Opioid Use Disorder in Adolescents & Young Adults

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I have no financial conflicts of interest to disclose

I am an emergency physician, not a pediatrician

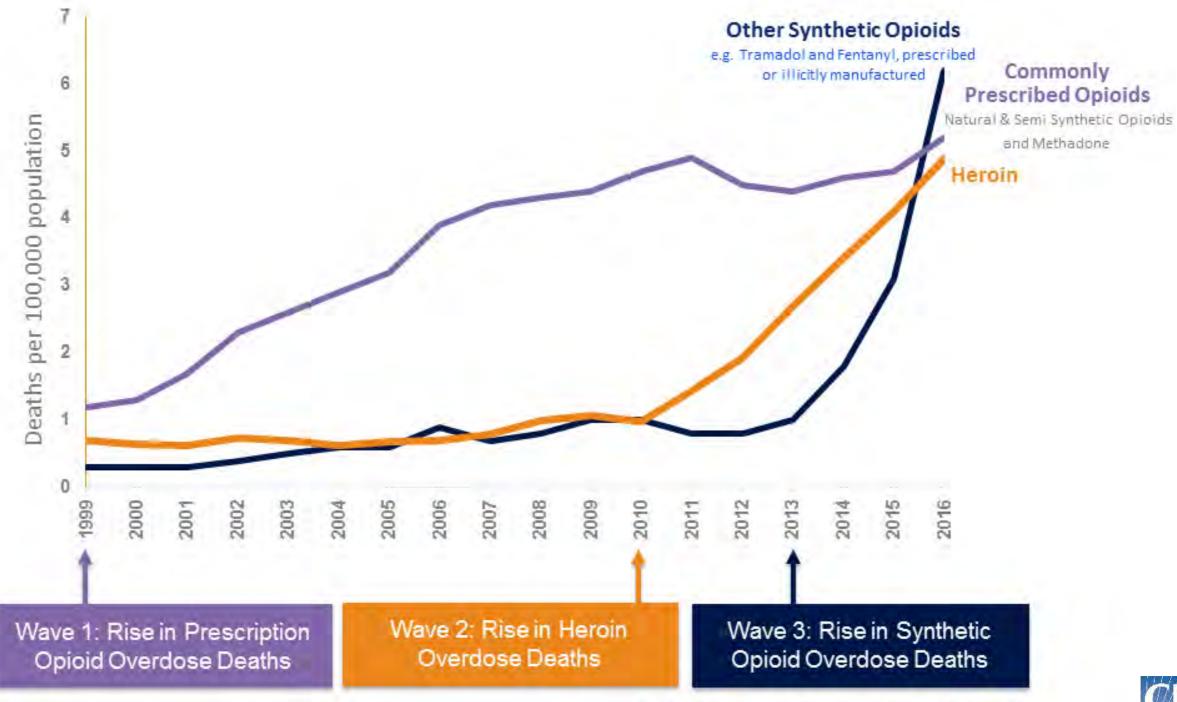
OUTLINE

- 1. Opioid use & overdose trends
- 2. Opioid use disorder
- 3. Prevention
- 4. Treatment
- 5. Harm Reduction
- 6. Rhode Island Strategic Pla



RISING OVERDOSE DEATHS

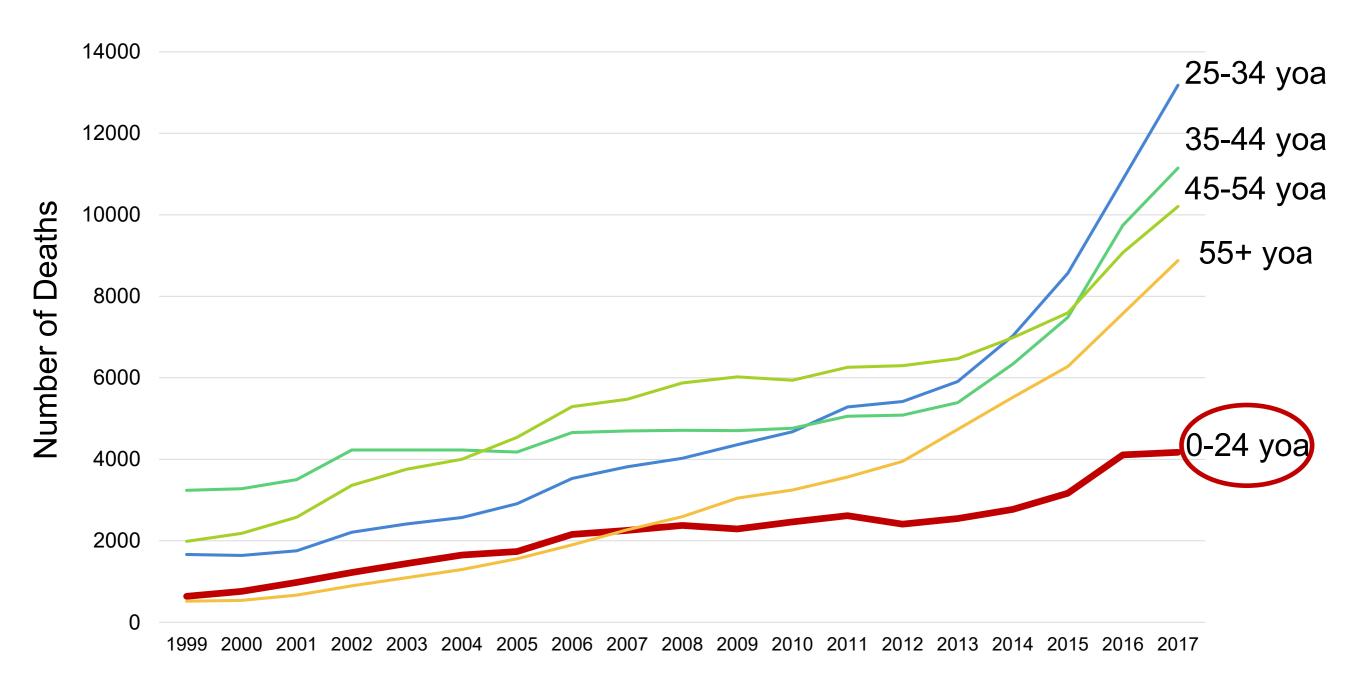






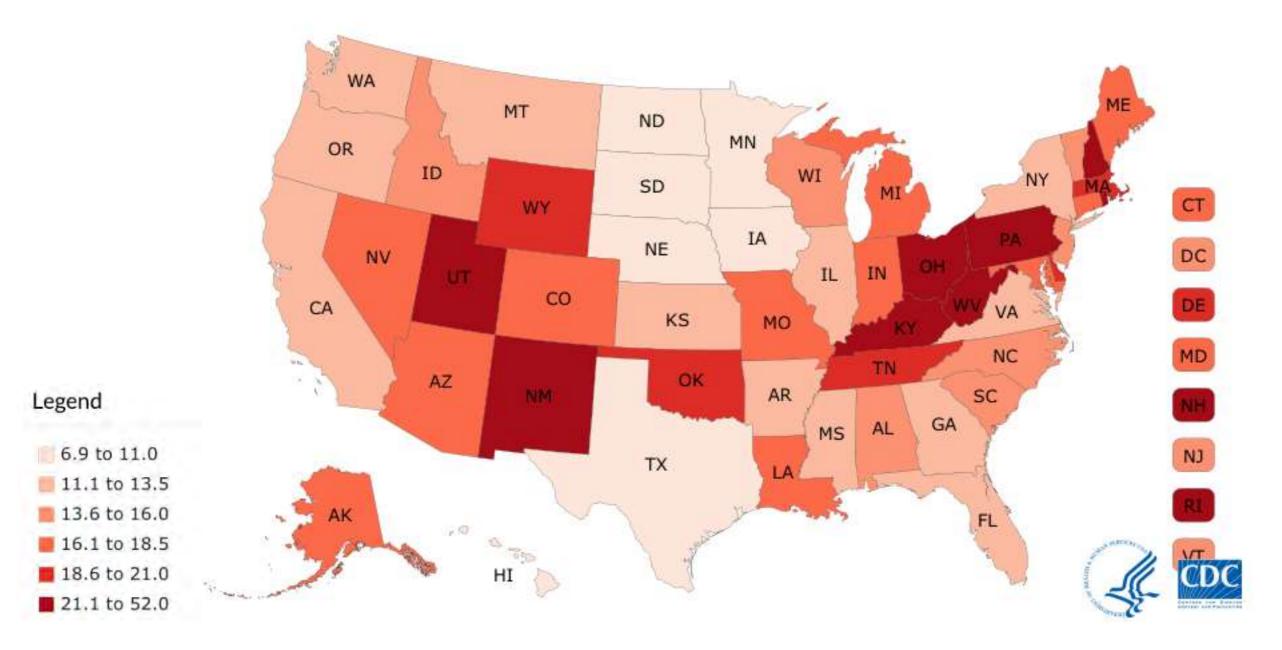
RISING OVERDOSE DEATHS

Opioid overdose deaths by age, 1999-2017



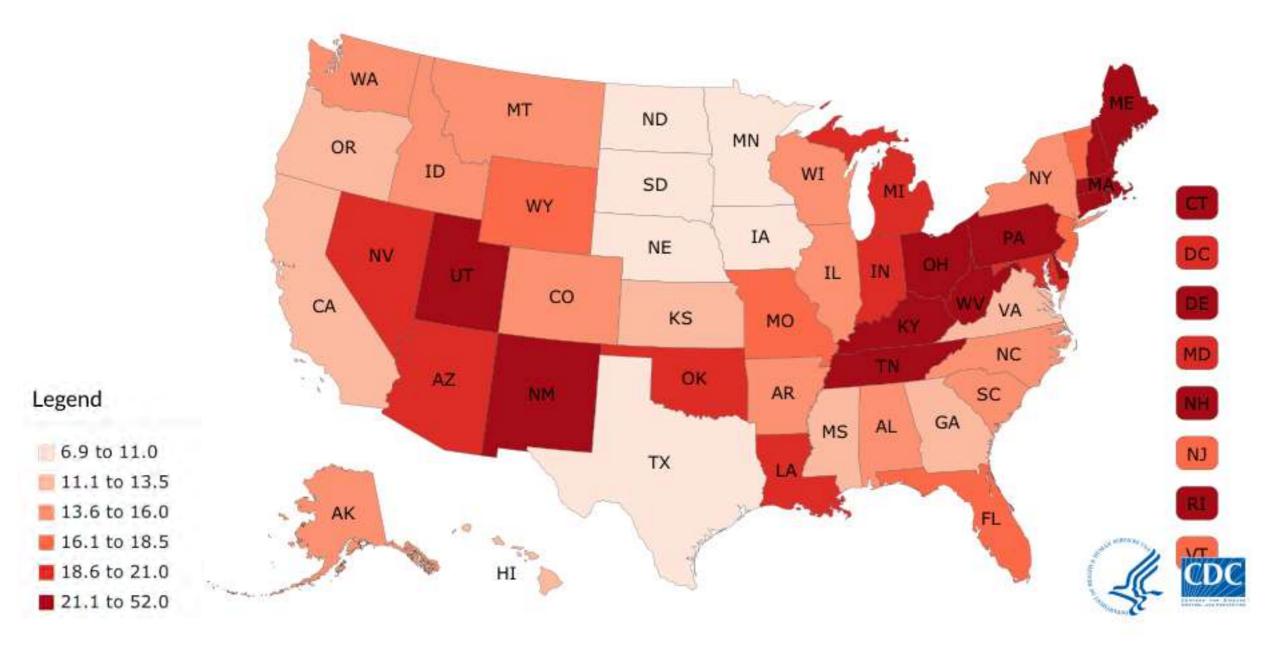
Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2017 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2018. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2017, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10.html on January 10, 2019.

