

THE  REPUBLIC

HALTING THE

Opioid Crisis

The Nation is in the midst of an unprecedented opioid epidemic.
More than 136 people a day die from opioid-related drug overdoses.



Help is available
to successfully
overcome
addiction in our
community.

Are you or a loved one struggling with substance use?
Visit the ASAP Hub and learn how we can help.

Empowering People in Recovery

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8:00am - 4:30pm
Walk-ins and
appointments accepted

"Together, we'll continue the fight against this crisis"

**MARY
FERDON**

for mayor



Paid by: Friends of Mary Ferdon: Brad Davis - Treasurer



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What are Opioids?

Opioids are a class of drugs that include the illegal drug heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and pain relievers available legally by prescription, such as oxycodone (OxyContin®), hydrocodone (Vicodin®), codeine, morphine, and many others.

When used correctly under a health care provider's direction, prescription pain medicines are helpful. However, misusing prescription opioids risks dependence and addiction.

Understanding Drug Use and Addiction

The initial decision to take drugs is voluntary for most people, but can lead to brain changes that challenge an addicted person's self-control and interfere with their ability to resist intense urges to take drugs.

HHS.GOV/OPIOIDS

Prescription Opioids

In addition to the serious risks of addiction, abuse, and overdose, the use of prescription opioids can have many side effects, even when taken as directed.

Fentanyl and Other Synthetic Opioids

Fentanyl and similar compounds like carfentanil are powerful synthetic opioids -- 50 to 100 times more potent than morphine. High doses of opioids, especially potent opioids such as fentanyl, can cause breathing to stop completely, which can lead to death.

Heroin

Heroin is a highly addictive drug made from morphine, which comes from opium poppy plants. Some prescription opioid pain medicines have effects similar to heroin. Research suggests that misuse of these drugs may open the door to heroin use.

A SETTLEMENT: Local governments to receive \$3.2 million in national opioid payments

Local governments in Bartholomew County will collectively receive an estimated \$3.2 million as part of nationwide settlements with Johnson & Johnson and the nation's three largest drug distributors, over their role in the opioid addiction crisis, state records show.

The estimated amounts, disclosed this week by the Indiana Attorney General's Office, include an estimated \$3 million for Bartholomew County, \$194,011 for the city of Columbus and \$9,343 for the town of Hope.

Of the total amount, \$2.1 million of the county's share, as well as \$135,808 of the Columbus' allotment and \$6,540 of Hope's funds, must be used for drug abatement efforts. The rest of money — roughly \$901,715 for the county, \$58,203 for Columbus and \$2,803 for Hope — does not have any restrictions on its use, the attorney general's office said.

The first checks are expected to go out this year and continue through 2038.

Bartholomew County's first payment will include \$442,616 in drug abatement funds and an additional \$189,693 unrestricted funds, state records show. Columbus' initial check will include \$28,570 in abatement funds and \$12,244 without any restrictions. Hope will get about \$1,376 in abatement funds and \$590 in unrestricted money.

"We expect payment to occur in the fall," said Kelly Stevenson, press secretary for Indiana attorney general, Todd Rokita.

Jennings County, Jackson County, as well as the cities of Seymour, Franklin, Brownstown and Shelbyville were among the communities in the Columbus area that joined litigation against the companies, state records show.

While none of the settlement money will go directly to victims of opioid addiction or their survivors, most of it is required to be used to deal with the epidemic.

However, the settlements go beyond money. Johnson & Johnson, which has stopped selling prescription opioids, agrees not to resume as part of the settlement. The distributors agree to send data to a clearinghouse intended to help flag when prescription drugs are diverted to the black market.

Bartholomew County was flooded with millions of opioid pills from 2006 to 2012, including two pharmacies in Columbus whose inventories of oxycodone and hydrocodone were among the five largest in the state.

Records from the federal Drug Enforcement Administration show that just more than 36 million oxycodone and hydrocodone pills were shipped to pharmacies in Bartholomew County from 2006 to 2012 — or roughly 68 pills per person each year.

The crisis has evolved from pain pills to heroin to fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that is more potent than heroin but cheaper to produce, and local officials speculate the reason for the historic rise in overdose deaths in Bartholomew County.

