

SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL

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Policy 600 – OBMAT Definitions

Administrative Detoxification or Administrative Withdrawal – The detoxification from the approved medication-assisted treatment medication for the safety and well-being of the patient, other patients and staff of the OBMAT program.

Advanced Practice Registered Nurse – A registered nurse who has acquired advanced clinical knowledge and skills preparing him or her to provide direct and indirect care to patients, completed a board-approved graduate-level education program, passed a board-approved national certification examination, and has met all the requirements set forth by the West Virginia Registered Nurses Board.

Adverse Event or Incident – An event involving an immediate threat to the care or safety of an individual, either staff or patient; the possibility of serious operational or personnel problems within the OBMAT program facility; or the potential to undermine public confidence in the OBMAT program.

Approved Authorities – Programs or authorities that publish practice or treatment guidelines, standards or protocols that the secretary has approved for use by OBMAT programs. Approved authorities include the American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM); the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT); the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA); the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); the American Association for the Treatment of Opioid Dependence (AATOD); the Federation of State Medical Boards; and any other program or authority approved by the secretary.

Case Management – The process of coordinating and monitoring the services provided to a patient both within the program and in conjunction with other providers.

Clinical Staff – The individuals employed by or associated with a program who provide treatment, care or rehabilitation to program patients or patients' families.

Co-Occurring Disorders – The combination of current or former substance use disorders and any other mental disorders recognized in the current edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* published by the American Psychiatric Association.

Counseling Session – A face-to-face interaction in a private location between a patient(s) and a primary counselor for a period of no less than 30 minutes designated to address patient substance use disorder issues or coping strategies and individualized plan of care or treatment plan.

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Counselor – A person who, by education, training and experience, is qualified to provide psychosocial education, treatment and guidance to patients enrolled with an OBMAT program, and, if desired, to the families of such patients, in order to accomplish behavioral health, wellness, education and other life goals.

Crisis – A deteriorating or unstable situation often developing suddenly or rapidly that produces acute, heightened, emotional, mental, physical, medical or behavioral distress; or any situation or circumstance in which the individual perceives or experiences a sudden loss of his ability to use effective problem-solving and coping skills.

Critical Incident – A life, safety or health threat involving the staff or patients participating in a program, including, but not limited to, death or physical or sexual assault.

Detoxification or Medically Supervised Withdrawal Treatment – The dispensing of a medication-assisted treatment medication to a patient in decreasing doses over time, under the supervision of a program physician, to alleviate adverse physical or psychosocial effects to withdrawal from the continuous or substantial use of an opioid drug.

Discharge Plan – The written plan that establishes the criteria for a patient’s discharge from a service and identifies and coordinates delivery of any services needed after discharge.

Dispense – the preparation and delivery of a medication-assisted treatment medication in an appropriately labeled and suitable container to a patient by an OBMAT program, but does not include the preparation and delivery of medications by a pharmacy licensed pursuant to the provisions of West Virginia Code §§30-5-1, *et seq.*

Diversion – An activity involving the legitimate acquisition of pharmaceutical agents illegally diverted to entities not intended as the recipients by the initial supplier.

Diversion Control Plan – A required plan developed and implemented by the ONMAT program, which may include, but is not limited to, the assigning of responsibilities to medical and administrative staff and other specific measures to reduce the possibility of diversion of controlled substances from legitimate treatment to illicit use.

For-Cause Inspection – An inspection by any federal or state agency or accreditation body of an OBMAT program that may be operating in violation of federal or state medication-assisted treatment standards, may be providing substandard treatment or may be serving as a possible source of diverted medications.

Grievance – A written or oral complaint filed by a patient with a program administrator, medical director or state agency alleging inadequate treatment by the OBMAT program.

Individualized Treatment Plan – A plan or strategy of treatment and care developed by the patient’s physician, counselors and other health care professionals in conjunction with the

patient that outlines attainable short-term treatment goals that are mutually acceptable to the patient and the OBMAT program and which specifies the services to be provided and the frequency and schedule for their provision.

Induction – Initial treatment of a patient with medication-assisted treatment medication in order to suppress signs or symptoms of withdrawal or substance cravings; and generally includes a gradual increase in medication-assisted treatment medication therapy until the symptoms are regularly and reliably suppressed or controlled.

Initial Assessment – An assessment conducted prior to or at admission and initial screening of a proposed patient that focuses on the individual's eligibility or need for admission and treatment; and provides indicators for initial dosage level and forms the basis for the individualized plan of care or treatment plan.

Inspection or Survey – Any examination by the secretary or his or her designee of an OBMAT program including, but not limited to, the premises, staff, patients and documents pertinent to initial and continued registration, so that the secretary or his or her designee may determine whether a program is operating in compliance with registration. This includes any survey, monitoring visit, complaint investigation or other inquiry conducted for the purposes of making a compliance determination with respect to registration requirements.

Long-Term Detoxification Treatment – Detoxification or medically supervised withdrawal treatment for a period of more than 30 days.

