Changes in the Prevalence of Methamphetamine Abuse among Individuals Entering Medication-Assisted Treatment Programs for **Opioid Use Disorders**

SG Severtson¹, SED Kreider¹, DF Goulding¹, H Olsen¹, J Iwanicki¹, MS Ellis², TJ Cicero², K McBride¹, RC Dart¹

Background

- [1].
- Findings by Ellis and colleagues [2] suggest that increases in opioid and methamphetamine use are likely not independent.
- This analysis examines changes in the prevalence of methamphetamine use among individuals entering medication-assisted treatment programs for opioid use disorders across Census divisions.

Methodology

- Data from the RADARS® System Opioid Treatment Program were used to assess the change in the prevalence of past month methamphetamine use among individuals entering medication-assisted treatment (MAT) programs for opioid use disorders.
- facilities that submitted surveys in 4 or more quarters from January 2012 through September 2018 were assessed.
- methamphetamine use was increasing and if it was differential across Census division.
- An additional analysis was run examining demographic and other individual-level characteristics associated with methamphetamine use in 2018 using data from 5,529 surveys.

- %), and the South Atlantic division (11.5%) had the lowest prevalence.
- the West North Central division (3.07, 95% CI: 1.48 to 6.39, p=0.003) (Table 1).
- 95% CI: 0.98-1.00, p=0.001).

Conclusions

- greater than those observed in primarily private treatment centers.
- Injection drug use and younger age are statistically significant predictors of past month methamphetamine use at treatment entry.
- Given substantial increases in drug overdose deaths, targeting interventions aimed at reducing polysubstance abuse are needed.

References

¹Hedegaard, H., A.M. Minino, and M. Warner, *Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States, 1999-2017.* NCHS Data Brief, 2018(329): p1-8. ²M.S. Ellis, Z.A. Kasper, and T.J. Cicero, *Twin epidemics: The surging rise of methamphetamine use in chronic opioid users.* Drug Alcohol Depend, 2018. 193: p. 14-20.

nor do they have access to the raw data.

¹Rocky Mountain Poison & Drug Safety, Denver Health, Denver, CO, USA ²Washington University, St. Louis, MO, USA

• In 2017, drug overdoses were responsible for more than 70,000 deaths in the United States and have nearly doubled since 2010

• 38,305 valid surveys from individuals who endorsed past month use of a prescription or illicit opioid "to get high" from treatment

Respondents were asked if they used "crystal meth" in the past month. To account for within-center correlations, a center-specific random-intercept logistic regression was run. We examined trends from January 2012 through September 2018 to determine if

Results

• In 2018, the Pacific division had the highest prevalence (48.1%) of past month methamphetamine use, followed by the Mountain division (45.0%), and the West South Central division (28.0%). The New England division (1.9%), the Mid-Atlantic division (6.1

• Between 2012Q1 and 2018Q3, centers in all but two divisions (New England and Mid-Atlantic) showed statistically significant increases in the within-center prevalence of methamphetamine use. The largest increases were observed among centers in the Mountain division (OR=5.93, 95% CI: 3.99 to 8.83, p<0.001), the Pacific division (OR=3.17, 95% CI: 2.53 to 3.96, p<0.001), and

