

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

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January 31, 2012

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

This presentation was modified from its original format for 508 compliancy.

# 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

- CDC 2010:NCHS Data Brief, Number 42, September 2010
- [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42\\_Fig1.png](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42_Fig1.png)

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

- CDC 2010:NCHS Data Brief, Number 42, September 2010
- [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42\\_Fig2.png](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42_Fig2.png)

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

# Fellow Collaborators

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# 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

<b>Class</b>	<b>Drugs</b>
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

- DOJ DEA 2009: National prescription drug threat assessment 2009
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/distribution.htm>

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

Drug	Rank
Hydrocodone/APAP	1
Lisinopril	2
Simvistatin	3
Alprazolam	9
Oxycodone/APAP	19
Clonazepam	31
Lorazepam	33
Propoxyphene/APAP	46
Diazepam	56

Drug	Rank
Temazepam	91
Amphetamine salt combo	115
Codeine/promethazine	144
Fentanyl transdermal	169
Methadone	175
Butalbital/APAP/caffeine	180
Phenobarbital	257
Methamphetamine	Not listed

- 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 simvistatin

# Sales Data

## Why it is not used in this analysis

<b>Drug Name</b>	<b>Cost/tablet</b>
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

- CDC, 2010: U.S. Prescription Drug Data for 2007-2008
- [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42\\_Fig1.png](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db42_Fig1.png)

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

Age range, years	%
0-11	22.4
12-19	29.9
20-59	48.3
60 and over	88.4

Race/ethnicity	%
White	54.3
Black	42.0
Mexican American	33.9

Gender	%
Men	43.2
Women	53.3

- CDC 2010. U.S. Prescription Drug Data for 2007-2008

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use & Health
- ~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

<b>Drug</b>	<b># of Users</b>
Illicit drugs	22.6 million
Marijuana	17.4 million
Psychotherapeutics	7.0 million
Cocaine	1.5 million
Hallucinogens	1.2 million
Inhalants	0.7 million
Heroin	0.2 million

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig2-3>

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>12-17 years</b>	<b>18-25 years</b>	<b>26 and older</b>
2003	4.0	6.1	2.0
2004	3.6	6.1	1.8
2005	3.3	6.3	1.9
2006	3.3	6.5	2.2
2007	3.3	6.0	2.2
2010	2.0	5.9	2.2

- SAMHSA 2008,2011: 2007, 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig2-4>

# Past Month Use of Selected Drugs among Persons $\geq 12$ Years by Gender

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Male, 2006/2010, %</b>	<b>Female, 2006/2010,%</b>
Marijuana	8.1 / 9.1	4.1 / 4.7
Psychotherapeutics	3.2 / 3.0	2.5 / 2.5
Pain relievers	2.5	1.7
Cocaine	1.4 / 0.8	0.6 / 0.4
Tranquilizers	0.8	0.6
Stimulants	0.5	0..5
Hallucinogens	0.5 / 0.6	0.3 / 0.3
Inhalants	0.4	0.2
Methamphetamine	0.4	0.2

- SAMHSA 2007, 2011: 2006, 2010 National Survey on Drug Use & Health

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

<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>% Using, 2009</b>	<b>% Using, 2010</b>
American Indian or Alaskan Native	18.3	12.1
Two or more races	14.3	12.5
Black or African American	9.6	10.7
White	8.8	9.1
Hispanic or Latino	7.9	8.1
Asian	3.7	3.8

- SAMHSA 2007: Illicit Drug Use, by Race/Ethnicity, in Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Counties: 2004 and 2005

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

- SAMHSA 2010, 2011:2009, 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig2-10>

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig2-11>

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig5-1>

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

Drug	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Pain relievers	557	604	777	694	932	917	1,100	1,316	1,548	1,810	2,268	2,400	2,699	2,581	2,422	2,193	2,150
Tranqui-izers	377	380	441	519	467	580	659	668	860	916	1,298	1,212	1,253	1,322	1,180	1,286	1,112
Cocaine	846	687	747	634	655	744	825	861	868	917	1,002	1,140	1,072	1,094	998	872	977
Stimulants	317	278	303	399	432	533	577	553	648	706	808	853	775	764	793	641	845
Heroin	50	63	109	59	79	111	140	114	140	121	114	154	147	96	118	108	91

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/NSDUH/2k10NSDUH/2k10Results.htm#Fig5-3>

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 $\geq 12$ Years

- SAMHSA 2006-2007: 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k7/State/Ch2.htm#Fig2-28>

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

- SAMHSA 2006-2007: 2007 National Survey on Drug Use and Health
- <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/2k7/State/Ch2.htm#Fig2-1>

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

- SAMHSA 2011: 2009, 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

<b>County Type</b>	<b>Illicit drug use 2009, %</b>	<b>Nonmedical prescription drug use 2010, %</b>
Large metropolitan	9.0	2.4
Small metropolitan	8.8	2.9
Nonmetropolitan urbanized	7.9	2.5
Nonmetropolitan less urbanized	7.3	
Nonmetropolitan completely rural	4.6	

From where are these abused prescription drugs obtained?

