Expanding Naloxone Accessibility: A Lifesaver or a Risky Setback?

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Naloxone in Opioid Crisis

Governments have responded to the opioid crisis by expanding naloxone access, a life-saving opioid antagonist. While effective in reversing overdoses, broader availability introduces trade-offs such as potential moral hazard and increased misuse.



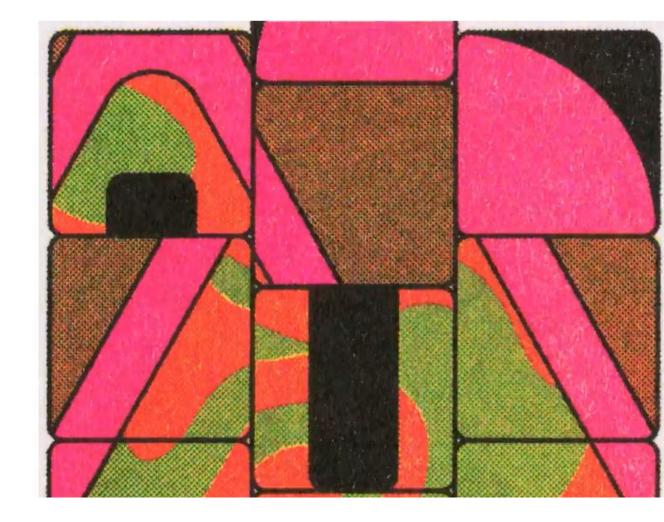


This policy is like cancer.

The Washington Free

Beacon, 2024

Moral Hazard Has No Place in Addiction Treatment



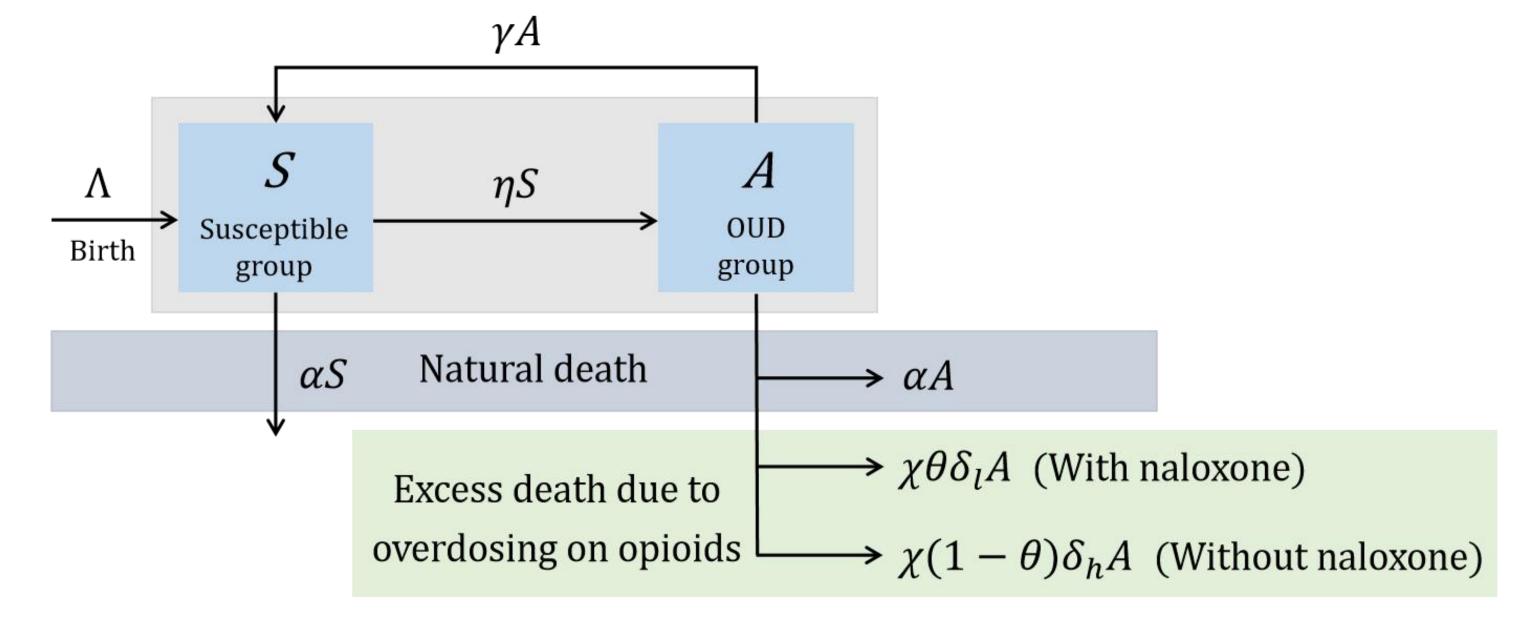
This policy is excellent.

