

Status of Key Informant Network Surveillance of Prescription Drug Abuse

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Why Do We Need Post-Marketing Surveillance?

- Phase I – III studies tend to be small relative to general population
- Relatively rare events will be missed
- Widespread use in thousands or millions of people give a more clear picture of efficacy and relative risks

Why Aren't Current Post-Marketing Surveillance Efforts Sufficient?

- DAWN – passive, retrospective, very long delay in analysis and publication
- MedWatch – not all forms can be reasonably analyzed in a timely fashion

Elements of Any Post-Marketing Surveillance

- It must be proactive
- It must produce a very timely “signal” of abuse
- Abuse patterns need to be followed on a regional/geographic level
- Characterize the abuse pattern to permit potential intervention

Objectives

- Identify cases of abuse stratified by 3-digit ZIP codes.
- Obtain as much information as possible about the characteristics of prescription drug abuse.

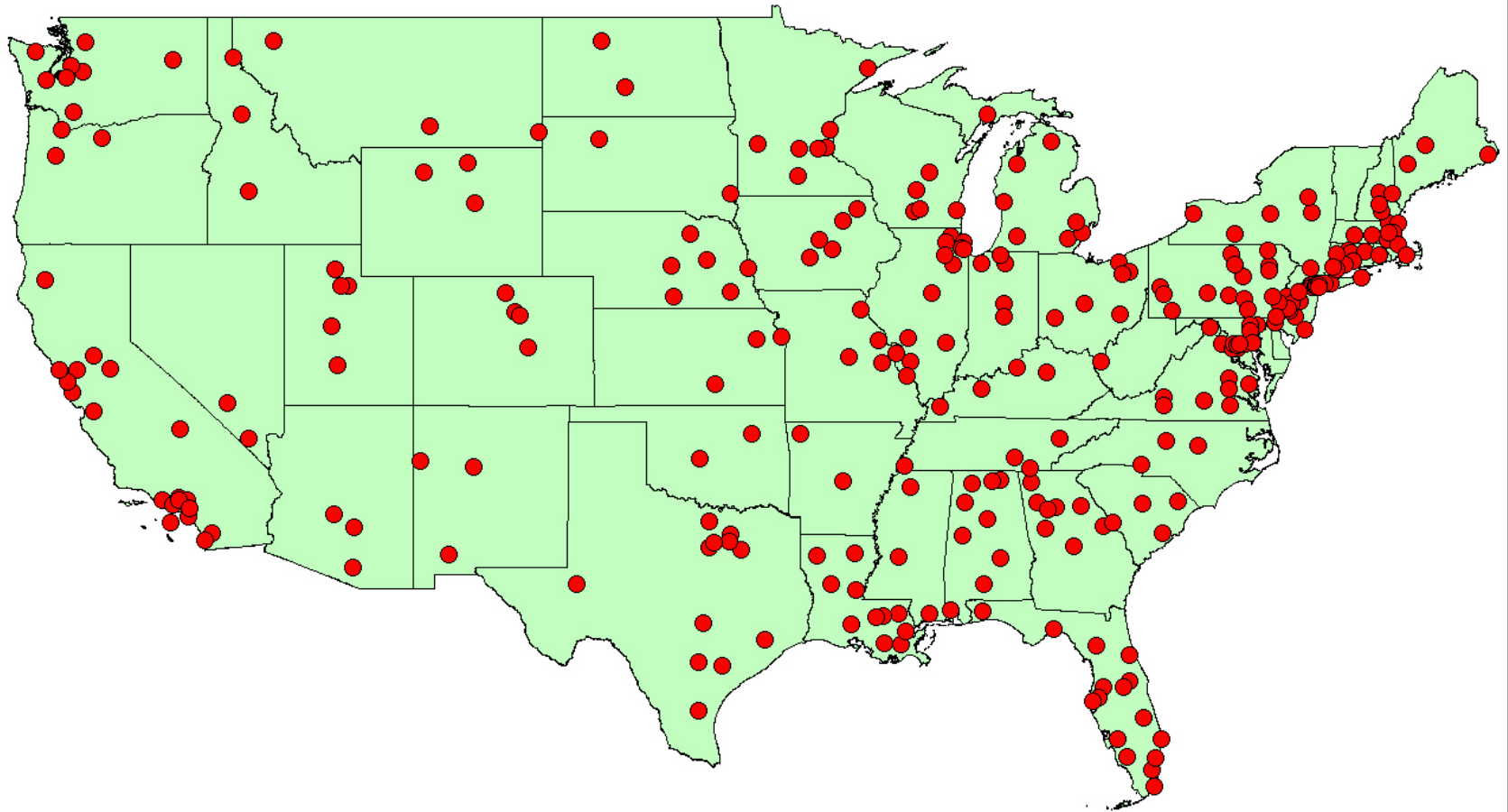
Methods

- Quarterly surveys of 335 key informants or drug abuse experts in as much of the country as possible.
- Achieve a balance of reporters not only by ZIP code but also by areas of specialty.

