

Kentucky Opioid Response Effort (KORE)



KORE

KENTUCKY OPIOID RESPONSE EFFORT

The purpose of KORE is to expand and sustain a comprehensive, equitable recovery-oriented system of care. This targeted response includes expanding access to a full continuum of high quality, evidence-based opioid and stimulant use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.


18K

Kentuckians Served by KORE-Funded Treatment and Recovery Services in FY20



SAMHSA

Kentucky's Cabinet for Health and Family Services was awarded federal funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to reduce opioid overdose deaths.



Federal Funding

Kentucky Opioid Response Effort



State Collaboration

Coordinated Response

Priorities and strategies are informed by data, needs assessments, public health models, as well as ongoing collaborative work with state and community partners.



Stronger Together

Now more than ever, all Kentuckians have the state and local support to end the opioid epidemic and turn the tide on substance use disorder crisis.

Recovering Communities

Additional information can be found at:
Kore.ky.gov



KORE

In 2017, the Department for Behavioral Health established the Kentucky Opioid Response Effort (KORE). KORE assists state and local partners by expanding access to high quality, evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.



Local Impact

Over 97 state and local agencies operate 207 programs to prevent, treat, and support recovery from opioid use disorder across the Commonwealth.



27,790

Free Narcan distributed in SFY 20



2,705,10

1
Doses/units of primary prevention delivered

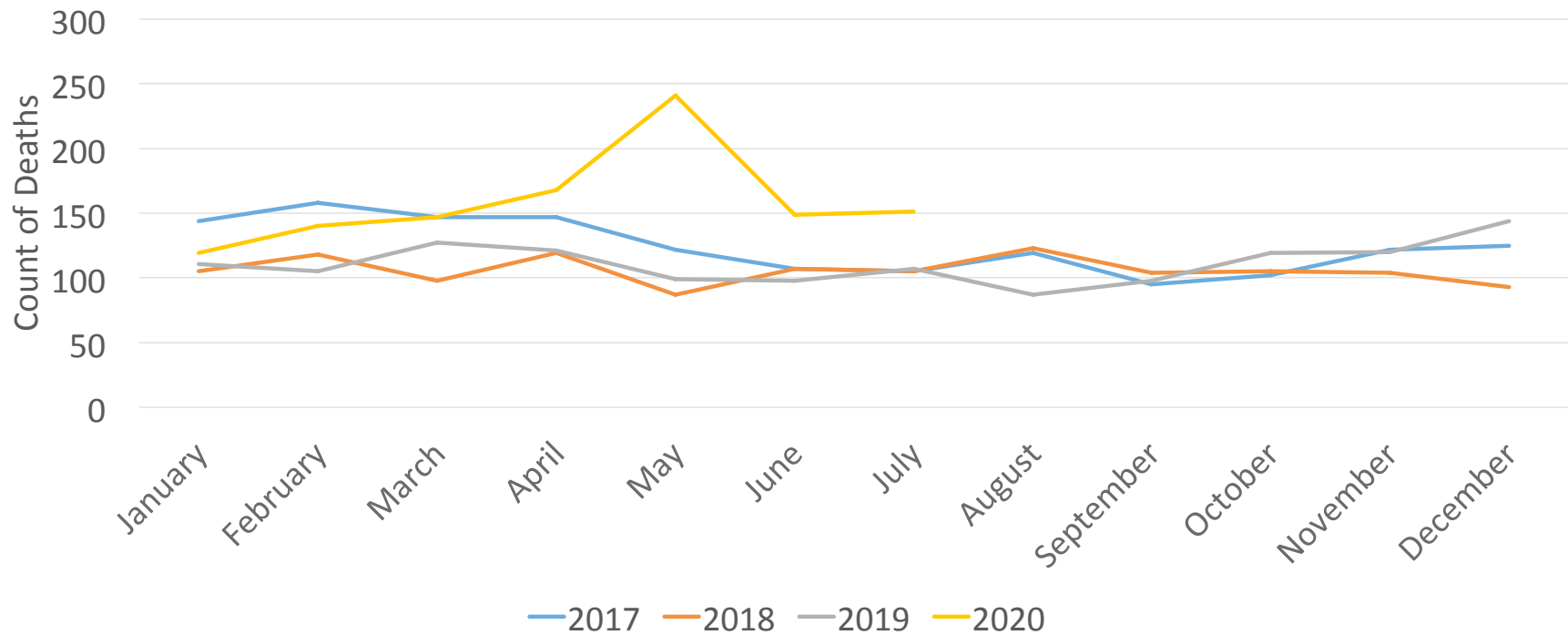


127

Kentucky hospitals participating in the Statewide Opioid Stewardship program

KENTUCKY: BY THE NUMBERS

Kentucky Resident Drug Overdose Deaths, 2017 to July 2020 (Data as of October 26, 2020; Data are provisional)

