

The Addiction Recovery and Community Health (ARCH) Team

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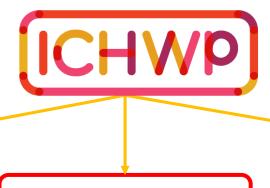




Inner City Health and Wellness Program

MISSION:

To provide patient centered, evidence based and holistic care for our patients with an active substance use disorder and/or those dealing with social inequity.



CLINICAL CARE

Addiction Recovery and Community Health (ARCH) Team



RESEARCH

Led by Dr. Elaine
Hyshka, School of
Public Health, and Dr.
Ginetta Salvalaggio,
Faculty of Medicine
and Dentistry,
University of Alberta

EDUCATION

Front Line Education
Symposia
Electives

Guiding Principles

- 1. The team will take its direction from the needs of the community that it serves.
- 2. All activities will be driven by the philosophies of reducing harm, respect and empowering people to make healthy choices.
- 3. The team and its activities will be culturally competent and will focus on relationship building and trust.
- A broad definition of health (including physical, mental, emotional and spiritual) will be used to define outcomes.
- 5. Research and educational initiatives will be action-oriented and widely accessible.



Purpose of the ARCH Team

- Turns an emergency department visit or hospitalization into an opportunity for someone to receive treatment for their substance use disorder AND their acute medical problem
- ARCH Teams provide comprehensive, evidence-based management for all substances of use, interventions to maximize social determinants of health, health promotion activities, and linkage to community and primary care
- Consult service model (team members go to the patient where they are in the hospital site)

ARCH Multidisciplinary Teams



- The ARCH model relies upon utilizing a broad group of staff members who are able to work to the full scope of their practice
- Physicians with a variety of backgrounds (e.g., general practitioners, emergency medicine, psychiatry, internal medicine, anesthesia)
- Peer Support Workers
- Social Workers
- Addiction Counsellors
- Nurse Practitioners
- Registered Nurses

- Licensed Practical Nurses
- Clinical Nurse Educators
- Unit/Program Managers
- Administrative support
- Data analysts, evaluators

Addiction Recovery and Community Health (ARCH) Team



- Development of a standardized intake and assessment procedure
- Comprehensive, evidence-based addiction management for all substances of use
- Interventions to Maximize Social Determinants of Health
 - Housing, income support, ID
- Health Promotion activities
 - Screening for sexually transmitted and blood borne infections, PAP smears, immunizations, IUD insertions
- Linkage to community and primary care

Addiction Recovery and Community Health (ARCH) Team



- Comprehensive, evidence-based addiction management
 - Treatment of complicated intoxication and/or withdrawal
 - Initiation or maintenance of opioid agonist treatment (buprenorphine, methadone, slow release oral morphine, injectable opioid agonist treatment)
 - Supervised consumption service
 - Managed alcohol program
 - Counseling, motivational interviewing, relapse prevention, treatment referrals
 - Identification and referral for co-morbid mental health conditions

Managed Alcohol Program

Patient eligibility criteria

Patients have to sign a 'Patient'
 Agreement'

 Assessed for intoxication prior to each dose



Supervised Consumption Service

- For inpatients and ED patients only
- Risks, benefits, alternatives and consequences of using the service are discussed

- Patients sign:
 - Patient agreement
 - Consent form
- Injection, intra-nasal and oral use are permitted

Supervised Consumption Service





Injectable Opioid Agonist Treatment (iOAT)

High intensity treatment option for patients unable to stabilize on oral options

 For patients with severe and ongoing medical and social consequences related to injection drug use