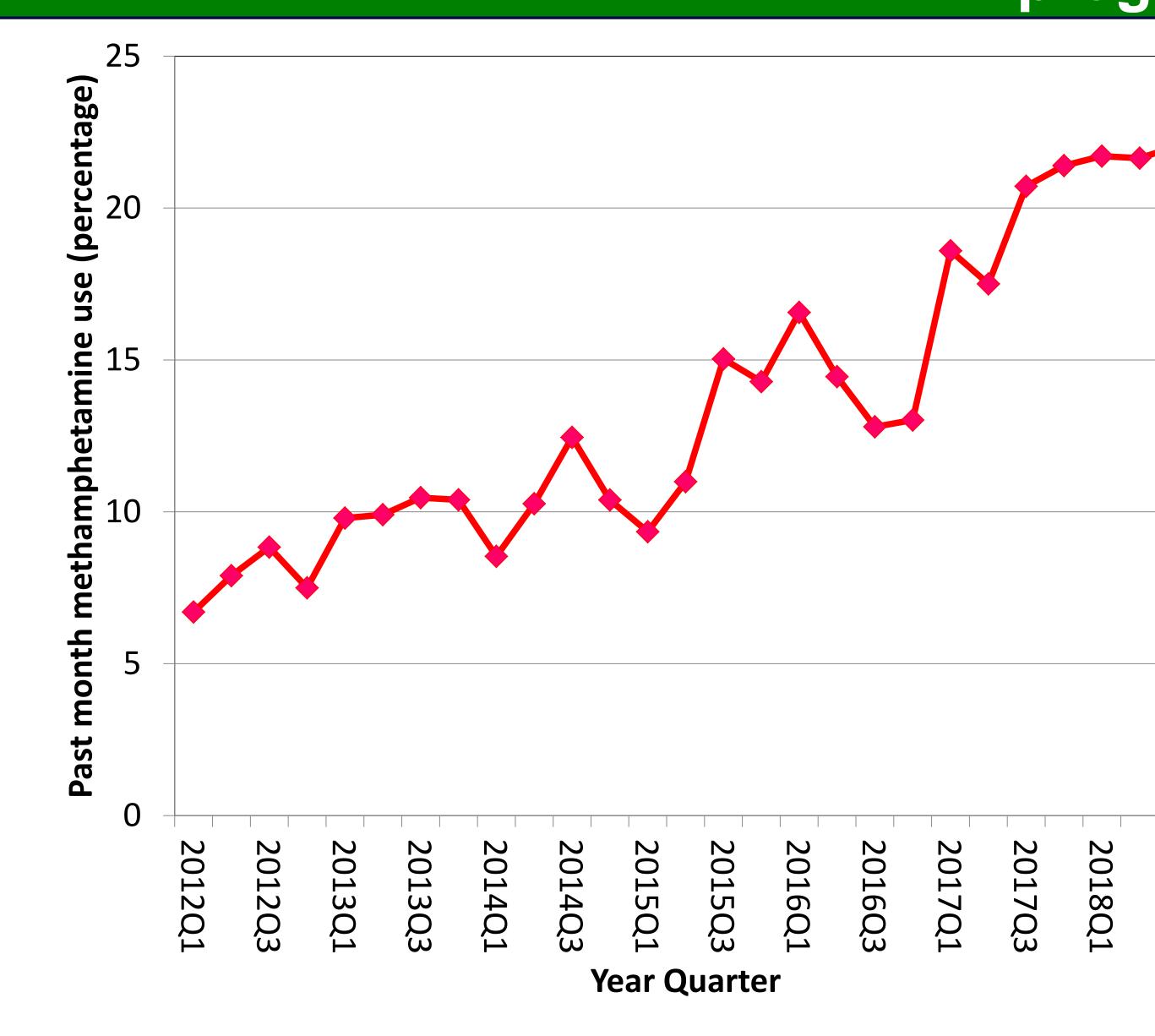
• Factors significantly associated with past month methamphetamine use in 2018 were past month injection use of a prescription or illicit opioid (OR=2.8, 95% CI: 2.4-3.2, p<0.001), white ethnicity (OR=1.21, 95% CI: 1.02-1.44, p=0.003), and age (OR=0.99,

• Methamphetamine use is increasing among patients seeking medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorders except in the Northeast. The magnitudes of these increases are similar to those observed in increases in methamphetamine deaths and

