View metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk

brought to you by CORE

provided by East Tennessee State University

East Tennessee State University
Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University

Appalachian Student Research Forum | 2018 ASRF Schedule

Apr 4th, 9:40 AM - 9:55 AM

Behavioral Correlates for Quitting Opioids among Opioid-Dependent Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women of Childbearing Age in Rural Appalachia

Sindura Kompella
East Tennessee State University

Sylvester Olubolu Orimaye
East Tennessee State University

Nigel Dsouza
East Tennessee State University

Karl Goodkin
East Tennessee State University

Steven Kendell
East Tennessee State University

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://dc.etsu.edu/asrf

Part of the Behavior and Behavior Mechanisms Commons

Kompella, Sindura; Orimaye, Sylvester Olubolu; Dsouza, Nigel; Goodkin, Karl; Kendell, Steven; Wallace, Susan; and Willson, Tracy, "Behavioral Correlates for Quitting Opioids among Opioid-Dependent Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women of Childbearing Age in Rural Appalachia" (2018). *Appalachian Student Research Forum*. 31.
https://dc.etsu.edu/asrf/2018/schedule/31

This Oral presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the Events at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Appalachian Student Research Forum by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University. For more information, please contact digilib@etsu.edu.

Author Names
Sindura Kompella, Sylvester Olubolu Orimaye, Nigel Dsouza, Karl Goodkin, Steven Kendell, Susan Wallace, and Tracy Willson

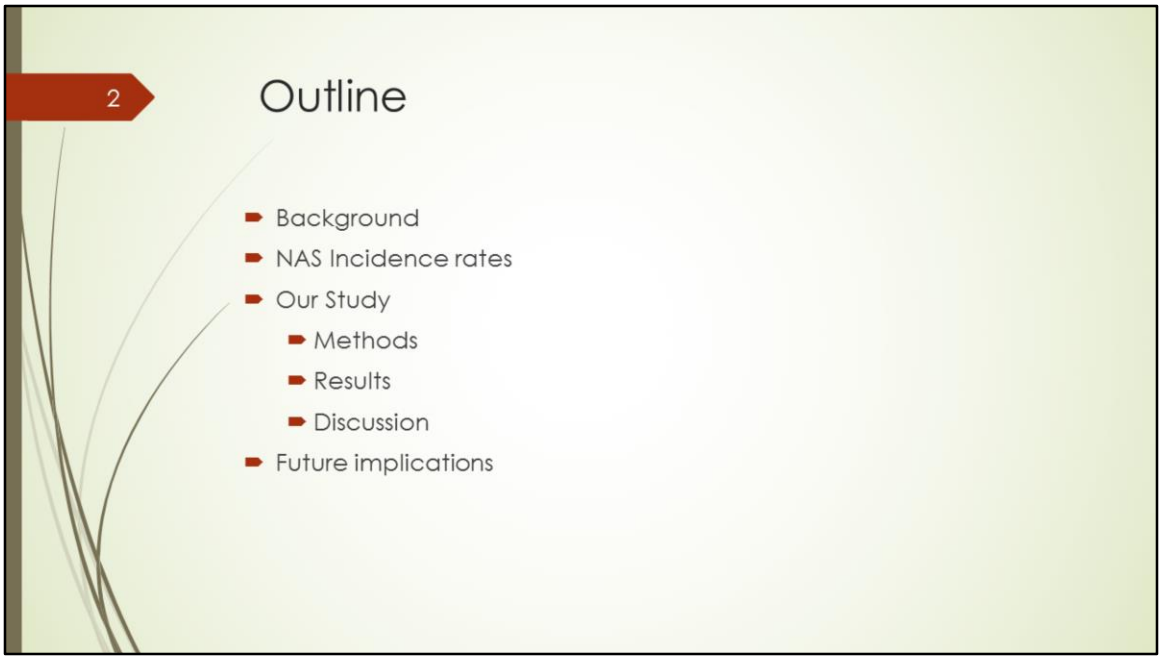
This oral presentation is available at Digital Commons @ East Tennessee State University: https://dc.etsu.edu/asrf/2018/schedule/31

Behavioral Correlates for Quitting Opioids among Opioid-Dependent Pregnant and Non-Pregnant Women of Childbearing Age in Rural Appalachia

1

Appalachian Forum

April 4, 2018


2
Outline
Background
NAS Incidence rates
Our Study
Methods
Results
Discussion
Future implications

3

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

- United States is the largest consumer of prescription opiates in the world.
- Tennessee has the highest incidence of NAS cases.
- Maternal Use of opiates during pregnancy results in NAS, babies can have a variety of symptoms which are life threatening.
- Opiates cross the placental barrier during pregnancy and drug dependence develops in babies before birth.
- Heroin, Codeine, Methadone, oxycontin (painkillers, prescribed medications for addictive behavior or abused due to illicit drug use).