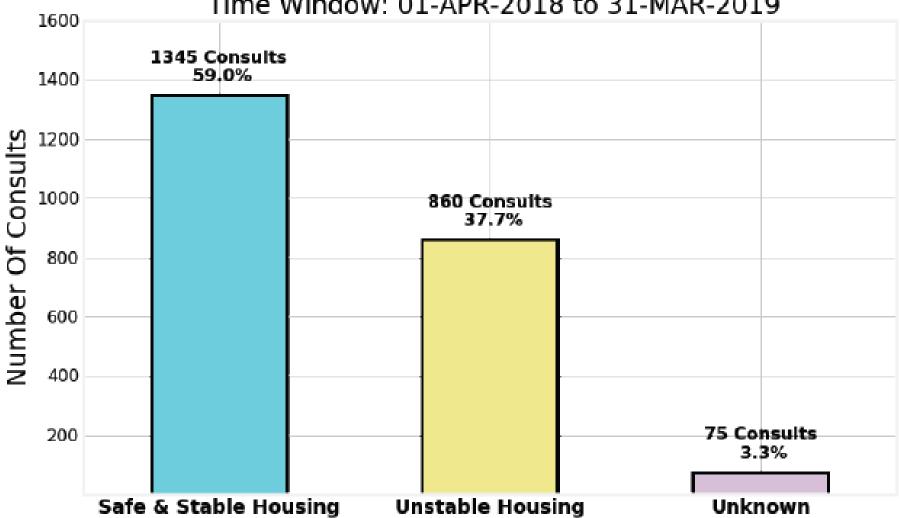
 Patients self administer hydromorphone (IV or IM) under direct nursing supervision two to three times per day





- Stabilization of social determinants of health
- Follow up of active addictionrelated issues
- Ongoing withdrawal management
- Bridging to opioid agonist treatment program
- Follow up of tests performed in the hospital

Housing Status For ARCH-RAH Site Patients
Percentages Are Calculated Relative To Completed Consults
Time Window: 01-APR-2018 to 31-MAR-2019



ED Process

Patient seen in ED with opioid overdose, withdrawal, other complication



Take-home naloxone kit (<50%)

Counselling re OAT?

ED initiated OAT?

ARCH Clinic referral? (20% show rate)

Patient seen in ED with opioid overdose, withdrawal, other complication

Patient identified as at risk by ED MD or bedside RN or ARCH RN

ARCH RN Involved

Patient transferred to ARCH clinic as soon as medically stable to ↓ ED LOS

Take-home naloxone kit

Counselling re OAT

ED initiated OAT (buprenorphine, methadone or SROM)

ARCH Clinic Referral

Key Partnerships

STREET WORKS





- Hospital staff
- Community based health care
- Housing
- Identification
- Community and Social Services
- Edmonton Police Service

















45 year old male, longstanding substance use history including weekly alcohol use, daily IV methamphetamine and opioid use. Previously treated for left knee septic arthritis, now admitted with a stab wound to the left chest. Hepatitis C positive, HIV positive, not on treatment. Multiple incarcerations, no permanent housing for the past 20 years. Only income is from the drug trade, no ID / AHC card, no medication coverage. Ongoing drug use in hospital. Found unresponsive in hospital bed likely due to unintentional opioid overdose when pain not well managed.

BEFORE

► AMA with ↑ risk of complications and death

Ongoing high risk drug use in hospital with ↑ risk of OD, infection, death

Loss of tolerance and \uparrow risk of death after discharge

AFTER with ARCH Team

- Immediate access to sterile injection equipment, supervised consumption services, naloxone kit
- Immediate OAT initiation with acute pain management by an addiction medicine specialist
- STBBI screen, personalized vaccination review
- Inpatient counselling & peer support
- Income support application including medication coverage, ID/AHC via brokered access to on-site ID program
- Housing first referral
- Treatment for chlamydia and immunizations prior to discharge (Pneumovax, Twinrix)
- Alternative to Warrant Application Program
- Peer support accompaniment to first PCP appointment for transfer of care

Key Points

 Acute care environments can be high risk for patients who use substances or a key point of contact with the health care system

 Evidence-based substance use management and social stabilization can be integrated into hospital environments

Questions?













