

#### Prevention of Opioids and Prescription Drug Misuse Among the Latino Community

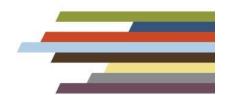
Pierluigi Mancini, PhD Project Director

National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA



# The National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center





### National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA

#### **Our Mission**

The Mission and Goal of The National Latino Behavioral Health Association is to influence national behavioral health policy, eliminate disparities in funding and access to services, and improve the quality of services and treatment outcomes for Latino populations.

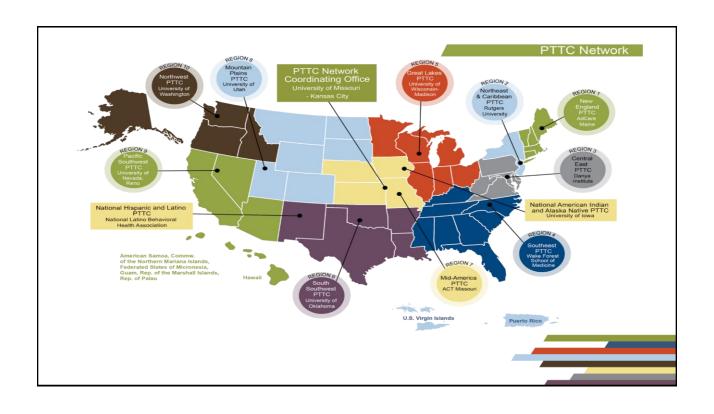


Fredrick Sandoval, MPA Executive Director

#### National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA

Our Objective is to provide national leadership on mental health and substance abuse concerns of the Latino community in five major areas of focus:

- ❖ Policy Issues in Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Education and Workforce issues
- ❖ Mental Health and Substance Abuse Service Delivery
- ❖ Latino Focused Behavioral Health Research
- Latino Family Focused Interventions



#### National Hispanic and Latino Prevention Technology Transfer Center Staff



Pierluigi Mancini, PhD, MAC Project Director



Dolka Michelle Zelaya, PCS Project Coordinator



Priscila Giamassi Executive Admin. Assistant





#### The Great Lakes Prevention Technology Transfer Center





#### Based at the UW-Madison

Todd Molfenter, Ph.D. Project Director

Julia Parnell Alexander, Ph.D.

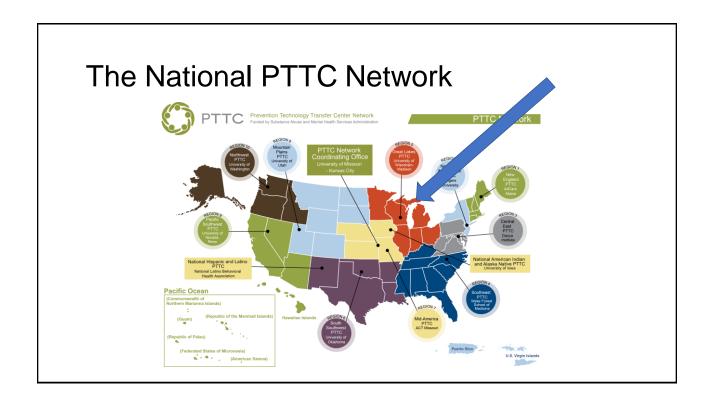
**Project Co-Director** 

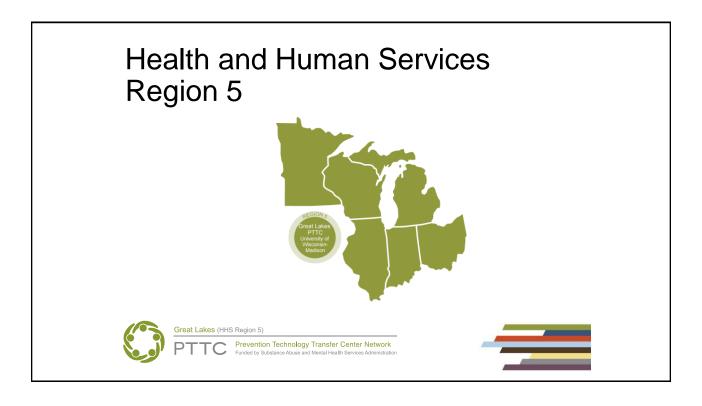
 Center for Health Enhancement Systems Studies, University of Wisconsin-Madison