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

- Source where respondent obtained

Source	Percentage
Free from friend/relative	55.0%
One doctor	17.3%
Bought/took from friend/relative	16.2%
Other <sup>1</sup>	4.9%
Drug dealer/stranger	4.4%
More than one doctor	1.6%
Bought on internet	0.4%

- Source where friend/relative obtained

Source	Percentage
One doctor	79.4%
Free from friend/relative	7.3%
Bought/took from friend/relative	4.9%
More than one doctor	3.3%
Drug dealer/stranger	2.3%
Other <sup>1</sup>	2.2%

- <sup>1</sup>The Other category includes the sources: “Wrote Fake Prescription,” “Stole from Doctor’s Office/Clinic/Hospital/Pharmacy,” and “Some Other Way.”
- SAMHSA 2010, 2011: 2009, 2010 national Survey on Drug Use and Health

# Internet Sites Advertising or Offering to Sell Controlled Prescription Drugs

- DEA 2011: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment 2011
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/diversion.htm#Figure5>



- We don't just tell you to starve a cold these days – we can prescribe an appetite suppressant for it!
  - Thaves

What are the most widely diverted prescription drugs?

# Most Frequently Analyzed Drugs in STRIDE 2010

- DOJ DEA 2001: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Cocaine	14,349	18.67
Cannabis/THC	11,929	15.52
Methamphetamine	8,222	10.70
Heroin	5,259	6.84
Oxycodone	2,090	2.72
MDMA	1,402	1.82
Noncontrolled, non-narcotic drug	909	1.18
1-Benzylpiperazine	863	1.12
TFMPP	749	0.97
Hydrocodone	534	0.69

# National Estimates for the 25 Most Frequently Identified Drugs 2010

- DOJ DEA 2011: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report
- [http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual_rpt.pdf)
  - Table 1.1

# Narcotic Analgesics

## Number and percentage of narcotic analgesic reports, 2010

- DOJ DEA 2011: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report
- [http://www.dea.gov/diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/diversion/usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual_rpt.pdf)
  - Table 2.1

# Tranquilizers and Depressants

## Number and percentage of narcotic analgesic reports, 2010

- DOJ DEA 2011: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report
- [http://www.dea.gov/diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/diversion/usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual_rpt.pdf)
  - Table 2.2

# Stimulants

## Number and percentage of narcotic analgesic reports, 2010

- DOJ DEA 2011: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report
- [http://www.dea.gov/diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.dea.gov/diversion/usdoj.gov/nflis/2010annual_rpt.pdf)
  - Table 2.5

# National Trend Estimates

- DOJ DEA 2011: NFLIS: Year 2010 Annual Report
- [http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2007\\_annual\\_rpt.pdf](http://www.dea diversion.usdoj.gov/nflis/2007_annual_rpt.pdf)
  - Figures 1.1 and 1.2

# 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
- DOJ 2011: National Drug Threat Assessment 2011

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

- DOJ DEA 2011: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment 2009
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/combating.htm#Figure11>

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)

- 2010 Annual Report of the American Association of Poison Control Centers ' National Poison Data System (NPDS): 28th Annual Report. *Clinical Toxicology (2011), 49, 910–941*
- [www.aapcc.org/dnn/.../0/2010%20NPDS%20Annual%20Report.pdf](http://www.aapcc.org/dnn/.../0/2010%20NPDS%20Annual%20Report.pdf)

– Table 17A

# Rates of Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths in the U.S., 1970-2007

- CDC 2010: Unintentional Drug Poisoning in the United States
- <http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/pdf/poison-issue-brief.pdf>

– Figure 1

# Unintentional Drug Overdose Deaths by Major Type of Drug, U.S., 1999- 2007

- CDC 2010: Unintentional Drug Poisoning in the United States
- <http://www.cdc.gov/HomeandRecreationalSafety/pdf/poison-issue-brief.pdf>

– Figure 2

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

<b>Drug</b>	<b>% of ED Visits, 2009</b>
Illicit drugs only	23.0
Pharmaceuticals only	35.3
Alcohol only (age <21)	6.7
Illicit drugs with pharmaceuticals	10.0
Illicit drugs with alcohol and pharmaceuticals	3.9
Illicit drugs with alcohol	10.2
Alcohol with pharmaceuticals	11.0

- SAMHSA 2007, 2009: Drug Abuse Warning Network 2006, 2009

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of ED visits</b>
2004	144,644
2005	168,375
2006	201,280
2007	237,143
2008	305,885

- SAMHSA 2010: Drug Abuse Warning Network 2010

# Emergency Department (ED) Visits Involving the Nonmedical Use of Narcotic Pain Relievers, by Gender and Age Group: 2004-2008

