Orange County Opioid Abatement Settlement Plan

October 11, 2023



Overview

- The Crisis in Orange County
- The Settlement & Distribution of Funds
- Four Strategies in Orange County Plan
- Next Steps

The Opioid Crisis in Orange County



1,358 people died of a drug or alcohol related cause

- Over half of these deaths were opioid related (N=733)
- The largest rates of overdose deaths were among 25–44-year-olds
 - Followed by those between the ages of 45–64 years.
- African Americans experienced the highest overdose death rate and the steepest increase in overdose death rate, compared to all other races and ethnicities
 - Asian Pacific Islanders had the lowest overdose death rate.
- Males continue to make up the majority of opioid overdose deaths in Orange County.*



- Fentanyl overdose death rates have increased dramatically in the last several years.
- Fentanyl has become the most frequent type of opioid involved in overdose deaths.
- Opioid overdose deaths have occurred across cities in Orange County, with some communities experiencing higher death rates than the county average.

* Orange County Health Care Agency (2022) "Drug and Alcohol Misuse and Mortality Dashboard" https://bit.ly/45iui6z

The Settlement & Distribution of Funds

• The California Attorney General announced the final settlement agreements with several large prescription opioid manufacturers.

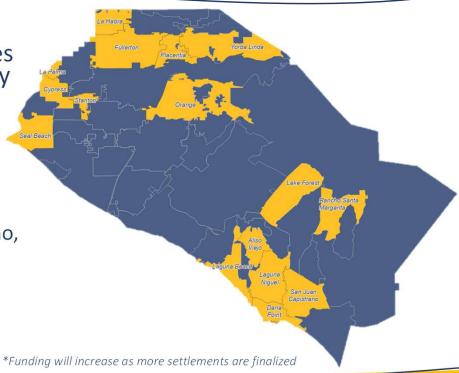


- Settlement dollars must address the opioid crisis through prevention and community education, treatment, recovery, and other supportive services.
- A detailed plan has been designed to leverage existing prevention, treatment and recovery systems already in place.
- Implementation of the plan strategies are data-driven, informed by OCHCA's data dashboard and will be implemented in municipalities demonstrating higher risk.

Funds Reallocated to Orange County

Orange County's scheduled \$3.3 million* (annually for 18 years) includes funds reallocated to the Orange County Health Care Agency (OCHCA) from 16 Orange County cities:

Aliso Viejo, Cypress, Dana Point, Fullerton, Laguna Beach, Laguna Niguel, La Habra, Lake Forest, La Palma, Orange, Placentia, Rancho Santa Margarita, San Juan Capistrano, Seal Beach, Stanton, Yorba Linda



Orange County's Abatement Plan: Four Strategies

This plan will address the opioid prevention, education and intervention needs of Orange County using Opioid Use Disorder standards of care and best practices.

These efforts will be sustained through Mental Health and Recovery Services (MHRS) staff expertise, contractors, and community coalitions.

1. Addressing the Needs of Criminal Justice-Involved Persons

- Provide Medicated Assisted Treatment (MAT) to individuals with Opioid
 Use Disorder who are incarcerated and offer recovery supports upon
 transition to the community:
 - Sublocade/Vivitrol/Buprenorphine/Suboxone for initiation
 - Staffing to support medication initiation
 - Naloxone to dispense upon release

Narcan Vending Machines





2. Addressing the Needs of Pregnant or Parenting Women and Their Families, Including Babies with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

- In support of the Federal requirement of Plan of Safe Care (POSC) for any infant affected by substance use, including babies with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome:
 - Fund 2 Certified Alcohol & Drug Counselors to work with Maternal Health Collaboratives to receive referrals from local hospitals and OB/GYNs to coordinate family supports for family
 - Fund 1 Office Staff to coordinate appointments and clinical work

3. Preventing Misuse of Opioids & Overdose

- FentanylisForeverOC.org website
 - Opioid facts, dangers of illicit fentanyl, locations for Naloxone training/distribution, and local resources for treatment and recovery services
 - Public Service Announcements from various perspectives
- Multi-media education campaigns
 - Social & Digital Media
 - Outdoor Posters & Bus Shelter Advertisements
 - English, Spanish & Vietnamese





What is Naloxone?

Naloxone is a life-saving medication that can **stop an opioid overdose**, including overdoses from heroin, fentanyl, and prescription opioids. Naloxone is safe and easy to use. It is most often given as a nasal spray.

Naloxone quickly stops an overdose by blocking the effects of opioids. It can restore normal breathing within 2 to 3 minutes in a person whose breath has slowed or stopped because of opioid overdose. More than one dose of naloxone may need to be given when stronger opioids like fentanyl are involved.

Even after administering naloxone to someone overdosing, they will need medical help.



GET NALOXONE ▶







Be prepared

Learn about and carry naloxone.

Know the signs of overdose:

- Difficult to wake up
- Slowed breathing
- Confusion
- Blue or pale lips and fingernails

If you notice these signs, call 911 immediately and give naloxone.



4. Preventing Overdose Deaths by Implementing Harm Reduction Services

- Naloxone education, training, and distribution
 - For clients, patients, parents, schools, youth and community members
- Overdose Prevention Kit distribution
 - Naloxone (Narcan or Kloxxado) and fentanyl test strips



Addressing The Opioid Crisis in Orange County - Community Forums







Community Forums





Next Steps

- Fentanyl website and campaign launches late September/early October
- Expenditure reports for 2022/23 and planned expenditures for 2023/24 due to State
- In October, begin contacting City Managers of cities contributing funds to offer additional supports
- Narcan vending machine implementation anticipated fall 2023
- Update plan fall 2023

Orange County Opioid Abatement Settlement Plan Questions



