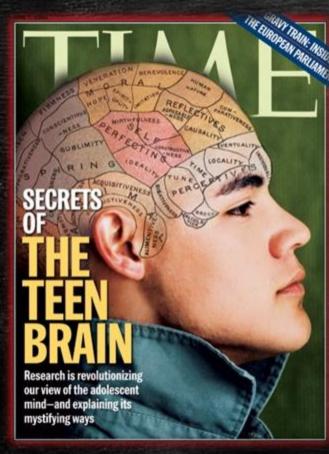
Parties, Pills & Pot; Rite of Passage or Russian Roulette?

Amy LaHood MD MPH FAAFP November 4, 2016

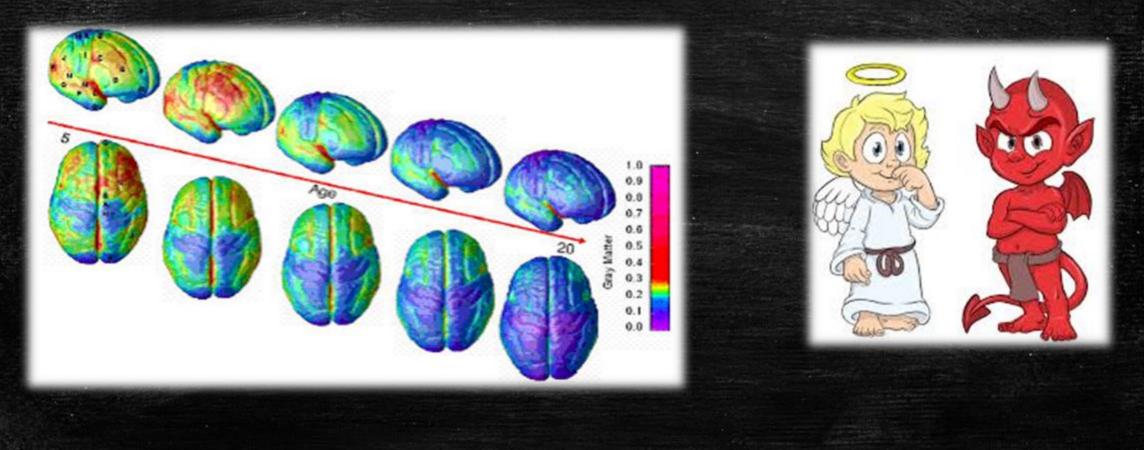
Adolescent Brain (<24 years old)



- Has traditionally been viewed with adult brain prism
- Societal norms based on incorrect assumption of brain development
- Die is not cast at puberty
- Immeasurable neuroplasticity ; extraordinary ability to learn new things
- Life Experiences during adolescence often significant primer future
- Harness a skill or talent

Brain (<24 yo) Immature Frontal Lobe & Executive Function

Executive function includes impulse control, problem solving, and inhibition, working memory and recognition of long term consequences.



Teen Brain (<24 years old)

- Primed to take risks
- Seek experimentation
- Immature decision making, judgment, impulse control
- Emotion & memory are not yet fully developed in adolescence
- Addictive substance use physically alter brain structure and function faster and more intensely than in adults
 - Interfering with brain development
 - Further impairing judgment
 - Significantly increase the risk of addiction

Risk of Addiction

90% adults with substance abuse (nicotine/ alcohol /drugs) began smoking, drinking or using drugs < 18yo</p>

- If use of substance <18yo</p>
 - 25% become addicted
- If use of substance >21
 - 4% become addicted
- Children <15yo who use any addictive substance are 6.5X more likely to develop a substance use disorder as those who delay use until age 21 or older (28.1 percent vs. 4.3 percent).

Why do adolescents use drugs or alcohol?

If using/abusing...

- To fit in
- To escape or relax
- To feel grown up
- To relieve boredom
- To feel good /excitement
- To rebel
- To experiment (curiosity)
- Peer Pressure
- To stay awake

If dependent on them...

- Craving ... a strong need or urge ingest substance
- Loss of control ... not being able to stop or cut down
- Feeling bad physically and emotionally when not using

Brain Physiology 101

When your brain releases one of these chemicals, you feel good.







