

Substance Use Disorder

What causes it, how do we treat it, and what can we do to prevent it?

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Question

 What features of Janice's life so far put her at risk for developing a substance use disorder?



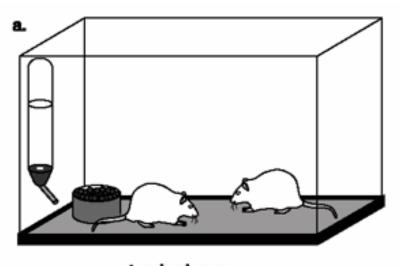
Question

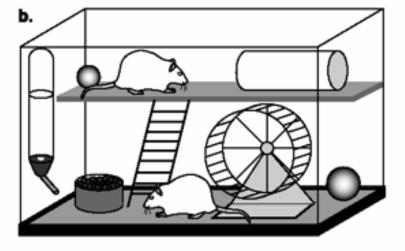
• What features of her life so far protect her?



Environment







standard cage

enriched cage

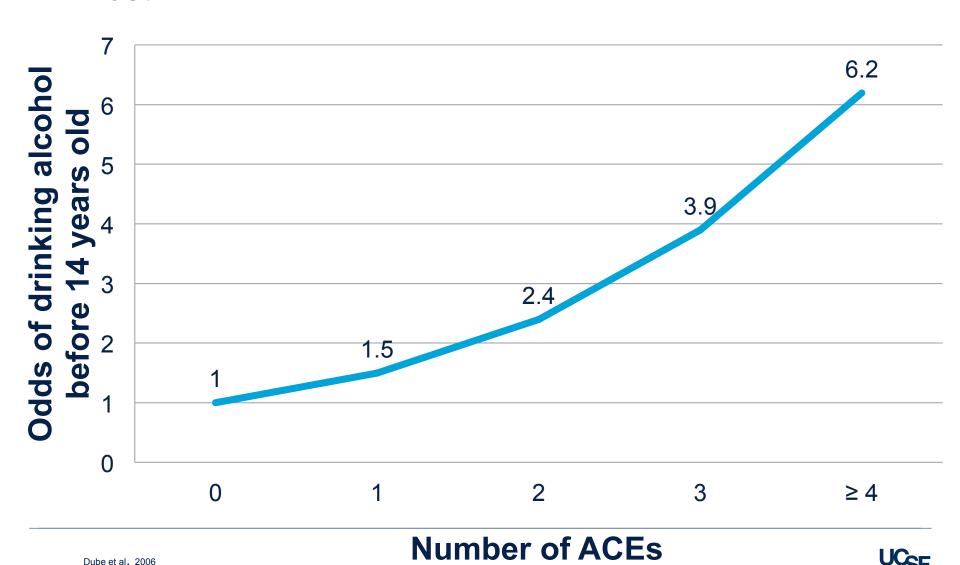


What puts someone at risk for early onset drug or alcohol use?

- Adverse Childhood Experiences
 - Physical (1.8), emotional (1.6), or sexual (2.0) abuse
 - Emotional (1.9) or physical (1.1) neglect
 - Violence in the home (1.6)
 - Substance use in the household (2.4)
 - Household mental illness (1.7)
 - Parental separation or divorce (1.8)
 - Incarcerated household member (1.7)



Adverse Childhood Experiences Have a Cumulative Effect



Additional Risk Factors for Early Onset Use

- Peer substance use
- Drug availability and cost
- Low perceived risk
- High perceived reward or normalcy
- Low parental supervision
- Low socioeconomic status
 - Probably partially mediated by access to "substance free enjoyable activities"
- Neighborhood residential instability
- White or mixed race



Protective factors

- Adult role model
- Parental discussion of risks
- Engagement in enriching activities
 - Participation in sports
 - Participation in clubs
- Academic achievement
- Sense of connectedness at home, school, or community







Janice's Family History





Question

 How much does Janice's family history impact her risk of developing an alcohol use disorder?