RISING OVERDOSE DEATHS 2014

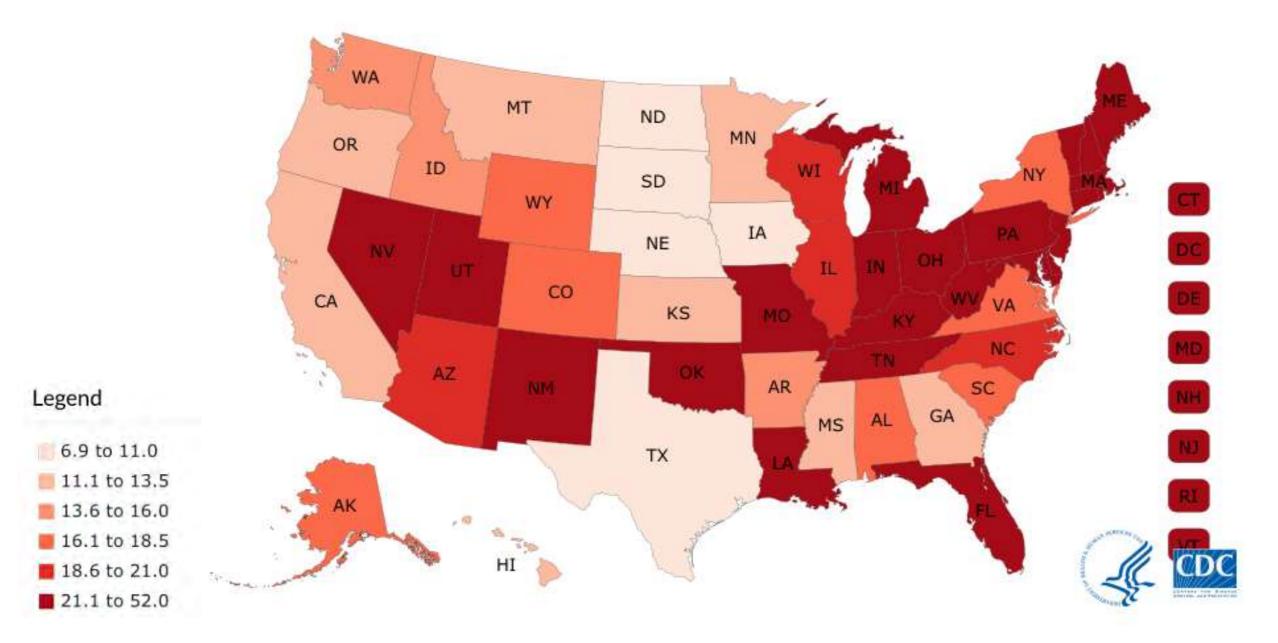


Source:, CDC Wonder

RISING OVERDOSE DEATHS 2015



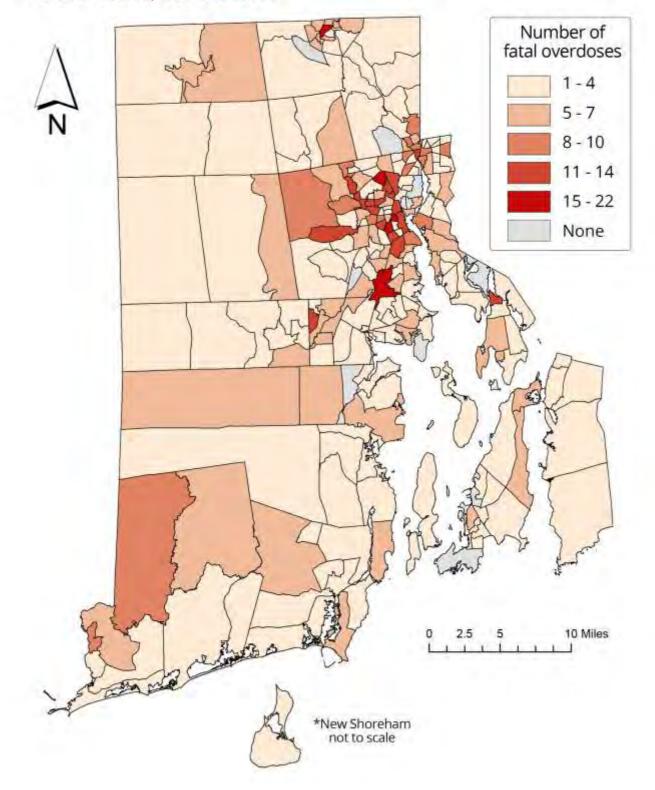
RISING OVERDOSE DEATHS 2016



RI OVERDOSE DEATHS

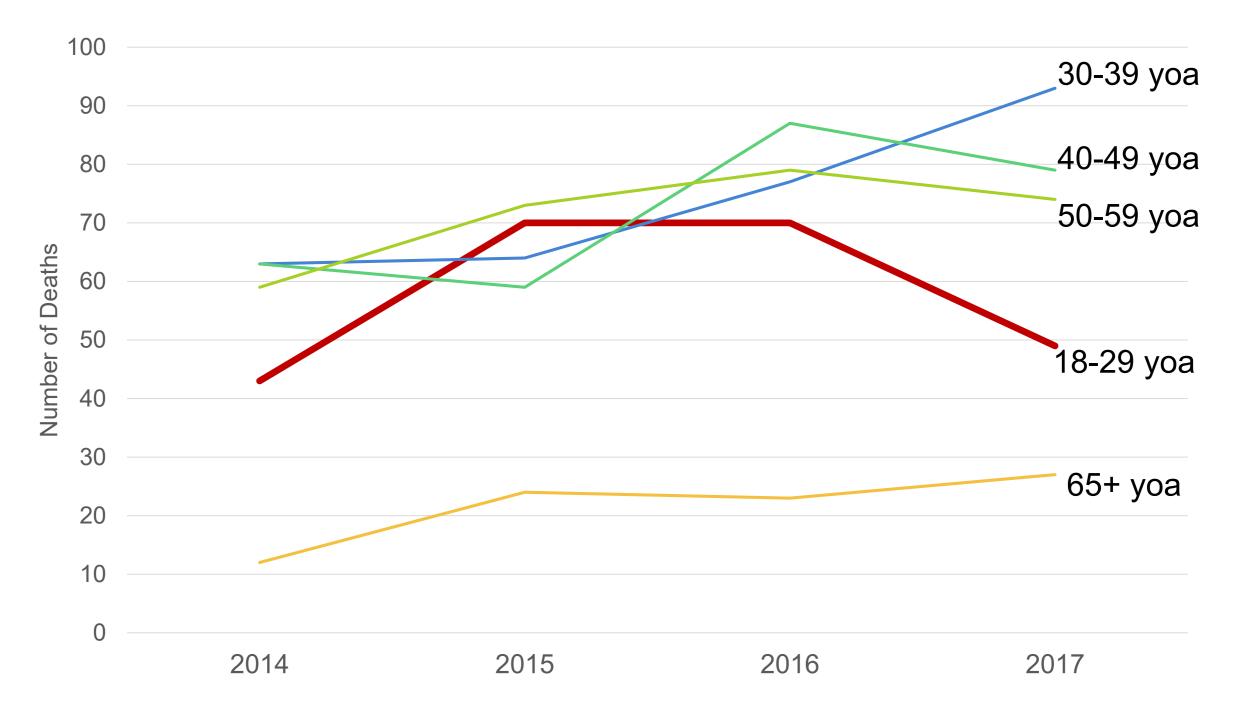
Drug-related overdose fatalities, by census tract

Rhode Island, 2014 to 2017



RI OVERDOSE DEATHS

RI Opioid Overdose Deaths by Age, 2014-2017



RISING ED OD VISITS



Opioid overdoses went up 30% from July 2016 130% up 30% from July 2016 through September 2017 in 52 areas in 45 states.

70%

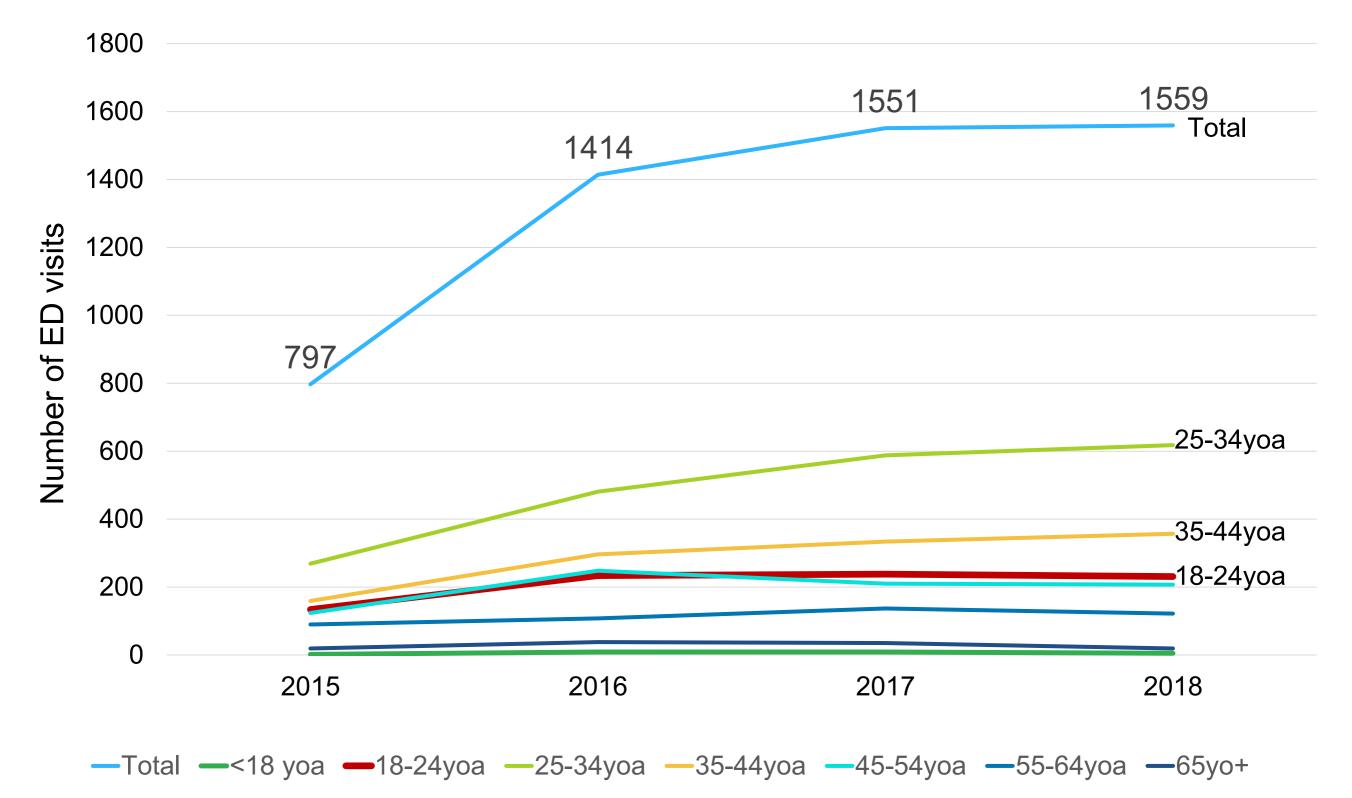
The Midwestern region saw opioid overdoses increase 70% from July 2016 through September 2017.

154% Opioid overdoses in large cities increased by 54% in 16 states.

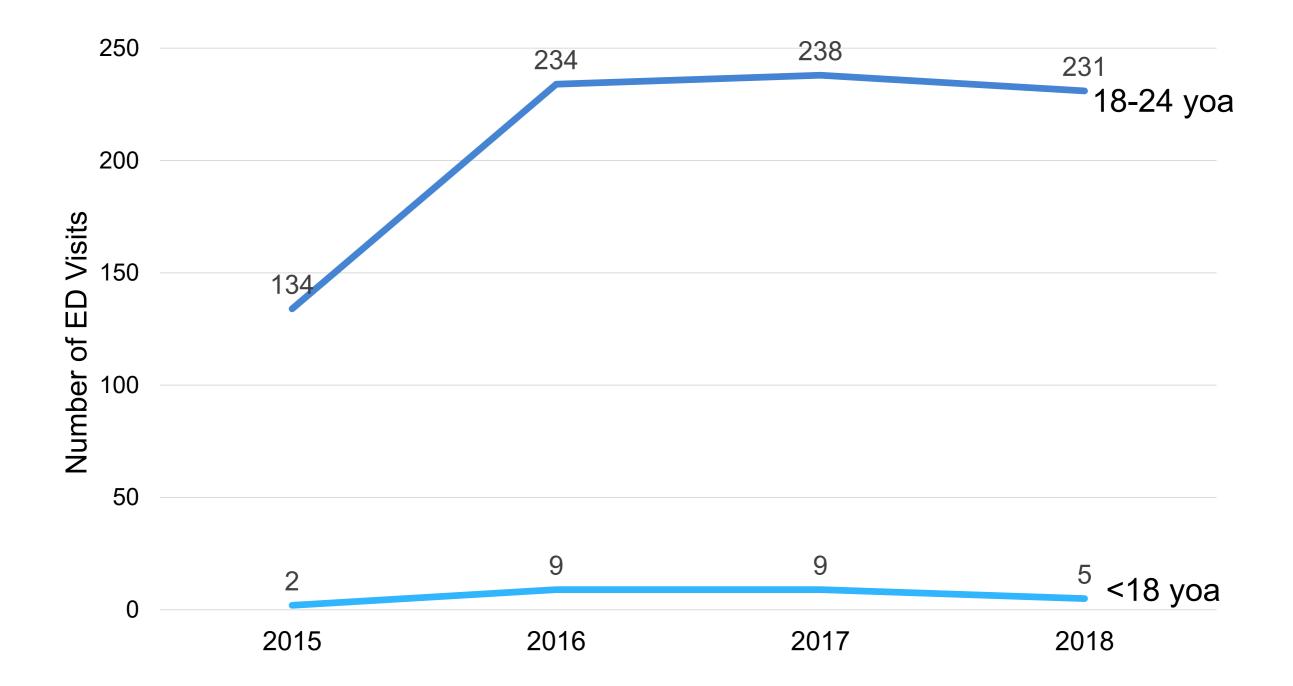
Vivolo-Kantor AM, Coordinating Clinical and Public Health Responses to Opioid Overdoses Treated in Emergency Departments, Vital Signs Town Hall Teleconference and COCA Call, March 13, 2018.

