Welcome To

Addressing the Latest Emerging Substance Use Trends

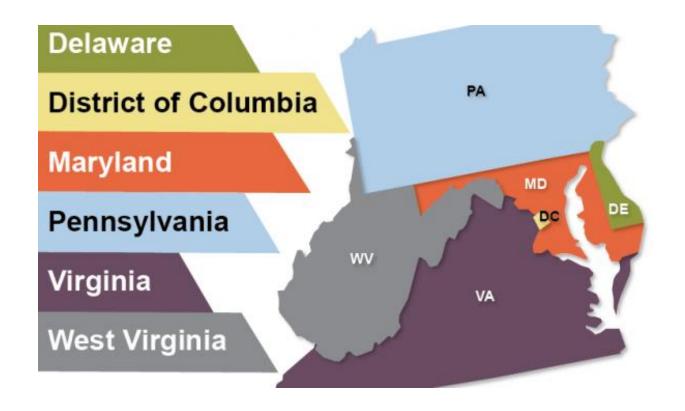
Xylazine, Nitazenes, Hallucinogens Tianeptine, Bromazolam, and Others

> NPN Conference— Phoenix, AZ August 14, 2024



Central East Region

SAMHSA REGION 3





The use of affirming language inspires hope. LANGUAGE MATTERS. Words have power. PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.



```
ethnicity spirituality
          orientation
          normalize practices expression
     Ethnic stories terror race share injustices Centity
       standard create
              care Matter shootings education
      change
     Racial`
     space
seem normal
   powerful
  NASW self Black
gender affected Lives hate
         Diversity advocacy huncertainty
         sexual
         religious competency
```



PTTC Mission





Services Available





Technical Assistance











Facilitate Prevention
Partnership &
Alliances



Research Learning
Collaborative







Literature Searches





Research
Publication



Other Resources in SAMHSA Region 3



Central East (HHS Region 3)



Addiction Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Central East (HHS Region 3)

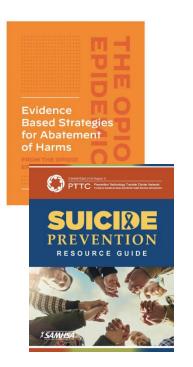


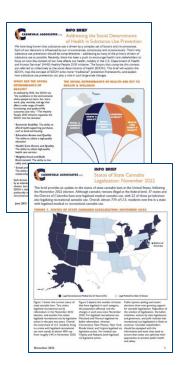
Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network

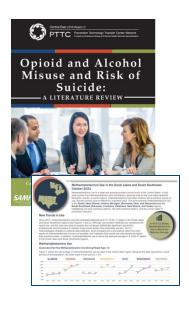
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Carnevale Associates







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Carnevale Associates (CALLC) is an internationally recognized woman-owned small business providing strategic consulting services for more than 20 years.

Services Include:

- Research & Evaluation
- Training & Technical Assistance (TTA)
- Performance Measurement & Management
- Policy Formulation
- Strategic Planning



Presenters



Josh Esrick Speaker



Olivia Stuart Speaker



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Learning Objectives

- Recognize the importance of incorporating emerging trend data into strategic planning efforts.
- Describe the scope and impacts of the latest emerging substance use trends.
- Identify data sources and primary data collection methods that can provide information on emerging trends.
- Recognize strategies for ensuring cultural competency and responsiveness in addressing emerging trends.





Strategic Planning & Emerging Trends







Emerging Trend Data Lets Us Answer Questions Such As:

- Are specific substances becoming more commonly used in our community?
- Is substance use increasing disproportionately among various populations?
- Are the consequences of substance use becoming more severe?
- Are substance-specific risk factors (e.g., availability, perceptions of harm, etc.) changing?