# Visit our Website: www.pttcnetwork.org/greatlakes









#### Prevention of Opioids and Prescription Drug Misuse Among the Latino Community

Pierluigi Mancini, PhD Project Director

National Latino Behavioral Health Association NLBHA

#### **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Define the Latinx community
- 2. Understand the scope of the Opioid Epidemic in the Latinx Community
- 3. Discuss barriers to services
- 4. Demonstrate a successful implementation
- 5. Present actionable solutions and policy issues



# DEFINE THE LATINX COMMUNITY

#### The Latinx Community



#### The Latinx Community

Hispanic? Latino? Latinx?

- Hispanic describes cultures or countries that were once under Spanish rule (Mexico, Central America, and most South America where Spanish is the primary language).
- Latinxs are also the youngest racial/ethnic group in the United States, and they account for a growing share of the nation's college students.
- Latino is a term often used in the United States to refer to people with cultural ties to Latin America



#### The Latinx Community

- Latinx is a gender-neutral term sometimes used in lieu of Latino or Latina.
- The -x replaces the standard -o and -a endings in Spanish, Portuguese and related languages, which form nouns of the masculine and feminine genders, respectively.
- The term is a politicized neologism that has gained traction among advocacy groups intersectionally combining the identity politics of race and gender.



#### The Latinx Community

- Largest racial/ethnic population in the United States
  - 66.6% born in this country
  - 34.4% born in one of 19 countries of Latin America or Caribbean with historic colonial ties to Spain and Puerto Rico
- Current growth rate: by 2050, about 31% of all children will be Latino
- Diverse population race, religion, SES, language
- Largest segment in U.S. is Mexican origin (59%), followed by Puerto Rican (10%)
  - Central and South Americans, about 9%
  - Dominican Republic origin about 2%

(NCLR, 2016)



#### The Latinx Community

- Comprise the youngest racial/ethnic group in this country
  - About 1/3 of Latinos are younger than 18 (17.9 million)
  - Majority (95%) are U.S. born; 54% currently live in immigrant families
- The number of Latino children increased sharply between 2000 and 2015
  - During this period, the number of White and Black youth declined
- Latino high school graduation have increased from 67% in 2004 to 78% in 2013
- While youth incarceration rates have declined overall, they have declined more slowly for Latino youth, in particularly.

(NCLR, 2016)



#### **LATINX AND OPIOIDS**

Does racial bias play a role in the demographic breakdown of the opioid epidemic?



#### **Latinx And Opioids**

- Opioid use in Latinos is slightly lower than those of Blacks and similar to those of Whites.
- With regard to past year heroin use, the estimated rate in 2015 for Hispanics/Latinxs and Whites was 0.3 per 100, slightly lower than the rate for Blacks (0.4 per 100).
- Latinx opioid users in treatment tend to be younger and less educated, are more likely to have lower socioeconomic status, and are more likely to live in large metropolitan areas.
- Past-year heroin use increased among Hispanic/Latinx prescription opioid users from 2008-2011.
- Latinxs have higher levels of "risky injection drug use" as compared to White and Black opioid-dependent adults.



- The primary substances used by Hispanics/Latinxs vary by subgroup and geographic region. **Data is limited.**
- Heroin was identified as the primary substance of use by 18% of Mexican descent males and 15% of Mexican descent females.
- Neither identified prescription opioids as a primary substance of use in 2015.
- Mexican origin males most commonly reported alcohol as the primary substance of use, while Mexican origin females reported methamphetamines/amphetamines as the primary substance of use.



#### **Latinx And Opioids**

#### **Opioid Use in Youth and Young Adults**

- Hispanic/Latinx youth report higher rates of substance use, in general, and opioid misuse, in particular, than do youth of other race/ethnicities.
- The most recent *Monitoring the Future* survey shows that **Latinx eighth graders reported the highest rates** of use for nearly all classes of drugs when compared with White and Black students.
- In the twelfth grade, Latinxs reported having **the highest use rates** for a number of substances including oxycodone, synthetic marijuana, crack, and methamphetamines.
- The National Youth Risk Behavior Survey also found that compared to other racial/ethnic groups Latinx students in grades nine to twelve reported higher rates of opioid use. Hispanic/ Latinx male students reported higher rates of ever having used heroin than White males



- Of particular note among Latinx youth are **pregnant** adolescents, ages 12 to 19 years.
- Between 2007 and 2010, a total of 2,200 pregnant youth were admitted annually to substance use treatment programs nationwide, 19.3% of whom identified as Hispanic/Latina.
- It is unclear what the preferred substances were for pregnant Latinas admitted to treatment, although the following rates of opioid use were recorded for all pregnant youth admissions: heroin (5.8%) and non-heroin opiates (8.9%).