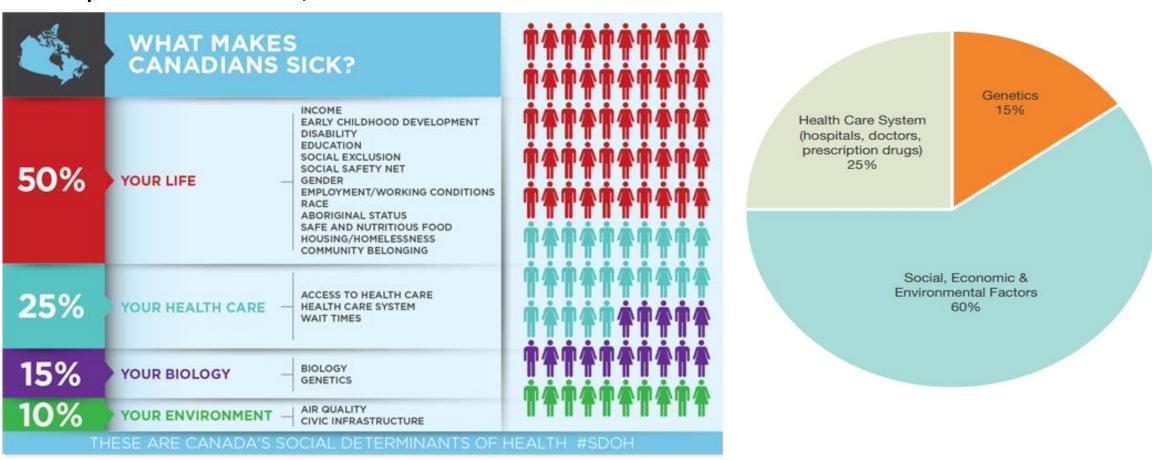
Moving Beyond the Medical:
Wraparound Supports and Bridging to
Community Care for Patients Experiencing
Homelessness

ARCH and Social Determinants of Health



INFOGRAPHIC: What makes Canadians sick?

by Canadian Medical Association date posted June 25, 2013



Source: Canadian Medical Association. (n.d.). Health equity and social determinants of health. Retrieved from https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/health-equity.aspx

Social Work Assessment

- Family (ie. supports, isolation, dynamics)
- Accomodations (ie. safety, stability, security, environmental health)
- Income (ie. funding, medication coverage, employment, taxes)
- Health (ie. healthcare insurance, relationship with providers, appointments, followup)
- Mental Health (ie. history, concerns, counsellors)
- Early Childhood Development/Brain Injury (ie. PDD? Supports)
- Addictions (ie. history, concerns, counsellors, what worked/didn't work)
- Legal Issues (ie. addressed, outstanding warrants/tickets, concerns)
- Identification issues

Collaboration and Partnerships



Collaboration for Housing

Housing First Collaborative Project

- Pre screening and referral to housing first from the hospital
- Exploration of transitional housing upon discharge
- Prioritizing high risk patients for access to housing for them and their families
- Screening patients who may already be on the list

Collaboration for Housing

- Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre (WEAC)
- Hope Mission
- Herb Jamieson Centre
- George Spady
 - Detox
 - SpadyPOD
- AHS Addiction and Mental Health Housing Supports

Collaboration for Housing

Environmental Public Health

- Screening for safe and adequate housing on intakes
- Ability to refer to a program coordinator to explore safety of housing, tenant rights, etc.

Housing:		Not asked		Unknown	
☐ Safe, stable	housing	to return to	after dis	charge:	
☐ Permanent			Temporary		
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Do you	nave wind	lows that op	oen and	lock?	
	Yes	□ No		Not asked	
Is there	a smoke	detector in			
	Yes	□ No	-	Not asked	
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					ecause it is not safe?
☐ Yes	the state of the s	No 🗆	Not as		Common it in the date!