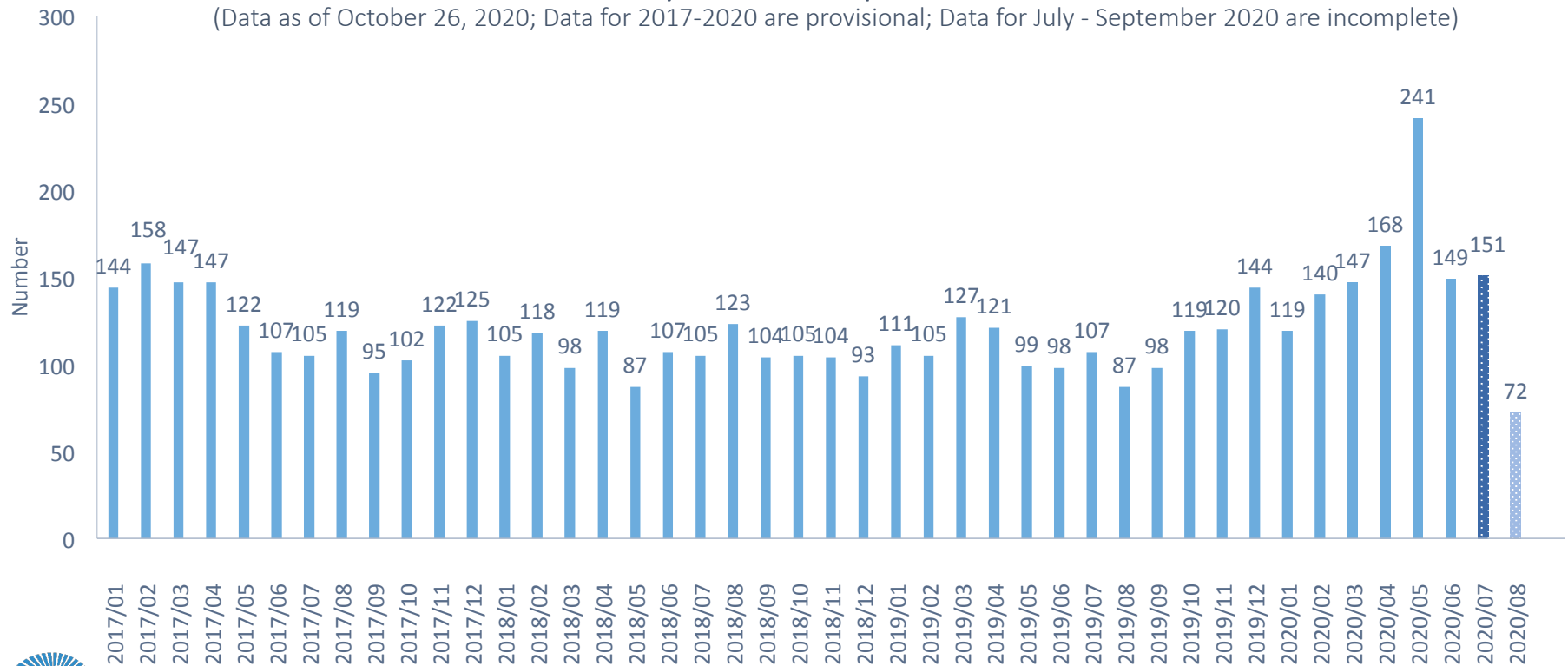


Source: KY Office of Vital Statistics. Data as October 26, 2020. Data are provisional and subject to change. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Kentucky.



Kentucky Resident Drug Overdose Deaths, January 2017- September 2020

(Data as of October 26, 2020; Data for 2017-2020 are provisional; Data for July - September 2020 are incomplete)

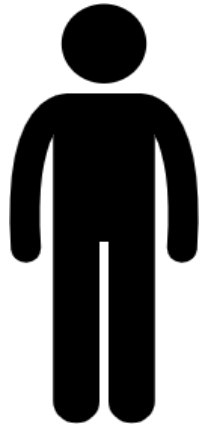


Source: KY Office of Vital Statistics. Data as October 26, 2020. Data are provisional and subject to change. Produced by the Kentucky Injury Prevention and Research Center, University of Kentucky.



