

Advanced Practice Nursing and Addiction Treatment: Capturing the Undertreated Acutely Hospitalized Intravenous Drug User

Susan R Berget MSN, RN

Aurora St. Luke's Medical Center and Alverno College
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Problem

- Addiction treatment in the acute care setting is limited and primarily focused on medical considerations.
- The hospitalized acutely ill injection/intravenous drug use (IDU) patient receives suboptimal addiction treatment while recovering from their acute illness (Rosenthal, Karchmer, Theisen-Toupal, Castillo, & Rowley, 2016).
- This population is in desperate need to have an addiction treatment plan initiated while they are in an acute care setting (Thakarak, Weinstein, & Walley, 2016).
- Rosenthal et al. (2016) further suggested that appropriately trained addiction treatment providers are currently reduced in acute care hospital settings.
- Optimal addiction treatment is a coordinated combination of a readiness assessment for treatment, psychosocial support, medication assisted treatment (MAT), mental health evaluation, counseling sessions, disease prevention and wellness education, harm reduction strategies, and outpatient support resources at discharge (NIDA, 2012).

Background

- In the United States (US) an epidemic of illicit substance use continues to escalate to near epic proportions among both males and females, across most age groups, all races, demographic regions, and socioeconomic income levels.
- In 2016, an estimated 28.6 million people (10.6% of the population) 12 years of age and older have used an illicit substance within the past 30 days, which is approximately 1 in 10 Americans (National Survey on Drug Use and Health [NSDUH], 2017).
- An estimated 3.3 million individuals who have misused prescription opioids for nonmedical reasons have gravitated toward heroin, with nearly 80% of individuals who use heroin reporting prescription opioid misuse because it is easier to obtain and cheaper in price (NSDUH, 2017; National Institute on Drug Abuse [NIDA], 2017).
- In 2016, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) announced that opioid abuse is a serious public health issue, noting however that the incidence of overdose deaths can be reduced with a focus on prevention, addiction treatment, and proper response to overdoses.
- Disturbing preliminary data for the state of Wisconsin in 2016, paints the grim picture of a rising death toll in direct correlation to heroin-related overdose deaths of 827 in the state as a whole and 343 in Milwaukee county alone (DHS, 2017).

Significance to Advanced Practice Nursing

- The CNS role is positioned to function as a change agent that involves collaboration and consultation with varied healthcare providers and interdisciplinary teams, across all three spheres of influence (NACNS, 2010).
- The CNS serves as a frontline advocate for nurses, patients and families through coordinating care and bridging the gaps in services.
- The CNS is uniquely positioned to care for patients across varied inpatient and outpatient settings, and is active in the management of complex patient care situations in direct patient care, consultation, education, and research (Ward, 2012).
- Clinical expertise is central to improving care delivery outcomes through the evaluation of current literature, clinical practice application, and outcome evaluation.

Acknowledgements:

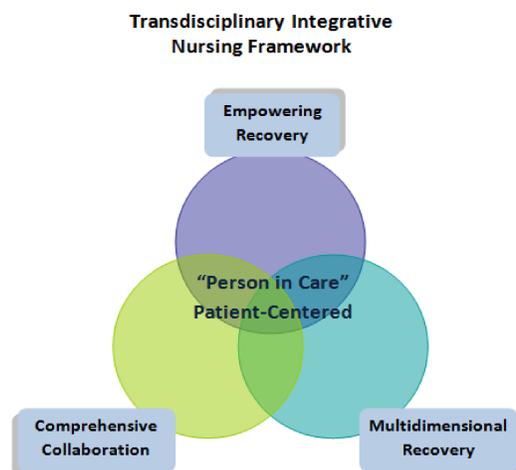
Thank you to Joanne Archer MSN, RN, APRN, BC-ADM, Karin Schmeling MSN, RN, CCNS-BC, CCRN, Michele Yurgil MSN, RN, ACNS-BC, APN, Nanette Kloth, MSN, RN ANP-BC, and Mary Luetzgen, MSN, RN, ACNS-BC, CCRN for the continued support and mentoring throughout this project.

Methods

- Voluntary Needs Assessment Questionnaire administered to the site Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)/Nurse Clinician (NC) – Three questions
- Retrospective chart review of IDU population in the specific inpatient acute care setting
- Transdisciplinary Collaboration between Nursing, Medicine, Psychiatry/Addiction Medicine, Pain Management, Social Work, and Case Management
- Application of Theoretical Framework's and Nursing Theory
- Development of the Transdisciplinary Healthcare Team in the Acute Care Management of the Intravenous Drug User
- Application and Analysis of Implementation

Theoretical Model and Nursing Theory

Transdisciplinary Healthcare Team
Acute Care Management of the Injection Drug User



(Barker & Buchanan-Barker, 2010; DiClemente et al., 2016; Kokeremuller, 2017)