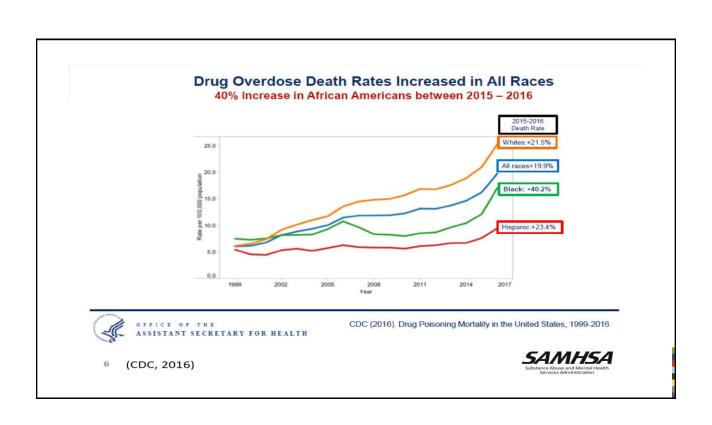
#### **Latinx And Opioids**

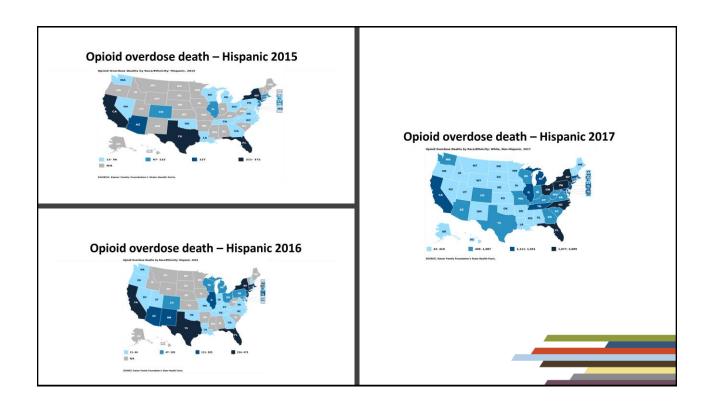
- Latinxs who inject heroin and live in urban areas are more likely to experience barriers to accessing buprenorphine treatment.
- Research shows that Latinx adolescents were less likely to receive combined naltrexone and buprenorphine as treatment for opioid addiction, despite best practice recommendations for using this MAT combination as an early intervention.

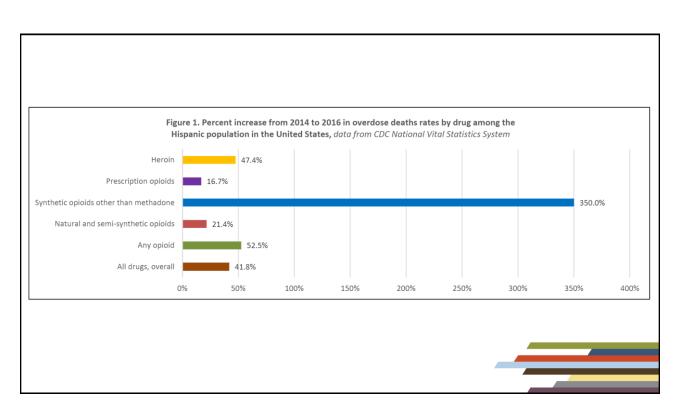


- While the overall death toll is still higher for whites, it's increasing faster for Latinos and blacks, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Latino fatalities increased 52.5 percent from 2014 to 2016, compared with 45.8 percent for whites alone. (Statisticians say Hispanic overdose counts are typically underestimated.)
- The most substantial hike was among blacks: 83.9 percent.