COVID-19 Cases in Kentucky¹

Total Case Patient Characteristics (N=313,282)



Sex: 145,156 Male (46.8%), 164,954 Female (53.2%) – (1.0% unknown)

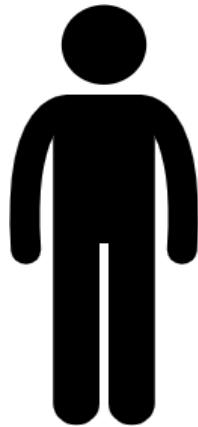
Age (Avg): 42.4 years (Range: 3 days – 110 years) – (<0.1% unknown)

Race: 84.9% White, 8.6% Black – (21.6% unknown)

Ethnicity: 93.9% Non-Hispanic, 6.1% Hispanic – (25.8% unknown)

COVID-19 Deaths in Kentucky¹

Death Characteristics (N=2,991)



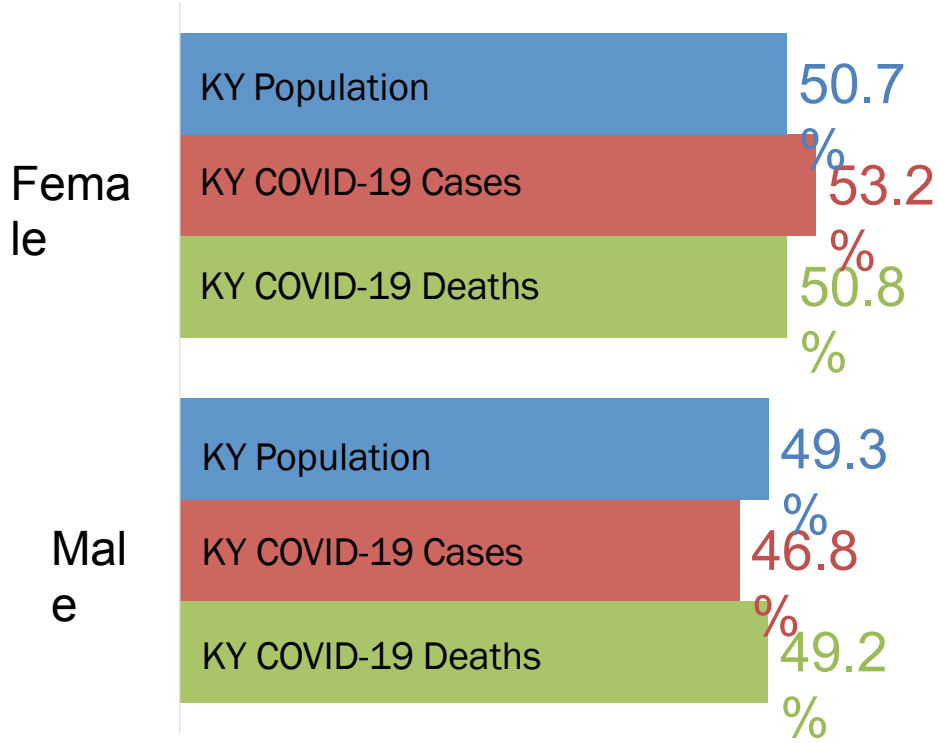
Sex: 1,472 Male (49.2%) – 1,519 Female (50.8%)

Age (Avg): 77.6 years (Range: 9 months – 107 years)

Race: 87.4% White, 9.1% Black – (8.2% unknown)

Ethnicity: 98.0% Non-Hispanic, 2.0% Hispanic – (11.7% unknown)

