New York City Methadone Delivery System

William Jordan, MD, MPH

Assistant Commissioner

Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Use Prevention, Care and Treatment New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene



HealingNYC: Decreasing opioid overdose deaths by 35% over 5 years



- \$60m investment announced by the Mayor in March 2017
- 13 overall strategies to achieve 4 goals
- Collaborative effort across multiple NYC agencies



HealingNYC's 4 goals and 13 strategies

Goal 1: Prevent opioid overdose deaths

 <u>Strategy 1</u>: Distribute 100,000 naloxone kits citywide

Goal 2: Prevent opioid misuse and addiction

- <u>Strategy 2</u>: Invest in early interventions for youth to prevent opioid misuse and addiction
- <u>Strategy 3</u>: Educate New Yorkers about effective treatment for opioid misuse and addiction
- Strategy 4: Connect up to five of the communities at highest risk with targeted prevention messages and care
- <u>Strategy 5</u>: Educate clinicians to reduce overprescribing
- <u>Strategy 6</u>: Expand crisis intervention services for nonfatal overdose

Goal 3: Connect New Yorkers to effective treatment

- Strategy 7: Increase access to medication for addiction treatment for 20,000 additional New Yorkers by 2022
- Strategy 8: Make NYC
 Health + Hospitals a
 system of excellence,
 delivering increased and
 effective opioid services
- Strategy 9: Target treatment and expand resources to people in the criminal justice system
- <u>Strategy 13:</u> Establish Health Engagement and Assessment (HEAT) Teams

Goal 4: Reduce the supply of dangerous opioids

- <u>Strategy 10</u>: Use data to target outreach and take action
- Strategy 11: Expand the NYPD's enforcement against dealers of opioids that cause overdose deaths
- Strategy 12: Expand the NYPD's capacity to disrupt the trafficking of opioids into New York City



City pledged additional \$2 million in outreach and overdose prevention resources

Expand access to buprenorphine treatment

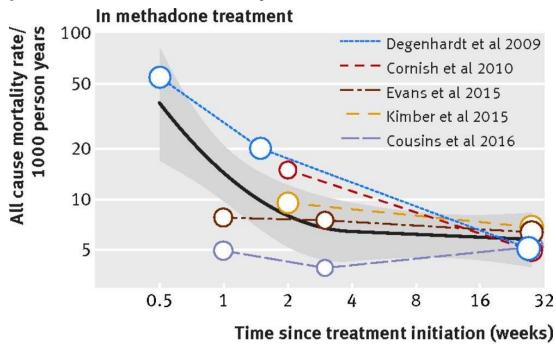
- Increase outreach to and services for people who use drugs
- Establish harm reduction vending machines to make naloxone readily available



Methadone is among the most highly regulated medications in the U.S.

- Gold-standard treatment for opioid use disorder
- Schedule II-controlled substance
- Dispensed at specialty clinics separated from the mainstream health care system
- Directly-observed dosing for most patients

All cause mortality rates by time since treatment initiation and cessation in methadone cohorts and pooled all cause mortality risk trends, 2009-16.



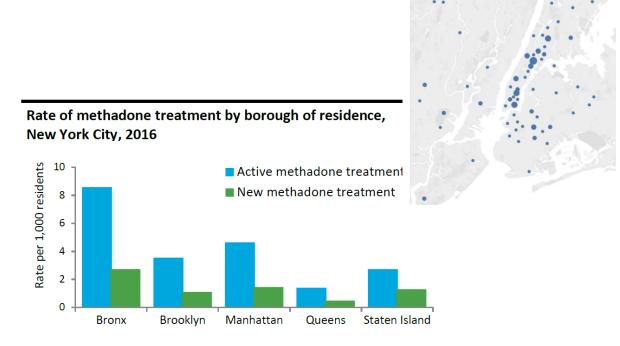
https://www.bmj.com/content/357/bmj.j1550



NYC has a large methadone population

There are more than **28,000** patients who use methadone in NYC across **68** opioid treatment programs (OTPs):

- More than half of the patients are over age 45
- Many patients have underlying health conditions



Methadone Clinics

Source: New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, 2016

https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/epi/databrief96.pdf https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-andanalysis/blogs/stateline/2018/10/31/long-stigmatized-methadone-clinics-multiply-insome-states



Due to COVID-19, methadone regulations were relaxed on March 16, 2020

- The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) permits doorstep delivery of methadone to people in quarantine or isolation
- The U.S Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) permits and encourages OTPs to provide medication under blanket exception:
 - Up to 28 doses for patients who are clinically stable
 - Up to 14 doses for patients who are clinically less stable



U. S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration 8701 Morrissette Drive Springfield, Virginia 22152

www.dea.gov

Elinore McCance-Katz, M.D., Ph.D.
Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

MAR 1 6 2020

Dear Dr. McCance-Katz:

This is in response to your email dated March 15, 2020, to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) requesting an exception to 21 CFR 1301.74(h), pursuant to 21 CFR 1307.03. The DEA Administrator is permitted by 21 CFR 1307.03 to grant an exception to the application of any provision in 21 CFR, Chapter II, but in no case shall the Administrator be required to grant an exception to any person which is otherwise required by law or DEA regulation. This authority has been delegated to the Assistant Administrator of the Diversion Control Division. DEA appreciates the opportunity to address your request.

