

OAT Access Programming: Walking Alongside Communities

Health & Wellness Summit May 8th, 2024





Land Acknowledgement

Traditional and unceded territory of the Coast Salish Peoples, including the territories of the x^wməθkwəy' əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and Səl' ílwəta?/Selilwitulh (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations



What is OAT?





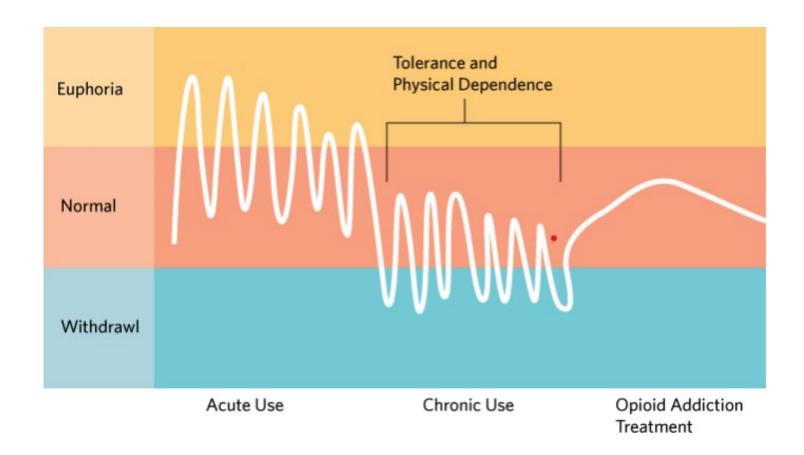




- Opioid Agonist Therapy refers to medications that provide relief from the cycle of withdrawal and getting un-sick that characterize Opioid Use Disorder
- OAT frees people to engage in activities and services that foster connection, community, culture, and healing by offering relief and stability
 - Suboxone
 - Methadone
 - Slow Release Oral Morphine (Kadian)
 - Injectable OAT (IOAT)



When does OAT get prescribed?





"I have overdosed many times getting who know what from who knows where. Being in the IOAT program has taken away that fear, and the chase. I now have time to think about life and discover things about myself that I didn't know before. I didn't know that a year ago. That is really great. I feel happy and satisfied and can go about things in my day."

-IOAT Client (Opioids Survivors Guide)



"Eventually, I got on a program. It was a bit of a pain in the ass. I kept using dope at the same time for years. But eventually I grew to trust the methadone and slowly cut out heroin. I am alive today only because of this decision. And if I'm on methadone for the rest of my life, then so be it. It's way better than the alternatives I had before me: misery or death."

-OAT Client Opioids Survivors' Guide



What is OAT Access Programming?

- UnderstandingCommunity
- Supportive Services
- Dispensing Services
- Prescribing Services





OAT in Community

- In 2021, I began working as a Community Health Nurse (CHN) in a remote First Nations community of approximately 800 members.
- New to the community and services are having to be built from scratch with a brand new team.
- No dedicated role or position allocated for Mental Health, Substance Use or Outreach Nursing.
- There was limited capacity to take on more work with CHN responsibilities and workload.







The process of preparing to take action, in the form of OAT programming, against the community health issue of toxic drug poisonings.

Blending Medicines



Community Member: "Do you feel high right now by helping me?"

Peer: "Higher than a kite"



- Hired an Indigenous Peer Worker through grant money to:
 - Support OAT clients
 - Outreach services (wellness checks, appointment reminders)
 - Provide harm reduction services
 - Alleviate nurse workload
 - Provide culturally safe and comprehensive care

OAT in Community: Successes



- 10 clients on a given day accessing OAT in community with varying degrees of stability in their lives
- All 10 clients received screening and treatment for other health concerns, including mental wellness services
- All clients accessed HR supplies and had Narcan. Several of them saved the lives of community members using their THN
- 2 clients attended treatment centers
- 5 clients previously unable to provide care to their children able to resume parenting in their homes
- 8 clients eventually on maintenance doses
- 7 clients (are still) providing care for their families and children, engaging in culture and community, advocating for people who use substances, returning to work, accessing MH&W services

ALL 10 CLIENTS ARE STILL WITH US



Substance Use, Harm Reduction, and OAT Spectrum of Care



Community's can have substance use beliefs that fall anywhere along this circular spectrum of care.

As health care providers we can "meet the community where it is at" anywhere along this spectrum



Understanding where a community is at in relation to...





Matching interventions to a level of community climate is essential for successful programming.

- Existing community supports
- Cultural beliefs and practices
- Leadership
- Community Climate
- Community Knowledge About the Issue
- Resources Related to the Issue



Brainstorming Questions

- 1. What were your initial thoughts about the scenario?
 - Where would you start?
- 2. What has your experience been in community having conversations about substance use or implementing SU/HR Programming?
 - What barriers do PWUS face in accessing care?
- 3. How can you better understand community beliefs and values about substance use in your every day work?

Tools & Resources: Walking Alongside



- Talking Circles or Story Sharing
- Community Events with Q&A sessions
- Educational sessions
- Informal survey
- In-person or small group interviews or discussions





Tools & Resources: FNHA Supports

- 4 Directions Team
 - Mental Health
 - Harm Reduction
 - Opioid Agonist Therapy
- Regional Nurse Practice Consultants Harm Reduction & Substance Use
- Regional Community Practice Consultants
- Mental Health and Wellness & Youth Mental Health
 Wellness
- Harm Reduction Educators & Community Engagement Coordinators



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Thank you!

Gayaxsixa (Hailhzaqvla) Kw'as ho:y (Halq'eméyem)

Mussi Cho (Kaska Dena)

Huy tseep q'u (Stz'uminus) Huy ch q'u (Hul'qumi'num) Tooyksim niin (Nisga'a)

Kukwstsétsemc

Haa'wa (Haida)

Snachailya (Dakelh)

Kwukwstéyp (Nlaka'pamux)

Gila'kasla (Kwakwaka'wakw)

Kleco Kleco (Nuu-Chah-Nulth)

HÍSWKE (Senćoten)

Cεcehaθεc (Ayajuthem)

(Secwepemc)

Sechanalyagh (Tsilhqot'in) T'oyaxsim nisim (Gitxsan)