Partnership with Human Services

- Human Services Homeless Transition
 Coordination has partnered with
 ARCH to coordinate access to
 programs under their ministry.
- This is meant to support homelessness initiatives and can help identify eligibility and access to resources and services across the different programs

- ✓ Income Support
- √ Barriers to Full Employment
- ✓ Assured Income for the Severely Handicapped
- ✓ Office of the Public Guardian/Trustee
- ✓ Persons with Developmental Disabilities
- √ Child & Family Services
- √ Family Supports for Children with Disabilities
- √ Homeward Trust
- √ Housing First Agencies

Collaboration for Health Care

- Primary Care Providers
 - Boyle McCauley Health Centre
 - Indigenous Wellness Program at RAH
 - East Edmonton Family Care Clinic
- Addictions Care
 - Addiction Services Edmonton, Addiction Recovery Centre, Mobile Outreach Addiction Team, George Spady, opioid dependency programs
- Mental Health Care
- Community agencies that provide health services
 - Herb Jamieson/Hope Mission, Women's Emergency Accommodation Centre,
 Streetworks, community pharmacies and others
- Other AHS programs (Northern Alberta Program...)

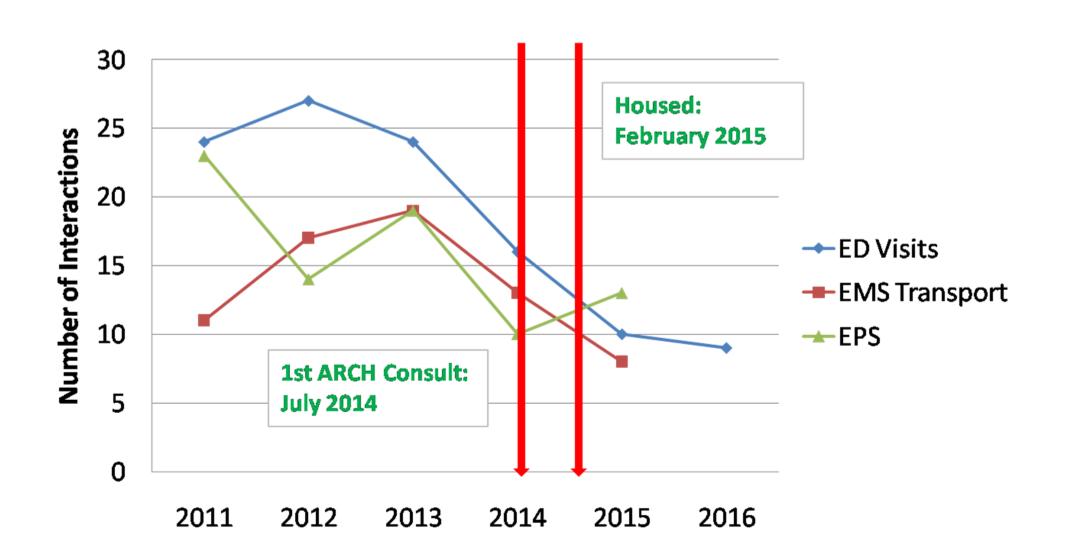
Legal Services

- Heavy Users of Services (HUOS)
- Center to End All Sexual Exploitation (CEASE)
 - Vice team
- Alternative to Warrant Apprehension Project(AWAP)