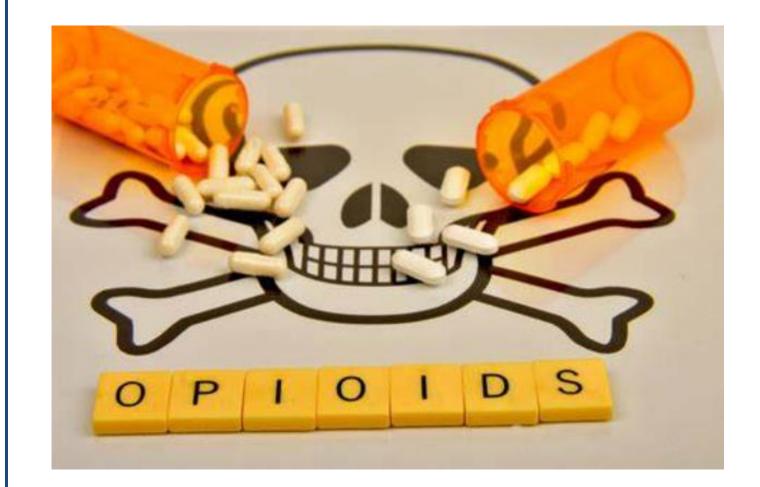
The New York Times,

2024

Compartmental Model

We develop a compartmental model to examine the effects of naloxone accessibility on the opioid epidemic, capturing transitions between susceptible individuals and those with opioid use disorder (OUD).



