Opioid epidemic

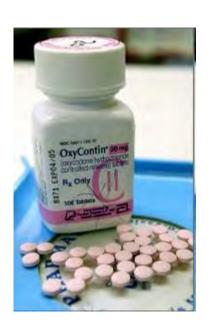


Situation aux USA et en France



Maryse Lapeyre-Mestre CEIP-A de Toulouse, CHU de Toulouse, UMR 1027, Université de Toulouse



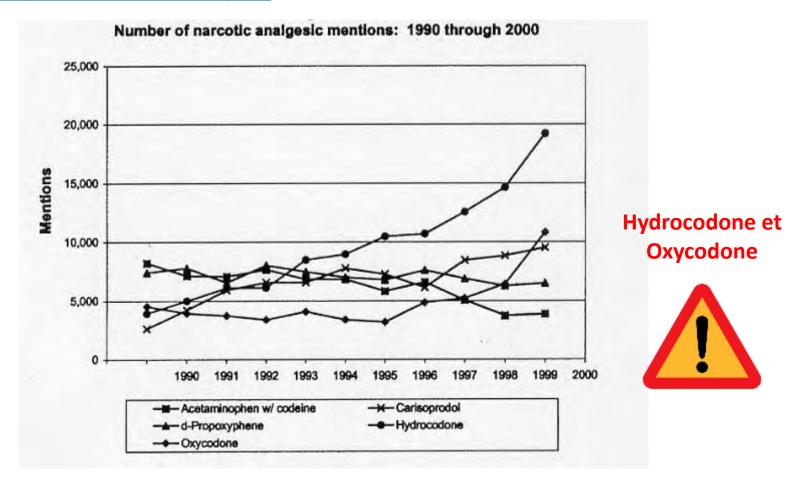


Addiction analgésiques opioïdes

Apparition du phénomène aux USA dans les années 90's

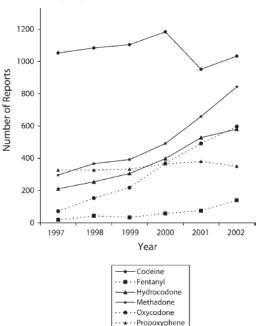
Drug Abuse Warning Network

http://www.samhsa.gov/



Opioid Analgesic Involvement in Drug Abuse Deaths in American Metropolitan Areas

Leonard J. Paulozzi, MD, MPH



The Development of a Comprehensive Risk-Management Program for Prescription Opioid Analgesics: Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS®)

Theodore J. Cicero, PhD,* Richard C. Dart, MD, PhD,† James A. Inciardi, PhD,‡ George E. Woody, MD,\$ Sidney Schnoll, MD, PhD,† and Alvaro Muñoz, PhD**

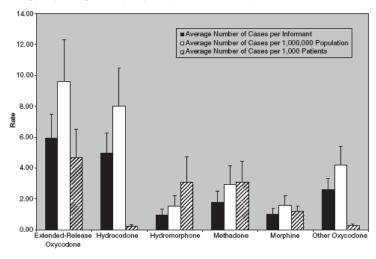


Figure 4 The average (mean ± SEM) number of abuse cases per informant, per 1,000,000 population, or per 1,000 patients filling a prescription for the drugs was indicated on the X-axis.

FIGURE 2—Reports of opioid analgesics, by major type, from selected Drug Abuse Warning Network medical examiners, 1997–2002.

Canadian Medical Association Journal. 2006



Use of OxyContin by adolescent students

Although increases in the nonmedical use of OxyContin (oxycodone) in the United States have been reported recently, 1-2 few data are available to assess whether such use has diffused into general populations in Canada.

In a school survey of 77.26 Ontario students in grades 7 to 12,3 1.3% of the students (95% confidence interval [CI] 0.9% to 1.7%) reported lifetime use of OxyContin, and 1.0% (95% CI 0.7% to 1.5%) reported use in the past year. Similar to the situation for other illegal drugs,3 the majority (69%) of past-year users had used the drug only once or twice. Reported use did not vary significantly by sex or grade but did vary by region, with the highest past-year use occurring among students in Northern Ontario (3.4%; 95% CI 1.8% to 6.1%).

