

Twelve year prescribing trends for fifteen  
different opioid, benzodiazepine,  
amphetamine, and barbiturate prescription  
drugs correlated with reports of prescription  
medication abuse and diversion

Janine Denis Cook, Ph.D., DABCC, FACB  
Drug Testing Advisory Board  
January 31, 2012

Division of Workplace Programs  
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention  
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

# Databases

- National Survey on Drug Use & Health (NSDUH)
  - <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nhsda.htm>
- The Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)
  - <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k2/TEDS/TEDS.cfm>
- Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN)
  - <http://dawninfo.samhsa.gov/>
- National Poison Data System (NPDS)
  - <http://www.aapcc.org/dnn/NPDS/tabid/65/Default.aspx>
- Automated Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS)
  - <http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/arcos/index.html>

# Databases

- Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC)
  - <http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/index.htm#Top>
    - National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment 2009
- Quest Diagnostics, Inc. Drug Testing Index®
  - [http://www.questdiagnostics.com/employersolutions/drug\\_testing\\_index\\_es.html](http://www.questdiagnostics.com/employersolutions/drug_testing_index_es.html)
- National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)
  - <http://www.dea/diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis>
- System to Retrieve Information From Drug Evidence II (STRIDE)
  - <http://www.usdoj.gov/dea/foia/stride.html>

# Prescription Drug Use

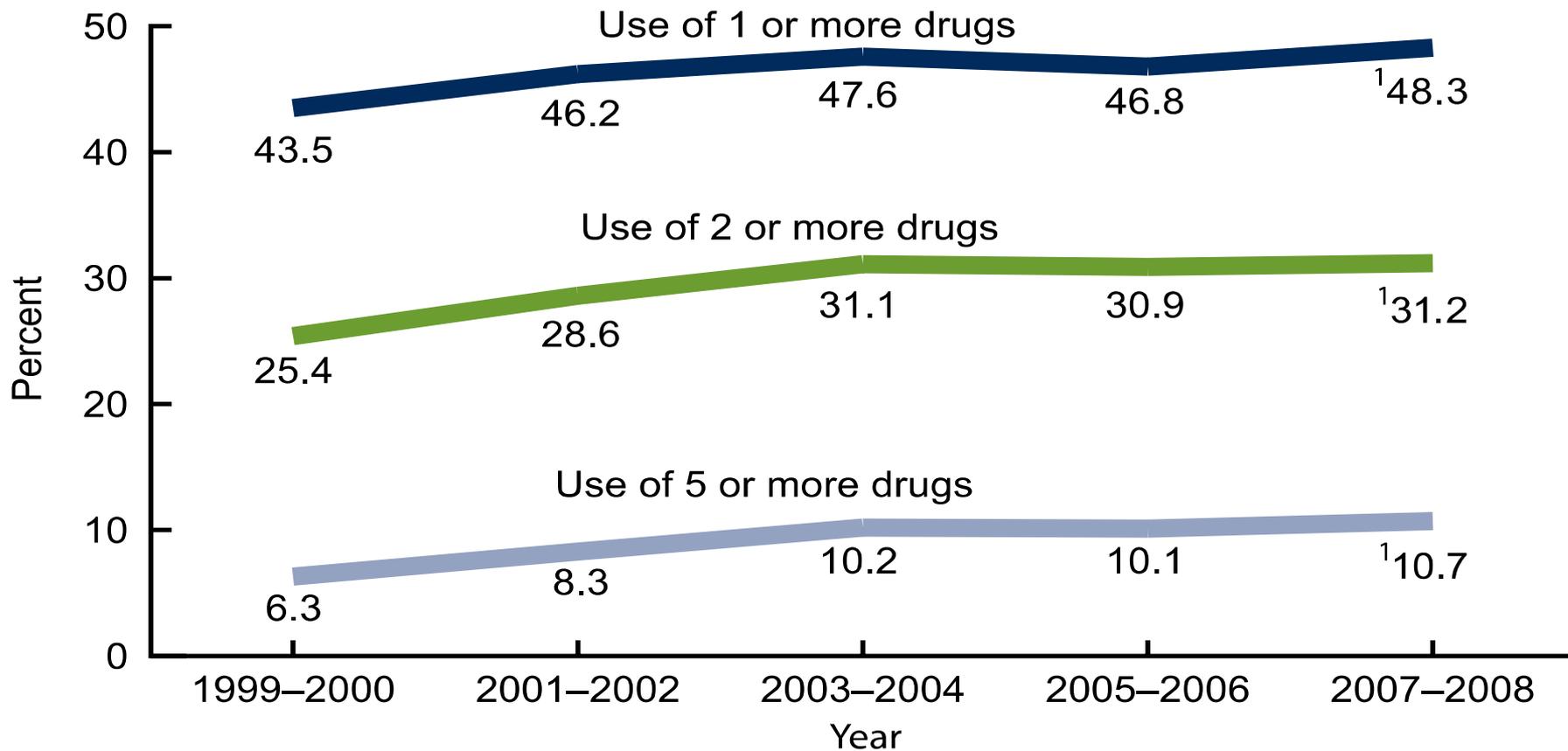
- Medical and nonmedical (use without a prescription or solely for the feeling or experience caused by the drug) prescription drug use is increasing in the U.S.

# Prescription Drug Misuse/Abuse and Diversion

- Because of the increase in the number of prescriptions drugs, more medications are available for misuse/abuse and diversion
- Prescription drug misuse/abuse and diversion have tremendous impacts on the individual, the community, and the healthcare and judicial systems

What is the prevalence of legitimate prescription drug use in the U.S.?

# U.S. Prescription Drug Data for 2007-2008

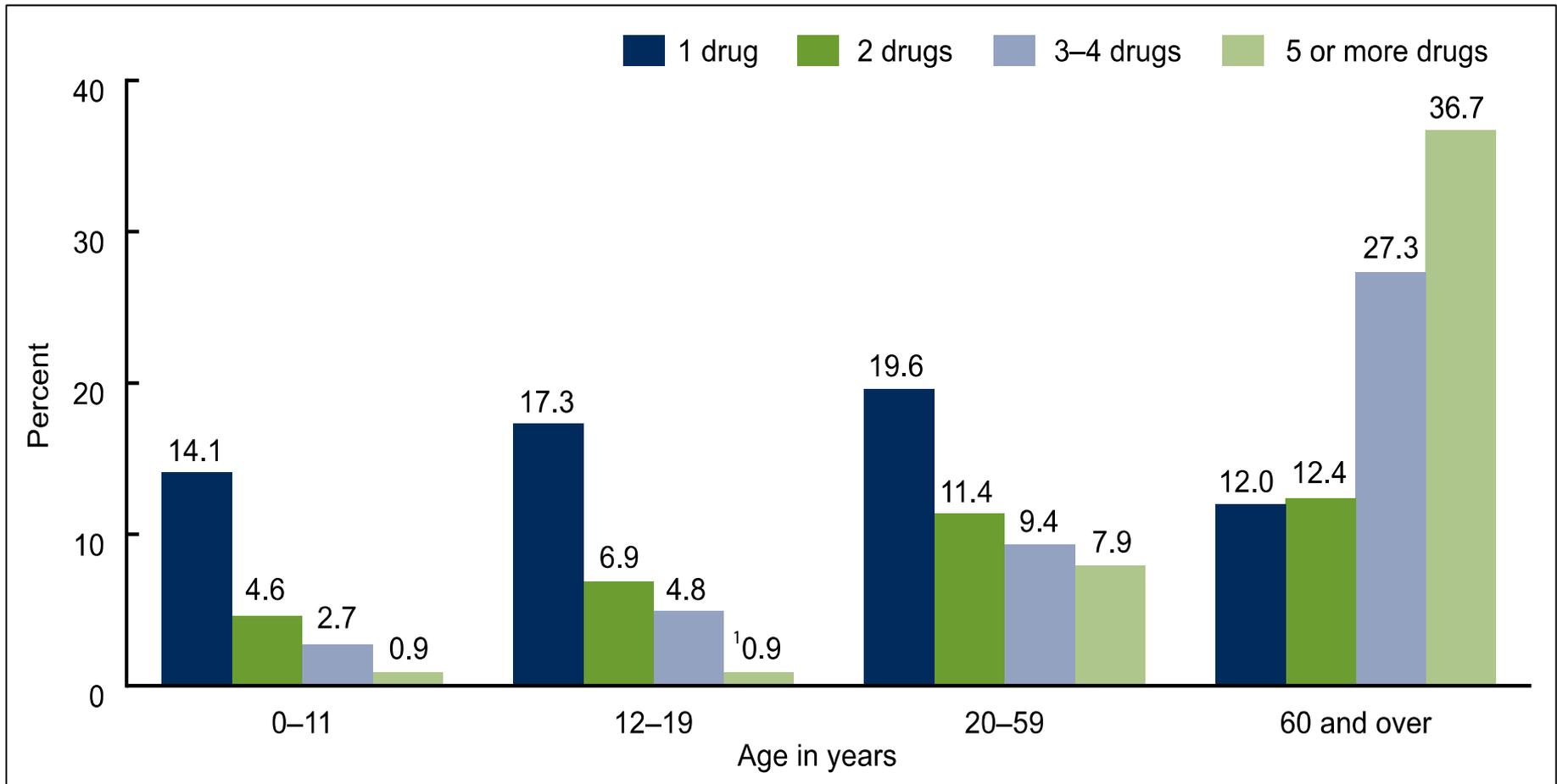


<sup>1</sup>Significant linear trend from 1999-2000 through 2007-2008.

NOTE: Age adjusted by direct method to the year 2000 projected U.S. population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

# Percentage of Prescription Drugs Used in the Past Month, by Age: U.S. 2007-2008



<sup>1</sup>Estimate is unstable; the relative standard error is greater than 30%.  
 SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

What is the volume of prescription drugs being dispensed in the U.S.?

# Fellow Collaborators

- Sean J. Belouin, Pharm.D.

Commander, United States Public Health Service  
Food and Drug Administration

Formerly: Division of Workplace Programs, CSAP/SAMHSA

- Hina Mehta, Pharm.D.

Drug Use Data Analyst

Division of Epidemiology, Office of Surveillance and Epidemiology,  
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug  
Administration

# Surveillance Data, Inc. (SDI) Vector One<sup>®</sup> National (VONA)

- Measures dispensing of prescriptions
  - Captures: physician specialty, patient age and gender, and patients continuing or beginning new therapy
- Integrates prescription activity
  - Sources: Retail chains, mass merchandisers, mail order pharmacies, pharmacy benefit managers, provider groups
  - Number of US pharmacies: 59,000
    - Account for nearly all retail pharmacies and represent nearly half of retail prescriptions dispensed nationwide
    - Receives all prescriptions from ~ 1/3 of stores and significant sample of prescriptions from remaining stores
  - Prescription volume: > 2 billion prescription claims a year
  - Patients: >160 million unique patients

# Study Drugs

Class	Drugs
Opioids	Codeine Fentanyl Hydrocodone Methadone Oxydocone Propoxyphene
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam Clonazepam Diazepam Lorazepam Tenazepam
Stimulants	Amphetamine Methamphetamine
Barbiturates	Butalbital Phenobarbital

# Study Variables

- Time Span: 1998-2009
- Combined drug strengths
- Combined brand/generic drugs
- Total number of prescriptions written for each drug
- Total volume of drug dispensed
  - Extended units (tablets, capsules, patches, ml, etc.)
- Demographics for prescription recipients
  - Men
  - Women
  - Age ranges in 10-year intervals

# Number of Prescriptions Written

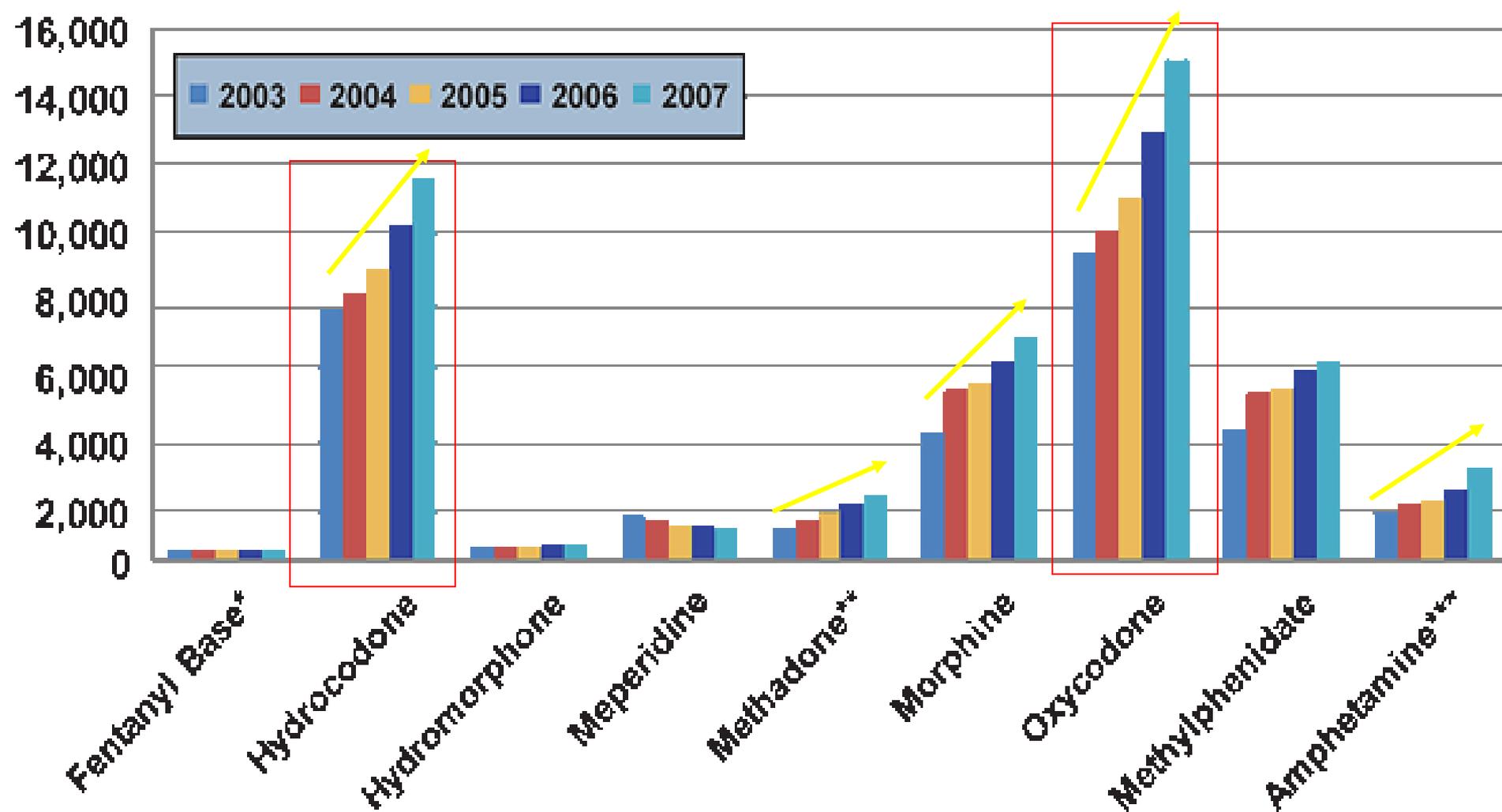
- Confidential data

# Extended Units Dispensed

- Confidential data

- Confidential data

# Cumulative Distribution of Opioids, Methylphenidate, and Amphetamine, in Grams, per 100,000 Population



## Rank of Selected Prescription Drugs in Market based on Prescription Volume for Year 2009

Drug	Rank
Hydrocodone w/ APAP	1
Lisinopril	2
Simvastatin	3
Alprazolam	9
Oxycodone w/ APAP	19
Clonazepam	31
Lorazepam	33
Propoxyphene/APAP	46
Diazepam	56
Temazepam	91
Amphetamine Salt Combo	115
Codeine w/ promethazine	144
Fentanyl Transdermal	169
Methadone	175
Butalbital/APAP/Caffeine	180
Phenobarbital	257
Methamphetamine	not listed

Source: SDI Vector One®: National. Extracted 2/25/10. File: VONA 2010-24 Top Drugs Dispensed 2-25-10.xls

- Hydrocodone/APAP is the number one dispensed prescription drug out of 7829 based on prescription volume for year 2009
- In year 2009, over 120 million prescriptions were dispensed for hydrocodone/APAP followed by lisinopril with 74.5 million and 73 million for simvastatin

# Sales Data

## Why it is not used in this analysis

Drug Name	Cost/tablet
Hydrocodone / APAP (5 mg/500 mg)	\$0.20 - \$0.60
Alprazolam (1 mg)	\$0.20 - \$0.38
Lorazepam (1 mg)	\$0.29 - \$0.67
Lipitor (20 mg)	\$4.10 - \$4.86

- Retail cost acquired from: CVS Pharmacy; Giant Pharmacy; Walmart Pharmacy; Germantown, MD: 8/23/2008.

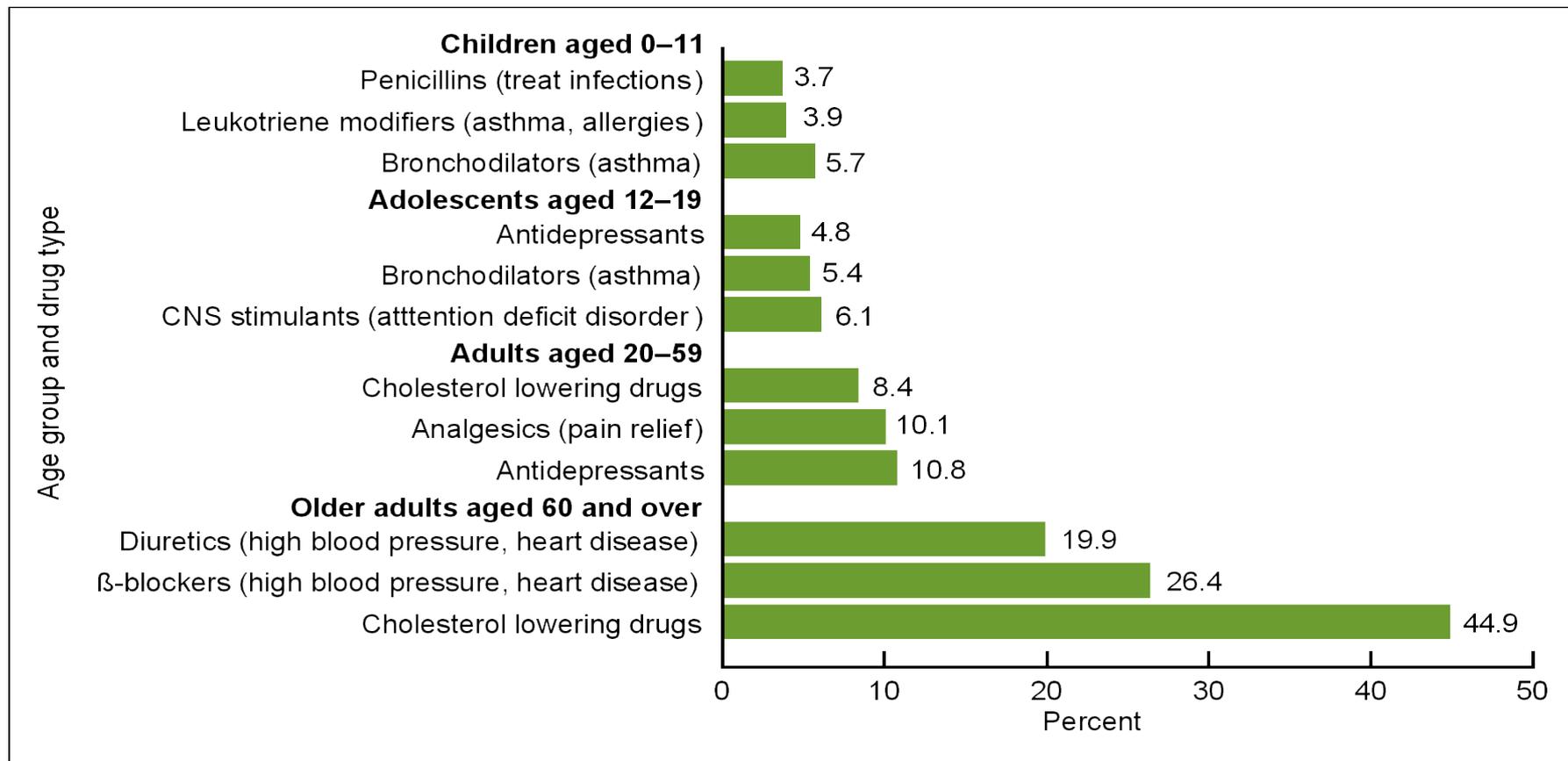
What are the demographics of those using prescription drugs?

# Prescription Recipients: Age, Gender: 2009

Prescription Drug	Majority Age Range (years)	Ratio Females:Males
Alprazolam	51-60 (both)	2.1
Amphetamine	21-30 (females) 11-20 (males)	0.9
Butalbital	41-50 (females) 51-60 (males)	3.8
Clonazepam	51-60 (both)	1.8
Codeine	51-60 (both)	1.7
Diazepam	51-60 (both)	1.5
Fentanyl	71+ (females) 51-60 (males)	1.9
Hydrocodone	51-60 (both)	1.4
Lorazepam	71+ (females) 51-60 (males)	2.3
Methadone	51-60 (both)	1.0
Methamphetamine	51-60 (both)	0.8
Oxycodone	41-50 (females) 51-60 (males)	1.1
Phenobarbital	0-10 (both)	1.0
Propoxyphene	61-70 (females) 71+ (males)	2.5
Temazepam	71+ (both)	1.7

# Percentage of Prescription Drugs Used Most Often, by Drug Type and Age Group, U.S., 2007-2008

Figure 5. Percentage of prescription drugs used most often, by drug type and age group: United States, 2007–2008

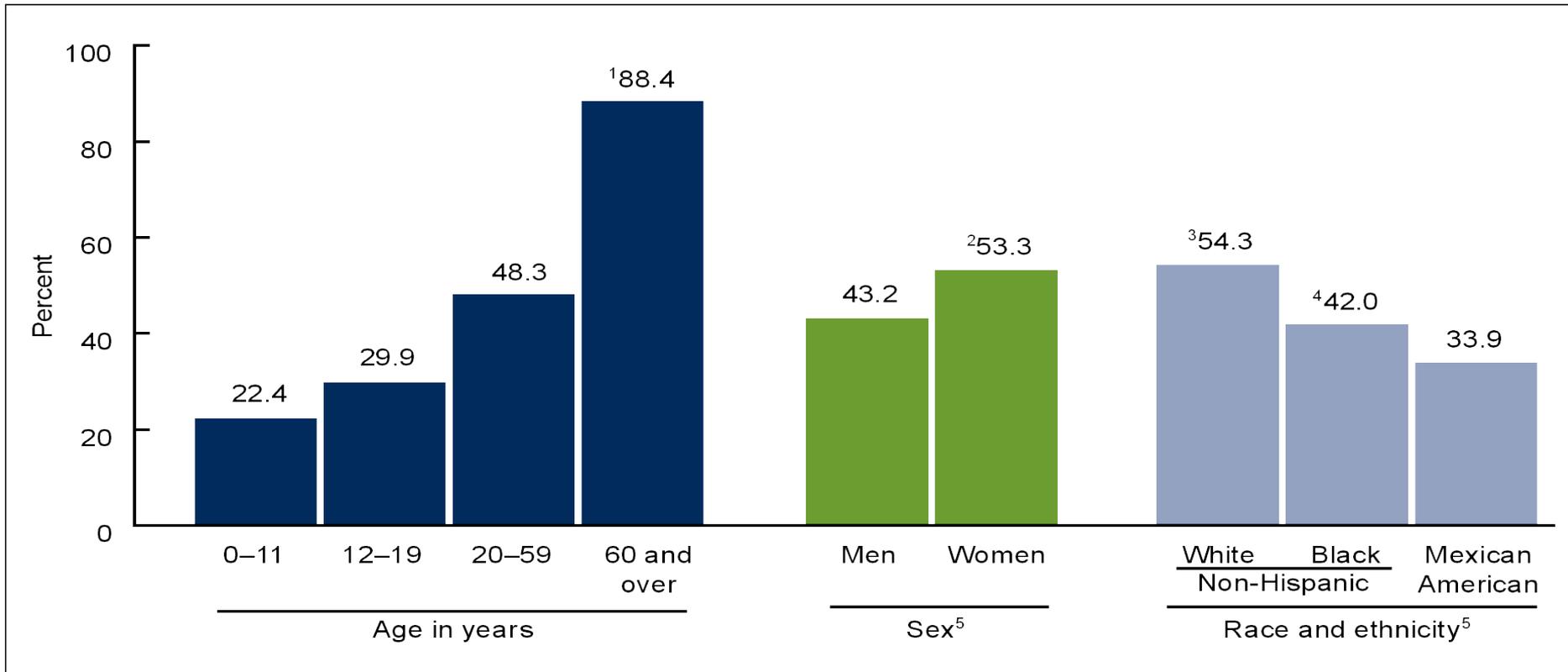


NOTES: Primary indication for the use of the drug class is in parentheses. CNS is central nervous system .

