



# Interprofessional Program on Opioid Use Disorder

Program At - A - Glance

This **fully online** program provides an interprofessional approach to care for patients with opioid use disorder. The program contains two parts: asynchronous modules and a synchronous symposium which leverages an **escape room format for a complex patient case study**. Upon successful completion of both parts of the program, learners will earn a **certificate of completion** which indicates they have completed 10 hours of education in opioid use disorder for the program from the Ohio Attorney General's office. Additionally, this program matches the requirements by the MATE ACT for 8 hours of substance use disorder education as reported by SAMHSA.

Visit [go.osu.edu/ODprogram](https://go.osu.edu/ODprogram) to watch the program overview video. To watch the Ohio Attorney General's welcome video, visit [go.osu.edu/AGwelcome](https://go.osu.edu/AGwelcome).

## Modules

1. Neurobiology
2. Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder, Part 1
3. Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder, Part 2
4. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
5. Social Determinants of Health
6. Motivational Interviewing
7. Ethics and Stigma

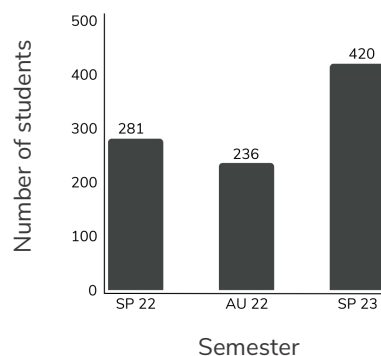
## Symposium

While applying concepts from the asynchronous modules, interprofessional teams work together and rely on each other's expertise to complete a complex escape room case. The symposium consists of a community building exercise, a series of escape room activities, a debrief, and a post-program survey.

## Disciplines represented

- Dentistry
- Medicine
- Physician Assistant
- Social Work
- Podiatry
- Nursing
- Pharmacy

## Enrollment data



## Incorporating into curricula

1. Embed in elective course
2. Offer for field placement hours
3. Embed into IPE requirements and/or IPE elective courses
4. Add to current required course during applicable unit (e.g., CNS)

## Interested in enrolling your students?

Visit [go.osu.edu/ODinterestform](https://go.osu.edu/ODinterestform) to complete an interest form for participating in the program. Contact [cop-design@osu.edu](mailto:cop-design@osu.edu) to receive help or ask questions about the program.



# Module descriptions

## Neurobiology

Recent advances in the neurobiology of substance-use disorders are linked to chronic brain disease. This program will review the neurobiology and neuropharmacology of drugs commonly associated with substance-use disorders.

## Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder, Part 1

For many patients with opioid use disorder, pharmacologic methods are an important aspect to treating the disease and maintaining recovery. Pharmacologic treatment can be combined with other non-pharmacologic methods such as psychosocial support or recovery support resources. In this module, we will discuss medications used to treat opioid use disorder as well as harm reduction strategies we can utilize with our patients.

## Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder, Part 2

Introduction to the basic concepts within the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) guidelines and will review the 6 dimensions of the ASAM Criteria. The ASAM Criteria is the most widely utilized and comprehensive set of guidelines for assessment, placement, continued stay and transfer/discharge of patients with substance-related, addiction and co-occurring conditions. You will learn about the importance and benefits of placing patients into the most appropriate level of treatment.

## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

ACEs are potentially traumatic exposures that occur between ages 0-17. The more ACEs an individual has, the more at risk they are for a variety of health conditions, including personal substance abuse, obesity, and diabetes.

## Social Determinants of Health

It is widely accepted that health outcomes are influenced by where people live, learn, work, and play. Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions within a home, family, school, and community that can impact a person's ability to be healthy. For individuals with opiate use disorder, SDOH can become barriers to prevention, care, engagement, treatment retention and recovery. Strategies to reduce opiate use and related deaths include reducing stigma, increasing societal support and access to evidence-based care.

## Motivational Interviewing

Motivational interviewing is a patient-centered communication style to help increase a patient's own motivation and resolve ambivalence for change. There are four components to the motivational interviewing spirit: partnership/collaboration, acceptance, compassion, and evocation. This module will review core skills and examples of how to help build collaboration, acceptance, cultivate change talk and identify potential roadblocks to helping patients work toward change.

## Ethics and Stigma

Stigmatizing views of people with substance use disorder (SUD) are common; this stereotyping can lead others to feel pity, fear, anger, and a desire for social distance from people with SUD. Stigma can reduce willingness of policymakers to allocate resources, willingness of providers in non-specialty settings to screen for and address substance abuse problems and may limit the willingness of persons with SUD to seek treatment. In this module, learners will have the opportunity to apply the principles learned related to childhood trauma, social determinants of health, motivational interviewing, communication and stigma, and treatment of SUD.