

Non-Medical Use and Diversion of XTAMPZA® ER in the General Adult Population

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INTRODUCTION

•XTAMPZA® ER is an extended-release (ER), abuse-deterrent formulation (ADF) oxycodone product that uses DETERx® technology designed to discourage manipulation for purposes of abuse.

•The effectiveness of XTAMPZA ER at reducing improper use has been studied in preclinical and clinical settings, but real-world data are needed to assess use in the community.

•The goal of this study was to describe the prevalence of non-medical use (NMU) of opioid ADF and non-ADF products among the general population and to assess the prevalence of nonoral use and related behaviors.

METHODS

The Survey of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (NMURx) Program is an online general population survey from the Researched Abuse, Diversion and Addiction-Related Surveillance (RADARS®) System.

- A repeated cross-sectional survey about drug use was administered in two survey waves in 1st and 3rd quarters of 2020 to a commercial online panel
- Calibration weights produced representative estimates for adults in the US
- NMU of a drug was defined as “used <drug> in a way not directed by your healthcare provider” in the last 12 months
- Groups: 1) XTAMPZA ER; 2) other ER ADF opioids (OxyContin®, Hysingla®, or other ER oxycodone); 3) immediate-release (IR), single entity (SE) oxycodone (Oxaydo, Roxicodone, Roxybond, or generics)
- Abuse defined as NMU to get high or come down from a high
- Diversion defined as obtaining a drug from a source other than the respondent’s own prescription
- Unintended route defined as routes other than swallowing

Disclosure: The RADARS® System is supported by subscriptions from pharmaceutical manufacturers, government and non-government agencies for surveillance, research and reporting services. RADARS System is the property of Denver Health and Hospital Authority, a political subdivision of the State of Colorado. Denver Health retains exclusive ownership of all data, databases and systems. Subscribers do not participate in data collection nor do they have access to the raw data. This research was sponsored by Collegium Pharmaceutical. XTAMPZA® ER is a registered trademark of Collegium Pharmaceutical.

RESULTS

•It was estimated that 14.2M adults (5.6% of the US population) have non-medically used any opioid in the past 12 months during 2020