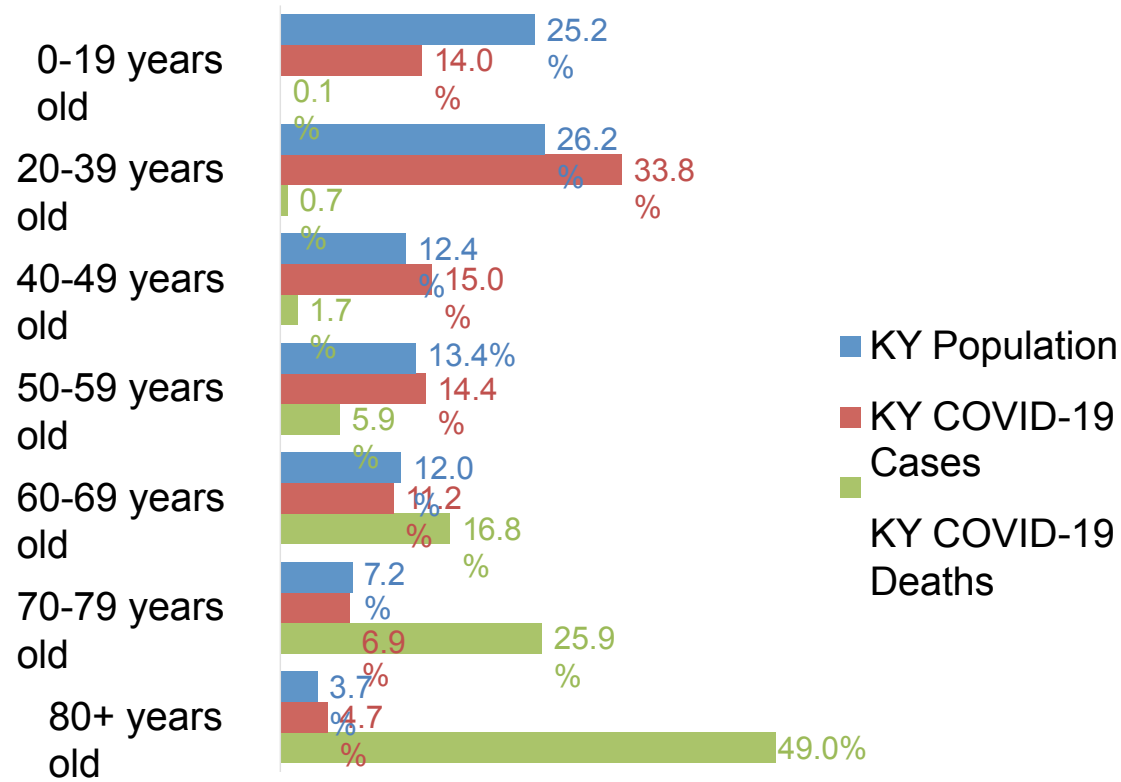
Distribution of Sex by KY Population, COVID-19 Cases, and COVID-19 Deaths



3,172 COVID-19 cases with missing/unknown sex (1.0%)
 Updated January 13, 2021



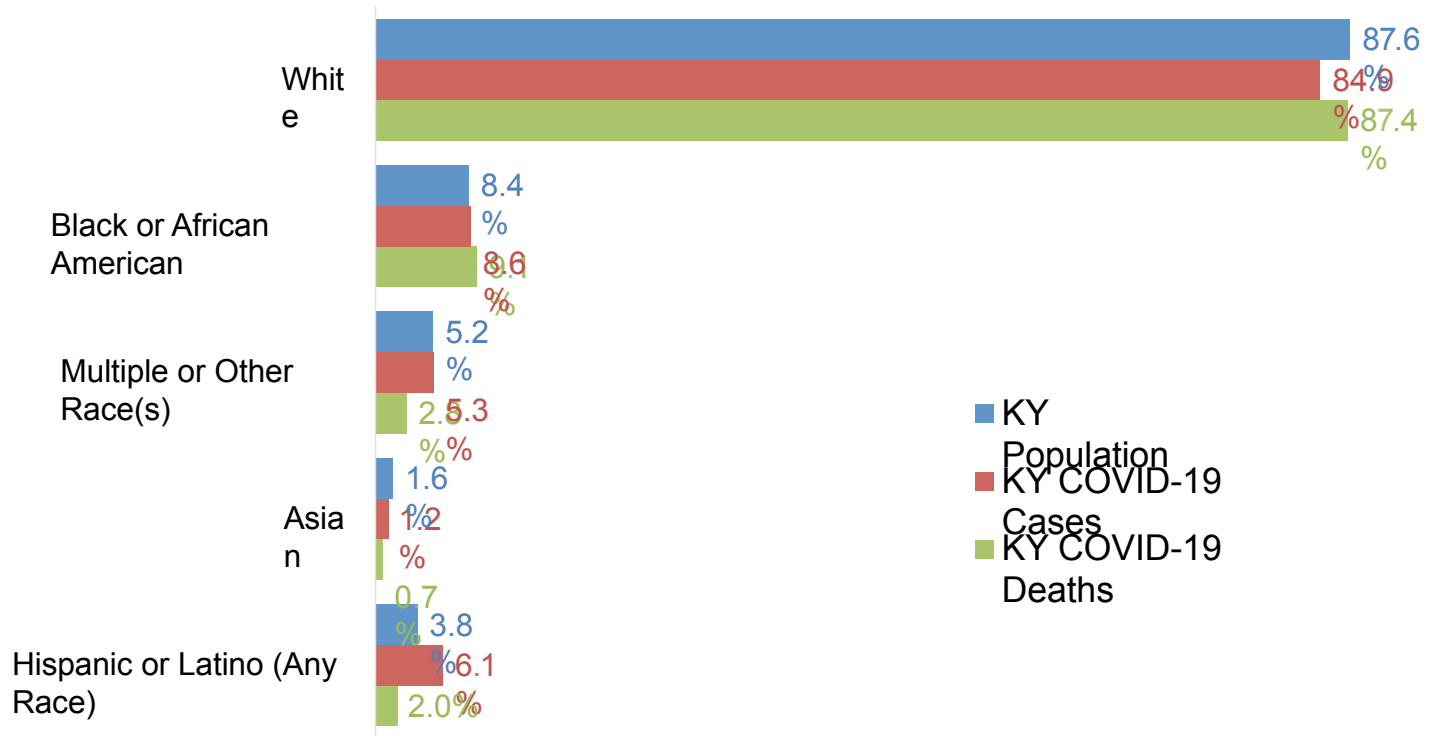
Distribution of Age by KY Population, COVID-19 Cases, and COVID-19 Deaths