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

# Percentage of Use of at least One Prescription Drug, by Age, Sex, and Race and Ethnicity, U.S., 2007-2008

Figure 3. Percentage of use of at least one prescription drug, by age, sex, and race and ethnicity: United States, 2007–2008



<sup>1</sup>Significant linear trend over age.

<sup>2</sup>Significantly different from men.

<sup>3</sup>Significantly different from Non-Hispanic black and Mexican-American persons.

<sup>4</sup>Significantly different from Mexican-American persons.

<sup>5</sup>Age adjusted by direct method to the year 2000 projected U.S. population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

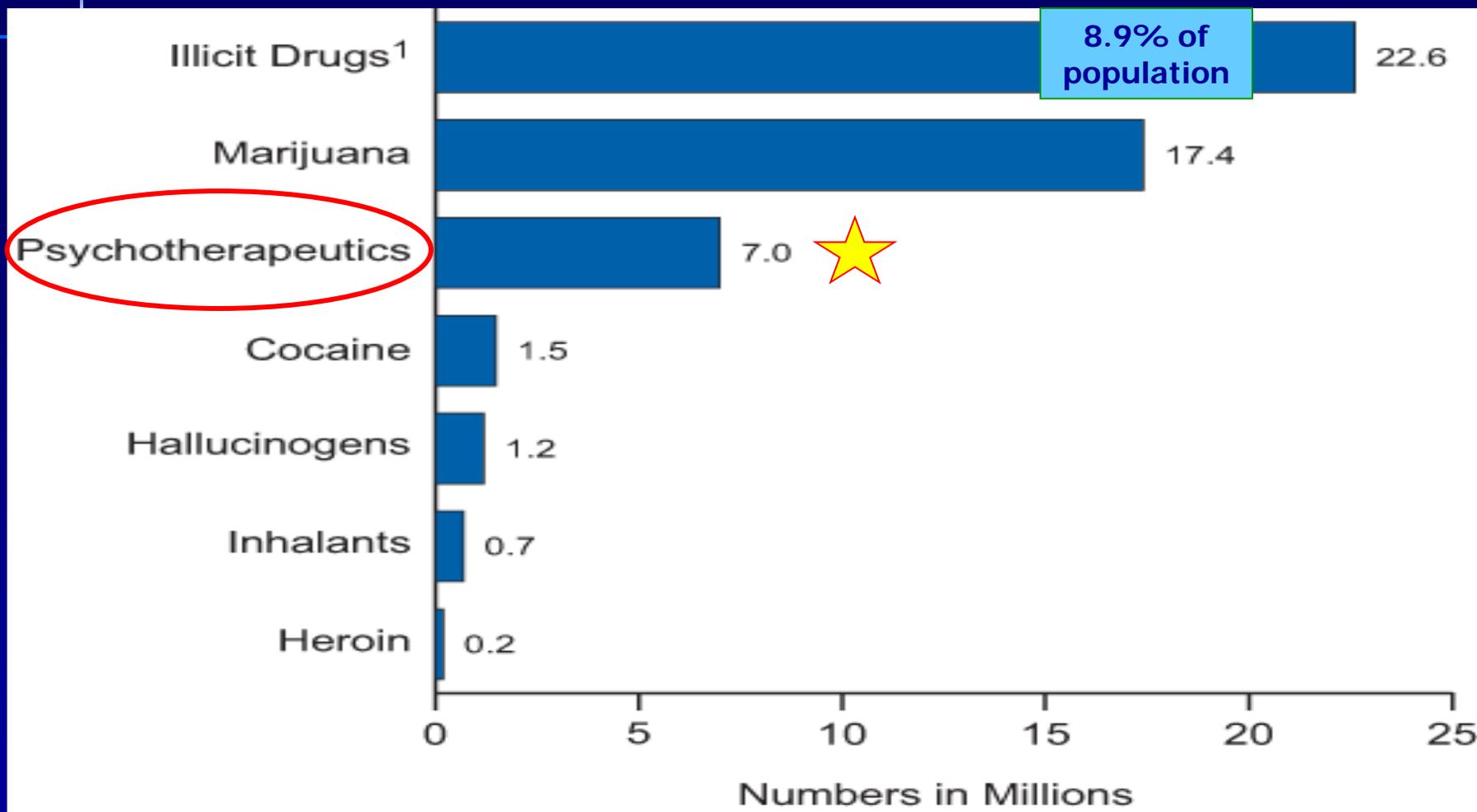
What is the prevalence of prescription drug abuse in the U.S.?

How does prescription drug abuse compare to the abuse of other illicit drugs?

# Nonmedical Use of Prescription Drugs

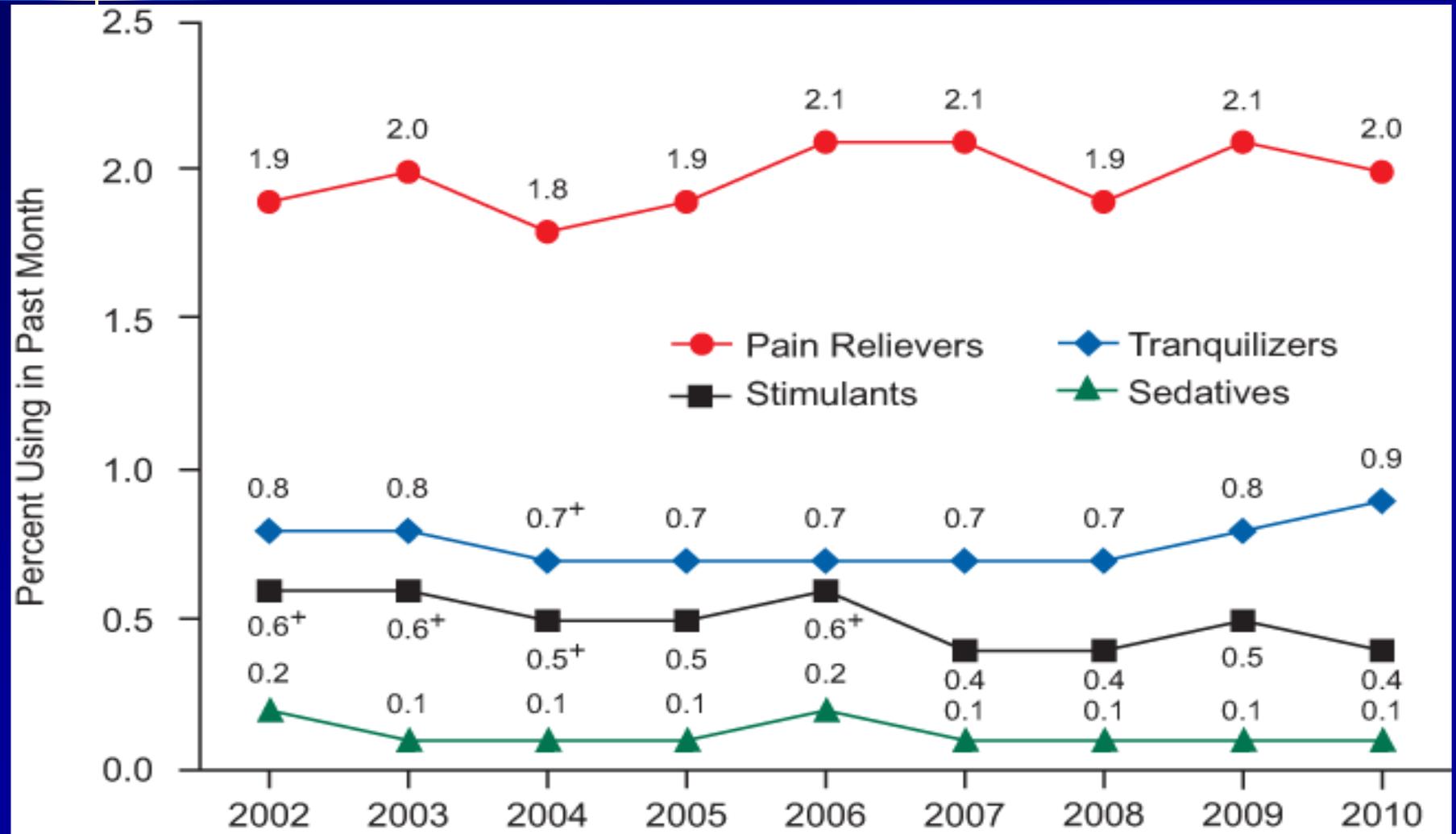
- ~7.0 million individuals  $\geq 12$  years are current (past month) nonmedical users of prescription psychotherapeutic drugs
  - Psychotherapeutic drugs: opioid pain relievers, tranquilizers, sedatives, and stimulants
  - Current nonmedical users has increased only slightly from 2003 (6.5 million) to 2010 (7.0 million)

# Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2010



<sup>1</sup> Illicit Drugs include marijuana/hashish, cocaine (including crack), heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, or prescription-type psychotherapeutics used nonmedically. 26

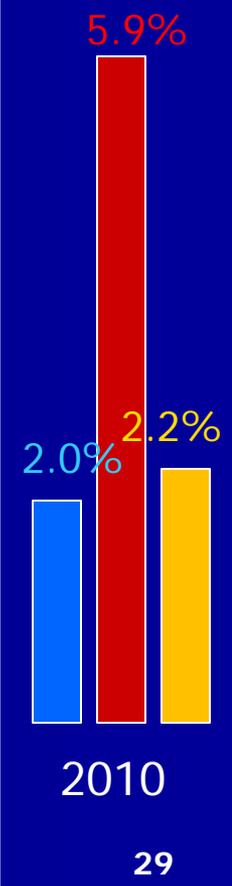
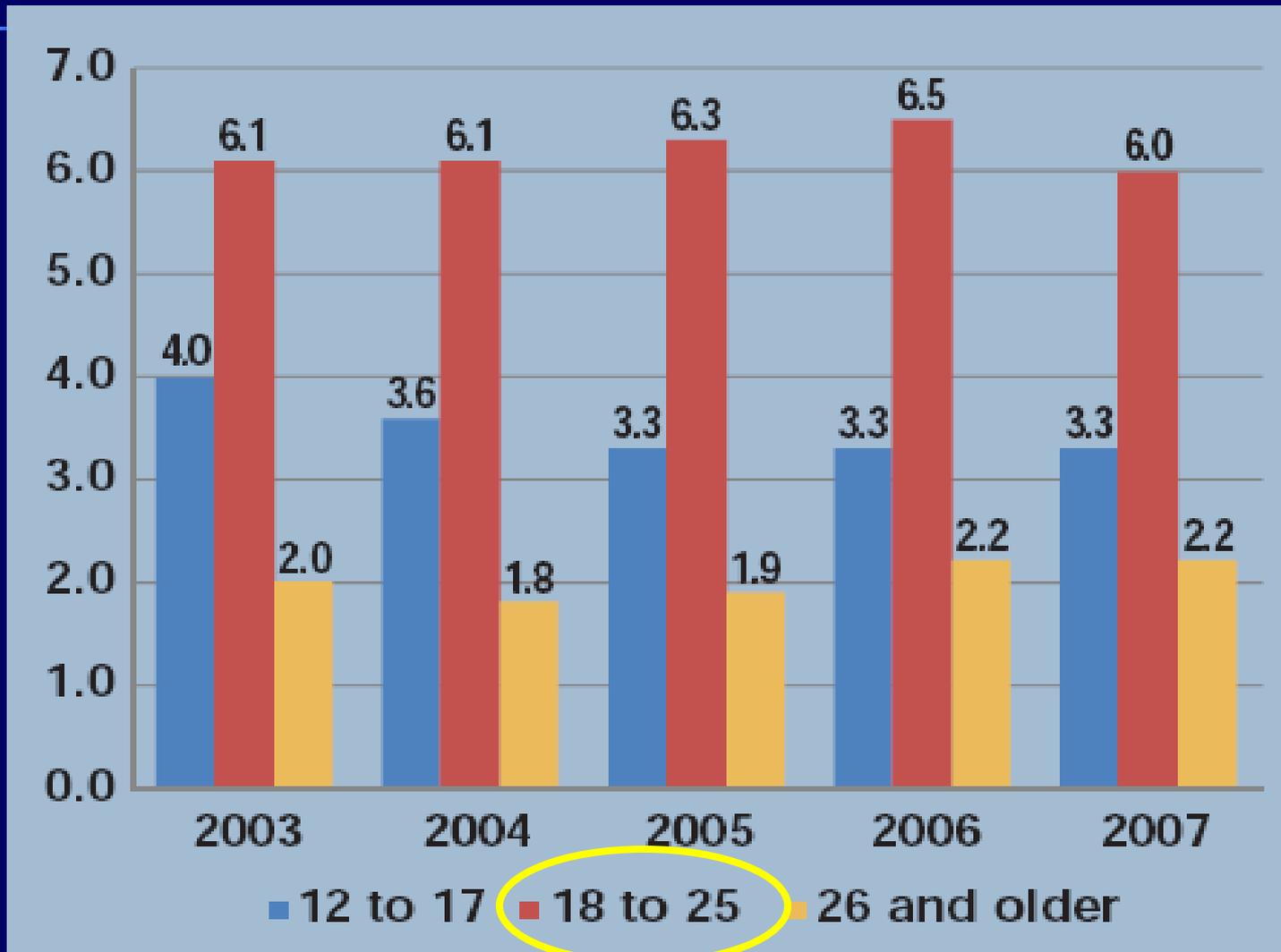
# Past Month Nonmedical Use of Types of Psychotherapeutic Drugs among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002-2010



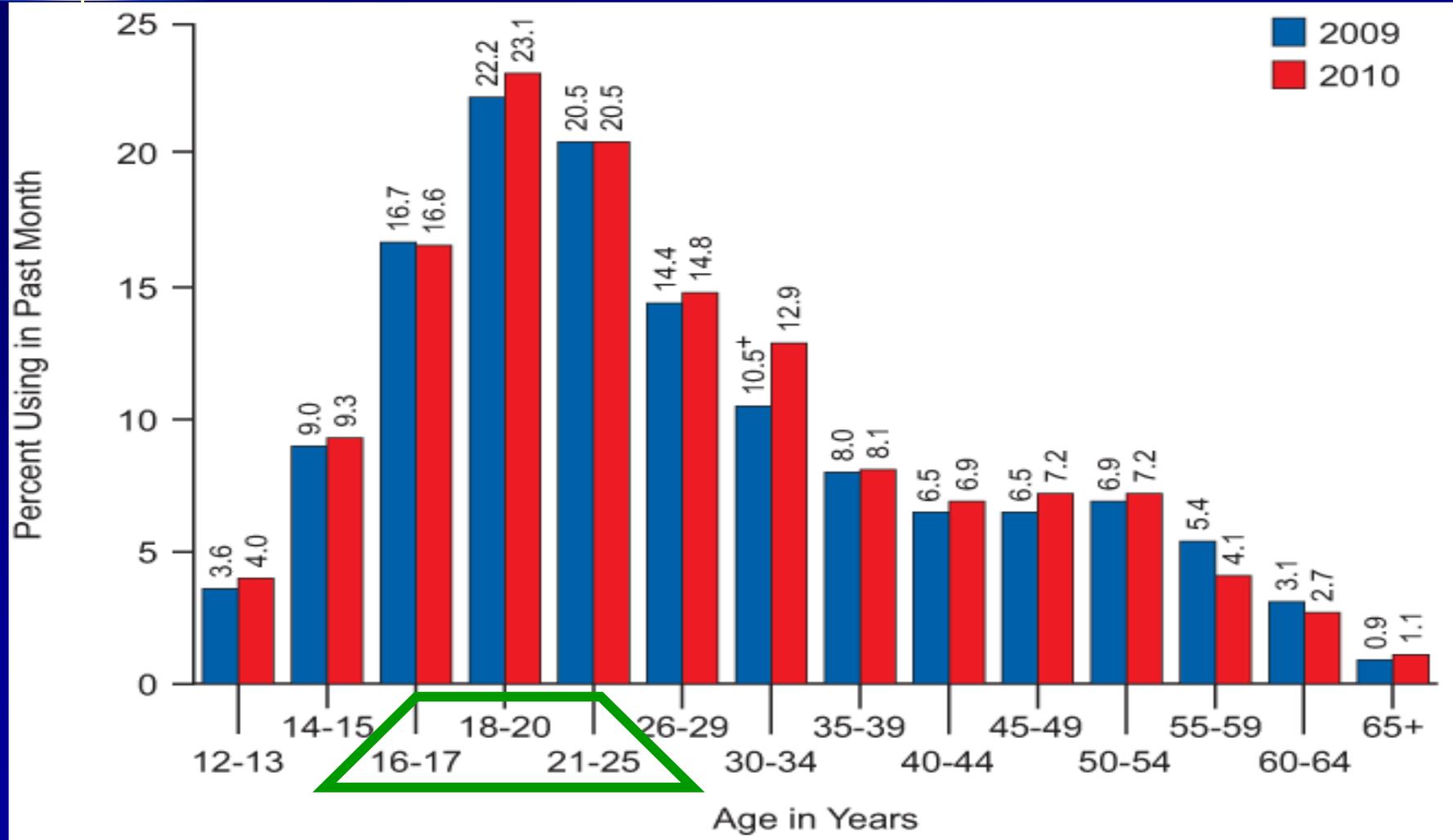
What are the demographics of those abusing prescription drugs?

How does the demographics of those abusing prescription drugs compare to those abusing illicit drugs?

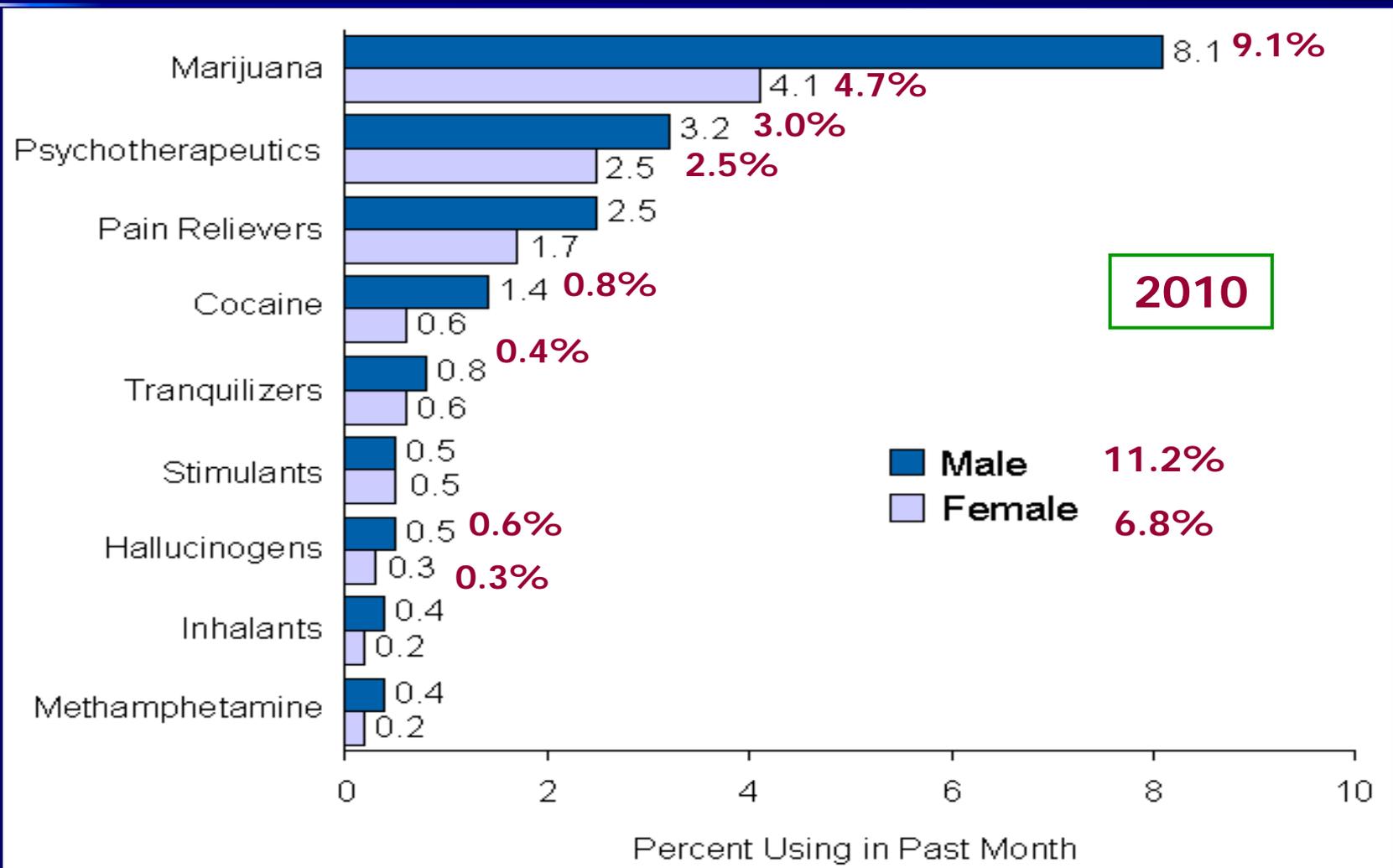
# Percentage of Past Month Nonmedical Use of Psychotherapeutics by Age



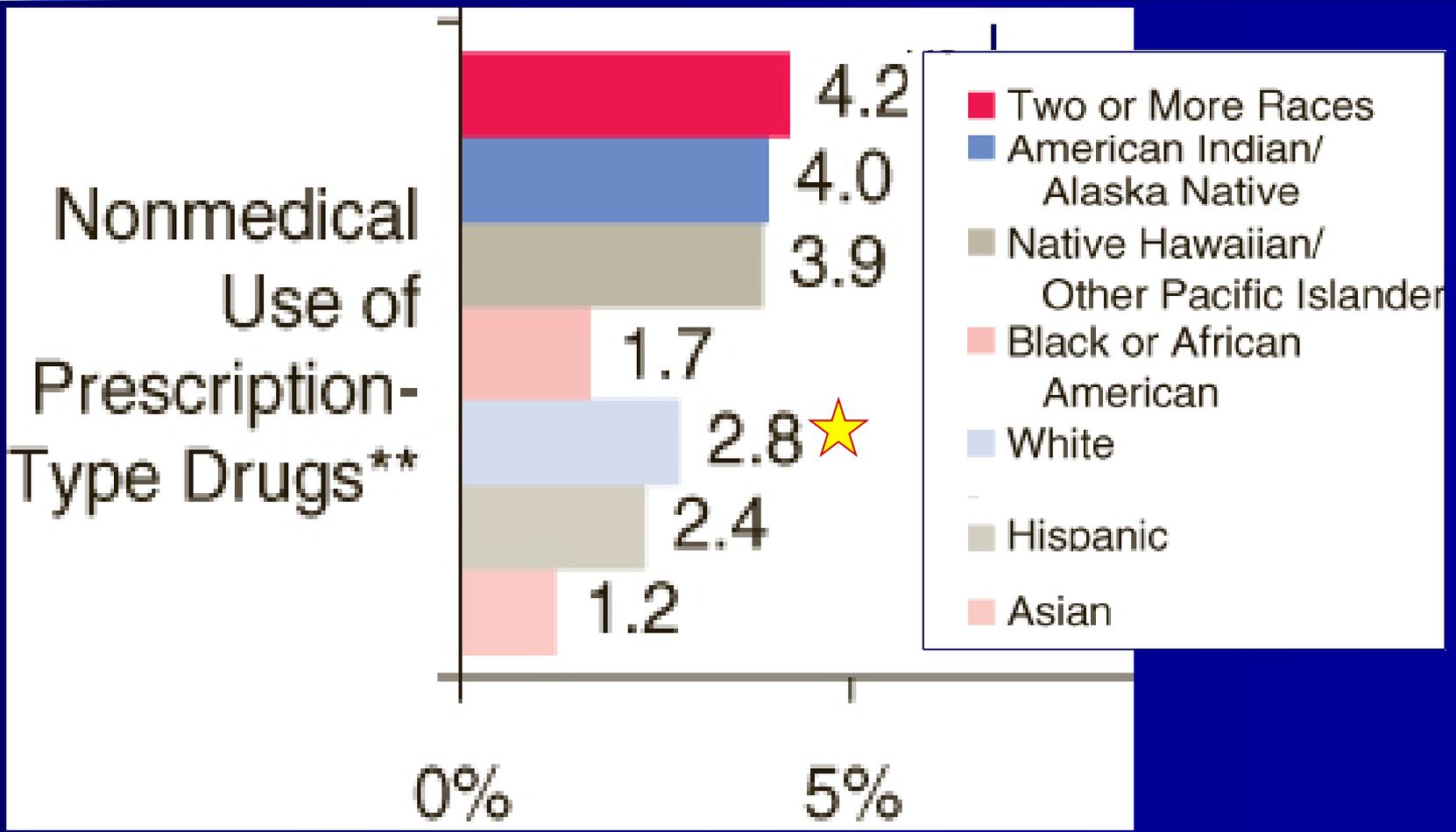
# Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Age: 2009 and 2010



