Current Challenges of Opioids EAPCCT Annual Congress 26 May 2016

## Trends in Opioid Analgesic Abuse and Mortality in Europe

Jody L. Green, PhD, CCRP Denver Health Rocky Mountain Poison & Drug Center

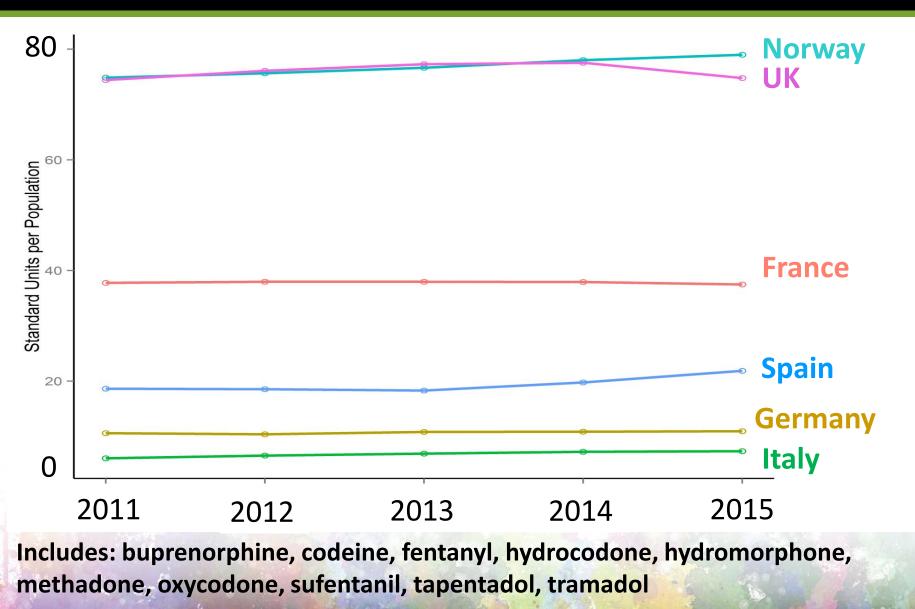
#### Disclosure

The RADARS System is supported by subscriptions from pharmaceutical manufacturers 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 or analysis, nor do they have access to the raw data.