Endorphin

MeetYour Happy Chemicals.com



Loretta G. Brouning, PhD



Spectrum of Substance Use

Beneficial Use

Casual Non-Problematic Use Problematic Use (all adolescent use of addictive substances)

Chronic Dependence/ Addiction

Consequences of Adolescent Substance Use

Injuries

- Unintended pregnancies/STI's/Sexual assault
- Asthma
- Depression, anxiety, psychosis
- Impaired brain function
- Reduced academic performance
- Reduced educational achievement
- Criminal involvement
- Death



DRUG ADDICTION

Addiction is a condition characterized by repeated, compulsive seeking and use of drugs, alcohol or similar substances despite adverse social, mental and physical consequences.

Risk of Addiction Depends on . . .

- Genetic inheritance (40-60%)
- Biological responses to the reward (Cannot control this)
- Past adverse experiences (neglect or abuse)
- Temperament
- Social influences
- Underlying mental health (including stress)
- Maturity of the brain



Non-Problematic Use Problematic Use

Addiction

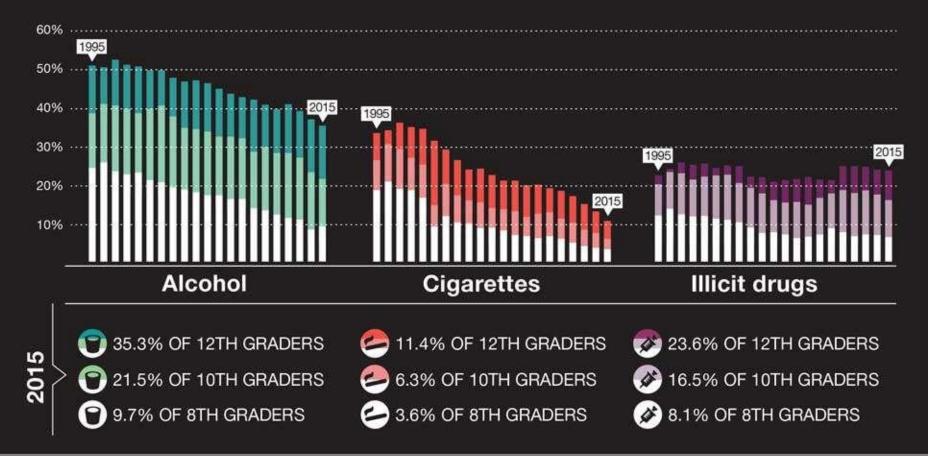
Treatment of Addiction

Lifelong Recovery
Cost prohibitive
Difficult to access
Relapse is the norm
Life is never the same



LAST TWO DECADES OF ALCOHOL, CIGARETTE, AND ILLICIT DRUG USE*

*Past-month use







WWW.DRUGABUSE.GOV

Monitoring the Future 2015 College Students- Past Year Use

- Alcohol-79%
 Alcohol with caffeine-34%
 Marijuana-38%
 Tobacco using Hookah-23%
- Cigars- 20%
- Cigarette use- 20%

- Illicit (not marijuana) 20%
 Adderall 10.7%
- Cocaine 4%
- Narcotics- 3%
- Heroin 0.1%

Monitoring the Future 2015 College Students

- Daily Marajuana use- 4.6%
- Daily Cigarette use- 4%
- Daily Alcohol use- 3%
- Alcohol Binge in past 2 weeks- 31%

Binge Drinking (>5 drinks)