City and county officials, as well as the Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress (ASAP), welcomed the injection of additional funding to combat the worsening drug crisis.

The funding included requests from ASAP, the Bartholomew County Adult Drug Recovery Court, Recovery Enables a Life for Men (REALM) program at Community Corrections and the Bartholomew County Jail Addiction Treatment Program.

But now, local governments in Bartholomew County may have some more money to dedicate to those efforts, or others.

"It gives the city and county both opportunities to support use recovery even further," said ASAP executive director Sherri Jewett. "We have good information on where gaps might be, what services are needed, and the city and county are always interested in listening for that information from us and from other community partners."

Launched in 2017, ASAP is a community-wide response to address substance use disorder. ASAP was formed through a partnership between Columbus and Bartholomew County governments and Columbus Regional Health.

Locally, city and county officials plan to work together to determine how to spend the funds, said Mary Ferdon, the city's executive director of administration and community development.

Columbus mayor, Jim Lienhoop, plans to meet with Bartholomew County councilmember Mark Gorbett, representatives from Columbus Regional Health and others in the coming weeks to talk about the funding, Ferdon said.

"The city and county teams will probably sit down over the next couple of weeks and walk through the best use of the funds and how they fit into the current ASAP funding structure," Ferdon said.

Bartholomew County councilmember Matt Miller, for his part, said he was "glad" that the county would be seeing additional funding.

"I'm glad we're going to get it," Miller said. "It'll be nice to receive some money on a local level that we can put towards some of the programs we've already implemented."

Bartholomew county commissioner Carl Lienhoop characterized the settlement money as "good news" but said, "I would hate to speculate on whose cookie jar it will end up falling into."

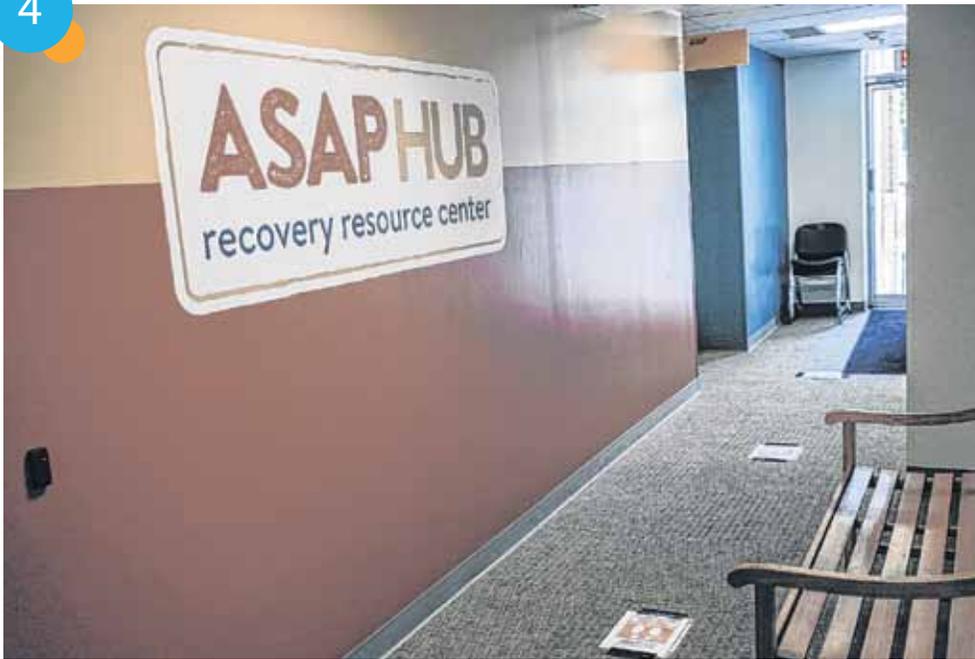
In the meantime, the opioid crisis has continued to deepen during the COVID-19 pandemic, with opioid-related deaths reaching a high of more than 76,000 in the 12 months that ended in April 2021, largely due to the spread of fentanyl and other lab-made drugs, according to wire reports.