To assess whether OxyContin users differ from the users of other illicit drugs, we compared the drug-use profiles of 105 lifetime OxyContin users and 909 users of illicit drugs other than cannabis and OxyContin. The results suggested that OxyContin is merely an addition to the repertoire of drugs used by adolescents. Among 13 illicit drugs examined (e.g., cannabis, heroin, methamphetamine, barbiturates, stimulauts tranquilizers ISD phenoycli-

This finding raises the spectre of potential polydrug reactions.

Of course, such data are not without limitations. For example, as for other flicit drugs, we would expect some degree of underreporting of OxyContin use. Also, our question was restricted to OxyContin use and thus did not yield information about the use of oxycodone in general and other opioids.

Still, these data, which constitute one of the first reports of OxyContin use within a general Canadian population, allow 2 important observations. First at this point there is no evidence of the diffusion of OxyContin into mainstream adolescent populations. Second, our Ontario estimates are lower than the most comparable ones available from the United States. According to US data for 2005,2 1.8% of 8th-graders, 3.2% of 10th-graders and 5.5% of 12th-graders reported pastyear use of OxyContin; the corresponding data for Ontario students were 0.7% (95% CI 0.3% to 1.6%), 0.7% (95% Cl 0.3% to 1.5%) and 1.4% (95% CIO.7% 602.7%).

Edward M. Adlaf Angela Paglia-Boak Bruna Brands Centre for Addiction and Mental Health Toronto, Ont.

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- Inhratini LD, O'Malley PM, Bachman JG, et al. Monitoring the future national results on adolescent drug use: overview of key findings, 2005. Bethesta (MD): National Institute on Drug Abuse; 2006.
- Adläf EM, Paglia-Boak A. Drug use among Omero's students, 1977—2005; detailed OSDOS findings, Toronto: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health; 2005.

DOE10.1503/emaj.1060037



Rush Limbaugh for OxyContin

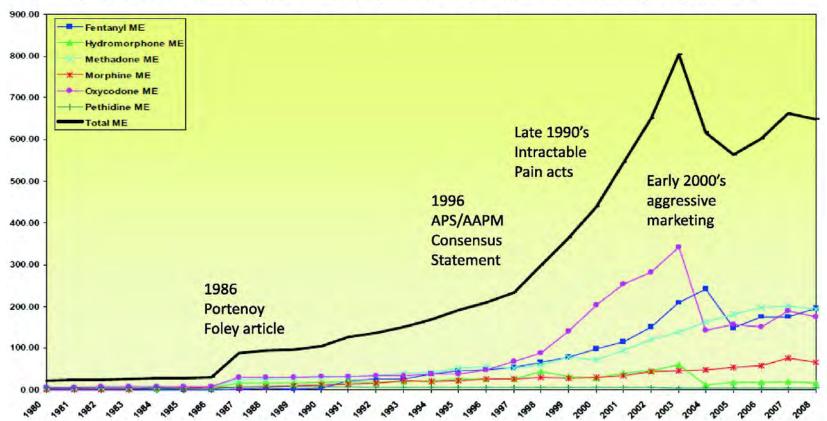
22èmes rencontres toulousaines d'addictovigilance 9 janvier 2018

« Opioid Nation »

5% de la population mondiale 80% de la consommation d'analgésiques opioïdes

United States of America

Opioid Consumption in Morphine Equivalence (ME), Mg/person



Data sources

Consumption data - International Narcotics Control Board; Population – United Nations; ME conversion factors – WHOCC Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology 22èmes rencontres toulousaines d'addictovigilance 9 janvier 2018

Pain & Policy Studies Group
University of Wisconsin
Carbone Cancer Center
WHO Collaborating Center



Prescription Drug Abuse: Insight Into the Epidemic

SH Hernandez^{1,2} and LS Nelson^{1,2}

The emergence of clinically efficacious prescription drugs to treat pain, anxiety, and learning disorders is accompanied by the potential for nonmedical use. Prescription drug abuse has become a modern-day epidemic in the United States and is now second only to marijuana use across all age groups. This article reviews the various data collection, analysis, and reporting systems that have been developed in response to the growing concern for nonmedical prescription drug use. The terminology used to categorize prescription drugs that are abused and the various definitions for abuse, misuse, and nonmedical use are discussed. The epidemiology of nonmedical prescription drug use and an overview of each class of prescription drug that is at risk for nonmedical use are presented along with details of specific drugs that are associated with significant morbidity or mortality.

