Lobby Activity

What is the best thing you did this summer?

CAPT Webinar

Double Duty
Addressing Other Priority Substances in the Midst of the Opioid Crisis

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CAPT
Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies
This training was developed under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies task order. Reference #HHSS283201200024I/HHSS28342002T.

The views expressed in this webinar do not necessarily represent the views, policies, and positions of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This webinar is being recorded and archived, and will be available to all webinar participants. Please contact the webinar facilitator if you have any concerns or questions.

Facilitator

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CAPT Researcher
Roadmap

Role of Prevention Over the Life Cycle of a Drug Epidemic

Emerging Drug Trends and Data Sources

Recommendations and Next Steps
Objectives

By the end of the webinar, participants will be able to:

- Define the role of prevention in addressing emerging substance misuse problems
- Describe emerging drug trends at the national and regional levels
- Identify best practices for monitoring and addressing new priority substance problems

What Is the Role of Prevention over the Life Cycle of a Drug Epidemic?
Stage I: Onset

- Prevention at Stage I has the potential to affect the size and duration of an epidemic by discouraging individuals from initiation.\(^9\)

- Enforcement can have a positive impact during the early stages of an epidemic as it can remove or stall the early drivers of the trend.

Simulation: Three Stages of an Epidemic\(^9\)

- Prevention at Stage I has the potential to affect the size and duration of an epidemic by discouraging individuals from initiation.\(^9\)

- Enforcement can have a positive impact during the early stages of an epidemic as it can remove or stall the early drivers of the trend.
Stage I: Examples of Interventions

**Surveillance**\(^{11,12}\)
- Review trend data and identify any reasons for "anomalies"
- Identify additional data sources
- Identify populations that may be most affected by the emerging substance
- Increase surveillance of the substance generally

**Collaboration**\(^{11,12}\)
- Identify potential collaborators
- Share data
- Implement standardized approaches to detecting the presence of the drug and communicating its dangers
Stage I: Examples (cont.)

**Messaging\textsuperscript{11,12}**

- Create public health messages targeting those who are most impacted
- Issue alerts to collaborators about emerging substances
- Promote communication among state agencies

Stage II: Prevalence

- Selective and indicated prevention can help develop a plan to address problem drug use and reduce risk.
- Ongoing collaboration with partners across the continuum of care is essential.
- Effectiveness of treatment increases relative to that of other interventions due to the decay of their efficacy; enforcement’s efficacy is minimal at the height of an epidemic.
Stage II: Examples of Interventions

Resources\textsuperscript{11,12}

- Stockpile the overdose reversal drugs
- Identify opportunities for innovation
- Identify specific roles for community-level prevention practitioners

Stage II: Examples of Interventions (cont.)

Policy\textsuperscript{11,12}

- Restrict access
- Address ways to reduce negative consequences (enhanced Good Samaritan Laws)

Treatment\textsuperscript{11,12}

- Expand capacity for treatment of the emerging substance
Drug use by heavy users means a drug supply will remain plentiful; this brings with it the possibility that new users will emerge, thereby prolonging the epidemic. Treatment can be an effective means to “removing” heavy users from the “tail” of the epidemic; prevention has a diminished role in discouraging potential new users compared to earlier stages.

Stage III: Examples of Interventions

**Treatment**

- Fund more drug treatment
- Increase access to treatment for a particular substance
- Expand access to harm reduction efforts

Medications to Treat OPIOID ADDICTION

- Methadone
- Naltrexone
- Buprenorphine
What Drug Trends are Emerging?

Local Drug Trends

What substance misuse trends are surfacing in your community?
Emerging Trends

• Opioid epidemic shifting from prescription pain relievers to heroin and fentanyl
• Rising availability and use of cocaine
• Re-emergence of methamphetamine and rising stimulant misuse
• Continued expansion of cannabis legalization

Considerations on Data Sources

• Data on use, treatment admissions, overdoses, and perceptions lag significantly
• Limited data quantity and older data prevent accurate identification of emerging trends; the data presented here only give some indication
Nationally: Successes in Addressing Prescription Opioid Misuse

- Decline in prescription pain reliever misuse rates\(^1\)
- Decline in positive workplace tests for prescription opioid misuse\(^2\)
- Increasing stakeholder adoption of prescription opioid prevention tactics (e.g., Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs, prescriber education)\(^3,4\)

Nationally: New Challenges from Heroin and Synthetic Opioids

- Past-year heroin use increased from 669,000 individuals (0.3%) in 2012 to 948,000 individuals (0.4%) in 2016\(^1\)
- Dramatic increases in fatal heroin and synthetic opioid overdose rates\(^5\)
- Comprehensive fentanyl/-analogue misuse use rates are not available though DEA reports increased illicit production
Increasing Heroin and Fentanyl Fatal Overdoses

**Number of Fatal Opioid Overdoses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Other Opioids</td>
<td>17,850</td>
<td>20,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl &amp; Fentanyl-Analogues</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>19,413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>5,925</td>
<td>15,469</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2018)

Increasing Heroin and Fentanyl Fatal Overdoses (cont.)

