Swinomish Indian Tribal Community didgwálič Wellness Center



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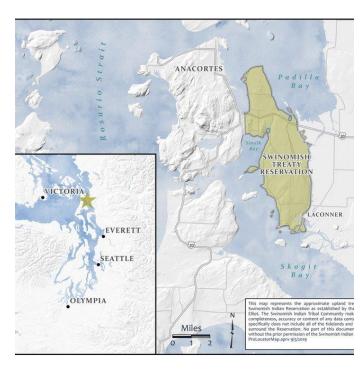
### Overview

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## **Swinomish Indian Tribal Community**

- The Swinomish Indian Tribal Community are People of the Salmon.
- The way of life of the Swinomish People is sustained by cultural connection to the land and water where they have fished, gathered, and hunted since time immemorial.
- Swinomish ancestral land is located on Fidalgo Island in Western Washington State.
- The Swinomish Reservation was established in the 1855 by the Treaty of Point Elliott.







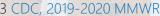
## Opioid and Substance Use Epidemic Nationwide Stats

- 2019: opioid overdose deaths were over 6 times higher in 2019 than in 1999.
- 2020: overdose death rates for American Indians and Alaska Native people increased 39% compared to a 22% increase for non-Hispanic White people.<sub>2</sub>
- From 1999-2020 American Indians and Alaska Natives had the largest percentage increase in overdose deaths compared to any other racial/ethnic group.3



<sup>1</sup> CDC, Understanding the Epidemic

<sup>2</sup> CDC, Overdose death rates increase for Black, American Indian/Alaska Native people in 2020.





# Opioid and Substance Use Epidemic Washington Stats

- 2018 2021: The mortality rate for AI/ANs from drug overdose has more than doubled (2.4 times higher) and the opioid-specific overdoses quadrupled (4 times higher).
- 2020: Overdose deaths among Al/ANs in Washington was 2.7 times higher than the State average.
- 2021: Overdose deaths among Al/ANs in Washington was up to 3.5 times higher than the State average.



## Swinomish Opioid Treatment Program Evolution

- 1976-1997: Typical IHS Alcohol Program
- 1997-2006: IHS State Medicaid Certified Alcohol Program
- 2009-2010: Community consensus and awareness of overdose deaths drive Swinomish Tribal government response
- 2012: Swinomish's firs medication-assisted treatment program launched with outpatient suboxone and intensive counseling therapy
- 2015: Initial program was very successful but still did not fully meet the community needs
- 2016: Property purchased to expand services
- 2018: Grand opening of didgwálič Wellness Center Program

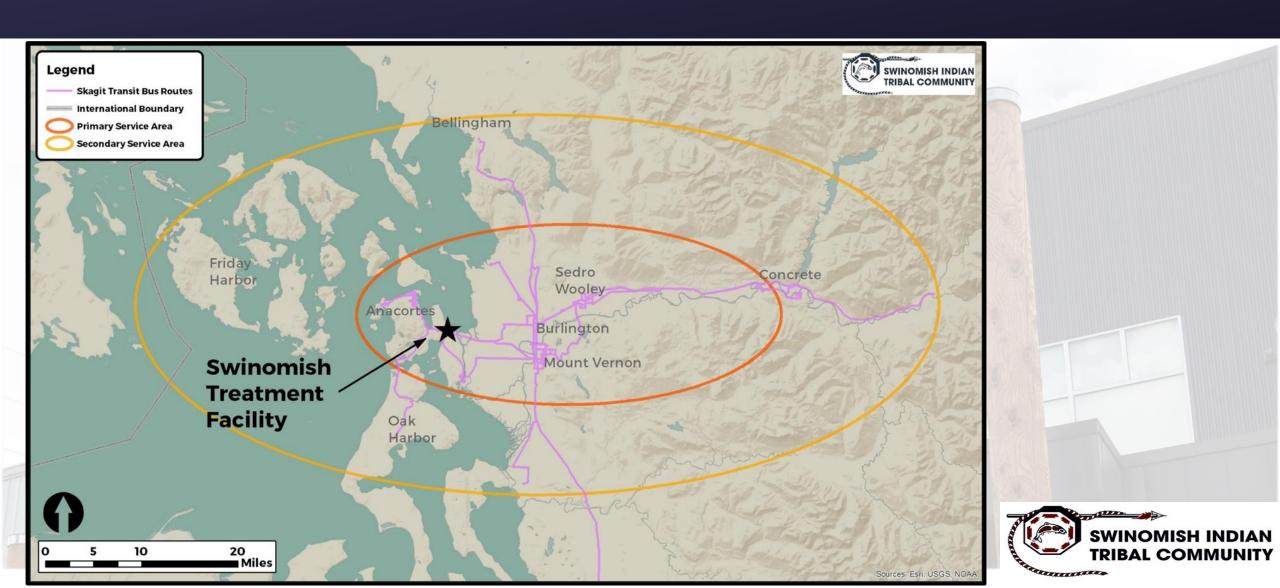


## Swinomish didgwálič Wellness Center

Swinomish invested in a safer community by using tribal funds and resources to combat the opioid crisis by addressing the needs of the whole person.

didgwálič (deed-gwah-leech) Wellness Center is a multispecialty community health organization owned and operated by the Swinomish Indian Tribal Community. We provide counseling, medication-assisted treatment, primary care, dental, and social services to both Native and non-Native patients with substance use and behavioral health disorders.