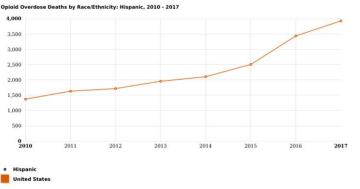












Source: Name of Source of									
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Tota
# Deaths	2,583	2,941	3,055	3,345	3,504	4,117	4,502	5,903	29,950

 Because of the misclassification of race/ethnicity of decedents on death certificates, the actual numbers of deaths for certain racial/ethnic populations (e.g., American Indians/Alaska Natives and Hispanics) might be underestimated by up to 35%

CDC. The validity of race and Hispanic-origin reporting on death certificates in the United States: an update. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr 02/sr02\_172.pdf

#### **LINKS**

Kaiser Family Foundation
Health Status Indicators - Opioid Overdose Deaths
<a href="https://www.kff.org/state-category/health-status/opioids/">https://www.kff.org/state-category/health-status/opioids/</a>

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-raceethnicity/



# Barriers

# What is Health Literacy?



# What is Cultural Literacy?









#### **Barriers to Services**

- Language
  - 5 stages
- Affordability
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Organizational
- Psychological stressors
- Systemic



#### **Barriers to Services (cont.)**

- Individual level
- Provider level and
- System level.



#### **A Successful Implementation**



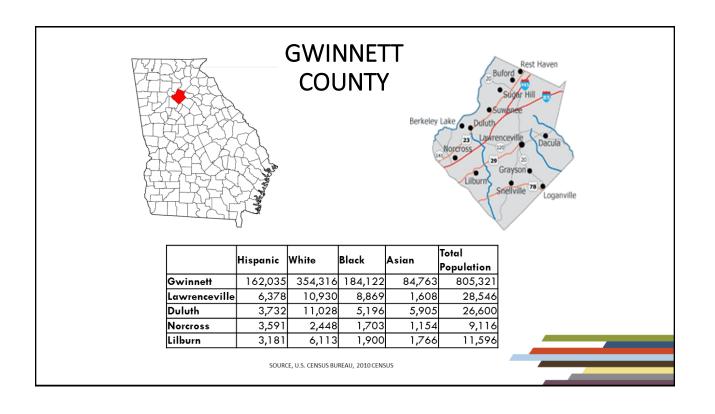
#### Gen Rx Goals/Objectives

- Reduce Availability of Rx drugs
- Decrease Access to Rx drugs
- Increase Peer and Family Norms that Discourage Rx drug misuse/abuse
- Increase Perception of Rx drugs Risk/Harm

#### **Gen Rx Strategy Alignment**

- · Safe Storage
- Secure Disposal
- Education/Awareness
- Enforcement







#### **Gwinnett County Needs Assessment**

- ➤ Six Focus groups
- Two 12-17 years old
- Two 18-25 years old
- Two 26+ years old
- ➤ Secondary data collection
- Georgia Student Health Survey (GSHS)
- Drug Use and Health (NSDUH)
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBC)



#### **Strategic Plan Logic Models**

Social Access Logic Model									
Population I	ent: Reduce Rx drug abu Description: Latino Youth Type: Universal (Direct)	se among 12-15 year olds Latinos in Gwinnett of in Gwinnett County	county.						
•	Problem Intervention Outcomes								
IV	CF	Intervention	Intervention Strategy Type		Long Term				
Access	Improper storage and safe disposal of prescription drugs	Pharmacy Bag Campaign: Pharmacy bag ads teaching parents about safe storage and proper disposal of Rx drugs.	Information Dissemination	Increase parental knowledge of proper storage and disposal procedures; promote drop boxes	Reduce youth (12-17) access to Rx drugs from their parents' medicine cabinet				
Access	Improper storage and safe disposal of prescription drugs	Social Access Awareness Campaign: Newspaper and radio PSA's informing parents about safe storage and proper disposal of Rx drugs, and drop boxes locations. Small group presentations with Gwinnett County Latino parents.	Information Dissemination	Increase parental knowledge of proper storage and disposal procedures; promote drop boxes	Reduce youth (12-17) access to Rx drugs from their parents' medicine cabinet				

#### **Strategic Plan Logic Models Continue**

#### Perception of Risk Logic Model

Goal Statement: Reduce Rx drug abuse among 12-15 year olds Latinos in Gwinnett county.