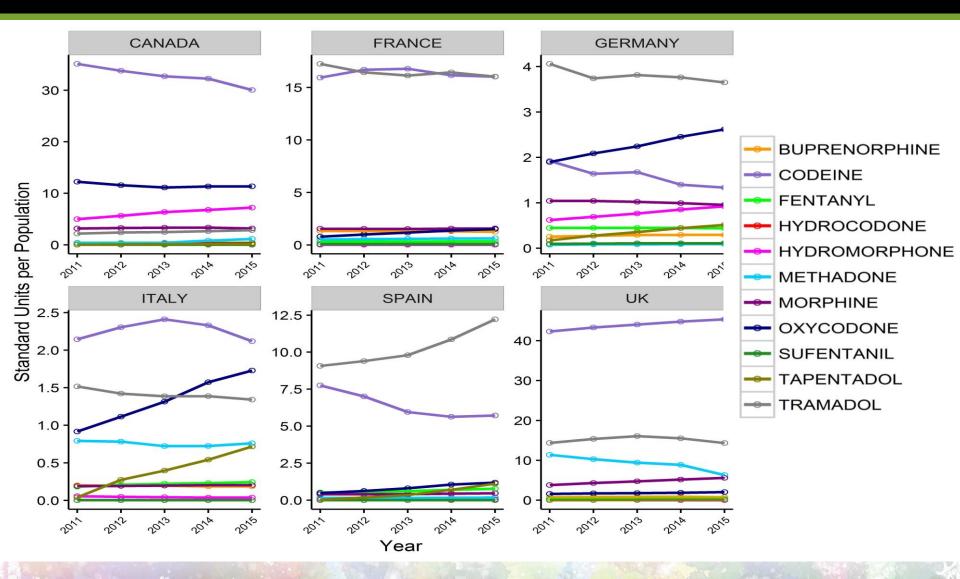
## Objective

- Drug utilization trends
- European mosaic network
- Abuse/misuse trends

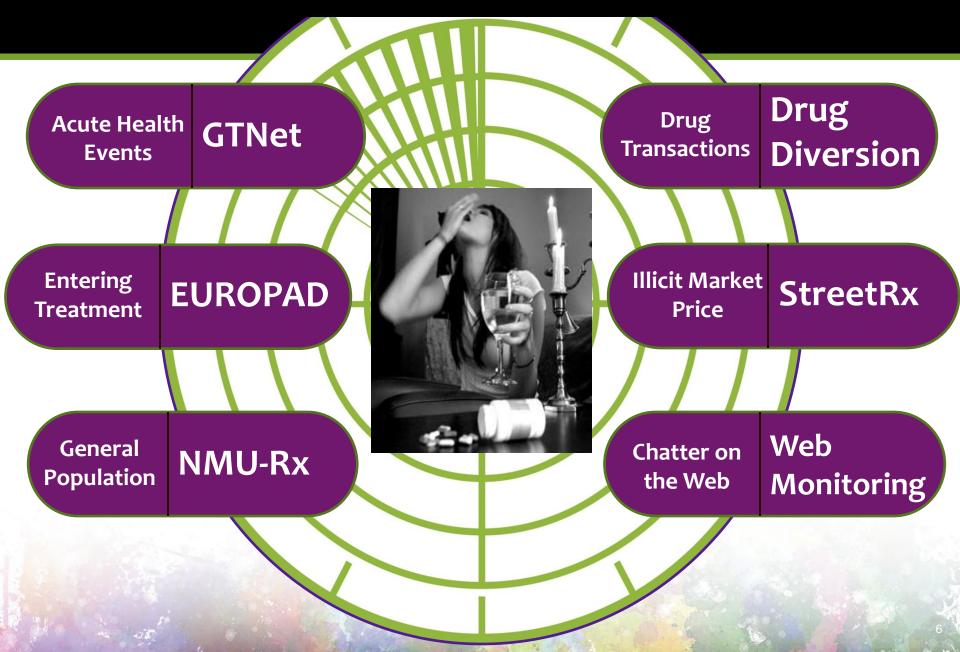
## Europe – Opioid Dosage Units per Population



## **Europe – Dosage Units per Population**



#### **European Mosaic for Prescription Drug Misuse/Abuse**



## European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association (EUROPAD)

#### Population

Patients entering treatment, either inpatient or outpatient, for opioid addiction.

#### Definition/Type of Cases

 Self-reported use of prescription or illicit opioids to "get high" in the past 30 days. The data collected will include, but is not limited to, patient's drug(s) of choice, route of administration, drug use in the past month, lifetime drug abuse, age at first use and the primary source of the abused drugs

#### Methodology

 Patients entering treatment, either inpatient or outpatient, for opioid addiction are asked to volunteer to complete the questionnaire. Questionnaires are sent to data coordination site for quality review and data entry.

