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Title: Childcare Availability for Persons Receiving Substance Use Disorder Treatment
Introduced by: Brent Oldham for the Medical Student Section
Original Author: Kierstin Utter
Referred to: Reference Committee E
House Action: **APPROVED AS AMENDED**

Whereas, in the United States in 2017, drug-related deaths exceeded 72,000, of which 49,068 were opioid-related, leading to 115 opioid overdose deaths per day, the highest figure in U.S. history, thus making opioids the leading cause of preventable death^{1,2,3}, and

Whereas, in Michigan in 2017, over 2,600 people died as a result of a drug overdose, a number which has increased by 82 percent in the past five years⁴, and

Whereas, opioid misuse has been associated with excess annual health care expenditures of up to \$20,000 per person on private insurance and up to \$15,000 for those on Medicaid, with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reporting the total economic burden of prescription opioid misuse in the United States as \$78.5 billion per year^{5,6}, and

Whereas, the number of women dying from prescription opioid overdose increased 596 percent between 1999 and 2016 as compared to a 312 percent increase among men⁷, with 57.7 percent of treatment admissions for tranquilizer use in Michigan being women in 2015, 53.2 percent of treatment admissions for methamphetamine use in Michigan being women in 2015⁸, and

Whereas, women present with more severe medical, behavioral, psychological, and social problems upon treatment admission and progress more quickly from first drug use to regular use to treatment admission when compared to men⁹, and

Whereas, women are less likely to seek treatment for their substance use disorder than men, but gender does not affect treatment outcome once in treatment¹⁰, and

Whereas, many women do not seek treatment or drop out of treatment early because they are unable to take care of their children and, currently, less than four percent of substance use treatment facilities in the United States have beds for the children of admitted patients^{9,11}, and

Whereas, evidence suggests family involvement in substance use treatment programming correlates with positive outcomes, substantiating the need for family services¹², and

Whereas, longer treatment retention for patients in substance use rehabilitation programs correlates consistently with improved outcomes, and in a study of over 3,000 women being treated for substance use disorder, the ability to bring their children to treatment was a positive predictor for treatment retention in the rehabilitation program^{13,14}, and

Whereas, limiting separation from the primary caregiver in the first year of life and continued family cohesion are believed to be protective factors against negative effects on children of parents with substance use disorder¹⁵, and

53 Whereas, American Medical Association policies recognize that substance use disorders should be a
54 major public health priority (H-95.975), endorse prompt access to treatment for chemically dependent
55 patients(H-95.956), and encourage the expansion of opioid maintenance programs to any individual who
56 applies and for whom the treatment is suitable, as driven by patient needs, medical judgment, and drug
57 rehabilitation concerns(H-95.954), and
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59 Whereas, MSMS has taken on the task of working with the State of Michigan to improve addiction
60 treatment, facilities, and services (Resolution 64-18); therefore be it
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62 RESOLVED: That MSMS advocate for the development of childcare resources for existing substance
63 use treatment facilities and acknowledge childcare infrastructure and support as a major priority in the
64 development of new substance use programs; and be it further
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66 RESOLVED: That the Michigan Delegation to the American Medical Association (AMA) ask our AMA
67 to support the implementation of childcare resources for existing substance use treatment facilities and
68 acknowledge childcare infrastructure and support as a major priority in the development of new substance
69 use programs.
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72 WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE FISCAL NOTE: \$25,000 or more as this resolution requires MSMS to engage
73 in legislative and regulatory advocacy efforts.

Relevant MSMS Policy:

Addiction Treatment, Facilities, and Services (Pending final approval by the 2019 MSMS HOD)

MSMS supports enhanced availability of and access to addiction treatment, facilities, and services within the State of Michigan. (Res64-18)

Child Care Centers at Medical Schools and Training Hospitals

MSMS advocates the provision of on-site childcare (day and night) by medical schools as well as training hospital facilities. (Res70-94A)

Relevant AMA Policy:

Harm Reduction Through Addiction Treatment H-95.956

The AMA endorses the concept of prompt access to treatment for chemically dependent patients, regardless of the type of addiction, and the AMA will work toward the implementation of such an approach nationwide. The AMA affirms that addiction treatment is a demonstrably viable and efficient method of reducing the harmful personal and social consequences of the inappropriate use of alcohol and other psychoactive drugs and urges the Administration and Congress to provide significantly increased funding for treatment of alcoholism and other drug dependencies and support of basic and clinical research so that the causes, mechanisms of action and development of addiction can continue to be elucidated to enhance treatment efficacy.

¹ National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Overdose Death Rates.; 2018. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/related-topics/trends-statistics/overdose-death-rates>. Accessed September 1, 2018.

² CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC Wonder, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://wonder.cdc.gov>.

³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. U.S. Drug Overdose Deaths Continue to Rise; Increase Fueled by Synthetic Opioids.; 2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2018/p0329-drug-overdose-deaths.html>. Accessed January 6, 2019.

⁴ CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC Wonder, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2017. <https://wonder.cdc.gov>.

⁵ Meyer R, Patel AM, Rattana SK, Quock TP, Mody SH. Prescription Opioid Abuse: A Literature Review of the Clinical and Economic Burden in the United States. *Popul Health Manag.* 2014;17(6):372-387. doi:10.1089/pop.2013.0098.

⁶ Florence CS, Zhou C, Luo F, Xu L. The Economic Burden of Prescription Opioid Overdose, Abuse, and Dependence in the United States, 2013. *Med Care.* 2016;54(10):901-906. doi:10.1097/MLR.000000000000062

⁷ NIDA. Substance Use in Women. National Institute on Drug Abuse website. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/substance-use-in-women>. July 12, 2018. Accessed February 28, 2019.

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- ⁸ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2005-2015. State Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services. BHSIS Series S-95, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 17-4360. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2017.
- ⁹ NIDA. Substance Use in Women. National Institute on Drug Abuse website. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/research-reports/substance-use-in-women>. July 12, 2018. Accessed February 28, 2019.
- ¹⁰ Greenfield SF, Brooks AJ, Gordon SM, et al. Substance abuse treatment entry, retention, and outcome in women: a review of the literature. *Drug Alcohol Depend.* 2006;86(1):1-21.
- ¹¹ Van Buren, A. (2016, September 21). Want to help moms with drug addictions? Let them bring their kids to rehab. Retrieved from <https://stateofopportunity.michiganradio.org/post/want-help-moms-drug-addictions-let-them-bring-their-kids-rehab>
- ¹² Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. Substance Abuse: Clinical Issues in Intensive Outpatient Treatment. Rockville (MD): Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (US); 2006. (Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, No. 47.) Chapter 6. Family-Based Services. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK64085/>
- ¹³ NIDA. Principles of Drug Addiction Treatment: A Research-Based Guide (Third Edition). National Institute on Drug Abuse website. <https://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-addiction-treatment-research-based-guide-third-edition>. January 17, 2018. Accessed February 28, 2019.
- ¹⁴ Chen X, Burgdorf K, Dowell K, Roberts T, Poroski A, Herrell JM. Factors associated with retention of drug abusing women in long-term residential treatment. *Evaluation and Program Planning.* 2004;27(2): 205-212. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.evalprogplan.2004.01.010>
- ¹⁵ Velleman R, Templeton L. Understanding and modifying the impact of parents' substance misuse on children. *Advances in Psychiatric Treatment.* 2007;13: 79-89. doi: 10.1192/apt.bp.106.002386