Population Description: Latino Youth in Gwinnett County

Population Type: Universal (Direct)

Problem		Intervention	Outcomes		
IV	CF	Intervention	Strategy Type	Short Term	Long Term
Perception of Risk	Low perceived risk of safety issues	Risk Awareness Campaign: Develop PSA's to be shown online and at local movie theaters.	Information Dissemination	Increase community awareness of the risks of NMUPD	Reduce Rx drug abuse among youth 12-25



- Perception of risk
- Social access awareness campaign
- Pharmacy bag campaign





# Social Access Awareness Campaign Parents Workshops

Bilingual and Educational Prescription Drugs Parents Presentation

\*Power Point: Aware parents about the issue and educate about proper storage and proper disposal.

\*Extra Material: Brochures, Post cards, and educational flyers.





#### **Perception of Risk**











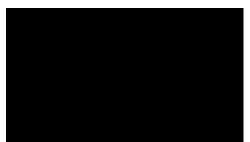


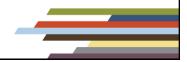


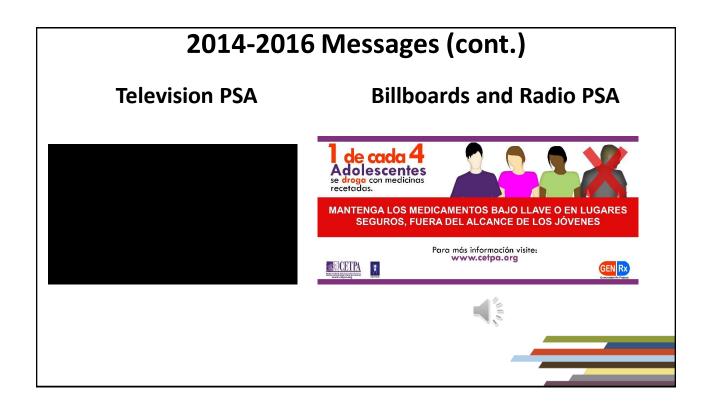
#### **NCM/ REGAL Cinemas**



#### **Screen Vision/ Studio Movie Grill**

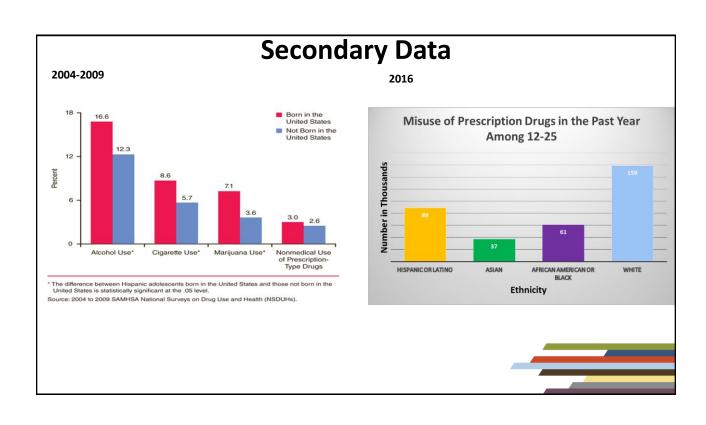


