Incorporating Peer Support into Substance Use Disorder Treatment-Learning Collaborative

(Session 3 of 4)



National Center for Health in Public

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- The mission of the National Center for Health in Public Housing (NCHPH) is to strengthen the capacity of federally funded Public Housing Primary Care (PHPC) health centers and other health center grantees by providing training and a range of technical assistance.



Training and Technical Assistance



Research and Evaluation



Outreach and Collaboration

Increase access, quality of health care, and improve health outcomes



Speakers and Moderators





Kevin Lombardi MD, MPH
Director of Research



Fide Pineda Sandoval, CHES

Training and Technical

Assistance Manager





Housekeeping

- All participants muted upon entry
- Engage in chat
- Raise hand if you would like to unmute
- Meeting is being recorded
- Slides and recording link will be sent via email



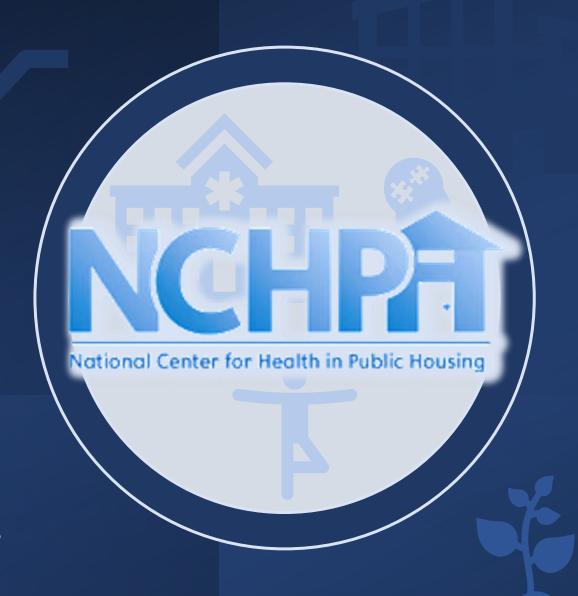


Incorporating Peer
Support into Substance
Use Disorder Treatment

Session 3: Translating research to best practices

Dr. Kevin Michael Lombardi MD, MPH

Director of Research The National Center for Health in Public Housing North American Management





