



Case Study: Evolution of a System to Ensure Continuity of Care for Patients in Opioid Treatment Programs

Arlene Stanton, Ph.D., N.C. • Daksha Arora, Ph.D., CPHI
Task Order Officer, D-ATM • D-ATM Project Director
SAMHSA • Westat



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Basics about Opioid Treatment

- Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) use of medications combined with counseling and behavioral therapies for treatment of opioid addictions (heroin, prescription drugs)
- Methadone is the most commonly used medication for treatment
- Closely monitored, individualized dosing on-site at a clinic or restricted take-home schedules
- Even in an emergency, only a certified clinic can provide dosing

Basics about Opioid Treatment Programs

- Opioid treatment programs (OTPs /‘methadone clinics’) have to be certified/accredited
- 1200 OTPs treat approximately 280,000 patients
- Oversight of treatment medications remains highly regulated involving States, DHHS/SAMHSA, and the U.S. Department of Justice/DEA

Continuity of Care for OTP Patients

- Receiving a safe, accurate dose in a timely manner is critical
- Inability to obtain medication may lead to withdrawal and relapse to heroin or other drugs
- Inaccurate dosing of medication can lead to serious side-effects or death
- In a broad-scale disaster, inability to access medication impacts individual patients and also public health and safety

Impact of Large Scale Disasters on OTPs

- Events like 9-11 & Katrina
 - Thousands of patients displaced and seeking treatment
 - Programs unable to verify patient status and accurate current prescription, to safely dispense medication

What We Learned

- Most patients knew and accurately reported their dose
- Inability to verify dosage put patients at risk and potential liability for guest OTPs
- In the midst of the disasters, patients felt stigmatized
- No one was seriously hurt - can't take that chance again

A Grassroots Solution

- Working with SAMHSA, stakeholders proposed one possible solution for ensuring service continuity in the worst of circumstances –

Creation of a reliable and interoperable database

– an “Opioid Dosage Data System”

- Project name (D-ATM) was proposed by a Patient Advocate

A Critical Ingredient: The Stakeholders

- Stakeholders have been essential to shaping and supporting the project.
- Project Steering Committee, comprised of representatives of:
 - State Authorities for NY, NJ, and CT
 - Representatives of the patient advocacy and provider community
 - The American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence (AATOD)
 - COMPA (the Committee of Methadone Program Administrators of New York State)

D-ATM is an information system that..

- Provides a tool to OTPs to support treatment continuity in all situations, including emergencies
- Collects and stores minimal data required to
 - Accurately verify patient status
 - Provide up-to-date and accurate dosing information
- Is compliant with privacy and security regulations

D-ATM is an information system that ..

- Uses biometric technology to generate unique patient IDs
- Interoperable with commercial vendor systems
- Uses web-based data exchange and update processes with existing systems

D-ATM: Guiding Principles

- System to be *secure and confidential*
 - No identifying information
 - Patient ID linked to finger imaging technology
- System to entail *ease of use*
 - Interoperability reduces staff burden
- System to be *acceptable*, to patients and to the programs

D-ATM: The Essentials

- Patient enrollment –
 - Obtaining consent
 - Finger scanning
 - Creation of a memorable PIN
- 2 options for data retrieval in the event of emergency
 - Retrieval of patient ID at a “guest clinic” using finger scanner
 - Use back-up help-desk number to provide PIN and receive medication information

Other Key Aspects of System Design

- **Feedback to home program**
 - Home clinic system is notified when patient records are accessed
- **Application Programming Interface (API) enables data sharing**
 - Automatic downloads of patient dosing data from D-ATM ready systems reduces staff burden
- **Enhanced support desk**
 - Technical Support to Participating Clinics
 - Mechanism to Provide Feedback

Real and Anticipated Benefits of D-ATM

- **Tool to dispense medication safely and accurately**
- **Could easily be adapted for more routine use**
- **Potentially satisfy accreditation requirements**
- **Raising awareness of disaster preparedness**
- **Incentive to enhance IT capabilities**
- **May provide basis for adoption of EHR**

D-ATM Ready System is a vendor system for which API has been implemented to *automatically* upload dosing data to D-ATM

