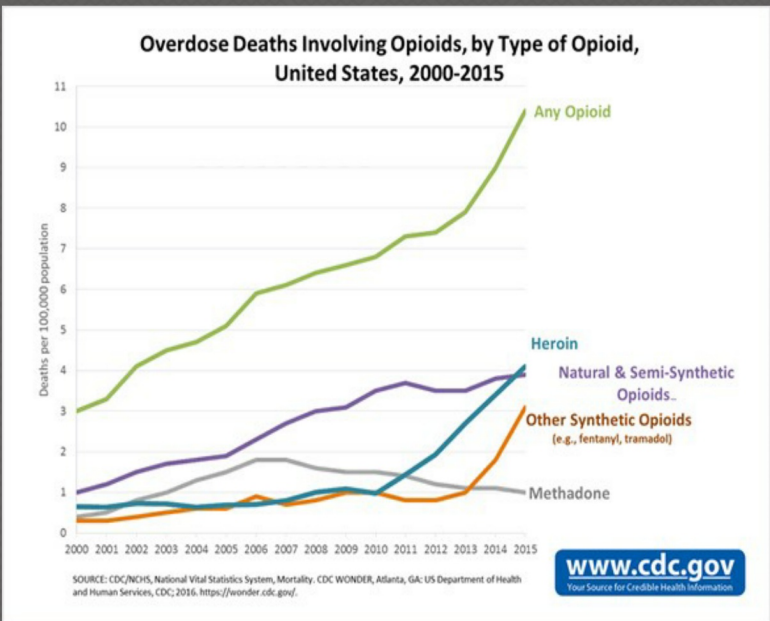


# Medication Assisted Treatment in Correctional Settings

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) is the evidence-based use of medications in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies for the treatment of substance use disorders.

Evidence states that the addition of MAT for the treatment of justice-involved individuals not only increases the likelihood of successful treatment but reduces recidivism.



## Comprehensive MAT Programs

Increase MAT to the most vulnerable and at risk populations

Combine MAT with counseling and critical casework follow up

Utilize health insurance as a re-entry tool to improve access to and continuity of health care

Track performance measures to determine program success

### Program Participant Referrals

Self referrals from inmates/detainees (self motivation is key)

Attorneys and family members

Drug Court candidates

## General Expectations after Implementing MAT

Increased retention in treatment

Decreased or eliminate illicit opioid use

Reduced recidivism

Decreased hepatitis and HIV infections

Decreased criminal activities

Increased employment

Fewer overdose deaths

## FDA Approved Medications

1. Naltrexone
2. Methadone
3. Buprenorphine



Naltrexone blocks the effect of opioids, which makes it a good choice for preventing relapse



Methadone and Buprenorphine trick the brain into thinking it's still getting the problem opioid; reduces cravings

## MAT: 4 Steps

1. Induction: Assessment, individualized dosages, high risk for overdose
2. Stabilization: Adjustment to medication, withdrawal and cravings begin to recede
3. Maintenance: Long-term, periodic reassessment
4. Tapering: Medically managed withdrawal

Source: Dr. Andrew Klein, Advocates for Human Potential

## Incarceration Has Little Effect on Substance Use Disorder

### Status of Persons with Opioid Use Disorder Within 3 Months of Release of Incarceration



Relapsed (75%) Did Not Relapse (25%)

Source: Addiction Science & Clinical Practice (2015)

Treating people with medication results in \$153-\$223 less spending on health care per month than treating people without medication.

People with opioid use disorder are less than half as likely to relapse when treated with medication than if they receive treatment without medication.

Source: Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment (2015)

### Resources:

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment>

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT), Advocates for Human Potential, Inc. Access Training and Technical Assistance and Prison/Jail Medication Assisted Treatment Manual: <http://www.rsat-tta.com/Home>

"Promising Practice Guidelines for Medication Assisted Treatment for Justice-Involved Populations," a collaborative document led by Advocates for Human Potential, Inc., with funding from the National Institute of Corrections, is expected to be released soon and will be found at [www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)

For more information, including being connected to direct technical assistance through the National Institute of Corrections, please contact Jessica Vanderpool at [jessica@sheriffs.org](mailto:jessica@sheriffs.org) or 703-838-5303