Facilitating the Transition from Hospital to Sub-Acute Residential Care

Presented at ASAM Annual Conference 2024, April 7, 2024



Learning Objectives

- Understand the rising prevalence of acute biomedical sequelae of addiction
- Explore healthcare system strategies for promoting treatment retention and continuity of care during the transition from acute to sub-acute care
- Understand the new ASAM Criteria Level 3.7 BIO and its purpose in promoting improved treatment retention and continuity of care
- Explore the policy, payment, and staffing challenges that need to be addressed to support implementation of the new ASAM Criteria Level 3.7 BIO



Trends in Acute Sequelae of Addiction

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Disclosure Information

Facilitating the Transition from Hospital to Sub-Acute Residential Care

Sunday, April 7, 2024 10:15 AM

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- * Addiction Medicine Physician, AbsoluteCare
- No Disclosures





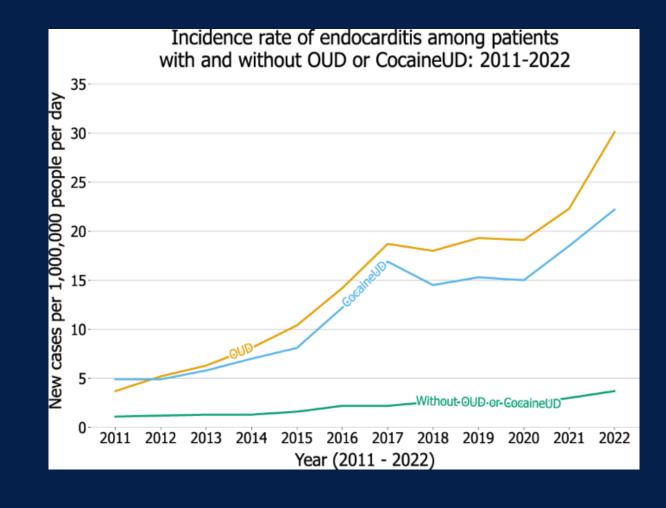
Acute Sequelae of Substance Use

- Substance use is commonly associated with acute care needs
 - *****Overdose
 - Severe withdrawal syndromes
 - **#**Infections
- *Some acute concerns require extended hospital or sub-acute care
 - Infective endocarditis
 - Skin and soft tissue infections
 - Severe wounds



Rising Prevalence of Infective Endocarditis

- *****2011- 2022
 - Five-fold increase among patients with opioid use disorder (OUD)
 - Three-fold increase among patients with cocaine use disorder (CUD)





Prevalence of Skin & Soft Tissue Infections

- Skin and soft tissue infections are the most common infectious complication among people who inject drugs (PWID)
 - Lifetime prevalence in PWID is up to 69%

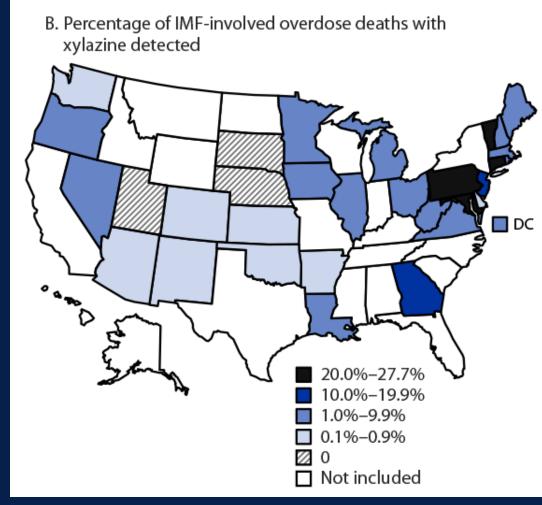
- Crude national estimates of 155,000–540,000 skin infections among PWID annually
 - ~98,000 hospitalizations and ED visits annually



Emergence & Spread of Xylazine

("Tranq")

- Veterinary agent used for sedation, muscle relaxation, and analgesia
 - Not approved for human use
- Synergistic effect with opioids
 - Bradycardia
 - Hypotension
 - Sedation
- Increasingly found as an adulterant in the illegal drug supply
 - o Increased reports "Anestecia de caballo" in Puerto Rico in early 2000's
 - o Philadelphia reported 7 xylazine-associated fatal overdoses in 2006
 - By Nov 2022 found in 48 of 50 states
- Xylazine in overdose deaths, 2019.
 - □ 99% of xylazine-associated overdoses deaths had fentanyl
 - □ 32% had cocaine
 - □ 12% had methamphetamine
- Involved in nearly 9% of illicitly manufactured fentanyl-related overdose deaths between January 2021 June 2022