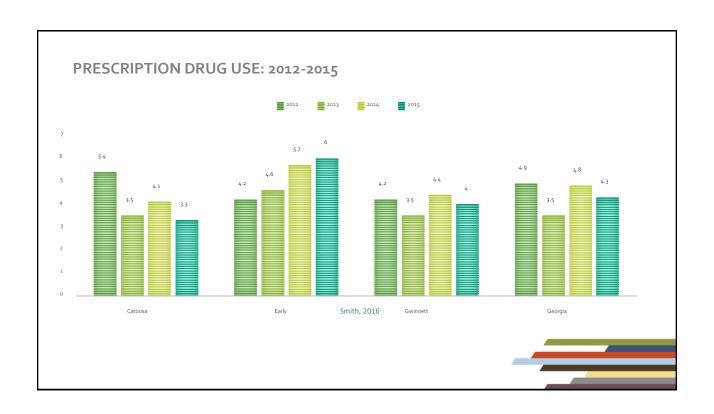


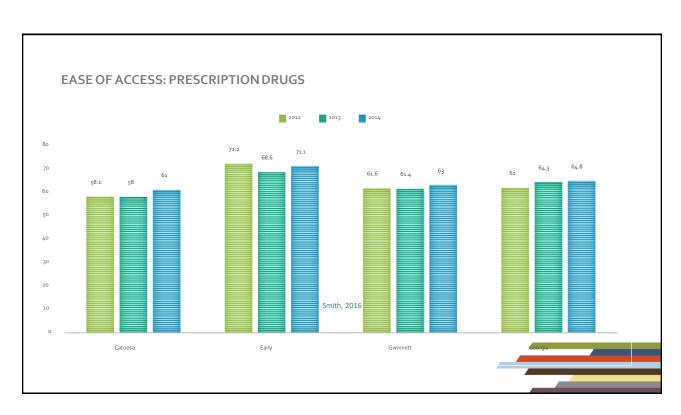


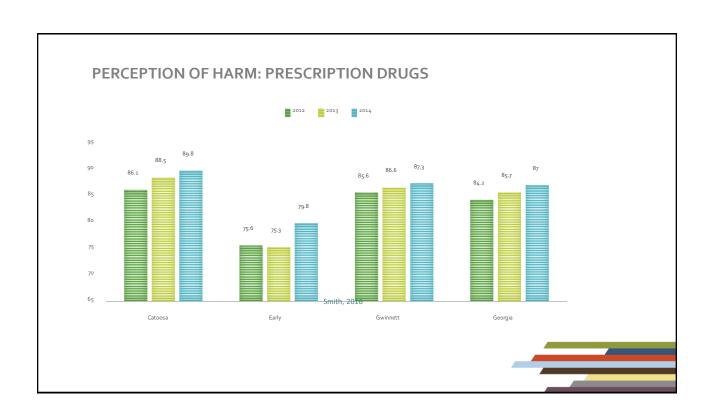


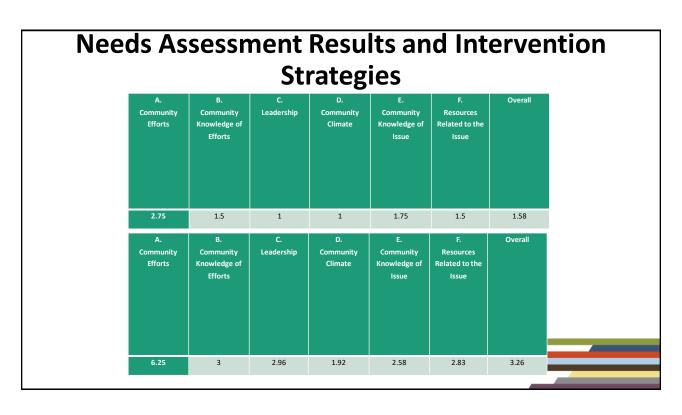
	_	Gw	vinne	ett Co	ounty	/		Buford Rest Haven
		Hispanic	White	Black	Asian	Other	Total  Population	Lake Dufuth  Dacula  Norrises
	Berkeley Lake	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,024	29 Grayson
	Buford	25.5%	65.8%	13.8%	2.9%	2.5%	13,748	Snellville 78 Loganvill
VIII	Dacula	13.6%	76.6%	11.3%	3.2%	3.1%	5,330	
	Duluth	14.0%	48.7%	20.2%	32.3%	3.1%	29,193	
	Grayson	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,666	
	Lawrenceville	22.3%	48.0%	32.0%	5.7%	3.4%	30,493	
	Lilburn	27.4%	52.7%	16.4%	15.2%	2.8%	12,655	
	Loganville	6.8%	70.0%	22.1%	2.3%	2.2%	11,248	
	Norcross	39.4%	40.8%	19.8%	12.8%	4.3%	16,634	
	Peachtree	15.0%	49.0%	19.0%	8.0%	9.0%	40,978	
	Corners							
	Snellville	7.4%	61.0%	30.0%	3.3%	2.6%	19,733	
	Sugar Hill	19.6%	72.4%	9.8%	6.3%	2.5%	21,747	
	Suwanee	6.7%	67.4%	10.8%	18.0%	2.3%	18,694	