Visites Urgences 82/100.000 (2004)→184/100.000 (2011)

Décès liés aux analgésiques opioïdes 1,4/100.000 (1999) → 5,1 (2013) >> Décès liés aux drogues illicites (2013)



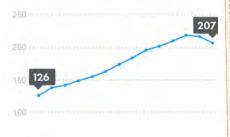
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NHL NOTIFIED ABOUT OXYCODONE DRAMA ... At Canadian Border



OPIOID NATION

Opioid prescriptions dispensed in the USA (in millions):



Disabled workers get risky pain meds

Study: Heavy-duty pills like Vicodin are overprescribed

Karen Weintraub

Roughly 4 million Americans too disabled to work are prescribed heavy-duty painkillers, such as OxyContin, Vicodin, codeine and morphine, according to a new study from the Dartmouth University School of Medicine in New Hampshire.

The study also found that one in five of those prescriptions are for doses so high that they put patients at risk for serious side effects and even overdose.

"We don't know whether that practice is safe, and we don't know if it's effective," said Michael Von Korff, an epidemiolo-



Hydrocodone (aka Vicodin)

gist with the Group Health Research Institute in Scattle, who was not involved in the work.

The Dartmouth study examined the prescription records of the 9 million Americans who receive Medicare benefits because they have become too disabled to work – largely because of muscle or joint pain.

Some of those prescriptions are certainly necessary, but other patients would likely do better with a combination of physical therapy, exercise and non-drug treatments. Yon Korff said.

"Almost half — over 40% filled a prescription for opiates in a year, and one in five was filling six or more prescriptions per year," said Ellen Meara, an economist and associate professor at Dartmouth.

Many were taking extremely high doses. "The risks of dying are much higher when you start to exceed 100 mg of opioids a day," said Meara, who estimated that 220,000 Medicare recipients receive a dose that high; many of them twice as much.

Cindy Reilly, director of the prescription drug abuse project at the Philadelphia-based Pew Charitable Trusts, said she found those dose amounts "astounding" and "staggering."

"There's a significant risk for patient harm associated with that," Reilly said. The Medicare recipients could be at even higher risk than most people for issues like falls, drowsiness and mobility problems, she said, because they are already disabled.



People addicted to prescription opioids 40 x like 0xyContin are more likely to become addicted to heroin

400% increase in deaths related to prescription drug misuse in the past 10 years, making prescription drug overdose one of the leading causes of injury death in Ultah

Utahas who die from prescription drug 9 1

Utah is already 8th highest the U.S. for the number of drug overdose-related deaths.

In all of Utah, Downtown Ogden has the 3 rd highest rate of deaths related to RX overdose

Recul de l'espérance de vie pour la deuxième année consécutive

Ce recul est lié à l'augmentation continue du nombre de décès par overdose liés aux opioïdes (antalgiques et illicites)



Rates of opioid misuse, abuse, and addiction in chronic pain: a systematic review and data synthesis Avril 2015

Kevin E. Vowles^{a,*}, Mindy L. McEntee^a, Peter Siyahhan Julnes^a, Tessa Frohe^a, John P. Ney^b, David N. van der Goes^c

- Revue de la littérature 2000-2013
- Usage problématique (IMMPACT & ACTTION)
 - Misuse : utilisation détournée de la prescription initiale (durée, dose)
 - Abuse : utilisation pour effet psychoactif (euphorie, altération de conscience)
 - Addiction : usage continu avec manifestations de perte de contrôle , craving, malgré les effets négatifs...
- 38 études identifiées; 3 seulement hors USA (Norvège, Danemark, Australie)

