Naloxone Distribution in Correctional Settings: Timeline and Models

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1996- we’ve known about OD upon release
2011- naloxone in UK, Scotland, US (RI)
2012- N-ALIVE trial began
2014- N-ALIVE stopped randomizing
2016- Cook County Jail (Chicago) begins pilot

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database; released December, 2018
“evidence demonstrate that, notwithstanding ex-prisoners’ very high risk of overdose death soon after release, their altruism and concern for others is such that, when naloxone is administered, the recipient is twice as likely (36: 17) to be someone other than the ex-prisoner.” -(Bird, 2014)
Models

• Self contained
  • COs vs health care providers
• Outside agency
• Training on site, referral for naloxone
• Family visiting hours
• Peer-to-peer education

Image courtesy: Scottish Drugs Forum
Common hurdles

• Philosophical buy-in
• Inconsistent release times
• People’s possessions
• Record keeping- consistency

• Focusing on SUD ward
• Staffing
• Overload of interventions

photo: Sharon Stancliff
Additional venues

- Drug court
- Electronic monitoring
- Bond hearings
- Probation
- DUI classes
Make no mistake

- Interface with law enforcement, court system, nonconsensual detention is lethal for PWUO
- Explicitly addresses race/ethnicity health disparities
- Racial *justice* would involve reform
Comments? Questions?

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