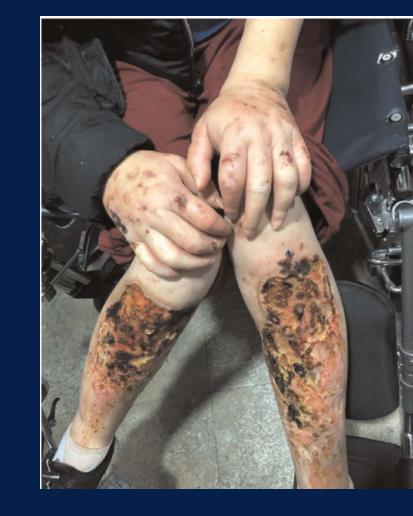
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Xylazine-associated Wounds

- Injection associated with skin ulceration
- Often with black eschars
- Can be distant from the injection site

"I'd wake up in the morning crying because my arms were dying."

"The tranq dope literally eats your flesh. It's self-destruction at its finest."





Treatment Chasm

- * Patients require extended hospital or sub-acute care
 - Many Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) will not admit patients with severe SUD
 - Many hospitals and SNFs not equipped to treat the underlying SUD
 - *Many patients self-discharge, resulting in high rates of readmission and death^{3,4}
- ***** Current 3.7 Residential Programs
 - May refuse to admit complex patients
 - Most cannot provide IV antibiotics or advanced wound care services







^{8.} Rosenthal ES, Karchmer AW, Theisen-Toupal J, Castillo RA, Rowley CF. Suboptimal Addiction Interventions for Patients Hospitalized with Injection Drug Use-Associated Infective Endocarditis. Am J Med. 2016 May;129(5):481-5. doi: 10.1016/j.amjmed.2015.09.024. Epub 2015 Nov 18. PMID: 26597670.

^{9.} Simon R, Snow R, Wakeman S. Understanding why patients with substance use disorders leave the hospital against medical advice: A qualitative study. Subst Abus. 2020;41(4):519-525. doi:10.1080/08897077.2019.1671942

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Facilitating the Transition: Level 3.7 BIO in *The ASAM Criteria*, Fourth Edition

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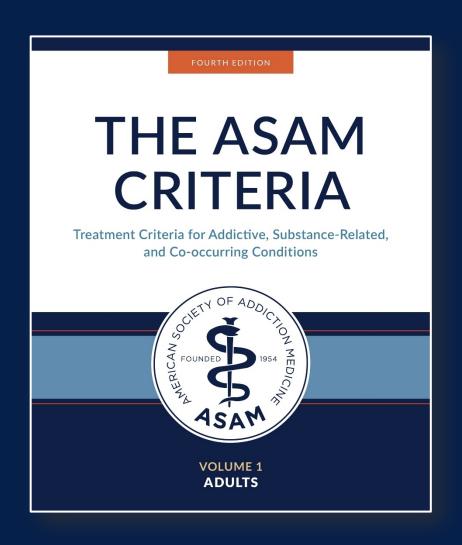
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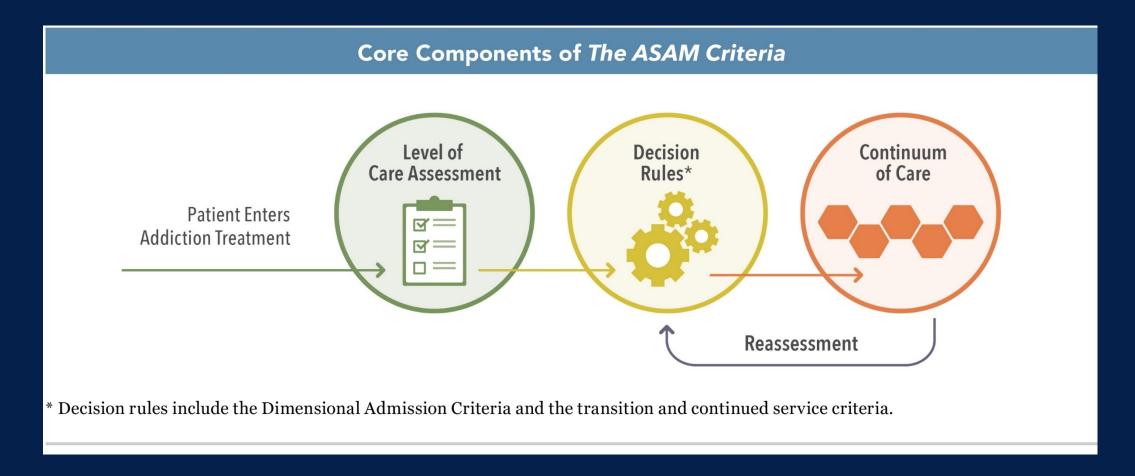
4th Edition of The ASAM Criteria