Environment Person

Personal Factors

- Genetics
- Temperament and psychology
- Age



Heritability of Substance Use Disorders

- Alcohol use disorder: 50-60%
- Other substance use disorder: 45-79%

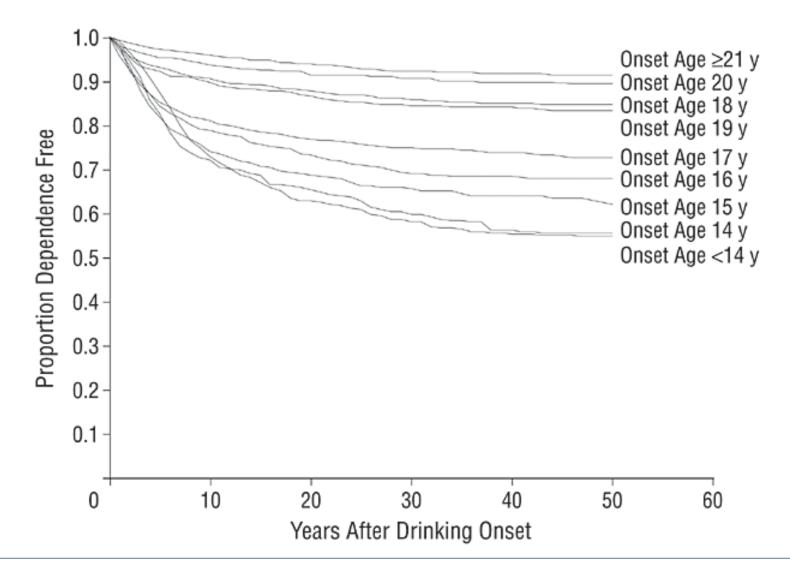


Temperamental Features Associated with SUD

- Impulsivity
- Hyperactivity
- Novelty seeking



Risk of developing dependence is inversely related to age at first use





National Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse





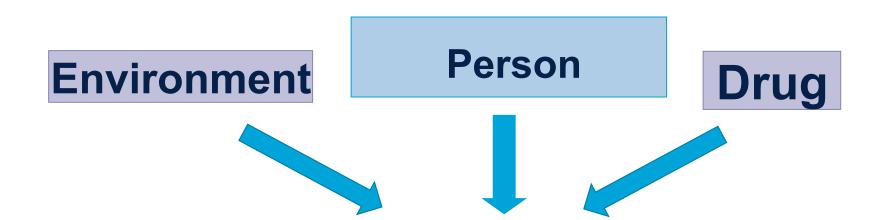




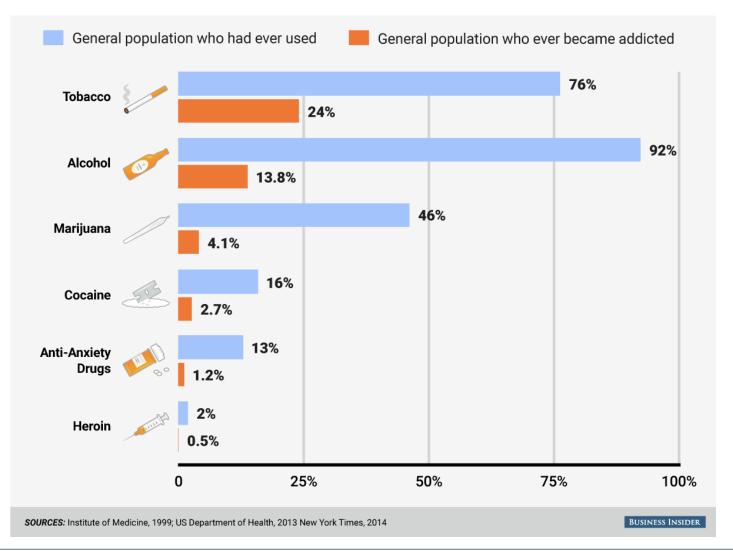






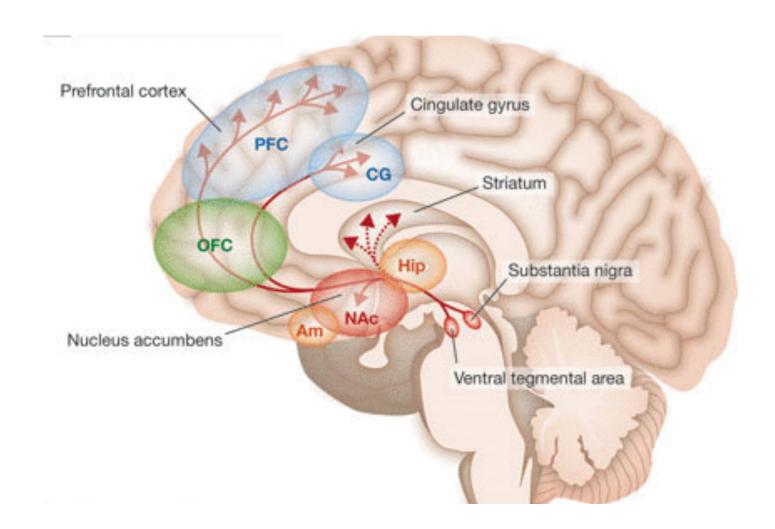


Drugs have different risk profiles

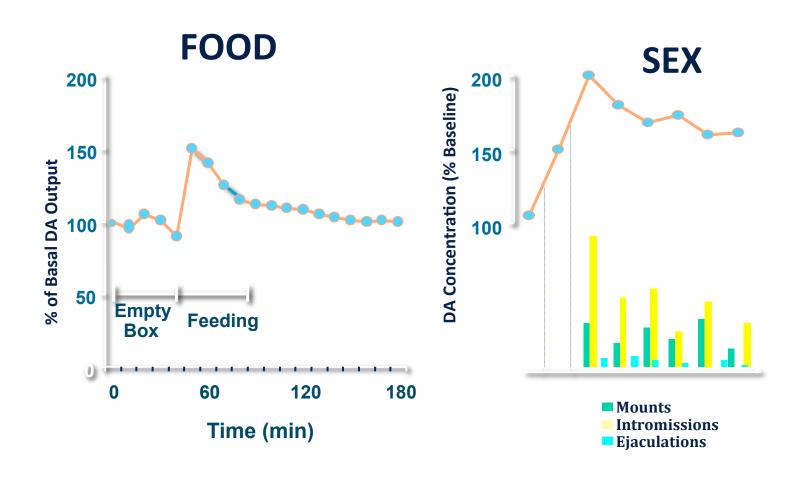




Brain circuits involved in drug use disorder

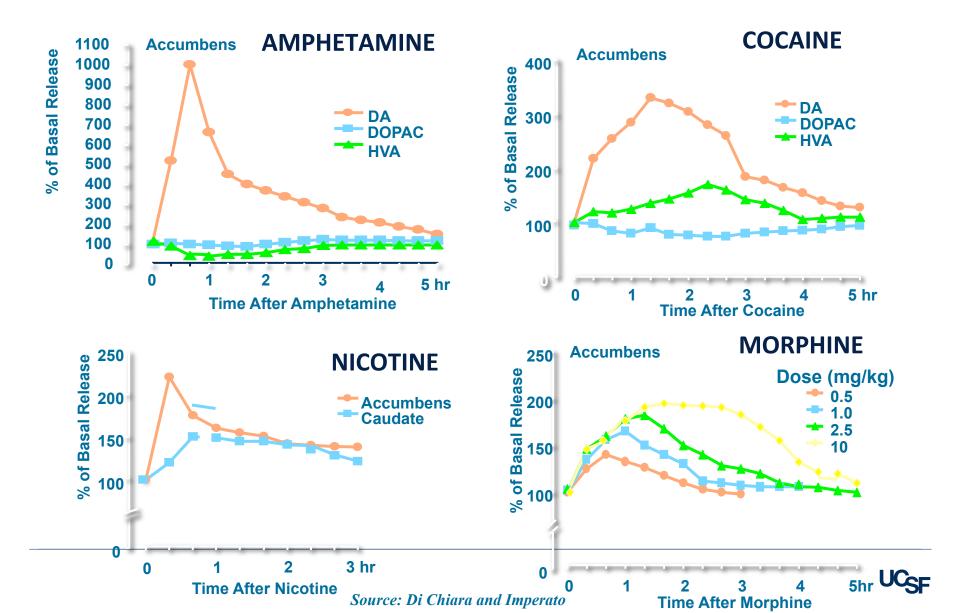


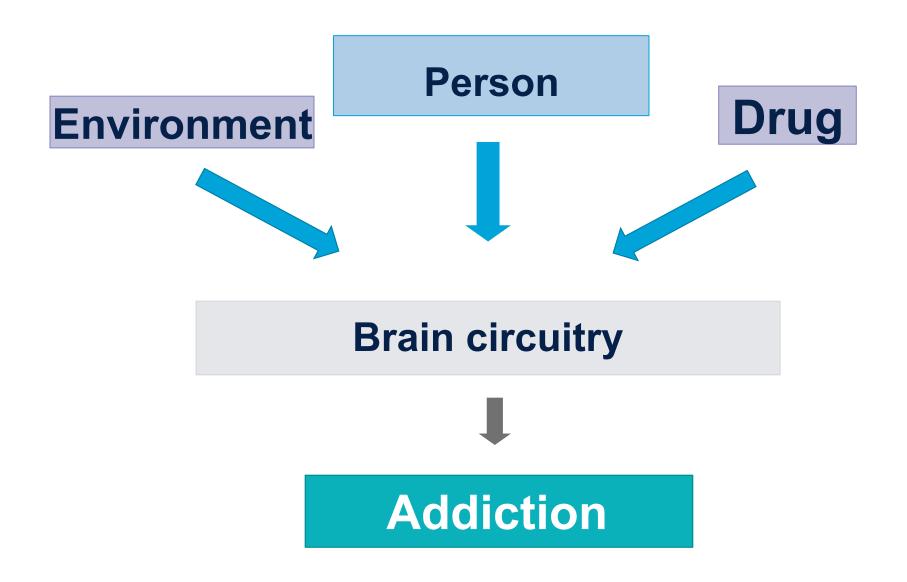
Natural rewards elevate dopamine levels





