annually in medical care and lost revenue.¹
- Despite this being a treatable disease, there were over **67,000 fatal drug overdose deaths in 2018.**²

Figure 1. National Drug Overdose Deaths Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2018



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2018 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released January, 2019



Access to Treatment Saves Lives

- **Opioid agonist therapy (OAT) is a safe and effective treatment that save lives.**
- In 2017, ~80% of people needed OUD treatment but did not receive it.⁵
 - Only 2-3% of physicians in US were waivered to prescribe buprenorphine
- Treatment gap widens for vulnerable populations



Project Goals

1. Increase addiction medicine training in undergraduate medical education.
2. Provide opportunities to engage with individuals with lived experience of SUD.
3. Increase preparedness to care for patients with SUDs.



Addiction Medicine



- Currently, medical students receive an average of 12 hours of addiction medicine training by graduation—**this curricular change would increase training 250%**
- Patients with SUDs often experience stigmatizing and poor care from healthcare providers.⁴

Anti-racism and substance use treatment: Addiction does not discriminate, but do we?

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ABSTRACT

Contemporary racism in the United States contributes to health, mental health, and substance use disorder (SUD) disparities among People of Color (POC) compared with White individuals. Despite entering into substance use treatment with a greater severity of SUD and related consequences, POC experience more barriers to treatment engagement, completion, and satisfaction than their White counterparts. As substance use treatment counselors are socialized with institutions of systemic racism, it is important to examine the positioning on racism in relation to their capacity for cultural competent care. This article articulates a need to implement an antiracist framework for substance use treatment.

KEYWORDS

Antiracism; counselor; racism; substance misuse; substance use treatment

Dunlop et al. *Harm Reduction Journal* (2020) 17:26
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-020-00370-7>

Harm Reduction Journal

OPINION

Open Access

Challenges in maintaining treatment services for people who use drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic

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The Opioid Crisis in Black Communities

*Keturah James
and Ayana Jordan*

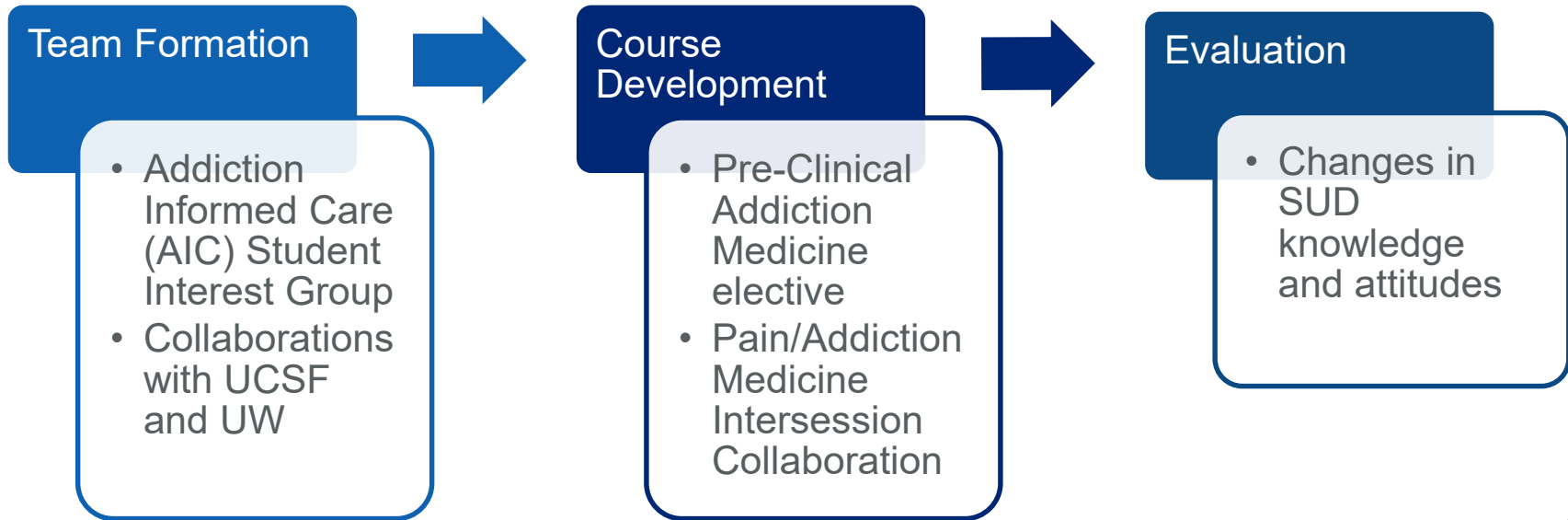


Student-Driven Curricula (at OHSU + beyond!)

- Structural Competency
 - Developed by medical anthropologists but led by (and for) medical students
- University of Washington Anti-Racist Summer Reading Program for incoming medical students



Development Process





Courses

- **Pre-Clinical Elective:**
 - SUD treatment
 - Trauma-informed care
 - Attendance of recovery meeting and debrief with peer
 - ECHO tele-mentoring sessions
 - Drug policy & carceral system drug treatment
- **Pain Intersession:**
 - Individuals with lived experience of SUDs
 - Different approaches to treatment for addiction
 - Additional lectures on medication for SUDs
 - Opioid overdose reversal (naloxone) training





Limitations

- Course only implemented in undergraduate medical education but interprofessional courses targeting medicine, nursing, pharmacy, and social work have been developed and have shown similar benefits in improving addiction care.³
- Also... no evaluation as IRB was in pre-review due to COVID-19 for over a month



Discussion

- We hypothesize that implementing student-led addiction content for undergraduate medical learners will:
 - Increase knowledge of SUD treatment & effects of drug policies
 - Positively change attitudes around individuals with SUDs.
- Though we were unable to move forward with the planned evaluations, we still found the courses to be important and easily responsive to rapid changes.

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Thank You!

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& our amazing panelists and lecturers!