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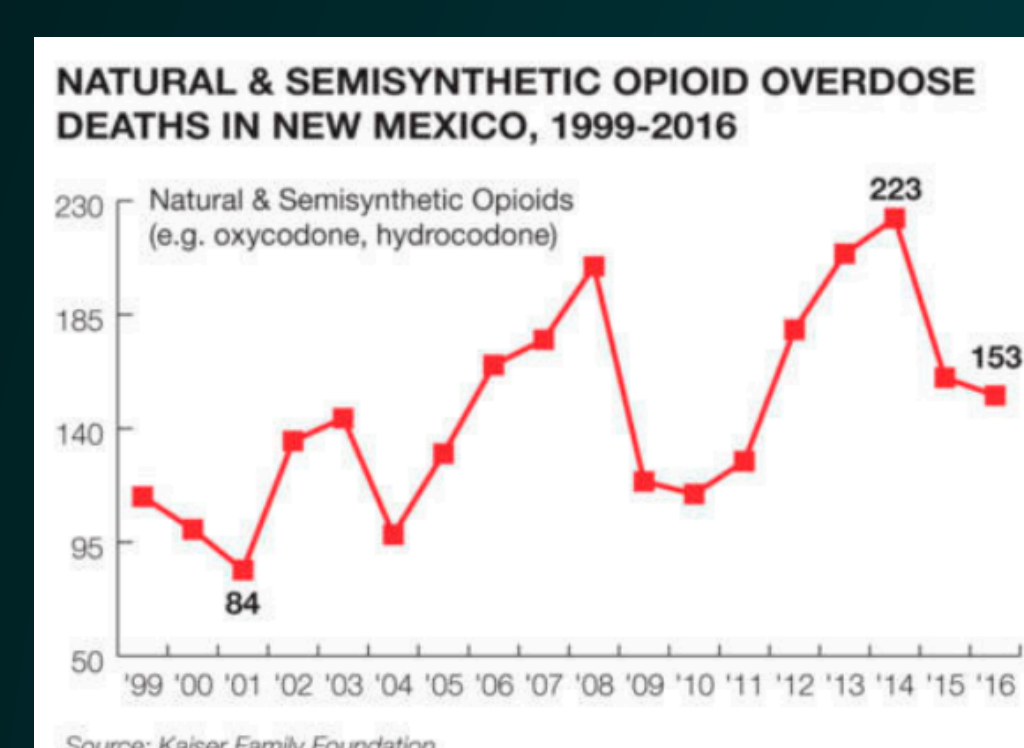
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Public Perception of Opioid Addiction Recovery Resources in Bernalillo County, NM

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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