Locally, overdose deaths in Bartholomew County continue to be on a record-setting pace this year, largely driven by fentanyl, according to the Bartholomew County Coroner's office.

There had been a total of 19 confirmed overdoses deaths in the county as of July 21, as well as two additional suspected overdose deaths that were still under investigation, said Bartholomew County deputy coroner, Jay Frederick.

That puts the county on pace to surpass the record 33 deaths from last year. At least 172 people in Bartholomew County have died from drug overdoses since 2015.

"Families that lost a loved one to an overdose probably would say (a settlement) is never going to replace the person that we lost," Jewett said. "However, at this point, it's an opportunity to take just a horrible situation across our nation and turn it into an opportunity to make things better for people. So, at this point, it's putting the resources where they're most needed. So, I do believe it's a just settlement."



ASAP expands into Jackson, Jennings counties

By Mark Webber | The Republic
 mwebber@therepublic.com

A view of the hallway leading to the entrance of the Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress Bartholomew County Hub.
 Mike Wolanin | The Republic

Bartholomew County's largest community substance abuse program is now stretching beyond its geographic boundaries. The Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress will assist Seymour and the Jennings County Drug and Alcohol Task Force in addressing substance abuse recovery needs.

ASAP will act in an advisory role, providing technical assistance in the community collaboration process, needs assessment and action plan process.

For the first time, Jennings County will have a paid full-time coordinator to concentrate solely on the county's substance abuse problems, task force spokeswoman Charlinda Evans said.

Seymour will also be able to hire a similar administrator, Mayor Matt Nicholson said. Funding for the two new positions is being provided by the Family and Social Services Administration of Indiana with a grant that continues through June, 2023.

Having a full-time coordinator is a significant step for Jennings County because the task force has always been comprised of volunteers, Evans said. For example, she is a full-time middle school teacher and co-owner of the Perceptions Youth, Mindfulness & Yoga studio in Vernon.

Although the Jennings County group received praise for its efforts prior to early 2020, their program was essentially blindsided by COVID-19, Evans said. The pandemic was well underway last year when Columbus Regional Health Survey revealed 43% of respondents from Jennings County indicated their life has been negatively affected by substance abuse.

"We lost a lot of momentum because COVID revealed all the weaknesses in our system," Evans said. "It forced us to hunker down and focus on what was essential."

In addition, a number of other agencies that had been working with the task force, such as the Jennings County Health Department and the Indiana Department of Child Services, no longer had the staff to assist Evans' agency, she said.

"It's not that we don't have amazing and compassionate folks, but we lost a lot of people because (other agencies) were temporarily shut down," Evans said. "People have cut everything that is not their primary concern in order to survive."

COVID-19 also had a negative impact in Seymour, which already had established substance abuse programs that include Celebrate Recovery and New Beginnings, Nicholson said. A number of those organizations will be able to assist in updating the assessment, he said.

"The pandemic didn't exactly slam the brakes on our programs, but it did slow everything down and made it harder for people to find those connections," the

Seymour mayor said. "Obviously, we knew we had a substance abuse problem, but COVID made it harder for (those in recovery) to get the help they wanted when they were looking for it."

After Nicholson talked in late January to about a dozen people involved in long-term recovery programs, he said he met privately with Seymour resident Ben Beatty, who works as the Community Recovery Housing Liaison for ASAP in Columbus.

The next day, Beatty notified the mayor that ASAP Executive Director Sherri Jewett wanted a meeting to discuss the grants, the mayor said.

Nicholson was first elected to the Seymour City Council two years before ASAP was founded in April 2017. The mayor said he has kept a close eye on developments within the organization in Columbus.

"With this grant, we won't have to reinvent the wheel," Nicholson said. "This is our chance to learn from somebody else's successes and mistakes."

Once the needs assessment and action plan are completed, Seymour officials will be able to identify what gaps exist, and what programs are missing, the mayor said.

"One of my roles will be to work on coordinating with city and county stakeholders, so we can turn this coordinator's job into a long-term director's position," Nicholson said. "We want to continue this on beyond the 16 months we currently have."