161 COVID-19 cases with missing/unknown age (<0.1%)
Updated January 13, 2021



Distribution of Race/Ethnicity by KY Population, COVID-19 Cases, and COVID-19 Deaths



Excluding COVID-19 cases & deaths with missing/unknown race (n=67,741 & 246) and ethnicity (n=80,913 & 350)
 Updated January 13, 2021



Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) & COVID-19 Susceptibility

Increased risk of COVID-19 for persons with an SUD diagnosis in the past year.

Type of Substance Use Disorder	Increased Likelihood of COVID-19
Opioid Use Disorder	10.2
Tobacco Use Disorder	8.2
Alcohol Use Disorder	7.8
Cocaine Use Disorder	6.5
Cannabis Use Disorder	5.3



Source: Wang Q.Q., et al., (2020). COVID-19 risk and outcomes in patients with substance use disorders: analyses from electronic health records in the United States. *Molecular Psychiatry*.



Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) & COVID-19 Susceptibility

- Patients with lifetime SUD diagnoses experienced more severe outcomes from COVID-19
 - **41%** with SUD **hospitalized** vs. **30%** without SUD
 - **9.6% died** as result of COVID-19 vs. **6.6%** without SUD



Source: Wang Q.Q., et al., (2020). COVID-19 risk and outcomes in patients with substance use disorders: analyses from electronic health records in the United States. *Molecular Psychiatry*.



What Increases COVID-19 Susceptibility

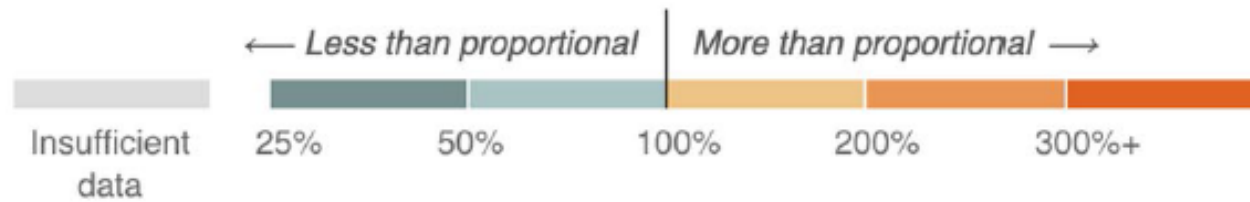
- Higher rates of underlying health conditions:
 - e.g. diabetes, asthma, hypertension, and obesity
- Lack of health insurance or a usual source of care (e.g. primary care doctor)
- Work in the service industries such as restaurants, retail, and hospitality
- Work jobs that are not amenable to teleworking and use public transportation
- Live in housing situations, such as multi-generational homes or low-income and public housing



Source: Kaiser Family Foundation, 2020; Health Affairs, 2020



Coronavirus Deaths and Cases Disproportionately Affect African Americans In Most States



DEATHS

CASES



Domestic Violence Survivor Services – We appreciate our partners.