4

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

High-pitched crying

Seizures

Temperature Instability

Symptoms taken from the CDC

Tremors

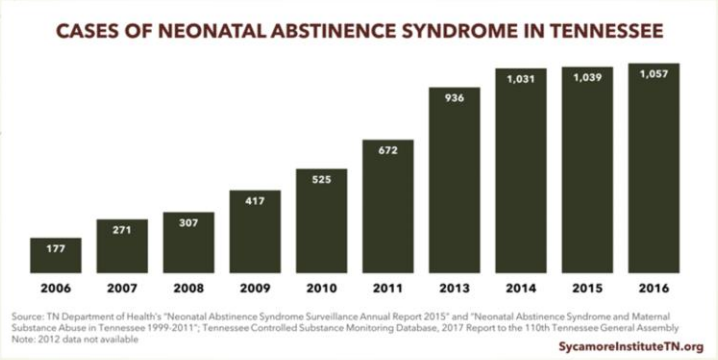
Sleep problems

Sneezing

Feeding Difficulties

5

NAS rate/trend from 2006-2016 in Tennessee



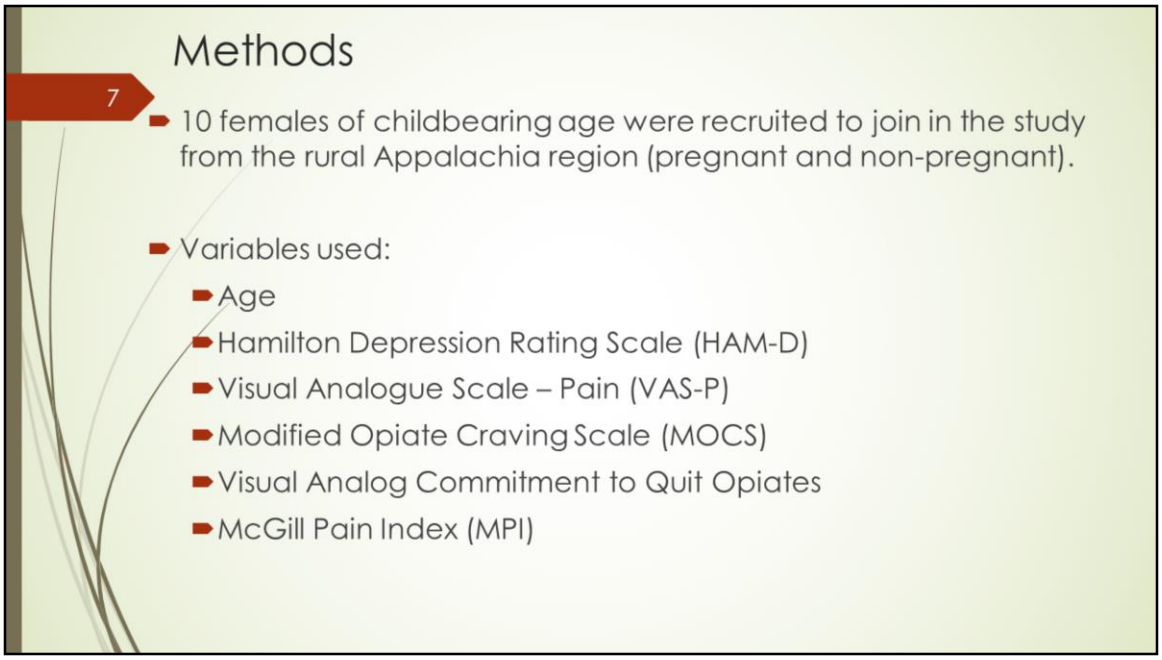
There is a six-fold increase in NAS cases since 2006

Medication- assisted treatment for opiate use.

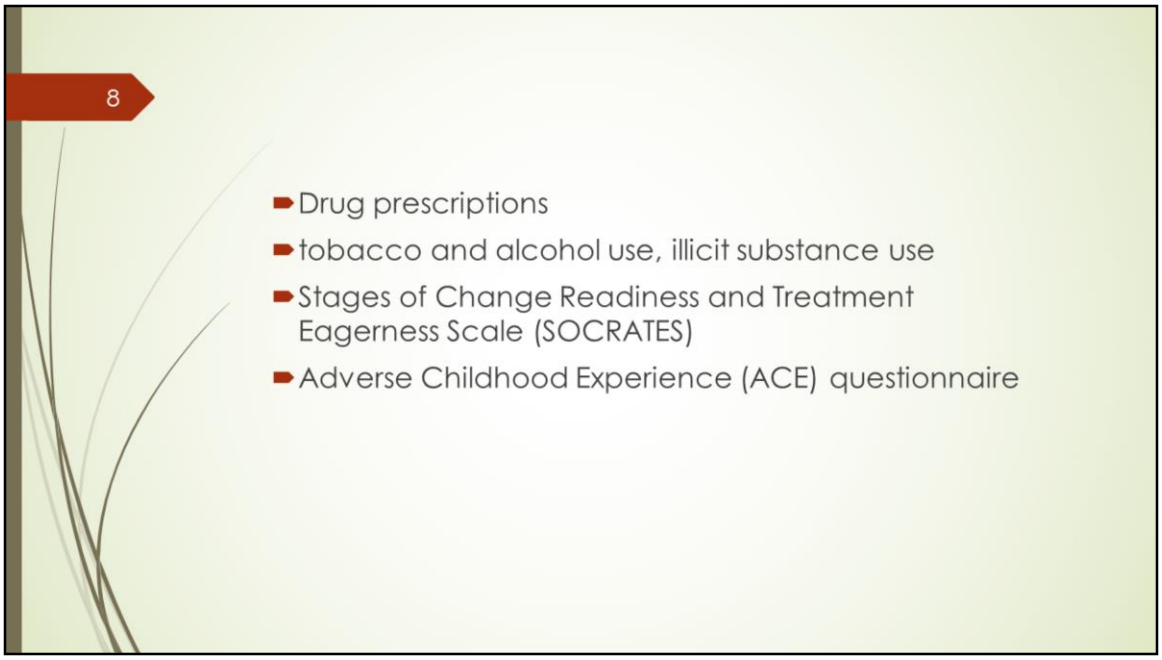
- 52.5% of children diagnosed with NAS in Tennessee have had exposure to one prescription drug.
- 27.2% were exposed to a combination of prescribed medications and illicit substances.