**Number of fatal overdoses per 100,000 individuals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heroin</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fentanyl &amp; Fentanyl-Analogues</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Other Opioids</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2018)
Expanding Cocaine Landscape: 2012-2016

- Purity and cost changes from 2012 to 2016 indicate increased supply:
  - U.S. annualized price per pure gram of cocaine decreased from $215 to $165
  - Average purity increased from 45.3% to 56.4%
Expanding Cocaine Landscape: 2012-2016 (cont.)

- Annual cocaine initiations increased from 639,000 in 2012 to 1.09 million in 2016
- Overall past-year cocaine has only increased slightly so far, from 1.8% of US Population to 1.9%
- However, past-year use in the 18-25 age cohort increased from 4.6% to 5.6%
  - Among females 18-25, past-year use increased from 3.2% to 4.8%

Cocaine Fatal Overdoses: 2012-2016

Fatal cocaine overdoses increased by 135% nationally

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2018)
Cocaine and Opioids: Overdose Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2012 (%)</th>
<th>2016 (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>17.0%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midwest</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
<td>18.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Nationally, opioid overdoses that also involved cocaine increased from 2,448 (10.6%) to 7,263 (17.2%).

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2018)

Local Drug Trends

Does what you just saw mirror what you see in your state, tribe, jurisdiction, or community?
Re-emergence of Methamphetamines

- From January 2011 to September 2016, Methamphetamine price per gram decreased and purity increased.
- In 2016, 13 of the 21 DEA FDs reported high availability of methamphetamines.
- TEDS admissions increased from 107,242 in 2011 to 135,264 in 2014.

Consequences of Methamphetamines

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2018)
Continued Expansion of Recreational Marijuana Among the States

Over 1/5 of U.S. residents (21.1%) live in a state with legalized recreational marijuana use

Marijuana Data: Not in Agreement

- National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH): Overall increase in past-year use from 12.1% in 2012 to 13.9% in 2016. Driven entirely by increases in adult use; youth use actually in decline.

- Monitoring the Future (MTF): Past-year use *is* increasing among youth; 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students all seeing increase.

- 2016 Past-year Use: 22.6% in MTF vs. approximately 12% in NSDUH.

- Risk factors for youth marijuana use are also increasing!13
Fatal Overdoses by Drug Type

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC WONDER (2017)

Implications of Evolving Causes

• The face of the “opioid epidemic” is changing
  - Synthetic drugs—such as synthetic opioids and methamphetamines—are responsible for an increasingly large share of fatal overdoses in the U.S.

• The increase in overdoses from illicit drugs requires a change in our response:
  - Since illicit drugs are not prescribed, prevention should focus on discouraging initiation and use of illicit substances.
  - Strategies such as prescriber education, using PDMP data, and “take-backs” will be less effective
What Does this Mean for Prevention Practitioners?

Key Takeaways

- Monitor emerging substances, such as cocaine, fentanyl, and methamphetamines, as well as drivers of consequences of misuse.
- Prevention stakeholders must recognize the key needs of their region and locality and adjust their approach as necessary to best serve their area.
- Prevention’s role is most important at the onset of an epidemic.
The Big Picture

• Addressing an emerging trend is no different than addressing any prevention need (in terms of process)

• Use a planning process, such as the SPF, to 1) assess needs, 2) build capacity, 3) plan, 4) implement, and 5) evaluate
  – Understand the needs of your community and stakeholder concerns
  – Follow the research to understand the evidence base for potential strategies
  – Select and implement strategies that both address your needs and meet your capacity
  – Adjust your approach as needs and/or capacity changes

CAPT Resources

• CAPT Resources to Prevent the Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs, Opioid Misuse, and Opioid Overdose

• Examples of Community- and State-level Logic Models for Addressing Opioid-related Fatal Overdoses

• Media Campaigns to Prevent Prescription Drug and Opioid Misuse

• Prevention Collaboration in Action Toolkit
CAPT Resources (cont.)

- Prevention Conversations (videos)
- The Role of Prevention in Addressing Opioid Overdose
- Practitioner Guide to Preventing Cocaine Use: Facts, Figures, and Strategies

Questions
Evaluation

Please take the time to complete a brief feedback form: https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/feedback-68386

Thank you for sharing your thoughts!

References


References (cont.)


References (cont.)