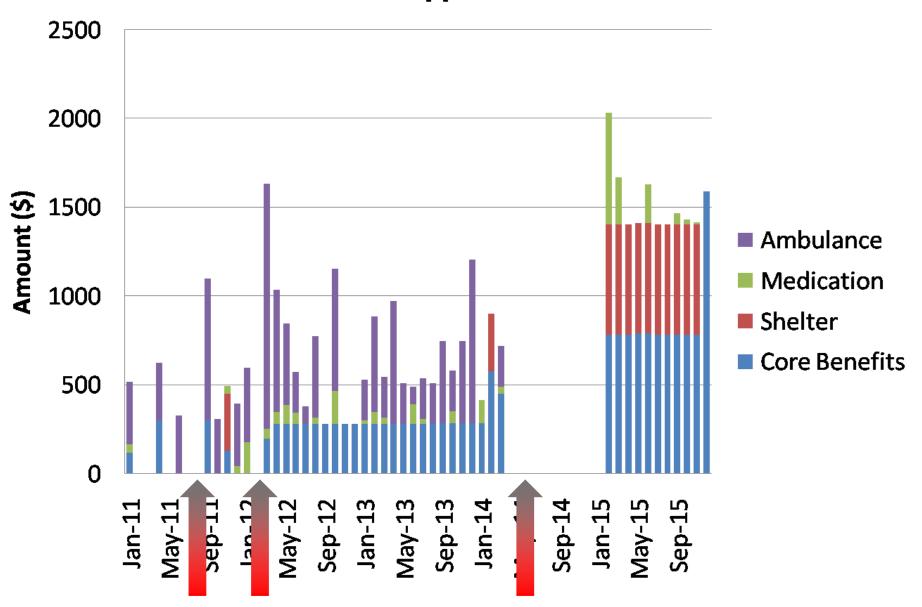
Case Studies



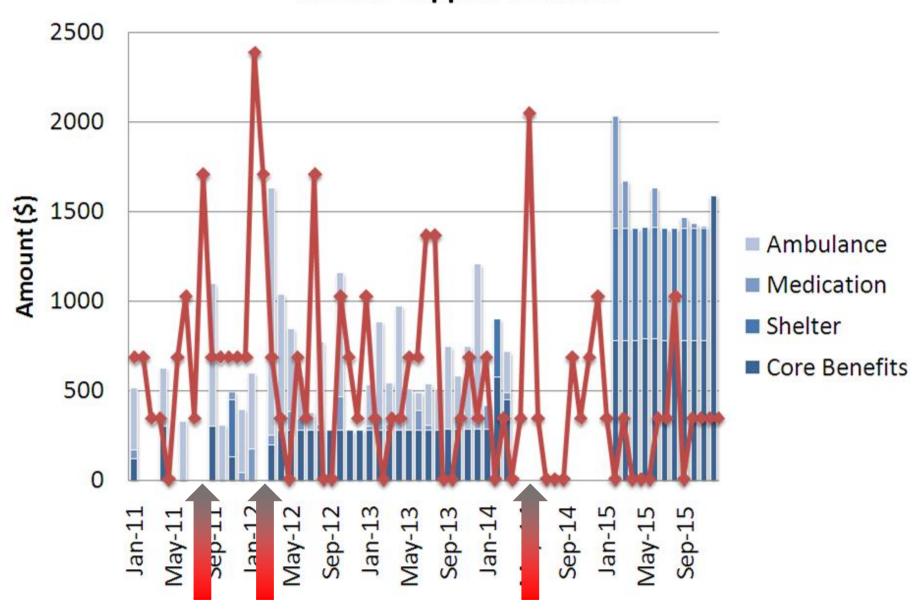
Hospital, Ambulance and Police Interactions