Effects of drugs on dopamine release









Diagnosis

DSM-5

- 4 Rs
 - Risk of bodily harm
 - Relationship trouble
 - Role failure
 - Repeated attempts to cut back
- 4 Cs
 - Loss of Control
 - Continued use despite harm
 - Compulsion (time & activities)
 - Craving
- Withdrawal and tolerance



Mild: 2-3 criteria

Moderate: 4-5

Severe: 6+



Language

 Substance use disorder



SubstanceDependency



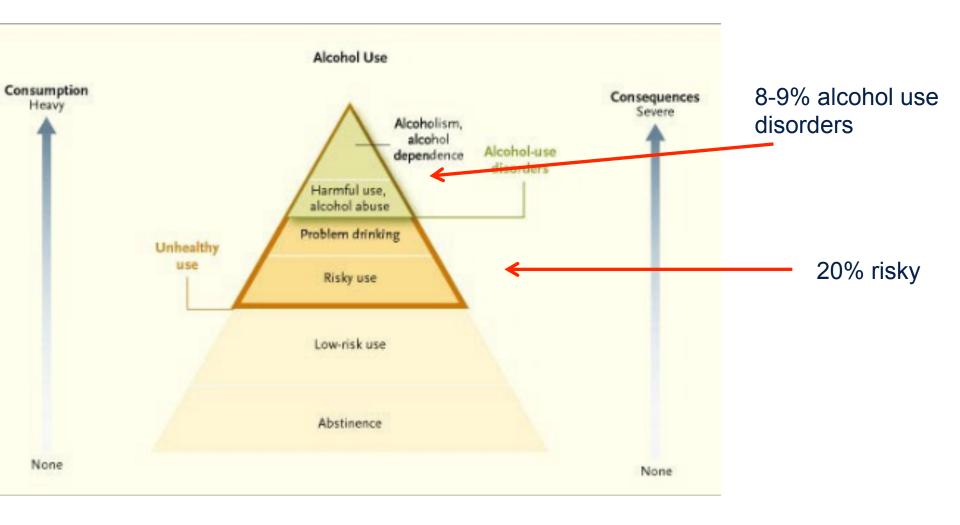
How Well Do We Detect & Diagnose?

- In the hospital:
 - 64% detected of the time
- In the clinic:
 - <50% of patients screened

- Physicians are less likely to detect alcohol problems:
 - When screening tools are not used universally
 - In patients who they do not expect to have alcohol problems (women, white, higher SES)

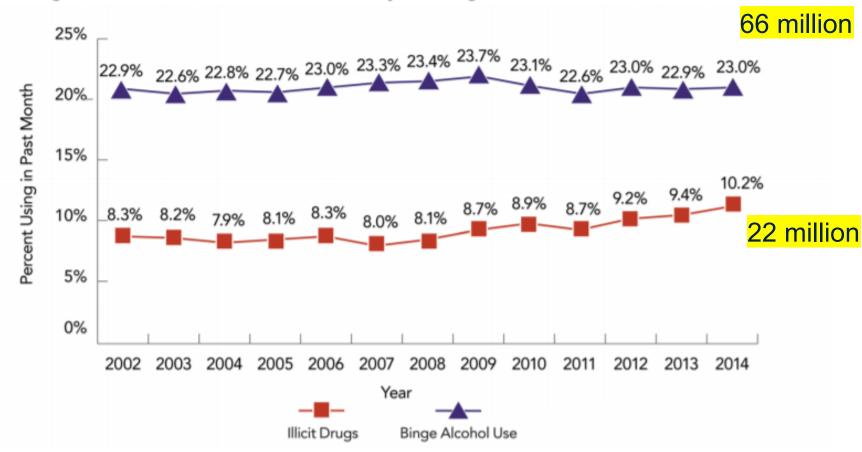


How Common?