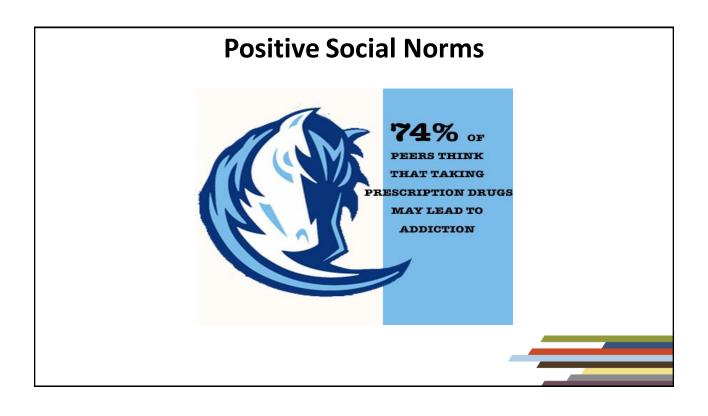








Results						
IV and CF Combo	Score	Rank				
Availability 1: High Level of multiple sources including (doctor,	<mark>6.75</mark>	<mark>3</mark>				
dentist, veterinarian, internet)						
Availability 2: Standard medical procedure prescription	6	7				
expectations						
	6.5	4				
Availability 3: High amounts of medicine prescribed						
	<mark>6.75</mark>	1				
Access 1: Improper storage and disposal of prescription drugs						
Access 2: Lack of disposal sites	6.5	5				
Access 3: Youth and young adult perceptions of nonmedical	5.5	9				
prescribed prescription drug Access						
Social and Community Norms 1: Youth's perceptions of peer	<mark>6.75</mark>	2				
norms						
	6.25	6				
Perception of risk / harm 1: Low perceived risk of safety issues.						
	6	8				
Perception of risk 1: Low perceived risk of arrests or penalties						



#### Social Access/Media Awareness Campaign

- Radio
- Newspaper
- Television
- Billboards
- Parents workshops
- Pharmacy Bag Campaign









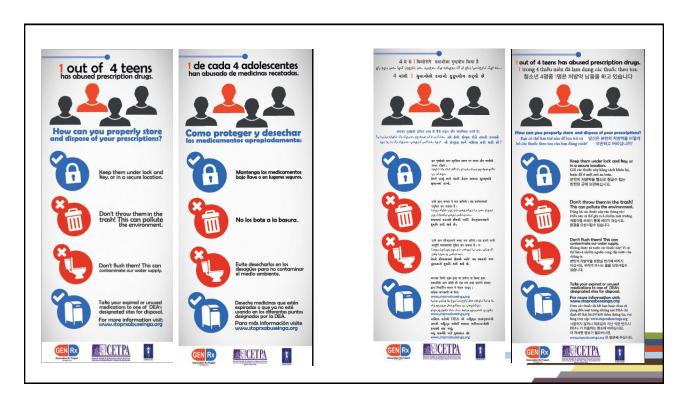


#### **Workshops/ Parents Presentations**

- Elementary Schools
- Middle Schools
- High Schools
- Other organizations
- Health Fairs















in solid sper mobile in Adv.

To y Albayo de Soutencies

-SAMPGA, por sus system

- SAMPGA, por sus system

- SAMPGA, por sus system

- SAMPGA, por sus system

sons en nos Educator laser visites

sons en nos Educator lance

sons non sons de modificación

como la composición

o de los sos sinos terriflorios.

Carenciosión R. et al. CETPA.

Gen. Rol. ha estado in
graventry y Albayo a musicio

comunidad acestas de avide

problema en el contecció de

PHARMACY







#### **National Take Back Day**







# Strategies for Increasing Engagement In and Use of Services

- Services should:
  - be made available in the primary language spoken by individual
  - take cultural beliefs and practices into account, and whenever possible, should be deployed by bicultural and bilingual professionals.
  - Home visits
  - Mobile treatment options
  - Promotores de salud or peer specialists



#### **Additional Recommendations**

- Systems and providers
  - must work to reduce barriers to access and
  - increase use of quality services and evidence-based prevention practices to effectively respond to growing opioid use and mortality in the Latino population.
- DEA prescription drug safe disposal <a href="https://takebackday.dea.gov/">https://takebackday.dea.gov/</a>