Vivolo-Kantor AM, Seth P, Gladden RM, et al. Vital Signs: Trends in Emergency Department Visits for Suspected Opioid Overdoses - United States, July 2016-September 2017. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2018;67(9):279-285.

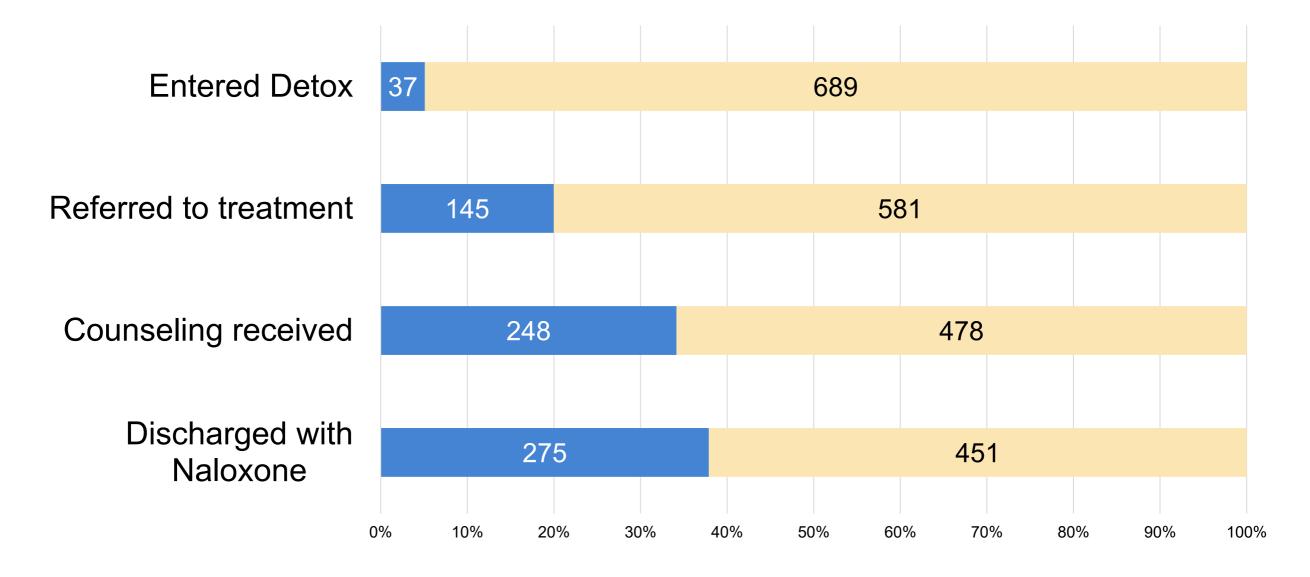
Non-fatal RI ED opioid overdose visits by age, 2015-2018



RI adolescent non-fatal opioid overdose ED visits, 2014-2018



RI ED treatment for opioid overdose for discharged patients <24 years of age, 2016-2018



Yes No

Opioid Use Disorder

DEFINING OPIOID USE DISORDER

No Use

Mild Use

Use limited to predictable times (weekends, social situations); no related problems

Moderate Use	High-risk use resulting in problems (e.g., fighting, criminal offenses, or suspension) or use to regulate emotions or relieve stress. Meets 2-5 of the DSM-5 criteria for SUD

Severe Use

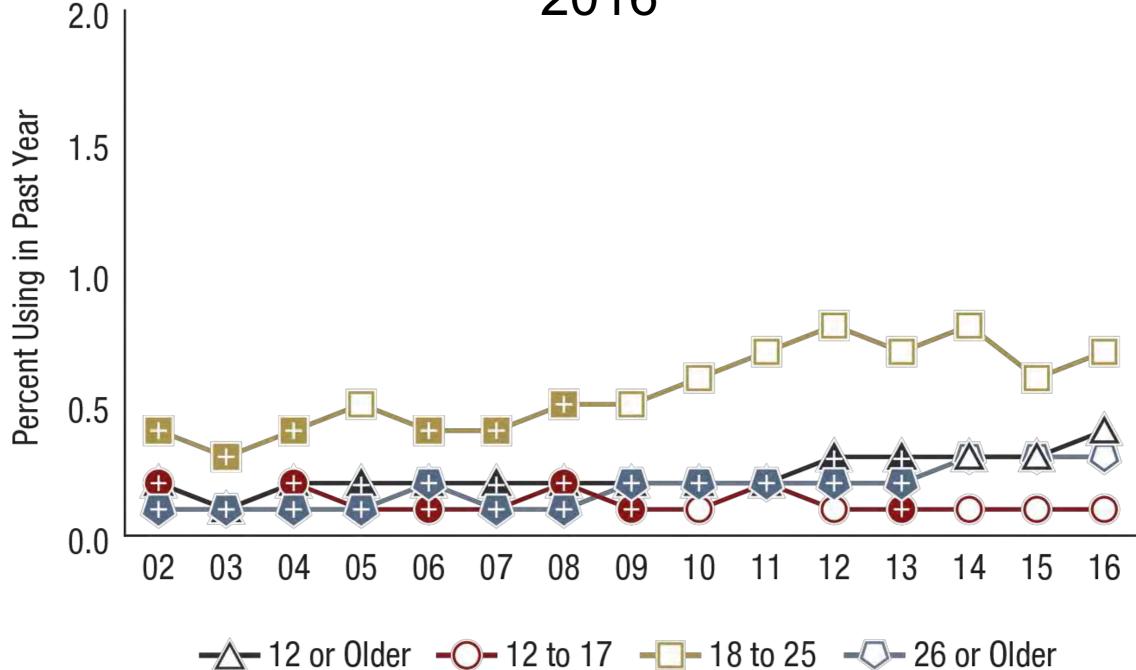
High-risk use; losing control or an inability to stop using substances.

Meets \geq 6 of the DSM-5 criteria for an SUD.