<b>Gender</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>
Male (110%)	71,770	150,790
Female (113%)	72,935	155,053

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>
Younger than 21 (113%)	13,735	29,196
Aged 21 and older (112%)	130,781	276,650

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

<b>Narcotic Pain Relievers</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2008</b>
Oxycodone Products (152%)	41,701	105,214
Hydrocodone Products (123%)	39,844	89,051
Methadone (73%)	36,806	63,629
Morphine Products (106%)	13,966	28,818
Fentanyl Products (105%)	9,823	20,179
Hydromorphone Products (259%)	3,385	12,142

- SAMHSA 2010: The DAWN Report 2010

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

- CDC 2011: Drug Poisoning Deaths in the U.S., 1980-2008
- [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db81\\_fig1.png](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db81_fig1.png)

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

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Number</b>
Marijuana	4,476,000
Pain relievers	1,921,000
Cocaine	1,003,000
Tranquilizers	521,000
Hallucinogens	397,000
Heroin	359,000
Stimulants	357,000
Sedatives	162,000
Inhalants	161,000

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

# Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance

Drug	Percentage
Alcohol	39%
Marijuana	16%
Cocaine	14%
Heroin	14%
Stimulants	9%
Opioid analgesics*	4%
Other	4%

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- \* 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

<b>Substance</b>	<b>N, in thousands</b>
Alcohol	2596
Marijuana	1021
Pain relievers	754
Cocaine	699
Heroin	417
Tranquilizers	350
Stimulants	343
Hallucinogens	333

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number, in thousands</b>
2002	360
2003	415
2004	424
2005	466
2006	547
2007	558
2008	601
2009	739
2010	754

- SAMHSA 2011: 2010 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

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

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- \*Includes admissions where primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was reported as *Other opiates/synthetics*. Excludes admissions for non-prescription use of methadone. Analysis restricted to 13 States that reported detailed drug codes for 2000 and 2006.

<b>Drug</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
All opioid analgesics	168%
Codeine	137%
Hydromorphone	121%
Meperidine	19%
Oxycodone	1,513%
Pentazocine	67%
Propoxyphene	-60%

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

Year	Admissions	Notes
1992	27,871,000	
1993	29,904,000	
1994	31,802,000	
1995	32,859,000	
1996	32,829,000	OxyContin introduced
1997	32,533,000	
1998	38,480,000	
1999	42,825,000	
2000	51,426,000	
2001	68,789,000	
2002	84,563,000	
2003	95,316,000	
2004	113,716,000	
2005	121,508,000	
2006	128,429,000	

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- <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

# Treatment Admissions Involving Opioid Analgesics\*

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- \* Includes admissions where primary, secondary, or tertiary substance was reported as *Other opiates/synthetics*. Excludes admissions for non-prescription use of methadone.

Year	Admissions	Notes
1992	27,871,000	
1993	29,904,000	
1994	31,802,000	
1995	32,859,000	
1996	32,829,000	OxyContin introduced
1997	32,533,000	
1998	38,480,000	
1999	42,825,000	
2000	51,426,000	
2001	68,789,000	
2002	84,563,000	
2003	95,316,000	
2004	113,716,000	
2005	121,508,000	
2006	128,429,000	

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

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

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- <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

- SAMHSA 2008: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/DASIS/TEDS2k7AWeb/TEDS2k7AWeb.pdf>
  - Figure 17

# Primary Non-heroin Opiates/Synthesis Admission Rates

- SAMHSA 2008: Treatment Episode Data Set
- <http://wwdasis.samhsa.gov/teds06/teds2k6aweb508.pdf>
  - Figure 5

# Primary Non-heroin Opiates/Synthetics Admission Rates

- SAMHSA 2008: Treatment Episode Data Set 2007
- <http://wwdasis.samhsa.gov/teds06/teds2k6aweb508.pdf>
  - Figure 5 (continued)

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

<b>Urbanization</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2006</b>
Total US	23	55
Large MSA, in central city	16	31
Large MSA, not in central city	23	58
Small MSA	30	68
Non-MSA, small city	28	76
Non-MSA, no city	26	71

- SAMHSA 2007: Treatment Episode Data Set 1996-2006
- MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area
- \*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

- DEA 2010: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment, 2009
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/appenda.htm>

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

- DEA 2011: National Threat Assessment, 2011
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs38/38661/images/mapA6.jpg>

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

- DEA 2010: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment, 2010
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/appenda.htm#Figure23>

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

- DEA 2010: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment, 2009
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs33/33775/appenda.htm#Figure23>

# 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

- DEA 2010: National Prescription Drug Threat Assessment, 2009
- <http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs38/38661/rx.htm#Table7>

# Questions?

- This drug won't help, but its side effects will put your problem to shame
  - SpeedBump