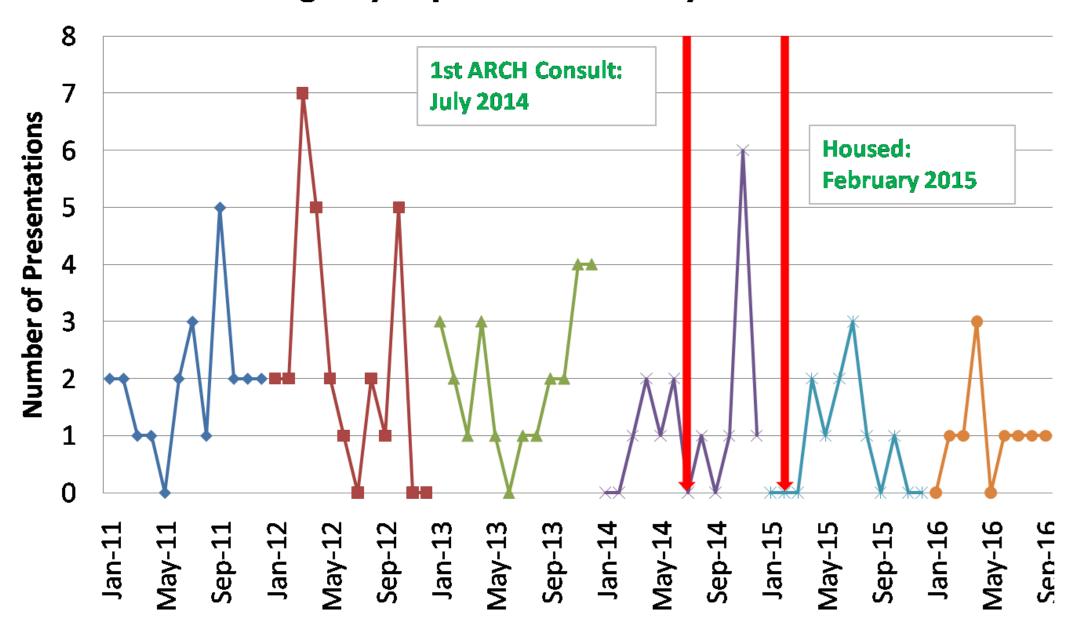
Income Support Benefits



Income Support Benefits



Emergency Department Visits by Month







"BREAKING THROUGH, I'VE BEEN WHERE YOU HAVE BEEN"

- * Gifts of lived experience allow us the opportunity to break through to patients that otherwise would not be willing to speak to other care givers
- * "Lived Experience" in our role, is that we had a past with addiction, I can not speak for my counterparts, but for myself.....



We the PEER SUPPORT WORKERS see patients:

- * in-patient (on the floor as we like call it)
- * The Emergency Room (front or back)
- Complex Medical Detox (CMD)
- * ARCH Out-Patient Clinic

- About me and how our story help us break through to our patients in acute care
- It is important to know me
 a little to see why we are
 able to get through to
 those who may otherwise
 be closed off to the system



- * Emotional support (varies for each patient)
- * Accompany patients to appointments; income support, housing, doctors appointments, support at court, etc.
- Consults to unit social workers for various reasons (mainly housing)
- * Advocate for patients and provide harm reduction support and eduation

- * Consults the ARCH Social Workers when a patients case is too Complex or the stay is too short, and we feel the patient needs follow up care. I call this ARCH collaboration.
- Work very closely with ARCH Addiction Counsellors for addiction follow ups and treatment
- Advocate for the patients



* PSW's help ARCH
Patients on hospital
and in the ARCH Outpatient Clinic with
obtaining an Alberta
Identification Card



- * Having once been there done that, we are able to use language that the patient understands
- * We listen, and because normally our relationship is once in which we can ask, the hard questions, like where do you sleep?

Is that safe? By phrasing in a way that, "I use to sleep in places like that, then my sister would get mad at me and kick me out..." OR

"I use to get so sad that I use up mu whole cheque and then be left with nothing, then be left with nothing is that what happened here..."

We get the answers because they know we are not fake, we have lived it just like them! From there we can present our resources.

- * The doctors and nurses for medical issues
- * Social workers
- * Addiction counsellors
- * The IWC Indigenous Wellne. Clinic
- * SCS Supervised Consumption Site
- * Many other offsite agencies



Our presence is a positive influence that builds bridges not only for our team, but for the whole, the hospital, creating a warmer, safer place for the patient who otherwise would close themselves off. Our presence in Hospital helps ensure in acute care to heal and work on their social stabilization.



Patient Contributions: Successful Acute Care for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Requires Community Co-Design

SHANELL TWAN

COMMUNITY LIAISON, INNER CITY HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAM

OUTREACH WORKER AND CORE TEAM SUPERVISOR, STREETWORKS

NOVEMBER 6, 2019
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ENDING HOMELESSNESS, EDMONTON AB

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How are Patients Involved?

Community Liaisons

- Information sharing
- Coordination of CAG
- Recruitment and retention
- Data collection

Community Advisory Group

- Staff hiring and training
- Program design and troubleshooting
- QI/Evaluation methods
- Data interpretation
- Knowledge translation



Keeping ID safe

There are ways to keep your ID safe. When sleeping at a shelter, you can ask staff to store ID in a safe place, you can also tuck your ID into your socks or undergarments while you sleep (this will not be the most comfortable but it will keep your ID safe!). You can also store your ID with your other belongings when you check them in at the shelter!