How Common Are Substance Use Disorders?

Figure 1.1: Past Month Rates of Substance Use Among People Aged 12 or Older: Percentages, 2002-2014, 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)





How Do We Treat Our Patients?

- Stigma by MDs toward patients
 - 81% of providers will not offer HCV treatment to current PWID
 - Being cared for by a provider with negative attitudes toward PWID decreased the chance of being offered ARVs for HIV (13% v. 36%)
- Patient experience
 - 60% felt treated unfairly
 - 46% felt others are afraid of them
 - 45% felt family gave up on them







Trainee Attitudes

Table 4. - Mean Attitude Scores by Category and Year of Training

	Mean Attitude Scores in 4 Areas			
	Character Weakness*	Prognosis*	Nature of Disease*	Treatability
Third-year students (N = 63)	1.18	1.80	1.93	3.34
Fourth-year students (N = 103)	1.72	1.76	1.80	3.31
House staff (N = 126)	2.62	2.64	2.59	2.49
F statistic	65.23	132.99	68.88	58.8
P value	<<.01	<<.01	<<.01	<<.01

^{*}Negatively worded items, so the higher the score the more negative the attitude.

HIGHER SCORE == MORE NEGATIVE ATTITUDE



[†]Positively worded items, so the higher the score the more positive the attitude.

At some point, it became culturally acceptable to treat all conditions in a patient except addiction. It's a diagnosis still frequently and falsely regarded as untreatable — a convenient assumption driven by the stigma against people with this disease.