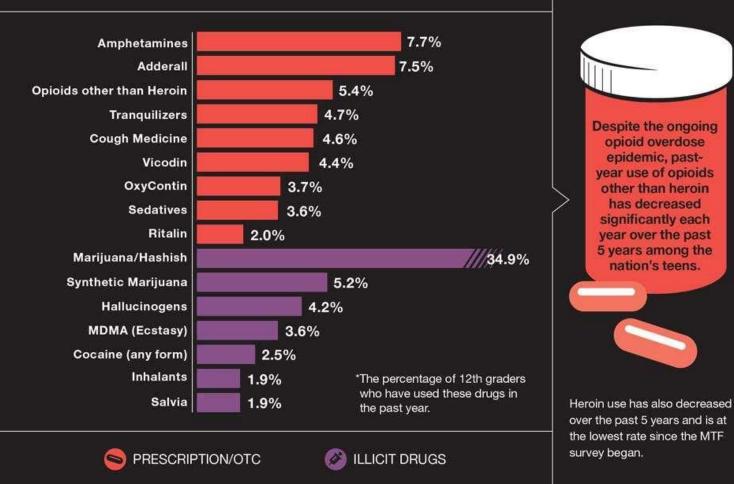
- 46% Indiana College Students past month
- 25% college students academic consequences
- 1,825 college students die accidents/yr
- 696,000 college students assaulted/yr
- 98,000 sexually assaulted or raped/ yr
- Costs US \$191 Billion
 - Lost productivity, accidents, health care



THE CONSUMPTION AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND DRUGS IN INDIANA: A STATE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE 2015. https://www.healthpolicy.iupui.edu/PubsPDFs/2015%20State%20Epidemiological%20Profile.pdf

Sacks JJ, Gonzales KR, Bouchery EE, Tomedi LE, Brewer RD. 2010 National and State Costs of Excessive Alcohol Consumption. Am J Prev Med2015; 49(5):e73–e79. Hingson, R.W.; Zha, W.; and Weitzman, E.R. Magnitude of and trends in alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18–24, 1998–2005. Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (Suppl. 16):12–20, 2009. PMID: 19538908 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2701090/ 4 Hingson R, Heeren T, Winter M. et al. Magnitude of alcohol-related mortality and morbidity among U.S. college students ages 18–24: changes from 1998 to 2001. Annual Review of Public Health 26: 259–279, 2005. PMID: 15760289 http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15760289 5

PRESCRIPTION/OVER-THE-COUNTER VS. ILLICIT DRUGS*







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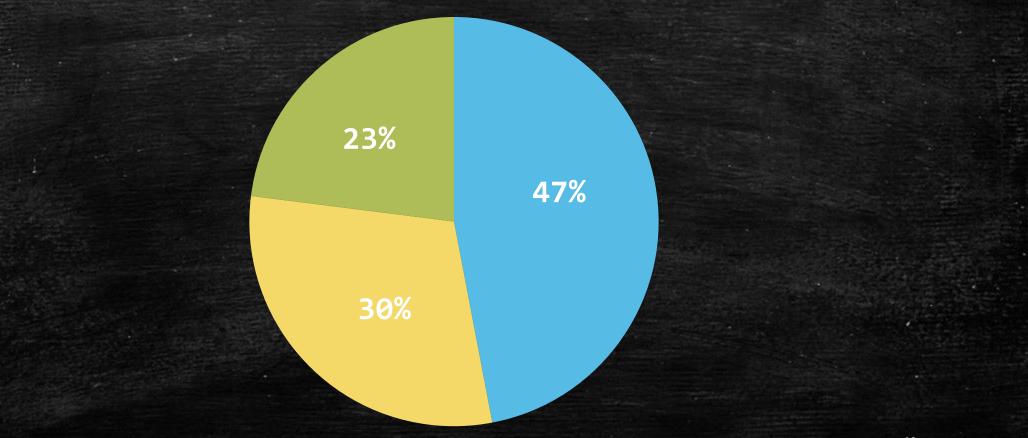
Marijuana Use is Common

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in the U.S.
7% of all >12yo use Marijuana
19% of all 18-25yo use Marijuana
48% of adults in the US report having used marijuana at some time in their life

SOURCES: SAMHSA 2012; Pew Charitable Trust, 2013

Why Do People Use Marijuana? Among people who used marijuana in the past year:

For Fun For Medical Reasons For Fun and for Medical Reasons



"It's not your dad's 'pot' anymore"

Average THC and CBD Levels in the US: 1960 - 2011

12

MARIJUANA POTENCY

Mehmedic et al., Potency Trends of D-9 THC and Other Cannabinoids in Confiscated Cannabis Preparations from 1993 to 2008, J Forensic Sci, September 2010, Vol. 55, No. 5, See http://home.olemiss.edu/~suman/potancy%20paper%202010.pdf 10 Psychoactive Ingredient NON-Psychoactive Ingredient 1960 1965 1970 1974 1978 1980 1983 1984 1985 1986 1990 1992 1993 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 5.16 4.96 4.67 5.4 6.18 7.26 7.18 8.33 8.09 9.08 10.27 10.25 9.91 10.96 11.42 1.5 3.3 3.1 3.1 4.54