**Kentucky's regional
domestic violence shelter
programs are open 24/7
during the COVID-19
emergency.**

You are not alone.

**Please
reach out
for help.**

502-209-5382

kcadv.org

**National Domestic
Violence Hotline:
800-799-SAFE**

**TEAM
KENTUCKY**



**KENTUCKY
Cabinet for Health and
Family Services**



**Kentucky Coalition
Against Domestic Violence
KCADV**



**TEAM
KENTUCKY**

Domestic Violence Survivor Services

Shelter Services Shelter Housing

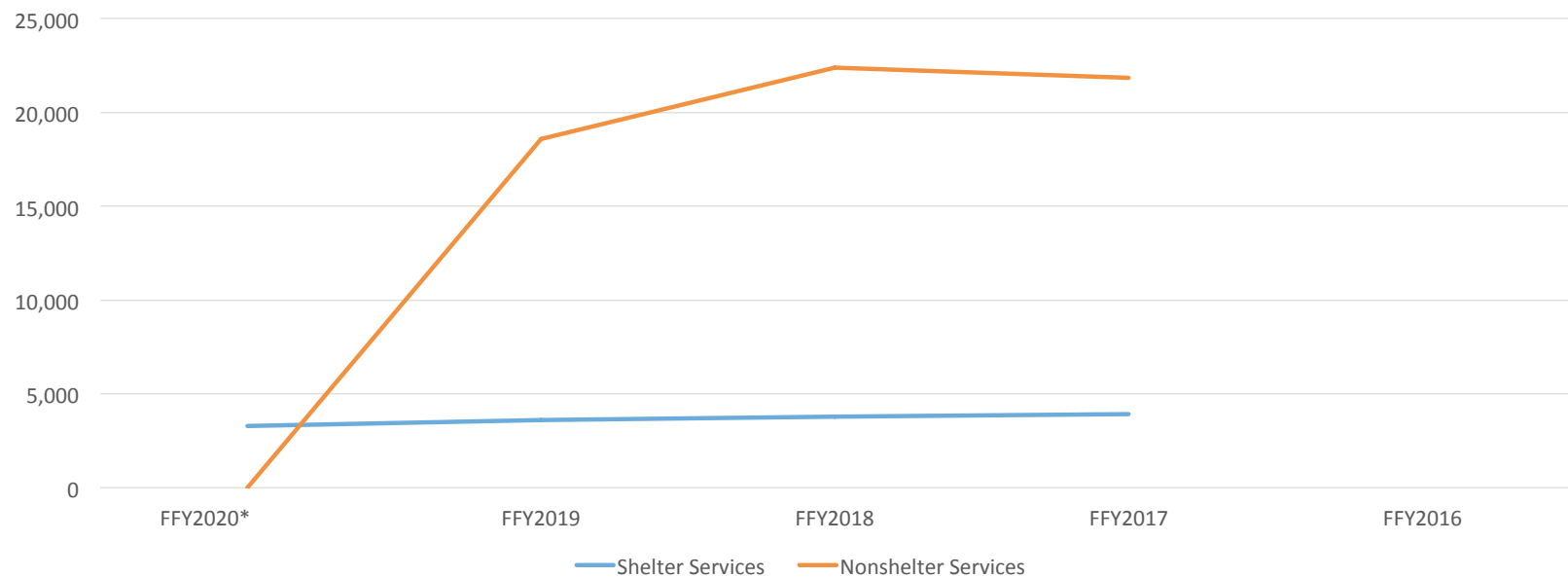


Non-Shelter Services

For survivors who remain in their communities. May include: counseling, support groups, supportive children's services, referrals to legal services



Domestic Violence Survivor Services FFY2016 – FFY2020



**CoVID19 affected reporting period.*



Domestic Violence Survivor Services - What does this information tell us?

- Number of persons needing shelter has remained constant, indicating that those who need emergency shelter have sought it both during and pre-pandemic.
- Non-shelter services did show a reduction during the pandemic, which could mean that people are reluctant to leave their homes unless it is an emergency, due to fears of COVID-19 infection.
- Each year there are people that can't get a shelter bed due to capacity issues.
- It is difficult to draw firm conclusions until FFY2021 and further data is collected.