#### **Additional Recommendations**

- Prevention providers should implement The Office of Minority Health at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provide the National Standards for Culturally and Linguistically Appropriate Services (CLAS) in Health and Health Care, known as the Enhanced National CLAS Standards.
- The CLAS Standards are intended to advance health equity, improve quality, and help eliminate health care disparities by providing clear plans and strategies to guide collaborative efforts that address health disparities across the country.
- Adoption of these Standards will help advance better health and health care in the United States





#### **POLICY ISSUES**

#### **Policy Issues - Language**

- Limited English Proficiency
  - Takes 3 to 7 years to master a new language
- A Civil Rights issue
- Ranges from suggested to required
  - No policing by agencies
- Suffering in silence



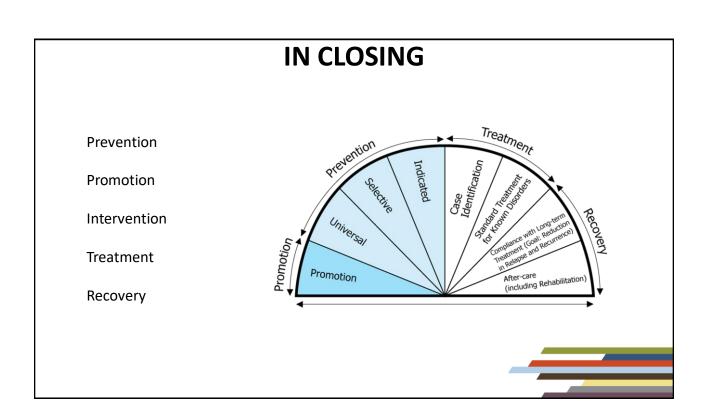
#### **Policy Issues - Workforce**

Hispanic and Latinos are underrepresented within professions related to behavioral health.

Needs to be made attractive- culturally responsive recruitment strategies.

- Certified Prevention Specialists
- Licensed/Certified Addiction Counselors
- Recovery Coaches
- Peer Mentors
- Certified Peer and Recovery Support Specialists





You can contact today's presenter directly at:

Pierluigi Mancini PhD

**Project Director** 

National Hispanic and Latino **Addiction** Technology Transfer Center National Hispanic and Latino **Prevention** Technology Transfer Center

Telephone: 678-883-6118
E-mail: pierluigi@nlbha.org



## National Hispanic and Latino PTTC Contact Information

For more information about the National Hispanic and Latino Prevention TTC and to access training and technical assistance you can reach us at:

www.nlbha.org or

https://pttcnetwork.org/centers/national-hispanic-latino-pttc/home

Or directly at:

Pierluigi Mancini, PhD, MAC pierluigi@nlbha.org 678-883-6118

Dolka Michelle Zelaya, CP dmzelaya@nlbha.org 678 832- 7033

Priscila Giamassi priscila@nlbha.org 678-822-1308

82

#### **Satisfaction Evaluation**



#### **References Cited**

Barry, D., Sullivan, B., & Perry, N.M. (2009). Comparable efficacy of contingency management for cocaine dependence among African American, Hispanic and White methadone maintenance clients. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 23, 168–174.

Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality. (2017). 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2017). Annual Surveillance Report of Drug-Related Risks and Outcomes — United States, 2017. Surveillance Special Report 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Accessed from https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/pdf/pubs/2017 cdc-drug-surveillance-report.pdf.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018). Opioid Overdose: Understanding the Crisis. Retrieved January 15, 2019 from <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose/epidemic/index.html</a>.

Kaiser Family Foundation. (2019). Opioid Overdose Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Hispanic, 2013-2017. Retrieved on January 15, 2019 from https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-raceethnicity/?currentTimeframe=0&sortModel=%7B%22colld%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D.



#### **References Cited**

National Institute on Drug Abuse. (2019). Opioid Overdose Crisis. Retrieved January 15, 2019 from <a href="https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-overdose-crisis">https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-overdose-crisis</a>.

NCLR. (2016). 2016 Annual National Report. Retrieved December 12, 2018 from http://publications.unidosus.org/handle/123456789/1717.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2017). Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS): 2014. Discharges from Substance Abuse Treatment Services. BHSIS Series S-94, HHS Publication No. (SMA) 17-5040. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2011: National Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Visits. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4760, DAWN Series D-39. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Wu, L., Zhu, H., & Swartz, M.S. (2010). Treatment utilization among persons with opioid use disorder in the United States. Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 169, 117–127. doi: 10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2016.10.015.

