



Trends in Benzodiazepine and Opioid Analgesic Misuse and Mortality Reported to Poison Centers across the United States

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Key Message: •Benzodiazepines, when misused with opioid analgesics, potentiated the risk of overdose death
 •Physicians should be cautious when co-prescribing these medications, especially in males and older patients

Introduction

- Benzodiazepines are sedating medications that are relatively nonlethal when used alone
- Increasingly, benzodiazepines are misused with opioid analgesics to enhance opioid intoxication
- In a cohort of people who misused or abused opioid analgesics and benzodiazepines:**
 - Describe changes over time in the misuse of opioid analgesics, benzodiazepines and the combination of both
 - Examine the risk of overdose death when opioid analgesics and benzodiazepines were used in combination compared to opioid analgesic or benzodiazepine use alone

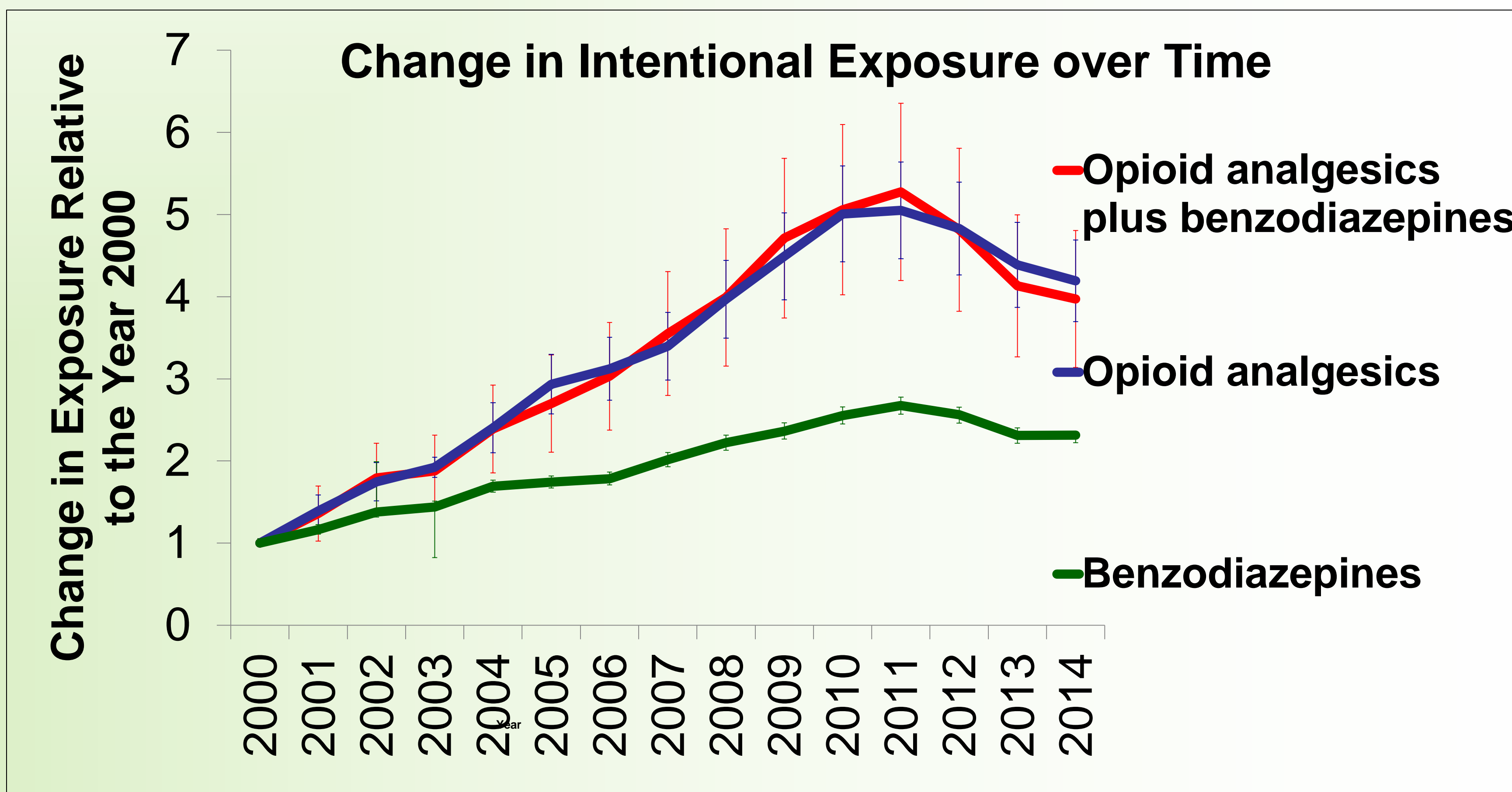
Methods

- Data were obtained from the National Poison Data System (NPDS) which collects information from calls to 55 poison centers across the US
- From 1/2000 to 12/2014, we identified all intentional exposures involving benzodiazepines and opioid analgesics reported to the NPDS
- Exposure types:** intentional abuse, misuse or unknown intent; cases of intentional self-harm were excluded
- Predictor variables:** opioid analgesics, benzodiazepines and the combination of both
- Poisson regression compared the number of yearly cases relative to 2000
- Multiple variable logistic regression determined the risk of death with opioid analgesics + benzodiazepines compared to opioid analgesics or benzodiazepines alone

Results

Total Identified Intentional Exposures (2000-2014)

- Benzodiazepines (n=104,297)
- Opioids (n=67,491)
- 32% of the opioid exposures also involved a benzodiazepine (n=21,803)
- Exposures for all groups were highest in 2011
- 801 (1.2%) of the opioid exposures resulted in death
- Of these deaths, 322 (40%) also involved a benzodiazepine (+ opioid)



Odds of overdose death among people who misused opioid analgesics compared to people who misused benzodiazepines or opioid analgesics + benzodiazepines

Variables	Exposures (% resulting in death)	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Drug of Misuse or Abuse			
Benzodiazepines + opioids	6,124 (0.95%)	1.6 (1.2-2.2)**	1.6 (1.2-2.2)**
Benzodiazepines	31,787 (0.03%)	0.05 (0.03-0.1)***	0.06 (0.03-0.1)***
Opioids	30,704 (0.66%)	Ref.	Ref.
Gender			
Female	29,001 (0.26%)	0.6 (0.5-0.9)**	0.7 (0.5-0.9)*
Male	33,456 (0.41%)	Ref.	Ref.
Age (in 10 years)	N/A	1.2 (1.1-1.3)***	1.1 (1.0-1.2)***

*p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

Conclusions

- Intentional abuse of opioid & benzodiazepines increased from 2000-2010, but declined in 2011
- Risk of death increased with older age, male gender and co-use of opioids + benzodiazepines
- Limitations:** The Poison Center relies on spontaneous reports, thus the number of cases is underreported
- Drug identification is based on the caller's history and may be inaccurate, particularly in confused or comatose patients
- Next Steps:** Identify the difference in medical outcomes and clinical effects among patients who abused/misused benzodiazepines, opioid analgesics or both.

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