

Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)

A Chronic, Treatable Disease.

Scope and Scale

Opioid misuse has had a staggering impact on the healthcare system, driving costs equal to nearly 10% of U.S. GDP and contributing to approximately ~80,000 preventable deaths each year.^{1,2}

8.9M

Individuals Misusing Annually²

\$2.7T

Total Cost of OUD in 2024¹

4.8M

Individuals Diagnosed³

Leading Cause of Death

For 18-45² Year-olds

Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)

These medications treat the disease, allowing the brain to heal, and do *not* substitute one addiction for another.⁴

	Buprenorphine ⁵	Buprenorphine Extended-Release ⁶	Methadone ⁷	Naltrexone Extended-Release ^{8,9}
Drug Format	Oral Tablet / Film	Long-Acting Injectable (LAI)	Oral Tablet / Liquid	Long-Acting Injectable (LAI)
Overview	Reduces craving and withdrawal, potential for adherence challenges with daily dosing and misuse, including diversion.	Injectable alternative that provides steady medication levels, reduces cravings and withdrawals.	Supports OUD treatment in detox or maintenance programs by reducing craving and withdrawal; carries greater, often legally mandated, logistical burdens due to daily in-person clinic visits.	Blocks opioid effects; thereby reducing cravings. Patients must be free from opioids for 7-14 days before starting.
Typical Dosing	Daily	Weekly or Monthly	Daily	Monthly

1.

The White House. "The Staggering Cost of the Illicit Opioid Epidemic in the United States." WhiteHouse.gov, March 26, 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/articles/2025/03/the-staggering-cost-of-the-illicit-opioid-epidemic-in-the-united-states/>

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National Center for Drug Abuse Statistics. "Drug Abuse Statistics." Accessed Feb. 2, 2026. DrugAbuseStatistics.org, <https://drugabusestatistics.org/>

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. "Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2024 National Survey on Drug Use and Health." SAMHSA.gov, July 2025. <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/reports/rpt56287/2024-nsduh-annual-national-report.pdf>

4.

Lindenfeld, Z., et al. "Availability of Medications for Opioid Use Disorder in Opioid Treatment Programs." RAND.org, June 30, 2025. https://www.rand.org/pubs/external_publications/EP70966.html

5.

U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs. "Buprenorphine for Opioid Use Disorder." pbm.va.gov, Accessed Feb. 2, 2026. <https://www.pbm.va.gov/PBM/AcademicDetailingService/Documents/>

6.

Internal: NP – BAG – US (Indivior Internal Material)

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Foglesong Stabile, Jillian. "Methadone: How It's Used, Pros and Cons, and Addiction Potential." AddictionCenter.com, Nov. 24, 2025. <https://www.addictioncenter.com/opiates/methadone/>

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Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services. "What is Naltrexone? Side Effects, Uses, Dose and Risk." SAMHSA.gov, Dec. 22, 2025. Academic_Detailing_Educational_Material_Catalog/IB_1498_Provider_BupforOUD.pdf

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Alkermes. (2026). Vivitrol prescribing information. <https://www.alkermesmedicalaffairs.com/product-information/vivitrol/pdf/prescribing-information>

The Continuum of Care for Those Living with OUD^{1,2,3}



Hospitals

Inpatient settings for continuous care under observation



Office Clinics

Outpatient care options for easy access



Home / Telehealth

More accessible care to patients with limited options



Emergency Services

Critical lifesaving interventions for overdose



Treatment Centers

Outpatient care options for easy access



Criminal Justice System (CJS)

Individuals in the CJS often go untreated during incarceration

CJS Burden

High prevalence
High mortality
Treatment gaps
System strain

MOUD Benefit

Reduces overdoses
Improves re-entry and lowers recidivism
Enhances public safety
Lowers operational burden & system costs

The lack of OUD management in the Criminal Justice System costs taxpayers **\$52 billion annually, or about \$44,000 per inmate.**³

Barriers to Care and Opportunities^{3,4,5,6}

Barriers to Successful Intervention

Fragmented care across medical, behavioral, and criminal justice systems

Inconsistent adoption of evidence-based care

Low retention with non-medication assisted treatments worsens long-term outcomes and increases system strain

Shortage of treating clinicians

Opportunities for Improvement

Earlier diagnosis, treatment initiation, and retention

Transition from crisis care to sustainable care

Increased access to advanced, modern medicines, creating long-term value

Supports safer communities and safer correctional environments

Enabling Recovery

The combination of behavioral therapy and long-acting injectable (LAI) buprenorphine delivers

\$295,000 in annual savings per-patient

representing the greatest economic benefit across all treatment options.

1. Continuum of Care: OHS SEER Facilitating Continuity of Care
2. National Institute on Drug Abuse. "Fewer than half of U.S. jails provide life-saving medications for opioid use disorder." NIDA.nih.gov, Sept. 24, 2024. <https://nida.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/2024/09/fewer-than-half-of-us-jails-provide-life-saving-medications-for-opioid-use-disorder>
3. Avalere Health. "The Cost of Opioid Use Disorder." AvalereHealth.com, May 19, 2025. <https://advisory.avalerehealth.com/insights/white-paper-the-cost-of-opioid-use-disorder>
4. Judd, D., King, C., Galke, C. "The Opioid Epidemic: A Review of the Contributing Factors, Negative Consequences, and Best Practices." Cureus, July 10, 2025. <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10410480/>
5. Locklear, Mallory. "Treating opioid disorder without meds more harmful than no treatment at all." YaleNews., Dec. 19, 2023. <https://news.yale.edu/2023/12/19/treating-opioid-disorder-without-meds-more-harmful-no-treatment-all>
6. Benefits to Care and the Barrier: Internal Indivior Resources