- Framework for organizing the SUD treatment system
- Updated standards reflect the current state of science and practice
- Patient centered
- Biopsychosocial model
- Focus on integrated medical and mental health care



Core Components of The ASAM Criteria





Components of Addiction Treatment

Medical Care (D1, 2 and 3)

Medications, WM, ID and pain management

Psychoeducatio

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Dida**(15)4**Santus)tured, group focused



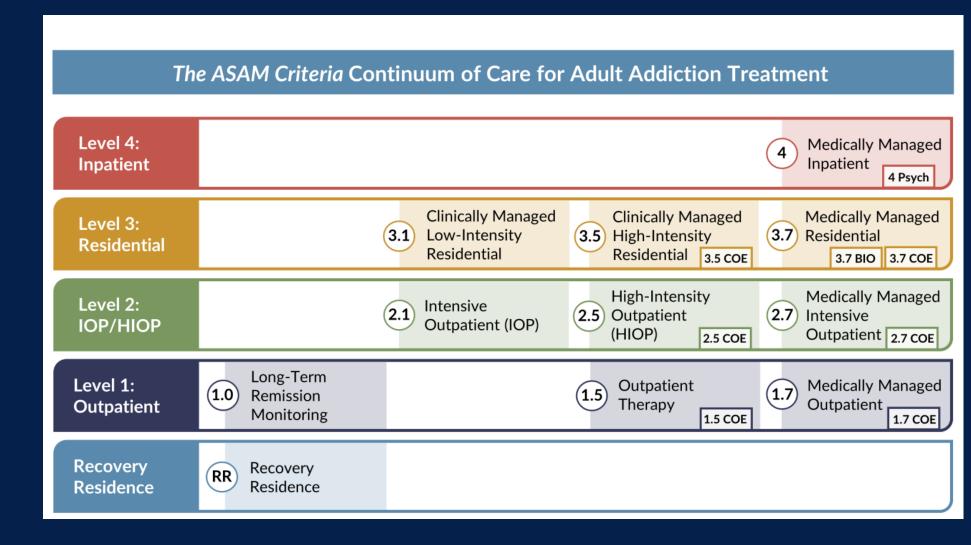
Supportive aspects of treatment

Psychotherap

y
CBTDB,BT,aEMBR,

Integrated Medical Care

- Medical management
 - *withdrawal
 - #intoxication
 - biomedical comorbidities
 - psychiatric
 comorbidities







Level 3.7 – Medically Managed Residential

Medical management with 24-hour nurse monitoring

Initiation of psychosocial services for SUD



Level 3.7 BIO – Biomedically Enhanced Medically Managed Residential

Intravenous fluids and medications
PICC line management
Vacuum assisted wound closure



Implementation Challenges

- Regulatory barriers
- Payment models
- Staff training and oversight
- *Development of policies, procedures, checklists



References

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New ASAM LOC 3.7 in Real Time

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No disclosures



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- President Tennessee Society of Addiction Medicine
- No Disclosures





Landmark Recovery

- Community based, medically monitored residential units of varying sizes
 - O WDM
 - o RTC
- *10 facilities in 8 operating states
 - o VA, TN, KY, OH, IN, MI, AR, CO
- Headquartered in Franklin, TN
- *60% alcohol related, 30% and rising opioid related, 10% hodgepodge



LR Medical Leadership

- *****CMO
- Regional Medical Directors
 - Clinically supervise APPs/nursing
 - BE/BC in Addiction Medicine or Addiction Psychiatry
 - Extensive experience in physicial/mental/and behavioral health



LR Facility Staffing Leadership

- ***1** Executive Director
- *1 Assistant Executive Director
- *1 Director of Nursing
- *1 Clinical Director
- *1 Patient Engagement Manager (PEM)