Janice



11/6/17



Janice Return to use Precontemplation Long term recovery Action Contemplation

Preparation

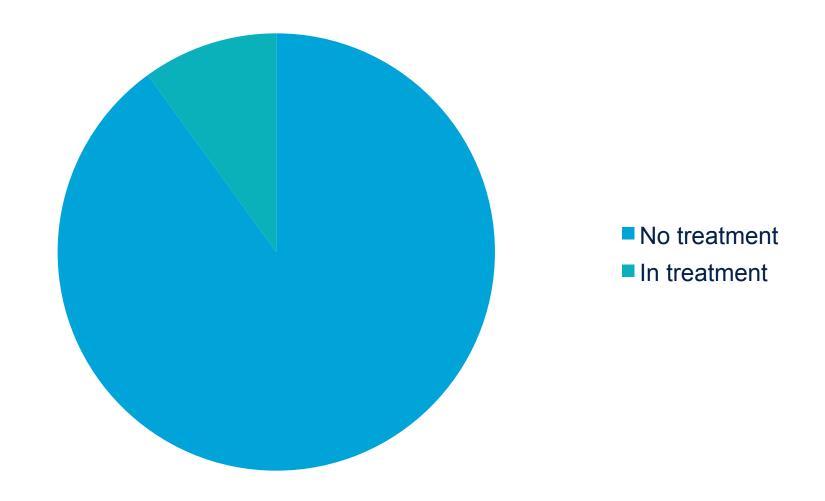




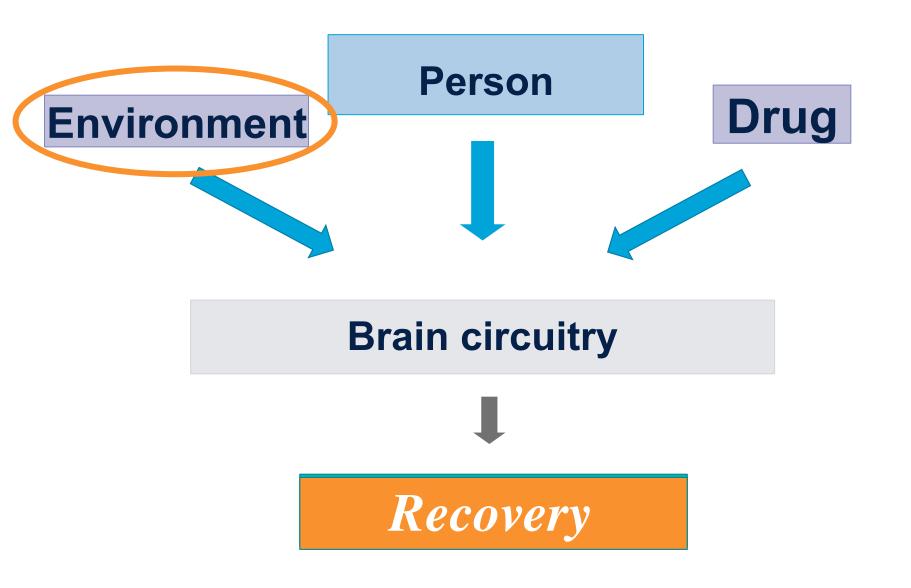
Treating addiction



People with substance use disorders in the US









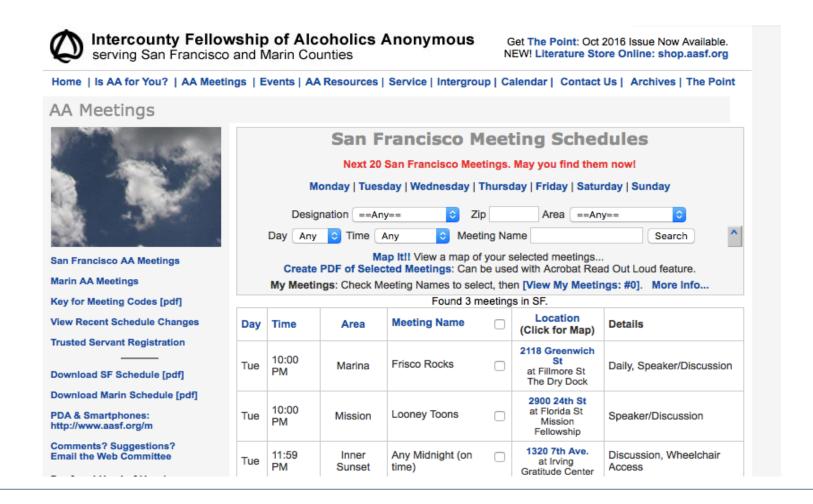


Social support for recovery

- AA/12-step
 - www.aasf.org
 - http://Y12sr.com/about
- Self-Management and Recovery Training
 - www.smartrecovery.org
- Buddhist
 - www.refugerecovery.org
- Mindfulness-based relapse prevention
 - www.sfmindfulnessfoundation.org



www.aasf.org





www.smartrecovery.org



SMART Recovery - Self Management for Addiction Recovery

"Discover the Power of Choice!" M

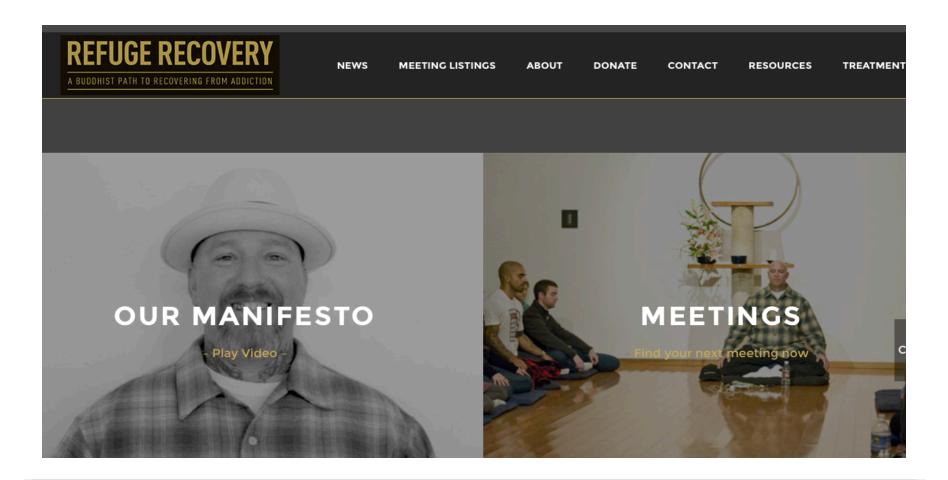
SMART Recovery is the leading self-empowering addiction recovery support group. Our participants learn tools for addiction recovery based on the latest scientific research and participate in a world-wide community which includes free, self-empowering, science-based mutual help groups.

The SMART Recovery 4-Point Program® helps people recover from all types of addiction and addictive behaviors, including: drug abuse, drug addiction, substance abuse, alcohol abuse, gambling addiction, cocaine addiction, prescription drug abuse, sexual addiction, and problem addiction to other substances and activities. SMART Recovery sponsors face-to-face meetings around the world, and daily online meetings. In addition, our online message board and 24/7 chat room are excellent forums to learn about SMART Recovery and obtain addiction recovery support. If you're new to SMART Recovery, get started with our introduction here.

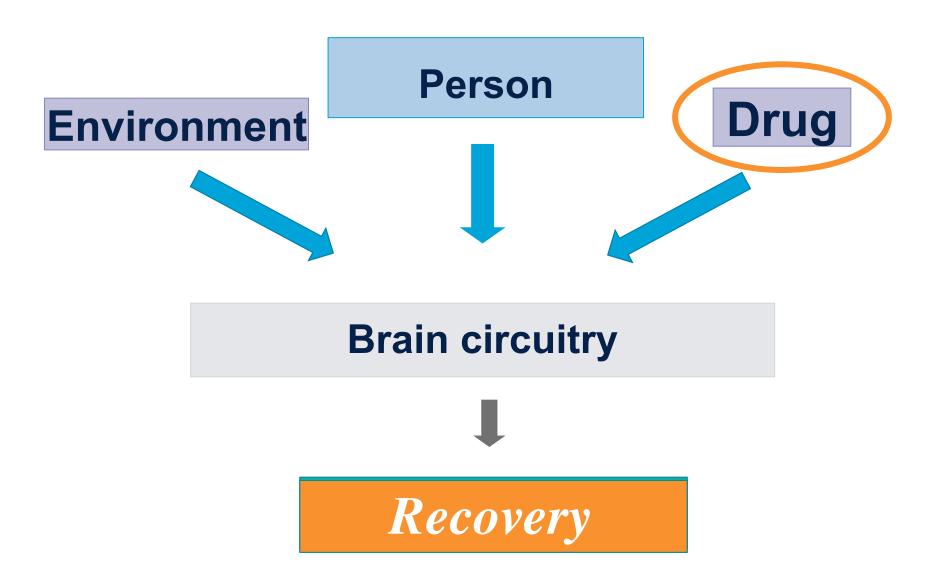




www.refugerecovery.org







Medication necessary to treat opioid use disorder

"Abstinence only"

Naltrexone

Methadone maintenance

Buprenorphine maintenance

Diacetylmorphine maintenance*

Hydromorphone maintenance*



^{*}not yet legal in the US

Medications prevent return to drinking

Maintain abstinence

- Acamprosate
- ?naltrexone
- Gabapentin*
- Disulfiram**

Decrease binges

- Naltrexone
- Gabapentin*
- Topiramate*
- Baclofen*
- Ondansetron*
- Varenicline*

