Addressing Opioid Use Disorder within the Social Determinants of Health Patient Screening Initiative of Sixteenth Street Community Health Centers

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OBJECTIVES
[1] Describe the impact of opioid use disorder within the service area of Sixteenth Street Community Health Centers (SSCHC)
[2] Assess the Social Services Department’s competence related to OUD care
[3] Develop destigmatized approaches that may support patients experiencing OUD while prioritizing patient autonomy
[4] Disseminate results

BACKGROUND
• Social determinants of health (SDOH) are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work, and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of-life-risks and outcomes 1
• SDOH Patient Screening Initiative at SSCHC was established in 2018 as a program of the Social Services Department
• Opioid use disorder (OUD) is the chronic use of opioids that causes clinically significant distress 2
• Between January - June 2022, fatal overdoses have increased by 15%, relative to the same interval in 2021 3

METHODS
1. Assess competence/professional experience related to supporting individuals experiencing OUD
2. Use Geographic Information System (GIS) technology to quantitively analyze opioid overdose rates and resource accessibility within the service area
3. Construct a recommended workflow protocol to be integrated into the screening initiative. Developed via peer-review, multidisciplinary feedback, and interviews with behavioral health professionals
4. Disseminate project outcomes to Social Services and Patient Screening collaborators (written manuscript)

RESULTS

Figure 1: Synthesized Results from Social Services Survey (June 2022)

Figure 2: Overdose Rate + Narcan® Dispensaries & Treatment Centers in Service Area 4

Figure 3: Resource Accessibility + Locations of Deaths from Opioid Overdose in Service Area 5

Figure 4: Resource Accessibility + Locations of Deaths from Opioid Overdose in Service Area 5

CONCLUSION & FUTURE DIRECTIONS
• The service area of SSCHC is significantly impacted by OUD, considering both overdose incidence and lack of accessible substance use disorder (SUD) resources
• Integration of an OUD protocol into the SDOH screening may support individuals experiencing SUDs
• Promotion of OUD training modules and harm reduction workshops may advance the professional competence of SSCHC Social Services in supporting community members impacted by OUD

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[6] Sue, W., Sanchez, L., & Klonowski, A. (2022). A special thank you to the following collaborators: Jose Estrada, David Guetzkow, Giuseppe Castro, SPROUT Milwaukee, SSCHC Social Services, and Marquette University Core Honors.