How It Impacts Our Work

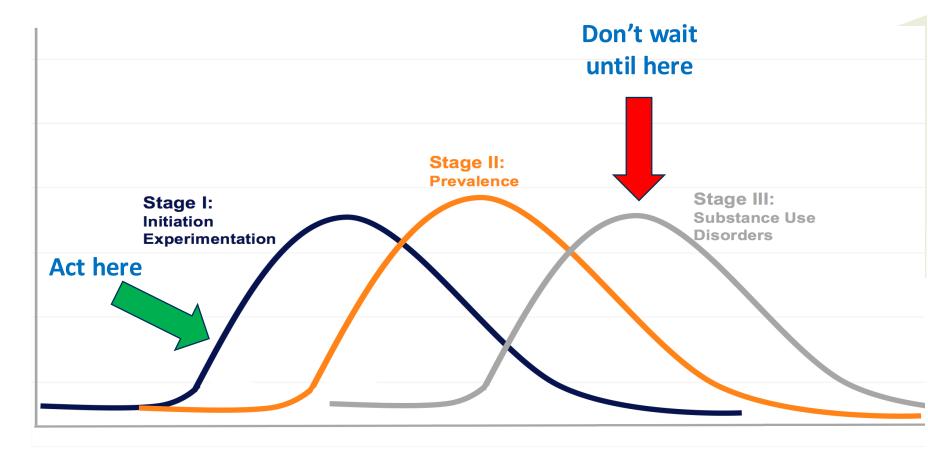
- 1. Shift or confirm our priorities
- Can change the partners needed
- 3. Determine if we should review or revise our strategic planning
- Inform the need to change, shift, or maintain our current strategies







Emerging Trend Data Lets Us Act More Quickly









Emerging Trends Inform Strategic Planning

- Processes for identifying and implementing evidence-based prevention
 - Using data to establish goals
 - Using existing evidence to implement processes for achieving goals
 - Using new evidence to make adjustments
- Having evidence-based programs gives the greatest chance of success
- Use strategic planning to figure out how to address emerging trends





SAMHSA's Strategic Prevention Framework

- Step 1: Needs Assessment
- Step 2: Build Capacity
- Step 3: Planning
- Step 4: Implementation
- Step 5: Evaluation
- Be mindful throughout of:
 - Sustainability
 - Cultural Competence
 - Ethical Behavior







Scope & Impact of the Latest Trends







Xylazine

- Veterinary anesthetic not approved for human use
 - Non-opioid sedative
 - But chemically interacts with opioids
- Not a federally controlled substance
- Easily available online for purchase
- Use has slowly spread in US since 2006











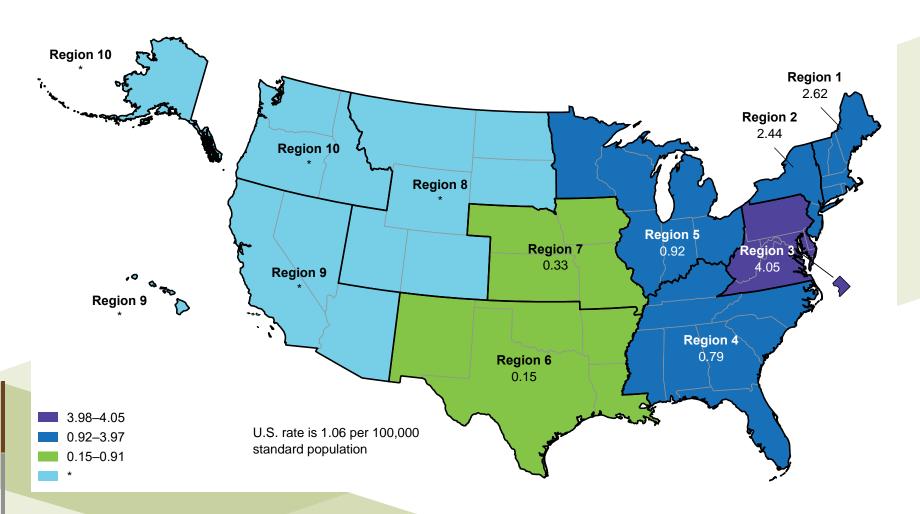
Scope of Consequences

- Over 3,468 fatal overdoses in 2021
 - 34% of all fatal overdoses in Philadelphia
- Jan 2019-June 2022 saw 4,859 fatal fentanyl overdoses involving xylazine (9%)
- 40% of people in a 2011 study developed necrotizing wounds
- No data available, but...
 - High potential for use disorder
 - Use has led to significant health problems, including amputations





