



Medication Assisted Treatment & Treatment for Pregnant Women with Opioid Use Disorders Dr. Mishka Terplan | Jill Gresham

**CWLA 2016 National Conference** 

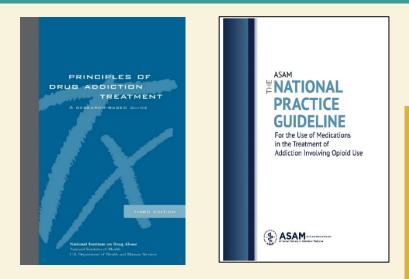
Advancing Excellence in Practice & Policy: What Works For Families Affected by Substance Use

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Pharmacotherapeutic Medications for Opioid Addiction Treatment\*

Product	Formulation	Treatment Setting	Primary Use
Methadone	Oral Solution: • Liquid Concentrat e Tablet or diskette • Powder	Opioid Treatment Program (OTP; SAMHSA certified)	<ul> <li>Daily use for detoxification and maintenance</li> <li>May qualify for take-home prescriptions lasting up to 30 days</li> <li>Full MU Opioid Agonist:</li> <li>Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and opioid cravings</li> <li>Can block the effects of opiates</li> </ul>
Subutex (buprenorphine only)	Sublingual Tablet	<ul> <li>Physician's Office, with SAMHSA granted DATA waiver (<i>Drug Addiction Treatment</i> <i>Act</i> of 2000)</li> <li>SAMHSA certified OTPs can apply to administer buprenorphine products</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Daily use for detoxification and maintenance (pregnancy)</li> <li>Partial MU Opioid Agonist:</li> <li>Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and opioid cravings</li> <li>Can block the effects of opiates</li> </ul>
Suboxone (buprenorphine- naloxone combination)	<ul> <li>Sublingual Tablet</li> <li>Sublingual Film</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physician's Office, with SAMHSA DATA Waiver</li> <li>SAMHSA certified Opiate Treatment Providers can apply to administer buprenorphine products</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Daily use, generally used for long-term maintenance</li> <li>Partial MU Opioid Agonist (Buprenorphine): <ul> <li>Suppresses withdrawal symptoms and opioid cravings</li> <li>Can block the effects of opiates</li> </ul> </li> <li>MU Antagonist (Naloxone): <ul> <li>Reduce abuse potential</li> <li>Naloxone is also used to reverse overdose</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Naltrexone	<ul> <li>Oral Tablet</li> <li>Injected</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Physician's Office</li> <li>Opiate Treatment Provider (SAMHSA certified)</li> <li>Individuals licensed to prescribe medicine (e.g., physician, doctor of osteopathic medicine, physician assistant, and nurse practitioner)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Daily use; decreased to every 3 days</li> <li>Individuals must be fully withdrawn from opiates 2 weeks prior to start</li> <li>MU Opioid Antagonist: <ul> <li>Does not suppress withdrawal symptoms or opioid cravings</li> <li>Blocks effects of opiates</li> <li>No abuse potential, but outcomes generally involve poor patient compliance</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Principles of Effective Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research Based Guide



### "psychosocial treatment is recommended in conjunction with any pharmacological treatment of opioid use disorder [and] at a minimum should include psychosocial needs assessment, supportive counseling, links to existing family supports, and referrals to community services"

Medications are an important element of treatment for many patients, especially when

combined with counseling and other behavioral therapies

## Medication Assisted Treatment during Pregnancy

•Prevents erratic maternal opioid levels that occurs with use of illicit opioids, and so lessens fetal exposure to repeated withdrawal episodes

Reduces maternal craving and fetal exposure to illicit drugs

•Produces drug abstinence, that in turn allows other behavior changes which decrease health risks to both mother and fetus (for example: HIV, hepatitis, and sexually transmitted infections)

 Reduces the likelihood of complications with fetal development, labor, and delivery



# Discussion



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