## didgwálič Wellness Center Service Area



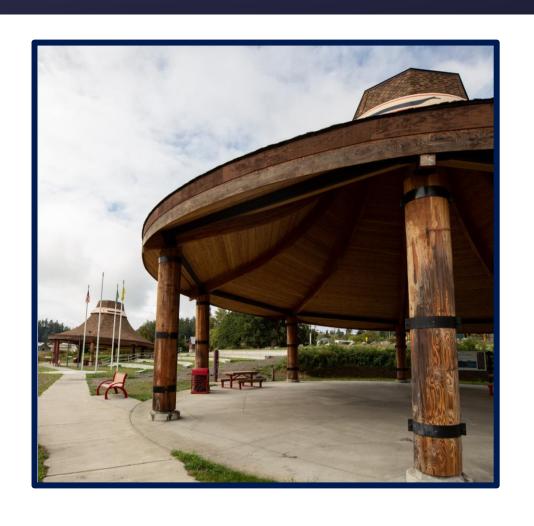
## **Lessons Learned**

- 1. Healing OUD/SUD requires treating the whole community.
- 2. Referrals to essential services often do not benefit people with OUD/SUD.
- 3. Integrated services are better for people with OUD/SUD.
- 4. People suffering from OUD/SUD benefit from removing barriers to care.
- 5. Not everyone with OUD/SUD benefits from Buprenorphine.
- 6. Cultural competency helps patients with OUD/SUD recover.





### **Our Treatment Model**



- Staff work in care teams and hold monthly treatment plan meetings with patients.
- Providers do not require that patients stop taking substances to receive services.
- Staff meet patients' needs by removing barriers to care.
- Everything people with OUD/SUD need under one roof.



#### Services All Under One "Roof"

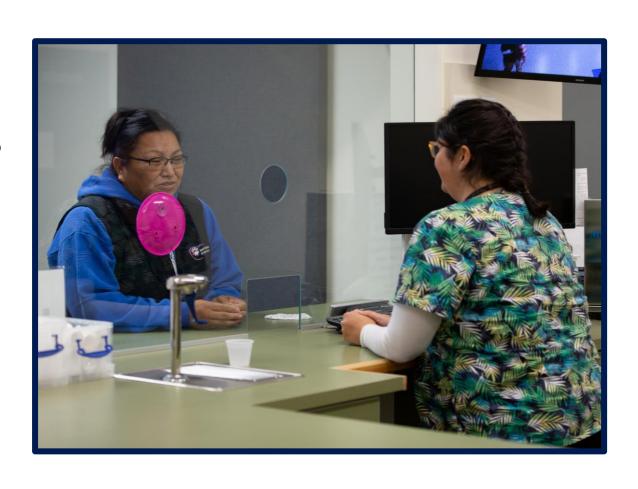


- ✓ Personalized, intensive SUD counseling
- √ Full-service medication-assisted treatment (MAT)
- **✓ Primary medical care**
- **✓ Comprehensive behavioral and mental health services**
- **✓ Dental care**
- **✓** Hepatitis C screening and treatment
- √ Social worker case management
- √ Psychiatric diagnosis and medication management
- **✓ Naloxone training and distribution**
- √ Medication lockbox training
- **✓ Acupuncture**
- **√ Yoga**



## Client Services-Peer Support

- **✓ Elder Care Group**
- √ Native Art Group
- √ Group counseling and classes
- ✓ Peer Navigator
- **✓ Housing Vouchers**
- √ Legal Support
- **✓ Community Services**
- √ Social & Health Advocacy
- **✓** Transportation



## Removing Barriers to Care



- √ Free on-site child watch during visits
- √ Free transportation to/from visits
- **✓ Culturally appropriate care**
- **✓** Assistance with social services
- √ Transitional housing
- ✓ Private medication appointment rooms
- **✓ Free clothing bank**



## Transportation

 Barrier: Majority of people with OUD/SUD lack a valid drivers license, access to a car, and have limited public transportation access.

- Free transportation to our patients in 3 counties (Skagit, Island, and Whatcom) beginning at 4AM.
- 50% of our patients use our transportation service.
- In 2018, we started off with 3 buses and 3 drivers, now we have 12 buses and 16 drivers.





## **Food Program**

• Barrier: Persons suffering from OUD/SUD are at an increased vulnerability to food insecurity and its adverse health outcomes. When our patients are hungry, they leave

- Created a lunch program for patients as an integrated part of engagement in comprehensive treatment services. Removes a significant barrier to engage in therapy and other health care services.
- Sometimes it is the only meal they have in a day.
  - Ex. Receive a boxed lunch (sandwich and fruit) with completion of on-time primary care, dental, lab, SUD, and mental health appointments.
- Lunches and meals provided to patients from Swinomish vendors (gas station deli and casino).