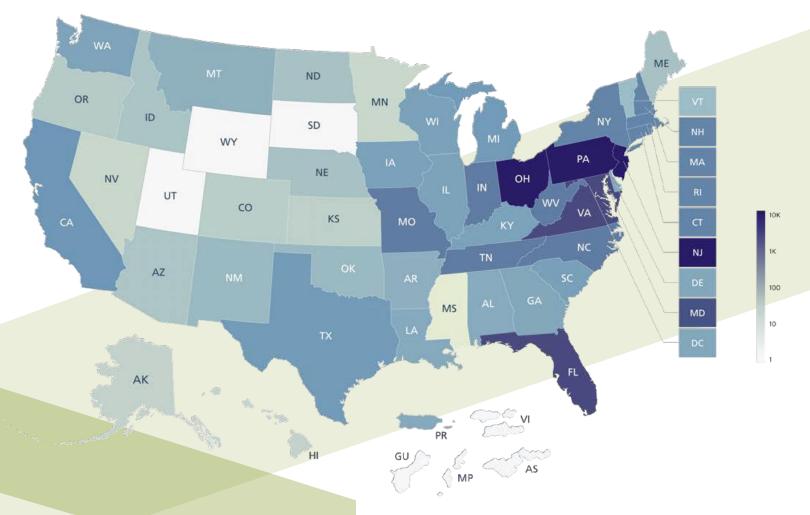
Xylazine Overdoses, 2021







Xylazine Seizures, 2023







Nitazenes

- Synthetic opioid analgesic created in the 1950s
- At least 13 types identified, with most common including isonitazine ("ISOs"), metonitazine, and protonitazine
- Commonly mixed into heroin or fentanyl, or falsely marketed as dilaudid or oxycodone
 - Resulting in many people using nitazenes unintentionally
- Produces feelings of euphoria and sedation
- Sold as pills, powders, and sprays
 - Can be ingested intravenously, intranasally, orally, sublingually, or inhaled (vaping)







Nitazenes

- First identified in illicit drug markets in Europe & Midwest US in 2019
- Identified in at least 4,300 law enforcement drug seizures in the U.S. since 2019
 - Often co-identified with illicit opioids and benzodiazepines
- Found in wastewater samples in Washington & Illinois in 2023, indicating use
- Many are now considered Schedule 1 substances in the U.S. (and equivalent restrictions in the UK, Canada, Brazil, and other countries)







Nitazenes

- Some are estimated to be up to 43 times more potent than fentanyl
 - Strong potency

 highly addictive

 greater potential for overdose
- Involved in 200+ overdose deaths in Europe and North America so far (real numbers likely higher)
- Use can result in respiratory depression, vomiting, and low blood pressure/heart rate
- Like opioids, naloxone can reverse a nitazene overdose
 - However, because of their potency, multiple doses may be required





Hallucinogens

- Can be found in certain plants or fungi, or produced synthetically
- Includes psilocybin, LSD, DMT, mescaline, ketamine, PCP, MDMA, salvia, and others



- Induces sensory distortions and psychic effects which change how the user perceives reality
- High potential for injury and safety issues due to impaired thought processes and perceptions





Hallucinogens

- In 2022, 8.5 million people ages 12+ used hallucinogens in the past year (NSDUH)
 - Highest prevalence of use among emerging adults ages 18-25 (7.7%) – but highest growth rate among adults age 50+ (264% increase)
- Among adults aged 19-30, past-year non-LSD hallucinogen use more than doubled from 2018-2021
- Use among adults 35-50, past-year hallucinogen use reached an all-time high in 2022
- Hallucinogen use is generally higher among white males with college-educated parents





Hallucinogens

- Emerging research has shown that certain psychedelics may be useful in the treatment of behavioral health disorders
 - Esketamine approved by the FDA for use in treatment-resistant depression
- Legislation to decriminalize hallucinogens has been introduced in at least 22 states
- Psilocybin has been fully legalized in Oregon and Colorado
- Law enforcement seizures of psilocybin rose by nearly 350% between 2017-2022