## **EUROPAD** Partners



**Francina Fonseca** 



**Gaetano Deruvo** 



Lorenzo Somaini



**Didier Touzeau** 



Marc Auriacombe Jean-Pierre Daulouède



**Pierre Villèger** 



**Amine Benyamina** 





Norbert Scherbaum Thomas Clausen



**Duncan Hill** 

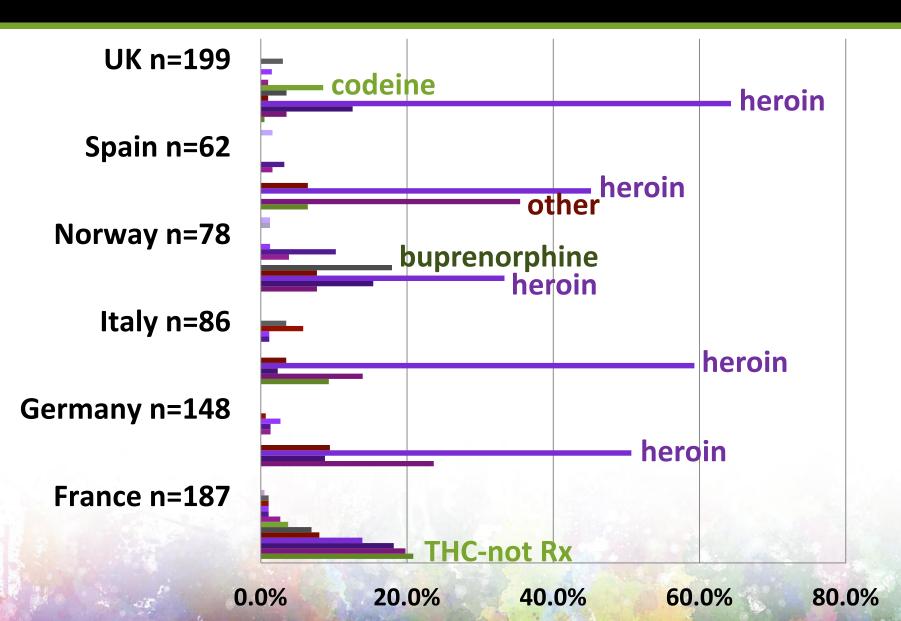


Oscar D'Agnone



Kevin Ratcliffe

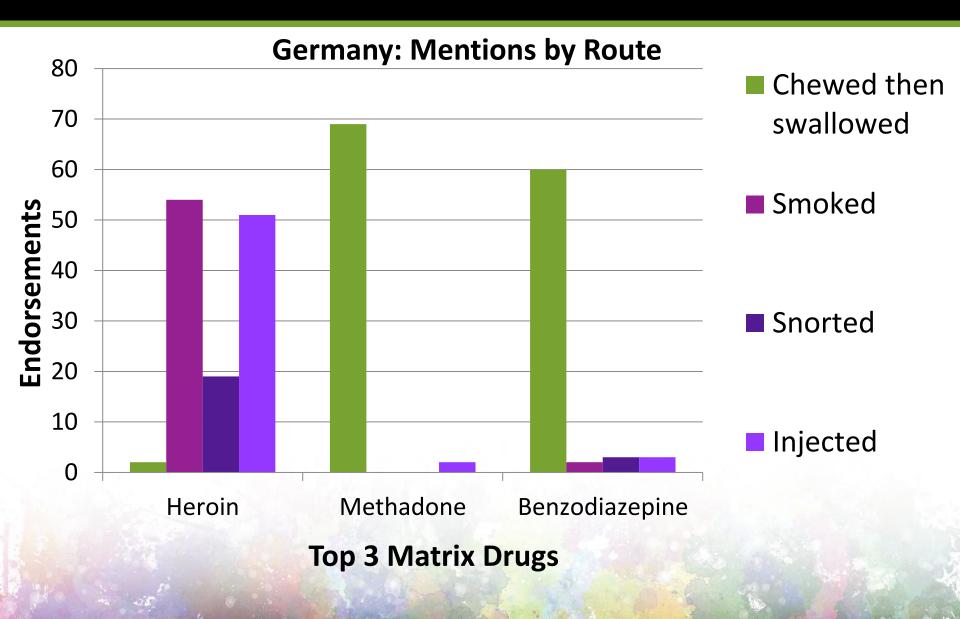
## **EUROPAD – Primary Drug Used to Get High**



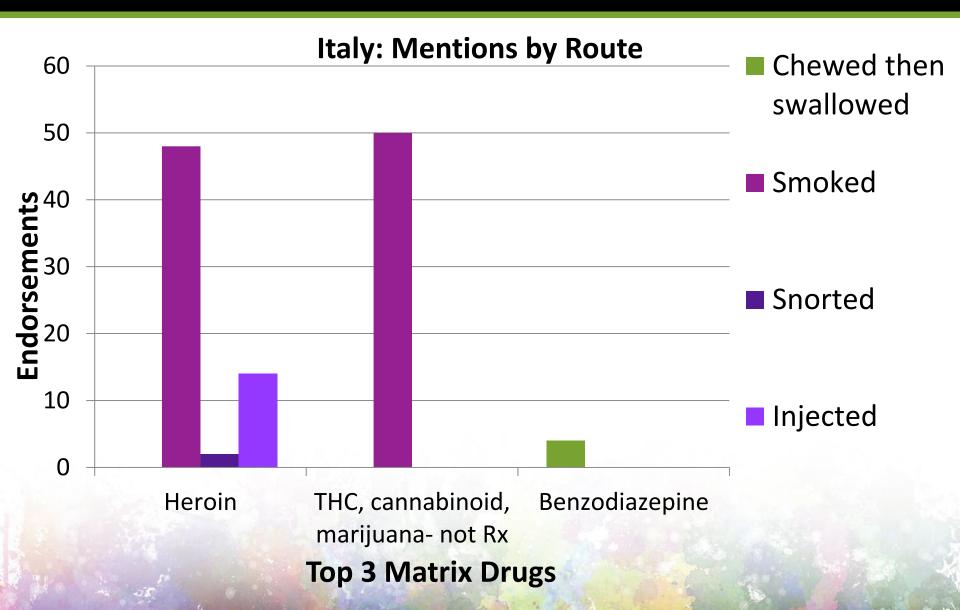
## EUROPAD – All Endorsements "to get high"