Maintenance Dose – The level of medication-assisted treatment medication considered medically necessary to consistently suppress signs of symptoms of substance use disorders and substance cravings for individuals with a substance use disorder; and is generally administered at the end of the induction period and is individualized for each patient and may gradually change over time.

Medical and Rehabilitative Services – Treatment and recovery services such as medical evaluations, counseling and rehabilitative and other social programs intended to help patients in OBMAT programs become and remain productive members of society.

Medical or Patient Record – Medical histories, records, reports, summaries, diagnoses, prognoses, records of treatment and medication ordered and given, entries, x-rays, radiology interpretations and other written electronic, or graphic data prepared, kept, made or maintained in a facility that pertains to services rendered to patients.

Medical Withdrawal – The medically managed, gradual, voluntary and therapeutic withdrawal of a patient from medication-assisted treatment, agreed upon by the patient and appropriate staff.

Medication Error – An error in administering a medication to an individual and includes when any of the following occur: the wrong medication is given to an individual; the wrong individual is given the medication; the wrong dosage is given to an individual; medication is given to an individual at the wrong time or not at all; or the wrong method is used to administer the medication.

Mental Health Professional – A person licensed under chapter 30 of the West Virginia Code as a psychiatrist, a social worker, a psychologist or a professional counselor.

Misuse or Non-Medical Use – All uses of a prescription medication or substance other than those that are directed by a health care provider acting within his or her scope of practice and used by an intended patient within the law and the requirements of good medical practice.

Opioid Drug – Any substance or drug having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug or substance having such addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability including, but not limited to, heroin, morphine, codeine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, fentanyl, oxmorphone, hydromorphone, methadone, buprenorphine and any natural, semi-synthetic or synthetic drug that acts primarily through the mu opioid receptor in the brain.

Opioid Treatment Services – Treatment and services provided by an OBMAT program that uses medication-assisted treatment medications as part of its treatment modality. Opioid treatment services may be provided through outpatient, residential or hospital settings; and may include medical maintenance, medically supervised withdrawal and detoxification, various levels of medical, psychosocial and other types of care, detoxification treatment, and maintenance treatment.

Peer Recovery Support Services – Non-clinical recovery support services that are recipient directed and delivered by peers who have life experience with recovery.

Pharmacotherapy – The treatment of disease or medical condition through the administration of drugs.

Physical Dependence – A state of biologic adaption that is evidenced by a class-specific withdrawal syndrome when the substance is abruptly discontinued or the dose rapidly reduced, or by the administration of an antagonist.

Physician Assistant – a person who meets the qualification set forth in West Virginia Code §§ 30-3E-1, *et seq.* and is licensed pursuant to that article to practice medicine under supervision.

Physician Extender – A medical staff person other than a program physician, functioning within his or her scope of practice to provide medical services to patients admitted to

OBMAT programs. Physician extenders approved for employment at an OBMAT program include advanced practice registered nurses and physician assistants.

Plan of Correction – A written description of the actions the OBMAT program intends to take to correct and prevent the reoccurrence of violations of a statute, rule, regulation or policy identified by the designated state oversight agency during an investigation or survey.

Plan of Education – A approved continuing education plan that results in a physician, counselor or physician extender who as attained professional competence in the field of substance use disorder treatment.

Positive Drug Screen – A test that results in the presence of any drug or substance listed in this rule or any other drug or substance prohibited by the OBMAT program. The presence of medication which is part of the patient’s individualized plan of care or treatment plan shall not be considered a positive test. Any refusal to participate in a random drug test shall be considered a positive drug test.

Primary Counselor – The individual designated by the OMBAT program to server as a consultant and advisor to a patient on a regular basis. The primary counselor may be an addiction counselor and shall be included as a member of the patient’s interdisciplinary team or opioid treatment programs.

Program Physician – Any physician designated and approved by the medical director to prescribe and monitor medication-assisted treatment for patients admitted to an OBMAT program. The medical director may serve as a program physician.

Random Drug Testing – Approved medical screening and testing of patients for drugs, alcohol or other substances that shall be conducted so each patient of an OBMAT program has a statistically equal chance of being selected for testing at random, unscheduled times.

Recovery – A process of change through which an individual improves his or her health and wellness, lives a self-directed life and strives to achieve his or her full potential.

Re-lapse Prevention Plan – A plan of action developed by a patient and his or her primary counselor to help the patient anticipate and prepare for situations or environmental stimuli that were previously associated with substance abuse or addiction in order to avoid a return to use of opioids or other inappropriate or addictive substances.

Titration – The gradual increasing or decreasing of doses of a medication-assisted treatment medication to the minimal level clinically required for maintenance.

Exemptions Applicable to SHCMHC

Crisis Stabilization Units (CSUs) are not required to obtain a state registration if the following conditions are met:

- Treatment at the CSU is for no more than 14 days; and
- The CSU must document the referral of the patient to an appropriate MAT program upon discharge from the CSU.