Mésusage : entre 24 et 33% de douloureux chroniques Addiction : entre 4 et 9%

Raisons possibles de l'épidémie nord-américaine

Physician related	Inadequate and inaccurate training on opioid pharmacology and risks Lack of access to multidisciplinary chronic pain care Ease of prescribing opioids compared to other chronic pain therapies
Patient related	Strong appeal of immediate pain relief provided by opioids Focus on pain rather than psychological distress as a treatment target More value placed on pain relief than functional improvement
Society and health- system related	Acceptance of right to pain treatment and interpretation of this right in terms of access to opioid therapy Better insurance coverage for medications than for other chronic pain therapies Aggressive marketing of sustained-release opioids by pharmaceutical companies

Prescriptions sous haute surveillance

Médicaments « non détournables » (Oxycontin)

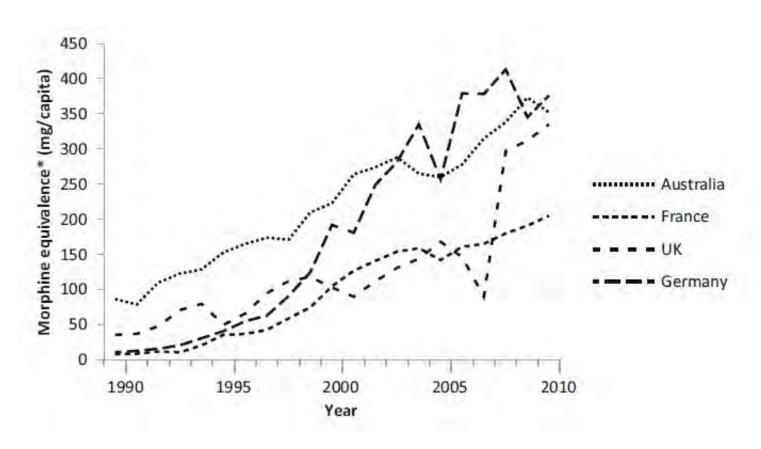
Suivi intensif des douloureux chroniques (dépistage systématique)

Accès aux prises en charge de l'addiction contingentées

Conséquence : retour de l'héroïne et autres opioïdes (fentanyloides)

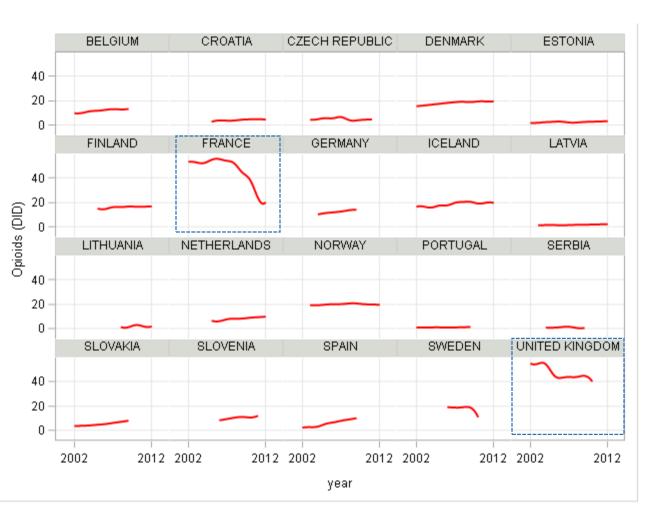
De l'autre coté de l'Atlantique?

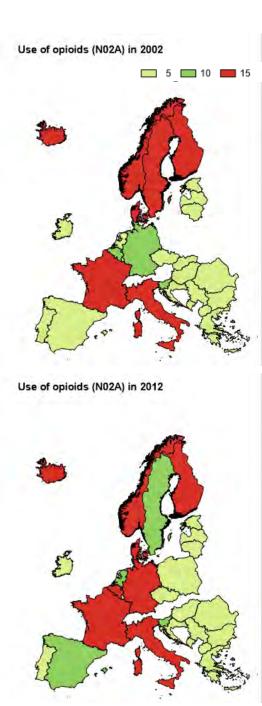
Augmentation de la consommation d'analgésiques opioïdes en Europe



Data from the International Narcotics Control Board. United Nations population data. Available at: https://ppsg.medicine.wisc.edu/chart

Consommation opioïdes





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