## **On-site Child Watch**



 Barrier: Families who lack access to child care are often unable to enter or remain in SUD/OUD treatment.

- 3-hour on-site child watch for children 6 weeks to 12 years of age.
- Encourage new moms to bring babies with them into dosing and appointments or leave with trusted staff.
- Our child watch is staffed by professionals who provide healthy snacks, age-appropriate toys, and caring attention to the children of our patients.



## Maternal SUD Patient Program

• <u>Barrier:</u> Stigma and perceived judgment from health care providers prevents mothers with SUD from seeking care.

- Partnership with Swedish hospital system's "Chemically Using Pregnant Women" program for inpatient rapid stabilization, including stabilizing on methadone when appropriate.
- Pre-natal education and connection to prenatal care.
- Post-partum check-ins.
- Set-up with maternity support services (i.e. WIC, TANF, and Parent-Child Assistance Program)





## Transitional Housing



• <u>Barrier:</u> Majority of patients are housing insecure or homeless.

- Transitional housing program with separate houses for men, women, and families.
- In the housing program residents learn important life skills and attend onsite support groups.
- Provides residents with a caseworker to meet transition goals for independent living.

# Response to Flooding and Snowstorm Emergencies

• <u>Barrier:</u> November 2021 Nooksack River flooding and December 2021 snowstorms. Flooding and mudslides on the roads meant many area residents were cut off from essential supplies.

- A quick and strategic patient-centered emergency response. Our Transportation Director partnered with Swinomish Police and Swinomish Fish & Game, to utilize a 35-foot Swinomish-owned boat.
- Emergency response team arranged for 3 temporary clinics off the dock per week.
- New emergency response policies and procedures have been developed. These measures were put in place to ensure patients are taken care of regardless of the barrier to care.





## The Impact



- Within the first year, opioid overdoses among Swinomish Tribal members decreased by 50%
- Client retention rate over 75%.
- 76% report significant improvements in their quality of life.
- Majority of new clientele are selfreferred or referred by family and friends who are also in services

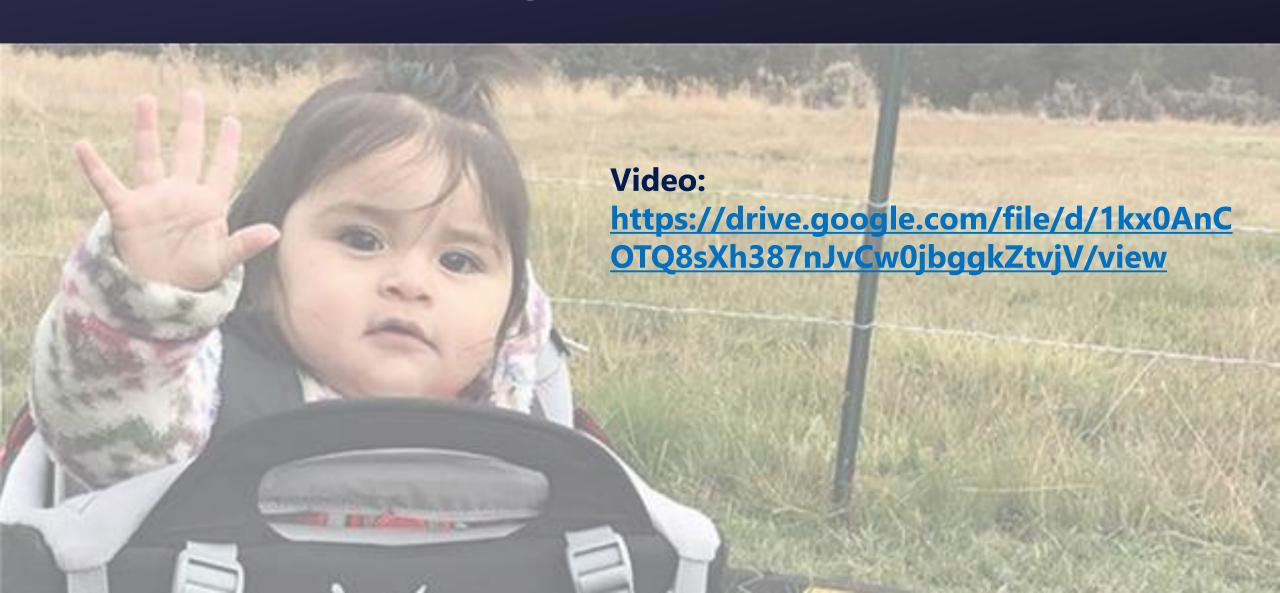
## Remaining Challenges

- 1. Rapid emergency of fentanyl dependence presents new challenges for addiction medicine.
- 2. COVID-19 pandemic societal and economic stressors exacerbated the opioid crisis, especially in Indian Country.
- 3. Adequate reimbursement for services such as non-emergency transportation, child watch, and food security program.
- 4. Workforce development. Trained workforce shortage for provision of services with OUD/SUD. Lack of providers and lack of education/training programs to prepare people to serve individuals with OUD/SUD.





## Questions



## Thank You!

