

## Review Article

# Oral manifestations of illicit drug use

Anuttam Das<sup>1</sup>, Mohammad Jalaluddin<sup>1\*</sup>, Natasha Sahu<sup>2</sup>, Souvagya R. Kar<sup>3</sup>,  
Priyanka Brahma<sup>4</sup>, Priyanca Panigrahi<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Periodontics and Implantology, <sup>4</sup>Department of Public Health Dentistry, <sup>2</sup>Kalinga Institute of Dental Sciences, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

<sup>3</sup>Department of Public Health Dentistry, SCB Dental College, Cuttack, Odisha, India

<sup>5</sup>Department of Public Health Dentistry, Institute of Dental Sciences, SOA University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India, India

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### \*Correspondence:

Dr. Mohammad Jalaluddin,

E-mail: drjalal1979@gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

Oral health problems, among the most prevalent comorbidities related to addiction, require more attention by both clinicians and policy-makers. Our aims were to review oral complications associated with drugs, oral health care in addiction rehabilitation, health services available, and barriers against oral health promotion among addicts. Drug abuse is associated with serious oral health problems including generalized dental caries, periodontal diseases, mucosal dysplasia, xerostomia, bruxism, tooth wear, and tooth loss. Oral health care has positive effects in recovery from drug abuse: patients' need for pain control, destigmatization, and human immune-deficiency virus (HIV) transmission. Health care systems worldwide deliver services for addicts, but most lack oral health care programs. Barriers against oral health promotion among addicts include difficulty in accessing addicts as a target population, lack of appropriate settings and of valid assessment protocols for conducting oral health studies, and poor collaboration between dental and general health care sectors serving addicts. These interfere with an accurate picture of the situation. Moreover, lack of appropriate policies to improve access to dental services, lack of comprehensive knowledge of and interest among dental professionals in treating addicts, and low demand for non-emergency dental care affect provision of effective interventions. Management of drug addiction as a multi-organ disease requires a multidisciplinary approach. Health care programs usually lack oral health care elements. Published evidence on oral complications related to addiction emphasizes that regardless of these barriers, oral health care at various levels including education, prevention, and treatment should be integrated into general care services for addicts.

**Keywords:** Drug abuse, Illicit drug use effects, Drugs in dentistry

## INTRODUCTION

The use of mood-altering psychoactive substances has been part of human civilization for millennia. In India, a variety of psychoactive substances, like alcohol, cannabis and opioids have been used for hundreds of years.<sup>1</sup> In modern times, however, the pattern and dimensions of use of such psychoactive substances has assumed pathological proportions.

Drug abuse, one of the world's most devastating health problems, may also be considered a prevalent problem, because estimations show that, for example, in 2009 between 149 and 272 million 15- to 64-year-olds around the world reported using illegal drugs at least once during one year.<sup>2,3</sup> Among them, reports are that 11 to 21 million were injecting drug users, mainly from China, the United States of America (USA), and Russia.<sup>4</sup>

Drug abuse results in several direct consequences including multiple physical and mental problems such as cardiac crisis, respiratory depression, liver cirrhosis, nephropathy, infectious diseases such as hepatitis, AIDS, and tuberculosis, injury-associated disability, mental disorders such as depression, and oral health problems.<sup>5,6</sup> These problems are partly the result of neglected self-care—a common behavior among addicts.<sup>7</sup> Addicts usually ignore their health problems and seek health care only at advanced stages of disease with severe symptoms; this may complicate the treatment procedure in various ways.<sup>8,9</sup> In this regard, these patients may give little priority to their own oral health by seeking only emergency treatment during the period of drug abuse.<sup>8,10,11</sup>

## SCENARIO OF ILLICIT DRUG USE IN INDIA

The National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences

(AIIMS), New Delhi was entrusted with the responsibility to lead the technical and scientific aspects of the National Survey which was conducted in all the 36 states and union territories (UTs) of the country, in collaboration with ten other medical institutes and a network of 15 NGOs. This is the first occasion in the history of the country when effort has been made to study and document substance use from all the states and UTs of the country.

### Use of psychoactive substances

The report establishes that a substantial number of people use psychoactive substances in India, and substance use exists in all the population groups, but adult men bear the brunt of substance use disorders.