Framework

Theoretical Model and Nursing Theory

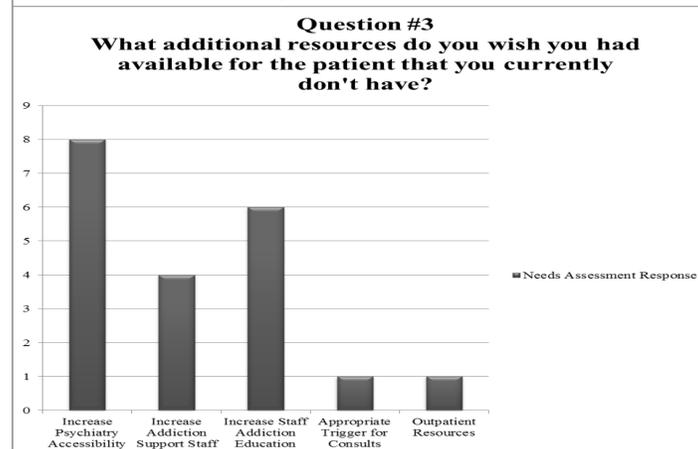
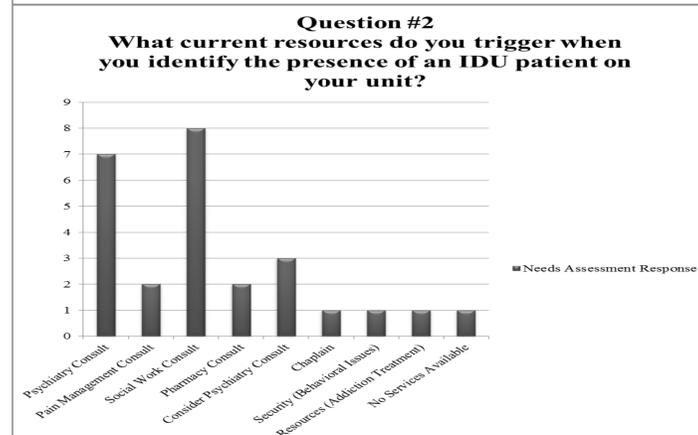
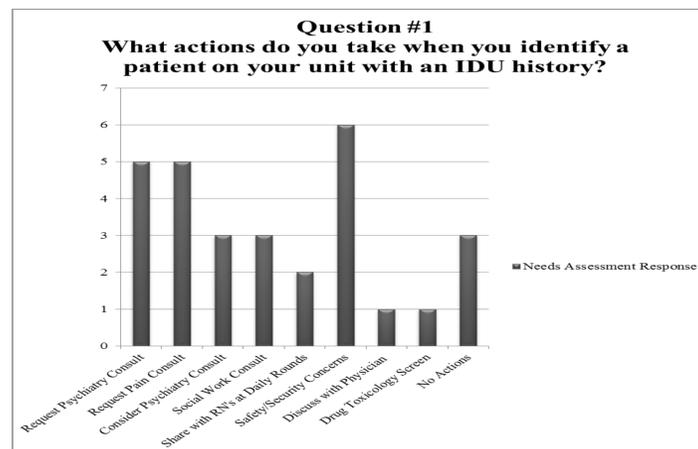
- The Tidal Model of Mental Health Recovery
- Recovery-Oriented System of Care (ROSC)
- Transdisciplinary Healthcare Team Approach

References

Available Upon Request

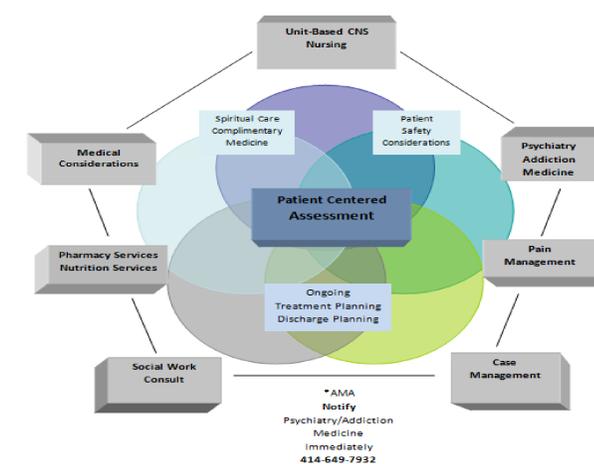
Questionnaire

Clinical Nurse Specialist (CNS)/Nurse Clinician (NC)
Needs Assessment



Instrument

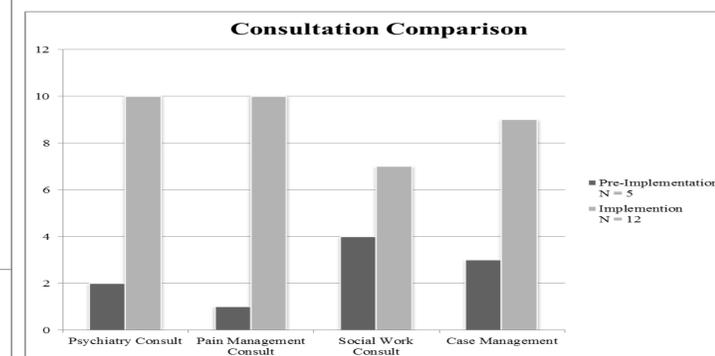
Transdisciplinary Healthcare Team
Acute Care Management of the Intravenous Drug User



Developed 8/2017 SBerget@DUCapstone_AlvernoCollege

Findings

Pre-Implementation and Implementation Comparison



Conclusion

- The unit CNS was integral in working with the transdisciplinary healthcare team to address the individuals complicated medical and psychological needs.
- The unit CNS implemented the patient-centered framework as a guide, placing the "person in care" at the center, focusing on empowering them in their recovery, supporting active coordination with the bedside nurse to maintain a safe environment and fostering communication amongst the multidimensional acute care medical team.
- The CNS works collaboratively through the system and organizational sphere of influence to collectively meet the needs of the IDU population, bridging the gaps across multiple systems and services for seamless transition across the continuum of care.