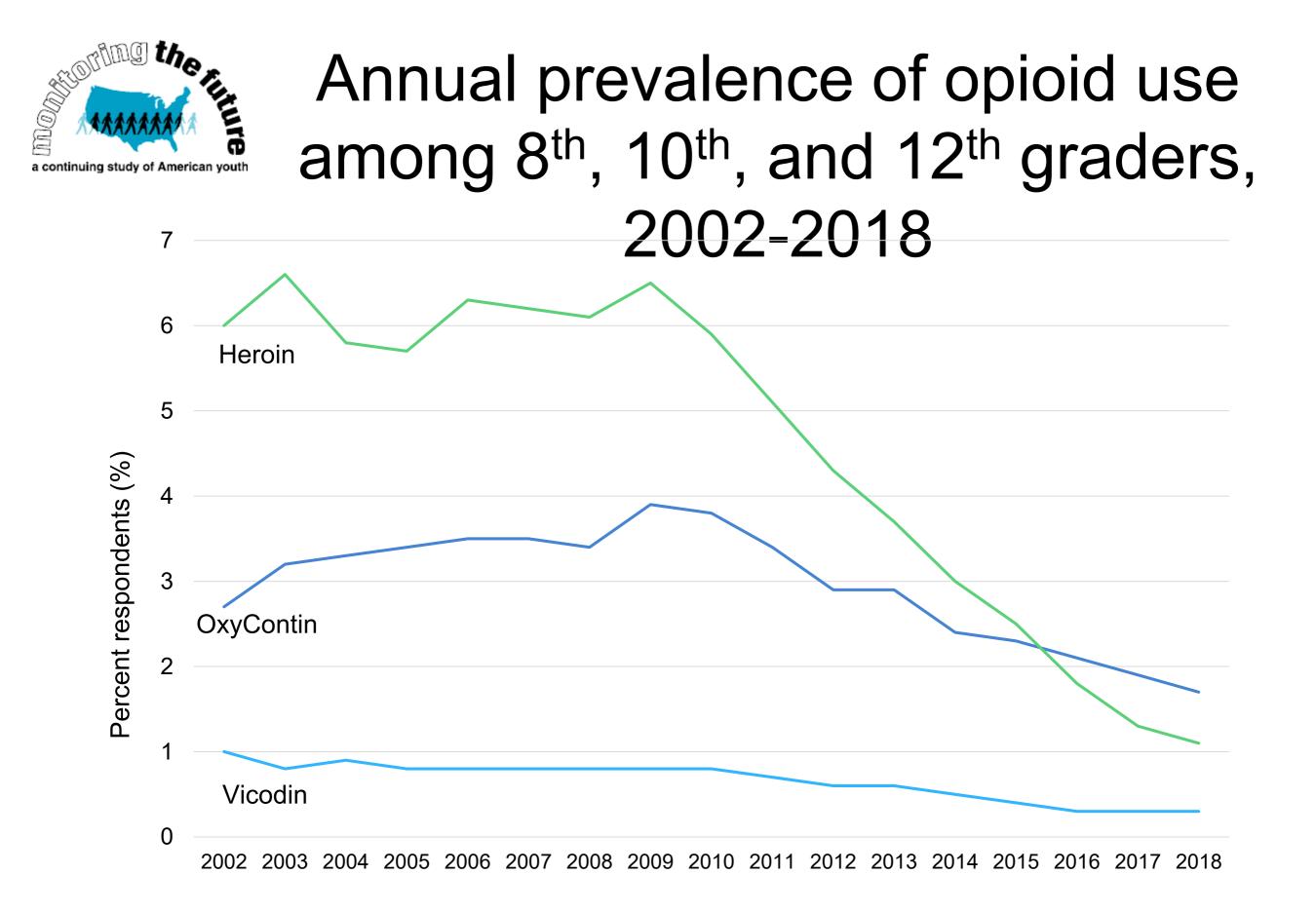
ADOLESCENT OUD SCREENING

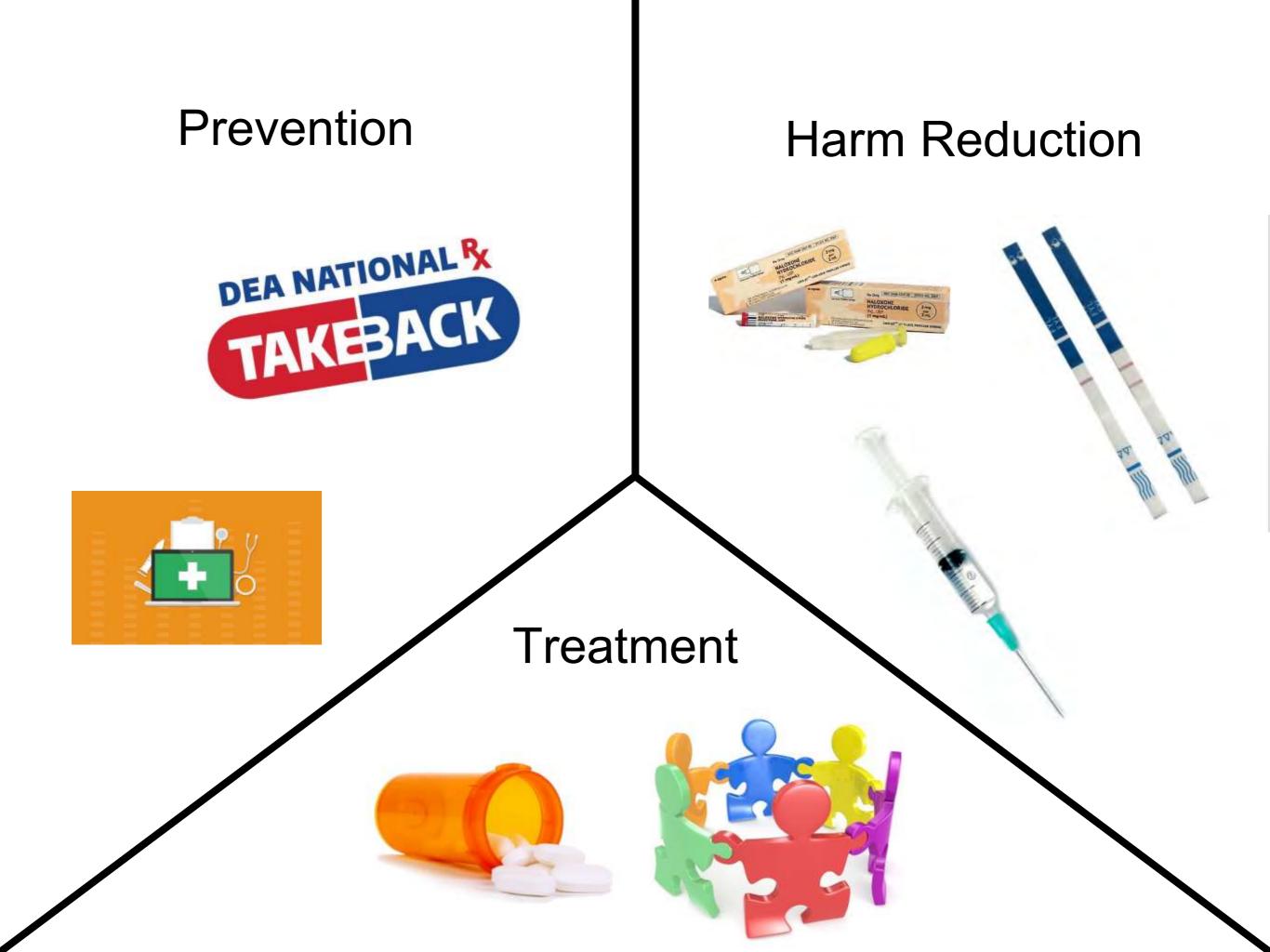
NAME	TIME	ADMIN. METHOD	FORMAT	SCREENS FOR	# Qs
CRAFFT	5 min	Asked or Self- administered	Print	Alcohol & drug use	9
Brief Screener for Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (BSTAD)	5–10 min	Asked and Self- administered	Print or Electronic	Alcohol & drug use tobacco use	3
Screening to Brief Intervention (S2BI)	5 min	Asked or Self- administered	Electronic	Alcohol & drug use tobacco use	3–7
APA Adapted NIDA Modified ASSIST Tools	5–10 min	Self-administered	Print	Alcohol & drug use other mental health concerns	25

Past year heroin use among people aged 12 or older, by age group: percentages, 2002-2016









Prevention

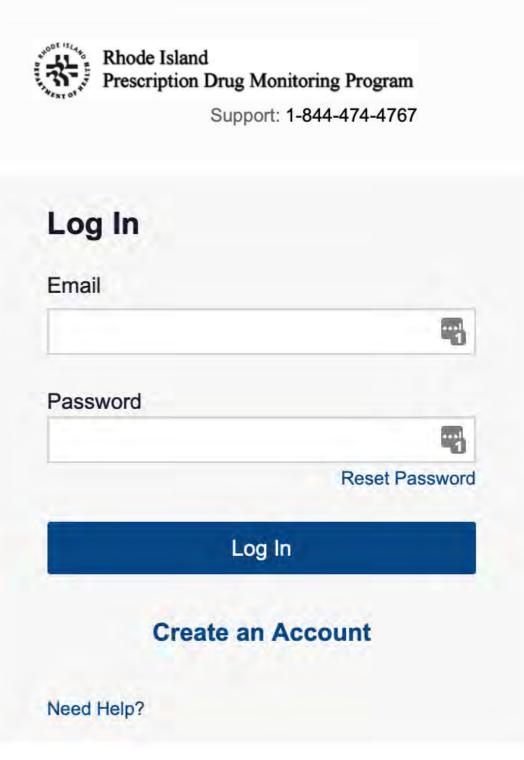
PREVENTION

- 1. Prescribing
- 2. Drug take backs
- 3. School-based initiatives

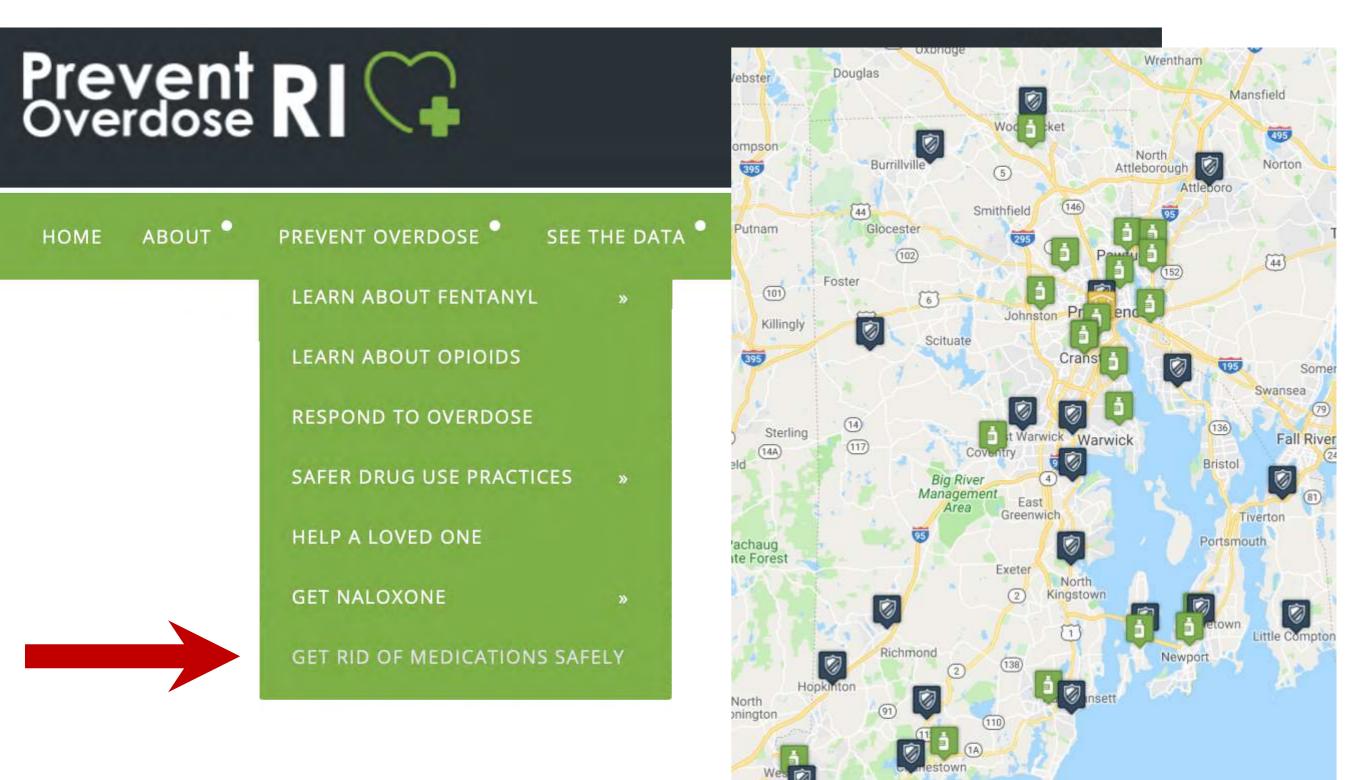


PRESCRIBING





DRUG TAKE BACKS



Weekapaug

www.preventoverdoseri.org

SCHOOL-BASED

November 2015

Independent Evaluation of Middle School-Based Drug Prevention Curricula A Systematic Review

Anna B. Flynn, MHS¹; Mathea Falco, JD²; Sophia Hocini, MPH²

> Author Affiliations

JAMA Pediatr. 2015;169(11):1046-1052. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2015.1736



Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

Universal school-based prevention for illicit drug use (Review)

Faggiano F, Minozzi S, Versino E, Buscemi D



SCHOOL-BASED INITIATIVES

Social competence + Social influence





Treatment

NIDA components of comprehensive substance use treatment



Evidence-Based Treatments

Behavioral Treatment

Group therapy Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach (A-CRA) Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) Contingency Management (CM) Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET)

Recovery Support Services

Peer Supports Recovery High School

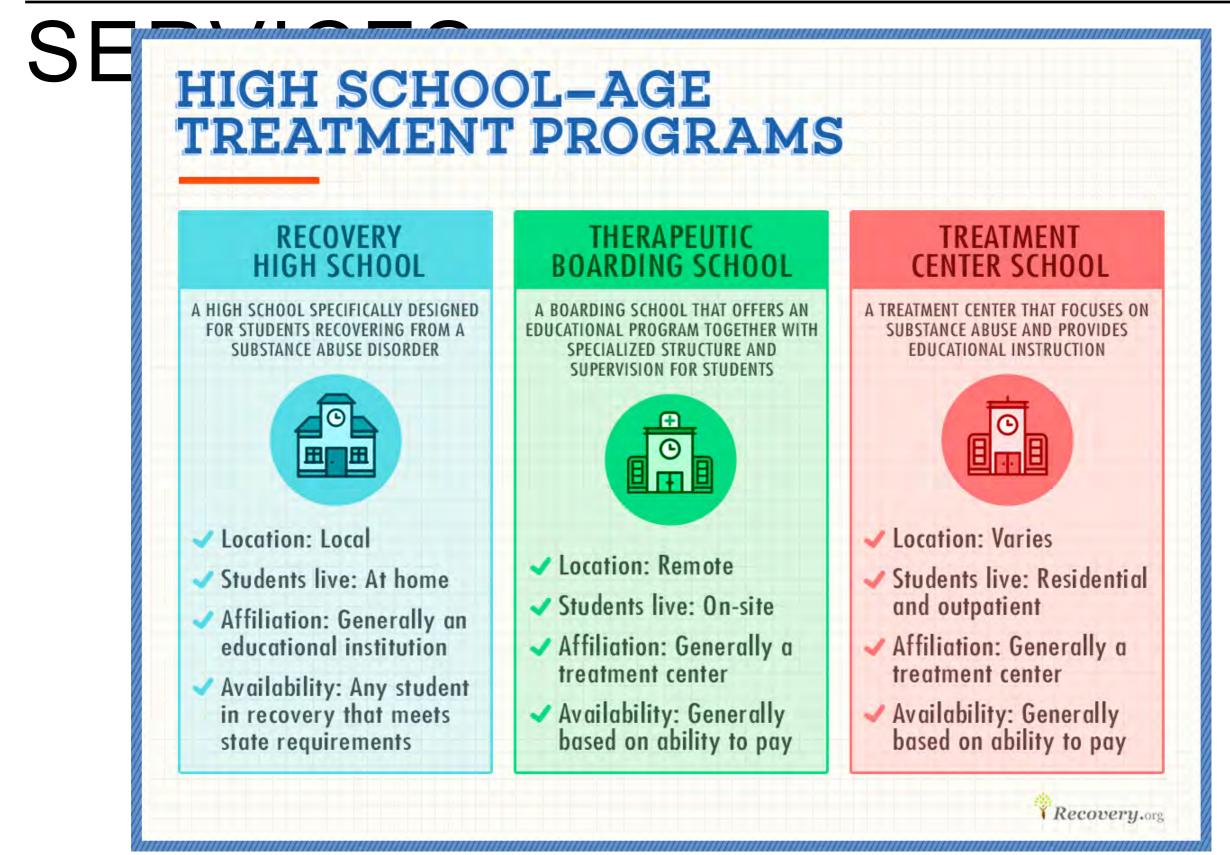
Family-Based Treatment

Brief Strategic Family Therapy (BSFT) Family Behavior Therapy (FBT) Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Multidimensional Family Therapy (MDFT) Multisystemic Therapy (MST)