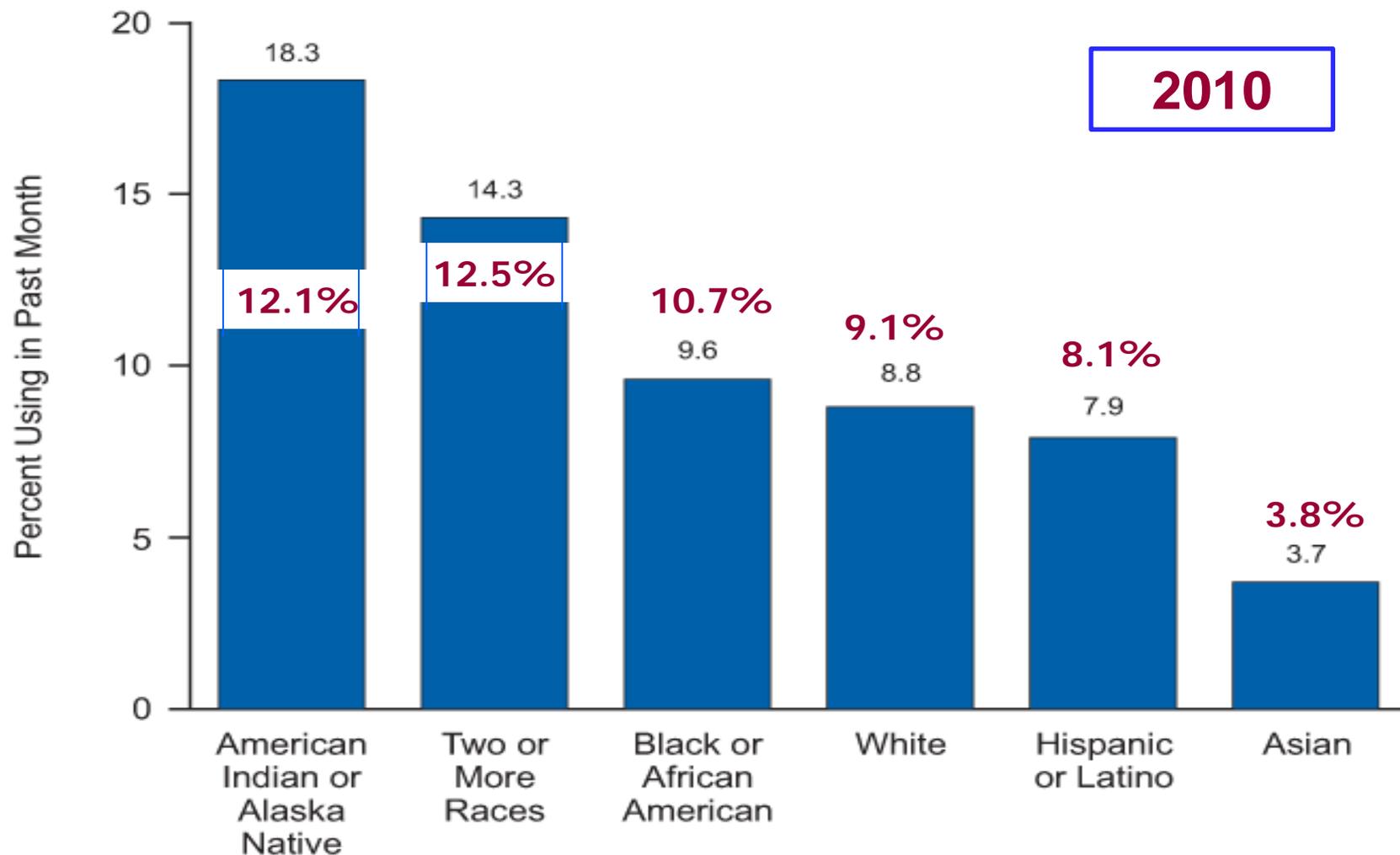
# Past Month Use of Selected Drugs among Persons ≥12 Years by Gender



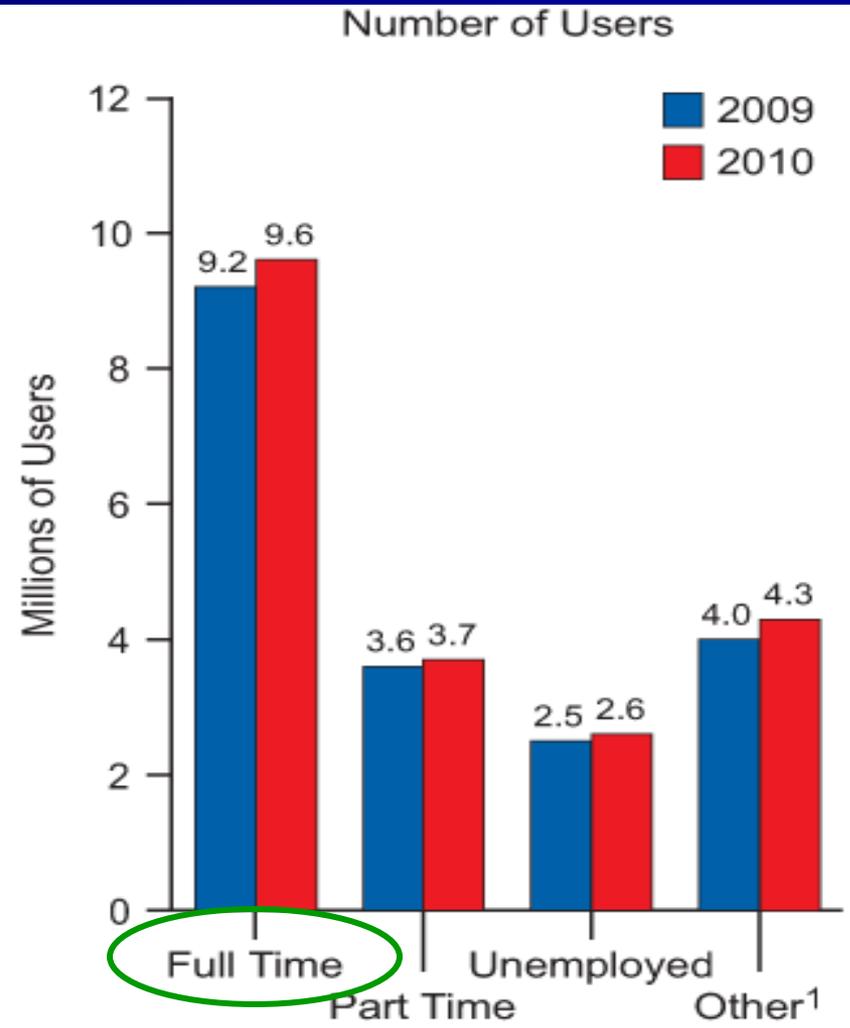
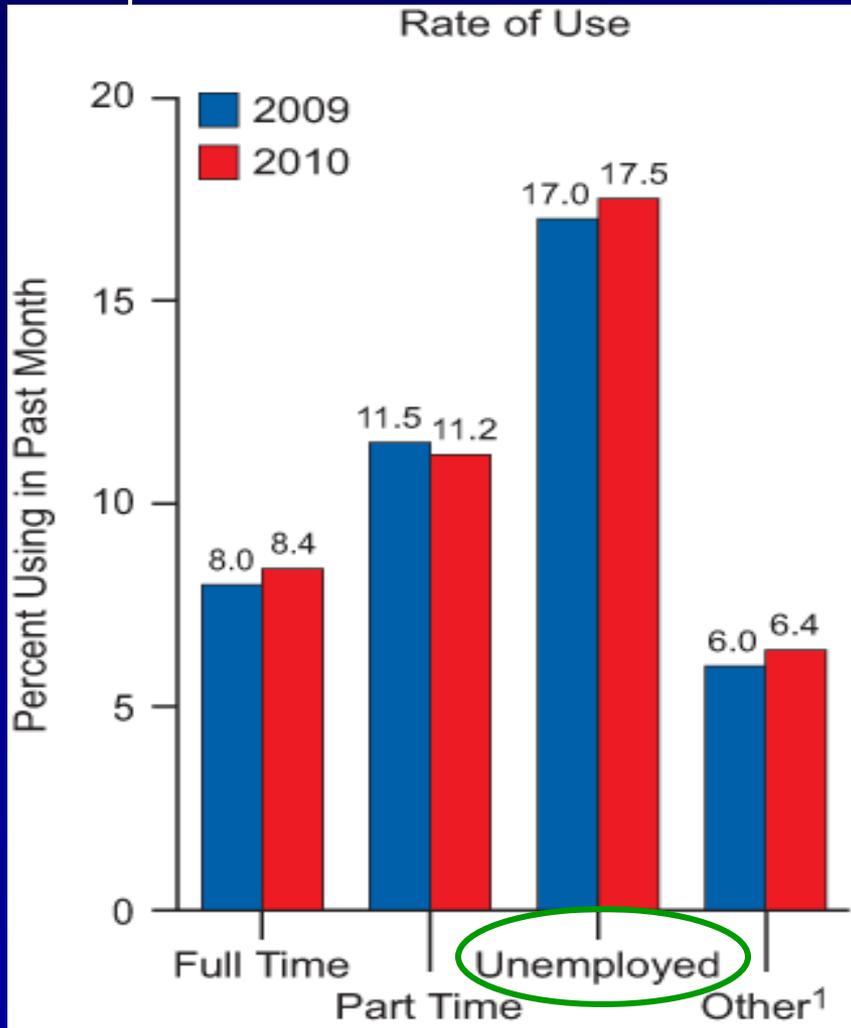
# Percentages of Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons $\geq 12$ Years by Race/Ethnicity



# Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by Race/Ethnicity: 2009-2010



# Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 18 or Older, by Employment Status: 2009 - 2010

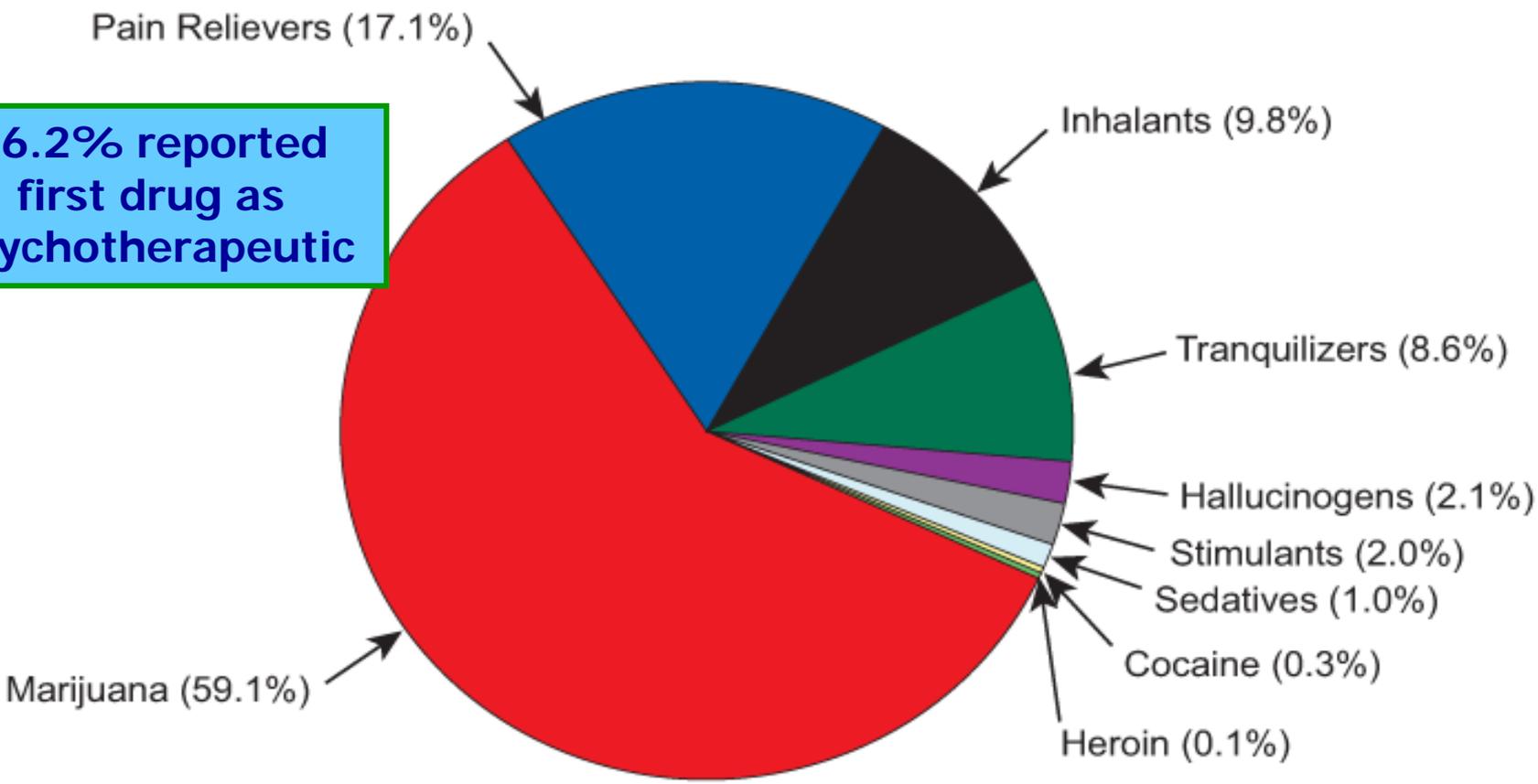


At what age are new initiates beginning to abuse prescription drugs and what drugs are they abusing?

How does this compare to new initiates use of other illicit drugs?

# First Specific Drug Associated with Initiation of Illicit Drug Use among Past Year Illicit Drug Initiates Aged 12 or Older: 2010

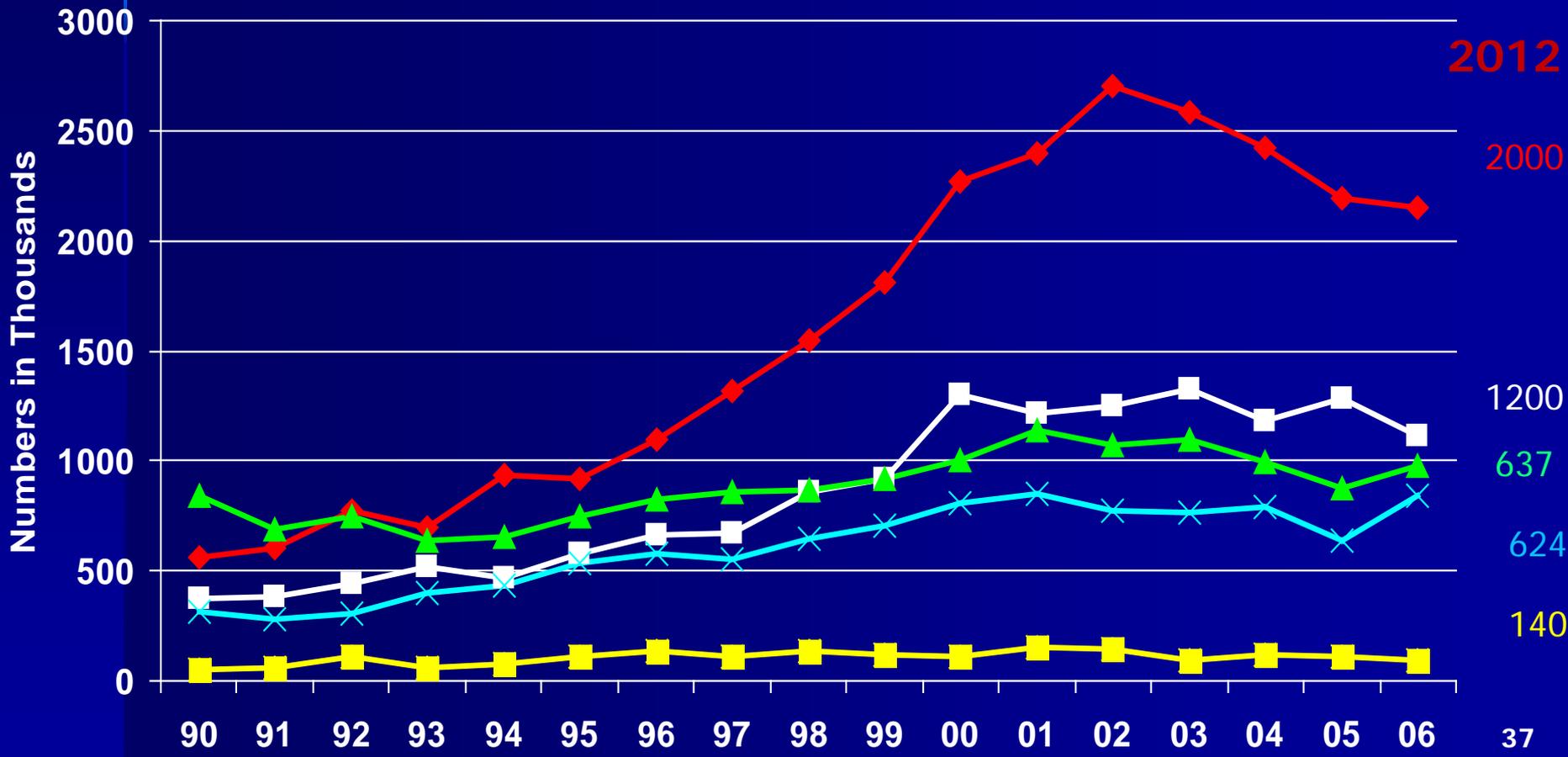
26.2% reported first drug as psychotherapeutic



3.0 Million Initiates of Illicit Drugs

# Number of New Nonmedical Users in Past Year by Drug Type in U.S.

◆ Pain relievers   ■ Tranquilizers   ▲ Cocaine   ✕ Stimulants   ■ Heroin



2012

2000

1200

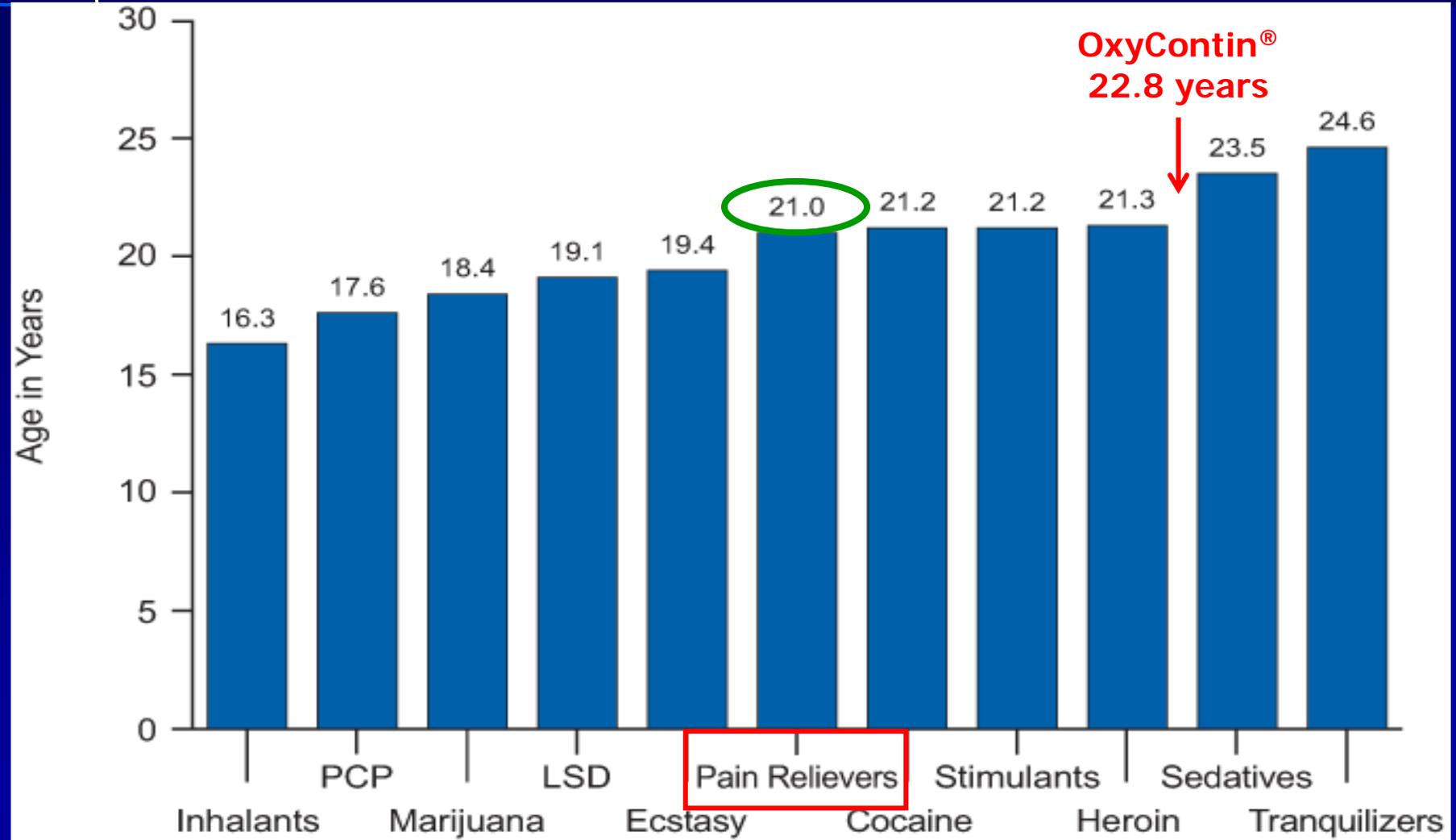
637

624

140

37

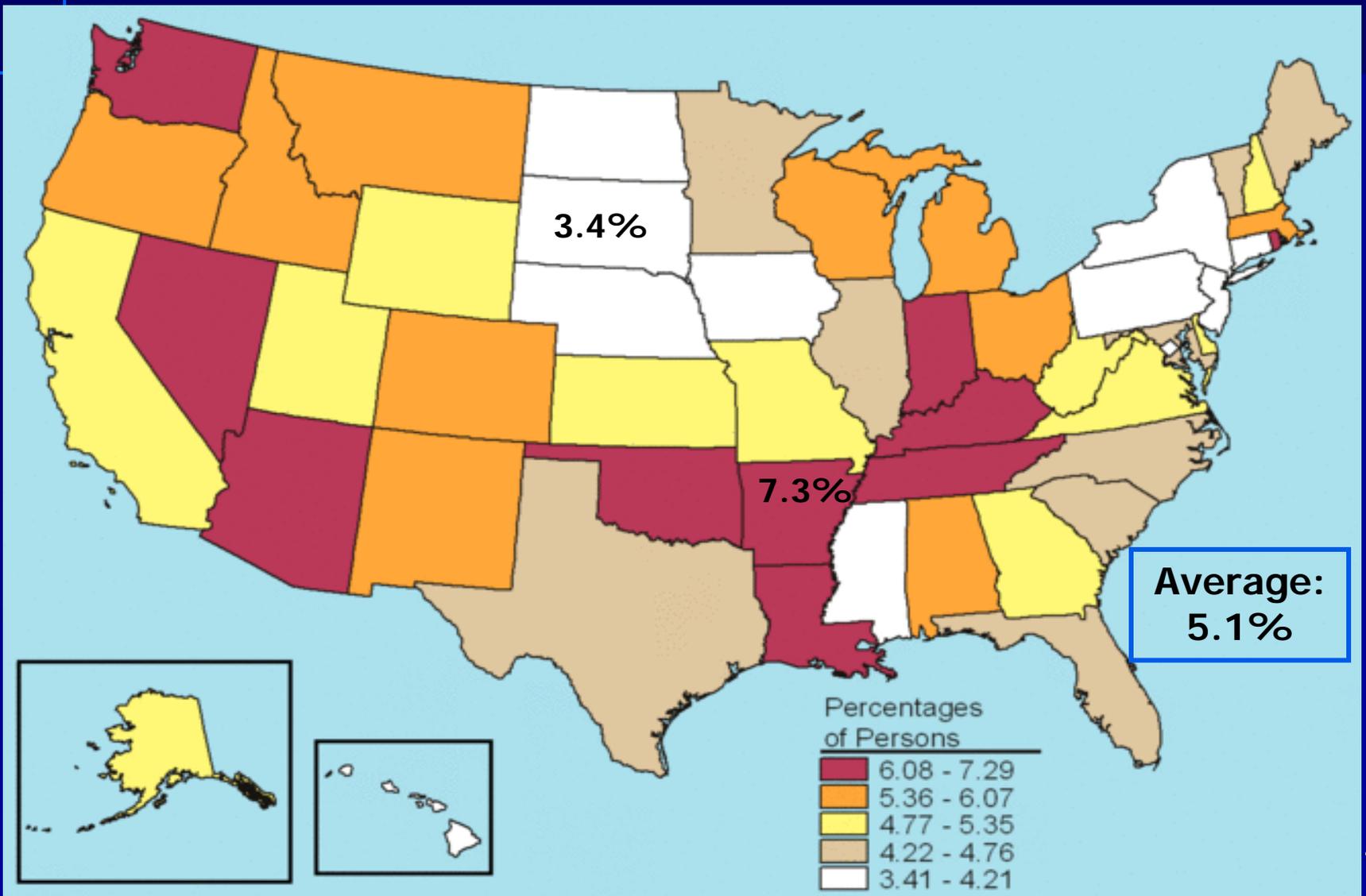
# Mean Age at First Use for Specific Illicit Drugs among Past Year Initiates Aged 12 to 49: 2010