Figure 1: National Prevalence of NMU among Adults

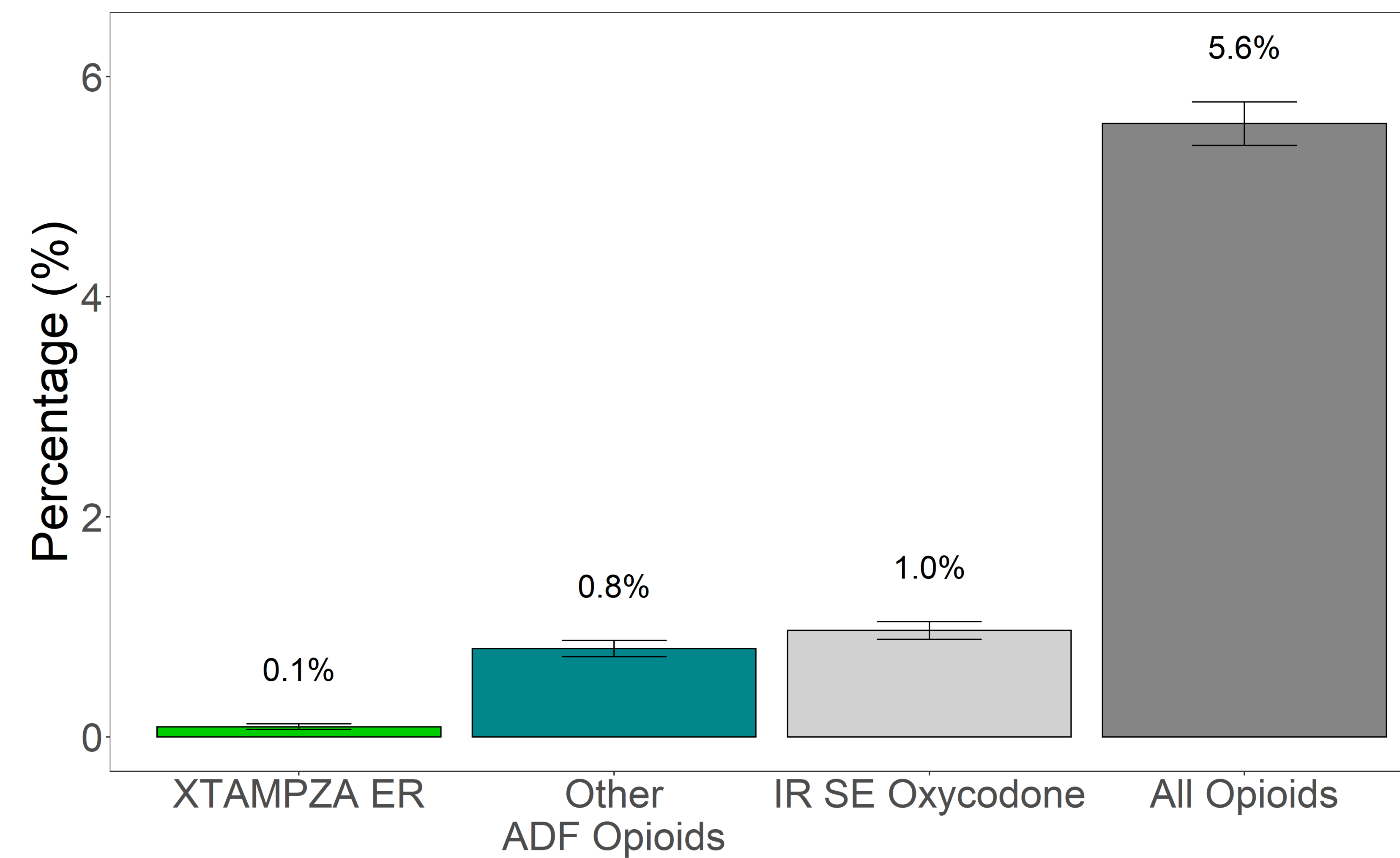


Figure 2: NMU of Other Drugs among Adults who use XTAMPZA ER

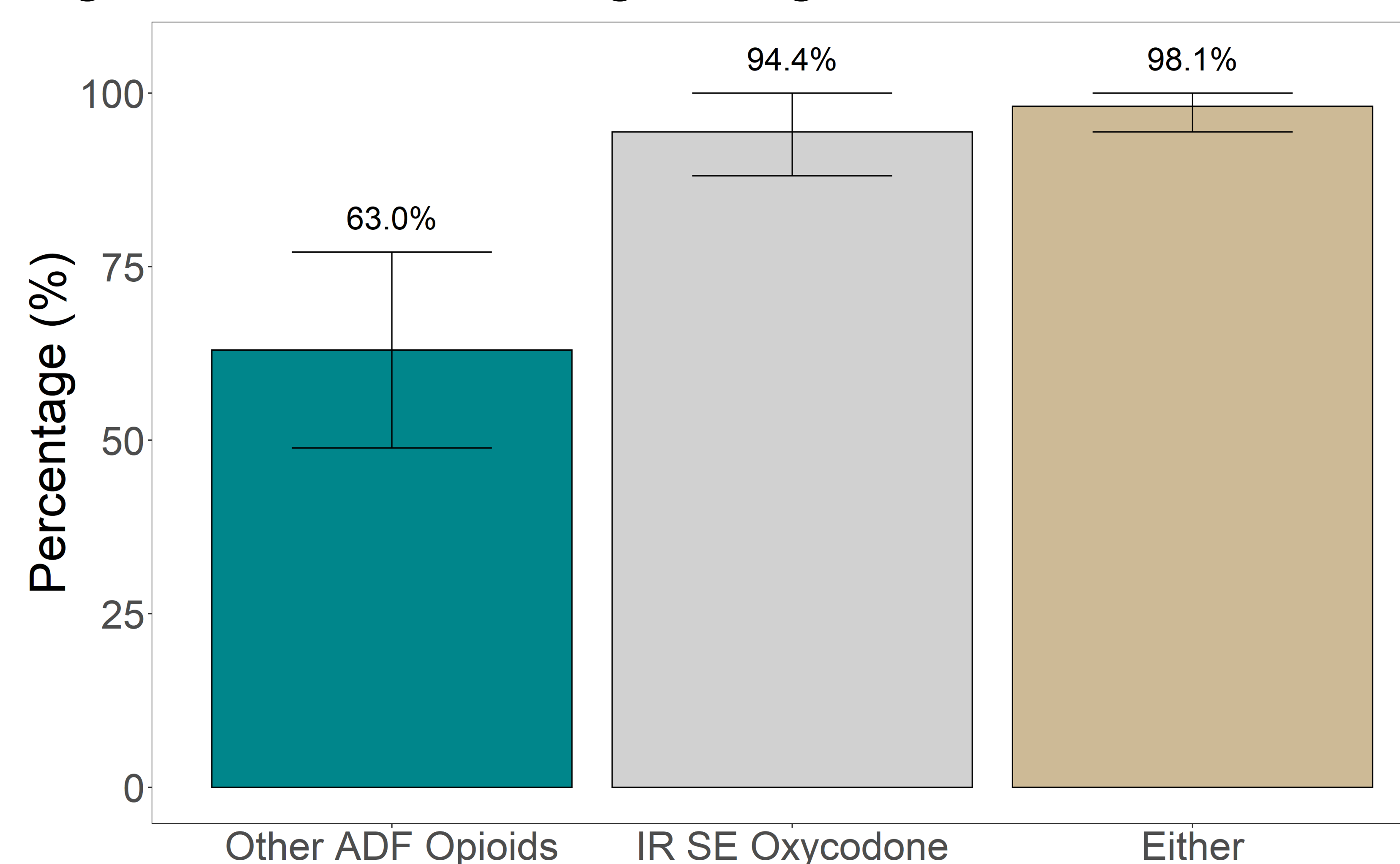
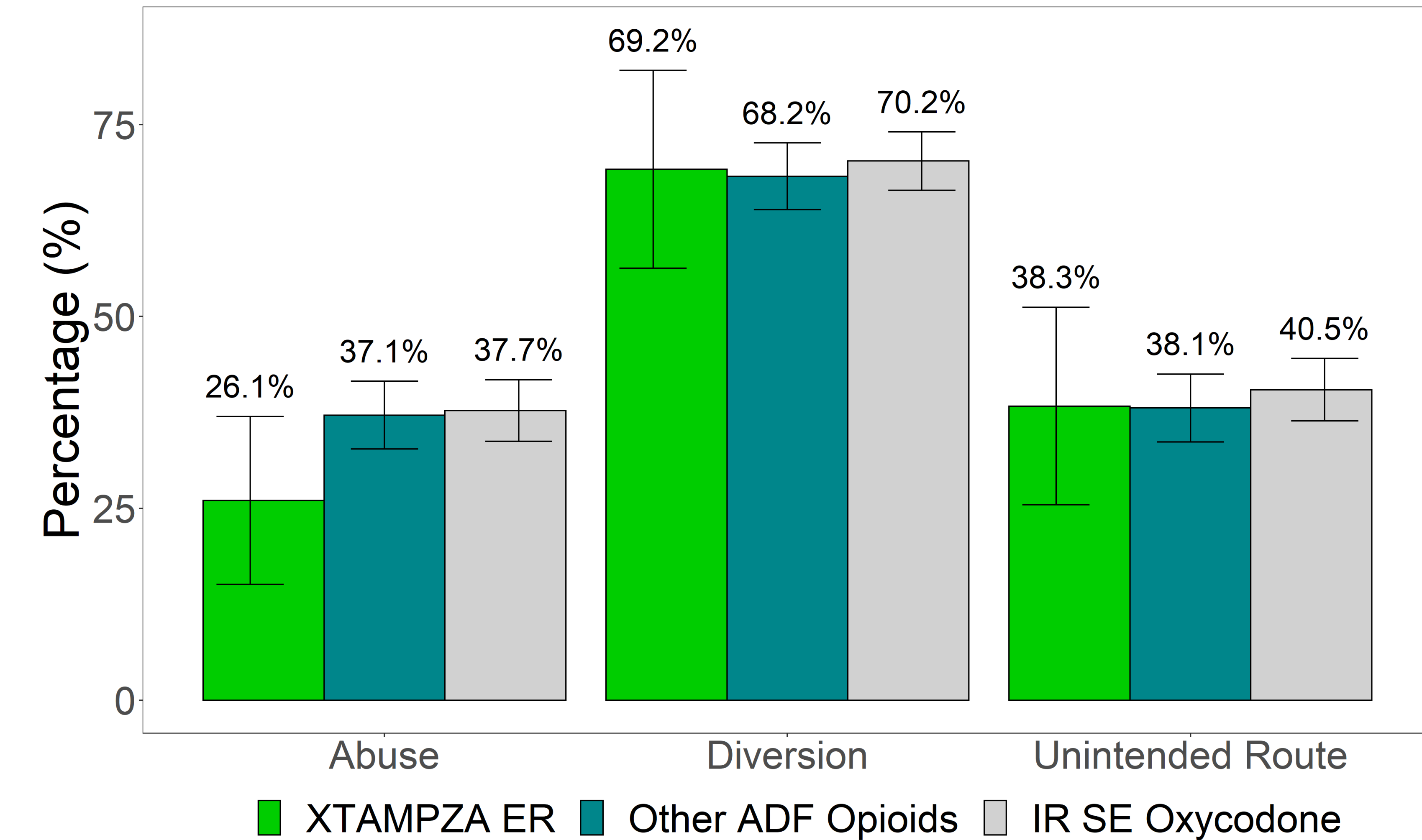


Figure 3: Proportions of Behaviors among Adults Who NMU



KEY RESULTS

- NMU of XTAMPZA ER among adults who non-medically use opioids was rare compared to other ER ADF opioids and IR SE oxycodone.
- High percentage of people who non-medically used XTAMPZA ER were also non-medically using other ADFs or IR SE oxycodone
- Key behaviors among adults who NMU XTAMPZA ER were similar to other ADFs or IR SE oxycodone

CONCLUSION

•This similarity in motivation could indicate these behaviors are more influenced by aspects of the individual who chooses to non-medically use than the properties of the drugs themselves, and intentional efforts to educate patients about the risks of improper use remains important.

LIMITATIONS

- Confidence intervals were wide for behaviors, limiting inference of differences
- Residual bias from non-probability sample selection could exist