

# Preventing the Nonmedical Use of Opioids and Other Prescription Drugs

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Northeast Resource Team  
SAMHSA's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)

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Part 1: Classes of Opioids

## Technical Information

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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.

This training was developed under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies task order.  
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## Agenda/Roadmap

- Define non-medical use of prescription drugs (NMUPD)
- Identify the most common prescription drugs misused, their classifications and types
- Understand the potential for abuse for different prescription drugs, with a focus on opioids
- Learn about the prevalence of NMUPD nationally and in Rhode Island

## Presenters



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Science Writer and Epidemiology  
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## Common Terms for NMUPD

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### Nonmedical Use of Prescription Drugs

Use of a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription<sup>a</sup> or use without a prescription from a physician or simply for the experience or feeling the drugs caused<sup>b</sup>

### Misuse of Prescription Drugs

The intentional *or unintentional* use of a prescribed medication in a manner that is contrary to directions, regardless of whether a harmful outcome occurs (Hertz & Knight, 2006).

<sup>a</sup>Monitoring the Future; Monitoring the Future; Youth Risk Behavior Survey  
<sup>b</sup>National Survey on Drug Use and Health

## What are you hearing about NMUPD?

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- What types of prescription drugs are you hearing about in your community?
- What patterns of non-medical prescription drug use are you seeing at the local level?



## Prescription Drug Types

<i>Types</i>	<i>Opioid Analgesics</i>	<i>Stimulants</i>	<i>Tranquilizers</i>	<i>Sedatives</i>
<b>Treats, or is prescribed for the following conditions:</b>	Management of acute or chronic pain; pain relief	ADHD Narcolepsy	Anxiety and Panic Disorders	Sleep problems, such as insomnia; seizure disorders
<b>Examples</b>	Hydrocodone Oxycodone Methadone Codeine	Adderall, Ritalin Concerta	Valium Xanax Ativan Klonopin	Nembutal Mebaral Quaaludes

(Hernandez & Nelson, 2010; NIDA Report, 2005)

## The Drug Control Act

Established schedules as a way to classify drugs or substance based upon:

- the potential for abuse
- the extent to which the drug or substance has an accepted medical use and
- risk of dependence associated with its use

# Drug Schedules: What They Mean

Schedule I-highest risk associated with use

Schedule II

Schedule III

Schedule IV

Schedule V-lowest risk associated with use

# Drug Schedules and Abuse Potential

More likelihood of abuse

Less likelihood of abuse

**Schedule I:** Heroin, Hallucinogens (LSD, Mescaline), Ecstasy, MDMA, PCP, Synthetic Cannabinoids, Some Opioids, Marijuana

**Schedule V:**  
Some Opioids, Some Codeine

**Schedule II:** Methamphetamine, PCP, Some Opioids (Fentanyl, Methadone), Stimulants, Some Barbiturates, Cocaine

**Schedule IV:** Benzodiazepines (Valium, Xanax), Sleep Medications (Lunesta, Ambien)

**Schedule III:** Ketamine, Steroids, Some Morphine, Some Codeine



Handout: National Institute on Drug Abuse (2015). *Common Drugs of Abuse*

## A Closer Look: Opioids and Opiates

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## What's the Difference?

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- Opiates are naturally derived from opium poppy plant
  - Opiate drug types include heroin, opium, morphine and codeine.
- Opioids are synthetically derived drugs that produce opiate-like effects
  - Opioids drugs include Demerol, Oxycodone, Fentanyl, Methadone, Percodan and Percocet



## Factors That Impact Opioid Prescribing

- Pain management dosage protocols have changed over time
- Pharmaceutical development; creation of time release formulas
- What else have you seen?