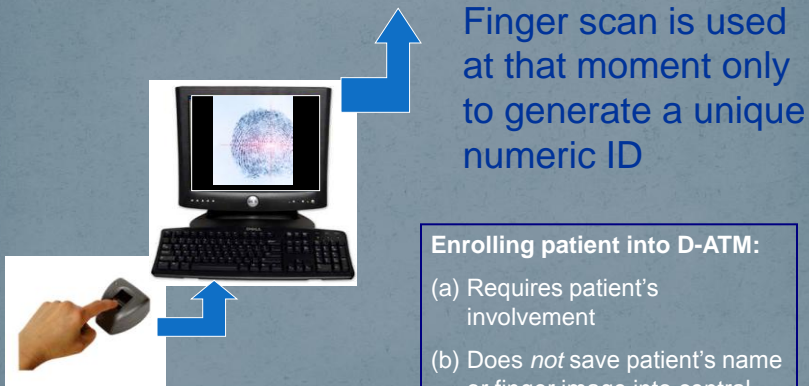
Systems certified as D-ATM Ready:

- Netalytics*
 - Methasoft v.5.5
- Netsmart*
 - Avatar
 - AMS Enterprise
- eAnytime
 - MDS

*In use by current sites

**How D-ATM Works:
Patient at Home Clinic**

123-456-7890



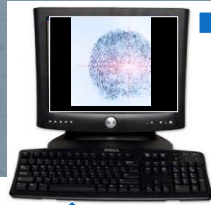
At HOME OTP: Patient's finger is scanned in a one-time enrollment process

How D-ATM Works: Patient at Guest Clinic

123-456-7890



123-456-7890



At GUEST OTP: Guest patient's finger is scanned in order to verify identity and access person's dosing information

New scan is compared against those in centralized system:

- If 'match' is found, dosing information is released to GUEST OTP.
- If 'match' is NOT found, scan is repeated and/or patient provides back-up "PIN" or other information.

Retrieving patient's dosing information from D-ATM:

Still requires patient's involvement to

- authenticate the transaction
- allow access to their personal dosing information.

Implementation Strategy 3 Stages of Engagement

- Recruitment
- Implementation
- Maintenance

Stage 1 of Engagement

Recruitment:

- Identify D-ATM Ready OTPs
- SAMHSA sends recruitment letter
- OTP Indicates Interest to Participate
- Project staff collect and provide details
- OTP signs Agreement to Participate

Stage 2 of Engagement

Implementation:

- OTP informs vendor
- Implementation package sent to OTP
- D-ATM software/hardware installed by OTP
- Vendor completes setup for a clinic
- Self-guided training or Online Training
- Patient Enrollment!!
- Review flow of ALL Data

Stage 3 of Engagement

Maintenance:

- Ongoing monitoring of ALL data
- Periodic reports to sites for data validation
- Use of system in any emergency situation
- 90/180-days-old data is deleted

Currently....

- 97 clinics are in some stage of planning / implementing D-ATM
- These clinics are spread across 26 states & DC (AZ, CA, CO, CT, DC, DE, GA, IA, IN, IL, KS, KY, LA, MD, ME, MO, NC, NY, NJ, NE, OK, PA, SC, TX, VA, VT)

Challenges Faced

- Multiple demands → Slow response rate/time
- Lack of D-ATM ready or any clinical system
- Independent disaster preparedness efforts at local/state level
- Vendors lack time, incentive to engage, and/or perceive as competition

From Disaster Preparedness to Continuity of Care

- Major disasters were driving factors
- D-ATM originally developed for emergency use
- Participant enthusiasm and requests helped broaden the scope of the system
- As the system continues to expand around the nation, access becomes easier
- Once a patient is enrolled, can use D-ATM under any circumstances

From Disaster Preparedness to Continuity of Care

- Continuity of Care when there is potential for service disruption at....
 - Individual Patient Level
 - Clinic Level
 - Large Scale / Regional Level

Through D-ATM, SAMHSA continues to work towards the goal that service disruption does not mean a disaster for patients in OTPs!!!

HIT Implementation – Lessons Learnt

- **System Design:** User-friendly, Integrated into daily operations, Minimal Burden on clinics [**D-ATM has all these**]
- **Motivation for adoption:** Funding/Policy Requirement; Improved service [**D-ATM**]; Cost Saving;
- **Resources & Support:** Requires intense, ongoing implementation support and resources. Awareness & sensitivity to unique clinical & operational issues. [**D-ATM has all these.**]

Contact Information

**Arlene Stanton, Ph.D., Task Order Officer
SAMHSA**

PH: 240-276-2718

Email: Arlene.Stanton@samhsa.hhs.gov

**Daksha Arora, Ph.D., Project Director
Westat**

PH: 240-314-2481

Email: DakshaArora@Westat.com