

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER (SUD)

Impacting 1 in 3 families in the U.S.¹, substance use disorders do not discriminate – they affect people of all ages, races, genders, social classes and economic statuses. The 2016 Surgeon General’s report reminds us that substance use disorders are a **chronic brain disease; not a character flaw or moral failing²**



Nearly 21 million people suffer from SUD a year.



1.5x the number of people who have cancer on an annual basis²



Only 1 in 10 receive treatment for SUD³



Substance use disorder accounts for **30-40%** of total behavioral health spending⁴



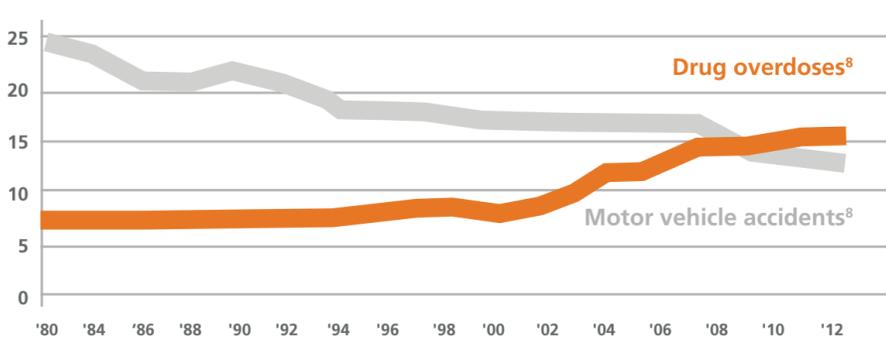
of SUD cases are from alcohol use disorder⁵



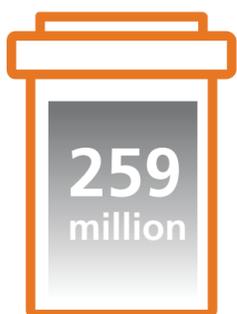
of SUD cases are attributed to Opioid use disorder⁵

Substance use disorders occur when the recurrent use of alcohol and/or drugs causes clinically and functionally significant impairment, such as health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home.⁶

Drug addiction is now the #1 cause of accidental death, largely driven by opioid use disorders.⁷



EVERY 16 MINUTES
there is a death from opioid overdose.¹⁰



259 million opioids are prescribed in the U.S. annually — enough to give every American adult their own bottle of pills.¹¹

\$504B

Estimated annual costs of the U.S. opioid epidemic.¹²

Optum is working to end the epidemic.

Optum® Behavioral Health compassionately guides members at risk of or suffering from substance use disorders to evidence-based treatment and support.



Substance Use Treatment Helpline



Preferred SUD network



Facility benefit inquiry program



Medication-assisted treatment (MAT) network



Bundled payment model

1. Facing addiction in America 2016 analysis, based on results of SAMHSA 2013 national survey on drug use and health and OASAS drug-free America 2011 national survey.
2. Surgeon General Report. (2016) <https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/>.
3. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2016). Results from the 2015 national survey on drug use and health: Detailed tables. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
4. Based on Optum analysis of affordability benefit expense of claims paid from Optum’s commercial book of business from January 1, 2014, to December 31, 2015; Nussbaum, October 20, 2016.
5. Based on Optum analysis of COPM-D facility-based authorization data from Optum’s commercial book of business from January 1, 2014, to September 30, 2016 (59,002 total SUD cases, including 30,057 cases of alcohol use disorder and 19,457 cases of opioid use disorder); Nussbaum, October 20, 2016.
6. SAMHSA Substance Use Disorders. (2015) <https://www.samhsa.gov/disorders/substance-use>.
7. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Today’s Heroin Epidemic, July 7, 2015.
8. Ruhm CJ. Taking the measure of a fatal drug epidemic. National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 22504. August 2016.
9. Manchikanti L, Fellows B, Ailnani H, Pampati V. Therapeutic use, abuse, and nonmedical use of opioids: a ten-year perspective. Pain Physician. 2010;13: 401–435.
10. Based on 33,091 opioid-related deaths reported in 2015. Source: Rudd RA, Seth P, David F, Scholl L. Increases in Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths — United States, 2010–2015. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2016;65:1445–1452.
11. CDC Vital Signs. Opioid painkiller prescribing. <http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/opioid-prescribing>. Last updated July 2014. Accessed September 12, 2016.
12. Alexander GC. The prescription opioid and heroin crisis: A public health approach to an epidemic of addiction. Annual Review of Public Health, 2015; 36:559-574. 3. The Underestimated Cost of the Opioid Crisis. The Council of Economic Advisors. November 2017; Accessed at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/11/20/cea-report-underestimated-cost-opioid-crisis>