

Faribault County Opioid Assessment Findings



Stronger Together Coalition
May 23, 2024

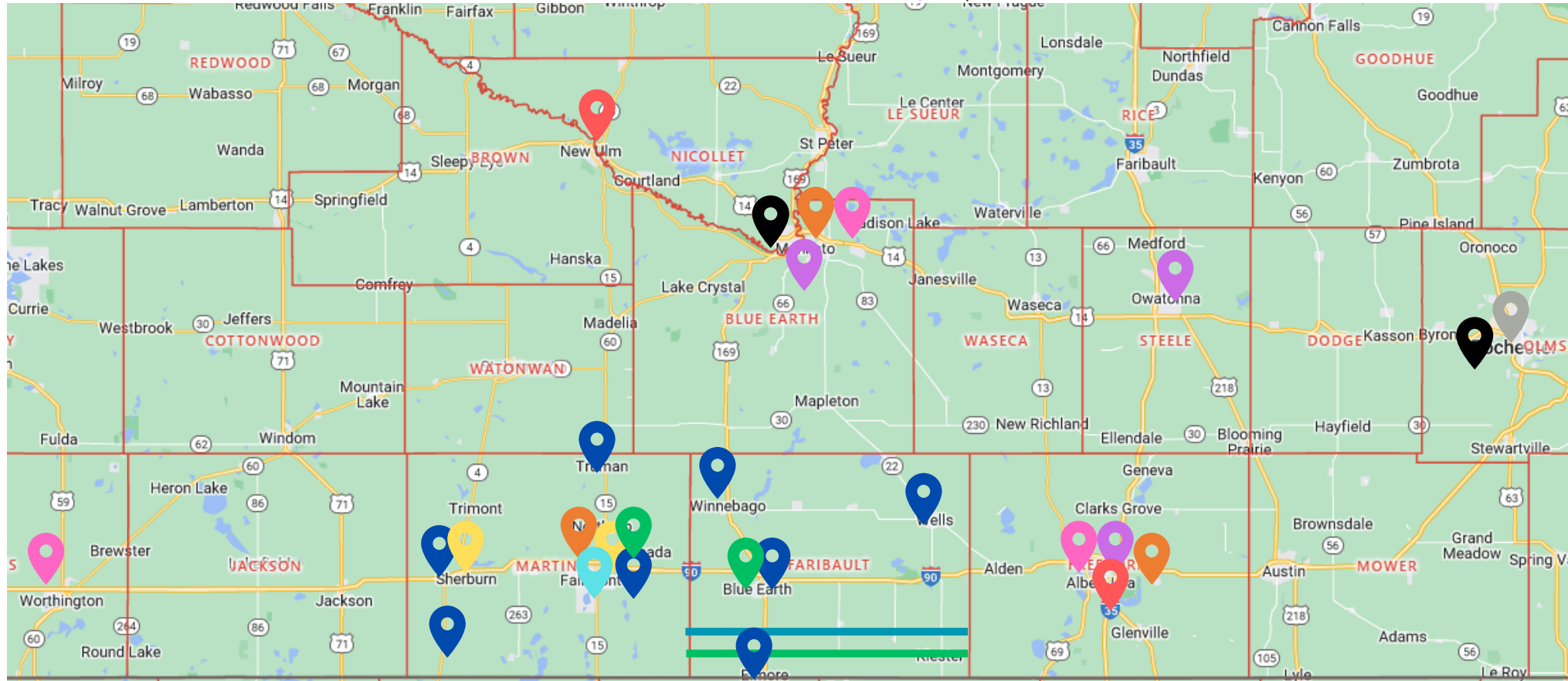


Substance Abuse Disorder Service Map

Granite Falls



Twin Cities Metro



Chemical Dependency Assessments



Sober Housing (County Funded) Board & Lodge



In-patient treatment



Detox



Outpatient treatment (with medical ride)



Sober Housing (Non-licensed)



Peer Support Specialist



Methadone



Recovery Groups



Suboxone



Indicates services is available via telehealth

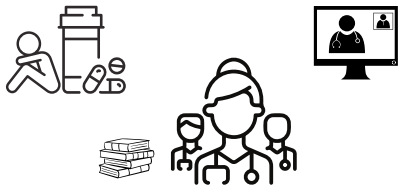
Community Survey

Results:

Treatment

Strategies





Treatment 1: Treat Opioid Use Disorder

Expand the availability of **detox and withdrawal** management services.