Remember, you don't always need to carry your ID and important documents (birth certificates, citizenship certificates), most times, all you need is a photocopy. Store your ID some place safe so you don't have to carry it with you. There are programs around your city that can store your ID safely and securely for you!

Check out the "ID storage services" section in the attached pamphlet for a list of resources.







Rethinking the Message

Joe woke up after a rough night on the town and couldn't remember what happened! For two days his body hurt so bad, he was sick and had a high fever. He needed to see a doctor but didn't know where to go or what to tell them!



A GUIDE TO GETTING
THE MEDICAL HELP YOU NEED

Rethinking the Messenger

E: But we need a vehicle. You know.

C: You can borrow my car.

[Facilitator] Okay what's the vehicle, how do we do it.

E: A person can get us in that door, get us noticed, like seriously they can, you noticed us, [name] notices us, she notices us. And like you guys are doing, trying to do something about it, but we need that next step.

[Facilitator] Is it a [professional]'s role to help the community get noticed.

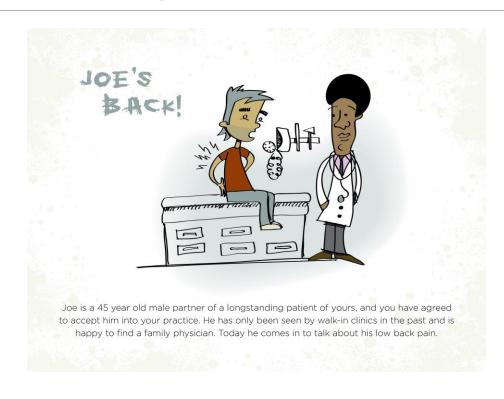
E: No but he can like inadvertently direct us in a direction. Like I don't have to borrow his car, but he can tell me if there's a car down the street from you.

A: The keys are in it, the engine's running.

E: Yeah, seriously.

B: Lots of gas, of gas. (1,31,14).

Rethinking the Audience





What matters most to Patients

Involve more than one of us

We need steadfast, committed champions

Invest time in our relationship

Visit us, in our space

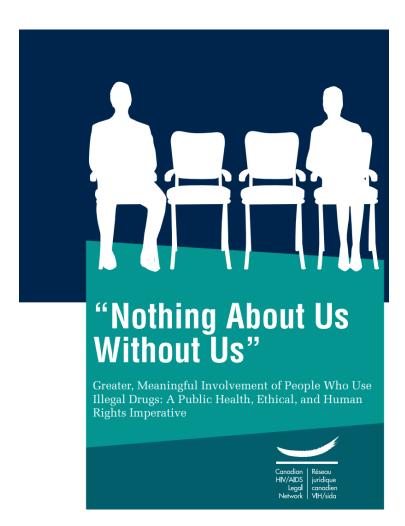
We need to trust you – follow-through is critical

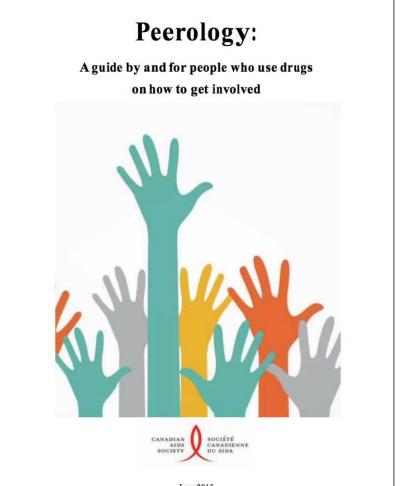
Leverage existing resources – don't reinvent the wheel

Use plain language

Recognize the importance of gathering together and celebrating

Recognize our investment and remunerate us





June 2015

Relationship Reduces Harm



Thank you!

www.ichwp.ca

- @shanell_twan
- @TeamARCH
- @AAWEARAlberta

Inner City Health and Wellness Program