## Opioids: Types and Brand Names

**Codeine - Various brand names**

**Fentanyl - Actiq, Duragesic, Sublimaze**

**Hydrocodone - Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet**

**Hydromorphone - Dilaudid**

**Merperidine - Demerol**

**Methadone - Dolophine, Methadose**

**Morphine - Duramorph, Roxanol**

**Oxycondone - OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, and others**

**Oxymorphone - Opana**

## What's it called on the street?

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- In the chat box, tell us about a prescription drug you are hearing about in your community, and what it's called on the street, if you know.
- Discussion: How might you find out?
  - Why it matters
  - Constant change in use patterns



## From Medical Use to Street Drugs

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Prescriber prescribes pain medication for legitimate medical condition



Patient may develop tolerance and take more than prescribed



Patient continues use of pain medication beyond need for pain management



Patient secures additional pain medication beyond initial prescription



Patient moves to more affordable, more accessible street drugs



## Abuse and Dependence on Other Substances

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People who abuse or are dependent on...



more likely to have heroin abuse or dependence

## Discussion

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What progression are you seeing from NMUPD to street drugs in your communities?



# The National Picture

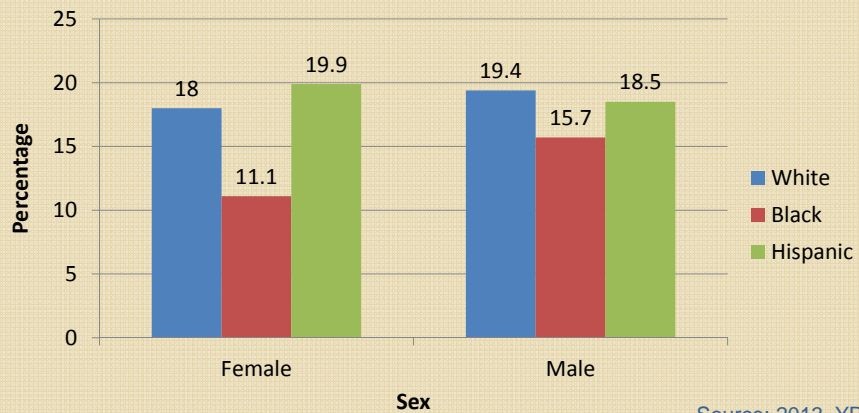
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# High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without A Prescription

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Percentage of High School Students Who Ever Took Prescription Drugs Without a Doctor's Prescription, by Sex and Race/ Ethnicity in the US

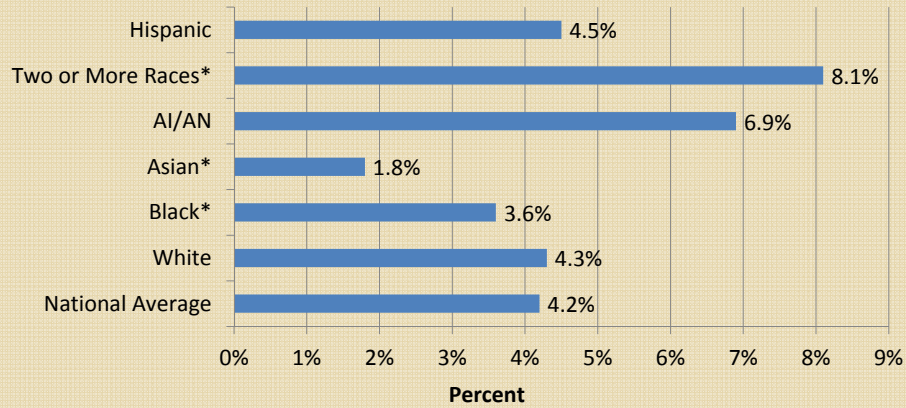


Source: 2013, YRBS

## Past Year Non-medical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers Among People Aged 12+

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Past Year Nonmedical Use of Prescription Pain Relievers Among People Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity in the US