Other LR facility staff

- *****APPs
- **#**Floor nurses
- Patient Engagement Specialists
- Individual/Group therapists
- Patient Navigators



Typical Comorbid Conditions at LR

- *DM I and II
- **#**HTN
- *****CAD
- Endocarditis +/- s/p valve replacement
- *Xylazine skin ulcerations
- Methamphetamine induced psychosis
- Hepatitis C/HIV
- *****S/p transplant
- ***** ESRD/ESLD
- Bipolar/schizophrenia/mood disorders/personality disorders



Breaking Down Barriers

- *March 2023, identified key opportunities in the organization
 - Pregnant women admissions
 - More complex medical/psychiatric admissions
 - Relationships with acute HLOC within region
 - Discharge planning
 - Improving attrition rates between levels of care



To service more complex patients...

1. Staffing

- 40 hours providers in house
- RN's staffed on every shift

2. Training

- ACLS/BLS
- Policies and procedures

3. Resources

- Crash cart, DME
- 4. Accountability/supervision
 - Monthly drills and response documentation



Emergency Response

- * ACLS mandates for all medical staff April 2023
 - DONs trained as trainers for both ACLS/BLS
 - New staff certified within 90 days
- Purchased crash carts from McKesson
- 7 core emergency drill algorithms; monthly randomized assessments
 - Seizure
 - o Fall
 - First Aid
 - Respiratory Distress/Arrest
 - Cardiac Arrest
 - Psychosis
 - Behavioral
- DME purchased by McKesson
 - o 6/12 lead EKG, IV tubing, IVF, non-invasive airways, nonrebreather, nasal cannula, oxygen concentrator, etc

Pregnancy Protocol – March 2023

- *Admit pregnant women up to 24 weeks gestation for:
 - Opioid withdrawal/use disorder, stimulant use disorders, non-gabanergic mediated withdrawal syndromes except for case-by-case basis
- Protocol orders reflect best practices per ACOG/ASAM
- #If admitting 2nd trimester, needs established OB and ROI on admission
- *PNs work to establish follow up to MFM/OB/MH/PCP upon discharge



Successes to Date

- Higher morale and job satisfaction
- >80% conversion rate
- > Improved relationships with HLOCs in regions



Barriers Experienced

- **#**Cost
- Quality/experience of facility staffing
- *Availability of medications by pharmacy
- *Restrictions by state regulators
- MCO per diem rates without carve outs



Payer Perspective – Transitioning from Acute to Subacute BIO Services

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Payer Perspective – Transitioning from Acute to SubAcute BIO services

- ➤ Approximately 30% of commercial members admitted to ASAM level 3.7 for WM services required ASAM level 4 or acute care hospitalization during or immediately following a 3.7WM admission (Optum commercial data discharges 2022).
- ➤ The volume increased post COVID when many facilities had remote physicians doing admission review.
- ➤ Most payers have the ability to track the % of members who discharge on MOUD/MAUD from ASAM level 4 and ASAM level 3.7 services. This number has been historically low (>10%) but in recent years we have seen a slight uptick (>13%) as MOUD/MAUD at discharge factors into Center of Excellence met/Platinum Preferred methodology for many payers and is encouraged.
- ➤ Payors also track on members who leave AMA from inpatient/residential levels of care. The number one reason why members site that they left a program AMA is that their "withdrawal symptoms are not being adequately medicated in the setting". AMA discharges is also a metric tracked by payers for their Center of Excellence/Platinum Preferred methodology.



Payer Perspective – Transitioning from Acute to SubAcute BIO services

- ➤ Payors will reimburse for necessary medical services in a subacute setting however it is necessary to understand what services are being provided, by whom and in what frequency so the reimbursement rates are commensurate with the services being provided.
- ➤ All programs are not the same and if the program is providing additional or enhanced BIO services then they should be compensated for those services.
- ➤ Because many plans cover medical, behavioral and RX through separate health plans it is important for the provider to work with their payer contractor to advise them of the additional medical services included in their program.
- For some programs it may be necessary to obtain a contract with the medical carrier in addition to the behavioral carrier.



References

1. Optum commercial data discharges, 2022



Final Takeaways/Summary

- Strategies are needed to provide sub-acute care services concurrent with SUD treatment
- The 4th Edition of The ASAM Criteria proposes a new level of care, Level 3.7 BIO, to facilitate transitions from acute to sub-acute care and improve engagement and retention in SUD treatment

