

# Narcan/Naloxone Healthcare Provider Training

July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020

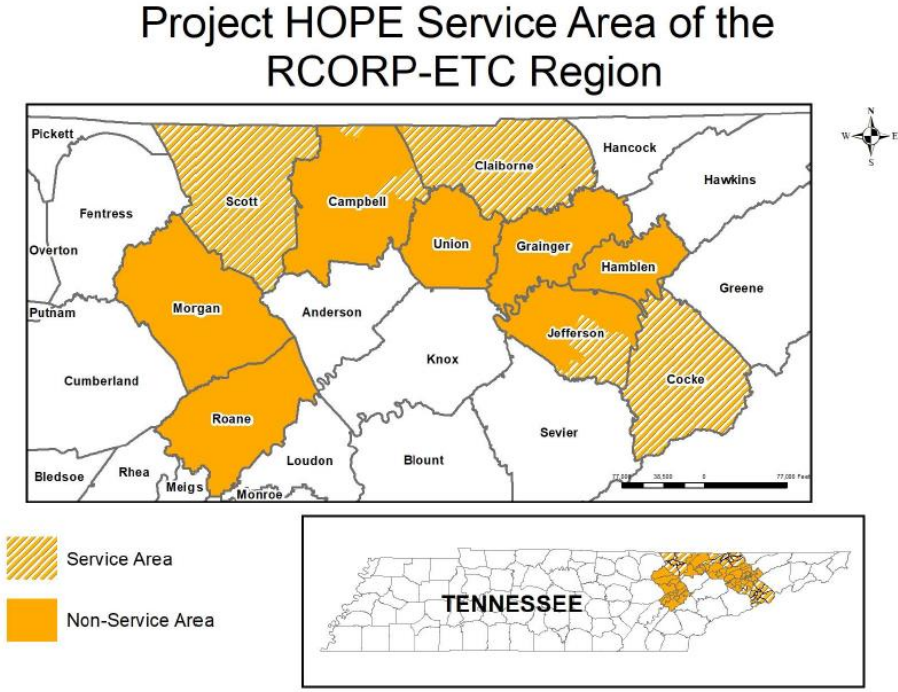
## Healthcare Provider Training

On July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2020, Project HOPE (Healing Opioid Use Disorder Through Prevention and Expertise) hosted an event in Jefferson county for healthcare providers working or serving in the Project HOPE 10-county area. The 1-hour event included a training session on Narcan/Naloxone from Dr. Brian Winbigler, PharmD, MBA, an Assistant Professor in Pharmacy at the University of Tennessee.

## Attendees

Project HOPE service area includes 5 counties in East Tennessee: Scott, Claiborne, Cocke, Jefferson, and Campbell (see Figure 1). The consortium is co-led by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville and has almost 100 members. Invitations for the healthcare provider training were emailed to all consortium members. The event was posted on Project HOPE’s website and on social media platforms. Five community professionals attended the training.

Figure1. Project HOPE region and service area



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## Evaluation

All 5 attendees completed the evaluation survey. The attendees work in or professionally serve 5 counties: Jefferson, Morgan, Roane, Knox, and Loudon. The majority of attendees were female and 45 or older. All attendees heard about the Narcan/Naloxone training from a colleague or friend.

## Evaluation of Training

The overall experience of the provider training was regarded highly among all attendees, as all attendees would recommend the training session to a colleague. Attendees commented that all community members need this training and that pharmacists were a great choice to deliver the training.

Attendees indicated how much they knew before and after the training session, retrospectively for a series of learning objectives. Possible answers ranged from *nothing at all* (1) *a whole lot* (4).

On average, attendees reported knowing between *a little bit to a lot* before the training (grand mean=2.25) and between *a lot to a whole lot* after the training (grand mean=3.88). Despite the small number of participants, there were significant increases in knowledge reported for the majority of learning objectives within the training session, with the largest increase in knowing when to respond to an opioid overdose with Naloxone (see Table 1).

**Table 1. Narcan/Naloxone Training Learning Objectives Pre and Post Scores**

Learning Objective	Pre-Score	Post-Score	Mean Difference	Significance Value
Understanding of what opioids and the opioid epidemic are.	3.40	4.00	0.60	p=.208
Understanding the impact of opioids and the opioid epidemic on my community.	2.80	4.00	1.20	p=.109
Describing harm reduction strategies designed to prevent death.	2.40	3.80	1.40	p=.052
Describing harm reduction strategies designed to reduce stigma.	2.60	3.80	1.20	p=.07
Understanding the addicted brain.	2.60	4.00	1.40	p<.05
Understanding trauma.	2.00	4.00	2.00	p<.05
Recognizing an opioid overdose.	2.00	3.80	1.80	p<.05
Knowing how to respond to an opioid overdose with Naloxone.	1.60	3.80	2.20	p<.05
Knowing when to respond to an opioid overdose with Naloxone.	1.40	4.00	2.60	p<.001
Recognizing compassion fatigue.	1.80	3.80	2.00	p<.05
Recognizing burn out.	2.20	3.80	1.60	p<.05
Recognizing the importance of self-care.	2.20	3.80	1.60	p<.05

## Suggestions from Attendees

To increase awareness and attendance of similar events, attendees suggested disseminating flyers to community resource areas, including sober living and recovery centers.