OPIOID SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT

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30th June 2017





- Service Médico-Psychiatrique Pénitentiaire = Penitentiary Psychiatric Medical Department / CPL = Centre Pénitencier du Luxembourg
- Opened 02.07.2002, through an agreement between CHNP Hospital & Ministry of Justice
- A pluriprofessional team that provides psychiatric care to all CPL detainees

Ambulatory Care Intensive Care Unit (consultations) (dedicated cells at P2 block) Warning: The P2 is not an hospital ward!





DetectTreatPrevent







- Addiction-related issues are very common at CPL
 - Consumption of illicit substances or alcohol

 Those issues require care through a multidisciplinary & integrated approach





Substitution drugs are part of the care strategy

There are not the only therapeutic means

 Patient care shall be coordinated between the different care entities inside and outside the prison



THE MILESTONES OF PATIENT CARE

- Information, prevention, and psychoeducation
- Detect and test
- Encourage medical care
- Adopt motivational approach

 Prepare release and linkage to external care entities



ROLE OF OST IN PATIENT CARE

 Opioid Substitution medication is a proxy to patient care

- A way to attract patients and provide other treatments
- Objectives of OST:
 - Relieve craving, pain
 - Reduce risks linked to illicit consumption
 - •Set up of a medical psycho-social care





We will present in the following slides the patient treatment process





1. EXAMINATION ON ADMISSION

- This first examination (by a nurse) is an essential step
- Non-judgmental attitude, reassure, present our department
- Must take place within 24hours
- Test all drug consumption and check addictive behavior
- Psychiatric comorbidity and treatment seeking
- Urine testing, when possible
- Referral to psychiatric consultation



2. PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATION

- In case of opioid addiction
- Offer of drug substitution treatment
- Information on treatment
- •Commitment to Treatment (*Contrat de Soins*)





- Opiate dependency
- Urine testing positive to opioids
- On-going prescription for treatment
- Confirmation that treatment is received in a care center or from a physician
- Objective and subjective symptoms of withdrawal
 - Craving Anxiety
 - Sleep disorders
 Pain
 - Yawning, rhinorrhea, tearing, piloerection



Chills

OST – METHADONE OR SUBOXONE?

- Methadone (preferred medication)
 - Acute dependence on opioids
 - Drug injection
 - Multiple drugs use
 - Socially vulnerable situation
 - Need of treatment with painkiller or morphine
 - Comorbid psychiatric illness

- SUBOXONE® (buprenorphine and naloxone)
 - Ongoing and verified prescription
 - Contraindication to methadone
 - Warning: great risk of misuse



2016 (*2015*) STATISTICS

Methadone

- •Nb of patients: 155 (*139*)
- •Total Nb of doses: 18,269 (*15,821*)
- Average treatment duration: 118 d. (114)

SUBOXONE® (buprenorphine and naloxone)

- •Nb of patients: 24 (42)
- •Total Nb of doses: 5,182 (*8,077*)
- Average treatment duration: 216 d. (192)



THE OST — BEGINNING OF TREATMENT

- •At the first symptoms of withdrawal
- Minimal effective dose
- Dose-escalation steps (to prevent risk of overdosing)
- Daily monitoring and evaluation by the SMPP team



4. MODALITY OF FOLLOW-UP WITH PATIENTS

 Dispensation: One daily medication intake under supervision of the nurse

- (the intake should be considered as part of the therapeutic education rather than a coercive measure)
- This frame provides opportunity for local support





- Monthly psychiatric interview referring nurse to attend itw if needed
- Urine testing as often as needed
- Exchange on a regular basis with referring persons for somatic medicine and pharmacy



- Favor and support patient care under the « tox program »
- Encourage linkage with outside care entities





- Preparing release is a crucial step
 - It is an opportunity to maintain the momentum of care started in prison
- Ensure continuity or prescription, prevent disruption of care
- Dispense medication in case of release during week-end
- Prescription and appointment with external care entity or physician





- The OST is our "Trojan Horse", a facilitator for patient care
- Care is multifaceted and integrated
 - The patient is at the center of a psycho-medical care circuit with partners inside and outside the prison
- Create a therapeutic alliance
- Nurture a process of change





• Q&A

Thank You!