Dept of Research T/TA Model



Literature Review



Clinical case review



Epidemiology



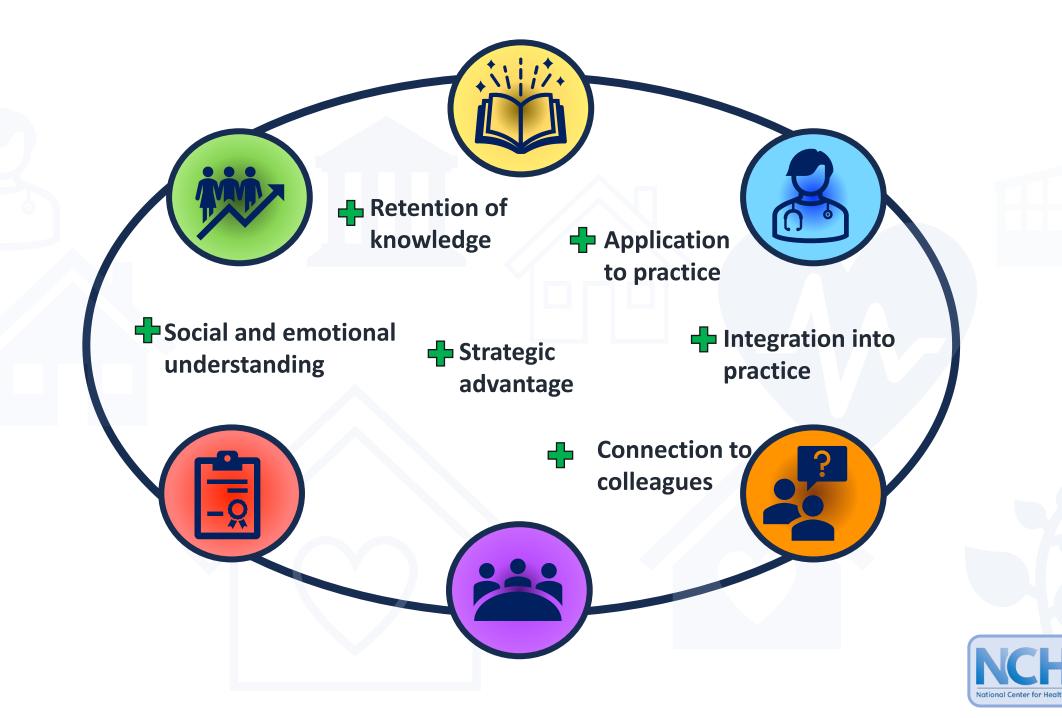
Discussion



Findings and recommendations



Implementation and advising





Mr. Thomson is a 57 year-old man who presents for a wellness exam at his Health Center. He has a past medical history of COPD and hypertension. The patient has a behavioral health history of Major Depressive Disorder (MDDs), Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) and Substance Use Disorder (remission, 2019).

Past medical records indicate the Mr. Thomson has struggled significantly with headaches, mental health and tobacco use since moving into his HUD-supported housing in 2022, with these becoming worse after his diagnosis with COPD in October, 2023.

Due to his COPD, Mr. Thomson is oxygen-dependent (2 lpm) and struggles walking up the stairs or down the street without loosing his breath.





The patient undergoes a standard intake, including vitals and an SDOH screener. The results are as follows:

BP: 178/98

HR: 92

RR: 18

A review of Mr. Thomson' medical records indicates the following:

Vitals (2018):

BP: 138/98

HR: 60

RR: 26

HbA1c: 7.0 Prescribed Medications: Chlorothiazide, Citalopram (Celexa)

Drug Screen: Pan-negative





Annendiv

Yes

Yes

Case Study: SUD and Peer Support

WellRx Questionnaire DOB WellRx Questions	_ Male Female	
1. In the past 2 months, did yo	u or others you live with eat smaller meals	or skip meals because you didn't have money for food?
Yes		✓_ No
2. Are you homeless or worried	that you might be in the future?	

4. Do you have trouble finding or paying for a ride?

Yes

5. Do you need daycare, or better daycare, for your kids?

3. Do you have trouble paying for your utilities (gas, electricity, phone)?

___Yes



Link: To Resource



Yes	No
6. Are you unemployed or without regular income?	
Yes	No
7. Do you need help finding a better job?	
Yes	No
8. Do you need help getting more education?	
Yes	✓ No
9. Are you concerned about someone in your home using drugs or alcohol? Yes	
Yes	No
10. Do you feel unsafe in your daily life?	
Yes	No
11. Is anyone in your home threatening or abusing you?	
Yes	V No

The WellRx Toolkit was developed by Janet Page-Reeves, PhD, and Molly Bleecker, MA, at the Office for Community Health at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. Copyright © 2014 University of New Mexico.

<u>Link: To Resource</u>

National Center for Health in Public Housing



Mr. Thomson is treated by his provider. Upon physical examination the following is determined by his provider:

- Mr. Thomson is noted exhibit a barrel chest and posturing while sitting.
- He struggles to breathe as he speaks, even while on oxygen.
- He is unable to walk to the door of the exam room without his oxygen.
- While on oxygen he is able to walk down the hall without loosing his breath.
- His spirometry is consistent with moderate-severe COPD (GOLD 3)





Please take a moment to type your response to the following:

1. How does Mr. Thompson's chronic disease complicate his SUD?

2. Is he still a candidate for Peer Support?



When Questioned Regarding the Results of His SDOH Screener Mr. Thomson Reveals the following:

- 1. He worked as a welder until 3 months ago when he was laid off. He has 2 months of unemployment available.
- 2. He is behind on his utilities and his truck is unreliable. He uses uber for transportation.
- 3. Mr. Thomson reports more frequent "panic attacks" in the past six months (3 x per week vs 1x per month one year ago)
- 4. Mr. Thompson lives with his wife who is also a past opioid user (remission, 2019)
- 5. Mr. Thompson lives in a well-insulated basement apartment. The home was built in 1968.
- 6. Mr. Thomson receives a 20% disability payment from the US Army every month.
- 7. Mr. Thomson has been taking a half dose of his prescription medications because he can no longer afford the medication.