*not FDA-approved

**in highly structured environment only



Medications improve tobacco quit rates

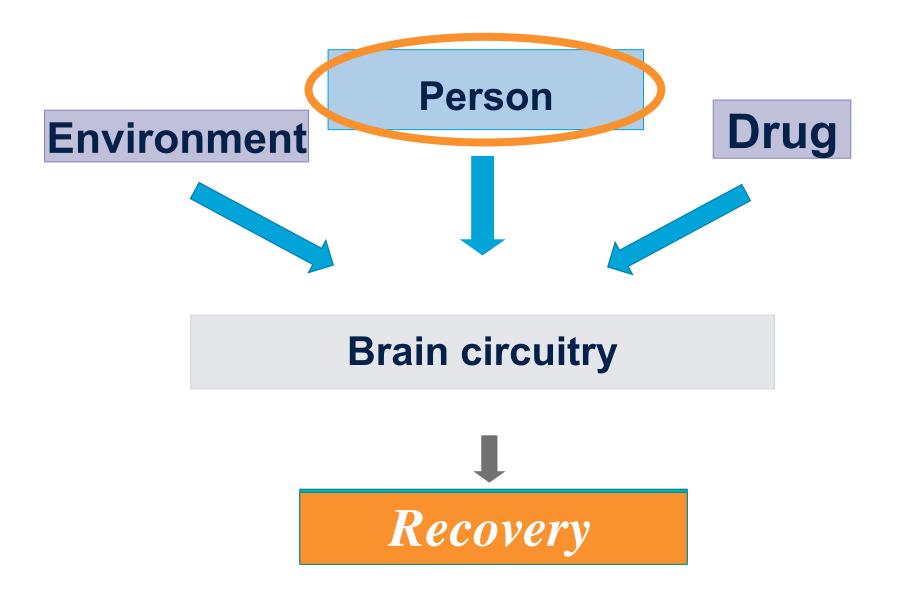
- Nicotine replacement therapy
 - Patches
 - Gum
 - Lozenges
 - inhaler
- Bupropion
- Varenicline



Medications less helpful for stimulant use disorder ...but we keep trying!

- Amphetamines (prescribed)
- Antidepressants
- Antiepileptic drugs
- Disulfiram
- Non-amphetamine stimulants
- Opioids (morphine, buprenorphine)
- Opioid antagonists (naltrexone)

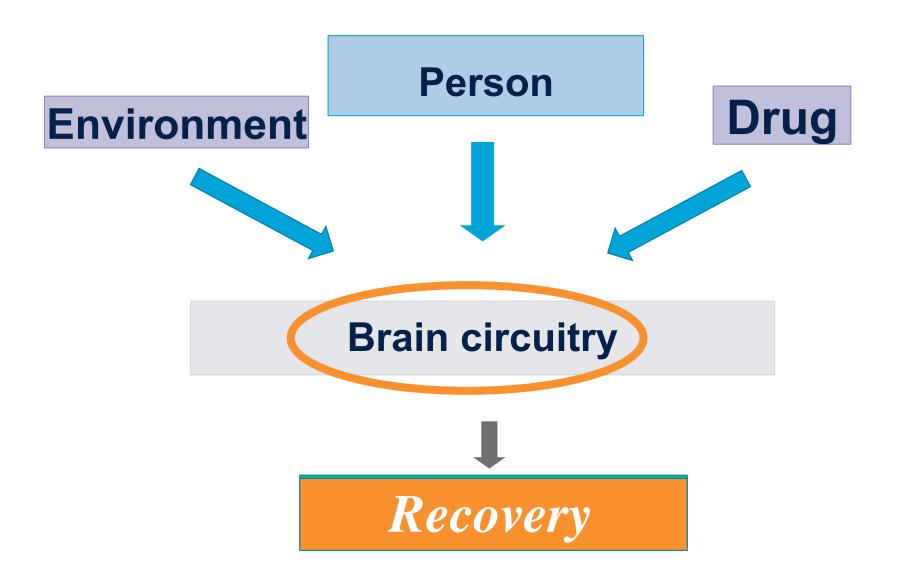




No genetic therapy for addiction Immunotherapy for prevention is a very active area of research







"Interventional Psychiatry" is a nascent field ...but treatments remain experimental



