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Opioid Abuse in America

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Opioid Abuse in America

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Cedarville University School of Pharmacy



Impact on Pharmacy

Do Pharmacists See Opioid Abuse?

Pharmacists See the Epidemic Everyday

- In 2015, 12.5 million people misused Prescriptions.¹
- 15,281 people die of prescribed opioid abuse yearly.¹
- Over 2 Million people had prescription opioid abuse disorder in 2015
- Pharmacists need to stay alert and make sure patients are taking medications correctly.

Pharmacists Have the Knowledge to Help

- Pharmacists have the unique knowledge, skills, and responsibility for assuming an important role in substance abuse prevention, education, and assistance.²
- Pharmacist need to alert patients taking dangerous medications about the risks and also taking it correctly.

Impact of the Issue

On Abusers and Those Around Them

Abusers...

- Have 8.7 times higher healthcare cost than none abusers.⁷
- Possess a higher risk of hepatitis.⁷
- Have a higher rate of Neonatal Abstinence syndrome.⁷
- High risk for Heroin abuse.⁷
- More prone to risky behavior.⁷

Others affected

- There has been a steady increase in ED visits.⁷
- The families of the abuser suffer strain as opioid dependency becomes stronger.¹⁰

Policies

Punishment vs. Prevention

Punishment

- In Aug. 2017, 46.3% of inmates in Prisons across America were incarcerated on Drug offenses.¹¹
- Annual Spending: \$74 Billion¹¹

