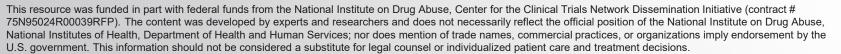


The PROUD Study & Lessons for Success In Primary Care Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) Treatment

August 28, 2025
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Poll Questions:

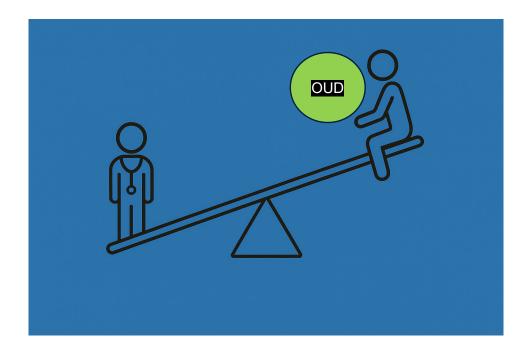
Who are you?

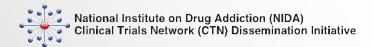
- Med student
- Resident or fellow
- UME faculty
- GME faculty
- Administrator or coordinator
- Other

Where are you?

- Northeast
- Midwest
- South
- Southwest
- West
- Other

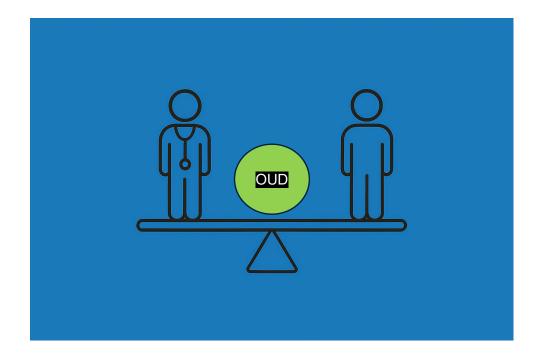
The Doctor - Patient Relationship







The Family Doctor - Patient Relationship





The Family Doctor - Patient with OUD Relationship

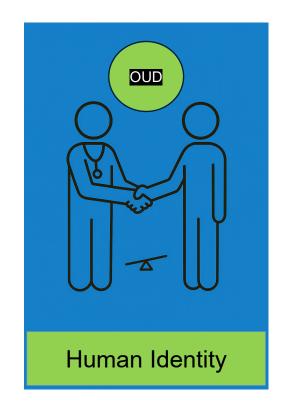
Knowledge

Skills

Attitude

Experience

Philosophy



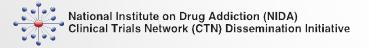
Genetics

Epigenetics

Environment

SDOH

ACEs





Objectives for this presentation





List

3 factors that can facilitate successful OUD treatment



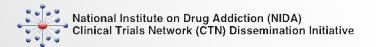
Describe

2 strategies for reducing stigma associated with treating people with OUD



Develop

1 action plan for mentoring family medicine residents to become champions for OUD treatment





PROUD Trial Basics

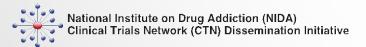


Primary Care Opioid Use Disorders Treatment (PROUD)

Mixed-methods, implementation-effectiveness cluster randomized clinical trial

Clinical problem: High numbers of opioid overdose deaths and low numbers primary care practices prescribing evidence-based medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD) which can reduce overdose deaths.

Trial objective: Does the "Massachusetts model" of nurse care management increase MOUD (buprenorphine and XR naltrexone) in primary care?





The Massachusetts Model



Resources

OBAT Clinical Guidelines

2021 Boston Medical Center OBAT Clinical Guidelines

Collaborative care management of substance use disorders with emphasis on integration of low-barrier, evidence-based treatment utilizing medications for opioid use disorder. The focus of this most current guideline has expanded from Massachusetts and the Nurse, to a broader national audience of collaborative care teams including prescribers, recovery coaches, behavioral health team members, administration and support staff. Updated: June 2021.

www.addictiontraining.org

Words Matter

Person with opioid use disorder

Stigma

Reduces a person's willingness to seek treatment and remain engaged

Use words carefully and deliberately

Verbal and non-verbal communication matters

Person who misuses prescription opioids

Person who uses fentanyl

Person in long-term recovery

Pharmacotherapy

Drug screen is negative

Toxicology testing is positive

Person is abstinent from drug use

Opioid agonist therapy

Person's substance use disorder is in remission

Medication treatment for OUD

Newborn exposed to substances

Baby with signs of withdrawal from prenatal drug exposure

Person is not engaged in treatment

Person has had a return to use

Person's substance use disorder is active

NIDA 06-23-2021





PROUD Trial Details



Training and Technical Assistance



Primary Outcome:

Clinic level, patient-years of OUD treatment per 10K primary care patients in the 2 years post-randomization. Data obtained from EHRs.



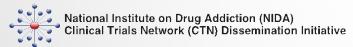
Intervention:

- 1. FT nurse care manager for OUD
- 2. TTA for nurse care managers
- 3. 3+ buprenorphine prescribers



Patient characteristics:

- -Mean age late 40's
- -Female 60%
- -White, Hispanic, Black
- -16-18% below federal poverty level





PROUD Trial Results - Focusing on the Primary Outcome



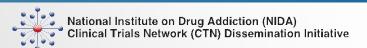
Results

- 8.2 more patient-years of OUD treatment (initial study)
- ☐ 19.7 more patient-years of OUD treatment (secondary analysis)



Who benefitted

- Patients who were new to the clinic following randomization
- ☐ Patients who first received treatment following randomization.





Success Factors



Support

All leadership supports the nurse care manager (NCM)

Attitudinal

Support

Financial coverage supports the patient obtaining MOUD

Financial

Support

Workflows support easy access for patients to NCM

Systematic

Find Your Why



Recovery Mantras & Family Medicine Values

Serenity Prayer

God, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can, and the wisdom to know the difference.

acceptance no stigma non judgemental evidence-basedtivational interviewing patient centeredneet the patient where they are shared decision-makir@nsistent individualized nasal naloxone no shametrauma informed care medications for opioid use disorder

First, do no harm.

SAMPL	E – NOT FOR MEDICAL USE
$R_{\!X}$	Dr. [Name]
	t: Buprenorphine/naloxone
Date	
Signatu	ire

Second, try to do some good.



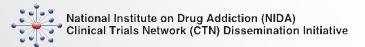


Mentoring Residents



Start with a Needs Assessment, Then develop an Action Plan

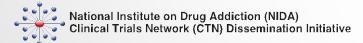
- □ Do you prescribe MOUD?
- □ Is your leadership supportive?
- □ Can patients easily access MOUD?
- □ Is de-stigmatizing language the norm?
- □ Do you have a nurse care manager?
- □ Do you model what you expect?





Family Medicine can make MOUD a Standard in Primary Care









Thank you. Questions?