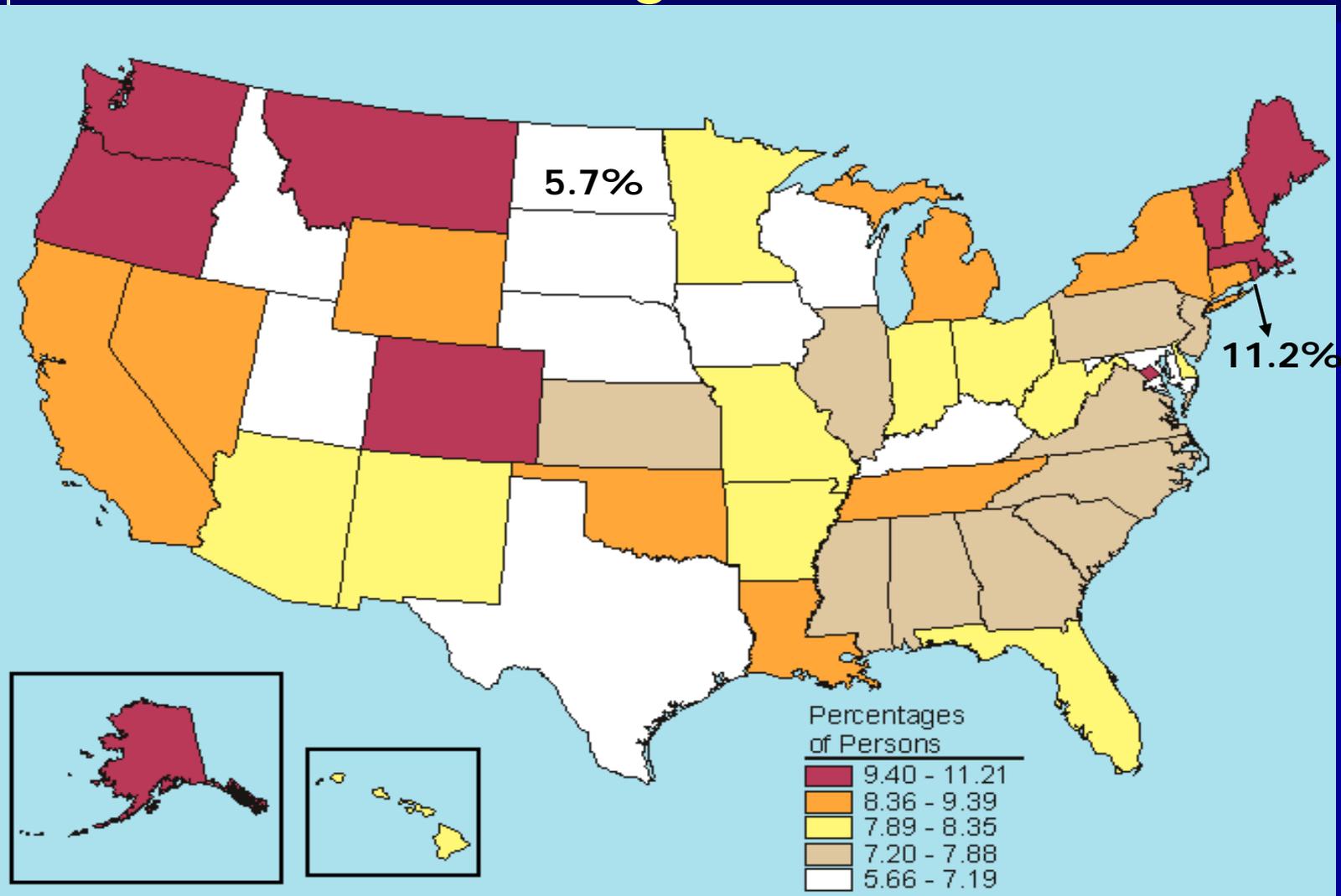
What is the geographical distribution  
of prescription drug abuse in the  
U.S.?

How does it compare to illicit drug  
use in general?

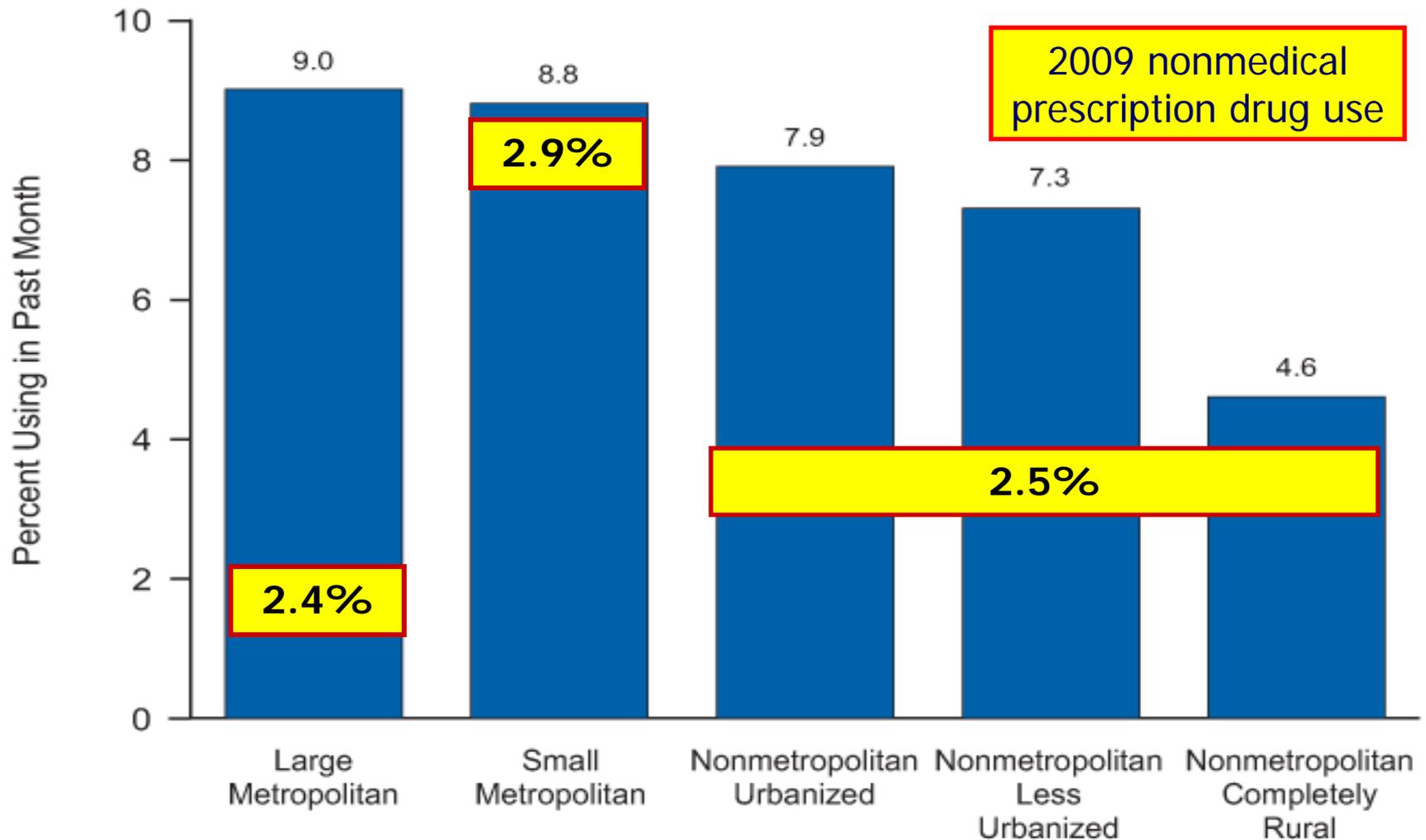
# Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers by State in Past Year among Persons ≥12 Years



# Illicit Drug Use in Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by State: Percentages, 2005-2006



# Past Month Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12 or Older, by County Type: 2010



From where are these abused  
prescription drugs obtained?

# Sources of Nonmedical Prescription Drugs<sup>1</sup>

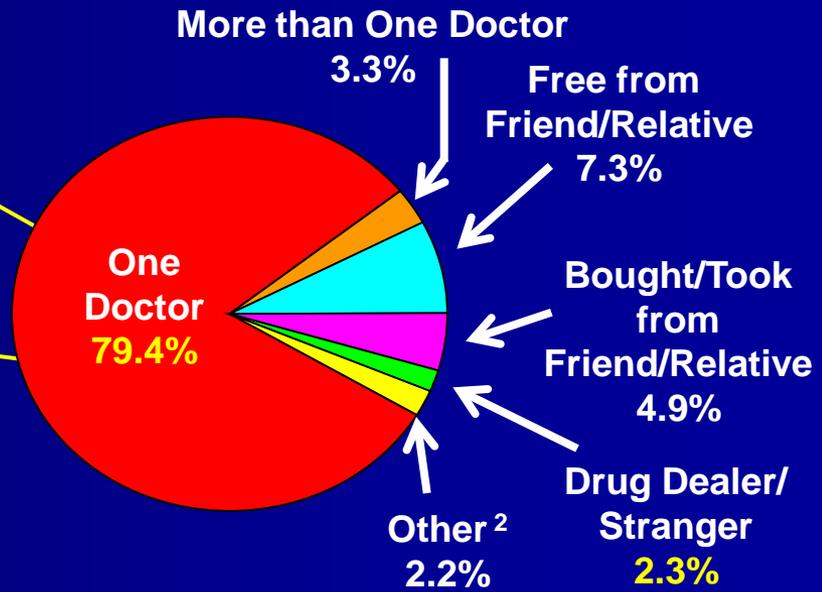
2010

## Source Where Respondent Obtained:

“The Friends and Family Plan!”



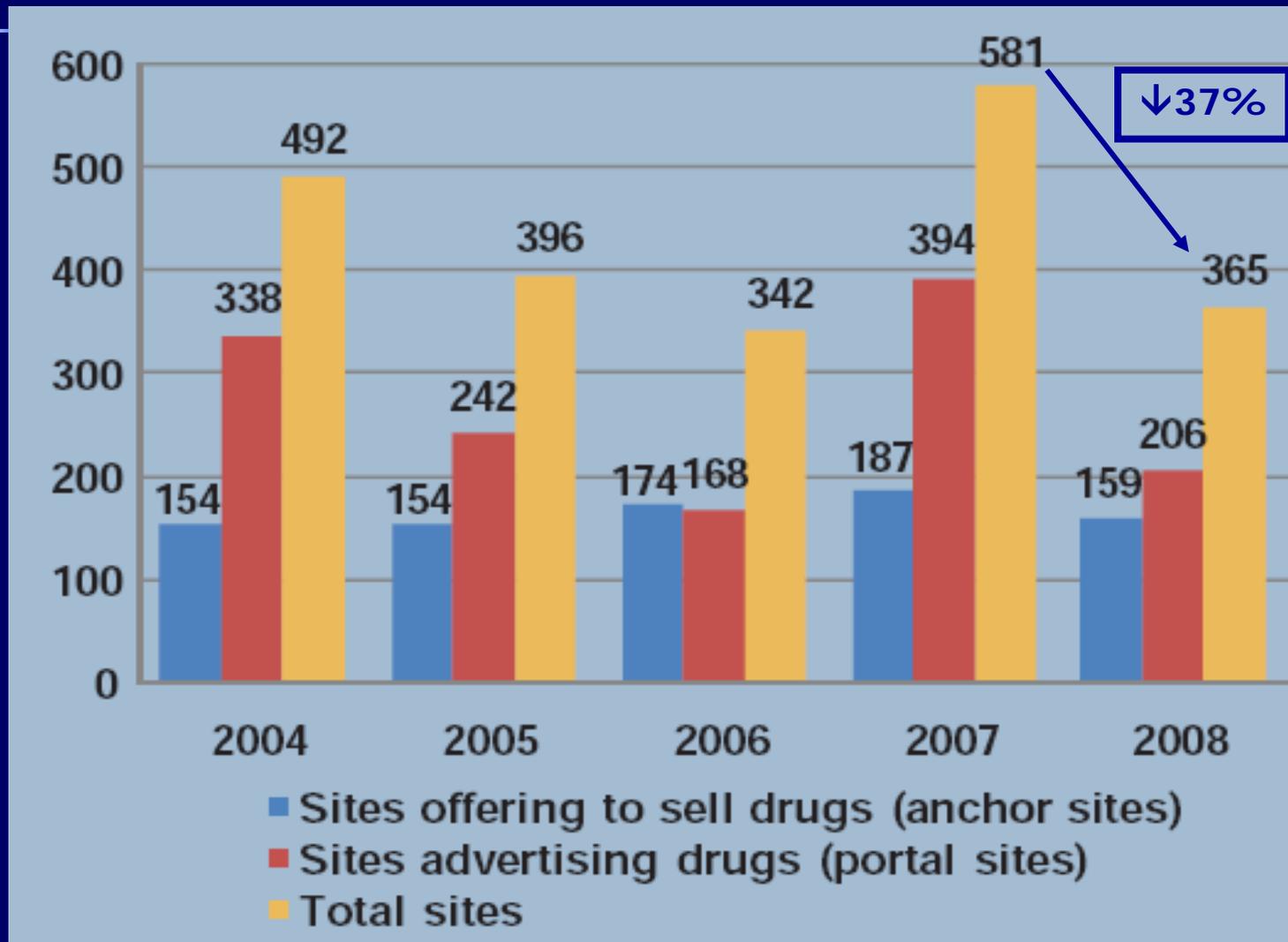
## Source Where Friend/Relative Obtained:



<sup>1</sup> Most recent nonmedical pain reliever use among past year users ≥12 years.

<sup>2</sup> The Other category includes the sources: “Wrote Fake Prescription,” “Stole from Doctor’s Office/Clinic/Hospital/Pharmacy,” and “Some Other Way.”

# Internet Sites Advertising or Offering to Sell Controlled Prescription Drugs





E-mail: Thaves@na.com  
©2008 Thaves / Dist. by NEA, Inc.  
www.comics.com

© Thaves/Dist. by NEA, Inc.

What are the most widely diverted  
prescription drugs?

# Most Frequently Analyzed Drugs in STRIDE 2010

Drug	Number	Percent
Cocaine	14,349	18.67%
Cannabis/THC	11,929	15.52%
Methamphetamine	8,222	10.70%
Heroin	5,259	6.84%
<u>Oxycodone</u> ★	2,090	2.72%
MDMA	1,402	1.82%
Noncontrolled, non-narcotic drug	909	1.18%
1-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	863	1.12%
TFMPP	749	0.97%
<u>Hydrocodone</u> ★	534	0.69%
<i>All Other Drug Reports</i>	30,551	39.75%
<i>Total Drug Reports</i>	76,857	100.00%

# National Estimates for the 25 Most Frequently Identified Drugs 2010

17/25

National

Drug	Number	Percent
Cannabis/THC	587,399	34.28%
Cocaine	367,410	21.44%
<u>Methamphetamine</u>	159,738	9.32%
Heroin	110,393	6.44%
<u>Oxycodone</u>	60,932	3.56%
<u>Hydrocodone</u>	48,078	2.81%
<u>Alprazolam</u>	43,559	2.54%
MDMA	25,336	1.48%
<u>Clonazepam</u>	11,044	0.64%
<u>Buprenorphine</u>	10,537	0.61%
<u>Methadone</u>	9,477	0.55%
<u>Amphetamine</u>	8,879	0.52%
1-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	8,784	0.51%
<u>Morphine</u>	7,593	0.44%

<u>Pseudoephedrine</u> <sup>2</sup>	7,406	0.43%
<u>Diazepam</u>	7,336	0.43%
<u>Noncontrolled, non-narcotic</u> <sup>3</sup>	7,026	0.41%
<u>Carisoprodol</u>	5,840	0.34%
Phencyclidine (PCP)	5,522	0.32%
Psilocin/psilocibin	5,201	0.30%
<u>Codeine</u>	3,951	0.23%
<u>Hydromorphone</u>	2,596	0.15%
<u>Methylphenidate</u>	2,461	0.14%
<u>Lorazepam</u>	2,410	0.14%
TFMPP	2,022	0.12%
<i>Top 25 Total</i>	1,510,928	88.19%
<i>All Other Drug Reports</i>	202,432	11.81%
<i>Total Drug Reports</i> <sup>4</sup>	1,713,360	100.00%

Table 2.1

*NARCOTIC ANALGESICS**Number and percentage of narcotic analgesic reports, 2010\**

<b>Narcotic Analgesic Reports</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Oxycodone	56,939	41.36%
Hydrocodone	43,980	31.95%
Buprenorphine	9,774	7.10%
Methadone	8,305	6.03%
Morphine	6,956	5.05%
Codeine	3,440	2.50%
Hydromorphone	2,464	1.79%
Propoxyphene	2,063	1.50%
Tramadol (noncontrolled)	1,395	1.01%
Oxymorphone	819	0.59%
Opium	581	0.42%
Fentanyl	579	0.42%
Meperidine	217	0.16%
Other narcotic analgesics	158	0.11%
<i>Total Narcotic Analgesic Reports</i>	<b>137,670</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 2.2

*TRANQUILIZERS AND DEPRESSANTS**Number and percentage of tranquilizer and depressant reports, 2010\**

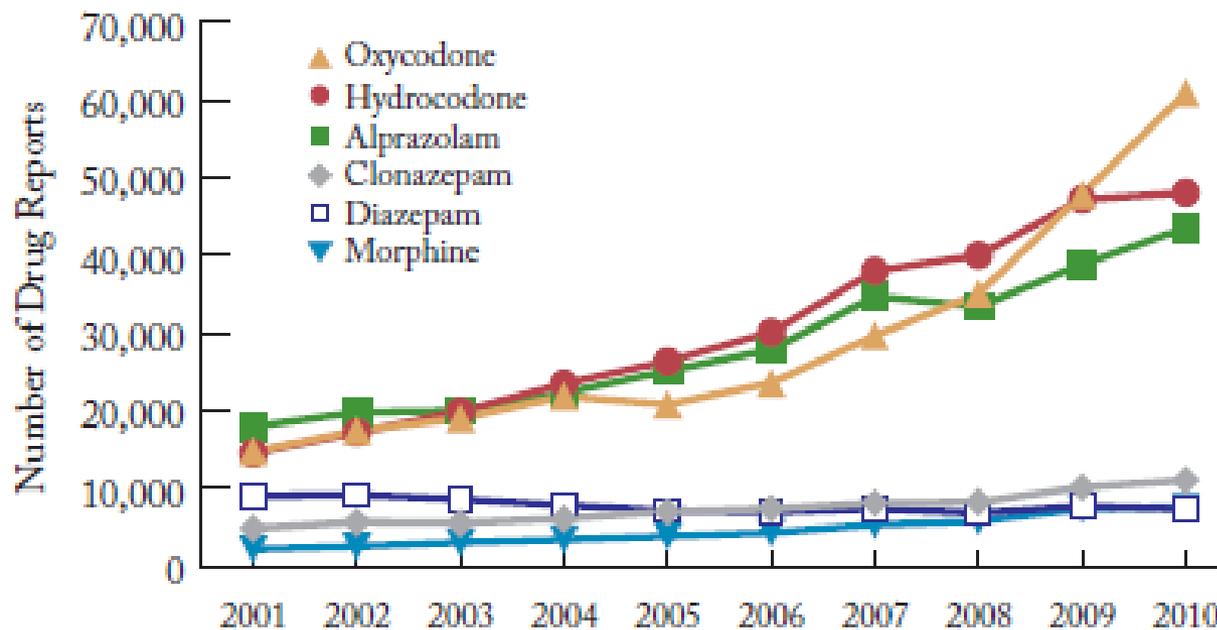
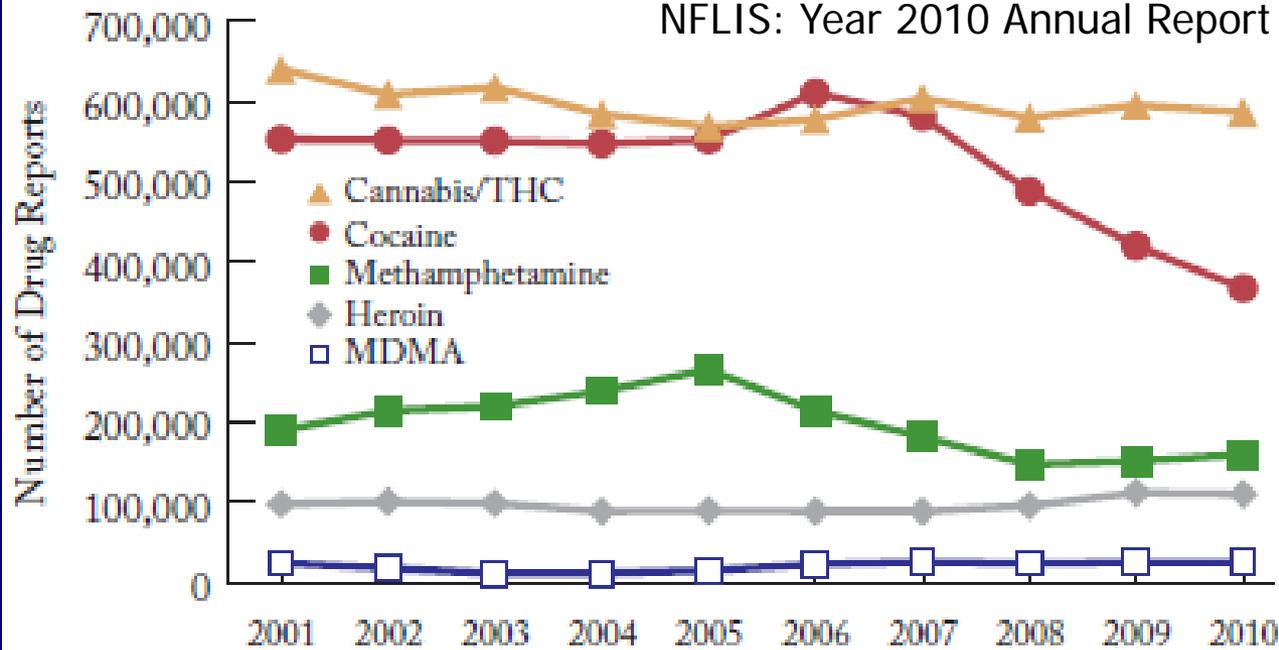
<b>Tranquilizer and Depressant Reports</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Alprazolam ★	39,151	52.13%
Clonazepam	10,276	13.68%
Diazepam	6,633	8.83%
Carisoprodol (noncontrolled)	4,976	6.63%
Phencyclidine (PCP)	4,840	6.44%
Lorazepam	2,147	2.86%
Zolpidem (noncontrolled)	1,752	2.33%
Cyclobenzaprine (noncontrolled)	1,311	1.75%
Ketamine	1,141	1.52%
Butalbital	355	0.47%
Phenobarbital	325	0.43%
Temazepam	323	0.43%
Pregabalin	186	0.25%
GHB	158	0.21%
Other tranquilizers and depressants	1,532	2.04%
<i>Total Tranquilizer and Depressant Reports</i>	<b>75,106</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 2.5

