

## APPENDIX A

### Community Strategies and Example Activities

When selecting priority projects, regions should seek input from stakeholders, consider stakeholder readiness, and confirm that there is local capacity in order to select one or two project(s) that can be completed during the 24-month funding period and will be sustainable in their region. As part of the funding requirements, the Oregon Health Authority has prioritized the following overarching strategies for overdose prevention work.

As part of the funding requirements, the Oregon Health Authority has prioritized the following overarching strategies for overdose prevention work. Each Region, as it selects its priority project for the 24-month funding time period, needs make sure it fits into one of the following community strategies. Examples of each of these strategies are provided below.

**Establish Linkages to Care** - Identify systems-level strategies in healthcare (e.g., emergency departments, outpatient settings, community programs) and public safety and courts (e.g., police, emergency response, diversion programs) to support care linkages with improved awareness, coordination, and technology.

*Example activities:*

- Coordinate with the OR-HOPE project counties to implement evidence-based, peer reviewed community harm reduction interventions.
- Employ peer navigators to connect and communicate with people who use drugs and people who are seeking care.
- Develop a post-overdose protocol to improve opportunities to link people to care following a non-fatal drug overdose.
- Enhance policies and programs to strengthen or improve the system's ability to engage people in care.
- Increase and improve coordination among organizations that provide care or enable linkages to care.
- Integrate technology to support linkage to care efforts.

**Providers and Health Systems Support** - Clinical education and training based on evidence-based guidelines (e.g., CDC guidelines).

*Example activities:*

- Coordinate with local health systems participating in the Hospital Peer Mentor Program to ensure linkages to treatment for people treated for overdose in hospital settings, including emergency rooms.
- Support guideline implementation, clinical education, and training for providers and health systems.
- Implement academic detailing to increase appropriate and evidence-based behavior among providers.
- Enhance or initiate support for insurers and health systems to better serve people who use drugs.

**Partner with Public Safety and First Responders** - Data sharing across public health and public safety partners, and programmatic collaborations to share and leverage prevention and response resources.

*Example activities:*

- Expand ODMAP within the county with support from law enforcement.
- Implement systems-wide overdose emergency response plans among physical, mental, and behavioral health providers, hospitals, emergency departments, first responders, treatment and recovery systems, corrections and other providers as appropriate.
- Assess and update response plans throughout grant period.
- Coordinate with the OR-HOPE project counties to implement evidence-based, peer reviewed community harm reduction interventions.
- Enhance data sharing across public health and public safety partners, such as law enforcement, first responders, emergency rooms, fire department, etc.
- Develop or strengthen programmatic partnerships to leverage the resources and expertise of public safety and first responder organizations.

**Empower individuals to make safer choices** - Awareness and education informed by media campaigns, translational research for public consumption, and appropriate messaging and resources.

*Example activities:*

- Support local implementation or expansion of the OHA “Heal Safely” campaign to increase awareness of risk of opioids and non-pharmacologic acute pain management approaches.
- Support local implementation or expansion of the “Reverse Overdose Oregon” naloxone training campaign with employers/employees.
- Develop public-private partnerships with employers.
- Address stigma around drug use through activities such as town halls, informational sessions, communications campaigns, etc.
- Develop messaging for those who use illicit drugs to enhance their knowledge of services and resources available within the community.
- Partner with harm reduction organizations to serve people who use drugs and their friends and family (i.e., host naloxone trainings, support syringe service program efforts, provide educational opportunities).
- Develop and disseminate risk reduction messaging for vulnerable populations to reduce the unintended negative consequences of drug use.
- Evaluate the impact of harm reduction strategies on people who use drugs.

**Prevention Innovation Projects**

Projects that allow jurisdictions to respond to emerging threats and to promote innovative prevention approaches and practices.

- Implement other strategies from CDC publication Evidence-Based Strategies for Preventing Opioid Overdose: What’s Working in the United States <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/59393> or SAMHSA’s Opioid Overdose Prevention Toolkit <https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Opioid-Overdose-Prevention-Toolkit/SMA18-4742>