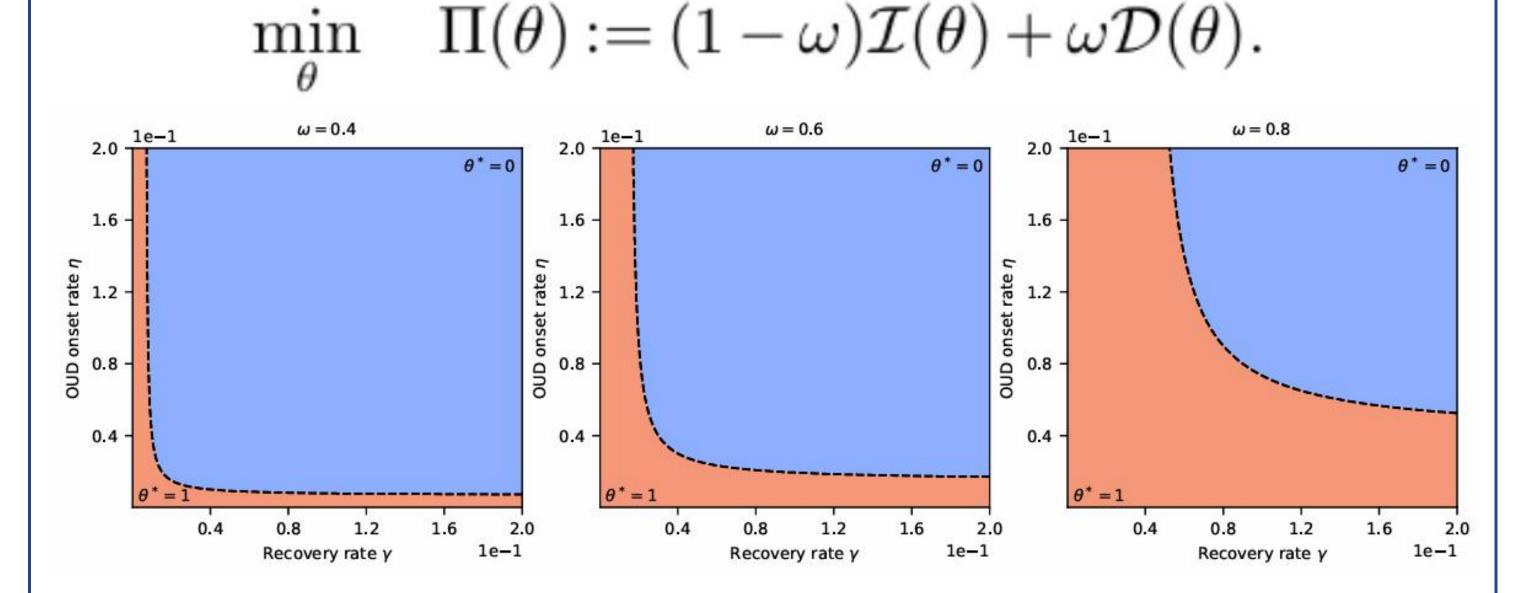




Accessibility Optimization

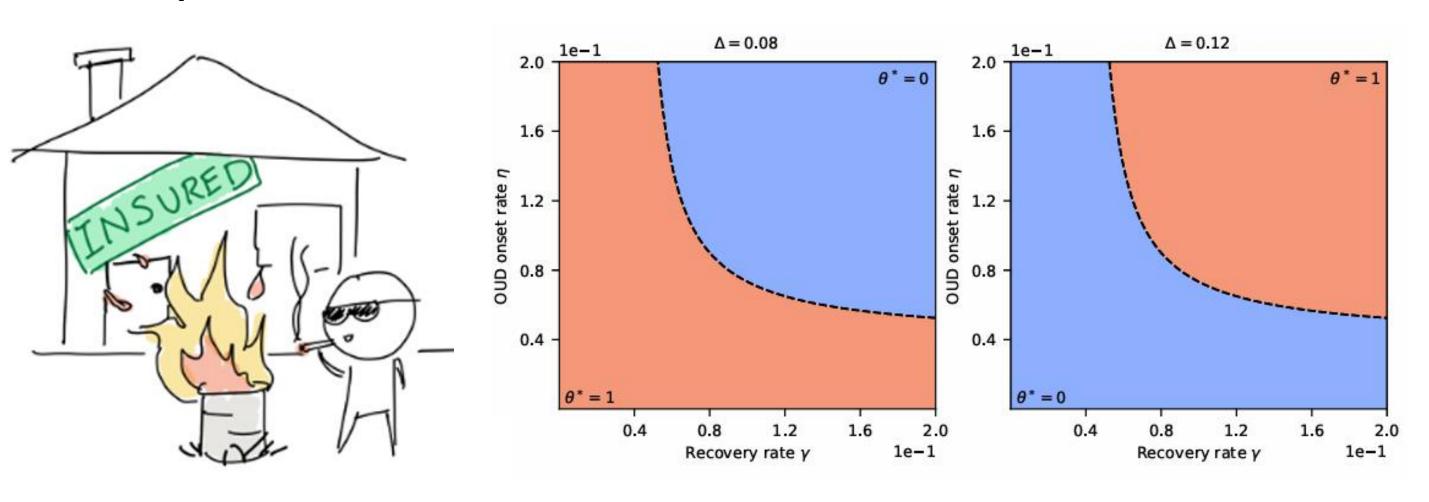
We propose an optimization problem that minimizes the weighted averages of new OUD cases and overdose mortality to capture the tradeoff and derive the optimal accessibility of naloxone.