Jennings County also plans to apply for a number of grants that will allow them to keep at least one full-time person working on their substance abuse program, Evans said.

In the wake of the pandemic, many who work with the Jennings County task force weren't sure how to proceed with their mission, she said.

"Suddenly, this organization (ASAP) comes swooping in" Evans recalled. "I keep thinking how amazing that is because ASAP has the personnel and capacity to stay focused on assessment and strategic planning. They can do the things for us that we can't really do."

The state grant will allow ASAP to receive state funds in exchange for taking their services out of county to serve others, Evans said.

"ASAP may be a Bartholomew County agency supported by Bartholomew County tax dollars, but substance abuse problems don't stop at any borders," Evans said. "Communities like Jennings County need help, and that is one of the huge issues our county and state are trying to deal with right now."

Nicholson said it's only right that ASAP receive state compensation "because they have Bartholomew County stakeholders to answer to."

Understanding the Epidemic

The number of drug overdose deaths increased by nearly 30% from 2019 to 2020 and has quintupled since 1999. Nearly 75% of the 91,799 drug overdose deaths in 2020 involved an opioid. From 2019 to 2020, there were significant changes in opioid-involved death rates:

- Opioid-involved death rates **increased by 38%**.
- Prescription opioid-involved death rates **increased by 17%**.
- Heroin-involved death rates **decreased by 7%**.
- Synthetic opioid-involved death rates (excluding methadone) **increased by 56%**.

WWW.CDC.GOV/OPIOIDS/BASICS/EPIDEMIC.HTML



WWW.CDC.GOV/OPIOIDS/BASICS/TERMS.HTML

What is the difference between 'tolerance,' 'dependence,' and 'addiction'?

Tolerance

Opioid tolerance occurs when a person using opioids begins to experience a reduced response to medication, requiring more opioids to experience the same effect.