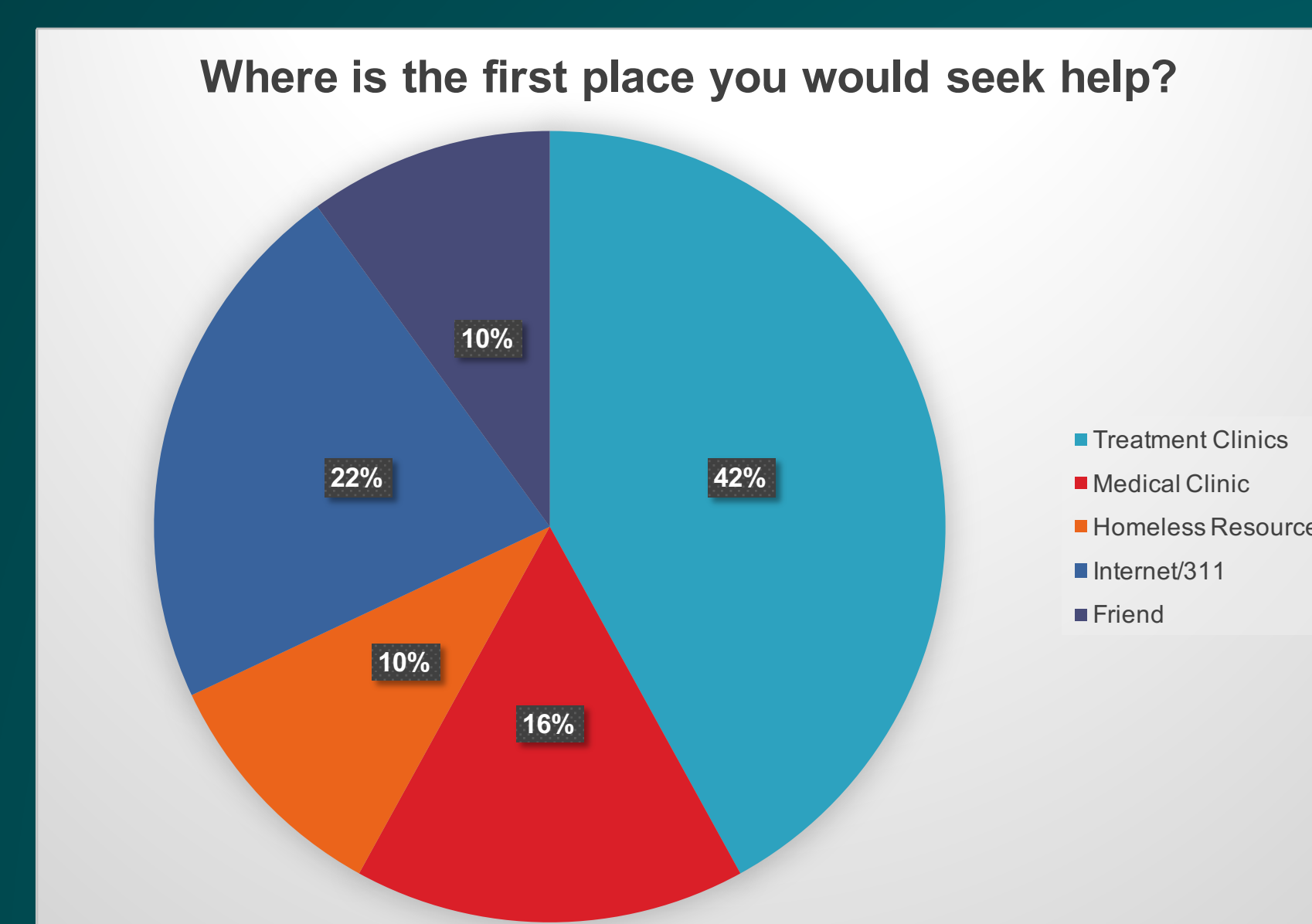
To better understand:

- 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?

