Non-fatal overdose pathway – the development





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Non-Fatal Overdose Pathway Practitioner

Key areas of the pathway development



Creating the role and identifying the need



Identifying key internal connections to set up referral process



External mapping through local authorities



Plan Information sharing agreement



Our approach to making the referrals



Stigma and internal education



Working together



Reports – internal and external education



North West
Ambulance Service
NHS Trust

The reason for the pathway in the North West



A recognition of current concerns and an opportunity to provide a more efficient response for people at an increased risk of an overdose, after they have been treated following an overdose by an NWAS clinician.

OHID, commissioners and NWAS linked together in response to the emergence of synthetic opioids.

Inspiration from Scotland's NFO pathway and work carried out by EMAS' safeguarding team.

NWAS then got the internal agreement to create the role within their mental health team. All commissioners came together to fund the role with Blackpool leading on this project.



Identifying Services and Increasing connections



All 24 commissioners were contacted to provide the suitable Drug Service in their local area. 22 Services 8 different organisations covering the region.

Contacts were provided from each service for future feedback and pathway development.

Identified 5 key contacts from a sub region perspective.

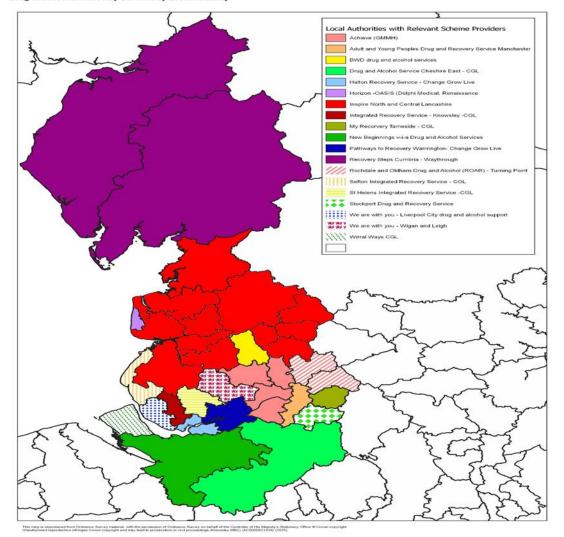
Knowsley council have supported in creating a map identifying each organisation in each area.



Service Map



Drug and Alcohol Recovery Services by Local Authority





Information Sharing Agreement



Initial challenges in identifying the best way to set up ISA across the region. Liaising with internal IG leads to find best approach.

Identifying who will be involved the pathway.

Organisational approach

Populating the information sharing agreement – Liaising with external IG leads from drug service perspective.

Consent - GDPR



How we are making the referrals



Clinician qualifies NFO. Illicit opiates a contributing factor within the overdose.

Clinician calls Support Centre and goes through the referral form

Referral form sent directly to allocated drug service staff via an internal system that they are connected to.

Drug service staff will either accept or reject referrals and select if patient is in service.



Stigma and internal education



A recognition of institutional stigma and the potential barriers for the pathway. A need for an increased understanding to the concerns.

Liaising with key external partners, i.e. the police and Harry Sumnall's (LMJU) work on Stigma

Developing an education plan with a sole focus on identifying the concern/need but with the focus on stigma.

Increased signposting/conversations.

Mandatory
Undergraduate
Comms
Internal learning streams
Etc.



Working together



OHID and commissioners –

Naloxone data

Steering group

Support from LA's

Drug services linking together more closely on the ground with ambulance services.

Scottish Ambulance Service

East Midlands Ambulance
Service

Service

Merseyside Police

Providers input – CGL specifically providing extra support



Reports, internal & external



Naloxone reports currently created from a wider viewpoint to identify any potential rises in specific locations

Reports from the referrals to be developed highlighting key demographics alongside details such as 'using alone' & 'Naloxone administered prior to clinician'.

Internal reporting will provide areas of improvement and pathway development, along with identifying vulnerable demographics.

External reporting will provide
Public Health and all services with
further information of the number
of these incidents. It will enable
more specific work to be
implemented through local
authorities.



North-West Ambulance Service Non-fatal overdose pathway



Paramedic attends an illicit opiate related overdose incident

If qualified as suitable: Referral will be sent to allocated drug alcohol services if illicit opiates are believed to be a contributing factor to the overdose:

NWAS Support team referrals – Cleric (referral) form to be created and clinical staff to qualify opiate related referral by calling in support centre and running through the created form. External staff connected to system.

Consent - following GDPR. Risk to life

Drug and alcohol service make contact

Drug and alcohol service provide treatment





For discussions around the pathway, the key North-West Ambulance Service contact is:

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