

Substance Use Disorder Education to Meet New DEA Training Requirement

Course Title	CME Credits	Learning Objectives	SAMHSA Core Elements
Introduction to Substance Use Disorders	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the new DEA substance use disorder policy changes • Define the spectrum of substance use disorders and treatment • Understand recovery • Review screening for substance use disorder • Introduce the levels of care for substance use disorders 	<p><u>Substance Use Disorders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of validated screening tools for SUD and risk factors for substance use, including mental disorders • Diagnosis and assessment of individuals who screen positive for SUDs • Patient and family education on safety and overdose prevention
Opioid Use Disorder: Primary Care Review (Buprenorphine Basics)	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the diagnosis of opioid use disorder • Discuss overview of medication options in opioid use disorder • Review pharmacodynamics of buprenorphine • Introduce concepts of office-based medication assisted treatment (OBMAT) • Review overdose and naloxone 	<p><u>Effective Treatment Planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of patient-centered decision making and paradigms of care, and use of evidence-based communication strategies such as shared decision making and motivational interviewing. • Collaborating with other disciplines to facilitate access to medications and referrals to services such as case management. <p><u>Substance Use Disorders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of polysubstance use and co-occurring mental disorders²
Sugar and Spice – Not all Things are Nice Substance Use in Adolescence	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify characteristics of Electronic Nicotine Delivery System (E-Cigarette) Use • List the use and dangers of synthetic cannabinoids • Identify the dangers of new drugs of abuse, including hidden Fentanyl • Describe public health concerns/prevention of new drugs of abuse • Define family physician's role as health care professionals 	<p><u>Substance Use Disorders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of validated screening tools for SUD and risk factors for substance use, including mental disorders <p><u>Effective Treatment Planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of patient-centered decision making and paradigms of care, and use of evidence-based communication strategies such as shared decision making and motivational interviewing
Addiction & Trauma: The Perfect (Brain)Storm	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an understanding of addiction as a brain disease, viewed through a lens that will allow the practitioner to be of use to the patient • Identify the disease as it exists in nature, as free as possible from stigma & judgment • Explore how trauma powerfully overlaps with genetics to fuel the disease state • Develop a simple and useful framework for talking with patients & their families about substance use as well as the disease of addiction 	<p><u>Substance Use Disorders:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation and management of FDA approved medications for SUDs (opioids, alcohol and tobacco), including the impact of unique, individual physiology and metabolism on medication pharmacodynamics • Consideration of polysubstance use and co-occurring mental disorders <p><u>Effective Treatment Planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of stigma, trauma and the social determinants of health on substance use and recovery

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Smoking Cessation Strategies	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify evidence-based strategies that may be implemented into practice to assist patients in successful smoking cessation Assess patients for individual factors that may need to be addressed or considered when choosing a treatment strategy to increase their chances of success Identify the population recommended by the USPSTF for lung cancer screening with low dose CT of chest 	<u>Substance Use Disorders:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiation and management of FDA approved medications for SUDs (opioids, alcohol and tobacco), including the impact of unique, individual physiology and metabolism on medication pharmacodynamics
The Fentanyl Crisis from a Law Enforcement Officer's Perspective	1.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop increased awareness about fentanyl use and the drastic increase in accidental overdoses, especially in young people Explain the deadly nature of fentanyl, including how many counterfeit drugs are now being laced with deadly doses of fentanyl Describe how fentanyl makes it across our borders and gets distributed, and the impact of laws around drug possession List key takeaways to help patients and parents address the fentanyl crisis 	<u>Substance Use Disorders:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient and family education on safety and overdose prevention (diversion control; safe storage; use of naloxone) <u>Effective Treatment Planning:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of patient-centered decision making and paradigms of care, and use of evidence-based communication strategies such as shared decision making and motivational interviewing²³ The impact of stigma, trauma and the social determinants of health on substance use and recovery Legal and ethical issues involved in the care of patients with SUD
Florida Mandatory: Controlled Substance Prescribing (<i>already available</i>)	2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the relevant prescribing laws and rules that govern prescribers of controlled substances in Florida Compare and contrast scheduled drugs related to treatment of pain, both acute and chronic nonmalignant pain List alternative pharmacologic options, non-pharmacologic methods and procedures, and complementary and alternative treatment options for managing pain Apply concepts of SBIRT (screening, brief intervention and referral to treatment) and motivational interviewing within patient encounters Utilize appropriate screening tools such as ORT®, SOAPP-R®, COMM™, UDS, E-FORCSE® and others to identify patients at risk for misuse or who are addicted to controlled substances Implement appropriate monitoring and referrals for patients who are prescribed controlled substances List appropriate screening and documentation requirements for prescribing controlled substances in patients experiencing pain State national recommendations on the safe levels of opioids by morphine milligram dose equivalents and durations of treatment for acute and chronic nonmalignant pain 	<u>Substance Use Disorders:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patient and family education on safety and overdose prevention (diversion control; safe storage; use of naloxone) <u>Effective Treatment Planning:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of patient-centered decision making and paradigms of care, and use of evidence-based communication strategies such as shared decision making and motivational interviewing The impact of stigma, trauma and the social determinants of health on substance use and recovery• Legal and ethical issues involved in the care of patients with SUD