*STIMULANTS**Number and percentage of stimulant reports in the United States, 2010\**

<b>Stimulant Reports</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Methamphetamine	145,673	84.76%
Amphetamine	7,625	4.44%
1-Benzylpiperazine (BZP)	7,468	4.35%
Methylphenidate	2,133	1.24%
Trazodone (noncontrolled)	937	0.55%
Phentermine	622	0.36%
Lisdexamfetamine	611	0.36%
Ephedrine (listed chemical)	537	0.31%
Cathinone	400	0.23%
Amitriptyline (noncontrolled)	291	0.17%
Citalopram (noncontrolled)	274	0.16%
MDPV	271	0.16%
Sertraline (noncontrolled)	271	0.16%
Fluoxetine (noncontrolled)	235	0.14%
Mephedrone	203	0.12%
Other stimulants	4,317	2.51%
<i>Total Stimulant Reports</i>	<b>171,868</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

# National Trend Estimates

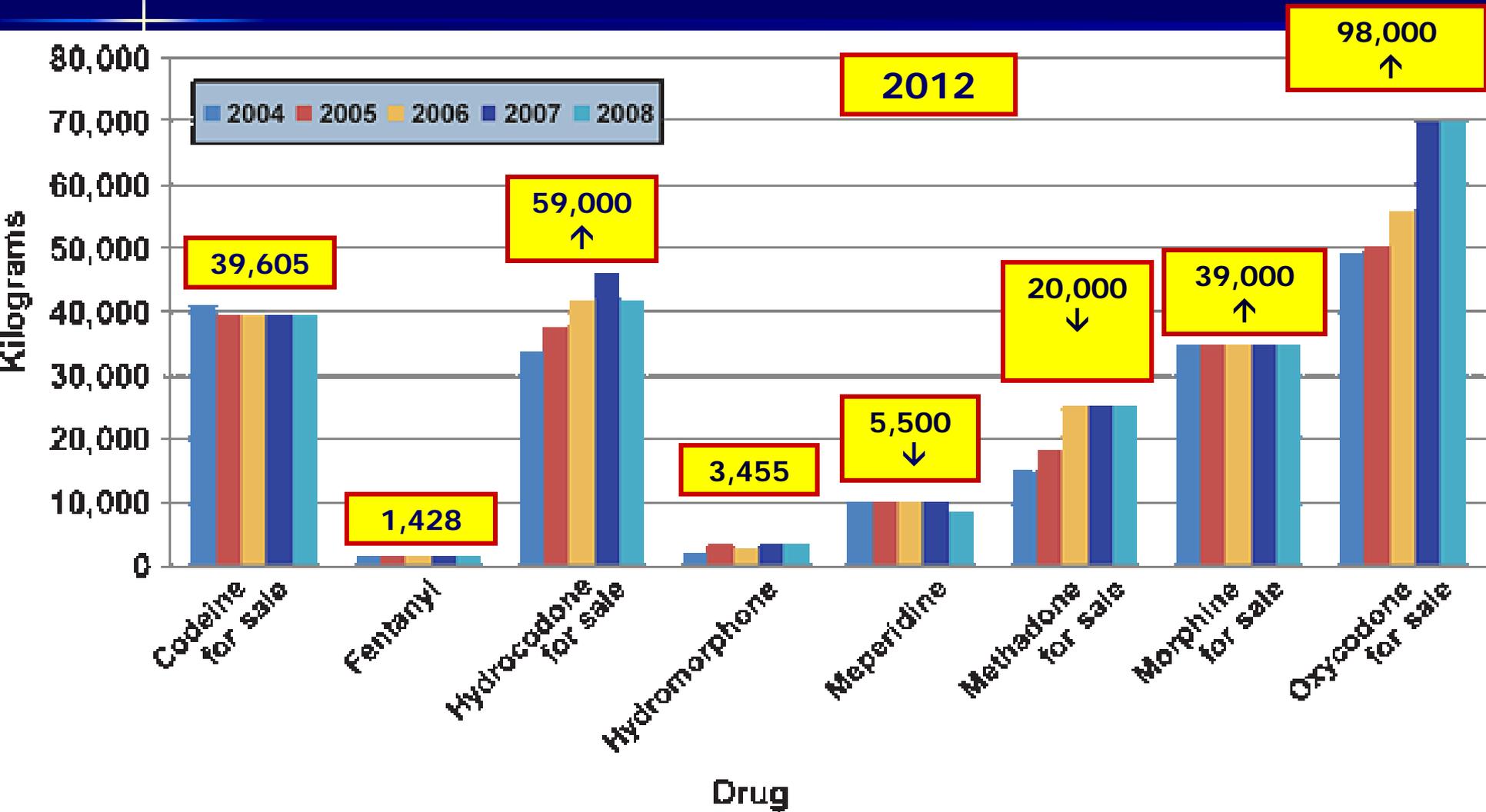


- ↑314%
- ↑231%
- ↑143%
- ↑128%
- ↓23%
- ↑254%

# Methods to Control Prescription Drug Diversion

- DEA Take-Back Days
- State Controlled Substance Monitoring Programs
- State legislation on pain management clinics
- Advertising policies for internet pharmacies
- Production quotas

# Production Quotas for Selected Schedule II Controlled Prescription Drugs, 2004-2012



What are the health-related issues associated with prescription drug abuse?

# The Prescription Drug Issue

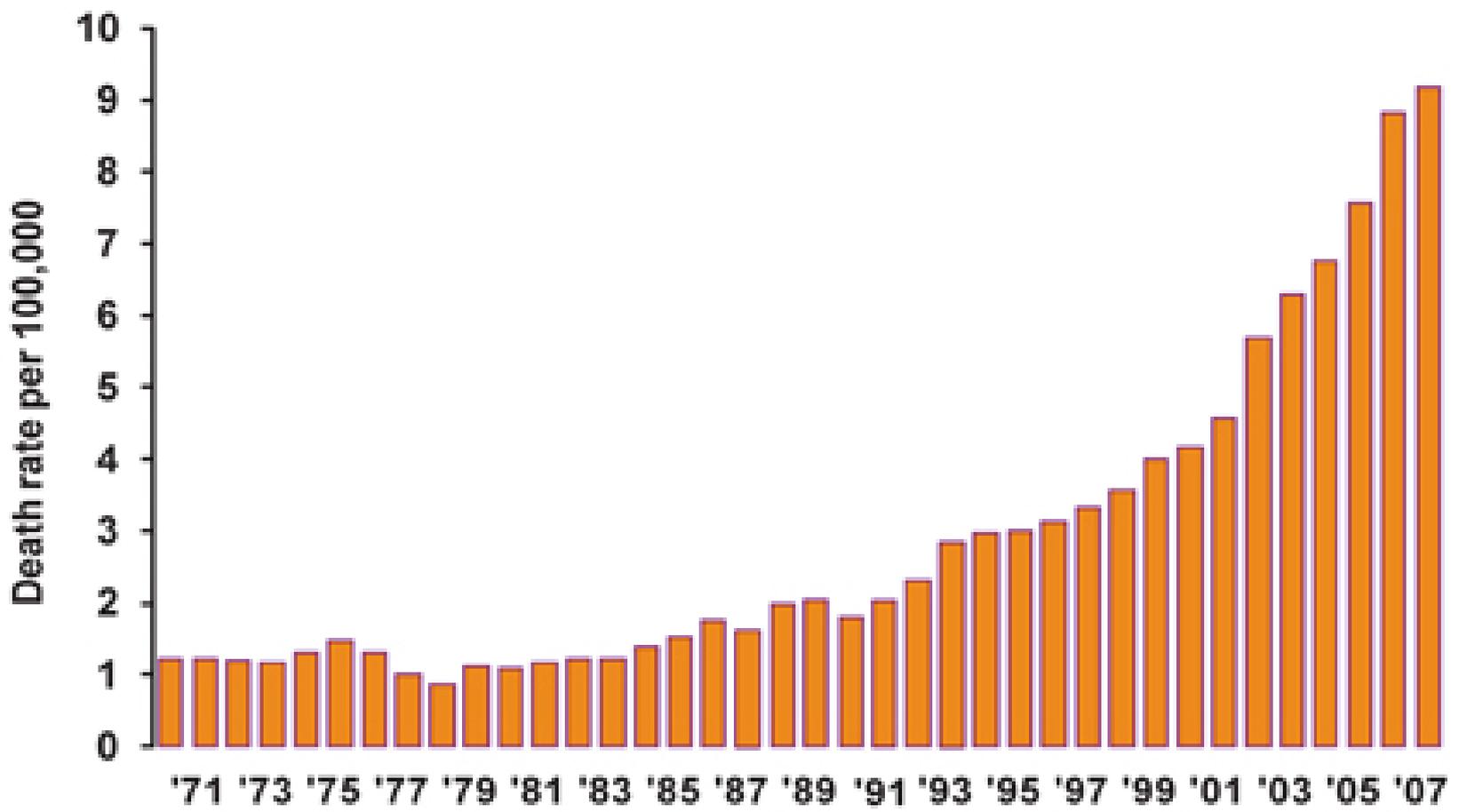
- Each year, millions of patients in the U.S. are treated for a variety of serious medical issues related to prescription medication use, whether medical or nonmedical

# Substance Categories Most Frequently Involved in Human Exposures (Top 25)

Substance (Major Generic Category)	All substances	% <sup>a</sup>
Analgesics	319,622	11.48
Cosmetics/Personal Care Products	215,387	7.73
Cleaning Substances (Household)	202,056	7.26
Sedative/Hypnotics/Antipsychotics	168,030	6.03
Foreign Bodies/Toys/Miscellaneous	116,659	4.19
Topical Preparations	110,033	3.95
Antidepressants	103,041	3.70
Cardiovascular Drugs	98,386	3.53
Antihistamines	95,880	3.44
Pesticides	91,940	3.30
Alcohols	85,205	3.06
Cold and Cough Preparations	77,899	2.80
Vitamins	71,545	2.57
Bites and Envenomations	67,692	2.43
Antimicrobials	66,021	2.37
Hormones and Hormone Antagonists	58,890	2.11
Plants	53,526	1.92
Gastrointestinal Preparations	53,388	1.92
Stimulants and Street Drugs	51,641	1.85
Anticonvulsants	48,005	1.72
Hydrocarbons	42,663	1.53
Chemicals	39,908	1.43
Arts/Crafts/Office Supplies	33,502	1.20
Fumes/Gases/Vapors	32,797	1.18
Electrolytes and Minerals	32,505	1.17

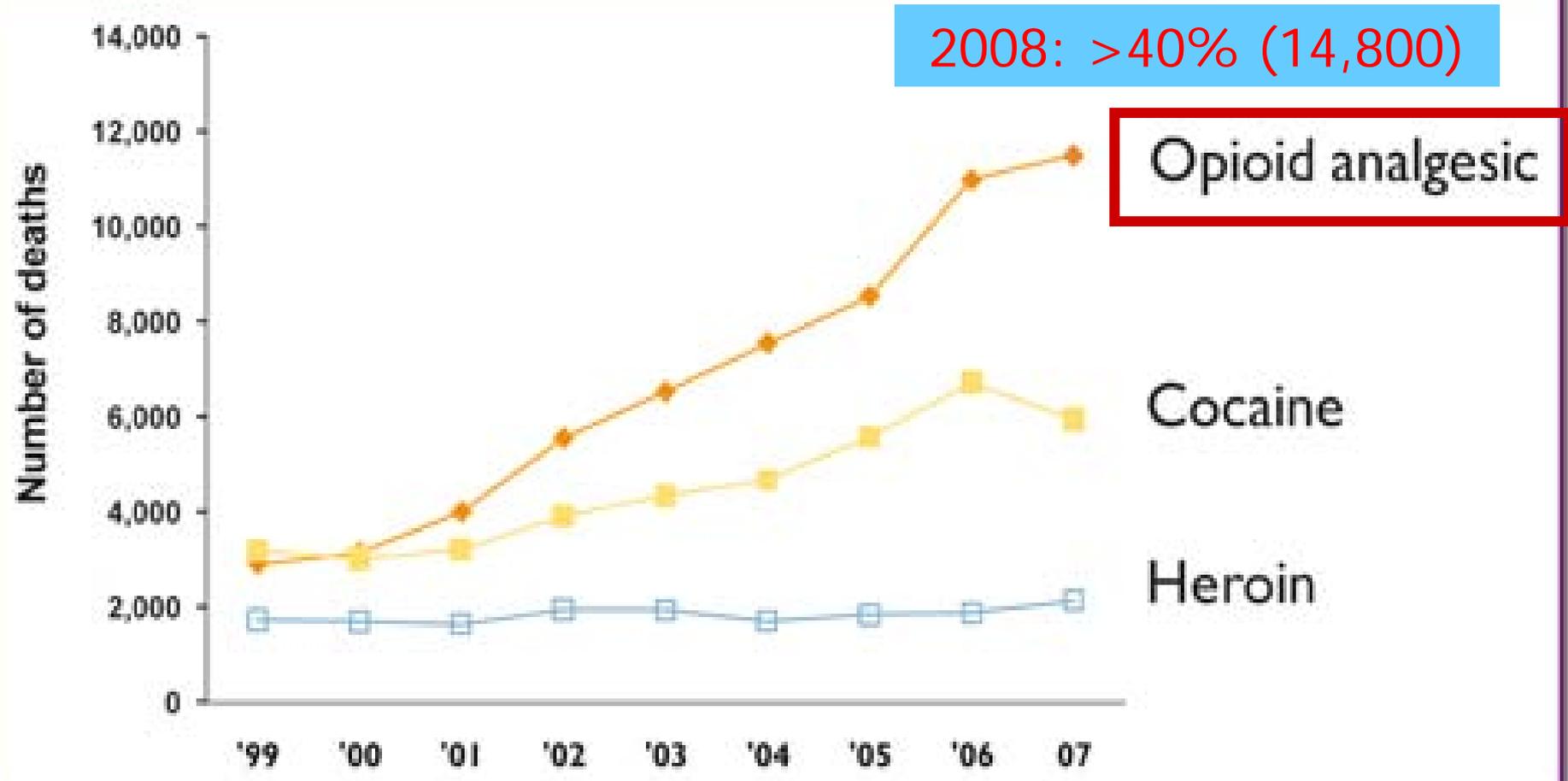
<sup>a</sup>Percentages are based on the total number of substances reported in all exposures (N = 2,784,907).

**Figure 1: Rate of unintentional drug overdose death in the United States, 1970-2007**



Source: National Vital Statistics System

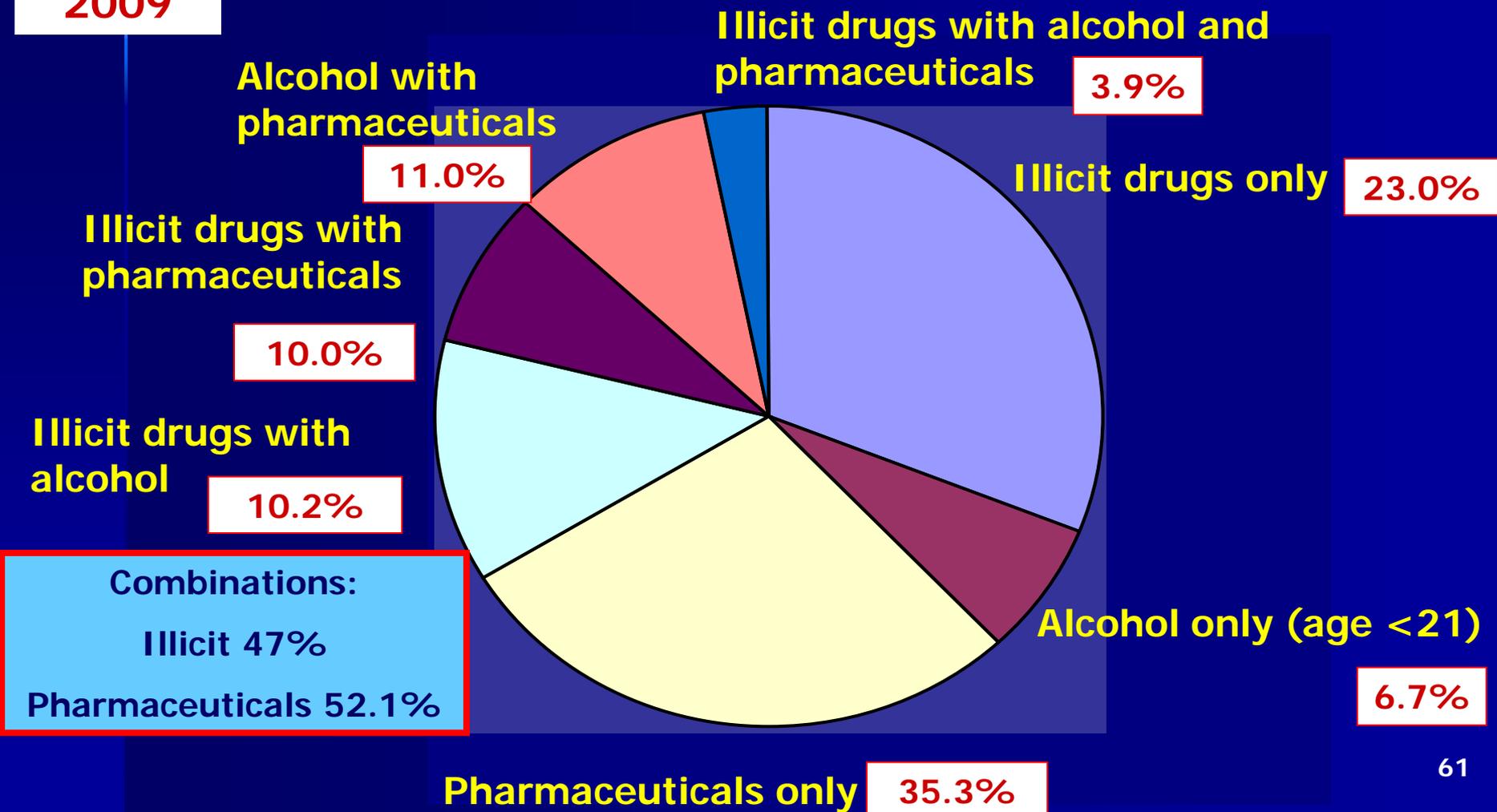
**Figure 2: Unintentional drug overdose deaths by major type of drug, United States, 1999-2007**



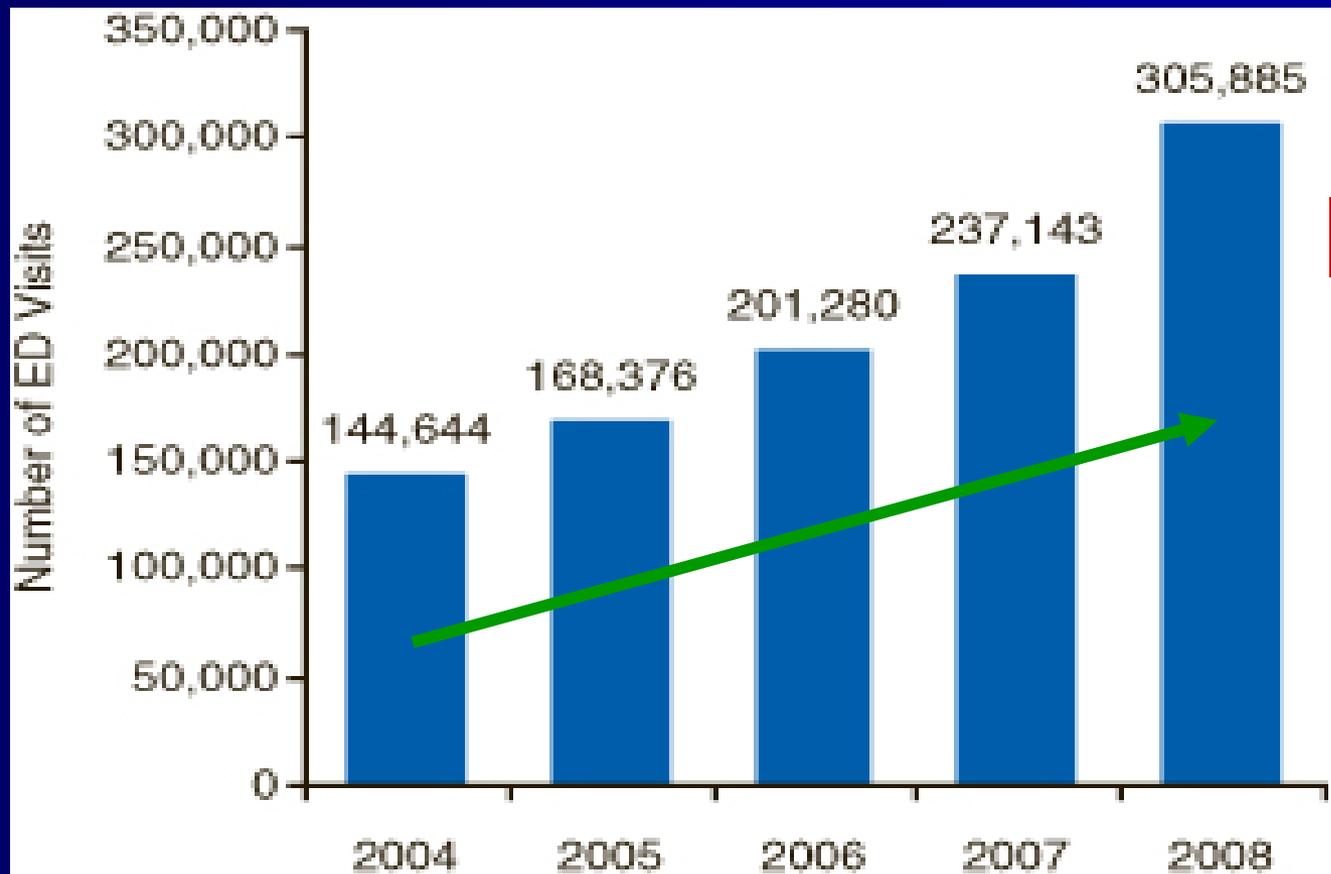
Source: National Vital Statistics System