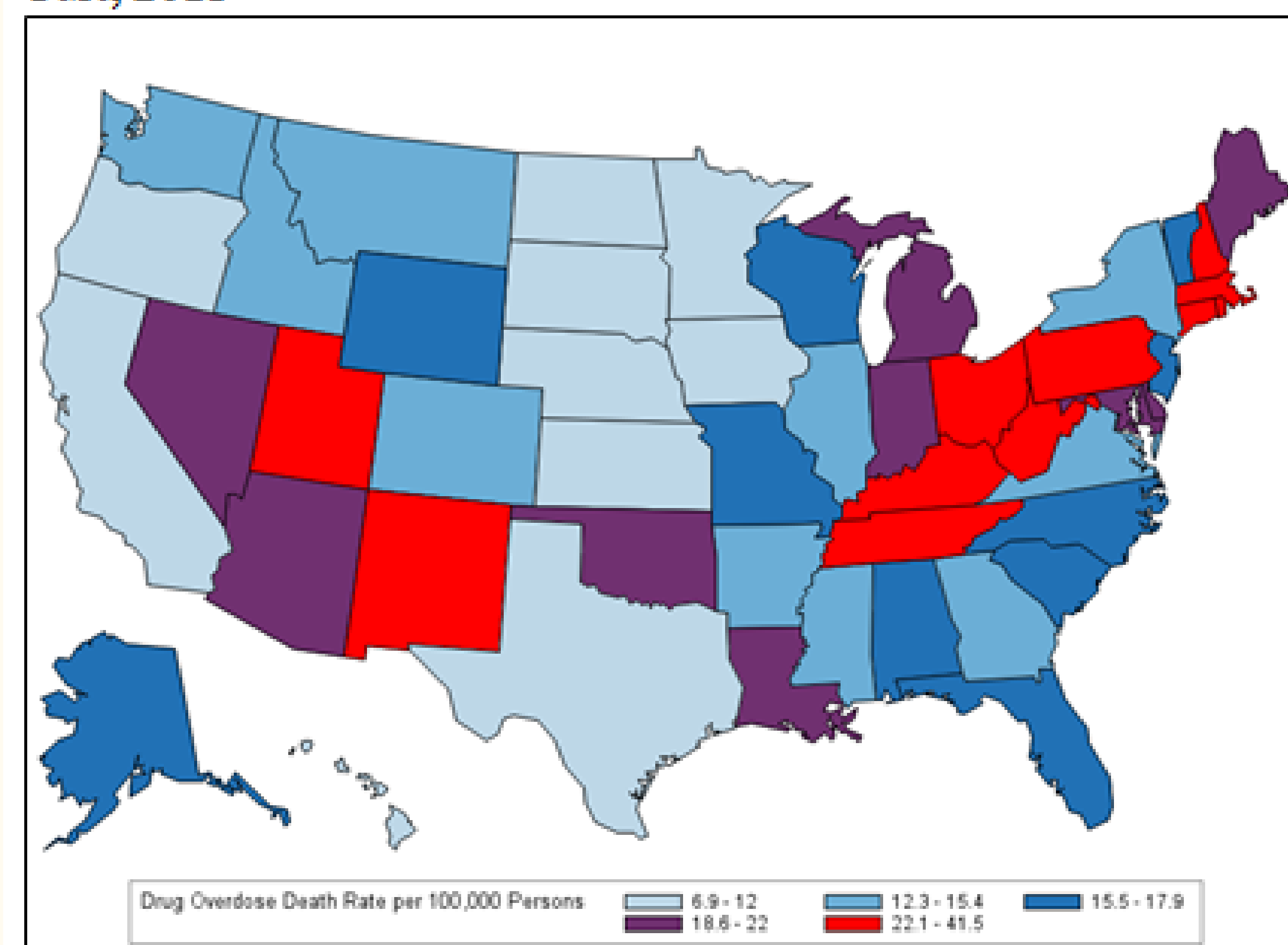
Prevention

- Only 11% of National inmates are receiving the proper treatment they require to overcome their addiction.¹¹
- Annual Spending: <1% of the \$74 Billion¹¹

What is the Opioid Epidemic?

- A form of Drug Abuse
- The misuse of Opioid drug class which includes: Heroin, Fentanyl, Oxycodone, Codeine, Morphine And many more.⁵

Drug Overdose Deaths Per 100,000 Population U.S., 2015



Source: CDC, National Vital Statistics System, 2016

Where is the Epidemic Occurring?

The Problem is from Coast to Coast

- Overdoses killed more people in the US in 2015 than car crashes and gun deaths combined.³
- The daily death toll is 142 fatal overdoses, 91 of them from opioids, adding up to almost 52,000 drug overdose deaths in 2015.³

As Seen to the left the problem is not contained to one area but is worst in our backyard in Ohio.

Reducing Incidence

Pharmacists Can Help

- Pharmacists can also expand their involvement by incorporating risk-stratified, patient-centered opioid screening into existing workflows.
- Watch for the red flags of opioid abuse with patients
- Make it a point to educate the patients about using opioid medications as well as safe storage and disposal of the medication.²

Helping Those Already Affected

- It is estimated that a patient suffering from an opioid addiction must pay 8 times more on healthcare than the average American.¹²
- Lower costs make the proper care more accessible.

Prevention Over Prosecution

- When someone dealing with a drug dependency is imprisoned, they do not receive the proper treatment to overcome their addiction.
- Drug abusers need to be in an environment where they feel encouraged to overcome their addiction, and cope with withdrawals in a healthy manner.
- Overcoming an addiction to opioids does not have a set timeframe. Some people can spend years overcoming their dependency, while others may spend their entire lives.

President's Remarks:

Read the speech President Trump delivered about the Opioid problem in The United States today.⁴



