

- Strategy 1 (consumption): Prescription Take Back events will occur twice a year

Registered DEA drop site

Conduct 2 take back events/

NARCAN grant allowed us to expand this to include police & Fire and reduce stigma through identifying this as an environmental and family safety issue. Connected to car seat safety and fire safety included tours of fire trucks.

Current application for narcan grant proposes expanding this strategy to increase accessibility and awareness by having collection sites in each of the fire stations.

- Strategy 2 (consumption): Dissemination of educational/ informational materials about NMUPD to parents and youth

Regularly post events on parent list serv. Place notice in school bulletin and have attempted to partner with school athletic events to disseminate information

- Strategy 3 (consumption): Display accurate information about NMUPD and community specific, state, and national resources on OPEN website

OPEN Website is on all information disseminated as a resource for further information

- Strategy 4 (consumption): Outreach to public and private schools to disseminate information on NMUPD

Need to establish relationships with private schools

- Strategy 5 (consumption): Outreach to locally owned and chain pharmacies will be made to disseminate information about NMUPD risk factors and harm reduction strategies

Information flyers are attached to all prescriptions during the months prior to Take Back events. Currently working on expanding this to dentists at home surge on offices

- Strategy 6 (consumption): Outreach to local hospitals and private practices to reach medical providers in order to disseminate information about NMUPD risk factors and harm reduction strategies

Outreach to state & local law enforcement agencies regarding safe disposal of opioids

- **Strategy 7 (consequence):** Work to develop partnerships with police, first responders, additionally, Cambridge will partner with staff from the needle exchange and local homeless shelters, in order to address users' and bystanders' reluctance to contact emergency medical services out of fear of police involvement

How to Save a Life Forums Regularly partner with Needle Exchange – Trained VA home staff

- **Strategy 8 (consequence):** Distribute informational materials on the Good Samaritan Law using the OPEN brand

Information is posted on websites for health, SOP and OPEN. Incorporated this into CIT training this fall.

- **Strategy 9 (consequence):** Work to develop partnerships with police, first responders to increase perceptions of opioid users as individuals with a stigmatized illness

CIT incorporates Substance use with a highlight on opioid and prescription misuse. This fall's training includes highlight on Good Samaritan law –

CIT looking into value of PMP for law enforcement –

All police and fire trained and carrying naran - - current application to renew naran grant

Narcotics unit works collaboratively with Addiction Coordinator to conduct outreach and follow up on incidents involving opioid and prescription misuse

Police and Fire and Health now have an integrated data system which is shared with public health on a monthly basis. Data allows for surveillance of public safety response, death certificate data and YRBS data. Still waiting for hospital ED data to more fully inform local issues.

- **Strategy 10 (consequence):** Provide training and information to opioid users and bystanders on opioid overdose awareness and prevention strategies such as the administration of naloxone and safe linkage to medical care for overdoses

Partner on a regular basis with Aids Action Committee Needle Exchange Overdose Prevention Program. Addiction Coordinator has established regular communication with Somerville District Court as well as referral programs including Banyan, Wicked Sober



- **Strategy 11 (consequence):** Outreach to locally owned and chain pharmacies to disseminate information about opioid overdose prevention risk factors and harm reduction strategies such as the administration of naloxone and safe linkage to medical care for overdoses

Have a good relationship with local pharmacies which post informational posters and collaborate on take back days providing informational warnings on the dangers of prescription medication – This strategy has proven to increase proper disposal of prescription medicine

Advocating for pilot kiosk at pharmacy – currently trying to engage CVS through MOAPC collaborative

- **Strategy 12 (consequence):** Outreach to local hospitals and private practices to reach medical providers in order to disseminate evidenced based information about opioid overdose prevention risk factors and harm reduction strategies such as the administration of naloxone and safe linkage to medical care for overdoses

Continue to work toward potential partnerships with CHA

- **Strategy 13 (consequence):** Create and distribute opioid overdose prevention and harm reduction materials using the OPEN brand.

Material is available at Police and Health Departments and is distributed at all health and informational fairs. Material is now available in English and Spanish