Tianeptine

- Also known as "Gas Station Heroin"
- Sold under brand names
 Pegasus, Tianaa, Zaza Red
- Prescribed as an antidepressant in other countries but not approved for any medical use by the FDA

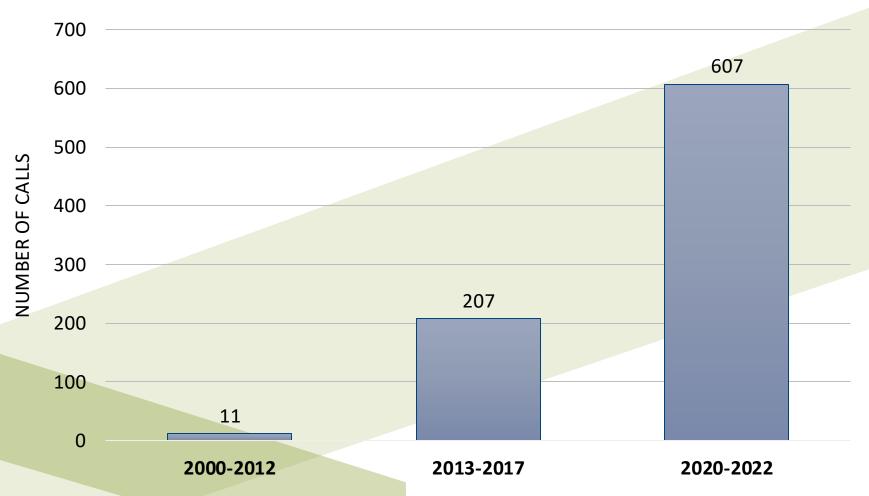


- Bonds to opioid receptors in the brain and mimics the effects of heroin in high doses
- Banned in 9 states as of May 2024





Tianeptine-Related Calls to Poison Control Centers Over Time





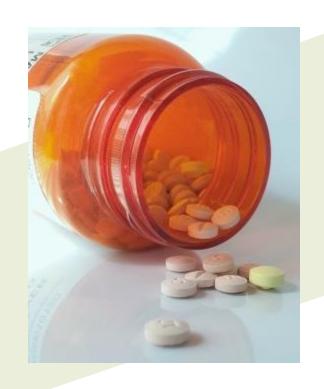


Bromazolam

- Was first synthesized in 1976 but never approved for therapeutic use
- Acts predominantly as a sedative
- Mostly detected alongside fentanyl or other opioids (88%-100% of tested samples)
- Can be life-threatening, even in the absence of other drugs
- Law enforcement seizures that involved bromazolam increased from >3 per year during 2016–2018 to 2,142 in 2022, and 2,913 in 2023







QUESTION

Are you seeing any of these trends in your communities? Which are standing out to you?





Federal Efforts to Address Emerging Trends

- Increasing flexibility of grant funding
- Changing drug scheduling
- Expanding interdiction efforts
- Supporting ongoing intervention research
- Ongoing epidemiological surveillance and data reporting







Data Sources & Data Collection







Finding Data

- Data collection begins with determining what data sources already exist and whether or not you have access to these data
- Start by determining the complete universe of relevant data sources first, then narrow down, as necessary







Examples of Data Sources

National	State	Local
 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (SAMHSA) Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (WONDER) (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (CDC) Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System (CDC) U.S. Census Drug Abuse Warning Network (SAMHSA) 	 Department of Education Department of Health/Public Health Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) State Police Office of State Courts State Liquor Licensing Agency Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) 	 County/municipal health departments Medical examiner/coroner Local hospitals, urgent care centers, health care providers Substance use treatment and recovery providers Local law enforcement School districts Local colleges/universities

...and many more!





Data Elements to Look For

- Prevalence data
 - What substance misuse problems are happening in the community?
 - Where in the community are they happening?
- Risk and protective factor data
 - · Why is this happening in the community?
- You may also want to collect data related to your capacity to try and address these emerging issues
 - How capable are we of helping the community?
 - Who can we work with to help the community?