This survey also indicates that there are wide variations in extent and prevalence of use across different states and between various substances.<sup>12</sup>

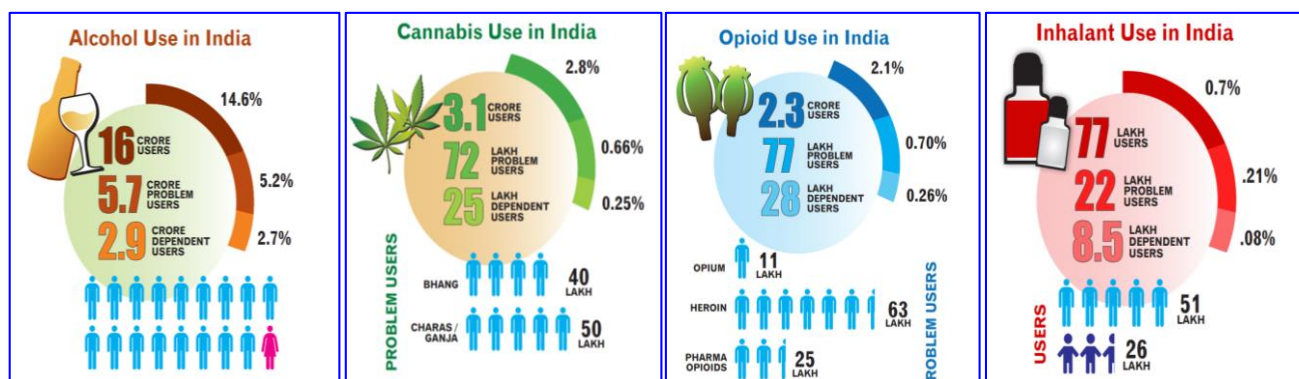


Figure 1: Data from national survey on extent and pattern for substance use in India.

Alcohol is the most common psychoactive substance used by Indians. Nationally, about 14.6% of the population (between 10 and 75 year of age) uses alcohol. In terms of absolute numbers, there are about 16 crore persons who consume alcohol in the country. Use of alcohol is considerably higher among men (27.3%) as compared to women (1.6%). States with the highest prevalence of alcohol use are Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.

After alcohol, cannabis and opioids are the next commonly used substances in India. About 2.8% of the population (3.1 crore individuals) reports having used any cannabis product within the previous year. Use of these cannabis products was observed to be about 2% (approximately 2.2 crore persons) for bhang and about 1.2% (approximately 1.3 crore persons) for illegal cannabis products, ganja and charas. States with the highest prevalence of cannabis use are Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Delhi.

About 2.1% of the country's population (2.26 crore individuals) use opioids which includes opium (or its variants like poppy husk known as doda/phukki), heroin (or its impure form – smack or brown sugar) and a variety of pharmaceutical opioids. Nationally, the most common

opioid used is heroin (1.14%) followed by pharmaceutical opioids (0.96%) and opium (0.52%). Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram have the highest prevalence of opioid use in the general population (more than 10%).

Inhalants (overall prevalence 0.7%) are the only category of substances for which the prevalence of current use among children and adolescents is higher (1.17%) than adults (0.58%). Other categories of drugs such as, cocaine (0.10%) amphetamine type stimulants (0.18%) and hallucinogens (0.12%) are used by a small proportion of country's population.

## ADDICTION AND ORAL HEALTH

Oral health problems are among the most prevalent health problems associated with drug addiction.<sup>13</sup> Drug abuse has both direct and indirect consequences for oral health and can exacerbate oral problems indirectly through its adverse effects on the users' behaviour and life style.<sup>8,14</sup>

The importance and seriousness of oral health problems among drug abusers necessitates making comprehensive dental care programs available to them. These programs

should be integrated into general health care services.<sup>8,11,13,15</sup> Moreover, the programs should take advantage of multiple approaches involving education, prevention, and treatment. However, considering the illegal nature of drug abuse, either receiving services or providing them, presents several challenges.

Published data about epidemiology, pathological time course, clinical presentation, and effective treatment and preventive strategies regarding oral health among drug addicts worldwide are lacking.<sup>8,17,19,20</sup> This paper briefly reviews oral health consequences of illicit drug abuse, the role of dental care in addiction rehabilitation, health services available for addicts, and barriers against oral health promotion among these patients. Finally, we offer possible strategies at various levels for oral health promotion among addicts which can serve as a framework for future research and interventions.

