

College of Osteopathic Medicine

Empowering Peer Responders: The Impact of Opioid Overdose Training among University Greek Life Students

Dana Simon¹, Shreya Mullapudi¹, Bret Bielawski, DO, FACP^{1,3,4}, Carolina Restini PharmD, PhD, FAAPE^{1,2,5}

Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine¹; Department of Pharmacology & Toxicology², Department of Steopathic Medical Specialties³, Macomb University Center (MUC)⁴, Detroit Medical Center (DMC)⁵

Introduction

- Opioid overdoses in university students have been increasing since 1999.
 - College aged students typically do not recognize themselves to be an at-risk population.
- Training programs exist for university students regarding opioid overdoses, but these must be sought after.
 - Those who are not actively seeking out training self-exclude.
 - Those who perceive themselves at low risk also may self exclude.
- Naloxone is a readily available and effective reversal agent for opioid overdoses.

Aim/Objectives

This cross-sectional study hypothesized that the Student Opioid Response Program (SORP) would:

1) Increase awareness of risk factors for opioid overdose in this at-risk population.

2) Increase recognition of the signs of an opioid overdose.

3) Increase confidence of administering naloxone for an opioid overdose.

4) Increase understanding of legal repercussions.

Methods

Study Design:

- Survey knowledge of opioid overdoses adapted from Face Addiction Now (FAN) via Qualtrics.
 - STUDY00011540

Procedure:

- Presentation from the SORP on opioid overdose recognition and naloxone administration at fraternity and sorority houses at MSU.
- Greek Life members (N=441) surveyed before and after instructional.





Figure 1. Sequence of procedure

Statistical Analysis:

- Recorded self-reported confidence.
- Chi-square (CI 95%) analysis was performed using MatLab.







Figure 2. Training Presentation

