Multifaceted Educational Approach to Decrease Nurse Practitioner Students Attitudes Associated with Substance Misuse

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Data Analysis
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)
• Prognosis for 2027 is poor and could reach 93,000 deaths per year (Blau, 2017)
• 11 million people prescription drug use non medically (CDC, 2013)
• Marginalized and stigmatized

Background and Significance

• Massachusetts rate of overdose deaths (2016)
• Highest ever for unintentional overdoses
• Massachusetts reached a high and represented a 50% increase compared to previous years (MDPH, 2014)
• The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality Report (2000—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 (USPST5, 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

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Needs Assessment

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

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Needs Assessment

- Direct Clinical Exposure
- Tailored educational methods
- Education linked to provider confidence
- Seven Hills Foundation
Problem and Purpose Statement

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

Problem and Purpose Statement

• Primary care screening at Seven Hills
• Increase likelihood of maintaining provider relationship
• Measure stigmatizing attitudes before and after exposing the students to this clinical experience
• Eradicating 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 abuse
• 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 practitioners students for patients enrolled in MMT.
Research Question

• Among nurse practitioner students does education in a methadone maintenance treatment program reduce negative attitudes toward methadone patients?

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 substance abusers 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 at Seven Hills
### Data Analysis

#### Table 2. Changes in therapeutic attitudes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Baseline Mean</th>
<th>Baseline SD</th>
<th>Follow-up Mean</th>
<th>Follow-up SD</th>
<th>Change Mean</th>
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### Data Analysis/Year 2
Data Analysis

Table 1: Change in the cognition and behavior of patients with Huntington's disease

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<th>Post-Training Score</th>
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Table 2: Change in the comprehension and communication of patients with Huntington's disease

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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