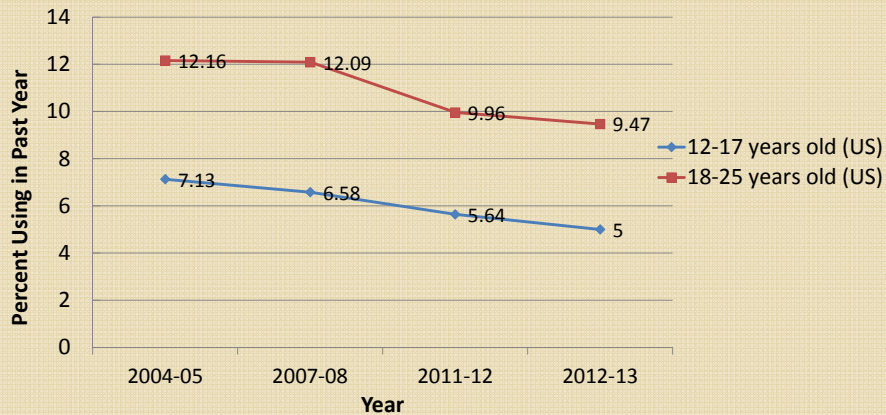


Source: 2013, NSDUH

## Past Year Non-medical Pain Reliever Use Among Youths and Young Adults

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Past Year Nonmedical Pain Reliever Use Among Youths and Young Adults in US

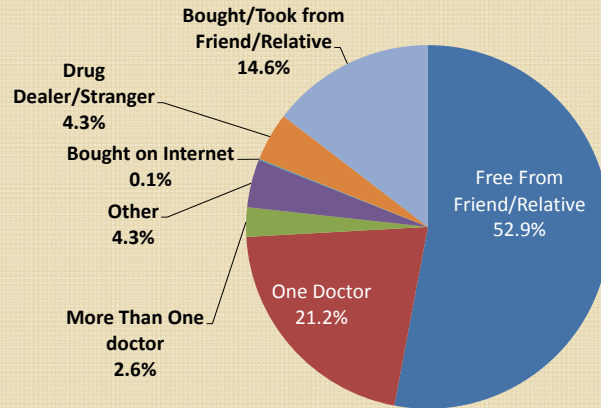


Source: 2002-2013, NSDUH

## Source Where Drug Was Obtained

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Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Nonmedical Use among Past Year Users Aged 12 or Older in the US

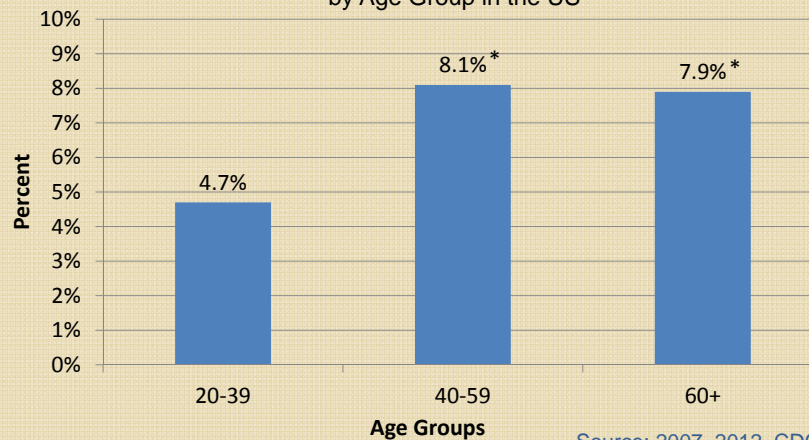


Source: 2012-2013, NSDUH

## Prescription Opioid Analgesic Among Adults

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Prescription Opioid Analgesic Use in the Past 30 Days Among Adults by Age Group in the US