Medication for OUD

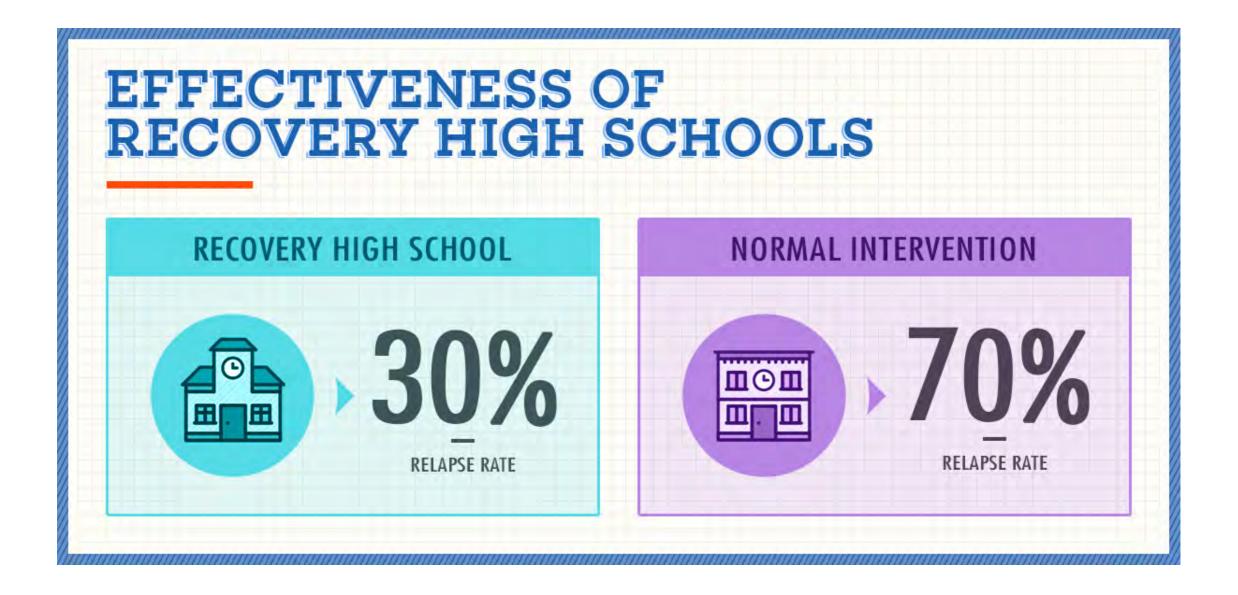
Methadone Buprenorphine Naltrexone

RECOVERY SUPPORT

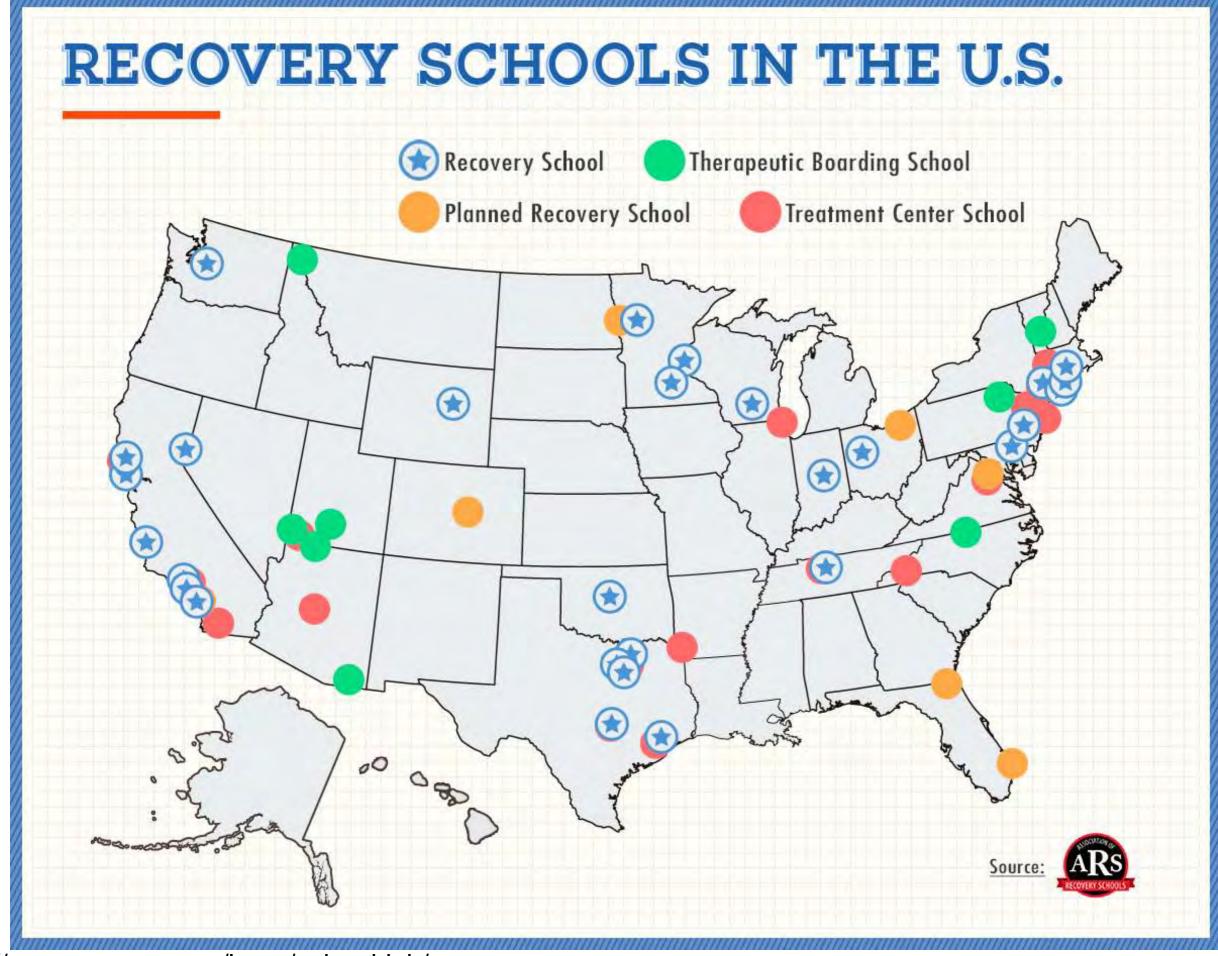


https://www.recovery.org/learn/sober-high/

RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES



https://www.recovery.org/learn/sober-high/



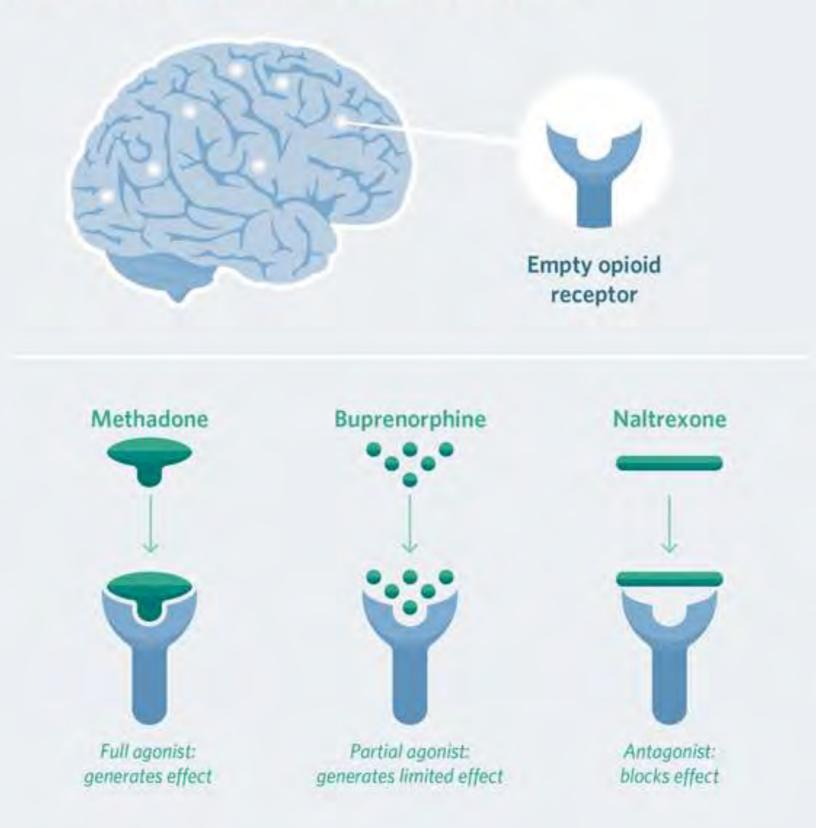
https://www.recovery.org/learn/sober-high/



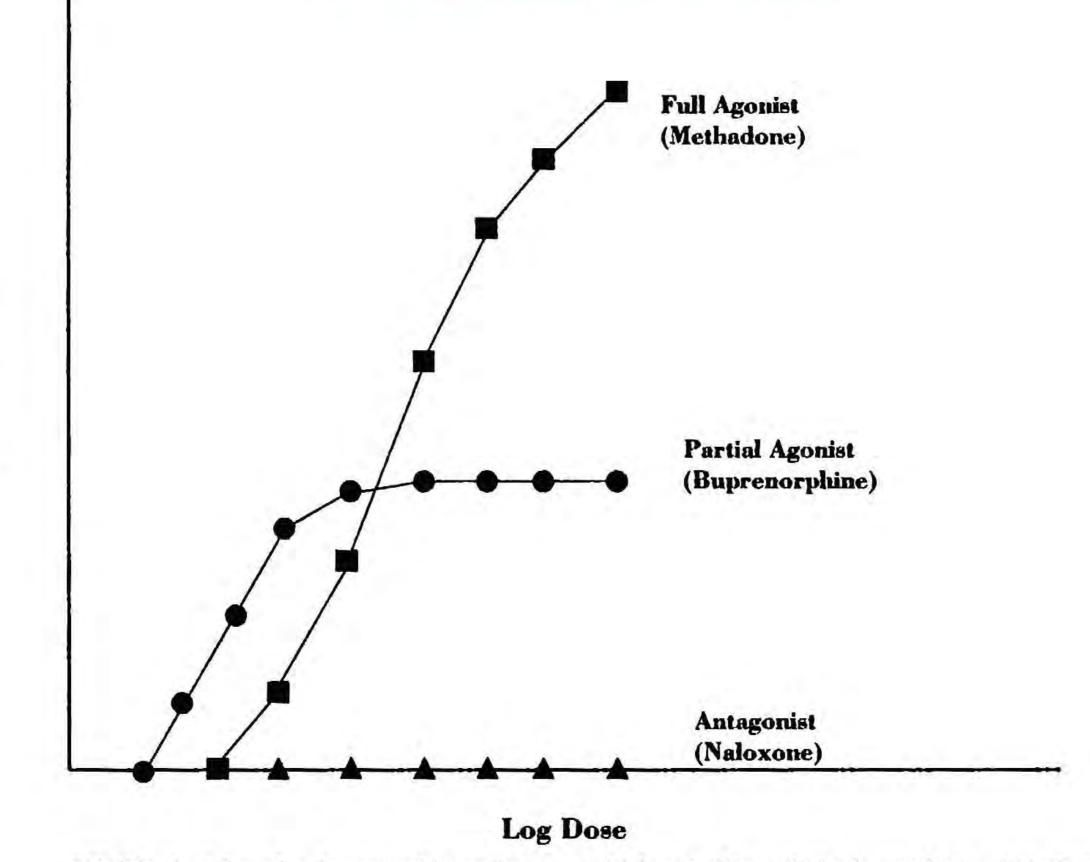
Creating Futures and New Beginnings.

520 Hope Street Providence, RI 02906 Phone: 401.432.7279 Fax: 401.276.4015 Email: info@anchorlearningacademy.org

How OUD Medications Work in the Brain



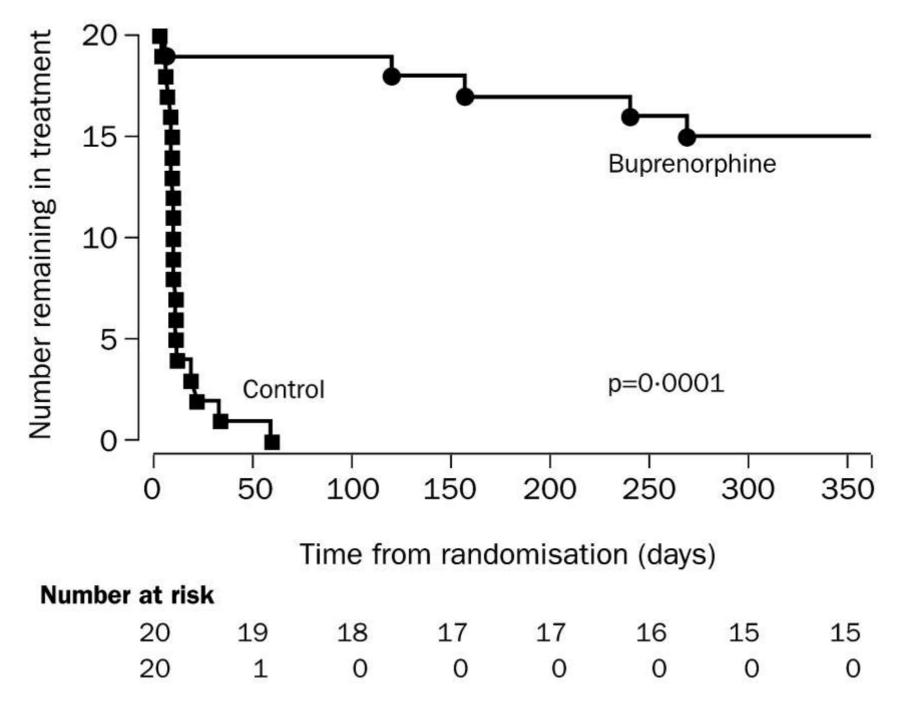
The Buprenorphine Effect



SAMHSA chart shows how buprenorphine works to ease withdrawal while producing less euphoric opioid effects

Opioid Effect

Buprenorphine vs Placebo Kaplan-Meier curve of cumulative retention in treatment





Mattick RP, Breen C, Kimber J, Davoli M

Buprenorphine maintenance compared with methadone maintenance for opioid dependence

Patient or population: People with opioid dependence. Settings: Inpatient and outpatient Intervention: Buprenorphine maintenance at high doses (16 mg) Comparison: Placebo

Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
Retention in treatment	RR 1.82 (1.15 to 2.90)	1001 (5)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	Greater retention in buprenorphine group.
Morphine-positive urines	SMD -1.17 (-1.85 to -0.49)	729 (3)	⊕⊕⊕⊖ moderate	Fewer morphine-positive urines in buprenor- phine group.
Benzodiazepine-positive urines	SMD -1.65 (-4.94 to 1.65)	336 (2)	⊕⊕⊕⊘ moderate	No difference.

