



# Injectable Naltrexone Service in Community Pharmacies

Jay Ford

Assistant Professor, Social & Administrative Sciences Division



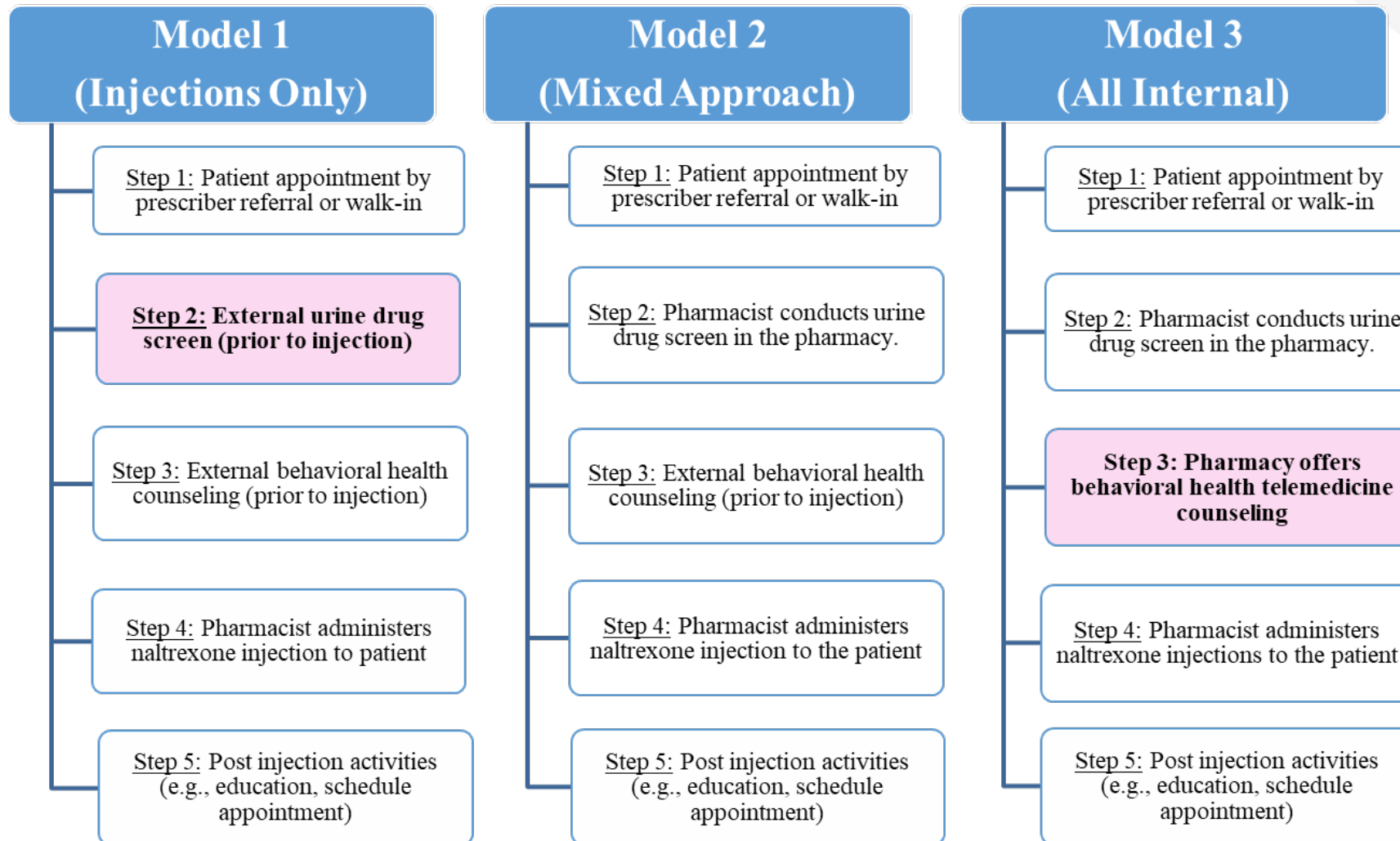
**School of Pharmacy**  
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

Pioneering Minds at the Heart of Healthcare

# Objectives

- Explore how different community pharmacists provide injectable naltrexone treatment.
- Utilize surveys and interviews to
  - Identify injectable naltrexone service delivery models.
  - Determine best practices associated with the service delivery models.
  - Define a broad level workflow for the service delivery models.
- Describe injectable naltrexone service delivery next steps.

# Injectable Naltrexone Service Delivery Models



# Injectable naltrexone service

## Administrative Activities

Activity Category	Activity	Activity Description
Pre-Injection Activities	Patient Scheduling Before Appointment	Schedule the injectable naltrexone appointment or calling to remind the patient of the appointment
	Benefits coordination	Determine the client's insurance and/or co-pays, discussing costs, or help patient obtain discount cards to cover medication costs
	Extended patient consultation	Help patient understand the benefits and risks associated with a naltrexone injection, provide information about resources that are available, obtain informed consent, and ensure patients receive educational resources
	Urine drug screen cup/panel	Costs associated with providing UDT (e.g., Acquisition cost for Alere® 14-panel cup and test kit)
	Drug screen interpretation and lab monitoring/management	Have patient sign permissions for toxicology screen, provide the UDT kit, wait for results, and send the UDT to the lab.
	Behavioral Health Consultation	If done in the pharmacy, activities include setting up the behavioral health visit; and confirming with the prescriber about medication dispensing.
Injection Delivery Activities	Supplies for injection	Supplies associated with providing the injection such as gloves, bandage, alcohol swabs, gauze, sharps disposal, etc.
	Injection professional service	Mixing and drawing the injection including getting the medication out of the refrigerator; and the actual provision of the injection.
	Monitoring period	Observing the patient to ensure that they do not have an adverse reaction
Post Injection Activities	Patient Follow-up Activities	Activities such as education for the patient to address adverse events (e.g., give resources) and scheduling the next follow-up appointment. If patient needs proof of service (e.g., drug court), would include providing documentation
	Administrative Documentation	Complete all paperwork: document provision of the injection (e.g. when, where, etc.) and in the pharmacy system; send confirmation to the provider; etc.
	Billing	Completion of any activities related to billing for the service including billing for the UDT, injection and/or dispensing fee.

# Lessons Learned

- Community pharmacies (n=9) offering an injectable naltrexone service indicated that 33% received referrals from drug courts.
- Treatment court coordinators indicated that only 3 of 20 respondents (15%) were aware that pharmacist could offer injectable naltrexone service,
- No treatment court coordinators reported that they were currently working with a community pharmacy.
- These results informed the need to create networking opportunities for treatment court coordinators and community pharmacist related to injectable naltrexone services.