

PAIN AND ADDICTION TRAININGS



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
MEL & ENID ZUCKERMAN COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Center for Rural Health



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA HEALTH SCIENCES
**Comprehensive Center
for Pain & Addiction**



For almost a decade the Arizona Center for Rural Health (AzCRH) has been offering training and technical assistance in substance use prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery. Recently AzCRH joined efforts with the Comprehensive Center for Pain and Addiction to expand training on pain and addiction. Many of our trainings are available via the web, Virtual Lecture Hall, and the Western Region Public Health Training Center platforms.

We invite you to share this information with others!

► **Enhancing Treatment for Chronic Pain: Opioids and Complementary Care (2023)**

Summary: This training provides an overview of the neurobiology of and treatments for pain including complementary options. Dr. Ibrahim shares his research on the health benefits of greenlight therapy for certain painful conditions. The objectives for this training are:

1. Analyze opioids and complementary treatments for pain.
2. Examine the evidence surrounding green light therapy.
3. Evaluate options in rural settings.

► **A New Era of Treatment for Substance Use/Opioid Use Disorder (2023)**

Summary: The adverse consequences of pain and opioids are significant. To respond to people with opioid use disorder (OUD) increased access to care is necessary. Dr. Grant walks through evidence-based policies, programs, and pharmaceutical options for treating people with opioid use disorder (OUD). The objectives of this training are:

1. Identify the continuum of services for responding to chronic and the inherent interplay between pain, and substance use disorder (SUD) in rural settings (e.g., dependence vs. addiction).
2. Examine recent guidance for opioid prescribing, regulatory changes, and requirements for offering medications to treat substance use/opioid use disorder.
3. Apply latest information about SUD/OUD treatment through case study.

► **Integrating Care: Advancing Health Equity through Whole-Person Responses to Pain and Addiction (2023)**

Summary: Integrated model of care increases access and coordination of care for people with chronic health conditions. They decrease healthcare costs and improve patient health. Drs. Arredondo, Grant, and Mendoza review the relevance of integrated care models, strategies for identifying and treating people with opioid use concerns and responding to individual factors. The objectives of this training are:

1. Recognize the need for integrated care models.
2. Develop strategies for screening, brief intervention/treatment, and referral.
3. Distinguish treatment methods for patients based individualized factors (e.g., diversity, culture; geography; pain with no history of opioid use disorder vs. pain with history of opioid use disorder).

► **Opioid Stewardship Programs: An Organizational Strategy for Addressing Pain and Addiction (2023)**

Summary: Opioid Stewardship Programs have the potential to respond to pain and addiction using organizational strategies. Yet only a small percentage of hospitals have implemented them. Dr. Murphy provides an organizational view of implementing OSPs into rural healthcare organizations. The objectives of this training are:

1. Review the relevance for OSP implementation in rural settings.
2. Examine the evidence for the 11 Opioid Stewardship Program strategies.
3. Evaluate the feasibility for implementation in rural healthcare settings.

► **Advancing Racial Equity in the Substance Use Field Training Series (2022)**

Summary: The Opioid Response Network developed this two-part training series to enhance knowledge and awareness for diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) issues in the substance use field. The objectives are:

1. Reviewing baseline language to ground us in a shared understanding of DEI issues
2. Exploring equity data on the impact of DEI issues on health care access, experiences, and outcomes
3. Unpacking myths about DEI and those impacted by these issues
4. Reviewing situational examples and their implications for opioid, stimulant, and substance use disorder



► **Recognition and Management of Opioid Overdose for Community Health Workers and Representatives (2019)**

Summary: This naloxone training is designed to help Community Health Workers/Representatives recognize and respond to an opioid overdose. Like other mental illnesses, opioid use disorder, relapsing brain disease. It is not a personal failing. Using naloxone when someone is overdosing on opioids could save a life. This course contains links to tutorials, tools, and resources to help prevention opioid overdoses and death. The objectives for this course are:

1. Define terms such as adverse childhood experiences, trauma, substance use disorder, opioids, naloxone & others.
2. Identify the relationship between trauma and substance use.
3. Recognize signs of an overdose.
4. Show ability to recognize an opioid overdose and respond using naloxone.
5. Identify aftercare next steps, including referral resources to share with clients and communities.

► **Overdose recognition and naloxone administration training (English) (2023)**

Summary: More than 5 people a day die from an overdose in Arizona. Naloxone is a life-saving drug that has the potential to reverse an overdose. Lena Cameron, BS and Bianca SantaMaria, MPH lead this training for community health workers to learn how to recognize an overdose and administer naloxone. The objectives for this training are:

1. Consider contextual issues associated with opioid misuse.
2. Identify causes and consequences of opioid misuse.
3. Recognize the relevance of stigma and person-first language.
4. Develop strategies to identify if someone is experiencing an overdose.
5. Apply steps to administer naloxone.

► **Overdose recognition and naloxone administration training (Spanish) (2023)**

Resumen: Más de 5 personas al día mueren por sobredosis en Arizona. La naloxona es un medicamento que salva vidas y reverse una sobredosis. Este entrenamiento está diseñado para que los trabajadores de salud comunitarios aprendan a reconocer una sobredosis y administrar naloxona. Los objetivos de este entrenamiento son:

1. Considerar las cuestiones contextuales asociadas con el mal uso de opioides.
2. Identificar las causas y consecuencias con el mal uso de opioides.
3. Reconocer la relevancia del estigma y el lenguaje de primera persona.
4. Desarrollar estrategias para identificar si alguien está sufriendo una sobredosis.
5. Aplicar los pasos para administrar naloxona.



LAW ENFORCEMENT AND EMTS

► **Naloxone for law enforcement and EMTs (2022)**

Summary: Opioid overdoses are a leading cause of unintentional injury death. Like cardiac arrest, opioid overdoses are a deadly and very time sensitive emergency. Join the hundreds of law enforcement officers and EMTs to learn how to recognize an opioid overdose and gain the skills to administer naloxone and save a life today! The objectives for this training is:

1. Recognition of opioid overdoses and administration of naloxone for law enforcement officers and EMTs

Roadmap for First Response Encounters of Patients with Potential Substance Use Disorders (SUDs)

Summary: Arizona First Responders regularly encounter and can recognize and assist individuals suspected of having a substance use disorder. The objectives for this training are:

1. Recognize the signs of substance misuse.
2. Understand when to provide the DAST & AUDIT questionnaire.
3. Explain the results cannot make a diagnosis, but higher scores can indicate a problem.
4. Provide patients that screen positive with information on how to seek help.

► **Treating Opioid Disorder in the Emergency Department (2022)**

Summary: Uncertainty about laws and supported treatment strategies often leave patients experiencing Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) mistreated and under-treated. Dr. Glenn aims to clarify supported treatment methods used in Emergency Departments to support better health outcomes. The objectives for this training are:

1. Understand the regulation around MAT in the ED and hospital
2. Learn an algorithm for starting MAT & understand its supporting research
3. Discuss operational solutions to challenges around continuity of care
4. Gain the tools to implement harm reduction strategies such as Naloxone distribution

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