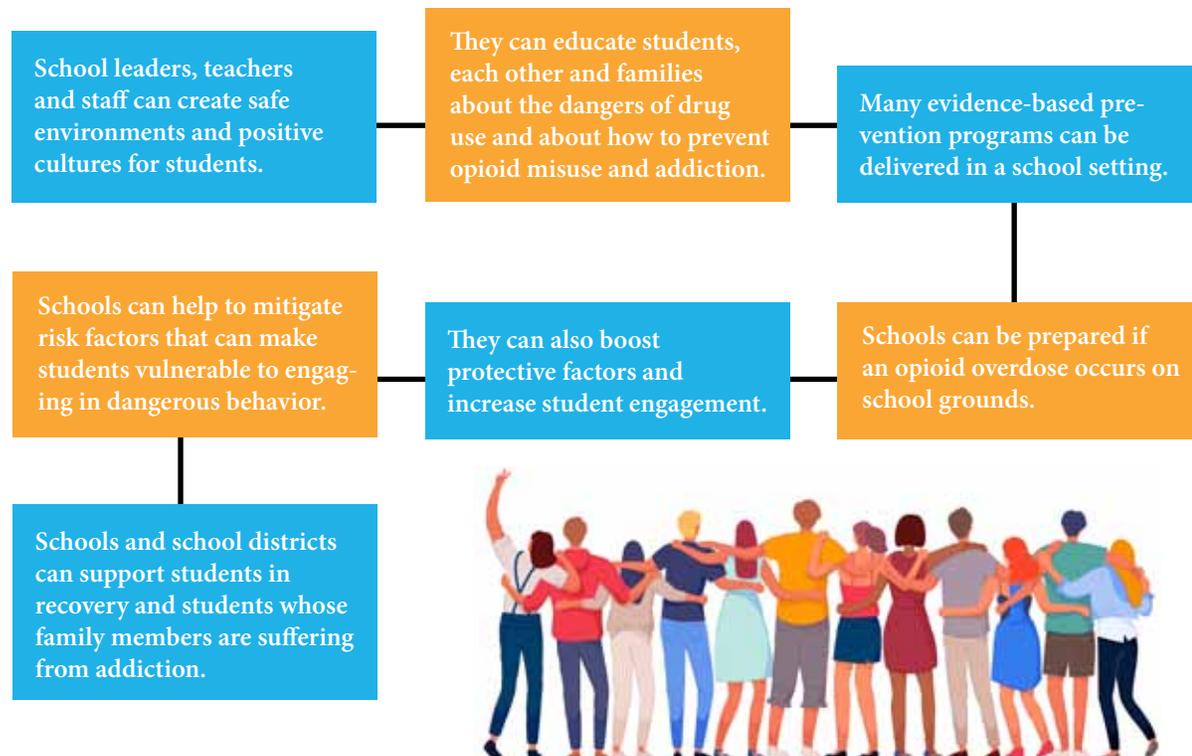
Dependence

Opioid dependence occurs when the body adjusts its normal functioning around regular opioid use. Unpleasant physical symptoms occur when medication is stopped.

Addiction

Opioid addiction (Opioid use disorder (OUD)) occurs when attempts to cut down or control use are unsuccessful or when use results in social problems and a failure to fulfill obligations at work, school, and home. Opioid addiction often comes after the person has developed opioid tolerance and dependence, making it physically challenging to stop opioid use and increasing the risk of withdrawal.

What is the role of schools?



WWW.ED.GOV/OPIOIDS/

>> How can parents and guardians of students help?

Educated and empowered parents and guardians are the first line of defense in preventing opioid misuse and illicit drug use by students.

The Department of Education partnered with the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration to release a new version of the popular publication, Growing Up Drug-Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention.

It provides an overview of opioid misuse as a student issue and profiles of youth who have died from overdoses and youth who are actively engaged in preventing drug misuse in their schools and communities. It also contains numerous resources of interest to parents, students and educators.

Prevent Opioid Use Disorder

There are a variety of ways to help reduce exposure to opioids and prevent opioid use disorder, such as:

- Prescription drug monitoring programs
- State prescription drug laws
- Formulary management strategies in insurance programs, such as prior authorization, quantity limits, and drug utilization review
- Academic detailing to educate providers about opioid prescribing guidelines and facilitating conversations with patients about the risks and benefits of pain treatment options
- Quality improvement programs in health care systems to increase implementation of recommended prescribing practices
- Patient education on the safe storage and disposal of prescription opioids
- Improve awareness and share resources about the risks of prescription opioids, and the cost of overdose on patients and families.

CDC.GOV

Side Effects

In addition to the serious risks of addiction, abuse, and overdose, the use of prescription opioids can have a number of side effects, even when taken as directed:

Tolerance—meaning you might need to take more of the medication for the same pain relief

Physical dependence—meaning you have symptoms of withdrawal when the medication is stopped

Increased sensitivity to pain

Constipation

Nausea, vomiting, and dry mouth

Sleepiness and dizziness

Confusion

Depression

Low levels of testosterone that can result in lower sex drive, energy, and strength

Itching and sweating



ELECT
Milo Smith
 ★ **Mayor** ★



"If elected, I will continue to listen to all residents of Columbus while making it easier for each of you to get a prompt response from the appropriate person in city government."

Experience Counts!

Paid for by the committee to elect Milo Smith mayor.



"The opioid epidemic is a national crisis. It will take the combined efforts of law enforcement and the community to combat this issue on a local level."

Sheriff Lane

Bartholomew County Jail opened its Drug Treatment Program January 13, 2020. Interested inmates complete a 7 phase, 12-week program under the supervision of Drug Treatment Counselor, Ginger Allman. To date, 128 individuals have graduated from the program.

**543 second st Columbus, In
 sheriff@bartholomew.in.gov**



Addiction & Overdose



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Anyone who takes prescription opioids can become addicted to them. In fact, as many as one in four patients receiving long-term opioid therapy in a primary care setting struggles with opioid addiction. Once addicted, it can be hard to stop. In 2016, more than 11.5 million Americans reported misusing prescription opioids in the past year.

Taking too many prescription opioids can stop a person's breathing—leading to death.

Prescription opioid overdose deaths also often involve benzodiazepines. Benzodiazepines are central nervous system depressants used to sedate, induce sleep, prevent seizures, and relieve anxiety. Examples include alprazolam (Xanax®), diazepam (Valium®), and lorazepam (Ativan®). Avoid taking benzodiazepines while taking prescription opioids whenever possible.