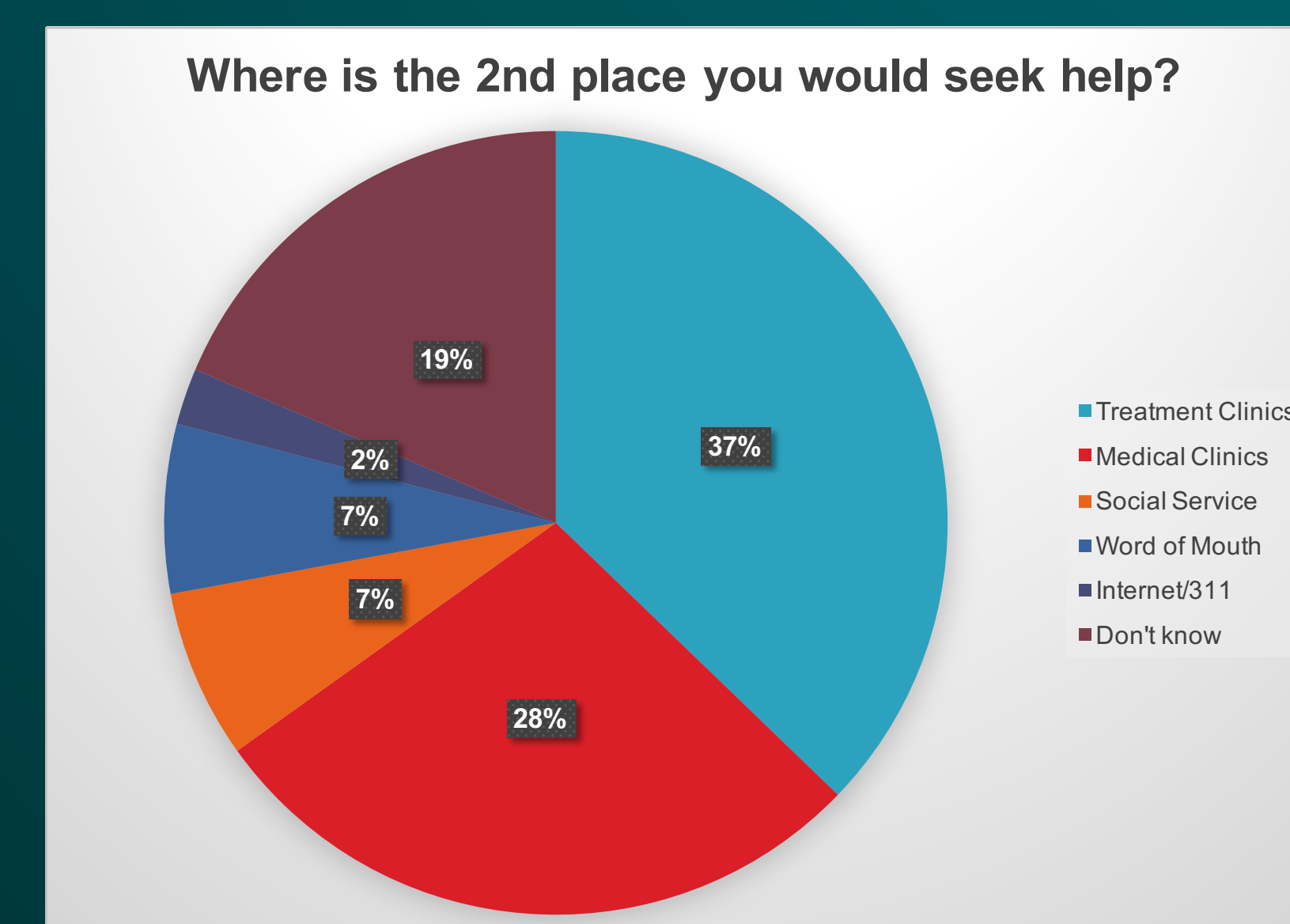
METHODS

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

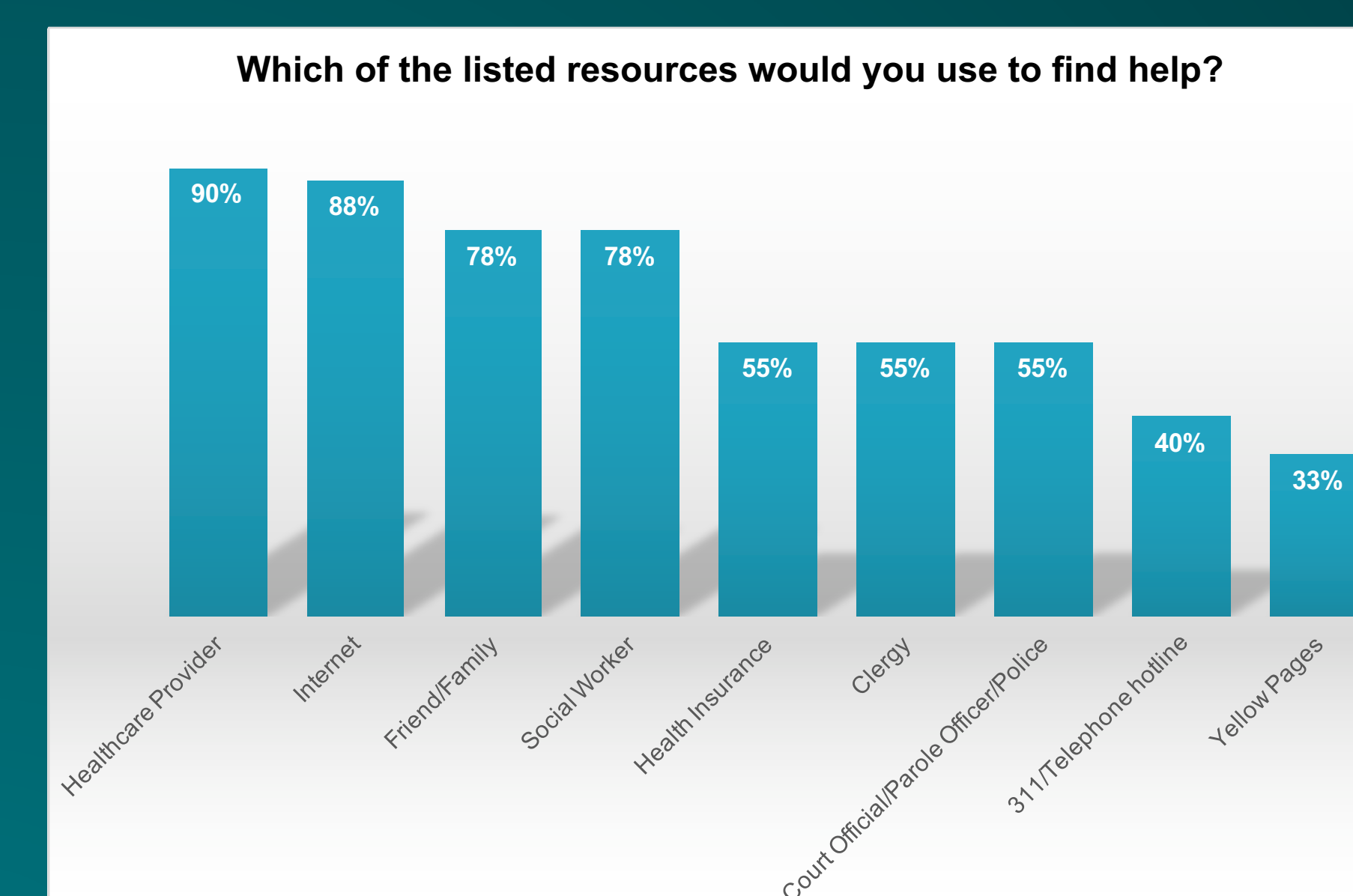
RESULTS



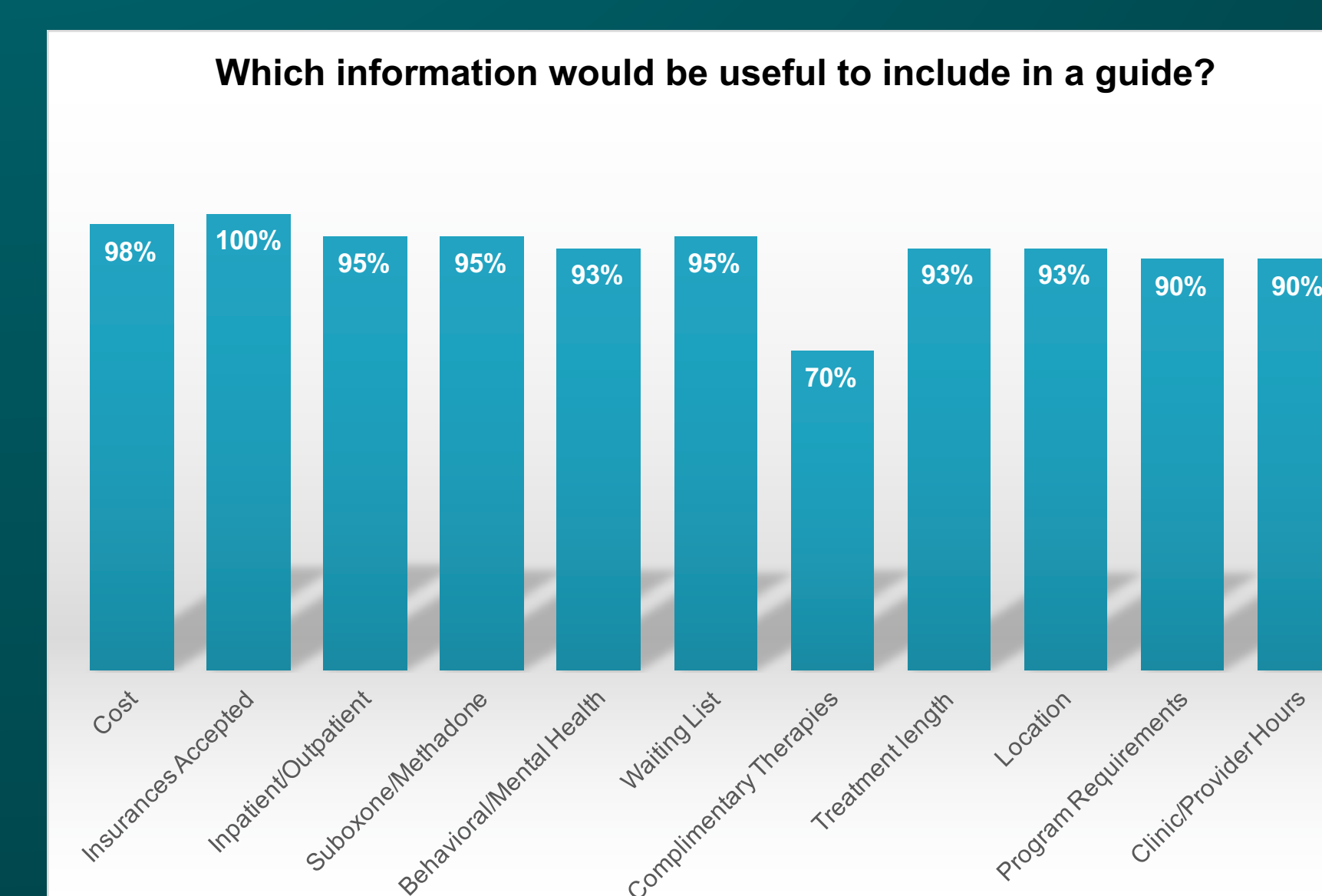
- Question 1: Open-ended question.
- Treatment Clinics included ASAP, MATS, Duke City Recovery Toolbox, methadone clinics.
 - Medical Clinics included UNM ED and clinics, Milagro, and Casa de Salud.
 - Homeless Resources included Healthcare for the Homeless and Joy Junction.



