

# VOICES FOR NON-OPIOID CHOICES

April 22, 2025

**Kristen Windham**

Director of Policy  
Office of Governor Tate Reeves  
550 High St.  
Sillers Building, 19th Floor  
Jackson, MS 39201

Dear Ms. Windham,

Voices for Non-Opioid Choices (“Voices”) appreciates your attention and leadership in advancing legislation to prevent opioid addiction in Mississippi. We would like to extend our full support for Mississippi Senate Bill 2386 and strongly urge Governor Reeves to sign SB 2386 relating to Medicaid Technical Amendment Legislation, into law.

Voices applauds Senator Kevin Blackwell for introducing SB 2386, which includes a key provision to ensure patients on Medicaid have equal access to safe, effective non-opioid pain treatments by requiring coverage and fair reimbursement for FDA-approved alternatives to opioids. This legislation represents an important step toward strengthening Mississippi’s Medicaid program and expanding access to safer, non-addictive alternatives for pain management.

For too long, our response to the opioid addiction crisis focused solely on opioid overdose death prevention. Such a focus misses the opportunity to prevent addiction where we can, including by reducing and minimizing unnecessary exposure to opioids. One opportunity to do this is to increase the availability of non-opioid pain management approaches. In doing so, SB 2386 will prevent opioid addiction for many Mississippians and save lives.

Voices for Non-Opioid Choices ([www.nonopioidchoices.org](http://www.nonopioidchoices.org)) is a national, non-partisan, and nonprofit organization based in Washington, DC dedicated to preventing opioid addiction. Our coalition boasts over 20,000 advocates and 200 member organizations from across the country representing the leading patient, provider, and public health advocacy organizations. All told, Voices’ members represent millions of Americans affected by the U.S. opioid epidemic.

Despite years of attention to combatting the opioid epidemic, the crisis persists. In 2023, the last year for which we have full-year overdose data, 81,000 Americans died from an opioid-related drug overdose.<sup>i</sup> This means that, on average, **we lose more than 200 Americans every day to an opioid-related drug overdose.**

Mississippi is not immune to this national epidemic. In 2023, there were **300 opioid-related drug overdose deaths**, accounting for **76.5% of all drug overdose fatalities** in the state.<sup>ii</sup> For many, the path towards addiction begins after being prescribed opioids to manage an acute pain incident, such as for postsurgical pain, an accident, or a sports injury. In Mississippi, there were **63.1 opioid prescriptions written for every 100 persons** in 2023.<sup>iii</sup>

Fortunately, this is a path to addiction that can be prevented by ensuring access to non-opioid approaches.

Prescription opioids are frequently used to treat acute pain. In fact, as many as **90 percent of all surgical patients** in the United States receive a prescription for opioids to manage postsurgical pain.<sup>iv</sup> It is easy to understand why prescription opioids are frequently used – medical professionals are trained to treat pain with opioids, they are seen as effective ways to treat pain, and, perhaps most importantly, generic prescription opioids are incredibly cheap. As such, health insurers frequently make generic opioids available to patients at little – or no – charge to the patient.

**This inadvertently incentivizes patients – and their healthcare providers – to treat pain with prescription opioids. We must change this care paradigm.**

SB 2386 requires Mississippi Medicaid, including its managed care plans, to cover FDA-approved non-opioid pain medications and ensures they are treated no less favorably than opioids by prohibiting stricter coverage limits, prior authorization, or exclusion from the preferred drug list.

SB 2386 would not put prescription opioids out-of-reach for those patients who want – or require – those treatments. Rather, the legislation would ensure that more Mississippians would have full access to the full suite of safe, effective, and FDA-approved pain management approaches, including both opioid and non-opioid options.

There are currently some FDA-approved, safe, and effective non-opioid pain management products on the market, with more in the pipeline. These include nerve blocks which provide regionally-specific pain relief and are commonly used during oral and soft tissue surgeries. There are also brand-name non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) that are used in a variety of other acute pain incidents, such as sports injuries, migraines, and other short-term pain incidents. Finally, there are other physician-administered products that are used instead of fentanyl for cataract surgeries. All of these products greatly diminish reliance on prescription opioids, provide effective analgesic support for patients, and reduce quantities of opioids prescribed and consumed in the United States. These are products that would be made more accessible through SB 2386.

On top of these currently available products, SB 2386 sends a strong market signal to innovators developing novel therapies. There has been a good deal of innovation in the non-opioid market that is starting to bear promise, with several non-addictive approaches already available and more expected to enter the market in the next year or so.<sup>v</sup>

This signal is clear: if you are successful in bringing new, innovative products to market that can treat pain without relying on opioids, patients will be able to access them.

However, all of this work, innovation, and advocacy will be for naught if we do not ensure that patients and providers can easily access these products.

SB 2386 serves as a critical safeguard that removes barriers to non-opioid pain treatments, helping ensure these safer alternatives remain accessible to patients. By preventing unnecessary restrictions from health insurers, this legislation offers a commonsense approach to addressing an opioid crisis that worsens each year.

The legislation being considered today mirrors a federal bill, the Alternatives to Prevent Addiction in the Nation (Alternatives to PAIN) Act, which was recently reintroduced in the 119<sup>th</sup> Congress (H.R.1227/S.475). **Simply put, we must ensure that all patients can easily access non-opioid pain approaches across all care settings.**

Voices for Non-Opioid Choices urges the federal and state government to continue to work hand-in-hand to solve the opioid crisis currently taking place in Mississippi and throughout the country. For too long, prescription opioids have been the default method for managing pain – and insurance company practices have reinforced this reality. This puts patients at unnecessary risk for misuse and addiction.

SB 2386 would enable more patients to have access to non-addictive products and would improve care for the tens of thousands of Mississippians who experience an acute pain incident every year.

Voices applauds the advancements proposed in this bill and would like to see these efforts come to fruition.

Once again, thank you for recognizing the importance of expanding access to non-addictive alternatives to opioids. We urge Governor Reeves to take action to prevent opioid addiction before it starts by signing SB 2386 into law.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments. Voices stands ready to work with the Governor's office to advance this critical legislation and help ensure safe, effective, and non-addictive pain management for Mississippians.

With appreciation,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Chris Fox', with a stylized, cursive script.

Chris Fox  
Executive Director  
Voices for Non-Opioid Choices

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<sup>i</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2024). US Overdose Deaths Decrease in 2023, First Time Since 2018. [https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/nchs\\_press\\_releases/2024/20240515.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/nchs_press_releases/2024/20240515.htm)

<sup>ii</sup> The Mississippi Opioid and Heroin Data Collaborative (2024). Provisional Data Report Calendar Year 2023. [https://pmp.mbp.ms.gov/sites/default/files/2024-05/OHDC%20Report\\_Annual\\_2023\\_05.02.23.pdf](https://pmp.mbp.ms.gov/sites/default/files/2024-05/OHDC%20Report_Annual_2023_05.02.23.pdf)

<sup>iii</sup> Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2024). Opioid Dispensing Rate Maps. <https://www.cdc.gov/overdose-prevention/data-research/facts-stats/opioid-dispensing-rate-maps.html>

<sup>iv</sup> Singh, K., Murali, A., Stevens, H., Vydiswaran, V. G. V., Bohnert, A., Brummett, C. M., & Fernandez, A. C. (2022). Predicting persistent opioid use after surgery using electronic health record and patient-reported data. *Surgery*, 172(1), 241–248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.surg.2022.01.008>

<sup>v</sup> Kingwell, K. (2022, October 14). *New non-opioid pain drug pushes through to pivotal trials*. *Nature*. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41573-022-00175-2>