Drugs Contributing To The Epidemic⁵

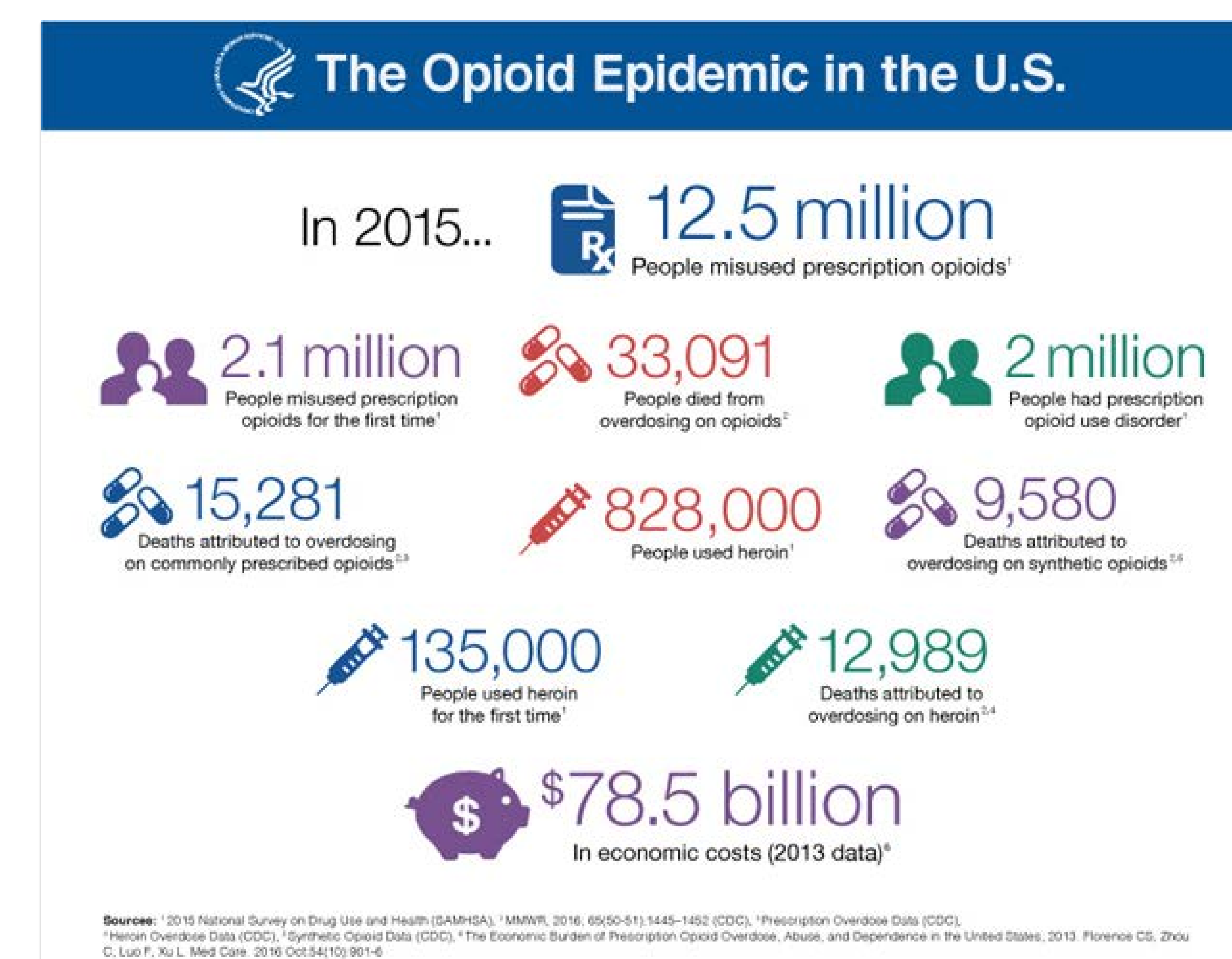
- **Illegal Drugs**
 - Heroin
- **Synthetic Drugs**
 - Fentanyl
- **Prescription Pain Relievers**
 - Morphine
 - Vicodin
 - Oxycodone

Determinants of Health

Who is at Risk?

Causes

- The majority of opioid abusers suffered some form of abuse or neglect during their childhood.⁸
- Some people are more genetically susceptible to addiction with it being inheritable nearly 50% of the time.⁹
- A family history of addiction leads to a much higher risk of abuse.⁹
- 80% of drug abusers also abuse alcohol.⁸
- 8 Million people had co-occurring mental health and drug abuse disorders in 2014.⁸
- Twice as many unemployed people struggle with addiction than full time employed people.⁸



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Acknowledgments

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