- 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.

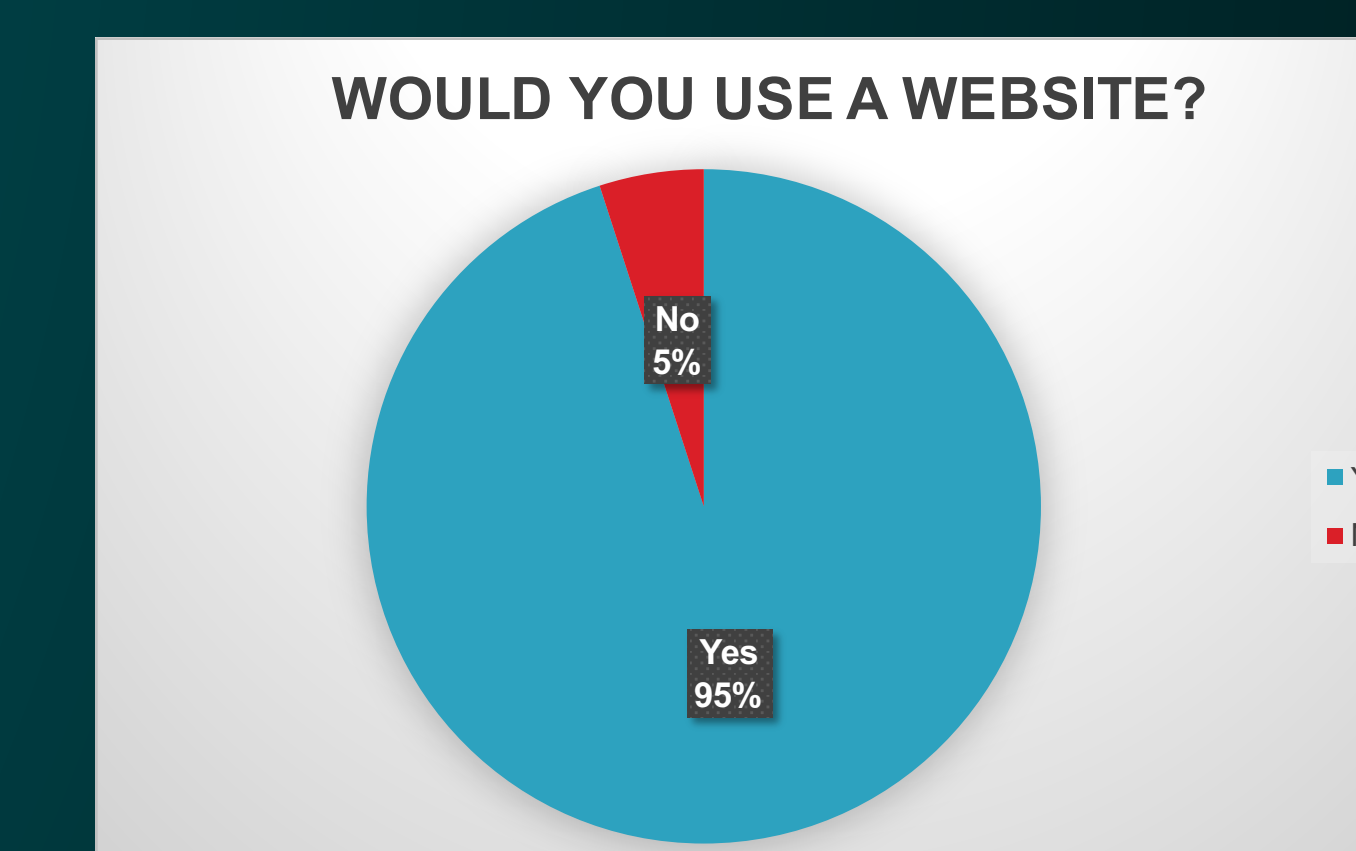
DISCUSSION

- Stigma
- Sample Size
- Awareness

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