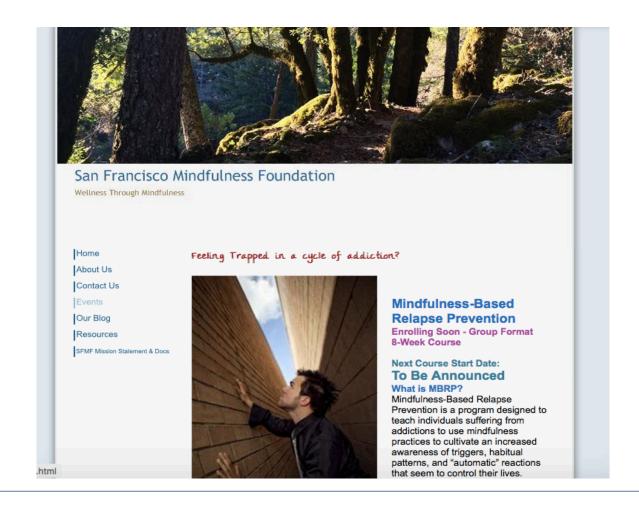


Behavioral approaches do improve Effects are not always durable

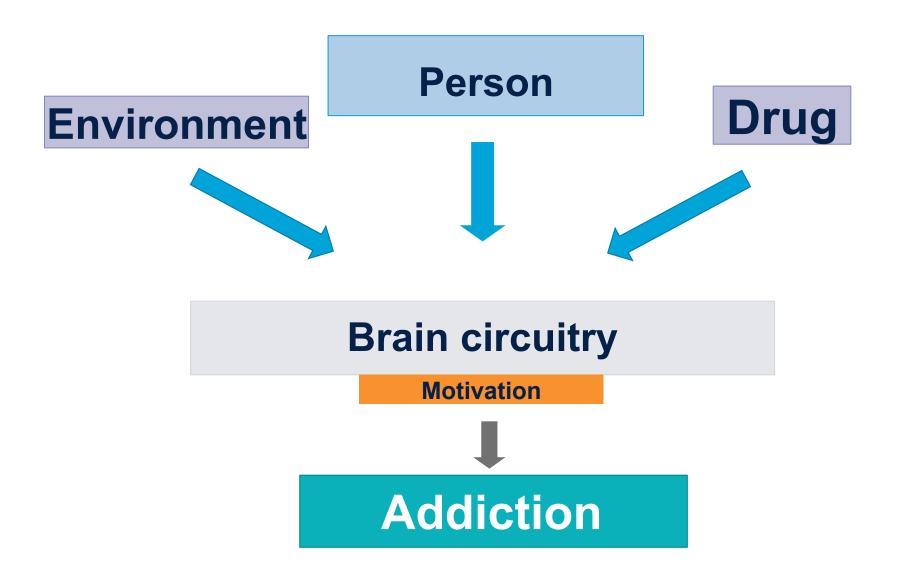
- Contingency management can eliminate stimulant use
- Cognitive behavioral therapy can reduce drinking
 - In-person
 - App-based

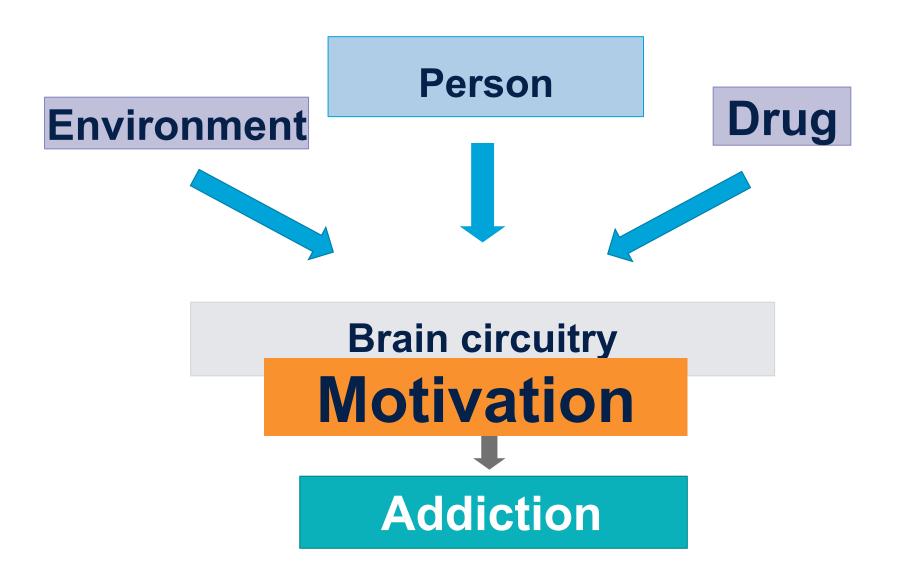


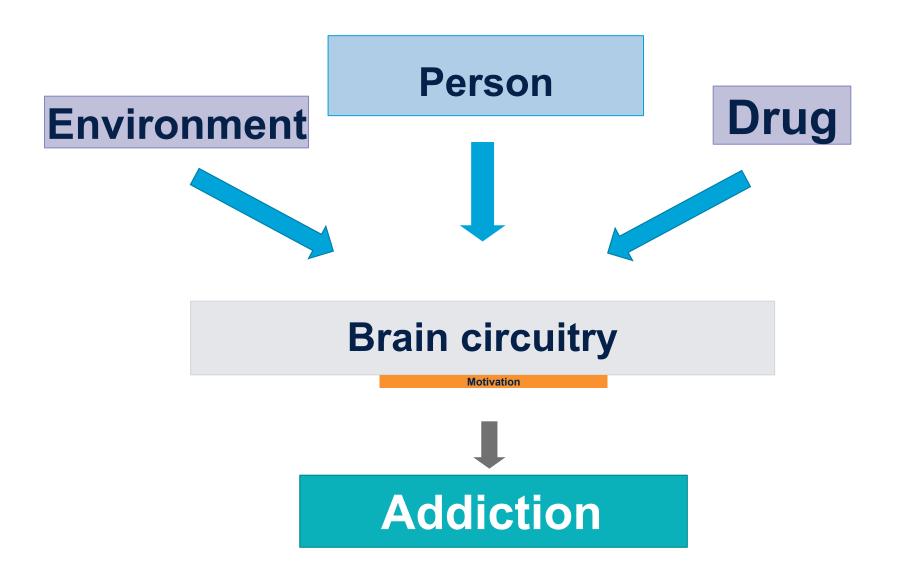
www.sfmindfulnessfoundation.org/events









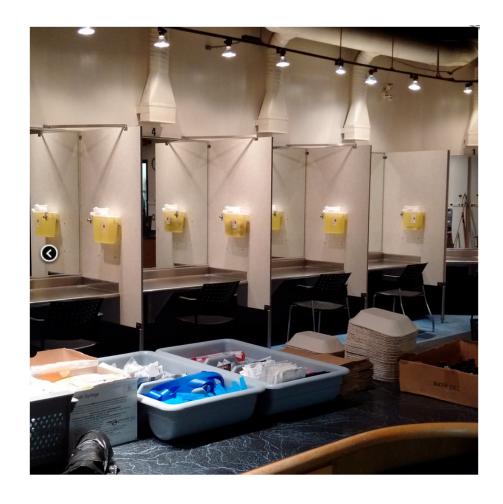


Harm reduction keeps people alive and healthy

- Wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
- Wearing a seatbelt when you get in a car.
- Taking a taxi when you drink.
- Smoking 3 cigarettes a day instead of a pack.
- college sororities having a "sober sister" accompany her friends to the bar to prevent unwanted sexual contact.
- Syringe exchange programs reduce Hep C and HIV
- Naloxone distribution reduce death from opioid OD



Harm reduction saves lives





Harm reduction also saves money!