### **Oral health consequences of illicit drug abuse**

Excluding smoking and tobacco use as well as alcohol drinking, published evidence on effects of main categories of illegal drugs on oral health is growing. These drug categories include opiates, cannabis, hallucinogens, cocaine- and amphetamine-type stimulants, and various club drugs. Oral health complications associated with drug abuse may result from direct exposure of oral tissues to drugs during smoking or ingestion, biologic interaction of drugs with normal physiology of oral cavity, and effects of drugs on brain function which result in a spectrum of addictive behaviours such as risk-taking behaviour, poor hygiene, aggression, and carelessness.

### **Oral health problems associated with opiates**

Opiate drugs include opium, its psychoactive constituents such as morphine, and its semi-synthetic derivatives such as heroin.<sup>2</sup> Opioid, as a broader term, also includes the synthetic derivatives of this family such as methadone. In opiate drug users, tooth loss, tooth extractions and generalized tooth decay especially on smooth and cervical surfaces are common.<sup>17,21</sup> Moreover, salivary hypofunction among these patients leads to xerostomia, burning mouth, taste impairment, eating difficulties, mucosal infections, and periodontal diseases.<sup>22</sup> Periodontal diseases appear usually in the form of adult periodontitis, although reports also exist of necrotizing gingivitis.<sup>23,24</sup>

Heroin users show poor oral health in terms of caries and periodontal diseases. A study on heroin injectors reported that regardless of their oral hygiene, these patients suffer from progressive dental caries.<sup>27</sup> Covering a wider area than typical cervical lesions, caries in these patients is darker and usually limited to buccal and labial surfaces. This pattern may be pathognomonic for heroin abuse.<sup>28</sup>

Other oral conditions related to opioid addiction include bruxism, candidosis, and mucosal dysplasia.<sup>22</sup> However,

insufficient evidence exists to support a theory of a higher prevalence of oral cancer specifically in opioid abusers.<sup>29</sup>

### **Oral health problems associated with cannabis**

Cannabis abuse, mainly hashish and marijuana, leads to increased risk of oral cancer, dry mouth, and periodontitis.<sup>30-32</sup> Onset of periodontitis among young adults has a dose-response association with cannabis abuse regardless of concurrent tobacco smoking.<sup>30</sup> A systematic review by Versteeg et al showed oral side-effects of cannabis to include xerostomia, leukoedema, high prevalence of *Candida albicans* but not candidiasis, and higher DMF scores, and especially their D component.<sup>33,34</sup> Based on one study, cannabis does not elevate the risk of caries by itself. The life-style of cannabis users combined with short-term decrease in saliva makes them highly susceptible to smooth-surface caries.<sup>35</sup> Moreover, in another study, about half the cannabis users reported pulpitis during the period of cannabis smoking, a condition that may be attributed to cannabis as having adverse effects on their vasculature.<sup>36</sup>

### **Oral health problems associated with stimulants**

Stimulants including amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, and crack-cocaine have significant adverse effects on oral and dental health.<sup>2</sup> Depending on the main method of drug administration, cocaine abusers show several oral and facial manifestations. Cocaine snorting is associated with nasal septum perforation, changes in sense of smell, chronic sinusitis, and perforation of the palate. Oral administration of cocaine may result in gingival lesions.<sup>37</sup> Local application of cocaine onto the gingiva by addicts to test its quality may lead to gingival recession.<sup>38</sup> Bruxism is a common complication in cocaine users leading to dental attrition.<sup>37</sup> Following its oral or nasal application, cocaine powder reduces saliva pH, making the dentition susceptible to dental erosion.<sup>39</sup> Crack-cocaine smoking produces burns and sores on the lips, face, and inside of the mouth which may increase the risk of oral transmission of HIV.<sup>40</sup>

Methamphetamine abusers show bruxism, excessive tooth wear, xerostomia, and rampant caries (so-called meth mouth): a condition described by patients as “blackened, stained, rotting, crumbling or falling apart”.<sup>20,41-44</sup> This is a distinct pattern of caries on buccal and cervical smooth tooth surfaces and proximal surfaces of the anterior teeth.<sup>41,45</sup> A direct relationship between rampant caries and methamphetamine abuse has, however, not yet been established. A wide range of behavioural factors in addition to drugs can contribute to dental caries in these patients: methamphetamine users face an increased risk of caries, related to lack of oral hygiene, high sugar intake, and decreased salivary secretion.<sup>20,42,46</sup> Following the use of stimulants, patients report tooth grinding and clenching, both of which result in tooth wear, tooth sensitivity, and difficulty in chewing and in jaw opening.<sup>8</sup>