# Drug Misuse and Abuse in ED Visits in the U.S. by Type of Drug Involvement

2009



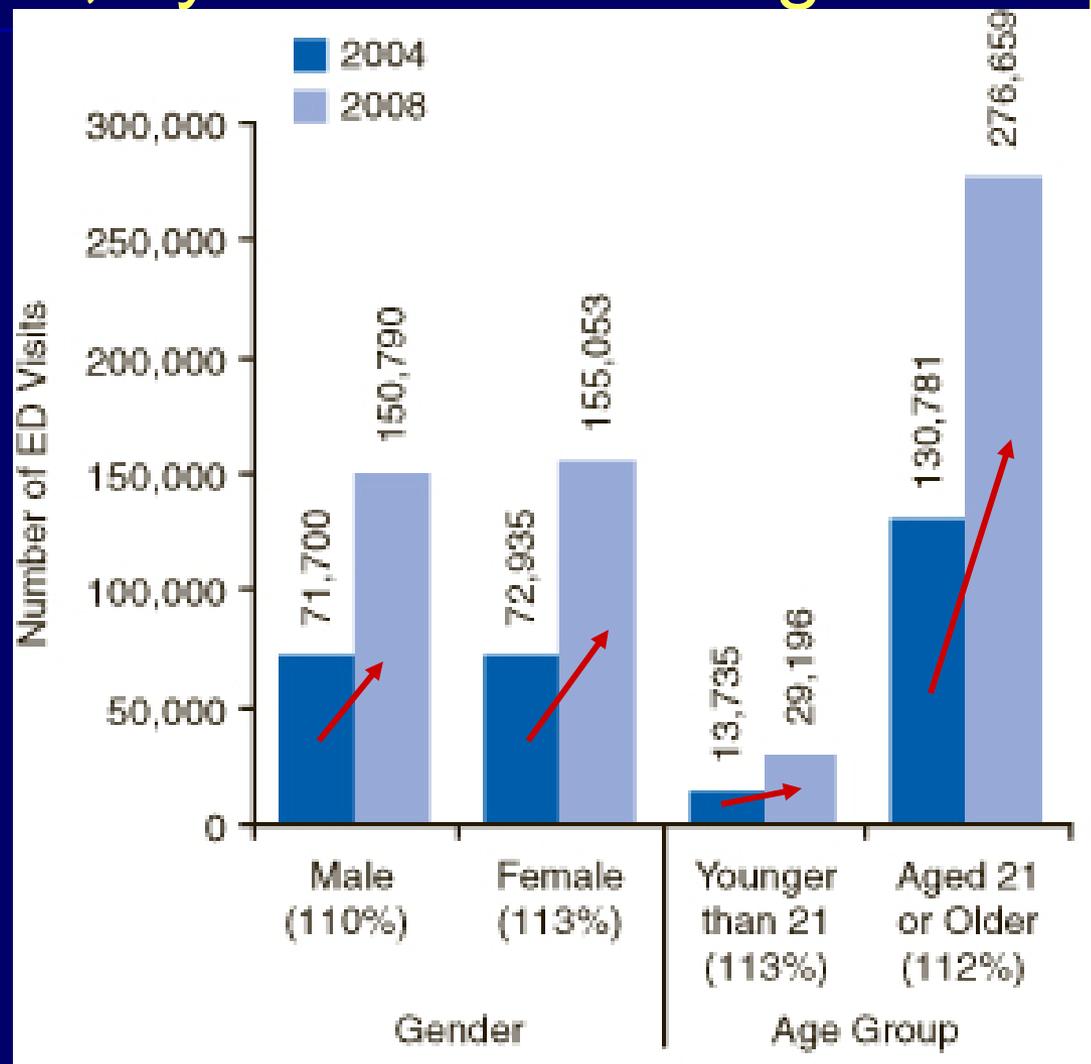
# Trends in Emergency Department (ED) Visits Involving the Nonmedical Use of Narcotic Pain Relievers: 2004 to 2008



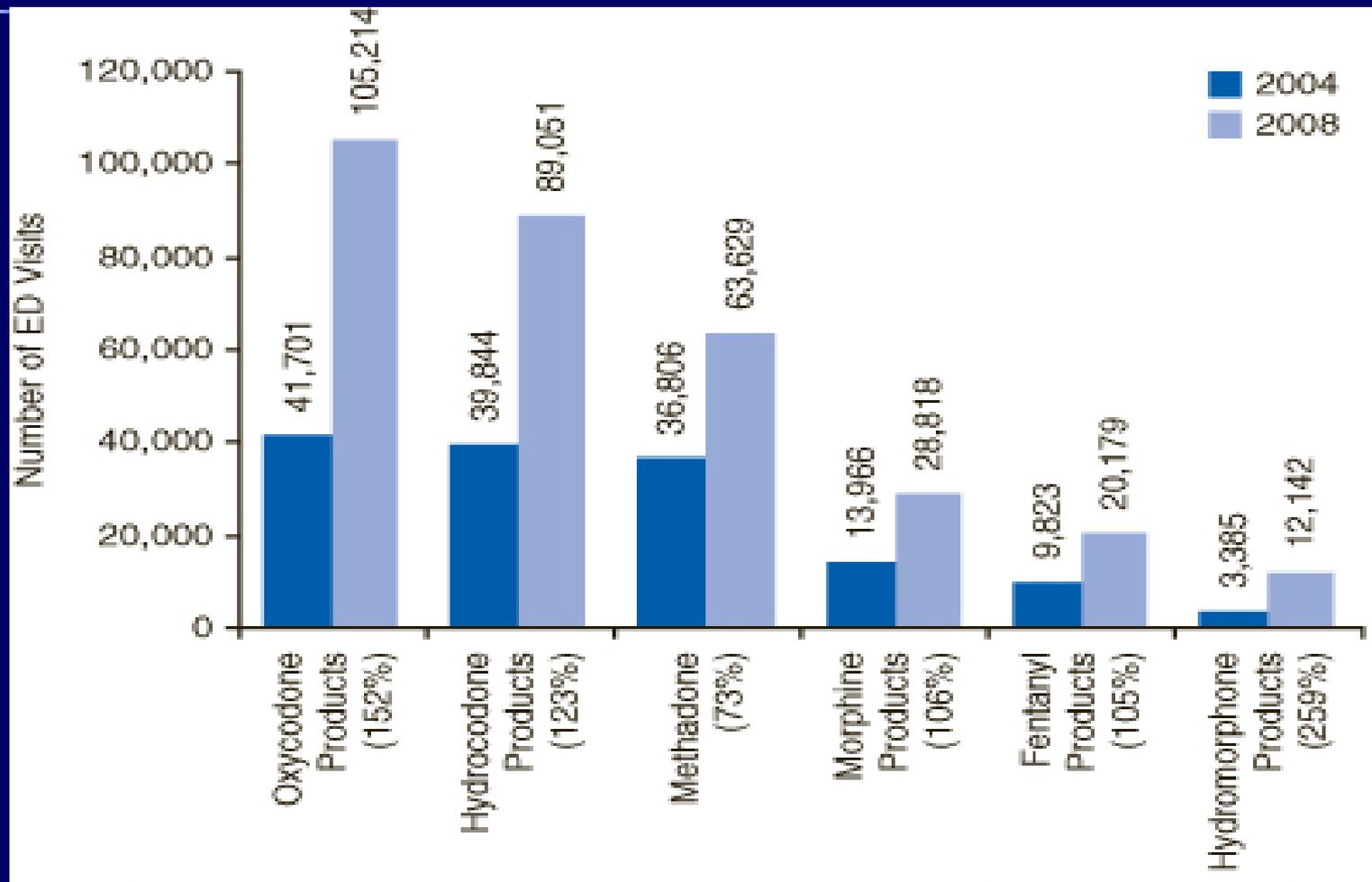
111% ↑

Source: 2008 (08/2009 update) SAMHSA Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).

# Emergency Department (ED) Visits Involving the Nonmedical Use of Narcotic Pain Relievers, by Gender and Age Group: 2004-8

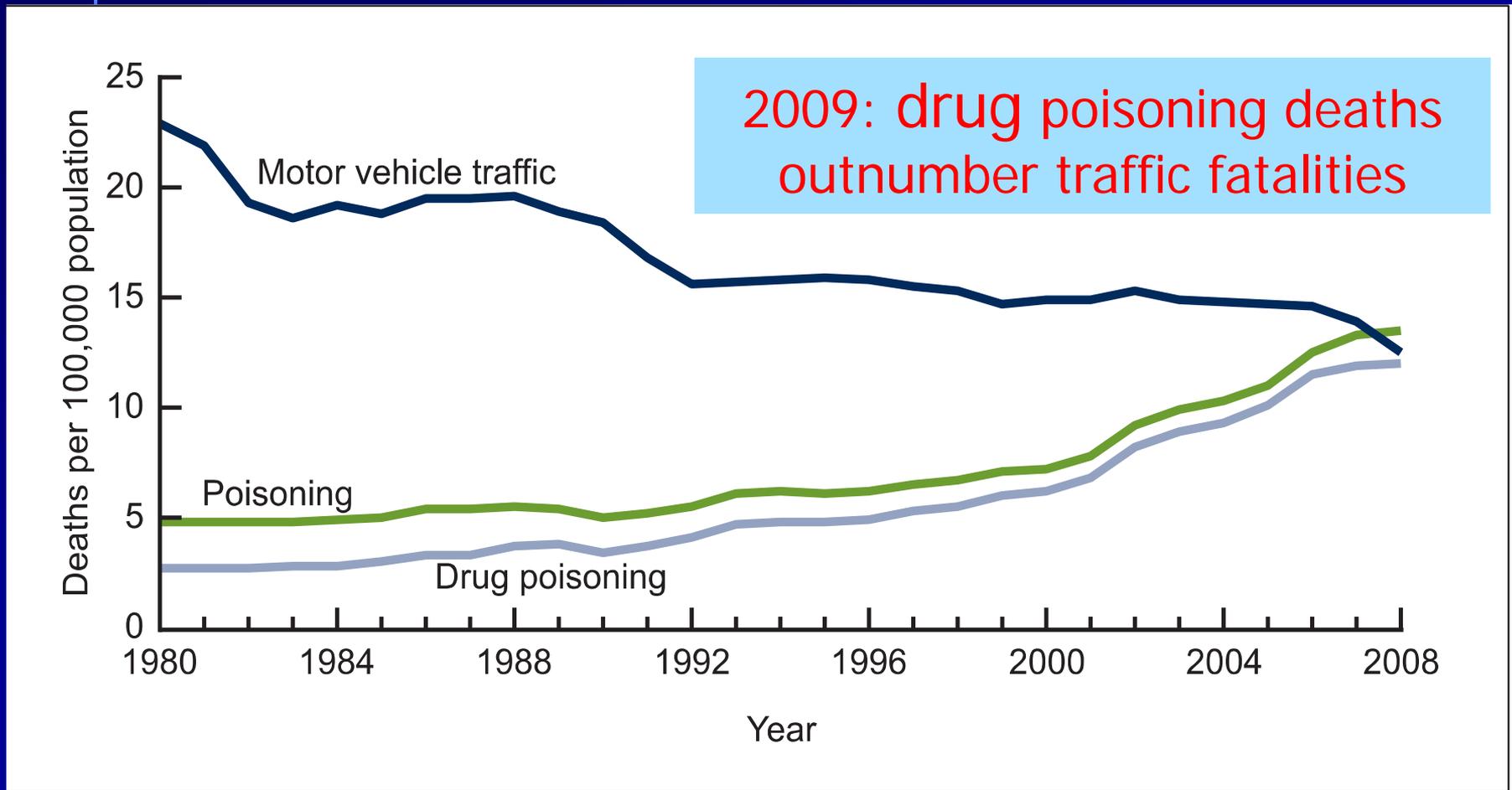


# Emergency Department (ED) Visits Involving the Nonmedical Use of Selected Narcotic Pain Relievers: 2004 to 2008

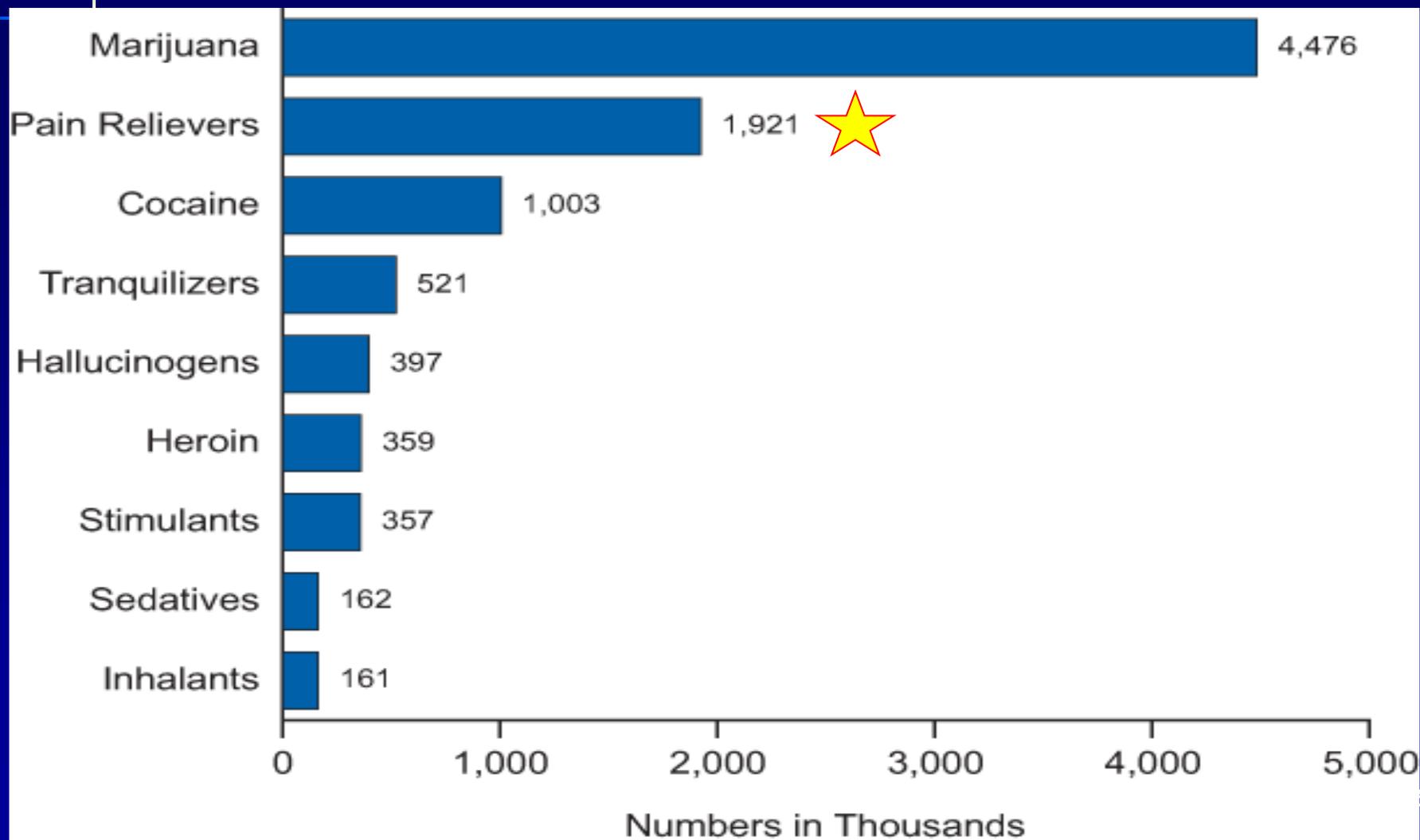


\* Percentages shown in parentheses represent the percent changes between 2004 and 2008. Source: 2008 (08/2009 update) SAMHSA Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN).

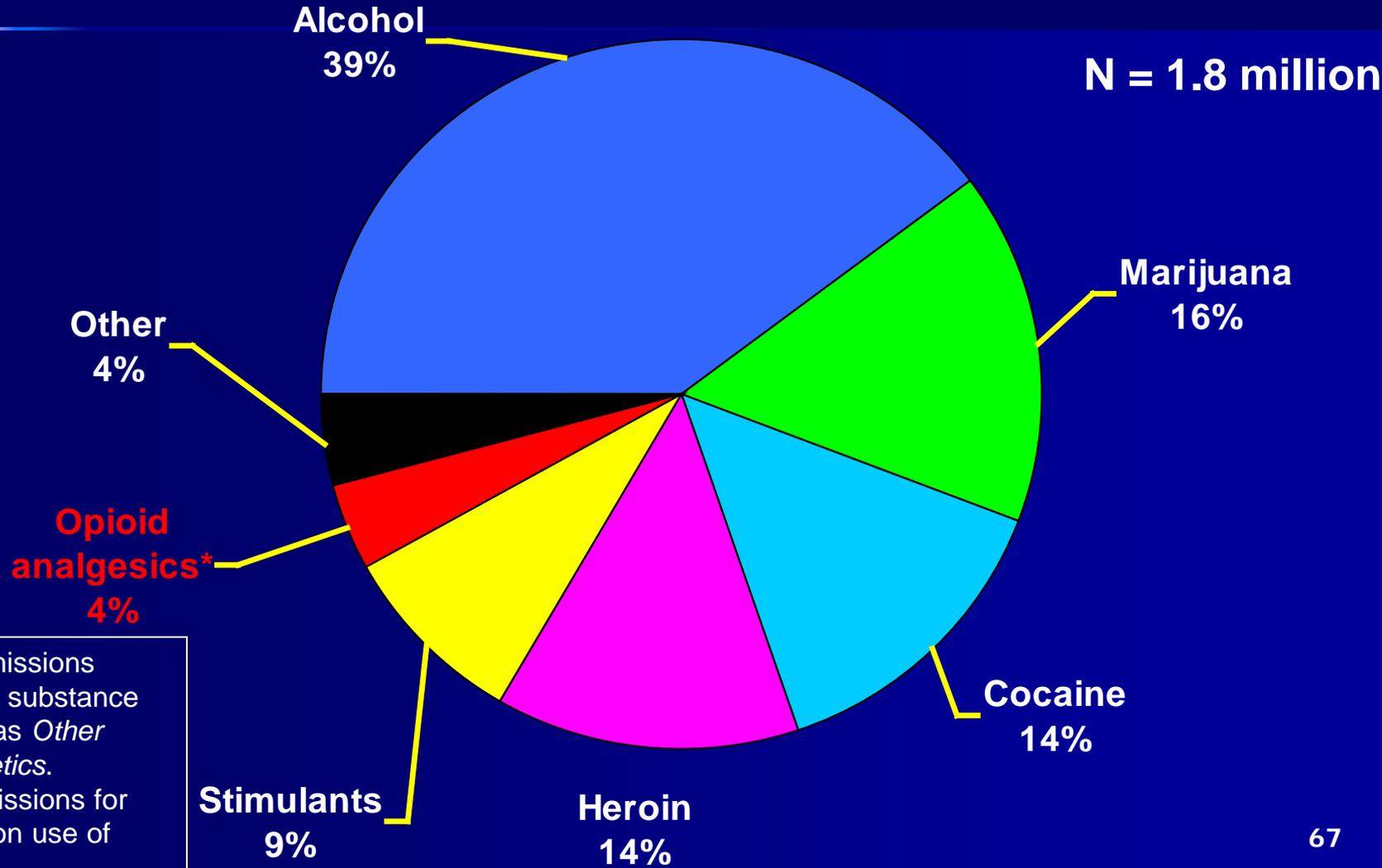
# Motor Vehicle Traffic, Poisoning, and Drug Poisoning Death Rates, U.S., 1980-2008



# Dependence on or Abuse of Specific Illicit Drugs in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2009

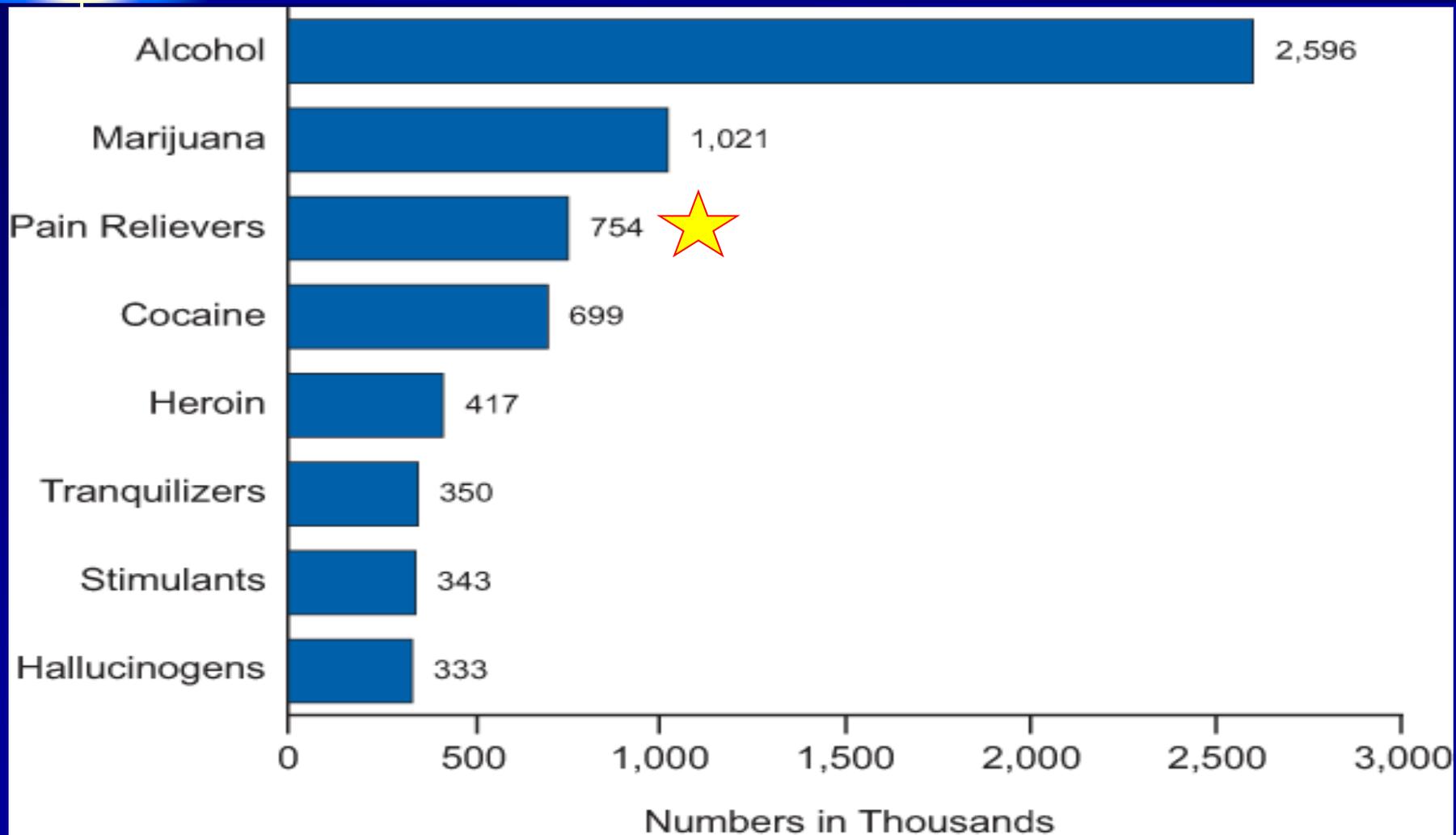


# Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance

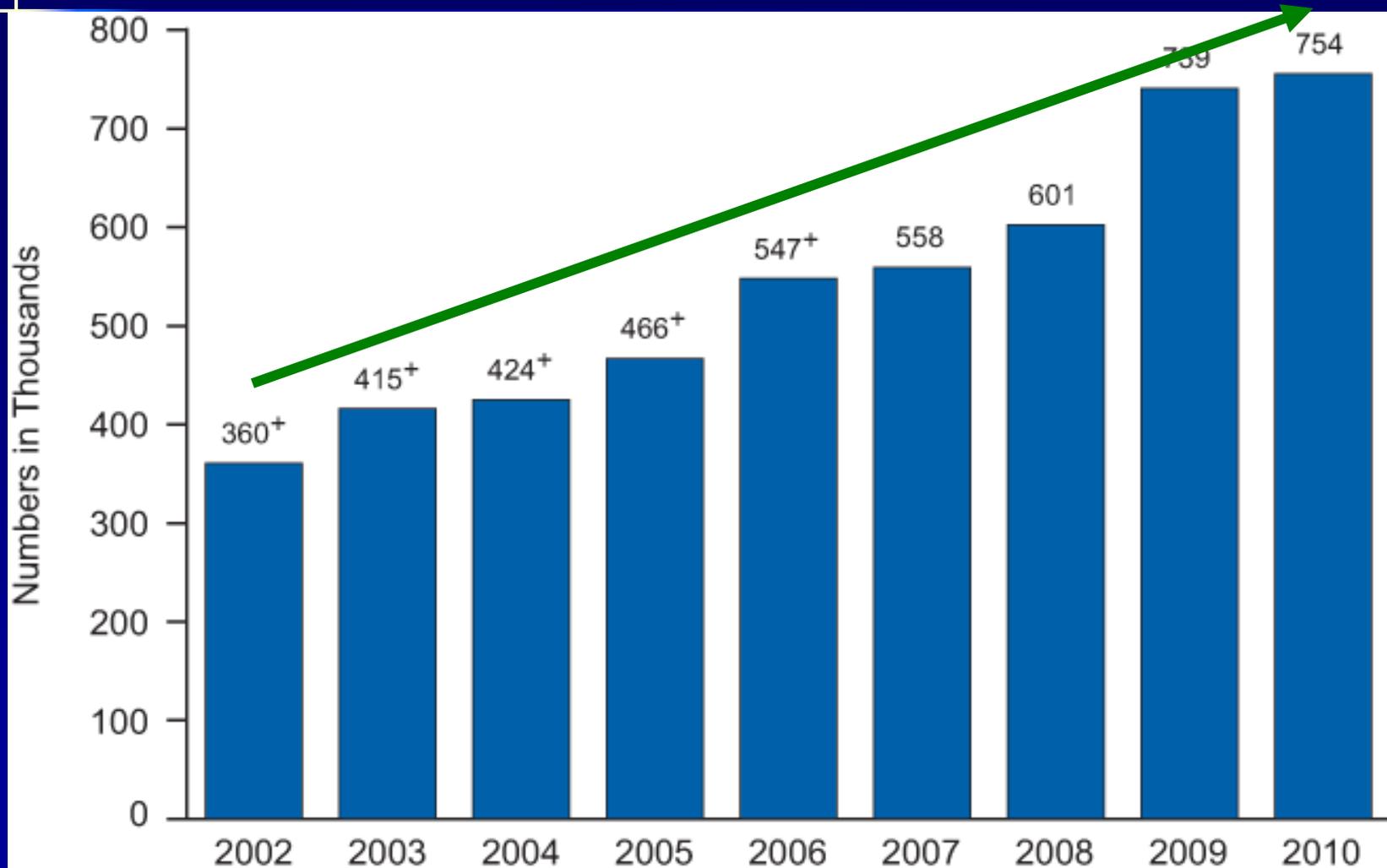


\* Includes admissions where primary substance was reported as *Other opiates/synthetics*. Excludes admissions for non-prescription use of methadone.