Original Contribution



April 1, 2009

Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons With Severe Alcohol Problems

Mary E. Larimer, PhD; Daniel K. Malone, MPH; Michelle D. Garner, MSW, PhD; et al

JAMA. 2009;301(13):1349-1357. doi:10.1001/jama.2009.414

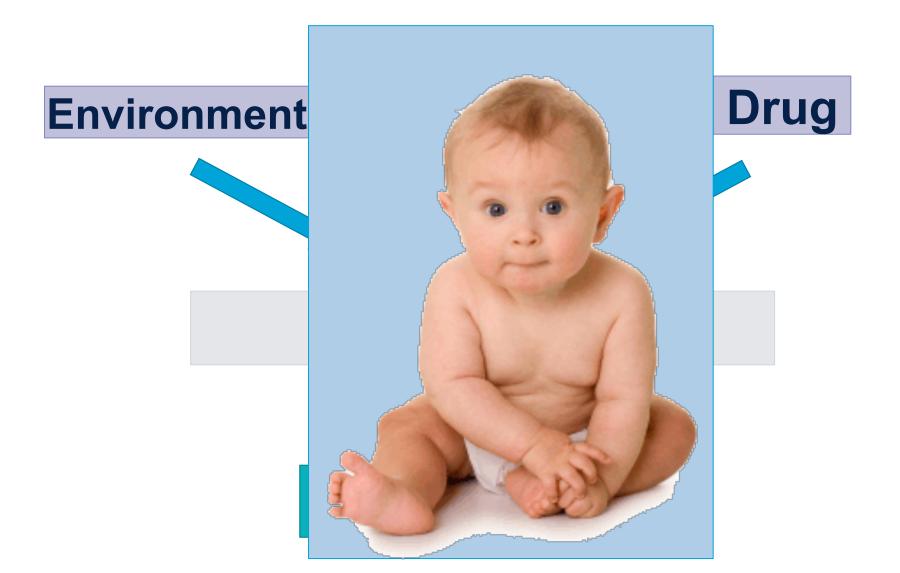
- Before: median costs of \$4066 per person per month
- 6 months after housing: \$1492per month
- 1 year after housing: \$958 per month



Janice







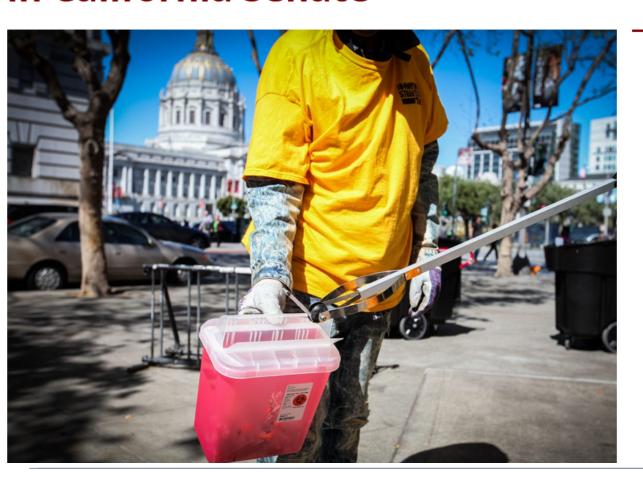
The Personal is Political

- Reduce stigma
 - Person-first language
- Talk to affected loved ones about what you see, offer hope (treatment is effective)
- Support harm reduction in your neighborhood, city, state, and nation
- Prevent the repeal of critical healthcare coverage for these disorders





Bill to allow safe injection sites for drug users fails in California Senate



Trending Articles

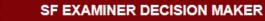
Tenants find stability under Eviction Protections 2.0

'Neighborway' at Golden Gate Park entrance to reduce nearby car traffic by half

12-cent California gas tax increase takes effect

The SFMTA makes me want to smoke crack

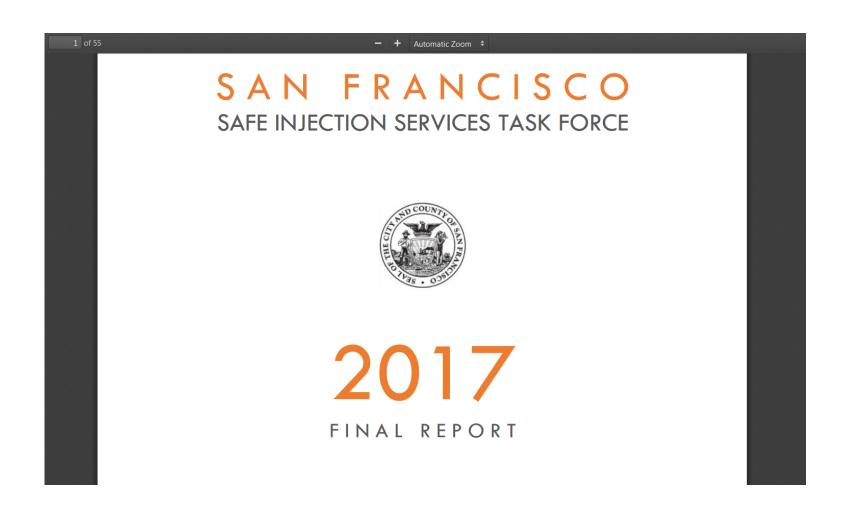
Rec and Park's bait-and-switch at McLaren Park



O you support the impeachment

Do you support the impeachment of U.S. President Donald Trump?





https://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/SIStaskforce/SIS-Task-Force-Final-Report-10-20-17.pdf