As you are aware, under 21 CFR 1301.74(h), narcotics dispensed or administered at a narcotic treatment program will be dispensed or administered directly to the patient by either: (1) the licensed practitioner; (2) a registered nurse under the direction of the licensed practitioner; (3) a licensed practical nurse under the direction of the licensed practitioner; or (4) a pharmacist under the direction of the licensed practitioner.

On January 31, 2020, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) declared a public

https://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/GDP/(DEA-DC-015)%20SAMHSA%20Exemption%20NTP%20Deliveries%20(CoronaVirus).pdf



NYC established the Methadone **Delivery System** (NYC MDS) in response to COVID-19

NYC MDS prevents methadone treatment disruption and provides a means for people to stay in isolation or quarantine



https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/12/nyregion/opioid-addiction-knows-no-color-but-its-treatment-does.html



Eligibility Criteria for NYC MDS

01

Isolating due to a positive COVID-19 test result

OR

02

Quarantining due to COVID-19-like symptoms, travel or exposure to COVID-19

OR

03

Quarantining due to being age 50 or older and having certain underlying health conditions and OTP is willing to provide a maximum of two deliveries per week.



How does NYC MDS work?

Eligible patients are identified.

Identification occurs primarily by OTP medical directors, as well as isolation hotel site managers.



NYC Health Department dispatches delivery teams.

NYC Health Department receives names of patients who require delivery and dispatches delivery teams.



Courier and driver team delivers methadone.

pick up
medication from
guest-dosing
OTPs and
deliver
methadone to
patients' homes
or isolation
hotels.



Methadone is delivered.

Methadone arrives in a lockbox for safe-keeping with a naloxone kit.



NYC MDS deliveries to date



https://www.npr.org/sections/coronavirus-liveupdates/2020/05/27/863187526/federal-government-approves-methadonedeliveries-during-pandemic

More than 4,500 deliveries since launch on April 20, 2020

More than 50 NYC Health Department staff have worked as drivers, couriers, coordinators, data analysts and operational support staff



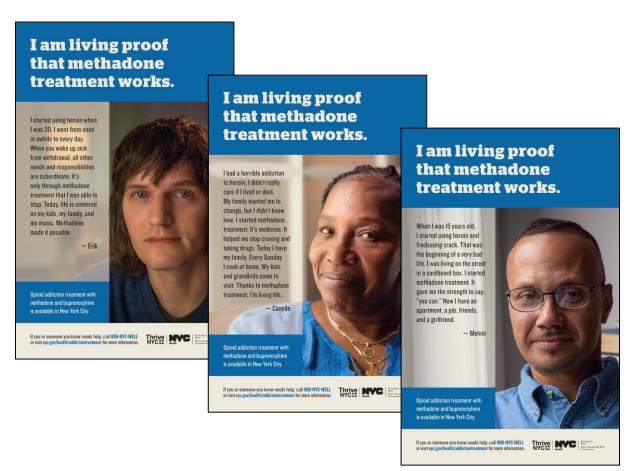
Challenges

- NYC MDS delivery protocol had to account for a number of priorities, including:
 - Preventing treatment disruption among patients
 - Abiding by DEA and SAMHSA regulations
 - Ensuring safety and health of delivery staff
 - Managing logistics among State and City stakeholders and OTPs that have never managed a system together



Implications of MDS

- Stigma surrounding the provision of methadone treatment is prevalent at many levels:
 - Institutional
 - Individual
- Buy-in among stakeholders at all levels is critical to ensure the system is utilized



https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/doh/downloads/pdf/basas/opioid-living-proof-campaign.pdf



Future of NYC MDS

 Due to COVID-19, DEA and SAMHSA relaxed federal regulations surrounding methadone provision

 This potentially provides an avenue for advocating for fewer methadone treatment regulations

NYC MDS will be evaluated to influence future policy



Other adaptations: Preserving naloxone distribution during COVID-19

- Developed alternative naloxone distribution systems
 - Made free naloxone available at 18 chain pharmacy sites
 - Directly mailed naloxone and authorized Opioid Overdose Prevention Programs to mail naloxone
 - Included naloxone with methadone deliveries
 - Provided naloxone to isolation and quarantine hotels
 - Shifted to holding virtual naloxone trainings



Conclusions

 Pandemic necessitated numerous adaptations to ensure continued access to MOUD, naloxone, nonfatal overdose response, and harm reduction services

 Responses, including MDS and alternate naloxone distribution mechanisms, need to be evaluated to inform future policy and overdose prevention strategies



Conversation

William Jordan wjordan@health.nyc.gov

