

Advancing Substance Use Disorder Treatment at Mission Mental Health

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Background:

- San Francisco has seen a large increase in the number of drug-related deaths and overdose deaths in recent years [1]. This rise has disproportionately affected people of color.
- Historically the Mission is one of the neighborhoods most impacted by this rise in deaths [1].
- Mission Mental Health (MMH) located in the heart of the Mission is uniquely positioned to help bring substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services to the surrounding neighborhood.
- Prescribers at MMH have a shared goal of improving SUD care in this specialty mental health setting, but the number of patients at MMH with a SUD and receiving SUD treatment is unknown.

Aims:

- Identify how many patients at MMH have a SUD and how many receive an FDA-approved medication for their SUD.
- Identify current SUD treatment practices, barriers to optimal care, and areas for improvement.

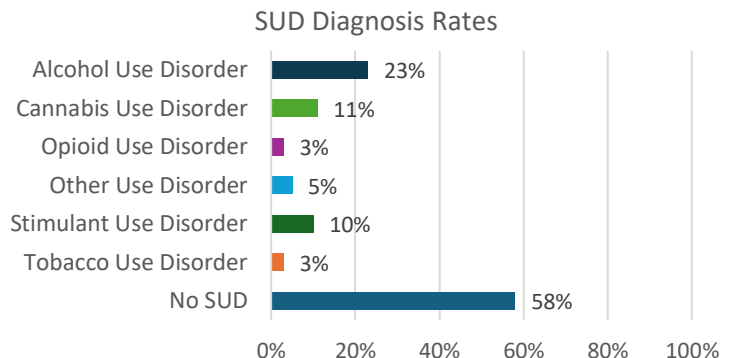
Methods:

- Analyzed electronic health record (EHR) data from AVATAR for active patients at MMH (n=967)
- Conducted a series of 3 focus groups with all prescribers at MMH (n=9)

EHR Results:

- 46% of current MMH patients have a SUD (only 42% have a listed SUD diagnosis)
- Age: Diagnosed with SUD: M=50 years (SD= 13, range: 21-87, No SUD diagnosis: M=53 years (SD= 14, range: 10-87)
- Limitations:
 - Unable to access data outside of AVATAR
 - AVATAR Data may not be complete
 - Treatment w/o diagnosis

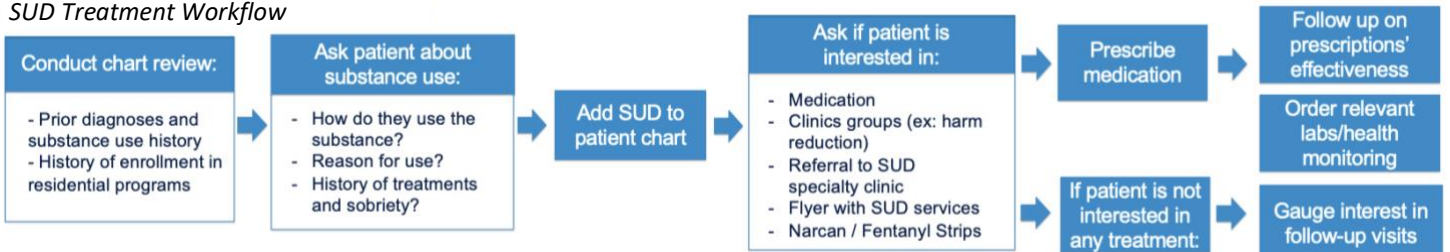
		SUD DIAGNOSIS # (%)
RACE/ ETHNICITY	Asian (n=49)	18 (37%)
	Black or African American (n=113)	62 (55%)*
	Hispanic or Latino/a, all races (n=550)	233 (42%)
	Other (n=37)	19 (51%)
	White (n=215)	111 (52%)
LANGUAGE	English (n=570)	300 (53%)*
	Spanish (n=378)	138 (37%)
	Other (n=15)	5 (33%)
GENDER	Female (n=468)	176 (38%)
	Genderqueer/Gender Non-binary/Gender Expansive (n=20)	12 (60%)
	Male (n=479)	256 (53%)*



Focus Group Results:

- Usual process is to refer people out but it can be difficult to communicate with other clinics
- Lack of in-house urine toxicology screenings and in-house substance use treatment groups

SUD Treatment Workflow



Recommendations:

- Exploring options for in-house urine toxicology screening
- Promoting Narcan & Fentanyl Test Strip distribution
- Expanding in-house SUD-related groups (e.g. harm reduction, AA, NA)
- Having opportunities to learn from SUD experts and health system leaders
- Establishing stronger relationships with other clinics that have SUD services
- Incorporating formal SUD treatment workflow into EPIC

[1] Coffin, P. O., MD MIA, Long, K., MS, McMahan, V., PhD, Center on Substance Use and Health, & Department of Public Health, City and County of San Francisco. (2022). Substance Use Trends in San Francisco through 2021. https://www.csuhf.org/_files/ugd/91710f_8bea316645cf4c9fa2c8448049a466af.pdf