Marijuana growers have worked to make the drug as potent as possible.
1960s-70s THC concentrations were 1-2%. Today, they are as high as 20%

Marijuana Short Term Effects

Potential Upside

Reduce anxietyPromote EuphoriaPromote Relaxation



Potential Downside



- Impaired memory
- Impaired learning attention
- Impaired reaction time/ coordination(drugged driving)
- Increase risk Paranoia/Psychosis
- Impair decision making
- Acute intoxication (rare)

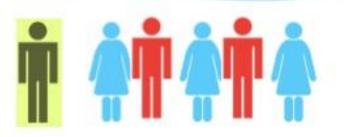
Teen Marijuana Use & Long-Term Associations

- Persistent and heavy use among adolescents reduces IQ by 8 points
- Increased risk of mental illness (??cause or effect)
 - Schizophrenia (6 fold)
 - Psychosis
 - Depression/Anxiety
 - Amotivational syndrome



1 in 6 teens become addicted

1 in 10 adults and **1 in 6 adolescents** who try marijuana will become addicted to it.



 The adolescent brain is especially susceptible to marijuana use.

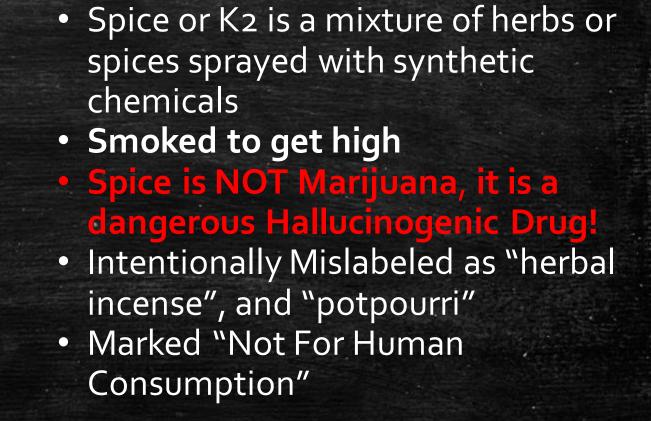
When kids use, they have a greater chance of addiction since their brains are being primed.

Source: Anthony, J.C., Warner, L.A., & Kessler, R.C. (1994); GieddaJ. N., 2004

What is "Spice" "K2"? (Synthetic Marijuana)

Courtesy: DEA







Spice (synthetic marijuana) Effects on Mind & Body

- Increased BP / Increased heart rate
- Blood shot eyes
- Insomnia
- Tingling, numbness, Tremors
- Vomiting
- Seizures
- Cardiac Arrest

- Agitation
- Anxiety / panic attacks
- Depression
- Paranoia / Psychosis
- Hallucinations
 - Visual or Auditory
- Suicidal Thoughts?

Prescription Drug Misuse

USA <5% of world population consumes >80% global opioid

Source: NSDUH 2009

Commonly Abused Prescription Drugs



Most common misused prescription drugs

Pain Medications- Opioids or Narcotic
 Euphoria, Ease stress, help students relax