Please take a moment to type your response to the following:

How might these SDOH factors impact Mr. Thompson's SUD?

What aspects of a comprehensive peer support program might help him?





Mr. Thomson worked as contractor, he started using opioids during periods of unemployment.

Mr. Thomson lives in a basement apartment and has concern that his wife is using again





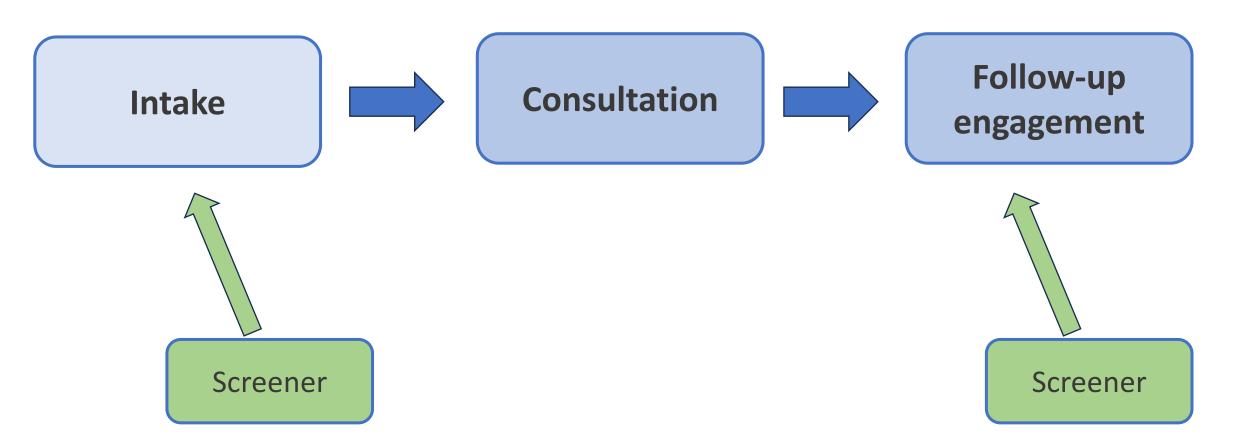
Mr. Thomson is unable to attend usual social events and visit family/friends due to his health



Mr. Thomson has a High School education and has struggled to retrain for new jobs



Mr. Thomson is unable to work and depends on his Army disability for income





A 35-year-old woman in medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder (OUD) has been attending regular clinic visits but recently started missing appointments. During a routine check-in, her CHW specialist notices changes in her behavior and gently engages her in a conversation, creating a nonjudgmental space for disclosure.





The patient admits to relapsing but expresses fear of disappointing her healthcare team and losing access to treatment. With the CHW specialist's encouragement, she openly discusses her struggles and details her condition to the CHW





The patient details the following recent challenges

- Loss of stable housing, leading to increased stress and instability
- •Job loss, creating financial insecurity and difficulty affording basic needs
- Conflict with family members, reducing her support system
- •Chronic pain issues, increasing temptation to misuse opioids
- •Social stigma and fear of judgment, making it harder to seek help after relapse
- •Transportation barriers, limiting access to treatment and peer support meetings





Why is this patient appropriate for a referral to peer support services?

What specific supports could peer support provide?