Source: 2007-2012, CDC/NCHS

## Heroin Use Nationally

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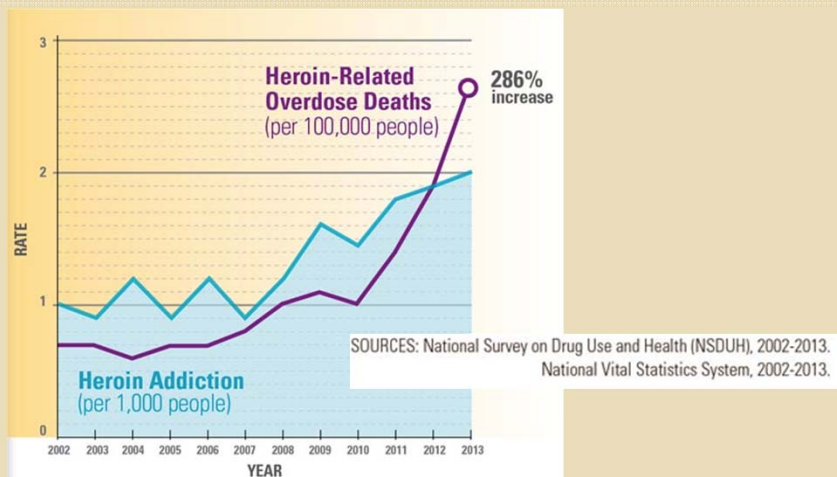
	2002–2004*	2011–2013*	%Change
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	0.8	1.6	100%
<b>Age, Years</b>			
12–17	1.8	1.8	--
18–25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%

\*Annual average rate of heroin use (per 1,000 people in each group)

Source: CDC Vitalstats, July 2015

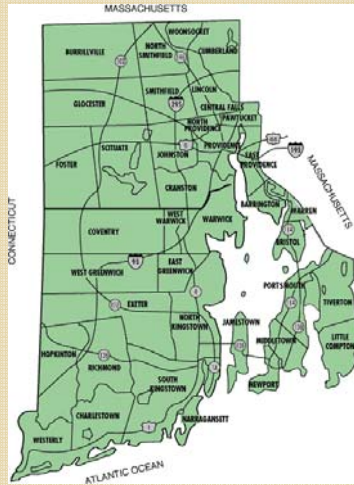
## Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing

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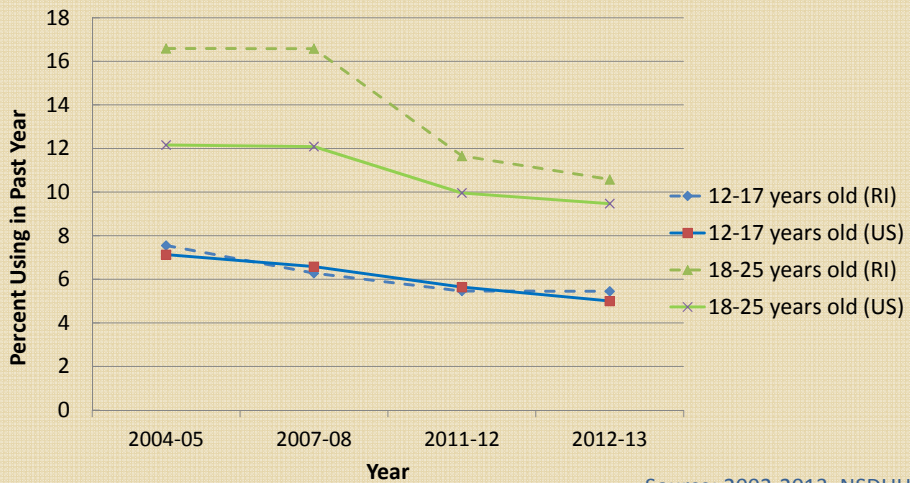
# Rhode Island

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# Past Year Non-medical Pain Reliever Use in RI and US