Recognizing an Opioid Overdose

Recognizing an opioid overdose can be difficult. If you aren't sure, it is best to treat the situation like an overdose—you could save a life. It is important that you don't leave the person alone and make sure you call 911 or seek medical care for the individual. Signs may include any of the following:

- Small, constricted "pinpoint pupils"
- Falling asleep or loss of consciousness
- Slow, shallow breathing
- Choking or gurgling sounds
- Limp body
- Pale, blue, or cold skin

Help prevent opioid-related overdose



Do you know what you can do to help?

Learn more about opioids so you can help people who are most at risk for opioid use disorder and overdose in your community.

Provide tools and information for health care professionals working on overdose prevention and treatment.

Help those struggling with opioid use disorder find the right care and treatment.

Increase awareness and share best practices with providers and patients in your community.

As a patient, a health care provider, or a member of a community you can ensure that the best information is being shared and understood to prevent overdose deaths.

Opioid addiction can affect anyone.
Help is available.

Don't be afraid to reach out for assistance if you or someone you know has a problem.

Make today the first day of a new life.



Columbus Police Department
123 Washington Street
Columbus, IN 47201
www.columbus.in.gov/police

In Service With The Community Since 1910



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The City of Columbus appreciates the work done by ASAP Staff, Board and Volunteers.

ASAP

Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress

Improving Opioid Prescribing

Improving the way opioids are prescribed through clinical practice guidelines can ensure patients have access to safer, more effective pain treatment while reducing the number of people who potentially misuse or overdose from these drugs. Reducing exposure to prescription opioids, for situations where the risks of opioids outweigh the benefits, is a crucial part of prevention.

CDC published the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain to provide recommendations for prescribing opioid pain medication for patients 18 and older in primary care settings. Recommendations focus on the use of opioids in treating chronic pain (pain lasting longer than 3 months or past the time of normal tissue healing) outside of active cancer treatment, palliative care, and end-of-life care.



CDC.GOV

A campaign graphic for Jorge (George) Morales. The top features a blue field with white stars. Below is a white banner with the text: "Jorge (George) Morales" in large red font, "For County Council District 4" in blue, and "Thank you for your continuous support" in blue. A portrait of Jorge Morales is on the right. Below the banner is a blue bar with "EXPERIENCE MATTERS" in white. Underneath, it says "always available for your concerns" in blue, followed by "812.371.1350 (C)" and "jormor6024@yahoo.com" in blue. At the bottom, it says "Paid for by the friends of Jorge Morales." in small blue text. The bottom of the graphic features a red and white wavy pattern.



Language Matters

Hoosiers who struggle with substance use disorder face a wide range of stigmas. A stigma is a mark of disgrace that sets a person or a group apart. When our neighbors and loved ones are labeled primarily by their substance use disorder, they are being negatively stereotyped.

Language that includes biased and hurtful words can lead to discrimination and social exclusion. Stigma and discrimination are barriers not only to acknowledging the problem but also to seeking and accessing treatment and, ultimately, to recovery.

Say this...	Not this...
Person with opioid use disorder	Addict, user, druggie, junkie
Disease	Drug habit
Had a setback	Relapsed
Substance dependent	Hooked
Person living in recovery	Ex-addict
Positive drug screen	Dirty drug screen

WWW.IN.GOV/RECOVERY/KNOW-THE-FACTS/STIGMA/

ASAP distributing naloxone and fentanyl test strips

By Andy East | The Republic | aeast@therepublic.com

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A fentanyl fact sheet and fentanyl test strips are displayed at the ASAP Hub in Columbus, Ind. Mike Wolanin | The Republic



Recovery specialist Ashley Brown displays a fentanyl test strip. Mike Wolanin | The Republic

Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress (ASAP) officials plan to start distributing naloxone and fentanyl test strips at local bars, liquor stores and other locations throughout Bartholomew County.

The goal is to get “harm-reduction supplies closer to people who might use them,” said ASAP Executive Director Sherri Jewett.