*The basis for the assumed risk (e.g. the median control group risk across studies) is provided in footnotes. The corresponding risk (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the relative effect of the intervention (and its 95% CI). CI: Confidence interval; RR: Risk Ratio; SMD: standardised mean difference

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

MEDICATION FOR OUD

Survival Treatment Retention Ability to gain & maintain employment Birth outcomes

Overdose Mortality HIV & HCV Infections Crime

Receipt of Timely Addiction Treatment and Association of Early Medication Treatment With Retention in Care Among Youths With Opioid Use Disorder

Scott E. Hadland, MD, MPH, MS; Sarah M. Bagley, MD, MSc; Jonathan Rodean, MPP; Michael Silverstein, MD, MPH; Sharon Levy, MD, MPH; Marc R. Larochelle, MD, MPH; Jeffrey H. Samet, MD, MA, MPH; Bonnie T. Zima, MD, MPH

> Figure. Retention in Care According to Timely Receipt of Opioid Use Disorder Medication Within 3 Months of Diagnosis Among Youths Any addiction treatment A Log-rank test: P<.001 Patients Retained in Care, % **Received medication** Received behavioral health services only Time, d No. at risk Received medication Received behavioral health services only

POLICY STATEMENT

for opioid use disorder Medication-Assisted Treatment of Adolescents With Opioid Use Disorders

COMMITTEE ON SUBSTANCE USE AND PREVENTION

- I. Increase resources for medication for OUD (MOUD).
- 2. Pediatricians should offer MOUD to adolescent and young adult patients with severe OUD and/or refer to other providers.
- 3. Further research focus on developmentally appropriate OUD treatment in adolescents and young adults, including primary and secondary prevention, behavioral interventions, and medication treatment.

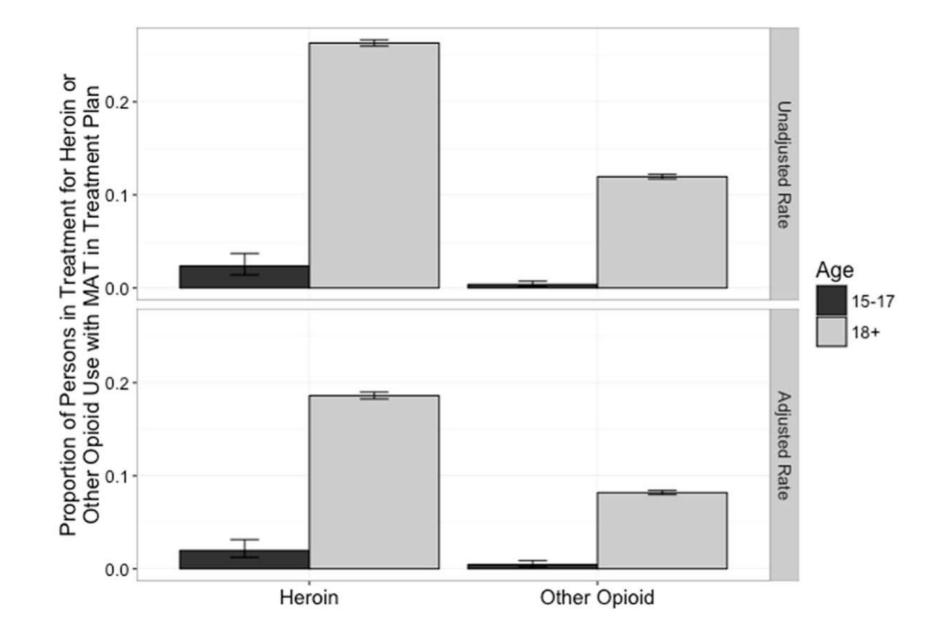




Medication-Assisted Treatment for Adolescents in Specialty Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

Kenneth A. Feder*, Noa Krawczyk, and Brendan Saloner, Ph.D.

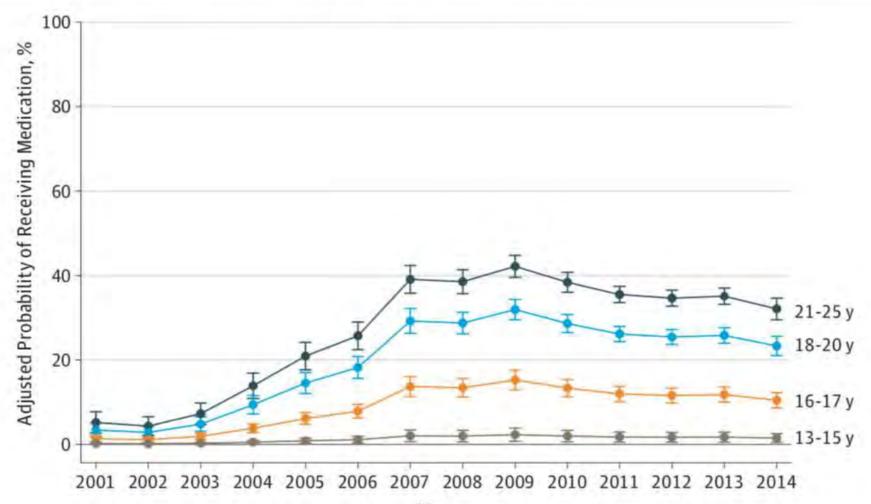
Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland



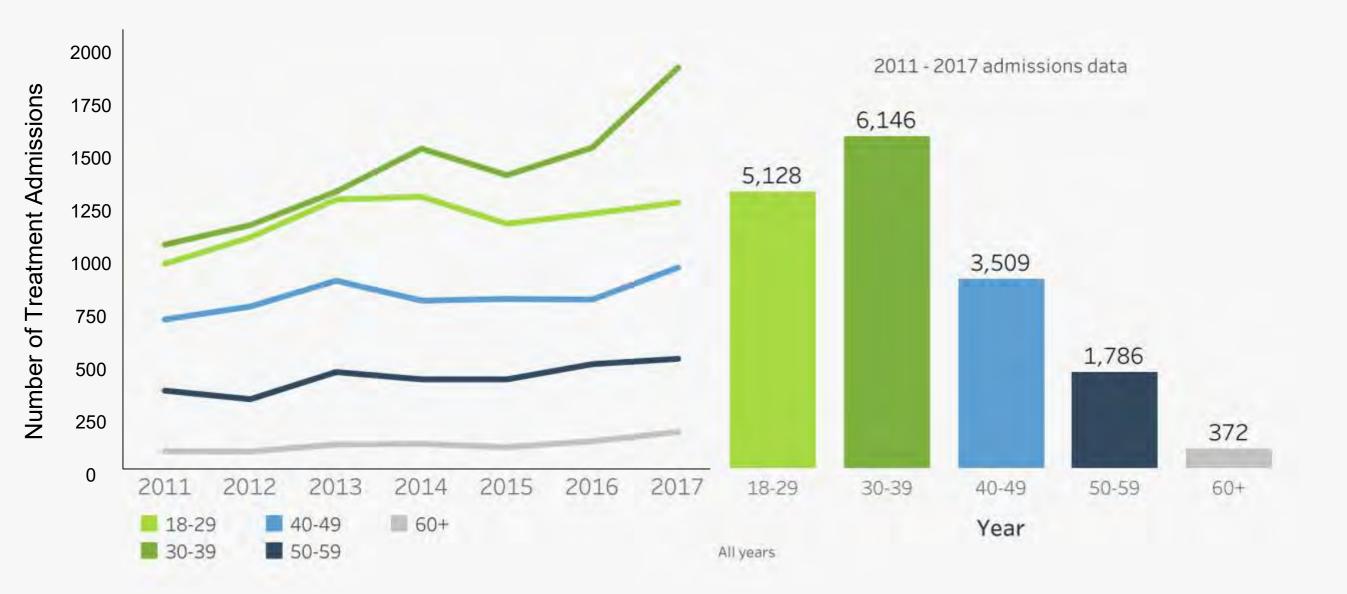
Trends in Receipt of Buprenorphine and Naltrexone for Opioid Use Disorder Among Adolescents and Young Adults, 2001-2014

Scott E. Hadland, MD, MPH, MS; J. Frank Wharam, MB, BCh, BAO, MPH; Mark A. Schuster, MD, PhD; Fang Zhang, PhD; Jeffrey H. Samet, MD, MA, MPH; Marc R. Larochelle, MD, MPH

Figure 3. Proportion of Youth With a Claim Containing an Opioid Use Disorder Diagnosis Who Were Dispensed Any Buprenorphine or Naltrexone According to Age at First Diagnosis



RI admissions to opioid treatment programs by age, 2011-2017



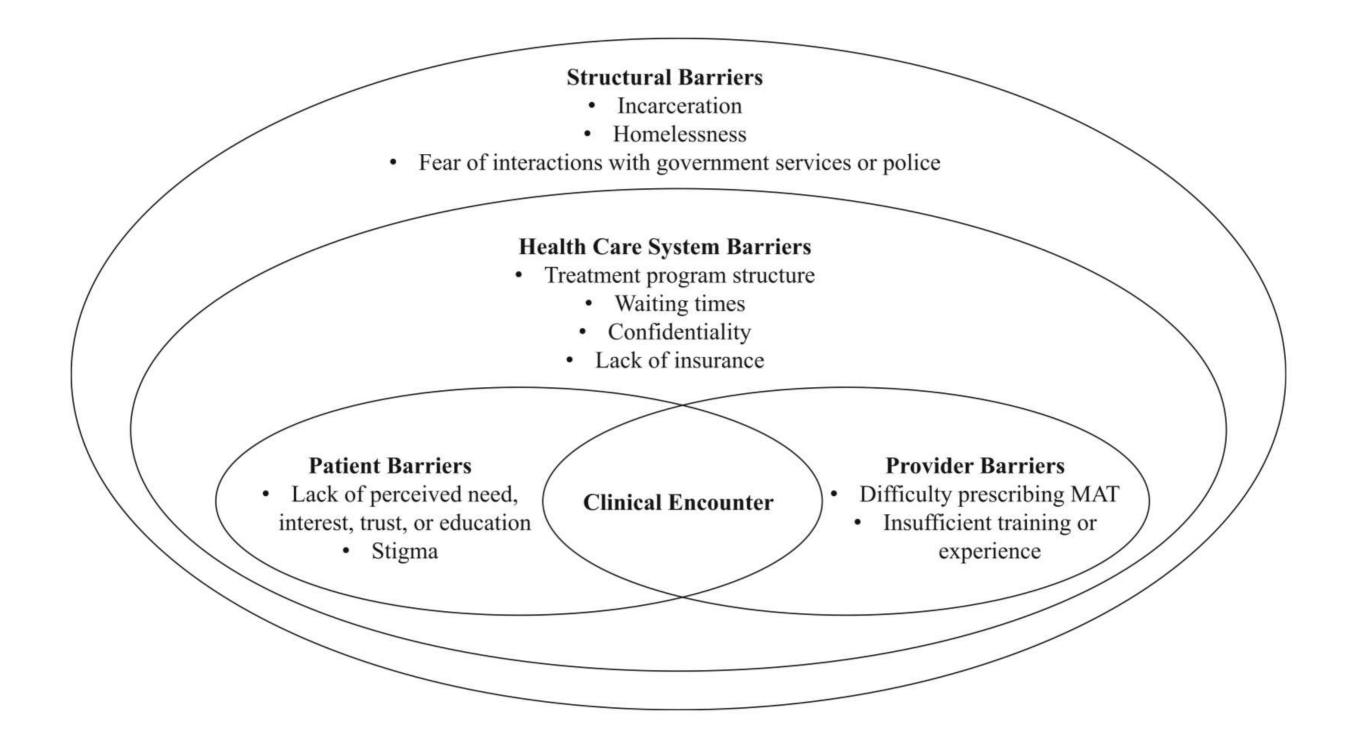
BARRIERS



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THURSDAY, DEC. 29 363/2	FRIDAY, DEC. 30 364/1	SATURDAY, DEC. 31 365/0
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:45	:45	:45
11	11	11



BARRIERS



PRESCRIBING MOUD



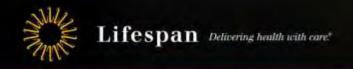
https://learning.pcssnow.org/p/onlinematwaiver

American Academy of Pediatrics





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Q

Bradley Outpatient Services

- **Bradley Outpatient** Services
- **Outpatient Services** for Children, Teens and Families
- **Our Outpatient Team**
- Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health in Newport
 - Co-occurring Disorders Program
 - Our Team

Lifespan > Centers And Services > Bradley Outpatient Services > Co-Occurring Disorders Program

Co-occurring Disorders Program

The Co-occurring Disorders Program (CDP) at Bradley Hospital is an intensive outpatient service that provides integrated care to adolescents who struggle with a wide variety of mental health as well as substance use issues. As leaders in addiction treatment and research, we are committed to providing adolescents and their families with the best available evidence-based therapies as well as access to clinical trials of innovative behavioral and pharmacological interventions.