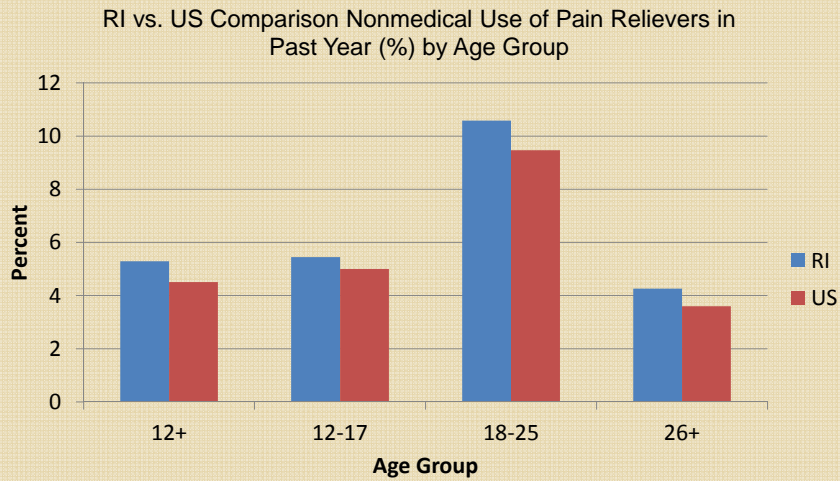
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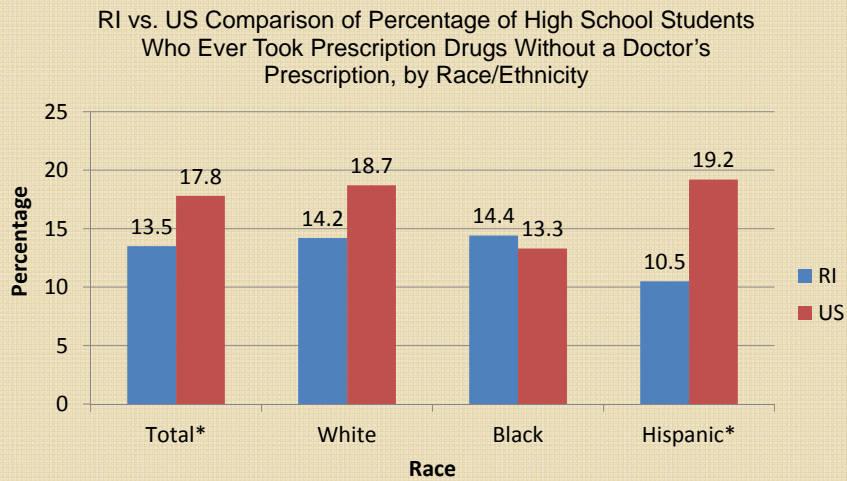
## Rhode Island Prevalence

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## Rhode Island Prevalence

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## Finding Local Data

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- Youth Surveys
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program
- Police Departments
- First Responders
- Colleges and Universities



What are your ideas?

## Questions and Discussion

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## Next Webinar, October 13th

- In the next webinar we will:
  1. Identify risk and protective factors and associated strategies/interventions for misuse/abuse of opioid analgesics.
  2. Explore new stakeholder engagement needed to address community-level NMUPD, with a focus on opioid analgesics.
  3. Understand how primary prevention efforts can support community strategies to reduce potential consequences of opioid misuse such as overdose and heroin abuse.

## Thank You!

If you have questions or comments,  
please don't hesitate to contact:

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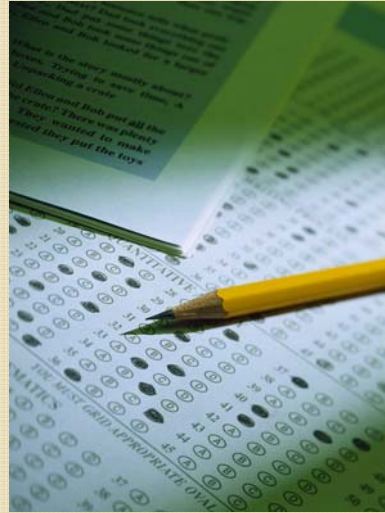
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# Evaluation

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<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/FHWYM65>



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