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American Society of Addiction Medicine

Advancing Access to Opioid Addiction Stabilizing Medications

1. CHRONIC BRAIN DISEASE:

- a. Opioid addiction is a chronic, relapsing brain disease
- b. 22.2 million Americans currently live with addiction
 - i. Nearly 2 million misuse prescription pain medications
- c. Opioid overdose is a national public health epidemic
 - i. 100 deaths every day, now exceed car accidents
 - ii. Drug overdose deaths have tripled since 1990

2. PART OF MAINSTREAM MEDICINE:

- a. Treat patients with chronic disease management protocols
- b. Follows care pattern of lifelong diseases ...
 - i. Diabetes
 - ii. Hypertension
 - iii. End-Stage Renal Disease
 - iv. Asthma
- c. Physician disciplines most engaged with this disease
 - i. Addiction Medicine specialists
 - ii. Primary Care physicians (family medicine, internal medicine, OB/Gyn, Pediatrics)
 - iii. Psychiatric physicians

3. FDA-APPROVED <u>STABILIZING</u> MEDICATIONS:

- a. Three FDA-approved medications work:
 - i. Buprenorphine, Methadone, Naltrexone
 - ii. Increases patient adherence, curbs relapse, reduces drug use
- b. Stabilizing medications are an essential part of treatment plan
 - i. Incorporated in bio-psycho-social care plan

4. NEED GREATER ACCESS:

- a. FDA-approved stabilizing medications SAVE MONEY & SAVE LIVES
 - i. \$1 in treatment saves \$7 in societal costs
 - ii. Returns patients to productive and healthy lives
- b. Payers' barriers to access:
 - i. Onerous pre-authorization requirements
 - ii. Arbitrary dosage limitations
 - iii. Length of treatment restrictions
- c. Go to www.asam.org for more information

Additional Sources: www.cdc.gov; www.samhsa.gov; www.drugabuse.gov