Sedatives
relax, sleep or treat anxiety



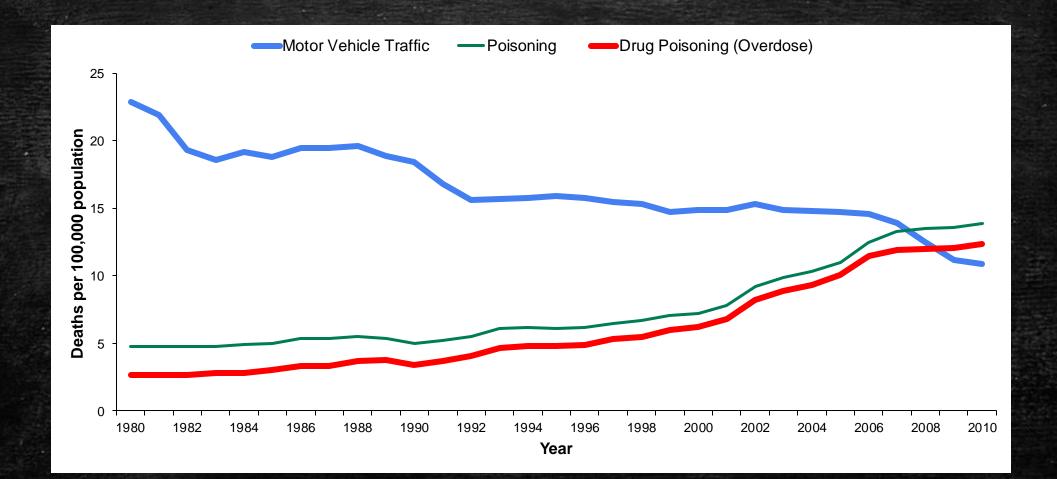
Stimulants – Adderall, Ritalin, Vyvance
study or stay awake



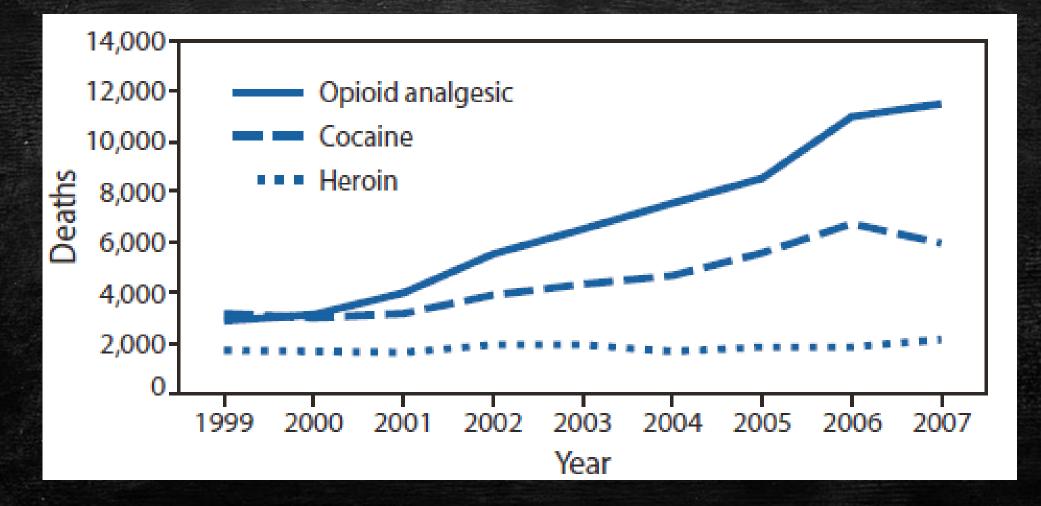
Every 19 minutes an American Dies of a Prescription Drug Overdose



