

DIRECT REFERRALS to the MAT Program

Direct referrals to the program can be made by calling 574-725-3468

Our Hours

Monday through Friday

8:00am – 4:30pm

This office is closed on weekends and hospital observed holidays.

You can reach our practice nurse by phone at 574-725-3468.

Please leave a message and the nurse will return your call as soon as possible, please be aware they have many responsibilities so there may be a delay but they will call you back. Calls received outside normal business hours will be returned on the next business day. If you are experiencing an emergency please call 911, or go to the nearest emergency department.

If you have issues with your scheduled appointment such, as running late or needing to reschedule, please call the main office line at 574-722-4921.

Opioid Withdrawal Symptoms

- Yawning and other sleep problems
- Sweating more than normal
- Anxiety or nervousness
- Muscles aches and pains
- Stomach pain, nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Weakness



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Medication Assisted Treatment For Opioid Addiction



MEDICATION, SUPPORT & COUNSELING

Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) is one way to help those with opioid addiction recover their lives. There are three equally-important parts to this form of treatment to help people recover:

- Medication
- Counseling
- Support from family and friends

Medication

The most common **medications** used in the treatment of opioid addiction are **Buprenorphine** and **Methadone**.

Buprenorphine is prescribed by certified medical providers and is available at Logansport Memorial Hospital (LMH). Buprenorphine tricks the brain into thinking it is still getting the problem opioid. The person taking this medication feels normal, not high, withdrawal does not occur, and cravings are reduced. Buprenorphine is administered when the patient experiences withdrawal symptoms (*see list*).

Methadone is dispensed only at specially licensed treatment centers.

People can safely take treatment medication as long as needed—for months, a year, or several years.

Many people in treatment relapse one or more times before getting better and remaining drug free. Each relapse is a setback, but it does not mean failure. People who relapse can continue with treatment and achieve full recovery.

Naltrexone is another medication used to treat opioid addiction. It helps overcome addiction in a different way. It blocks the effects of opioid drugs. This takes away the feeling of getting high if the problem drug is used again. This feature makes Naltrexone a good choice to prevent relapse.

Support

It is very hard to go through the recovery alone. Support from family and friends is very important. Love and encouragement can help a person make the decision to enter treatment and stick with it.

Counseling

Counseling is an important part of Medication Assisted Treatment. Through counseling, people learn why the addiction occurred, the problems it has caused, and what they need to change to overcome those problems.

Counseling can provide encouragement and motivation to stick to treatment. It can teach coping skills and how to prevent relapse. And, it can help people learn how to make healthy decisions, handle setbacks and stress, and move forward with their lives.

HELP IS HERE.

The consequences of untreated addiction can be tragic for the individual, family and community. *Logansport Memorial Hospital* has implemented a **Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)** program to help individuals suffering with an opioid addiction.

Opioid addiction is a **chronic disease** like heart disease or diabetes. A chronic brain disease is a medical condition that can last for a person's entire life. However, by managing the addiction, a person can regain a healthy, productive life.

Most people cannot just walk away from addiction. They need help.

A Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) program is a combination of psychosocial therapy and approved medication. It is the most effective intervention to treat opioid use disorder.

MAT saves lives while increasing the chances a person will remain in treatment, learn the skills and build the network for long-term recovery.



FACTS:

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) is a disease. It cannot be cured, but it can be managed with medication, counseling and support. **The goal of Medication Assisted Treatment is to recover from addiction.** It does **NOT** replace one addictive drug with another. It provides a safe, controlled level of medication to overcome the use of a problem opioid.

Examples of opioid medications include:

- Codeine—an ingredient in some cough syrups and in one Tylenol® product
- Hydrocodone—Vicodin®, Lortab®, or Lorcet®
- Oxycodone—Percocet®, OxyCotin®, or Percodan®
- Hydromorphone—Dilaudid®
- Morphine—MSContin®, MSIR®, Avinza®, or Kadian®
- Propoxyphene—Darvocet® or Darvon®
- Fentanyl—Duragesic®
- Methadone

Opioid Overdose Prevention Medication—Naloxone (Narcan)

Naloxone, commonly called Narcan, is a medication used in MAT to reverse opioid overdose. When you are prescribed opioids, you have the right to have a Naloxone prescription from your medical provider. Narcan is a nasal spray and can be used by a non-medical professional to reverse an overdose caused by opioids.

If you suspect you or someone you know is having an overdose, call 911 immediately. Even if you use Narcan on someone, you still must call 911 to get the patient the proper medical care.

What Does An Opioid Overdose Look Like?

- Confusion
- Seeming “drunk”
- Vomiting
- Pinpoint pupils
- Extreme drowsiness
- Unable to wake
- Very slow/irregular breathing or other breathing problems
- No breathing
- Blue or clammy skin
- Loss of consciousness