Provide **training and workforce development** for **health care professionals** serving patients with opioid use disorder.



Expand the availability of **mobile interventions** for individuals with opioid use disorder.



Expand the availability of **medication** for opioid use disorder.



Provide training and workforce development for **addiction specialist professionals**.



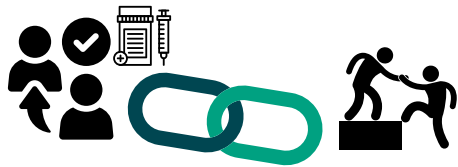
Provide **fellowships and/or scholarships** for **health care professionals** serving patients with opioid use disorder.



Provide **fellowships and/or scholarships** for **addiction specialist professionals**.

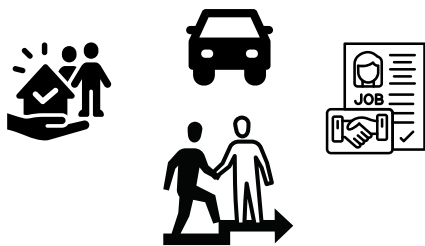


0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



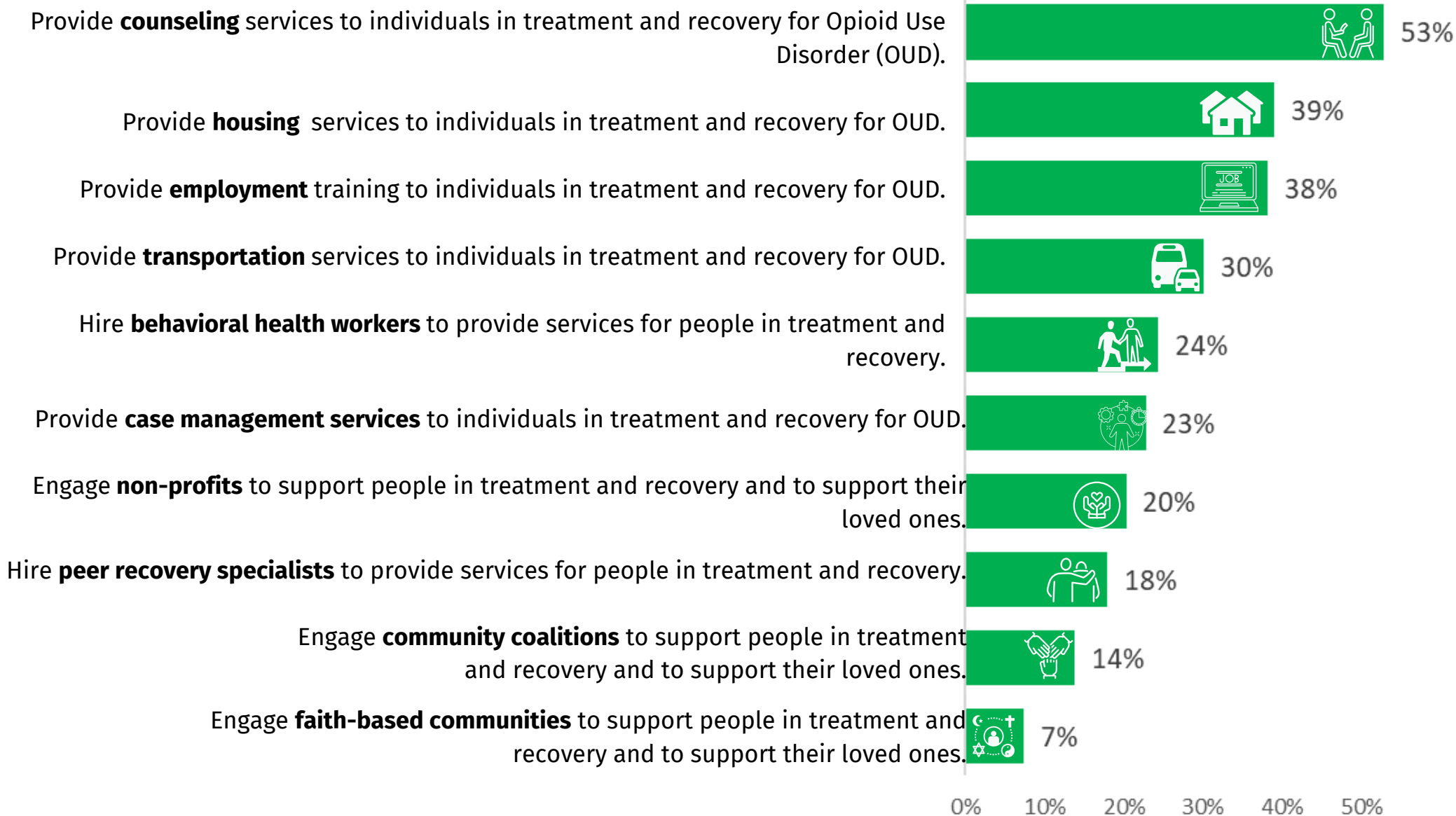
Treatment 2: Connect people to the help they need





