

Summary of Ohio's Approach To Addressing the Opioid Crisis

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- Senate Bill 319, passed in 2016, limits the amount of opioids that are prescribed under a single prescription.
- Ohio Governor's Cabinet Opiate Action Team issued guidelines for prescribing opioids for pain.
- Ohio uses a substance use disorder demonstration waiver to support a comprehensive continuum of care for Medicaid-enrolled individuals with opioid use disorders.
- Ohio implemented regulations to expand access to naloxone for individuals who may be at risk of experiencing opioid-related overdose.
- House Bill 341, passed in 2014, requires prescribers to obtain patient information from Ohio's Automated Rx Reporting System before prescribing opioids to individuals.

DATA ANALYTICS

- In Ohio, multiple agencies perform analyses on Ohio Automated Rx Reporting System data to identify prescribers that may not be following opioid prescribing requirements.
- Ohio's statewide electronic syndromic surveillance system alerts local health departments when there are spikes in suspected drug overdoses.

OUTREACH

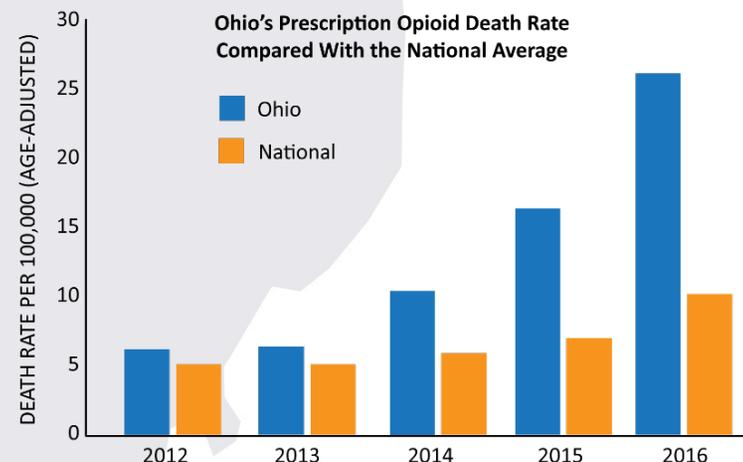
- The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services developed a free training program for prescribers to obtain a license to prescribe buprenorphine for medication-assisted treatment.
- The Ohio Department of Health launched a public awareness campaign to encourage and empower prescribers, patients, and the public to manage pain and prevent pain medication abuse.
- The Ohio Board of Pharmacy operates a pre-criminal intervention program to identify and provide support services to individuals exhibiting signs of prescription drug abuse.

PROGRAMS

- In Ohio, multiple agencies provide a variety of resources for providers and individuals to safely discard unused medications.
- Ohio participates in a system that facilitates the transfer of prescription drug data across State lines.
- Ohio currently has 59 licensed opioid treatment programs.

OTHER

- RecoveryOhio is a statewide initiative by the Governor to create a system to help make treatment available to Ohioans in need and to provide many other support services.
- Ohio has Overdose Response and Quick Response Teams that comprise local law enforcement, first responders, behavioral health professionals, and peer support professionals.



Source: CDC WONDER online database. Accessed at <https://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html> on July 16, 2020.

Note: Because deaths from illegally made fentanyl cannot be distinguished from deaths from pharmaceutical fentanyl in the data source, these data include both.

