MOMCARE

Contractual language for incorporating MOUD services into medical provider RFPs.

Source: McGladrey M, Kelsch J, Lofwall MR, Fanucchi L, Walsh S, Oser CB. Get It in Writing: How to Make Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Available During Incarceration. *Journal of Correctional Health Care*. Published online December 26, 2023. doi:https://doi.org/10.1089/jchc.23.08.0065

Table 1. Minimum Criteria Used to Evaluate Providers and Proposals

1 Available services must include evidence-based treatment of SUD, including, but not limited to, treatment of OUD utilizing FDA-approved MOUD.

2 The contracted medical provider must have within their staff serving the jail a DEA-licensed clinician (i.e., physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice nurse) with knowledge and training in treatment of SUD, including OUD and MOUD. This "knowledge and training" must include buprenorphine education (formerly known as X-waiver training) or board certification in addiction medicine or addiction psychiatry.

3 The contracted medical provider should develop, implement, and oversee a MOUD program that must be available for all persons with OUD. Available medications must include all three FDA-approved MOUD: methadone, buprenorphine, and ER naltrexone. If the contracted medical provider cannot provide methadone, they must partner with a licensed opioid treatment program to offer this option. Access to these medications must be made within 24 hours of incarceration and continued throughout incarceration if medically appropriate using guidelines from SAMHSA and the American Society of Addiction Medicine.

4 Medical provider(s) (physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice nurse) who is/are qualified to diagnosis and manage OUD must be available 7 days a week. The contracted medical provider must have providers with active DEA licenses and be able to order/store/prescribe/dispense controlled substances from the jail in full compliance with state and federal regulations for controlled medications. A qualified provider must be readily available to evaluate and treat individuals acutely for time-sensitive conditions, including but not limited to acute withdrawal from alcohol, benzodiazepines, and opioids (i.e., perform a medical evaluation within 24 hours of arrival to the jail).

5 Medical intake screening performed on incoming persons during the booking process must include screening for OUD, including assessment of self-report of use and/or urine drug screening. Individuals identified with a possible OUD must be referred for evaluation by a qualified provider within 24 hours who can initiate MOUD if indicated.

6 Staffing of a sufficient number of registered nurses, minimum of one RN or higher medical provider per shift 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, is required and licensed practical nurses and/or certified medical assistants to provide adequate medical staff coverage 24 hours, 7 days per week, at the jail. Nursing staff must be qualified to dispense/administer controlled substances, conduct triage, conduct medical screenings for incoming persons, and see any person who needs immediate medical attention.

7 If for any reason during the contract period the above conditions are not met, the jail reserves the right to terminate the contract.

The failure to meet any of the above criteria may, at the discretion of the jailer, disqualify a proposal from further consideration.

DEA = Drug Enforcement Administration; ER = extended-release; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; MOUD = medications for opioid use disorder; OUD = opioid use disorder; SAMHSA = Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; SUD = substance use disorder.