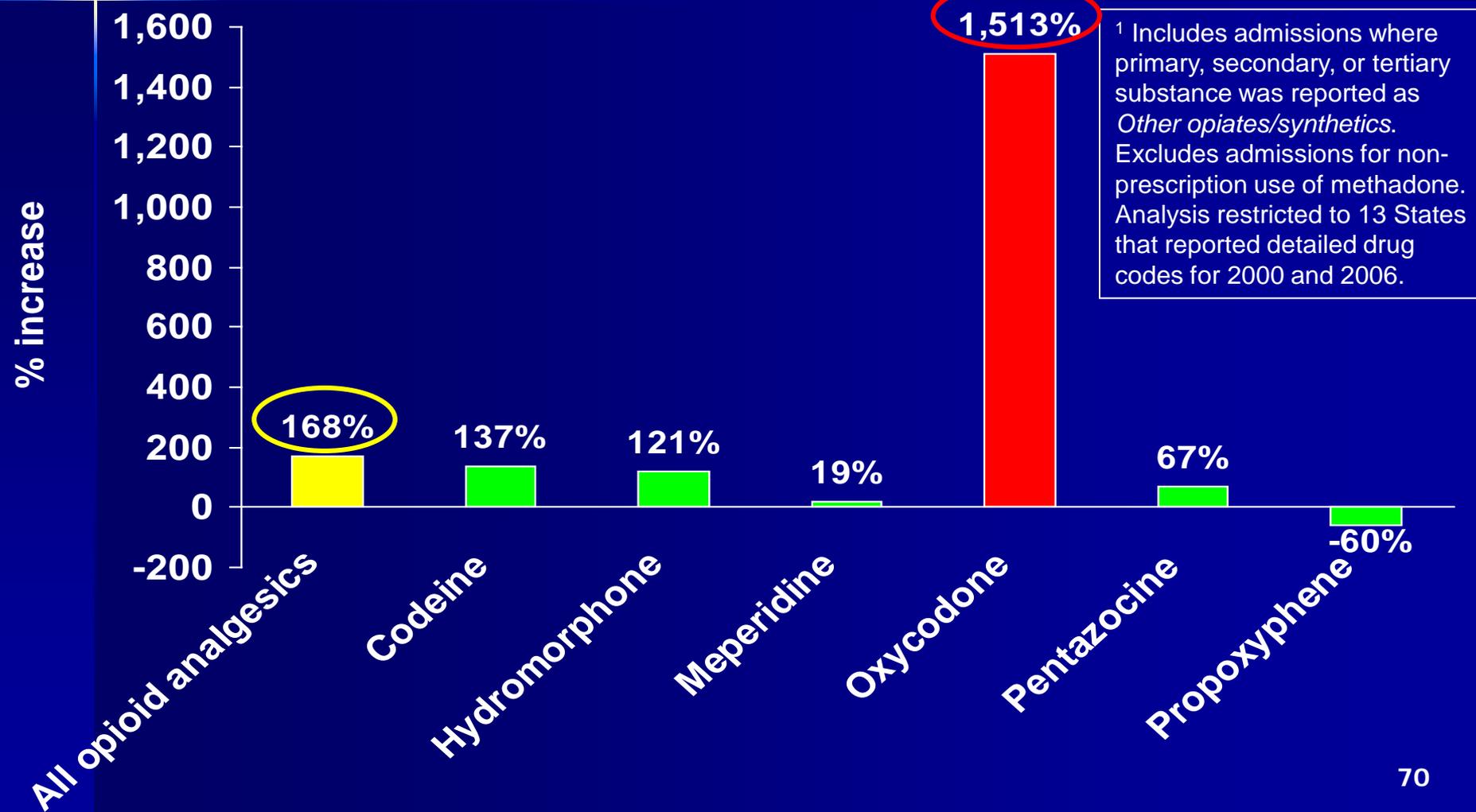
# Substances for Which Most Recent Treatment Was Received in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2010



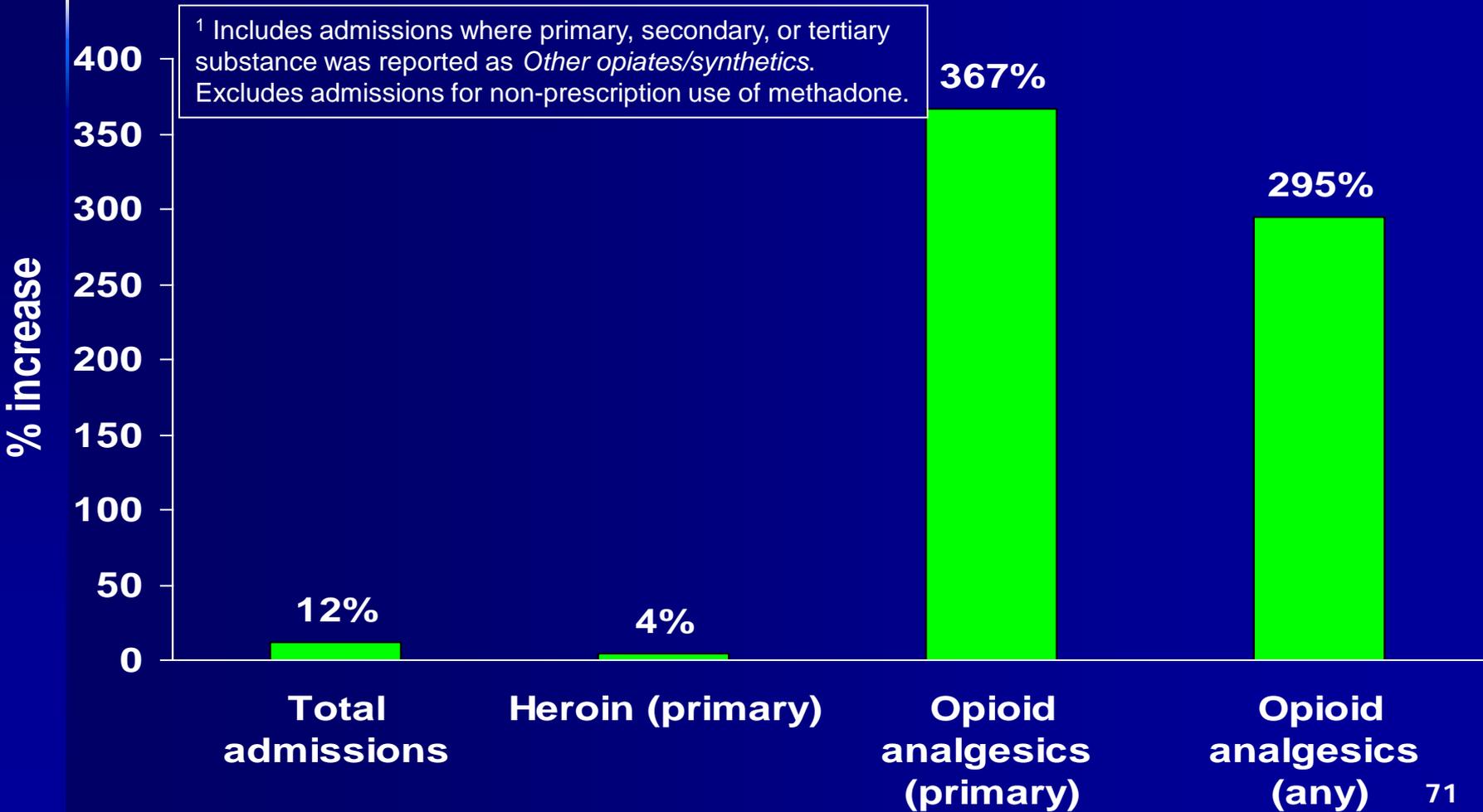
# Received Most Recent Treatment in the Past Year for the Use of Pain Relievers among Persons Aged 12 or Older: 2002-2010



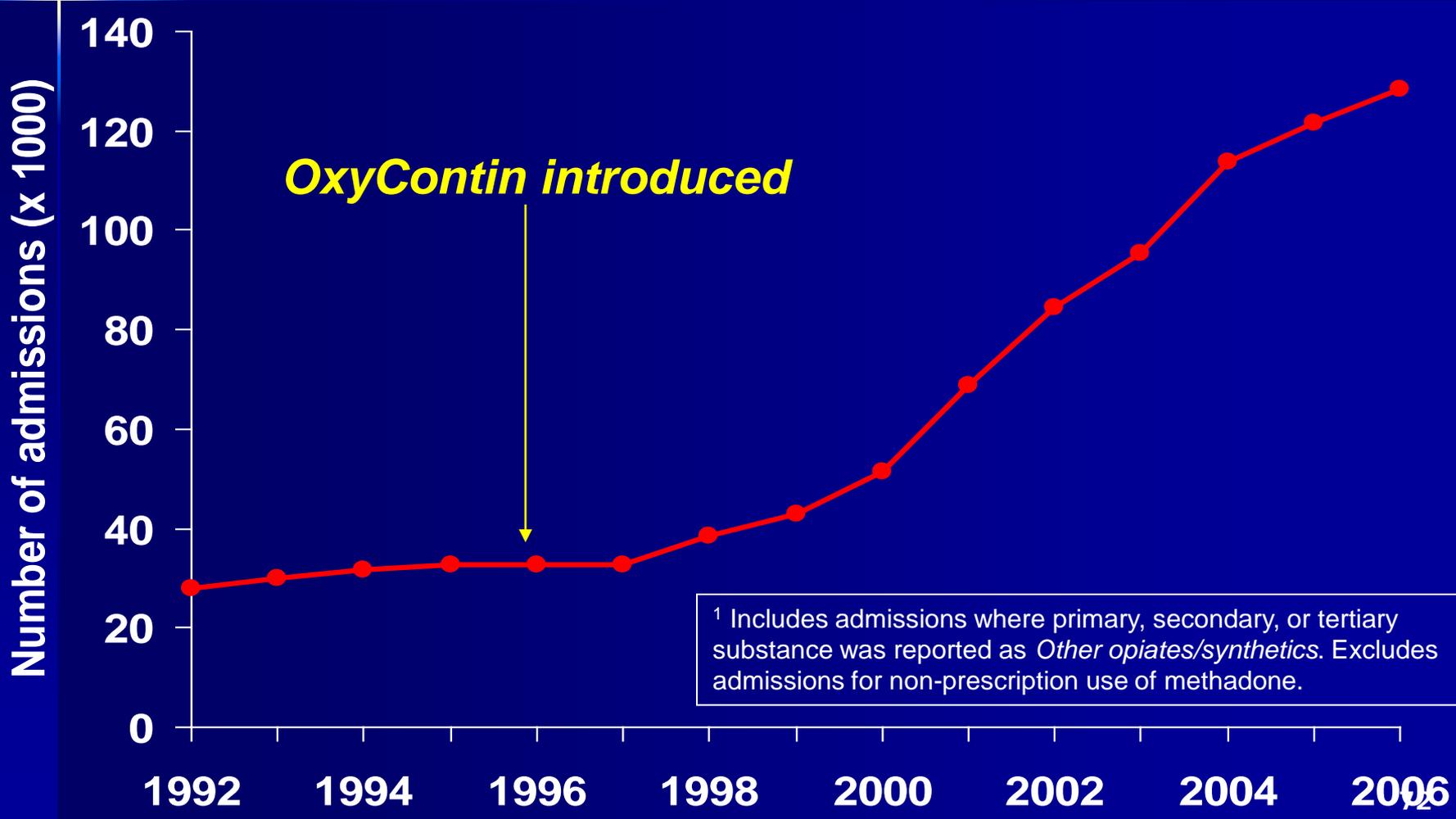
# Percent Increase in Admissions for Specific Opioid Analgesics<sup>1</sup>: 2000-2006



# % Increase in Admissions for Heroin and Opioid Analgesics<sup>1</sup>: 1997-2006



# Treatment Admissions Involving Opioid Analgesics<sup>1</sup>

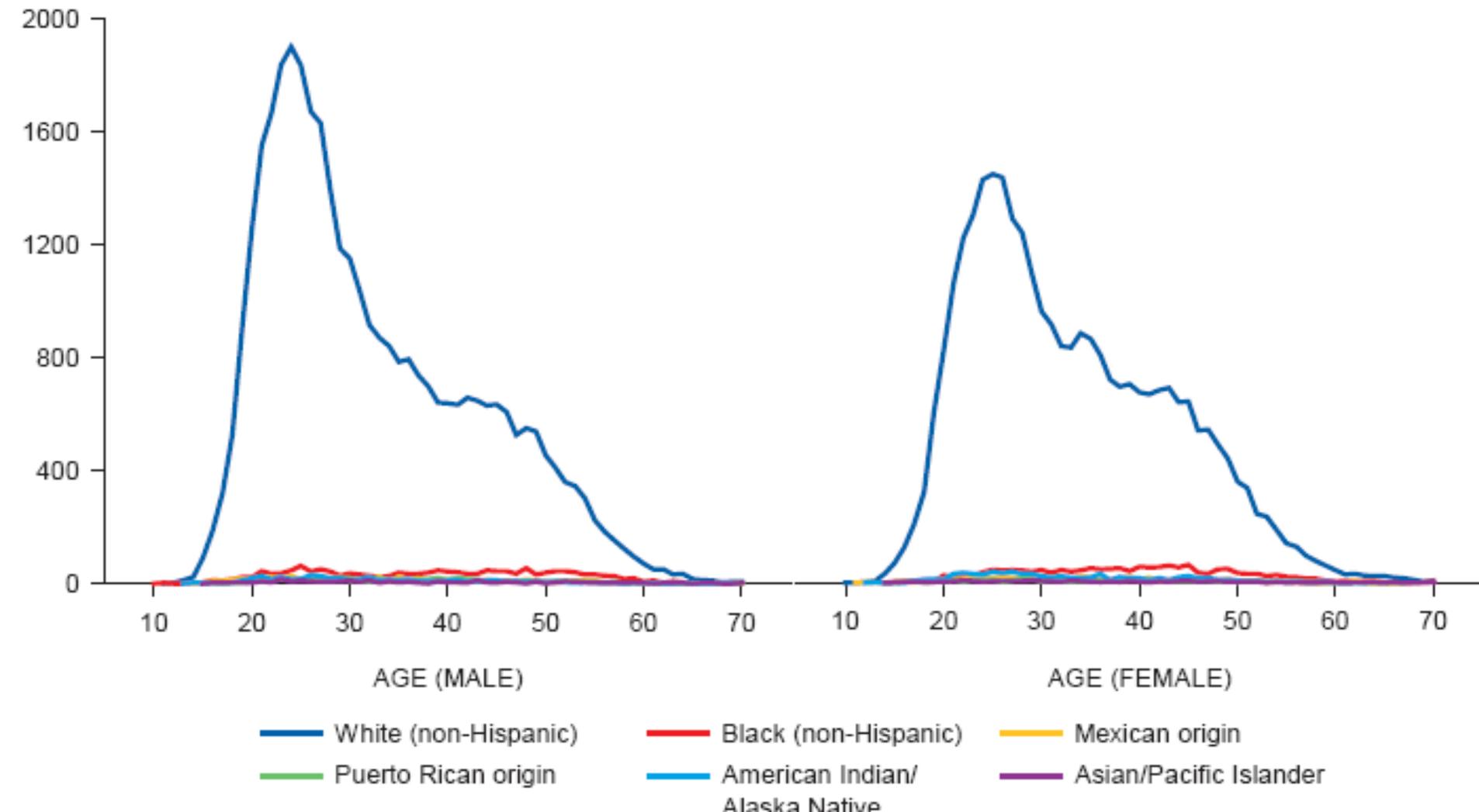


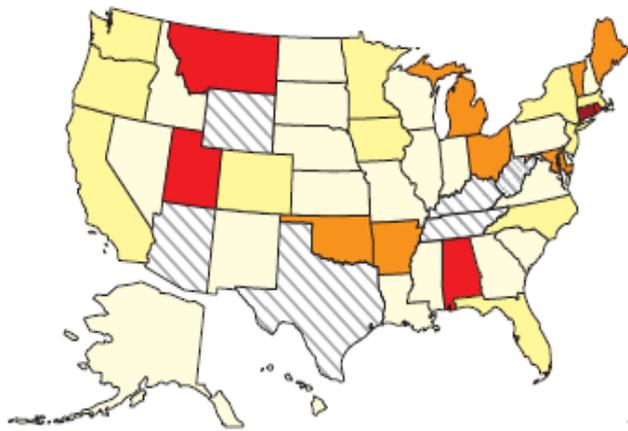
# Characteristics of Opioid Analgesic<sup>1</sup> Admissions: 1997 and 2006

	<b>1997</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>57%</b>
<b>White (non-Hispanic)</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>88%</b>
<b>Less than 20 years of age</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>20 to 29 years</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>37%</b>
<b>30 years or more</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>New users (<math>\leq 3</math> yr of use)</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>28%</b>
<b>Oral</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Injected</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Inhaled</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>13%</b>

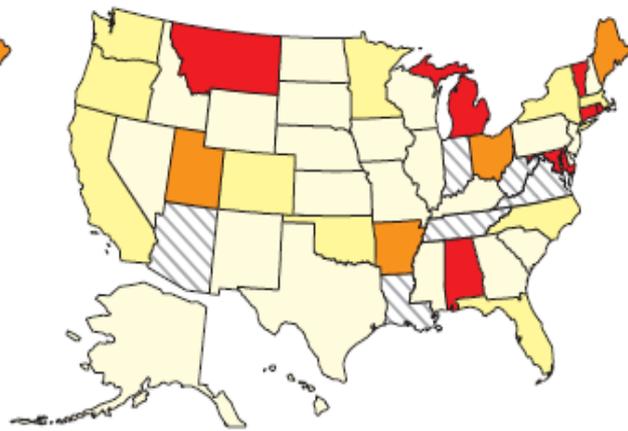
<sup>1</sup> Includes admissions where primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was reported as *Other opiates/synthetics*. Excludes admissions for non-prescription use of methadone.

# Admissions by Age, Gender, and Race/Ethnicity for Other Opiates

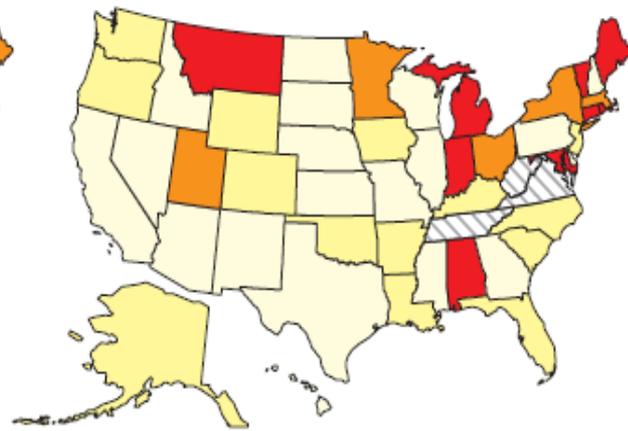




1996  
(range 1 - 33)

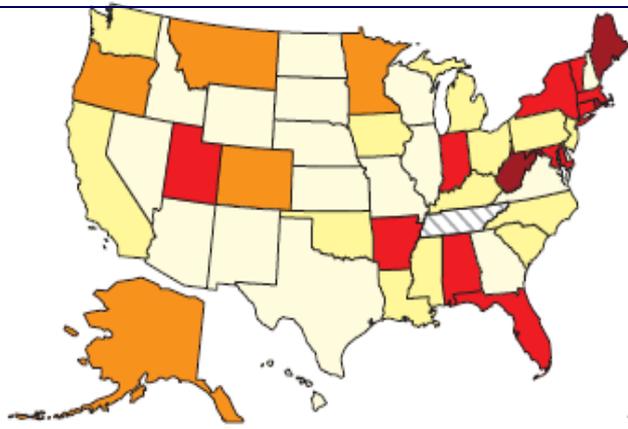


1997  
(range 1 - 21)

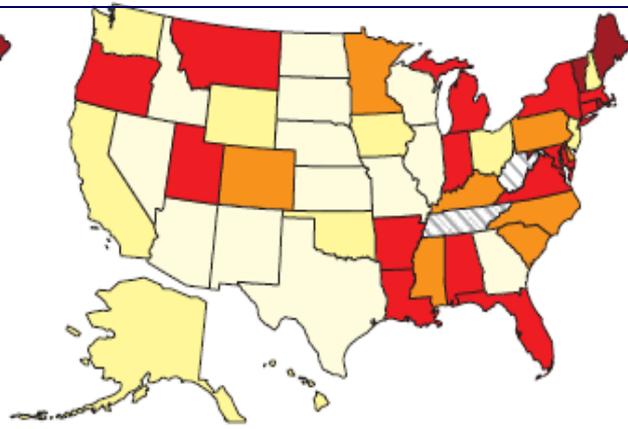


1998  
(range <1 - 27)

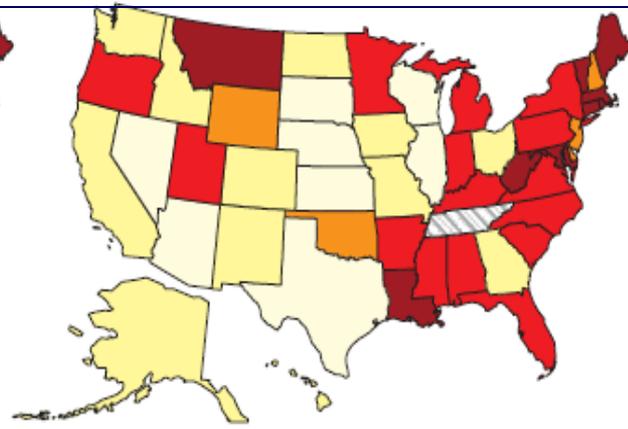
# Primary Non-heroin Opiates/Synthetics Admission Rates



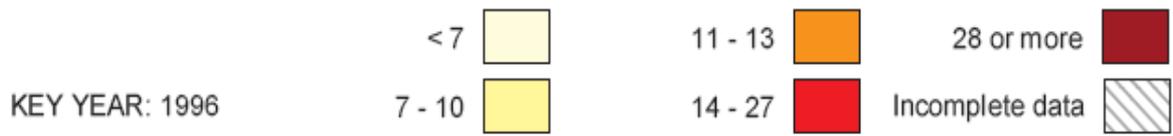
1999  
(range <1 - 48)



2000  
(range <1 - 70)