Several evidence-based treatment modalities, including motivational enhancement and cognitive behavioral theraples, are integrated and tailored to meet the individuals needs of each youth.

What the Program at Bradley Hospital Offers

The CDP offers three hours of comprehensive care three days per week from a multidisciplinary team. This approach provides youth with intensive treatment while affording them the ability to attend school and practice newly acquired skills in their daily lives In addition, this level of care provides youth and families with frequent access to



Popular Links

Contact the Co-occurring **Disorders Program**

For more information or to make an appointment call us at 401-432-1695

Harm Reduction



This is Kate.

Kate's our designated driver. She takes my phone so I don't drunk text my ex.

Kate also carries **Naloxone**. If one of us overdoses on heroin or prescription drugs, Kate has our back. One day it could save my life- or hers.

In 2015, drug overdose claimed more lives than motor vehicle crashes. Get naloxone now. Ask the pharmacy today



NALOXONE







How to Respond to an Overdose



Try to wake the person up

Call their name and rub the middle of their chest with a closed fist.

Call 911

The Good Samaritan law protects you from arrest for possession of drugs.



Give naloxone

Follow the directions for nasal or intra-muscular naloxone kits.

Start rescue breathing

Make sure their mouth is not blocked, pinch their nose, and breathe every 5 seconds.





Recovery position

If you can't stay to wait for help, put the person on their side supported by a bent knee.

We all have a role to play in ending the overdose crisis. What's yours? Find out at PreventOverdose.Rl.gov



PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE NALOXONE





RHODE ISLAND





Check out our companion site

visit site

PRESCRIBERS PHARMACISTS PATIENT EDUCATION RESEARCH & LEGAL ADVOCACY FAQ







Resources for community members, health departments, communitybased organizatons and collaborations

Opioid safety and overdose prevention resources for prescribers and pharmacists

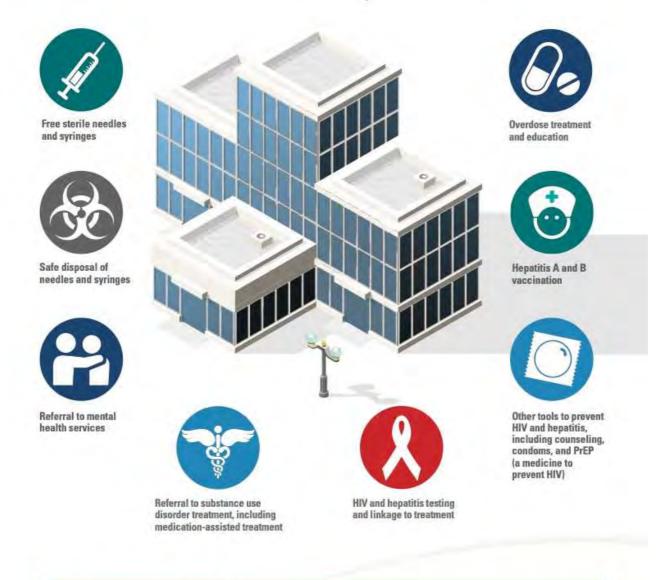
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Welcome to PrescribeToPrevent.org

Here you will find information you need to start prescribing and dispensing naloxone (Narcan) rescue kits, including some useful resources containing further information about this life-saving medicine. We are prescribers, pharmacists, public health workers, lawyers, and researchers working on overdose prevention and naloxone access. We compiled these resources to help health care providers educate their patients to reduce overdose risk and provide naloxone rescue kits to patients.

Syringe Services Programs: Vital Part of Efforts to Combat Opioid, HIV, and Hepatitis Epidemics

What is an SSP? A community-based program that provides key pathway to services to prevent drug use, HIV, and viral hepatitis





SSPs DON'T increase illegal drug use or crime but DO reduce HIV hepatitis risk.

Syringe services programs: http://bit.ly/2dhkAsq Find an SSP: http://bit.ly/2dhktgB

HIV diagnoses are down among PWID. More access to SSPs could help reduce HIV and hepatitis further.

PWID - People who inject drugs

SOURCE: Vital Signs, December 2016

www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/ssps.html

SYRINGE SERVICES/EXCHANGE

SSPs Increase Entry Into Substance Use Disorder Treatment:

SSPs **reduce drug use**. People who inject drugs (PWID) are 5 times as likely to enter treatment for substance use disorder and more likely to reduce or stop injecting when they use an SSP.



SSPs Reduce Needlestick Injuries:

SSPs reduce needlestick

injuries among first responders by providing proper disposal. One in three officers may be stuck with a needle during their career. Increasing safe disposal also protects the public from needlestick injuries. SSPs do not increase local crime in the areas where they are located.



SSPs Reduce Overdose Deaths:

SSPs **reduce overdose deaths** by teaching PWID how to prevent and respond to drug overdose. They also learn how to use naloxone, a medication used to reverse overdose.



3,600 HIV Diagnoses Among PWID In 2015:

SSPs **reduce new HIV and viral hepatitis infections** by decreasing the sharing of syringes and other injection equipment. About 1 in 3 young PWID (aged 18–30) have hepatitis C.



Prevention Saves Money:

SSPs **save health care dollars** by preventing infections. The estimated lifetime cost of treating one person living with HIV is more than \$400,000. Testing linked to hepatitis C treatment can save an estimated 320,000 lives.



SSPs DON'T INCREASE DRUG USE OR CRIME.

www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/ssps.html

PR

SYRINGE SERVICES/EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

- 1. Purchased at any pharmacy
- 2. AIDS Care Ocean State's ENCORE
 - 557 Broad Street, Providence
 - Mobile team
 - Free syringe delivery: 401-781-0665
- 3. Project Weber/RENEW
 - 640 Broad Street, Providence

FENTANYL TEST STRIPS

How to stay safe with fentanyl



Overdose happens fast. Make sure you and your friends carry naloxone.



Make sure someone is around. They can give naloxone if you overdose.



If you think it's an overdose, call 911. They have more naloxone.

We all have a role to play in ending the overdose crisis. What's yours?



How to use a fentanyl test strip to help prevent overdose



A deadly opioid called **fentanyl** is being added to drugs like **heroin**, **cocaine**, and pills.

Fentanyl test strips can tell you whether or not you have fentanyl in your drugs. You can follow these steps to use a fentanyl test strip to prevent overdose.



Add 10 drops of sterile water to your cooker after you have drawn your shot and stir well.

Step 1 - Add water

Testing pills or powder



Add water to an empty bag with residue in it and mix well. If you have pills, break a piece off and stir it into water.

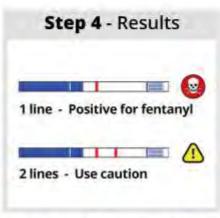


Hold the blue end of your test strip and dip it into the water for 15 seconds. Be sure you only dip up to the wavy lines.

Step 3 - Wait



Wait two minutes until you can see lines show up in the middle.



Read your test results. One line means that your drugs have fentanyl in them. No drugs are 100% safe.

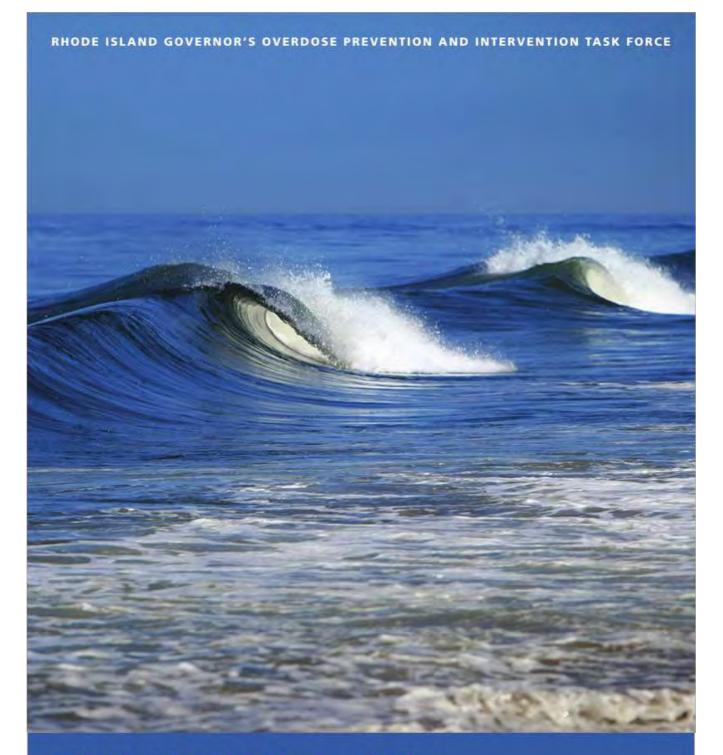
What can I do after I get my test result?

- 1. I can have naloxone with me
- I can have someone with me who can call 911 and give me naloxone if I overdose
- 3. I can go slow and use less

Find out more at PreventOverdoseRI.org



Rhode Island Strategy



Rhode Island's Strategic Plan on Addiction and Overdose

Four Strategies to Alter the Course of an Epidemic

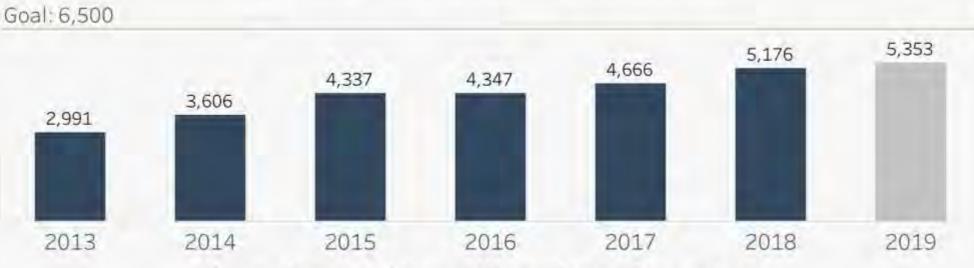
Help doctors protect their patients by using safe prescribing practices.	Make sure everyone has access to naloxone.
Fact It's time to change how we treat pain — opioids don't need to be the first line of defense.	Fact Nearly every opioid overdose death is preventable with naloxone.
Treatment	Recovery
Make sure everyone who needs it can get	Expand peer recovery services and treatment options that help people start recovery.
medication-assisted treatment (MAT), like methadone or buprenorphine.	

Levels of Care for Rhode Island Emergency Departments and Hospitals for Treating Overdose and Opioid Use Disorder

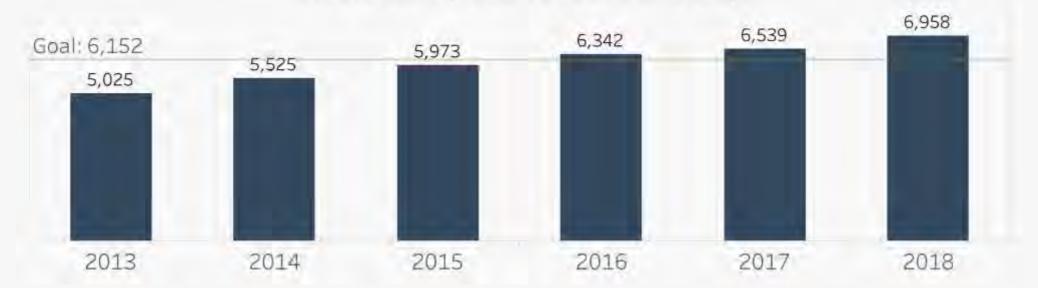


Treatment Strategy: Increase the number of people receiving medication-assisted treatment each year.