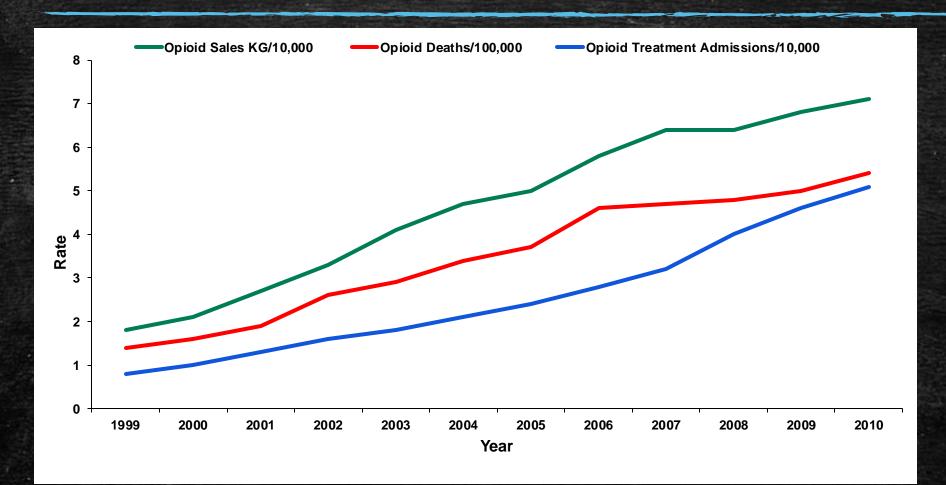
US Death Rate Car Accident vs Overdose



Overdose death rates by drugs

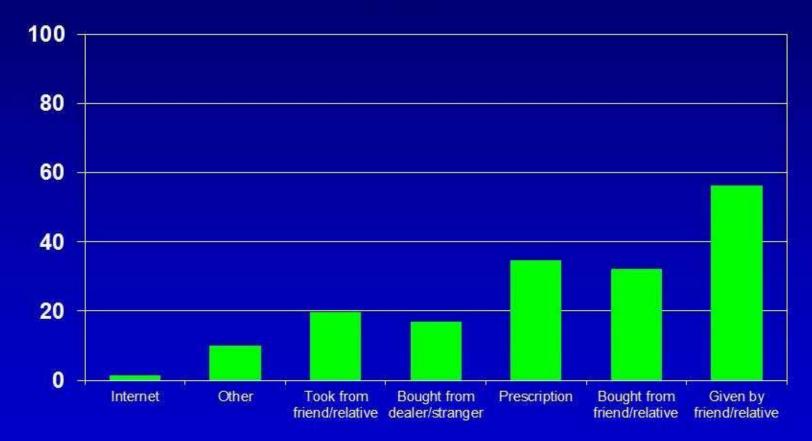


Rates of Opioid Overdose Deaths, Sales, and Treatment Admissions, United States, 1999–2010



CDC. MMWR 2011. http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm60e1101a1.htm?s_cid=mm60e1101a1_w. Updated with 2009 mortality and 2010 treatment admission data

Source of Prescription Narcotics Among Those Who Used in the Past Year, 12th Grade*



*Categories not mutually exclusive

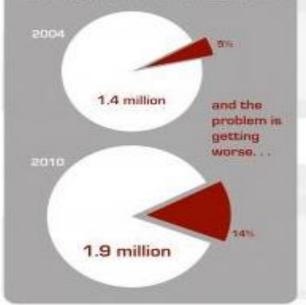
SOURCE: University of Michigan, 2015 Monitoring the Future Study

ABUSE OF PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATIONS RISKS HEROIN USE

In 2010 almost 1 in 20 adolescents and adults – 12 million people – used prescription pain medication when it was not prescribed for them or only for the feeling it caused¹. While many believe these drugs are not dangerous because they can be prescribed by a doctor, abuse often leads to dependence. And eventually, for some, pain medication abuse leads to heroin.

PEOPLE WHO TAKE NON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION PAIN RELIEVERS WILLTRY HEROIN WITHIN 10 YEARS

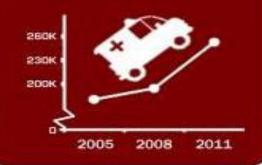
Number of People Who Abused or were Dependent on Pain Medications and Percentage of Them that Use Heroin



Heroin users are 3X as likely to be dependent

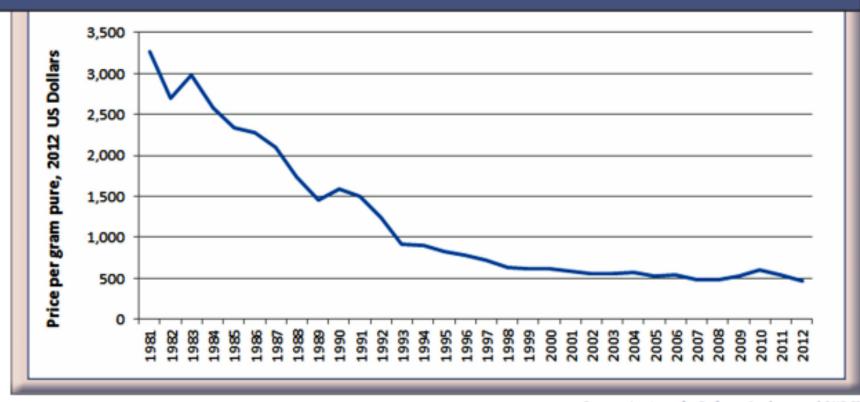
14% of non-medical prescription pain reliever users are dependent 54% of heroin users are dependent.⁴

