

A Holistic Approach to Treating Benzodiazepine Dependence: a Focus on Regional Victoria

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Presentation Overview

Reconnexion's Treatment Approach

A collaborative and dual-diagnosis framework

Rural and Regional Project

Our objectives and strategy to connect with regional services

Lessons Learned: Enhancing collaboration and cross-sector engagement

- AOD services
- GP perspectives on working with AOD services (barriers and enablers)
- Future steps to support enhanced collaboration across sectors



Our Treatment Approach



Treating Benzodiazepine Dependency

A client-centred, collaborative approach to safely taper benzodiazepine & z-drugs

Over 60% of our clients are self-referred, yet their motivation and readiness to reduce is often varied. We emphasise:

- → Treatment ordering and assessing the appropriateness of community-based withdrawal
- → Establishing the prescriber's role (GP or psychiatrist) and agreement to collaborate
- → Define goals of treatment related to medication use, mental health, and quality of life (i.e., relationships, work, physical health); key to maintaining motivation as withdrawal can take months or even years
- → Building the client's internal resources in preparation for the reduction



Treating Benzodiazepine Dependency

How we adapt our approach to regional and rural Victoria

- → Establish an agreement regarding our role and the limits to our work
- → Greater investment in care coordination (e.g., upskilling and educating other HCPs)
- → Ensure contingency and exit planning

BUT...

- → Higher rates of prescribing per capita and greater vulnerability of clients in these regions
- → Reconnexion has ongoing challenge of low referral rates
- → AOD COVID Workforce Initiative created opportunity for Reconnexion to respond to the inadequately met needs in regional and rural Victoria

Our Rural and Regional Project



Objectives and Implementation Plan

During our site visits we aimed to...

- → Understand the salience of benzodiazepine dependence across the state
- → Identify barriers to working with other AOD services and primary care
- → Provide resources and upskilling to AOD workers, GPs, and other healthcare providers

To achieve this we planned to...

- → Begin with PHNs, identify AOD catchments, and generate a list of AOD service providers and primary care clinics
- → Snowball networking opportunities in addition to scheduled visits
- → Build relationships through continued connection and service provision



Lessons Learned and Recommendations



Regional response to benzodiazepine dependence

How do AOD services and GPs respond at present?

- → AOD clinicians recognise issue of benzo dependence but report it is often unaddressed, unmanaged by prescribers, or not incorporated in treatment planning (is a latent issue)
- → GPs are consistently hesitant to start conversations about benzo dependence and expect patient resistance (despite evidence demonstrating the contrary)
- → GPs report a range of barriers:
 - E.g., time, resources, confidence to deprescribe, lack of perceived benefits, managing specialist prescriptions, lack of training in benzo deprescribing



Lessons learned and future steps

How to facilitate increased collaboration with primary care

- → Build relationships with Practice Managers both directly and through PHNs
- → Embed AOD referral proforma into medical prescribing software
- → Accessing GP audit, training, and prescribing software through PHNs (e.g., POLARGP)
- → Pilot zoom drop-in consultation sessions
- → Reconnexion is planning an implementation trial (2023-24) to pilot a more systemic approach to enhancing cross-sector collaboration (in collaboration with Deakin Uni)



Thank you Questions?

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