Treatment 3: Support people in treatment and recovery

FARIBAUT COUNTY
Minnesota EST. 1856



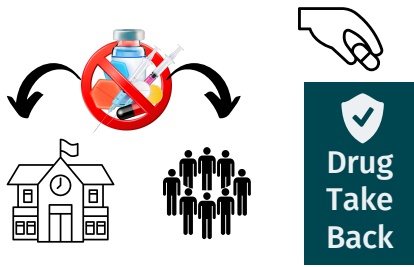
Community Survey

Results:

Prevention

Strategies





Prevention 1: Prevent misuse of opioids

Fund **programs in schools** that have demonstrated effectiveness in preventing drug misuse.



73%

Fund community **anti-drug coalitions** that engage in drug prevention efforts.



55%

Fund **drug take-back disposal programs**.



30%

Fund **media campaigns** to prevent opioid misuse, focusing on risk factors and early interventions.



15%

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



Prevention 2: Prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate dispensing

Increase the number of health care providers in Faribault County using **Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs**.



47%

Provide medical provider education and outreach on **best prescribing practices** for opioids.



33%

Increase **electronic prescribing** to prevent diversion or forgery.



32%

Improve the **ease-of-use of Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs** by prescribers.



28%

Educate dispensers on **appropriate opioid dispensing**.



13%

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60%



Prevention 3: Prevent opioid deaths and other harms (harm reduction)

Increased availability and distribution of **naloxone and other drugs to treat overdoses** for first responders, overdose patients, individuals with Opioid Use Disorder and their loved ones, outreach workers, and other members of the general public.



60%

Provide **training in harm reduction strategies** to health care providers, recovery professionals, and others who provide care to people with Opioid Use Disorder.



43%

Public education related to **emergency responses to overdoses**.



27%

Public education related to **Good Samaritan laws**.



19%

Syringe service programs and other evidence-informed programs to reduce harms related to IV drug use, including supplies, peer support services, fentanyl checking, and connections to care.



14%

Qualitative Findings: Interviews and Community Listening Sessions



Key Findings

Over half the county is not covered by a Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition.



There are currently no peer support specialists based in Faribault County. The Martin County peer support specialists serve some Faribault County residents, but this service is not as widely used in Faribault County.

Transportation options are available to residents with substance use disorder, but require advance planning and coordination skills that can be a barrier to accessing services.



Naloxone/ Narcan is not widely available in Faribault County.

Opioid overdoses are rare and so Faribault County EMS workers may administer Naloxone/ Narcan less than yearly. Some EMS workers expressed an interest in training.



Residents that earn too much to qualify for public insurance may struggle to afford services – due to high deductibles or lack of coverage for some services.

The entry point into chemical dependency treatment is often the corrections system. Discharge from corrections services (treatment court, jail) can be pose a unique threat for relapse and /or overdosing.



It is challenging to find appropriate sober housing supports, especially for residents with a criminal background.

Similarly, it can be challenging to find employment opportunities for residents in recovery, especially for those with a criminal background.

