9-28-2018

Public Perception of Opioid Addiction Recovery Resources in Bernalillo County, NM

Jennifer Prosser

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/hsc_ed_day

Recommended Citation
Public Perception of Opioid Addiction Recovery Resources in Bernalillo County, NM

Jennifer Prosser, MD Candidate, 2019
University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque, NM

BACKGROUND
In 2016, NM was #15 in US for opioid-related overdose deaths, a decrease from #2 in 2012.1

Overall decrease in mortality likely due to:
- INCREASE in access to Naloxone and MAT
- DECREASE in prescribing2

HOWEVER, a review of internet resources and an informal survey of key informants reveals that there continues to be a need for an accurate and comprehensive database of opioid recovery resources.

OBJECTIVE
To better understand:
- Which resources the general public would use to find treatment for opioid addiction.
- Preferred method of finding information, e.g. the internet, word of mouth, etc.
- What information would be valuable to include in a resource guide?
- Would they use an internet-based guide?

METHODS
- 5 question anonymous survey
- 40 adults from general public
- Locations: ASAP, UNM 1209 Clinic, UNM Hospital and Casa de Salud.

RESULTS

Question 1: Open-ended question.
- Treatment Clinics included ASAP, MATS, Duke City Recovery Toolbox, methadone clinics.
- Medical Clinics included UNM ED and clinics, Milagro, and Casa de Salud.
- Homeless Resources included Healthcare for the Homeless and Joy Junction.

Question 2: Open-ended question.
- Treatment Clinics included ASAP, MATS, NA, Duke City Recovery Toolbox.
- Medical Clinics included: UNM ED and clinics, Casa de Salud, First Nations.
- Social Services included: Healthcare for the Homeless, St. Martins, shelters.

Question 3: 311: Many participants were not aware of this resource, and a few who used it said it was not helpful.
- Write in answers included homeless shelters/social service organizations, UNM ED, and needle exchange sites, among others.

Question 5: Additional write-in responses included transportation, child care and peer reviews, among others.

DISCUSSION
Those who were approached at ASAP or Casa de Salud were more confident about what information would be useful to include in a resource guide.

Participants who were approached in general clinics were less willing to take the survey when they found out it was about opioids.

CONCLUSION
95% of those surveyed would use a web-based resource guide if it were available.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS
AIM: To create an online searchable database of resources that is regularly updated and housed on a permanent website.

- Local or State vs National Database
- Ownership
- Maintenance
- SAMHSA, DOH, NM Network of CARE
- UNM Health Sciences/HOPE

REFERENCES

CONTACT INFO: jprosser@salud.unm.edu

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
Thanks to Jennifer Hettema, PhD, Stephanie Cockrell, MSW, and Crystal Krabbenhoft of the UNM Department of Family and Community Medicine for their support of this project.