

Expanding Treatment for OUD- Consolidated Appropriations Act 2023

Carolyn Warner-Greer MD

CAA 2023

- Portions of bill attempt to improve treatment for persons with SUD
- Specifically-
 - Improve access to MOUD
 - Improve education for health care providers
 - Prevention of SUD
 - Identification of SUD
 - Treatment of SUD

MAT-Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment

Section 1262 of CAA 2023

- Removed federal requirement for NOI to treat OUD with BUP
- No more “waivers”
- No more limitations of number of patients, “caps”
- No longer needs to attest to having counseling services available
- No discipline restrictions (includes all providers with DEA registration for Schedule III medications)

MAT Act

- Separate tracking of patients treated with BUP no longer required
- All HIPAA and 42 CFR part 2 regulations must be upheld
- Pharmacies no longer need an X-DEA number to fill BUP
- SAMHSA no longer needs 275 reports

Goals of MAT

- Expand the number of HCP who can treat OUD
- Reduce the stigma for patients seeking treatment for OUD
- Reduce administrative barriers for treatment of OUD

MATE-Medication Access and Training Expansion

- Starting June 27, 2023
- All DEA registered/applicants must
 - One time education activity
 - Eight hours Cat 1 CME
 - Can be multiple trainings
 - Past trainings count

"Past Trainings"

- Some providers have been deemed to already satisfy this requirement
 - Group 1-Providers who are board certified in Addiction Medicine or Addiction Psychiatry by ABMS, AOA, or ABAM
 - Group 2-Providers who graduated in past 5 years (MD,DO, NP, PA, DDS) and program included at least 8 hours of education on:
 - Treatment with medications for persons with OUD
 - Safe prescribing of opioids in dental practices
 - Past DATA-Waived providers (does not include those who prescribed BUP WITHOUT a waiver after 2021)

Everyone else

- Eight hours training:
 - Prevention
 - Recognition
 - Assessment
 - Treatment
- Of SUD
- This also satisfies Indiana PLA requirement for 2 CME related to OUD.

Approved Trainings

- The American Society of Addiction Medicine
- The American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- The American Medical Association
- The American Osteopathic Association
- The American Dental Association
- The American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons
- The American Psychiatric Association
- The American Nurses Credentialing Center
- The American Association of Nurse Practitioners
- The American Academy of Physician Associates
- Any other organization accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) or the Commission
- Any organization accredited by a State medical society accreditor that is recognized by the ACCME or the CCEPR
- Any organization accredited by the American Osteopathic Association to provide continuing medical education
- Any organization approved by the ACCME, or the CCEPR

AMA Opposed the MATE Act

- Supported removal of need for waiver in 2021 (however only for providers who treat <30 patients)
- Noted concerns that providers would drop DEA registration vs. doing 8 hours of CME
- Noted that there were already 100,000 providers who had DATA 2000 Waiver-most never wrote one RX
- State requirement for 2-4 CME hours did NOT result in providers dropping their DEA
- AMA “supports the concept of lifelong learning by recognizing the importance of continuing medical education as an integral part of medical education, along with undergraduate and graduate medical education”. AMA 2017

ASAM Support

- One of four providers reported education on SU in past (survey showed that >30% felt there was NO treatment for OUD)
- Stigma against providing treatment for SU delays access to care
- The first provider who has contact with a patient with SUD is not typically a specialist but rather a PCP
- Normalize incorporating education on SUD into curriculum vs. sending students to outside organization for education
- Education on prevention, recognition, assessment and treatment is NOT standardized in medical schools yet

DEA Support

- “As the United States continues to suffer tens of thousands of opioid-related drug poisoning deaths every year, the DEA’s top priority is doing everything in our power to save lives. A new law mandated by Congress requires all medical practitioners, except veterinarians, to attest to completing training on treating patients with substance use disorders. This expands the number of practitioners eligible to treat opioid use disorder across this country to nearly two million. We want to ensure access to medication for opioid use disorder is readily and safely available to all patients who need it – and ultimately save lives.”
 - --DEA Administrator Anne Milgram

Questions?

- SAMHSA
- ASAM
- DEA
- AMA
- APA