A 42-year-old man living with HIV and opioid use disorder has been inconsistently attending his clinic visits, leading to missed ART doses and an increasing viral load. His peer support specialist, who has lived experience with both conditions, reaches out and learns that the patient recently relapsed and feels ashamed, fearing judgment from his healthcare team.





What specific supports could a peer support specialist provide this patient?





Recent Challenges the Patient Faced:

- •Shame and fear of stigma related to both HIV and substance use disorder
- Housing instability, making adherence to ART and MAT difficult
- •Lack of transportation, causing missed medical and counseling appointments
- Depression and isolation, leading to disengagement from care
- •Fear of disclosing relapse to healthcare providers, delaying support and treatment





What additional supports should we provide the patient with at this time? Be specific.

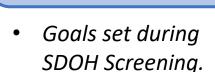


SDOH Screening



Intake

- Relationship building Screening
- Networking.



Goal Setting



- Keeping focus on goals.
- Encouragement and networking.



Navigation

- Relationship building, Screening
- Networking.



- Relationship building Screening
- Goal achievement.



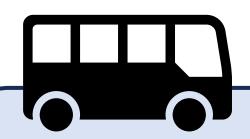
Closure when all goals are achieved.





Promising practices

Health Centers utilize a variety of promising practices to support better outcomes in patients with chronic conditions



Investing in transportation access is among the most cost-effective interventions used by <u>Health Centers</u>



Many Health Centers have pursued partnerships with local organizations as a costeffective manner of improving nutrition access



Home safety checks are utilized to lower fall risk for older adults who experience disability and/or chronic disease.



Promising practices

Health Centers Utilize Home Visitation to improve patient and community health in a variety of areas



FQHCs have utilized CHWs and LPNs to perform home visit follow-ups for newly diagnosed Congestive Heart Failure



Nurse-led home visits are used by Health Centers to improve Hypertension self-management in older adults.



Long-acting Injectable
antipsychotics are associated
with a 71% of hospital
admissions. Health Centers
utilize RNs and advanced
providers to provide these via
home-visit.



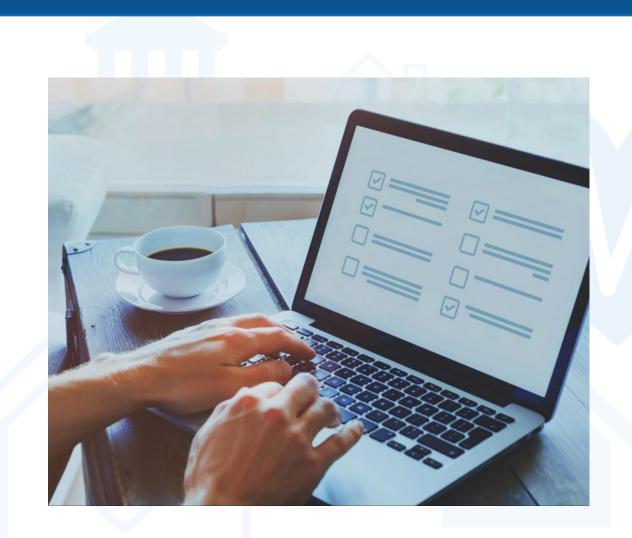


Q & A Session





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Upcoming Trainings

Session 4 02/24/2025 at 2:00 pm EDT

Use the same link to join.





Contact Us

Robert Burns

Program Director Bobburns@namgt.com

Jose Leon, M.D.

Manager of Clinical Quality jose.leon@namgt.com

Kevin Lombardi, M.D., M.P.H.

Manager of Policy, Research, and Health Promotion Kevin.lombardi@namgt.com

Fide Pineda Sandoval, C.H.E.S.

Training and Technical Assistance Manager Fide@namgt.com

Chantel Murray, M.A.

Manager of Communications Cmoore@namgt.com

Please contact our team for Training and Technical Support 703-812-8822

Olajumoke Oladipo, MPH

Health Communications and Research Analyst Olajumoke@namgt.com

Thank you!