6

In this study: We examined the behavioral correlates that determine the wish to quit opioids or not to quit opioids among opioid-dependent pregnant and non-pregnant women in rural Appalachia.



All were receiving physician-managed Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) therapy for the treatment of severe opioid use disorder, or are currently being prescribed an opioid medication.

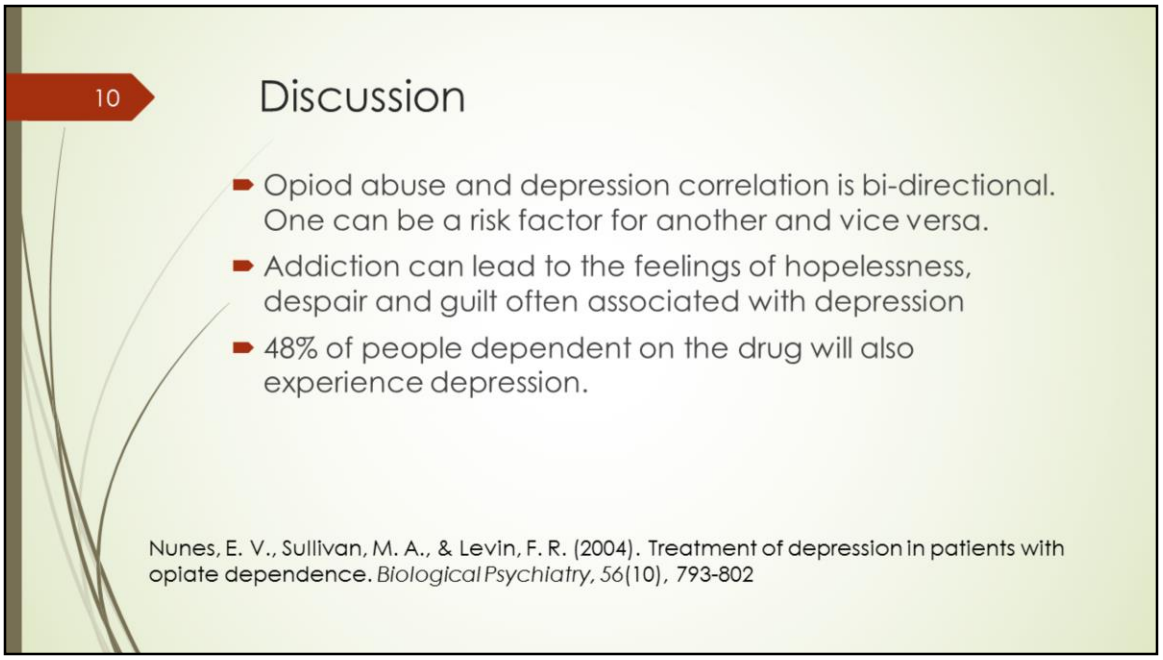


-The HAM-D, MOCS, MPI, and SOCRATES scores were log-transformed to approximate a normal distribution to ensure equal distribution between each of the variables.
-Descriptive statistics and the Spearman's rank correlation (with a 95% Confidence Interval) were conducted to examine significant behavioral correlates for quitting opioids.

9

Results

- Women with higher HAM-D and MOCS scores are not likely to express willingness to quit opioids. There is a statistically significant strong positive correlation of 0.679.
- Women with high depression and pain scores are not likely to quit opioids.
- Women who recognize the need to quit opioids or are "taking steps" to quit are more likely to quit opioids.



Depression bears a complex relationship to opiate dependence and may represent an independent disorder or may be engendered by psychosocial stress or toxic and withdrawal effects of drugs.

11

Future Implications

- Use larger sample size
- Explore correlation of Depression, Pain scores and Opiate abuse in different regions of US.
- Consider Non-opioid medications

12
Thank you
Questions?