

Senate File 2119

H-8137

1 Amend the amendment, H-8118, to Senate File 2119, as passed  
2 by the Senate, as follows:

3 1. Page 1, after line 7 by inserting:

4 <Sec. \_\_\_\_ . NEW SECTION. 124.101C Injection drug use —  
5 legislative findings.

6 The general assembly of the state of Iowa finds and declares  
7 the following:

8 1. Injection drug use is the main driver for increases in  
9 hepatitis C cases among young adults due partially to recent  
10 increases in the misuse of prescription and nonprescription  
11 opioids as well as increases in opioid injections.

12 2. The number of patients diagnosed with opioid use disorder  
13 increased three hundred seventy-eight percent from thirty-nine  
14 thousand one hundred nine in 1999 to one hundred eighty-six  
15 thousand nine hundred seventy-nine in 2013 in a seventeen-state  
16 sample.

17 3. Opioid use disorder imposes considerable financial  
18 burdens on state Medicaid programs, and the burden is  
19 increasing over time. After adjusting for inflation, total  
20 Medicaid costs associated with opioid use disorder more than  
21 tripled over a five-year time period, reaching more than  
22 three billion dollars in 2013, from nine hundred nineteen  
23 million dollars in 1999, with most of the growth due to excess  
24 nonopioid use disorder treatment costs for patients with opioid  
25 use disorder, which increased three hundred sixty-three percent  
26 over the period, triple the rate of growth in expenditures for  
27 opioid use disorder treatment services.

28 4. Findings extrapolated to the entire United States  
29 suggest that the Medicaid costs associated with opioid use  
30 disorder increased from more than two billion dollars in 1999  
31 to more than eight billion dollars in 2013, with the cumulative  
32 costs over a fifteen-year time period amounting to more than  
33 seventy-two billion four hundred million dollars.

34 5. The centers for disease control and prevention of  
35 the United States department of health and human services

1 recommends that states scale up effective programs to promote  
2 drug treatment as well as hepatitis testing and treatment  
3 efforts in local communities.

4 6. Syringe services can be important in reducing the risk  
5 of infection with blood-borne pathogens such as hepatitis  
6 B and HIV, as well as hepatitis C, and should be part of a  
7 comprehensive program that also addresses access to treatment,  
8 medication-assisted treatment, and education of medical  
9 professionals on the appropriate prescription of opioids.

10 7. Syringe services programs are a proven method of getting  
11 people into substance use disorder treatment, with one study  
12 finding that users of syringe services programs are five  
13 times more likely to enter treatment than those who did not  
14 participate.

15 8. The national academies of sciences, engineering, and  
16 medicine recommends that states expand access to syringe  
17 services programs combined with opioid agonist therapies in  
18 accessible venues.>

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ISENHART of Dubuque