| Germany       | Italy      | United Kingdom |
|---------------|------------|----------------|
| Heroin        | Heroin     | Heroin         |
| Methadone     | THC-not Rx | Benzo          |
| Benzo         | Benzo      | Codeine        |
| THC-Rx        | THC-Rx     | THC-not Rx     |
| Amphet-not Rx | Methadone  | THC-Rx         |
| THC-not Rx    | Bup        | Methadone      |

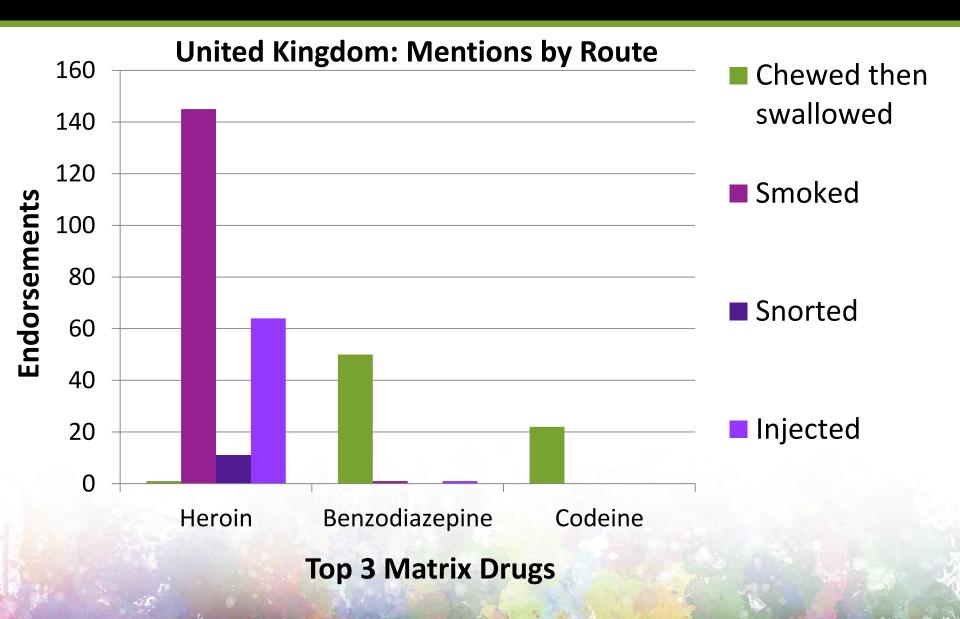
## **EUROPAD – Route of Abuse**



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## **EUROPAD – Route of Abuse**



# Global Toxicosurveillance Network (GTNet)

#### Population

• young children, adolescents, young adults, adults, elderly

#### Definition/Type of Cases

 Spontaneous reports of intentional and unintentional exposure mentions of acute medical events associated with one or more prescription drug of interest through data collection at poison centers.