**Oral health problems associated with hallucinogens**

Hallucinogens such as ecstasy and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) result in several oral complications including dry mouth, bruxism, and problems associated with malnutrition caused by drug-induced anorexia.<sup>32,47</sup> Chewing, grinding, and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) tenderness are frequently reported by ecstasy users.<sup>48</sup> Ecstasy-induced tooth wear attributed to grinding and clenching is more common on occlusal surfaces of back teeth than on incisal edges. This problem may be more the result of jaw clenching than of tooth grinding.<sup>49,50</sup> High intake of carbonated drinks to overcome the sensation of dry mouth after drug-taking may lead to dental caries and erosion.<sup>47</sup> Topical use of ecstasy may result in oral-tissue necrosis and mucosal fenestration.<sup>51</sup>

**Indirect effects of drugs on oral health**

It is difficult to identify and isolate the root causes of oral diseases among addicts, since they show a variety of unhealthy behaviors.<sup>17,46</sup> Poor oral hygiene, increased sugar intake, and inappropriate nutrition are examples.<sup>17,26,53,54</sup> Furthermore, a low priority set on oral health associated with a need to obtain drugs, fear of dentists, dental service acceptability, needle-phobia, self-medication, and structural factors in their life style lead to low use of dental services.<sup>8</sup> This multifactorial association between drug abuse and insufficient oral health is also complicated by factors such as low socioeconomic status, limited education, and poor access to dental services.<sup>55</sup> The difficulty of accessing dental services among drug abusers has been pointed out by several studies.<sup>11,16,19,56</sup> The cause may be the illegal nature of drug abuse which results in problems with either delivery of services or receipt of them.

According to various studies, a high rate of traumatic orofacial injuries occurs among drug abusers, ones such as fractured teeth or tooth loss following accidents or fights.<sup>8,17,57</sup> What has therefore been suggested is that in all patients with dental trauma, the possibility of drug abuse should be considered.<sup>58</sup> One study in Iran emphasized drug abuse as a contributing factor in almost all kinds of trauma, especially in violent injuries among young adults: around 27% of trauma patients in this study showed evidence of drug abuse.<sup>59</sup>

**Negative effects of drug addiction treatment on oral health**

Methadone-a synthetic opioid widely used in management of opiate addiction-has several possible side-effects on oral health. High sugar content of an acidic nature, along with suppression of salivary secretion results in dental caries, erosion, and xerostomia.<sup>60</sup> The status turns even more severe when patients hold this sugary syrup in their mouth to increase absorption time or to regurgitate it for later injection or sale.<sup>11</sup> Sugar-free solutions, however, may reduce the risk of dental caries.<sup>60</sup>

**Health services for drug addicts**

Various health care systems around the world deliver diverse services for addicts in terms of treatment services provided, pharmacotherapy, human resources, financing methods, and prevention- and harm-reduction facilities. Treatment services may also be available in the forms of inpatient or outpatient medical detoxification, outpatient abstinence-oriented treatment, and substitution maintenance therapy for opioid dependence. Opioid agonist treatment with either methadone or buprenorphine may be implemented in a variety of settings such as public general hospitals, public mental health hospitals, and public treatment centers, plus private treatment centers, private practice (psychiatrists), primary health care, community pharmacies, and prisons. In addition, the proportion of patients treated in the public sector, private sector, joint public-private sector ventures, and NGOs varies substantially among countries. Policies on prevention methods and harm-reduction facilities may also vary depending on the country. These facilities include community-based needle-exchange programs, needle-exchange programs in prisons, supervised injection facilities, outreach services for injecting drug users, naloxone distribution, community-based bleach distribution, and in prisons bleach distribution.

Despite the seriousness of oral health problems among addicts and positive effects of dental care in addiction rehabilitation, these patients' use of dental services at a low rate.<sup>18,56</sup> Addiction literature is also scarce regarding the topic of dental and oral health care. A few programs have been implemented to improve access to dental care among drug users, but a distinct lack of published data explain access to care.<sup>11,18,56,57</sup> In Iran, as in most countries worldwide, current health care services for addicts lack OHC programs.