Naloxone is a nasal spray that can temporarily reverse an opioid overdose. It is often sold under the brand name Narcan.

Fentanyl test strips seek to help drug users determine whether a drug contains fentanyl, a synthetic opioid that officials say is a major contributor to a historic rise in overdose deaths in Bartholomew County.

The strips are about 3 inches long and work by dissolving a portion of the drug into water and then dipping the test strips into the water, according to instructions previously provided by local officials. Lines will appear on the strips to indicate whether fentanyl is present.

“We are going to give out 10 doses of Narcan and 10 fentanyl strips to every venue of that sort that will take them, with instructions on how to use them ... and how to get more if they need them,” Jewett said.

The announcement from ASAP came after ASAP received 1,500 doses of naloxone from the Bartholomew County Health Department.

ASAP has been distributing naloxone at the ASAP Hub, 1531 13th St., as well as in public plastic boxes available outside the Hub and at the Bartholomew County

Public Library.

ASAP distributed 2,143 doses of naloxone from January to November 2022, said Richa Tandon, communications coordinator at ASAP. The organization also distributed 600 fentanyl tests strips from June to November 2022.

Naloxone and fentanyl test strips are seen as harm-reduction tools, meaning that they focus on preventing overdoses and deaths in drug users. The American Medical Association has advocated for naloxone to be made available over the counter.

The announcement from ASAP also comes as local officials fear that overdoses may increase during the holidays.

As of Tuesday, 37 people had died from overdoses in Bartholomew County so far this year — the highest yearly total on record, according to the Bartholomew County Coroner’s Office. At least 190 people have died from drug overdoses in the county since 2015.

“During the holiday season, for a number of reasons, there’s always the potential for overdoses to increase,” Jewett said. “We would like for people that have family members, loved ones that they know are using ... (to) make sure they have Narcan available and test strips also available.”

“Our recommendation is if you have someone that you think is using, then come get some Narcan and keep it available,” Jewett added. “Keep it in your home first aid box, because it can save lives.”

Governor's Action Plan



In August 2021, Gov. Eric J. Holcomb and the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration announced the state will fund a \$1.3 million distribution of the opioid reversal agent naloxone to ensure the medication reaches Hoosiers who are at risk of drug overdose.

“Each dose of naloxone represents another life that could be saved and another opportunity to engage individuals with substance use disorder in treatment,” Gov. Holcomb said. “The effects of COVID-19 continue to linger, and now more than ever we must make treatments like naloxone readily available to any Hoosier who may encounter an individual experiencing an overdose.”

Indiana reported a 32% increase in fatal overdoses during the 12-month period beginning in April 2020 and ending in April 2021, according to provisional data released in November by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Naloxone, also known as Narcan, is a medication approved to prevent overdose by opioids and is given when a person is showing signs of opioid overdose to block the toxic effects of the overdose and is often the difference between a patient living and dying.

Overdose Lifeline, Inc., an Indiana nonprofit dedicated to helping those affected by substance use disorder through advocacy, harm reduction, and prevention, will distribute 35,000 doses of naloxone to first responders, families, friends and others who are likely to be the first on the scene if someone overdoses. The organization also intends to purchase and place 215 additional NaloxBox units across the state and fund other harm reduction strategies.

In December 2021, Gov. Holcomb announced further efforts to make naloxone more available for public use through the placement of a naloxone vending machine at the St. Joseph County Jail in South Bend. 19 of the vending machines manufactured by Shaffer Distribution Company and programmed to dispense free naloxone kits will be placed statewide. Each kit includes a single dose of naloxone, instructions for use, and a referral to treatment for substance use disorder. The machine holds up to 300 naloxone kits and is free to access.

Overdose Lifeline, Inc. is partnering with the Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA) Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA) to identify jails, hospitals, and other community sites interested in a vending machine to distribute the lifesaving medication. Machines are confirmed to be placed in public areas of the Wayne and DuBois County jails.



Bartholomew County Resources

The Alliance for Substance Abuse in Bartholomew County was launched in April 2017 to develop a community-wide response to the opioid crisis. The ASAP leadership team was established and Jeff Jones, a retired Cummins Inc. executive, volunteered as ASAP executive lead. A group of local health care and criminal justice system executives agreed to a two-year commitment to lead action teams to identify the gaps in the substance abuse treatment system and to prioritize and implement solutions.