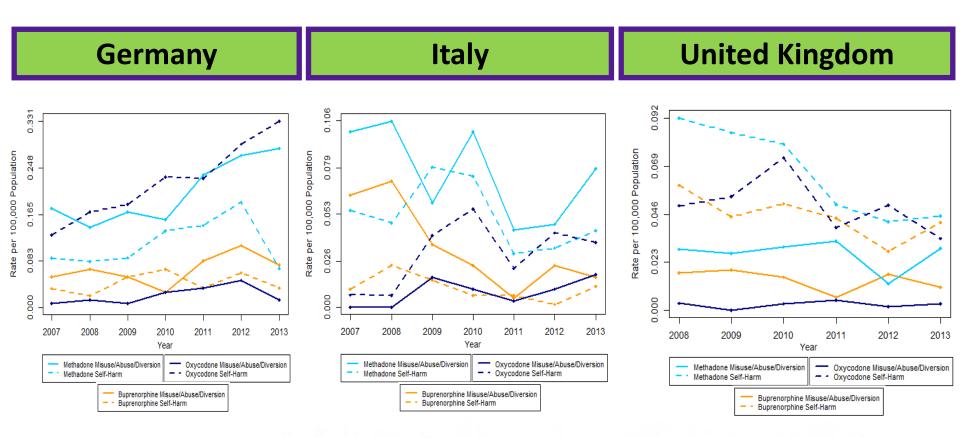
#### Methodology

 Standardized data are collected during routine daily management of acute medical events then queried for cases involving drugs of interest

## **GTNet Partners**

| Country            | Name                              | Member Poison Centre   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Australia          | Naren Gunja<br>Jared Brown        | New South Wales Poisons Information Centre<br>Victorian Poisons Information Centre<br>Queensland Poisons Information Centre<br>Western Australia Poisons Information Centre                                |
| France             | Bruno Megarbane<br>Robert Garnier | Centre Antipoisoin et de Toxicovigilance de Paris  |
| Germany            | Andreas Schaper<br>Martin Ebbecke | GIZ-Nord Poisons Centre (Göttingen)  |
| Italy              | Fabrizio Sesana                   | Poison Control Centre of Milan   |
| The<br>Netherlands | Irma de Vries                     | National Poisons Information Centre  |
| Switzerland        | Hugo Kupferschmidt                | Swiss Toxicological Information Center   |
| United<br>Kingdom  | Simon Thomas<br>John Thompson     | National Poisons Information Service, Newcastle<br>National Poisons Information Service, Cardiff<br>National Poisons Information Service,<br>Birmingham<br>National Poisons Information Service, Edinburgh |

## GTNet – Trends of Intentional Misuse & Self-harm (per 100,000 population)



Bucher Bartelson B, Desel H, Schaper, A, Davanzo, F, Sesana F, Cooper G, Thompson JP, Johnson DJG, <u>Green JL</u>. Trends over time in population rates of intentional misuse and selfharm mentions with buprenorphine, methadone, and oxycodone as reported to poison centres in Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Clinical Toxicology 2015; 53(4):374.

## Web Monitoring

#### Population

Youth and adults posting information on the internet.

#### Definition/ Type of Cases

 Qualitative measure of prescription drug abuse reported via the internet. Monitoring the content of various blogs, news articles, tweets and forums.

#### Methodology

 Systematic search is conducted on a regular schedule to identify posts related to the drugs of interest. A web crawler is used to conduct the search, remove duplicate posts and organize the data. Algorithms, supplemented by manual reviews by trained coders, are used to identify common themes and assess sentiment.