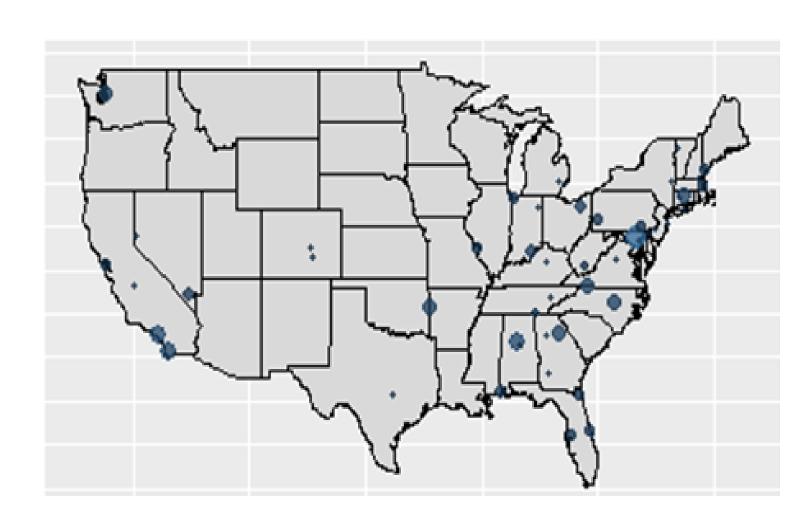
Change in odds of past-month methamphetamine use among individuals entering MAT programs

Census Division	Number of Centers	Number of Surveys	Change in odds (95% CI)	p-value
New England Northeast Mid-Atlantic	8	5,519	0.50 (0.24,1.05)	0.069
	10	5,017	1.13 (0.61,2.11)	0.700
East North Central	10	7,963	3.20 (2.24,4.55)	<0.001
Midwest West North Central	2	650	3.50 (1.5,8.17)	0.004
SouthSouth AtlanticSouthEast South CentralWest South Central	22	8,264	2.84 (2.06,3.93)	<0.001
	5	2,095	3.51 (1.86,6.61)	<0.001
	4	1,812	3.49 (2.07,5.90)	<0.001
West Pacific	7	2,075	7.04 (4.3,11.54)	<0.001
	11	4,910	3.79 (2.91,4.93)	<0.001
	Census DivisionNew EnglandMid-AtlanticEast North CentralWest North CentralSouth AtlanticEast South CentralWest South CentralMountain	Census DivisionNumber of CentersNew England8Mid-Atlantic10East North Central10West North Central2South Atlantic22East South Central5West South Central4Mountain7	Census DivisionCentersSurveysNew England85,519Mid-Atlantic105,017East North Central107,963West North Central2650South Atlantic228,264East South Central52,095West South Central41,812Mountain72,075	Census DivisionNumber of CentersNumber of SurveysChange in odds (95% CI)New England85,5190.50 (0.24,1.05)Mid-Atlantic105,0171.13 (0.61,2.11)East North Central107,9633.20 (2.24,4.55)West North Central26503.50 (1.5,8.17)South Atlantic228,2642.84 (2.06,3.93)East South Central52,0953.51 (1.86,6.61)West South Central41,8123.49 (2.07,5.90)Mountain72,0757.04 (4.3,11.54)

National past-month methamphetamine use among individuals entering MAT programs

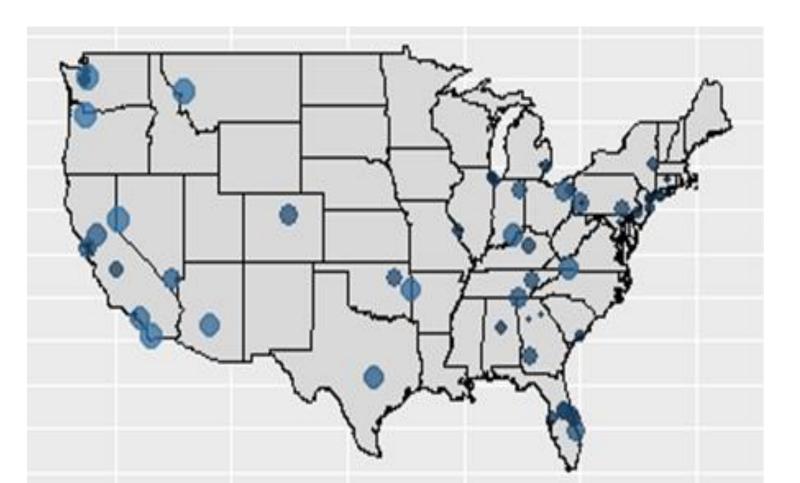






3rd quarter 2018

1st quarter 2012



Methamphetamine

