Opioid Overdoses Among High-Risk Medicaid Members: Healthcare Cost, Service Utilization, and Risk Factor Analysis

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Opioid Overdoses Among High-Risk Medicaid Members: Healthcare Cost, Service Utilization, and Risk Factor Analysis

**OBJECTIVES**
- Analyze the Demographics, Clinical, and Dependence Outcomes Profiles Among:
  - Members with a clinical justice involvement and those experiencing homelessness
  - Members with SUD and SMI diagnoses

- Explore Service Utilization and Cost
  - Mental health services, medical services, and prescription drug use

**BACKGROUND**

- Similar patterns were seen for BH and prescription drug services
- High-risk populations
- SUD

**Outcome Measures**
- 47.7
- 17.1
- All data were collected for administrative, not research purposes, and may be %

**Prescription drug use**

- Members with a SUD were nearly 40 times more likely
- Non-fatal overdoses followed by a

**Study Design**

- Source: Public Health Data (PHD) Warehouse
- MassHealth members aged 11-64 years
- All independent factors describing fatal and non-fatal opioid overdoses were assessed for contribution

**Study Population**

- Individuals ages 11-64 who received behavioral health services, had a prescription

**Data Analysis**

- Behavioral health (BH) services
- Medical health (MH) services
- Substance use disorder (SUD) services
- Serious mental illness (SMI) services
- Homelessness
- Criminal justice involvement

**LIMITATIONS**

- Missing Data:
  - Vital data were not available in the full 1 year pre-overdose period
  - Data were collected for administration, not research purposes, and may be %

**Conclusions**

- Overdose risk was two to five times more likely among homelessness individuals and

**Implications for Policy/Practice**

- Understanding opioid overdose risk factors and describing service utilization patterns can

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