Surveys

Advantages

- Can be highly accurate
- Can be highly reliable and valid
- Can be compared to other populations
- Can be used to generate quantitative data
- Easier to summarize and analyze findings
- Can add more sensitive questions

Challenges

- Accuracy constrained by size and diversity of reachable sample
- Can be high cost
- Time-consuming to create and use
- Can have low response rates
- Difficult to explore issues in depth
- Cannot clarify questions
- Cannot build rapport with respondents





Key Informant Interviews

Advantages

- Can be low cost
- Can have short turnaround time
- Respondents define what is important
- Can explore issues in depth
- Can clarify responses through probes
- Can be source of leads to other data
- Have generally lower refusal rates
- Can be opportunity to build partnerships

Challenges

- Can be time-consuming to schedule
- Requires skilled/trained interviewers
- Have limited generalizability
- Produce limited quantitative data
- Might not provide sensitive data
- Can be difficult to analyze findings
- Potential for interviewer bias





Focus Groups

Advantages

- Can be low cost
- Can have short turnaround time
- Participants define what is important
- Can explore issues in depth
- Can clarify responses through probes

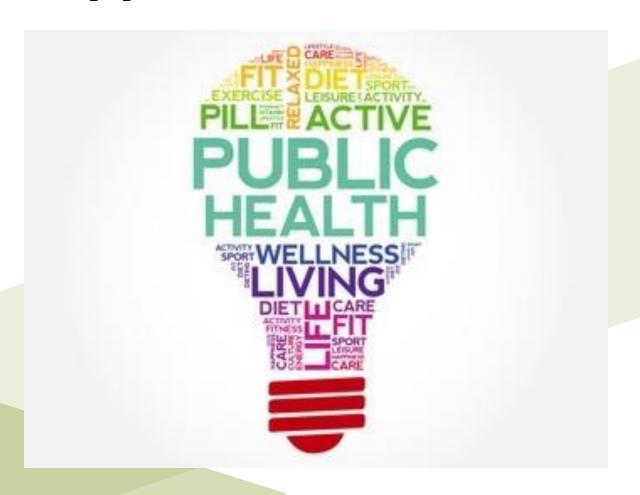
Challenges

- Can be time-consuming to assemble
- Require skilled/trained facilitators
- Have limited generalizability
- Produce limited quantitative data
- Offer less control over the process
- Might not provide sensitive data
- Can be difficult to analyze findings





A Culturally Responsive Public Health Approach to Substance Use







Importance of Cultural Humility to Public Health & Prevention

- Culture shapes every interaction we have, intentionally or not
- Prevention professionals & their partners work in different settings with individuals from diverse cultures in many capacities
- As new trends emerge, there are new chances that you will work with populations new to you
- Vital to meet these populations on their terms and not try to implement a "one size fits all" approach





3 Core Tenets of Cultural Humility



1. Life-long commitment to selfreflection



2. Actively seek to address power imbalances



3. Develop non-paternalistic, mutually beneficial partnerships with communities





Using Cultural Humility in Substance Use Prevention

Look inwards

Work outwards

Solicit the expertise of those with the lived experience

Follow the principles of cultural competence





Supporting Prevention Outcomes

- Cultural humility is an ongoing, lifelong commitment to self-critique/exploration; holding institutions accountable; and building partnerships
 - Mirrors much of what PH seeks to accomplish as well
- Social justice and ethics are woven throughout the principles and tenets of cultural humility and how we want a public health approach to be implemented
- It is critical to incorporate the core concepts of CH and PH into the strategic planning process as we do our prevention work to best address substance use







Conclusion

- The substance use landscape is ever-changing
- Need to understand the causes behind emerging trends and follow the principles of strategic planning to address them
- Important to address the underlying causes of substance use; not reinventing the wheel
- BUT, emerging trend data can allow us to better identify and serve community needs
- The earlier we address a trend, the greater the impact we can have!







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