Monthly average number of people receiving buprenorphine (2013 - February 2019)

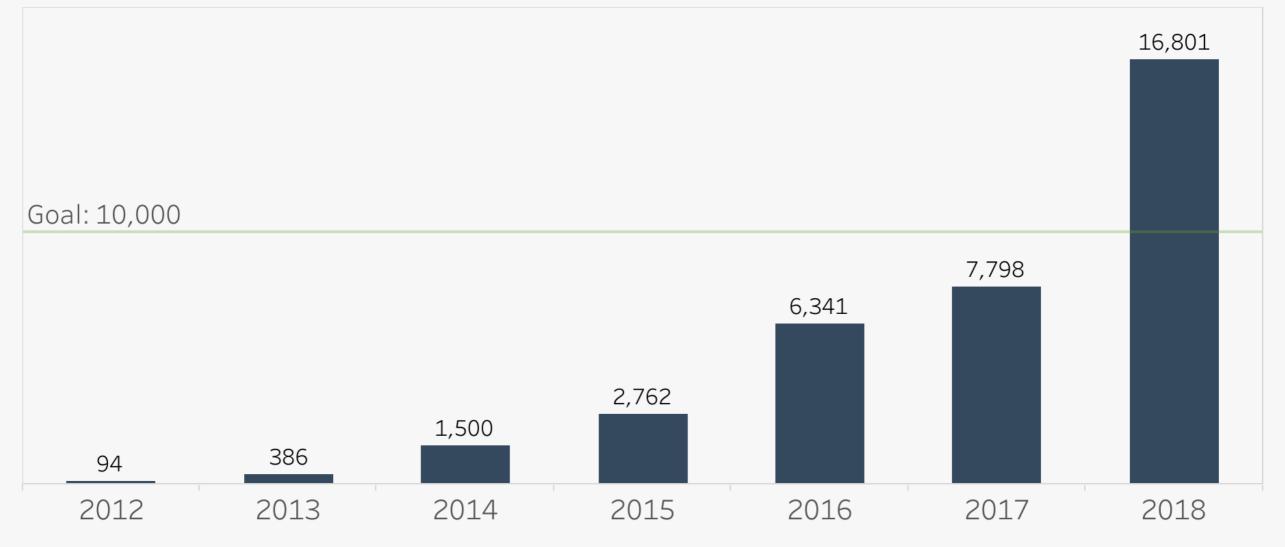


Annual cumulative number of people receiving methadone (2013 - December 2018)



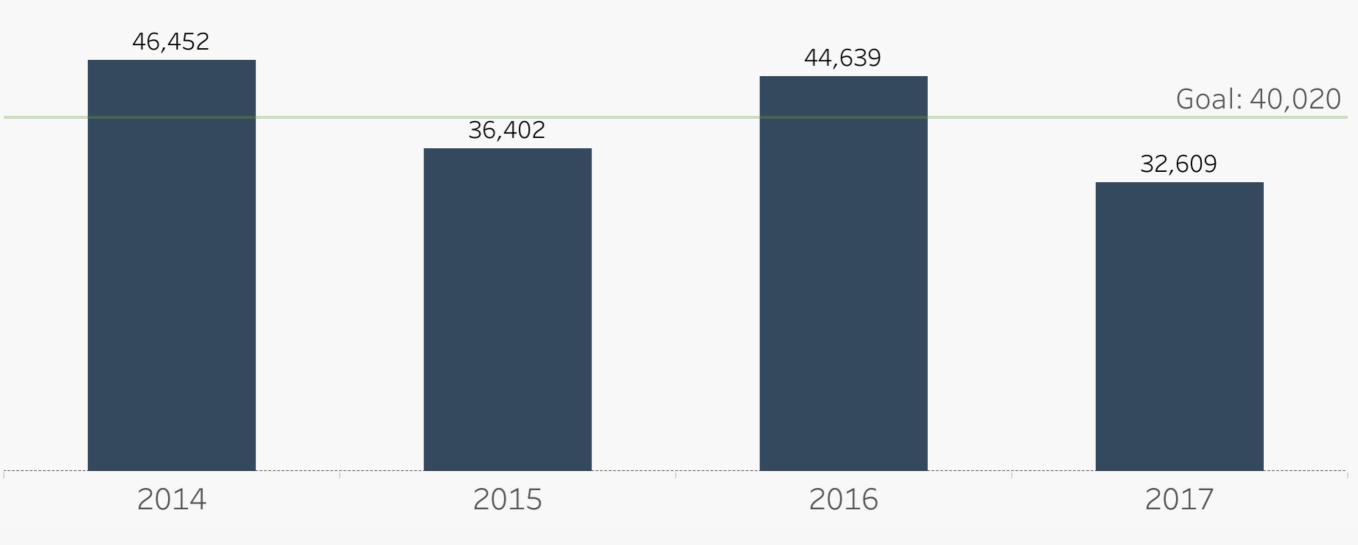
Rescue Strategy: Increase the number of naloxone kits distributed in the community each year.

Estimated annual number of naloxone kits distributed statewide (2014 - 2018)



Prevention Strategy: Decrease the number of patients receiving opioid/benzodiazepine prescriptions.

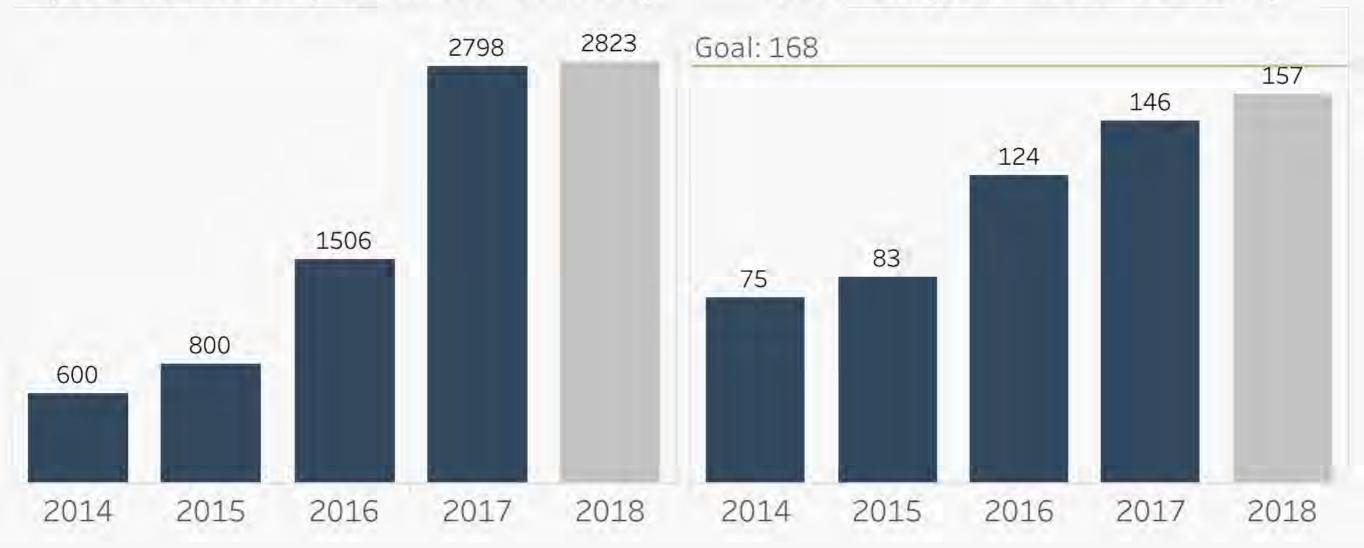
Number of patients who received an opioid and benzodiazepine co-prescription within 30 days (2014 - 2016)



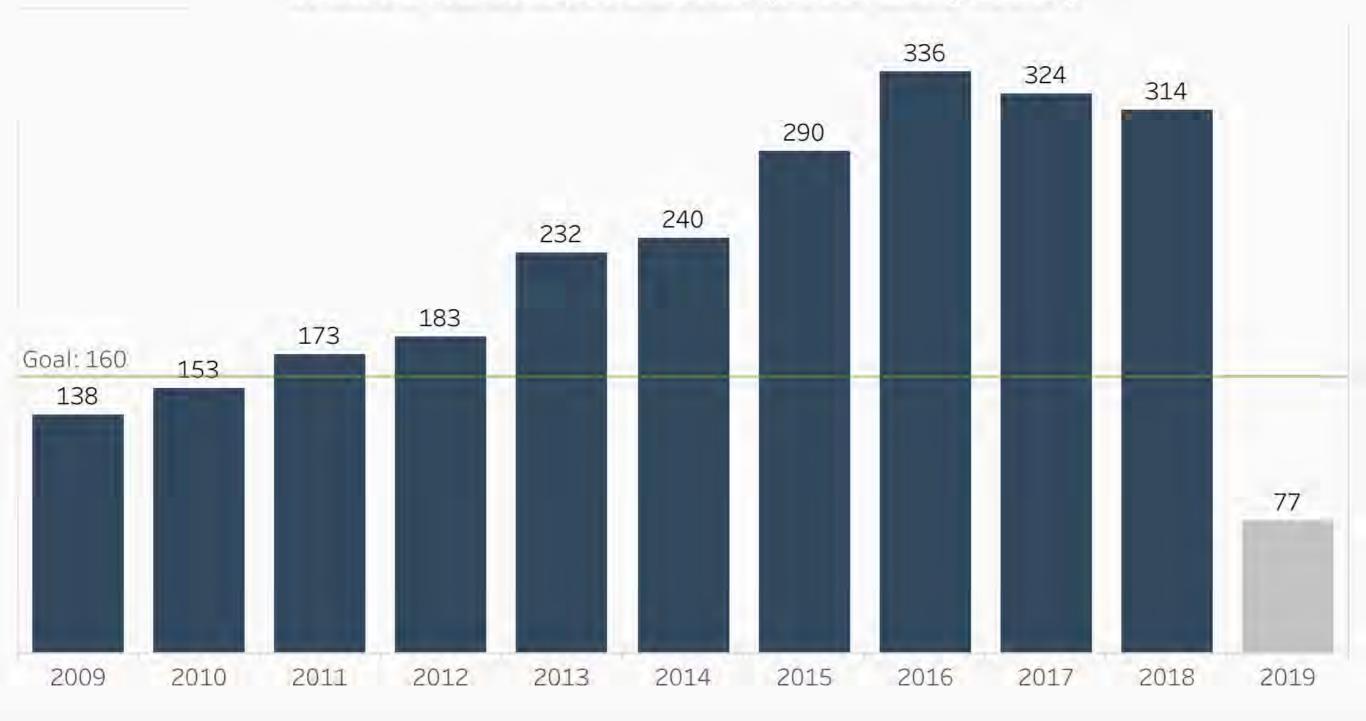
Recovery Strategy: Increase the number of peer recovery coaches and contacts each month.

New client enrollments in peer recovery specialist services (2014 - December 2018)

Number of newly trained peer recovery specialists (2014 - December 2018)



Number of Overdose Deaths (2009 - May 2019)



TAKE HOME POINTS

- Rising opioid overdoses in young adults
- Insufficient initiation of and access to treatment
- Medication for opioid use disorder is gold standard of care
- Concurrent mental health treatment is essential
- Initiation of treatment can occur in primary care or specialty settings
- Need for more resources and recommendations specific to adolescents and young adults

RESOURCES

- American Academy of Pediatrics Opioid Epidemic Resources: https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Substance-Use-and-Prevention/Pages/opioid-epidemic-resources.aspx
- Brief Screener for Alcohol and Other Drugs: <u>https://www.drugabuse.gov/ast/bstad/#/</u>
- NIDA Adolescent Substance Use Screening Tools: <u>https://www.drugabuse.gov/adolescent-substance-use-screening-tools</u>
- PreventOverdoseRI.org Up-to-date Information about opioid overdose, harm reduction and treatment resources in RI.
- Prescribetoprevent.org information about prescribing and distributing naloxone
- Providers Clinical Support System https://pcssnow.org Information about medication for opioid use disorder, free online waiver training, adolescent-specific webinars



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- 1. AAP Committee on Substance Use and prevention. Medication-assisted treatment of adolescents with opioid use disorders. Pediatrics. 2016;138(3):e20161893
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