## **Web Monitoring Partners**

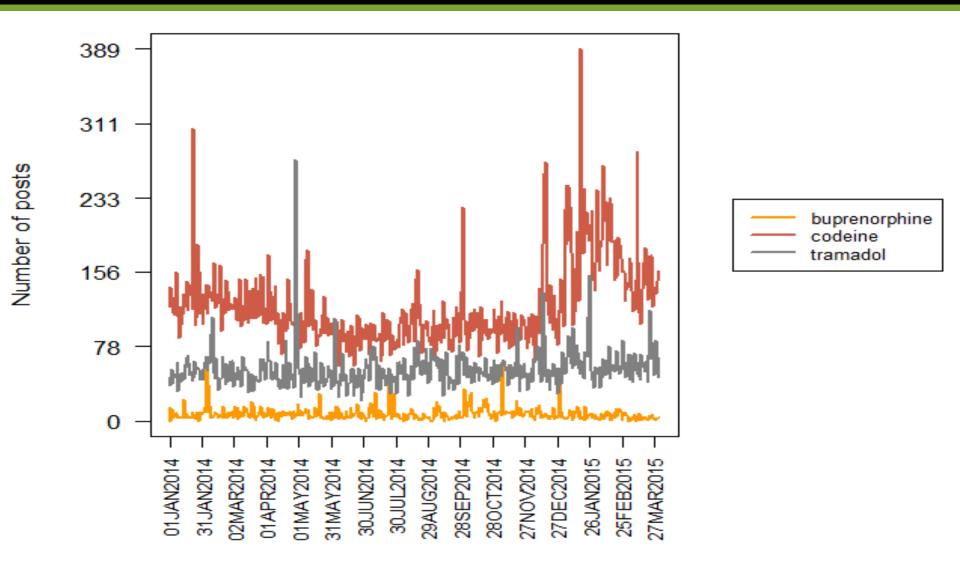


**Paul Dargan** 



**David Wood** 

## Web Monitoring Program Daily Posts by Drug Substance - UK (1Q2014-1Q2015)



## Web Monitoring Program Sentiment by Drug Substance - UK (1Q2014-1Q2015)

| Sentiment    | <b>Buprenorphine</b><br>N=3,924 % | <b>Codeine</b><br>N=55,526,<br>n=3,979 % (95%<br>Cl) | <b>Tramadol</b><br>N=29.948,<br>n=3,852 % (95%<br>Cl) |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Positive     | 16.4                              | 18.7   | 24.2  |
| (anti-abuse) |                                   | (17.4 <i>,</i> 19.9)                                 | (22.0 <i>,</i> 26.4)                                  |
| Neutral      | 14.7                              | 40.6<br>(39.0 <i>,</i> 42.1)                         | 34.5<br>(31.1, 38.1)                                  |
| Negative     | 7.2                               | 30.3   | 30.0  |
| (pro-abuse)  |                                   | (28.9, 31.8)   | (27.0, 33.1)  |

### Web Monitoring Program Addiction, Overdose, and Death by Drug Substance - UK (1Q2014-1Q2015)

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|           | <b>Buprenorphine</b><br>N=3,924 % | <b>Codeine</b><br>N=55,526,<br>n=3,979 % (95%<br>Cl) | <b>Tramadol</b><br>N=29.948,<br>n=3,852 % (95%<br>Cl) |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Addiction | 1.2                               | 1.4 (1.1, 1.8)                                       | 2.6 (2.0, 3.4)  |
| Overdose  | 0.0                               | 0.7 (0.5, 1.0)                                       | 0.4 (0.2, 0.7)  |
| Death     | 0.0                               | <0.1 (<0.1, 0.3)                                     | 0.1 (<0.1, 0.3)                                       |

## **Germany Summary**

- Oxycodone and hydromorphone utilization increasing
- Patients entering substance abuse treatment
  - most often report heroin, benzodiazepines as their primary drug of abuse
  - most mentions of heroin (smoked & injected), methadone (chewed), and benzodiazepines (chewed)
- Intentional misuse & self-harm reported to poison centre increasing for methadone and oxycodone

## **Italy Summary**

- Codeine most commonly utilized opioid, oxycodone utilization increasing
- Patients entering substance abuse treatment
  - most often report heroin and THC (not Rx) as their primary drug of abuse
  - most mentions of heroin (smoked), THC/cannabinoid/marijuana – not Rx (smoked), and benzodiazepines (chewed)
- Intentional self-harm reported to poison centre increasing for oxycodone

## **United Kingdom Summary**

- Codeine most commonly utilized opioid, morphine utilization increasing
- Patients entering substance abuse treatment
  - most often report heroin and codeine as their *primary* drug of abuse
  - most mentions of heroin (smoked & injected), benzodiazepines (chewed), and codeine (chewed)
- Intentional self-harm reported to poison centres by healthcare professionals for methadone, oxycodone, and buprenorphine decreasing
- Pro-abuse chatter more likely for tramadol than buprenorphine
- Minimal chatter detected on the web for addiction, overdose or death associated with buprenorphine, codeine or tramadol

## Conclusion

- A mosaic approach to surveillance provides valuable insight from multi-dimensional perspectives
- Each of the programs target different facets of prescription opioid abuse, misuse, and diversion
- While magnitude and patterns vary...
  - heroin, THC, prescription opioids and benzodiazepines commonly abused/misused in many countries
  - alternate routes of abuse often reported (smoked, injected, chewed)

Questions? Jody.Green@rmpdc.org