The Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative

The Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative has been tracking and reporting state-level opioid data since 2017. Collaborators on the report include the Mississippi State Department of Health, the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy's Prescription Monitoring Program, the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics, Mississippi Emergency Medical Services, and The University of Southern Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI'S JOURNEY TO CURBING THE OPIOID CRISIS: A TIMELINE OF EVENTS

12.2012	2015		12.2016	
Mississippi Prescription Monitoring Program Advisory Committee established by the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy.	Good Samaritan Law (Section 9 41-29-149.1, Mississippi Code of 1972) allows first responders, family members, or any citizen who is giving, in good faith, aid to a victim of an overdose cannot be held liable.Governor Bryant establishes the Opioid and Heroin Study Task Force.			
12.2016	05.2017	 (07.2017	
21st Century Cures Act signed (funded State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis grant).	Department of Mental Health Town Hall Meetings begin (32 done as of 12/4/2018).	1972) allows standing	State statute (Section 41-29-319, Mississippi Code of 1972) allows standing orders to pharmacies to dispense opioid antagonists .	
07.2017	07.2017	 (08.2017	
2017 Mississippi Opioid & Heroin Drug Summit is held.	The Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative interagency group begins.	The Governor's Opioid and Heroin Study Task Force releases its 41 recommendations to help the state reduce the number of opioid-related overdoses and deaths.		
12.2017	05.2018		07.2018	
Stand Up, Mississippi campaign launches.	State Health Officer Dr. Mary Currier issues a standing order that allows naloxone to be dispensed without an individual prescription.		2018 Mississippi Opioid & Heroin Drug Summit is held.	
09.2018	10.2018		05.2019	
State Opioid Response (SOR) grant awarded to the Department of Mental Health.	The Mississippi Board of Medical Licensure revises rules on prescribing opioids in MS.	standing order that a	State Epidemiologist Dr. Paul Byers re-signs the standing order that allows naloxone to be dispensed without an individual prescription.	
07.2019	08.2019	09.2019	10.2019	
2019 Mississippi Opioid & Heroin Drug Summit is held.	The Mississippi Board of Nursing implements prescribing rules and regulations in Rule 1.5 of the Administrative Code.	The Mississippi State Board of Dental Examiners revises rules on prescribing opioids in MS.	The CDC Overdose Data to Action grant is awarded to the Mississippi State Department of Health.	

WHAT WOULD HELP THE STATE ADDRESS THE OPIOID CRISIS?

* Education/Training:

- Educate the public through community workshops
- Educate payers to approve coverage of evidence-based treatments, such as rehabilitation and treatment for at least 12 months and lifetime follow-up
- Expand training for medical doctors
- Stress benefits of opioid data dashboard use among providers
- Continue presenting data to wide range of audiences

* Expanded Services:

- Provide extended care (past 60 days) for mothers paid for by Medicaid and other insurers
- Address the persistent and growing threat of opioid use disorder (OUD) among the elderly population
- Consider implementing syringe service programs (SSPs), given evidence that they offset opioid overdoses, Hepatitis C transmission, and HIV transmission
- Implement prevention efforts aligned with surveillance data threats
- Expand service access to include Tele-MAT

* Improvement of Data Quality:

- Improve drug arrest reporting from law enforcement agencies
- Provide expanded access to the coroner's overdose database and the crime lab database for overdoses
- Increase coroners' use of the state crime lab as opposed to use of independent labs
- Improve the collection and analysis of data to pinpoint areas and populations at elevated risk for OUD and overdoses

* Expanded Data Monitoring:

- Conduct treatment, intervention, and longitudinal tracking of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)
- Expand surveillance to include more detailed county-, city-, and provider-level data
- Formulate a dispenser utilization rate that determines the dispensers' consultation of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) database prior to filling prescriptions
- Create a master patient index algorithm that allows for cross-referencing of data from disparate data sources

LESSONS LEARNED

- * Not all who need treatment can receive it. Many individuals with substance use disorders are unable to access treatment due to barriers such as lack of transportation, social stigma, and co-occurring mental health disorders. In addition, Mississippi currently does not have the capacity to provide treatment for all the patients in need.
- * Addressing one issue can lead to other challenges. As prescription opioids are becoming harder to obtain, the proportion of heroin-related admissions to DMH-certified treatment facilities and heroin-related deaths are increasing.
- * Not all data sources are equal. Some databases are so decentralized that different organizations responsible for compiling or reporting data lack a common platform. Others can be hampered by slow data reporting or incomplete records. A matrix is being created to rate the quality of databases with remedial actions to follow.
- * The lack of a state health information exchange (HIE) is hindering the efforts of state agencies. The inability to share recent and complete health data among agencies has resulted in delayed or inefficient care for patients. The creation of a state HIE would enable providers to detect possible drug-seeking behavior among individuals and allow for timely interventions.

For more information or to view The Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative's interagency reports, please visit The Mississippi State Department of Health's website: https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/44,0,382,740.html











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