Multifaceted Educational Approach to Impact Nurse Practitioner Students’ Attitudes Associated with Patients’ Substance Use

Kathleen Elliott DNP, ANP-BC
Clinical Coordinator, Graduate Program
University of Massachusetts Dartmouth College of Nursing
Christine Gadbois, DNP, RN-BC, APHN-BC
Director, The Providence Center; Faculty, University of Massachusetts College of Nursing

Background and Significance

- 43,982 overdose deaths (CDC, 2015)
- 23.9 million American had used an illicit drug (National Center for Health Statistics Data Brief)
- 60% of drug overdoses involved drugs (CDC, 2013)
- 11 million people prescription drug use non medically (CDC, 2013)
- Marginalized and stigmatized
Background and Significance

- 9,146 deaths occurred between 2000-2014 (MDPH, 2014)
- 1,659 deaths reported in Massachusetts (2015)
- Highest ever for unintentional overdoses
- Massachusetts reached a high and represented a 50% increase compared to previous years (MDPH, 2014)

Background and Significance

- Detrimental Health effects
  - Diabetes, HTN, CAD, HIV, HEP C and Mental Illness National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Multiple visits to Primary Care Provider, Urgent Cares and Emergency Department Visits (USPSTS, 2006)
- Training of Primary Care Providers
- Stigma delays Treatment (Livingston, Milne, Fang, Amaari, 2011; Link, Yang, Phelan & Collins, 2004)

Needs Assessment

- Economic Burden (SAMSA, 2009)
- 20 Million people in Primary Care (USPSTF, 2006)
- Training Future Nurse Practitioners
- Limited Clinical Exposure in Graduate Training
Needs Assessment

- Economic Burden
- 20 Million suffering with Substance Use Disorder present to PCPs (USPSTF, 2006)
- Lack of SUD Training
- Health Implication
- Direct Clinical Exposure

Needs Assessment

- Direct Clinical Exposure
- Tailored educational methods
- Education linked to provider confidence
- Large non-profit provider in urban area

Problem and Purpose Statement

- Educate future nurse practitioners
- Embedding substance use education into curriculum
- Connect course with community needs
- Providing routine screening
- Specific objectives-direct observation, reflective journals and presentations
- Real life experiences MAT
- Address stigma in real time
- Failure to diagnose substance use
Problem and Purpose Statement

• Primary care screening at MAT agency
• Increase likelihood of maintaining provider relationship
• Measure stigmatizing attitudes before and after exposing the students to this clinical experience
• Eradicate negative attitudes by providing primary care to vulnerable populations
• Combining multiple teaching methods

Project Objectives

• Increase exposure to underserved, vulnerable population in a community with important primary care needs.
• Examine attitudes of NP students toward patients with substance use
• Assess for change in attitudes as a result of clinical NP student interaction with substance use disorder in the context of providing care.
• Improve and address attitudes through observations of nurse practitioner students caring for patients enrolled in MAT.

Research Question

• Among nurse practitioner students does education in a medication assisted treatment program reduce negative attitudes?
Conceptual Framework

- Social Cognitive Theory (Bandura, 1986)
- Johns Hopkins Nursing Evidence Based Practice Model

Literature Review

Multiple studies supporting evidence that education, and clinical exposure to clients with substance use disorder may decrease health care providers’ negative attitudes

Project Design

Mixed Methods Design
Participants/Population
Potential barriers
Demographic Data Tool
Drug Drug Problems Perceptions Questionnaire (DDPPQ)
Reflective Writing Tool
Procedures

- Informed consent
- Demographic data
- Preclinical DDPPQ
- Clinical Instructor Observational Log
- Class Course-Disease of addiction
- Total of 16 hours of clinical time within the MAT program

Data Analysis

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Data Analysis (Table)

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Discussion

- Not all therapeutic subscales were significant
- Improvement in both self-esteem and role adequacy
Recommendations and Limitations

- Clinical experience was linked to a course
- CO P's students
- Social Cognitive Theory
- Faculty Training
- Faculty Guided Simulation
- Medical Students competencies – Massachusetts Mandate

Implications for Practice and Career Development

- DNPs prescriptive authority to prescribe Buprenorphine in Primary Care
- Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act [CARA]
- DNPs' champion primary prevention
- DNPs' full advantage of MATs
- Access to medication-assisted treatment can mean the difference between life or death (Office of National Drug Control Policy, Michael Botticelli, October 23, 2014)

References


Questions?

• Kathleen Elliott – kelliott@umassd.edu
• Chris Gadbois – cgadbois@provctr.org

Thank you!