In October 2017, ASAP announced its strategy to address opioid addiction and substance abuse based on prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery.

>> To learn more, visit asapbc.org

ASAP Mission & Guiding Principles

The Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress (ASAP) leads the effort to identify and establish system-wide solutions to substance misuse and substance use disorders. It is a partner in advocacy, education and support for the health of our community and every person in it.

ASAP will be accountable to our community.

ASAP will be financially responsible and sustainable.

ASAP believes substance use disorder is a chronic brain disease.

ASAP believes that, like most other chronic diseases, prevention of substance use disorder is far more beneficial and less costly to the individual and society than the illness and its treatment.

ASAP will ensure our practices and recommendations are guided by evidence and will evolve as new evidence emerges.

ASAP will advocate for policies and practices that ensure every individual has access to treatment and support services.

ASAP believes in each person and their ability to succeed in recovery.

ASAP believes there are many paths to recovery, and recovery is a life-long journey.

ASAP will support individuals, families and caregivers in their journey to become and stay healthy and to lead productive and meaningful lives.

ASAP will promote knowledge and education as a means to eliminate stigma associated with substance use disorders.

LOCAL RESOURCES

Where to Go

For immediate assistance locating a treatment provider, visit the ASAP Hub. You can also access more information on local treatment and recovery options.

If you are seeking help for someone in recovery, the Centerstone Recovery Engagement Center can also help.

Centerstone Recovery Center
720 North Marr Road Columbus, IN 47201
(800) 344-8802
Open 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m., Monday through Friday



Who to Call

If you see someone in distress or unconscious, call 911 immediately. Whether it's a drug overdose, a heart attack or another life-threatening issue, they need professional medical care immediately.

United Way 2-1-1

For information on health and human services and community agencies, call 211 or visit referweb.net/uwbc



CENTERSTONE

Indiana Addiction Hotline Live Chat Service

The Indiana Addiction Hotline is available 24/7 for individuals seeking addiction treatment services in Indiana. A Master's degree counselor will refer you to state-approved agencies. The Indiana Addiction Hotline also has bilingual capabilities.

SAMHSA's National Helpline

SAMHSA's National Helpline, 1-800-662-HELP (4357), is a confidential and free service available 24/7/365 for individuals and family members facing mental and/or substance use disorders. The service provides referrals to local treatment facilities, support groups and community-based organizations. Services are available in English and Spanish.
 Centerstone Crisis and Access Services

If you are seeking help for someone in need of mental health or addiction services, call Centerstone Crisis and Access Services at 800-832-5442, anytime day or night.

ASAP

Alliance for Substance Abuse Progress

Doug Otto Center
1531 13th Street
Columbus, IN 47201
(812) 418-8705

Hub Services

- Coordinating Treatment
- Applying for Insurance through Medicaid, Marketplace, and Medicare
- Family Support
- Substance-Use Disorder Education
- Recovery Coaching
- Case Management
- Life-Skill development
- Workforce Reintegration
- Governmental Assistance
- Community Resources
- Recovery Specific Transportation Assistance
- Recovery Meetings
- Recovery Engagement Activities
- NARCAN Distribution
- Recovery Housing
- Safe Disposal

Columbus Regional Health is committed to finding solutions for those who are suffering from substance use disorders (SUD).

TASC is a voluntary outpatient-based treatment program for individuals in recovery from SUD.

2022 Statistics

1,616

patients/participants
have received care
since our doors
opened

351

participants are in
active treatment as of
December 2022

TASC is now offering walk-in hours to better serve our community.

Initial Medical Walk-in Hours: Thursday 9 am-4 pm

Initial Therapy Walk-in Hours: Wednesday 9 am-3 pm

TASC currently offers a Comprehensive Opioid Addiction Treatment (COAT) group for individuals receiving medication assisted treatment, as well as 7 different outpatient therapy treatment groups.



COLUMBUS
REGIONAL
HEALTH

Learn More at crh.org/tasc