Heroin Emergency Room Admissions Are Increasing⁵

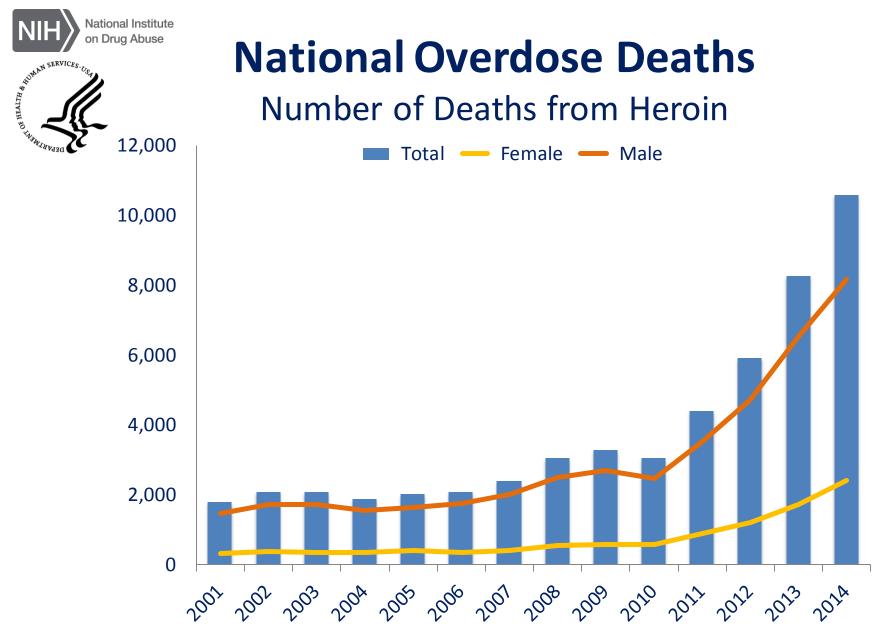


US Heroin prices

(U) Chart 6. Retail-level Average Price Per Gram Pure, for Heroin in the United States, 1981 to 2012



Source: Institute for Defense Analyses and ONDCP



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, CDC Wonder

Heroin's downward spiral

Intoxicating euphoria



Context becomes etched in memory

Use to get High

Ordinary rewards lose power

Use to Feel Good

Addiction

Increased sensitivity to stress

Negative emotions

Who are these people?



Mia Culpa- We Send Mixed Message



Russian Roulette or Right of Passage?

If you could substantially improve the chances that students would avoid accidents, Injuries (including car accidents, rape and STI's), a range of medical and mental health problems, unintended pregnancies, criminal involvement and even death, AND that they would do better academically and professionally, would you do it?

What Can Be done?

DELAY ONSET and MIMIMIZE EXPOSURE TO SUBSTANCE USE be it tobacco, alcohol, or drugs

Russian Roulette

Even Once - Doing Meth, **Bath Salts, Synthetic** Marijuana, Prescription Narcotics, Heroin or Cocaine Will harm an adolescent & could kill them



How can Universities minimize substance use?

- Commit to long term change in the campus culture
- Become Tobacco, Drug and Alcohol Free Campus
- Ban alcohol advertising during any Collegiate events
- Require student education about drug & alcohol abuse
- Foster a culture that supports non-drug/non-alcohol events
- Support a Collegiate Recovery Network
- Incorporate Life Skills into campus experience to learn coping/problem solving skills
- Encourage student involvement in Spiritual Practices/ Activities/Communities
- Create environment where students can access evaluation/treatment of stress, anxiety, depression or any mood issues
- Limit Campus Access to addictive substances



Indiana Lifeline Law



NALOXONE SAVES LIVES AND SHOULD BE AS READILY AVAILABLE AS EPI-PEN

Diary Of An Addict

Thank you