New OUD cases Mortality



Accounting Moral Hazard

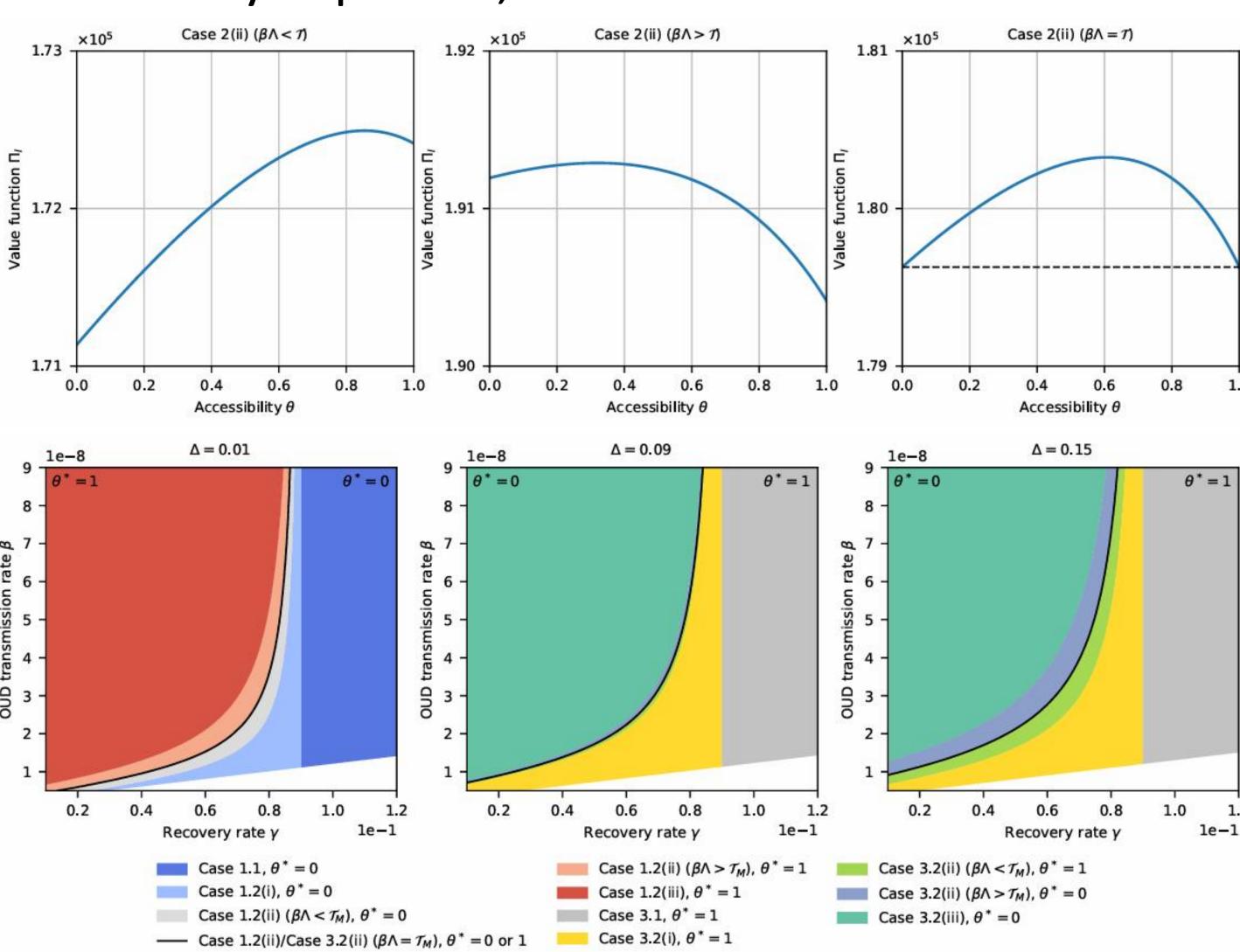
The moral hazard phenomenon, an economic concept, also known as the Peltzman effect.



Bang-bang Solution

Considering Social Infection

Opioid misuse often originates from peer influence, community exposure, or familial networks.



Common solution properties: a bang-bang structure and the reverse effect of moral hazard on the optimal solution structure.

Operational Insights

Naloxone solves the surface issue of overdose deaths without tackling the underlying cause of opioid proliferation.

The government must balance preventing overdoses with limiting new OUD cases. Full accessibility in many cases is not optimal.

Everyone should have Narcan in their homes

March 29, 2023



The Wasington Post, 2023