**Barriers against oral health promotion among drug addicts**

There appear to be some challenges and barriers to research studies in this field, ones that are vital in order to provide reliable evidence for further interventions. It is difficult to access drug addicts as a target population. In addition to problems with drug abusers' cooperation with and compliance in oral health studies, problems with their long-term follow-up are common.<sup>8</sup>

**Investigating oral health conditions in drug addicts**

Evaluating the status of oral health among drug addicts would be possible by either objective or subjective methods. Objective evaluation via clinical examination may serve to identify specific patterns of oral conditions related to drugs, to determine appropriate dental indices in order to investigate addicts' oral health, and to identify effects of addiction treatment protocols on their oral condition. Subjective evaluation via questionnaire or interview provides information on the self-perception of

participants, including self-perceived oral health and its association with occurrence and relapse of addiction, self-perceived barriers against dental service utilization, oral health behavior, and oral health-related quality of life.

### **Oral health care interventions for drug addicts**

Interventions available to drug addicts mainly include oral health education and prevention as first-level care, and delivery of dental services as second-level care. Examples of the former include empowering dentists on the one hand, and health care personnel in drug rehabilitation settings on the other to provide oral health education and prevention for addicts and their families, and to provide educational materials (booklets, posters, and brochures) regarding prevention of oral problems.

As second-level care: dental services should be established in addiction rehabilitation centers to improve access to dental treatment; and dentists should be empowered in the following domains to provide treatment services for addicts: diagnosis and management of oral problems in addicts, management of systemic disorders related to addiction during dental treatments, behavioral and psychological management of addicts during dental treatments, encouraging dentists' positive attitude toward addicts, and cross-infection control of blood-borne diseases.

### **DISCUSSION**

Generally, OHC for drug abusers causes a huge challenge for society. Because of the aforementioned reasons, drug abusers have frequent and special dental needs and compared to their normal population counterparts are in greater need of access to dental treatments.<sup>8,11,16,19,56</sup> Thus, it seems necessary to integrate OHC programs into general health services provided for drug addicts.

Prevention and treatment of oral diseases among drug addicts may facilitate their rehabilitation treatment and recovery from drug dependence.<sup>8</sup> Most health care-delivery systems around the world, however, lack OHC programs for addicts. Several barriers seem to exist against oral health promotion among drug addicts at both research and intervention levels. Because of the complexities of such an extensive team work, a multidisciplinary collaboration is necessary to conduct comprehensive research. Lack of appropriate settings such as specific dental clinics, and equipment inside drug rehabilitation centers, and lack of valid inventories and assessment protocols to detect common oral complications among drug users are problems. Additionally, lack of comprehensive knowledge of and interest among dental professionals in the importance and necessity of relevant studies, and a common worry over possible threats of transmission of HIV and hepatitis viruses during oral assessment of drug dependents interfere with appropriate need assessment.

In addition to the high cost of dental services and low coverage of dental insurance, concerns among policy-makers as to the cost-effectiveness of such interventions, especially in countries with developing health care systems, may obstruct useful oral health interventions for addicts.

### **CONCLUSION**

Despite the seriousness of oral health problems among drug addicts and positive effects of dental care in addiction rehabilitation, provision of effective OHC for these patients seems to face challenges including difficulty to access addicts as a target population, lack of appropriate settings to conduct oral health studies, lack of valid inventories and assessment protocols to detect common orodental pathologies among drug users, poor collaboration between dental and general health care sectors serving drug addicts, lack of appropriate policies to improve access to dental services by these patients, lack of comprehensive knowledge of and interest among dental professionals in treating addicts, and low demand for non-emergency dental care among these patients.

Regardless of all these barriers, OHC for drug addicts merits more emphasis in the future and should be implemented at various levels including education, preventive interventions, and therapeutic procedures. Moreover, because of the complexities of medical, social, psychological, and behavioural conditions of drug abusers, management of drug addiction as a multi-organ disease needs a multidisciplinary approach. Current health care programs for drug addicts usually lack OHC elements. Published evidence on oral complications related to drug addiction emphasizes that OHC programs should be integrated into general care services already available for drug abusers.

Protecting the youth of the nation is of paramount importance. Very often prevention of drug use is seen (erroneously) as synonymous with spreading the awareness about dangers of drug use among young people. Evidence for effectiveness of awareness generations as the predominant preventive strategy, is very weak. Research has demonstrated that best prevention strategies are those which are based on scientific evidence and which involve working with families, schools and communities in general.

Prevention programmes must address the risk and protective factors aimed at not just preventing substance use but ensuring that young people grow and stay healthy into adulthood, enabling them to realize their potential and become productive members of their community and society.

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