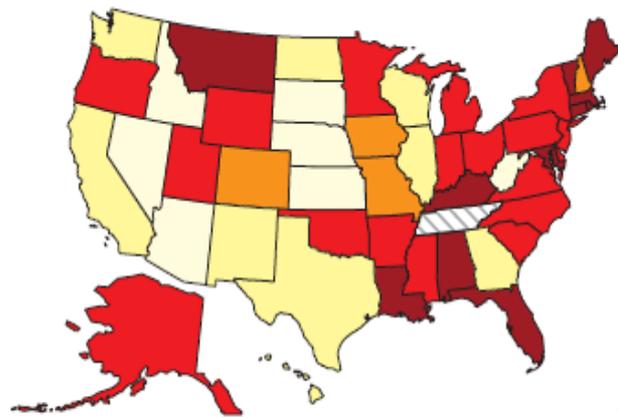


2001  
(range 1 - 97)

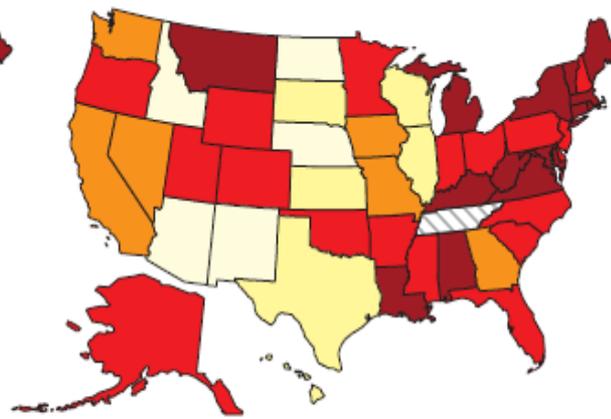


Per 100,000 population,  
≥12 years

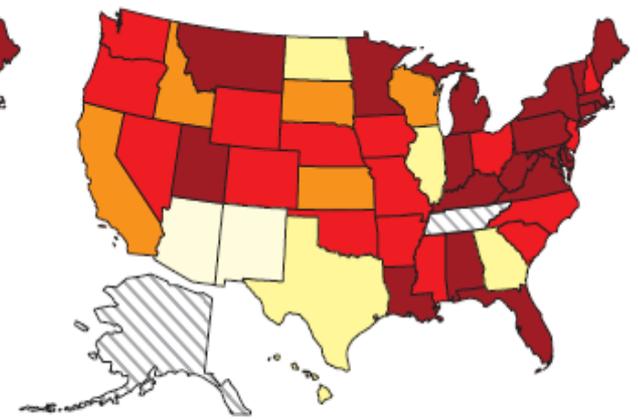
*Continued. See notes at end of figure.*



2002  
(range 1 - 105)

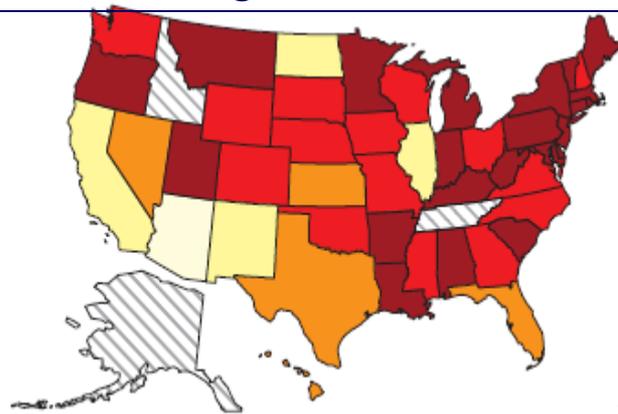


2003  
(range 1 - 129)

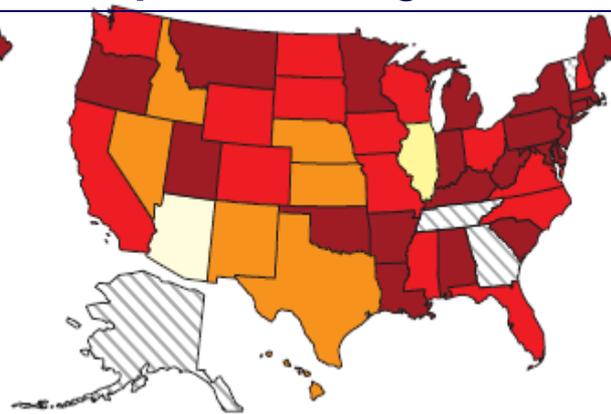


2004  
(range 2 - 151)

# Primary Non-heroin Opiates/Synthetics Admission Rates



2005  
(range 3 - 192)



2006  
(range 6 - 229)

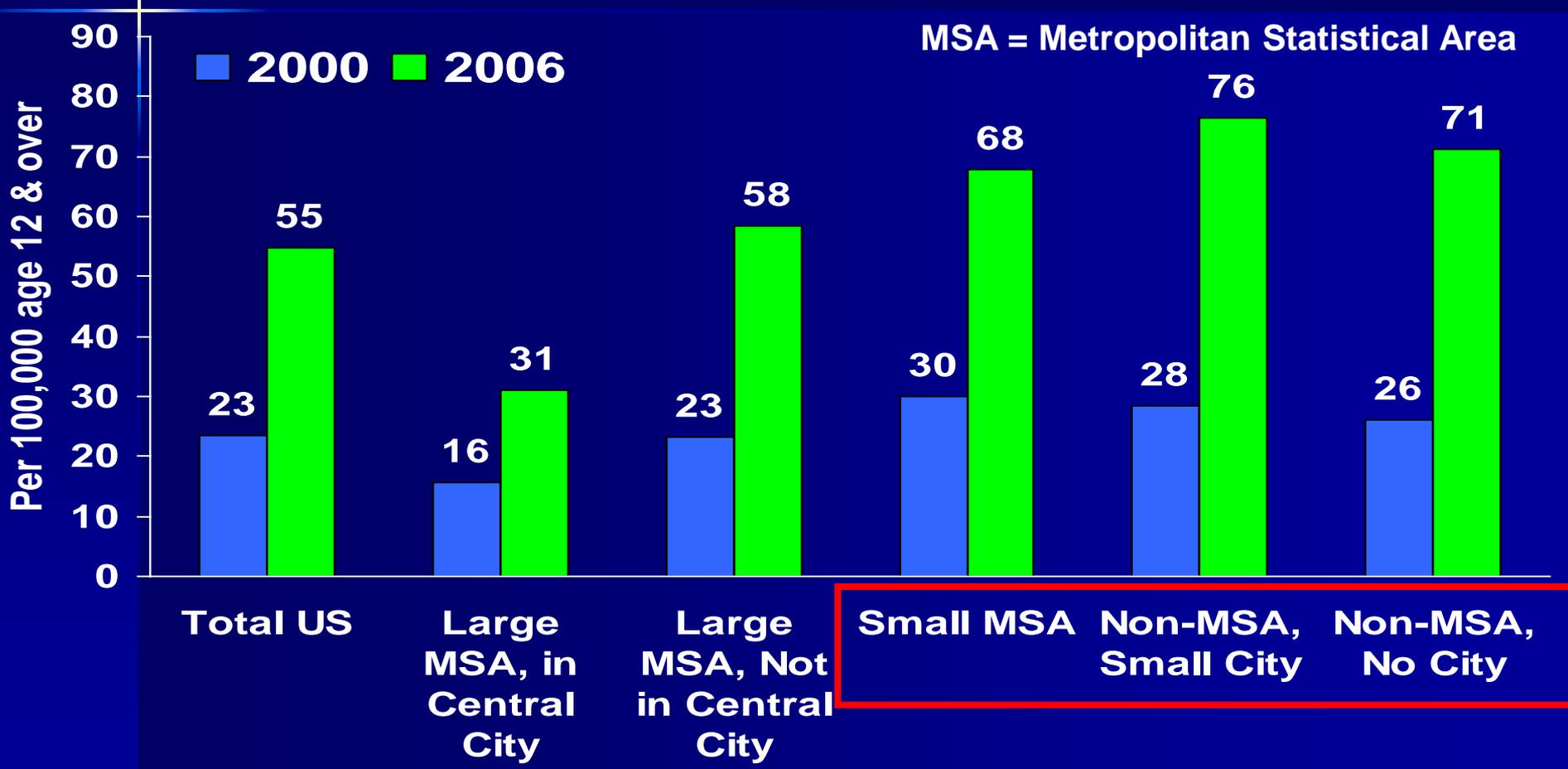
Per 100,000 population,  
≥12 years



NOTES: See Chapter 2.

SOURCE: Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 10.9.07.

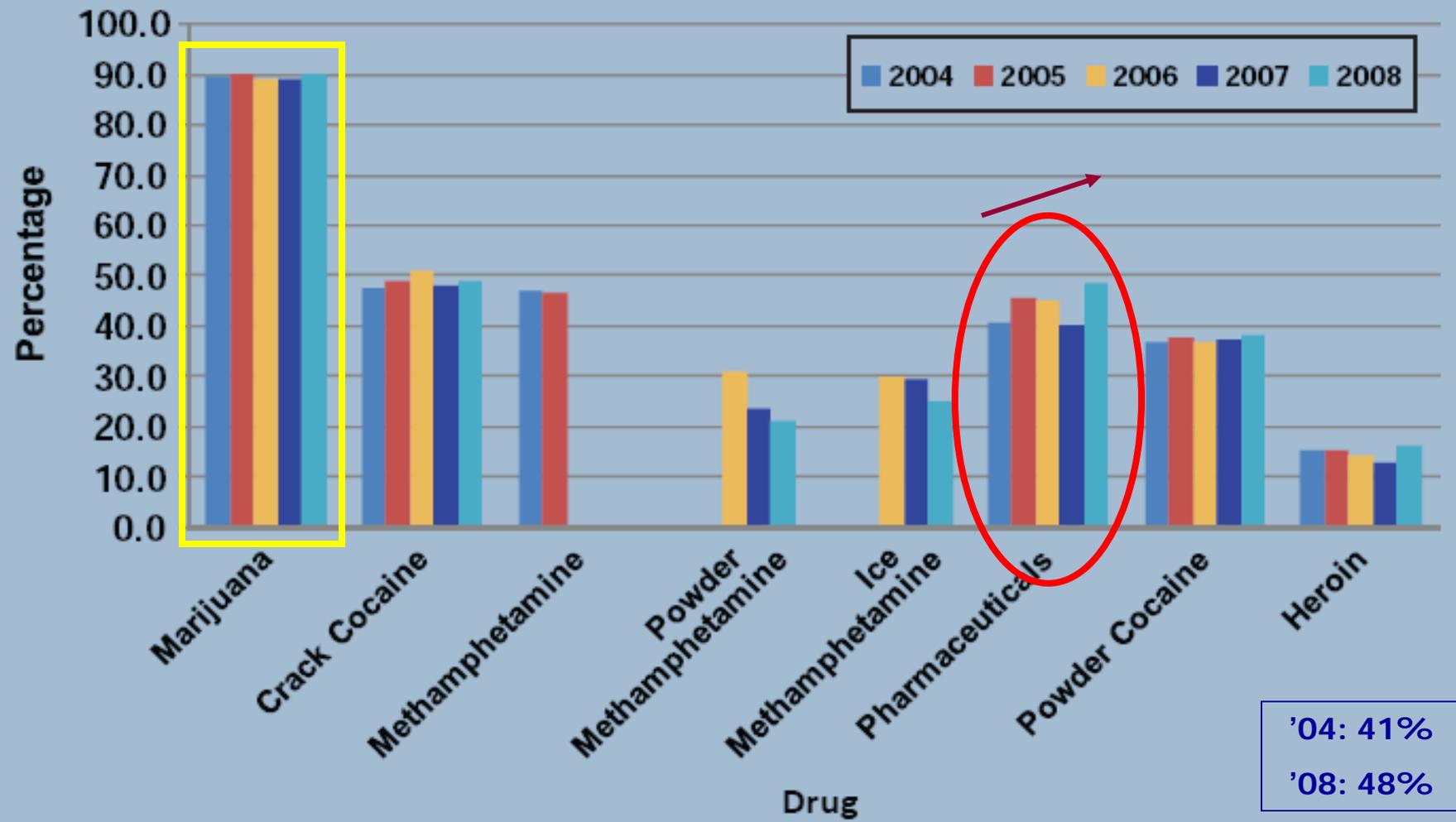
# Opioid Analgesic<sup>1</sup> Treatment Admission Rates by Urbanization



<sup>1</sup> Includes admissions where primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was reported as *Other opiates/synthetics*. Excludes admissions for non-prescription use of methadone.

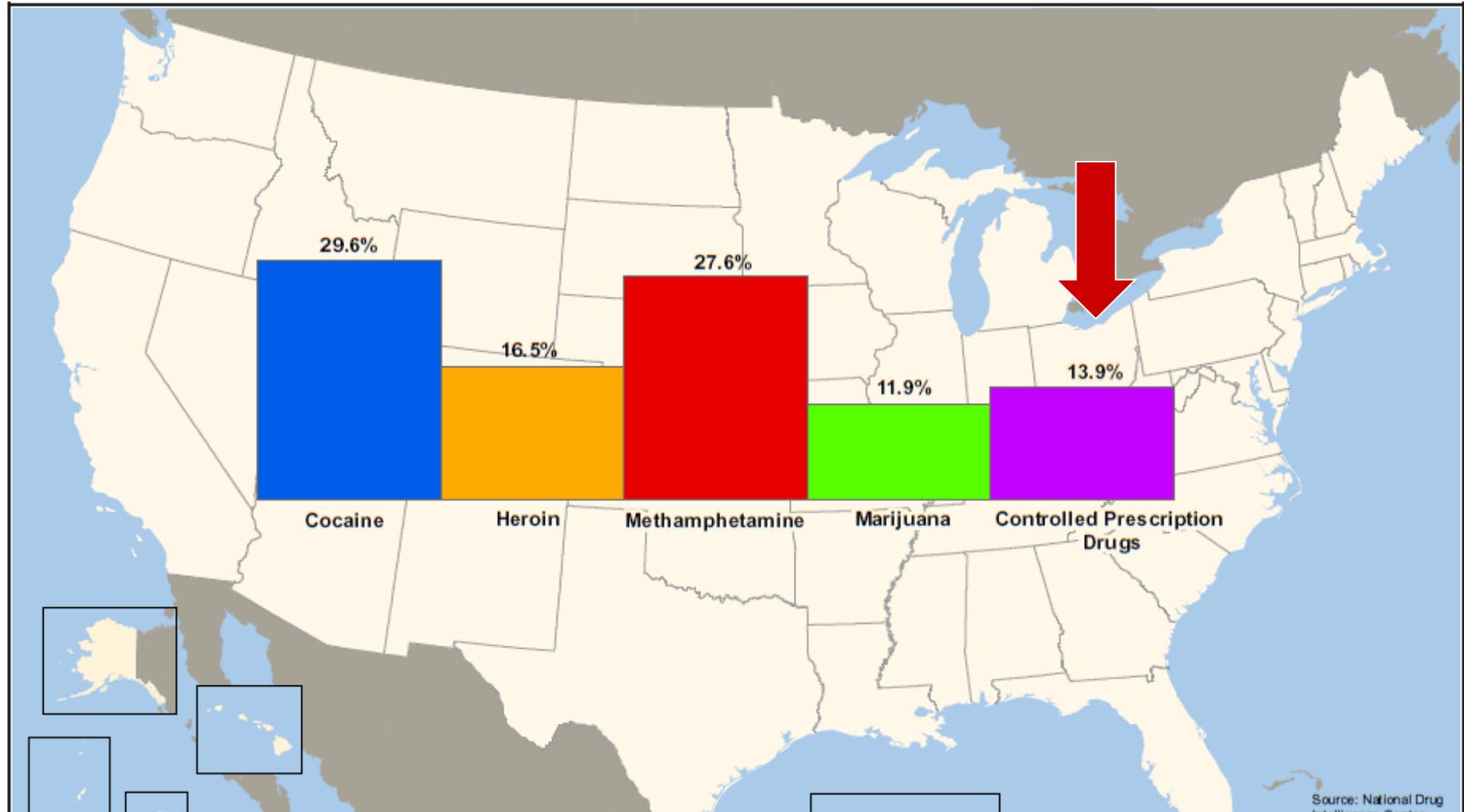
What are the crime-related issues associated with prescription drug abuse?

# Percentage of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting High Availability by Drug Nationwide 2004-2008

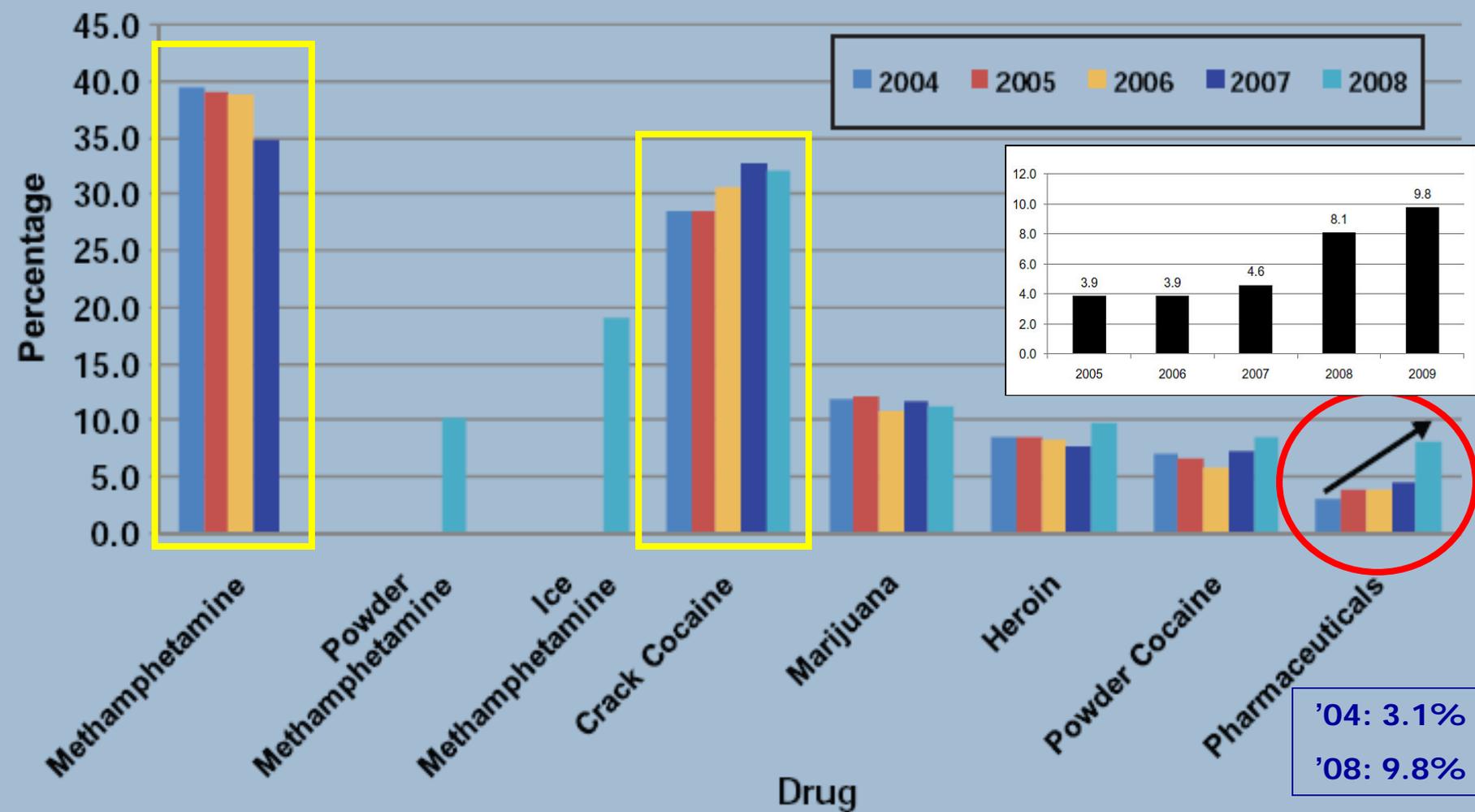


# 2010 Greatest Drug Threat, as Reported by State and Local Agencies

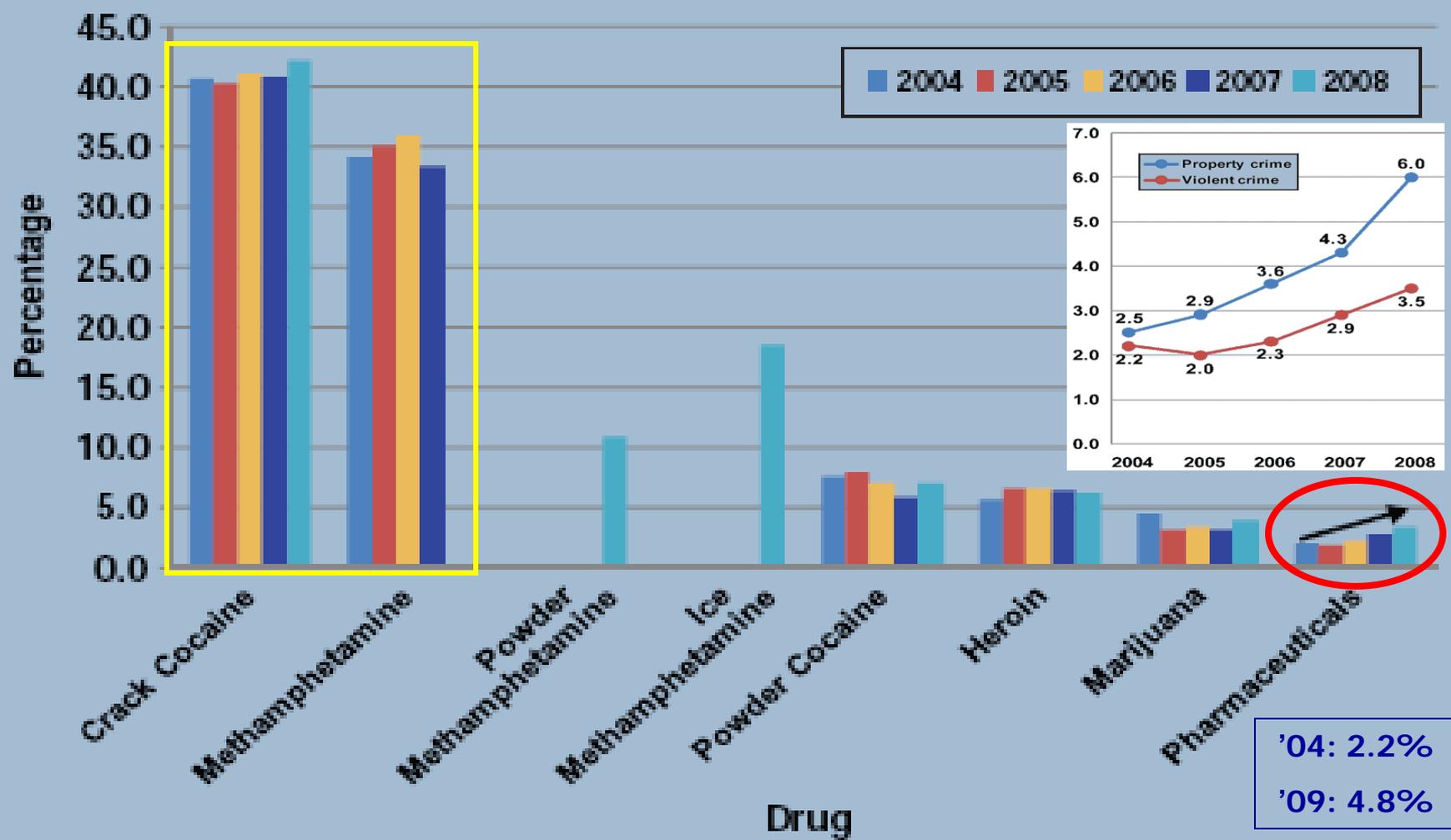
Map A3. 2010 Greatest Drug Threat, as Reported by State and Local Agencies



# Percentage of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Greatest Drug Threat by Drug Nationwide



# Percentage of Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Association Between Drug Type and Violent Crime Nationwide 2004-2008



Percentage of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Street Gang Involvement in Pharmaceutical Distribution and an Association Between Pharmaceutical Diversion and Crime, 2008-2009

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Street Gang Involvement</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>48.0%</b>
<b>Property Crime</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>
<b>Violent Crime</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>

# Questions?

