

Opioid Education and Naloxone Distribution by Occupation: A Scoping Review

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Healthcare workers need to be trained like they are at risk of overdosing too!

BACKGROUND

- In the US six occupations have been identified with increased mortality ratios from overdose: construction workers, miners, food preparation and serving, healthcare professionals, healthcare support, and personal care and service.

METHODOLOGY

- PRISMA-ScR guidelines and Arksey and O'Malley's five-step framework.
- A comprehensive literature search was conducted across multiple databases, covering 1413 publications from January 1, 2011, to December 31, 2023.
- N= 75 studies were included in the review

CONCLUSION

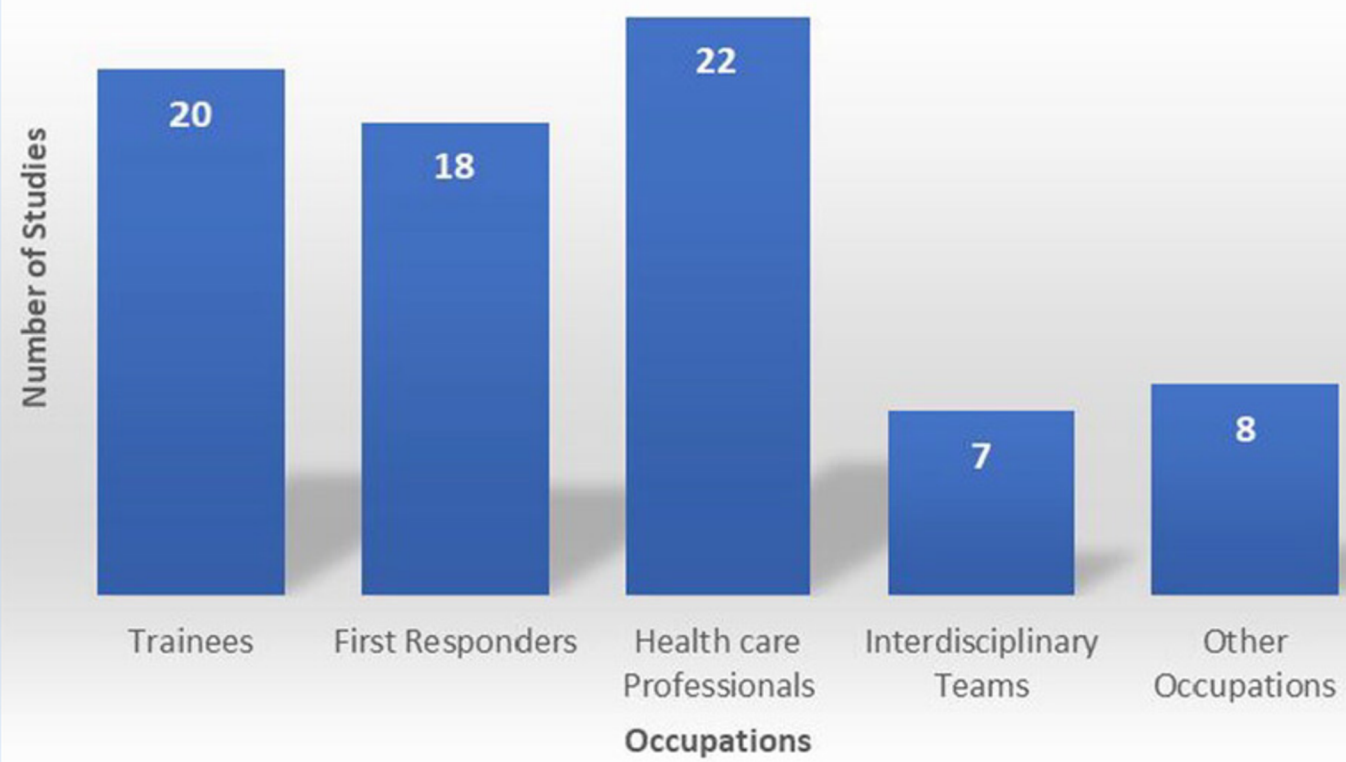
- Increased access to naloxone and comprehensive OEND training by occupation is underutilized and crucial for reducing opioid-related overdose mortality.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is a need for tailored OEND by occupation.
- ALL** occupations, including healthcare workers, should be trained as if they are at risk of overdose.
- Researched OEND training are lacking harm reduction strategies.

FINDINGS

- Most OEND training targeted healthcare providers (**71%**) and **first responders (24%)**.
- Other occupations, such as service industry workers, construction workers, and librarians, were **underrepresented**.



- Out of the 75 studies, **17 included harm reduction practices**.
- Two studies distributed naloxone

Table 3. Other Harm Reduction Strategies Incorporated in OEND										
Author, year, occupation based ^a	HT ^b	Naloxone education	Drug testing (first steps)	Never use alone	Myth busting	Syringe access and other injection practice	NMT ^c	Medication therapy	HT ^b and PAF	
Barry et al., 2014, Law Enforcement Officers, Service Providers (unidentified)	x									
Brown et al., 2020, Undergraduate Students	x	x	x							
Dallam et al., 2017 Law Enforcement Officers	x				x					
Dallam et al., 2020, Interdisciplinary teams	x									
Davis-Lubker et al., 2022	x	x					x			
Febres-Cordero et al., 2020, Service Industry Workers	x	x	x	x	x					
Holmes et al., 2021 Social Work Students	x									
HSE et al., 2016, First, second, and third-year Pharmacy Students	x									
Innis et al., 2023, Pharmacy Staff	x						x	x		
Knox et al., 2020, Third-year Pharmacy Students	x									
Maguire et al., 2016, Doctor of Pharmacy Students	x					x	x	x	x	x
Martinez et al., 2016, Pharmacy Students	x									
Musco et al., 2022, Pharmacy Students	x									
Oliver et al., 2022, First Responders	x							x		
Rothwell, 2022, Street, Social, and Grand Means	x									
Serfaty et al., 2023, Pharmacy Staff	x						x			
J. L. Taylor et al., 2016, Support services (unidentified)	x						x			
Wallace-Stuber et al., 2016, Service Industry Employees	x									

^aTypical use of Harm Reduction (HR) philosophy and/or collaboration with a harm reduction organization.
^bMedication-Assisted Therapies (MAT).
^cMental Health and Physical Health (MH, PH) services.

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