

Logic Model: Connecting Priority Need to Strategies and Evaluation Measures

Substance-Related Consequences / Problem Area & Supporting Data	Consumption Patterns Data	Intervening Variables	Contributing Factors & Supporting Data (i.e. Risk and Protective Factors)	Strategies	Process Measures (Products)	Behavioral Outcome Evaluation Measures (Immediate, Intermediate, & Longterm)		
<p>Prescription drug and over the counter (OTC) poisonings and deaths related to the misuse and abuse of prescription and OTC drugs. The number of total deaths due to drug poisonings increased by 62% nationally in five years, from 12,186 deaths in 1999 to 20,950 deaths in 2004. In particular, unintentional poisoning deaths involving psychotherapeutic drugs, such as sedative-hypnotics and anti-depressants, grew 84% from 1999 to 2004. Within the same time frame, the CDC reported that unintentional poisoning deaths involving narcotics and hallucinogens grew 55%, with research suggesting that this increase is attributed primarily to prescription painkillers. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2007)</p>	<p>Reduction of Prescription and OTC Drug deaths and poisonings in the Mid-South region. Between 2002 and 2004, an estimated 534,000 people in Michigan reported non-medical use of any prescription drug in the past year. (National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2006) The Michigan Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS) shows a 182% increase (1,929 to 5,442) from 2002 to 2007 in the number of admissions into Michigan's publicly funded substance use disorder treatment system for people reporting prescription drug abuse as a problem at the time of admission. At 12%, Michigan has one of the highest rates of teen prescription drug abuse in the country. (Medical News Today, April 28, 2007) Within the Mid-South region, 3.4% of 8th graders, 9% of 10th graders, and 15.9% of 12th graders reported using prescription drugs (such as amphetamines, barbiturates, tranquilizers, Oxycontin, Vicodin) illegally in their lifetime. Regarding OTC drug abuse, 7% of 8th graders, 13.5% of 10th graders, and 18.3% of 12th graders in the Mid-South region reported using OTC drugs inappropriately in their lifetime. (Mid-South Substance Abuse Commission, Prevention Needs Assessment Survey, 2008)</p>	Capacity Building	<p>Identified problem with sustained utilization and integration by pharmacists, physicians, and law enforcement surrounding MAPS and electronic records.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training for professionals and promotion of the utilization of the utility MAPS & Electronic Records - Insert with prescriptions on potential for abuse, disposal and sharing of medications - Focus groups -Town hall meetings/panel discussions - Community surveying 				
			<p>Lack of community awareness of prescription drug and OTC issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Social Marketing/Media Frontline worker training -Town hall/panel discussion -Informational brochures/fliers/social networking blasts, communication plan development etc. 				
			<p>Lack of formal linkages, partnerships, and advocacy with key stakeholders surrounding the prescription drug and OTC issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Educate Coalition on advocacy issues & community responses -Best practices, choose responses, create and advocacy plan -MOU's - Task group development - Communication plan enhancements 				
			<p>Lack of understanding involving laws and policies related to prescription drugs and OTC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training for coalitions and networks on current local,state & federal laws & policies. -Develop an advocacy plan or platform -Informational packets 				
			<p>Lack of understanding involving laws and policies related to medical marijuana.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training for coalitions and networks on current local,state & federal laws & policies. -Develop an advocacy plan or platform -Informational packets 				
		Community Norms	<p>Low perceived risk of prescription drug misuse and abuse among youth and adults (state and national data)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Educate community to view prescription drug commercials critically - Social norming campaign on perceived risk 				
			<p>Inappropriate prescribing practices of physicians and pharmacists surrounding perscription drugs, specifically surrounding pain management (focus groups and community surveys)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Focus group or survey on physical ed needs on pain management -Michigan Hospital Association collaboration on physican training - Vendor Education - Advocating for better protocol rules and regulations 				
			Social Availability	<p>Lack of awareness and opportunities involving proper prescription drug and OTC drug disposal (focus groups and Key leader interviews)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insert with prescriptions for potential for abuse, disposal and sharing of meds - Physician education to patients or above - Link between street drugs and prescription drugs - Rx drop off events 			