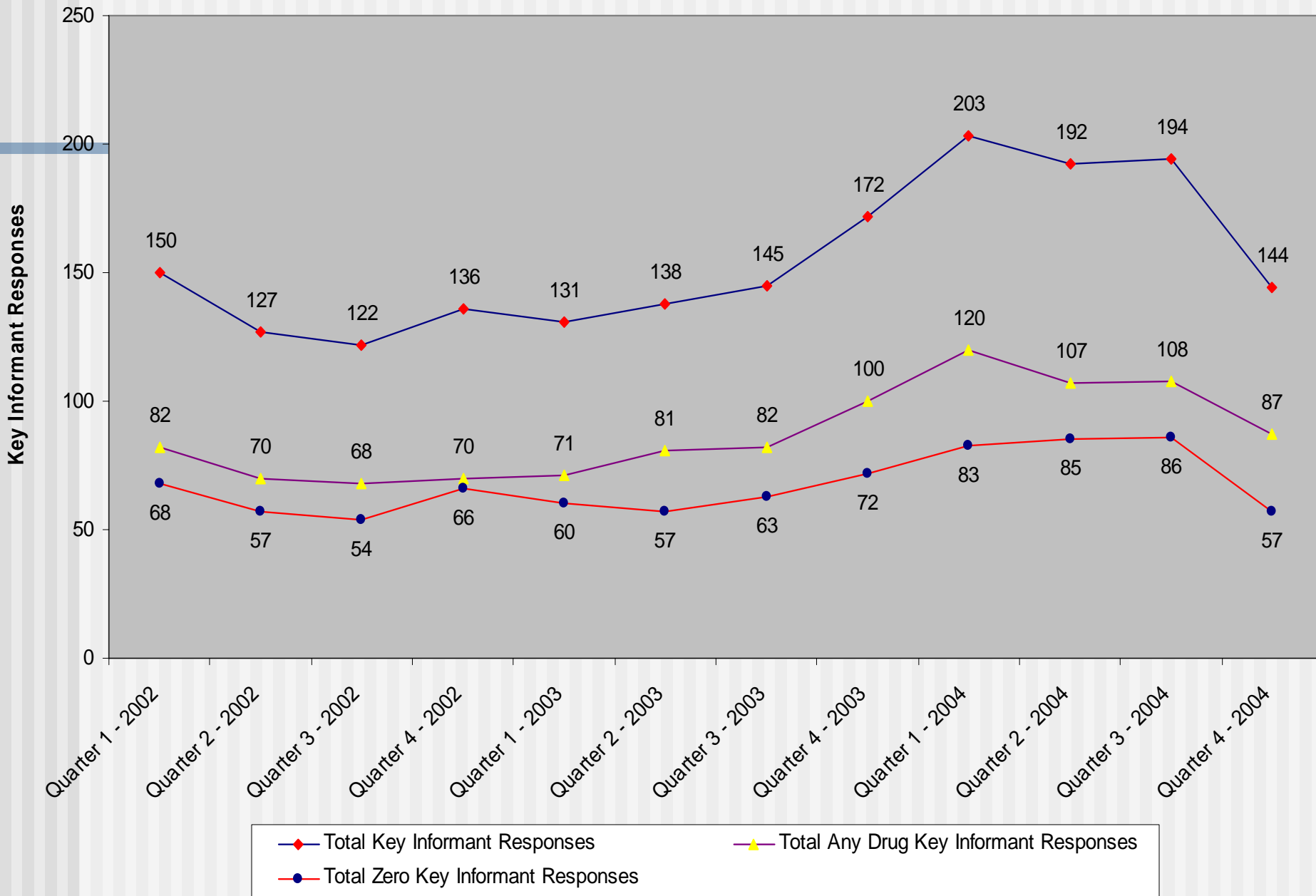
Areas of Specialty of the Key Informants

Impaired Health Professional Programs	17
Pain Management Specialists	48
Addiction Treatment Specialists	148
Adult Treatment Programs	105
Adolescent Treatment Programs	55
University/Research/Prevention Centers	34
Hospitals	30
Methadone Specialists	23
Drug/Family Courts/Other	12

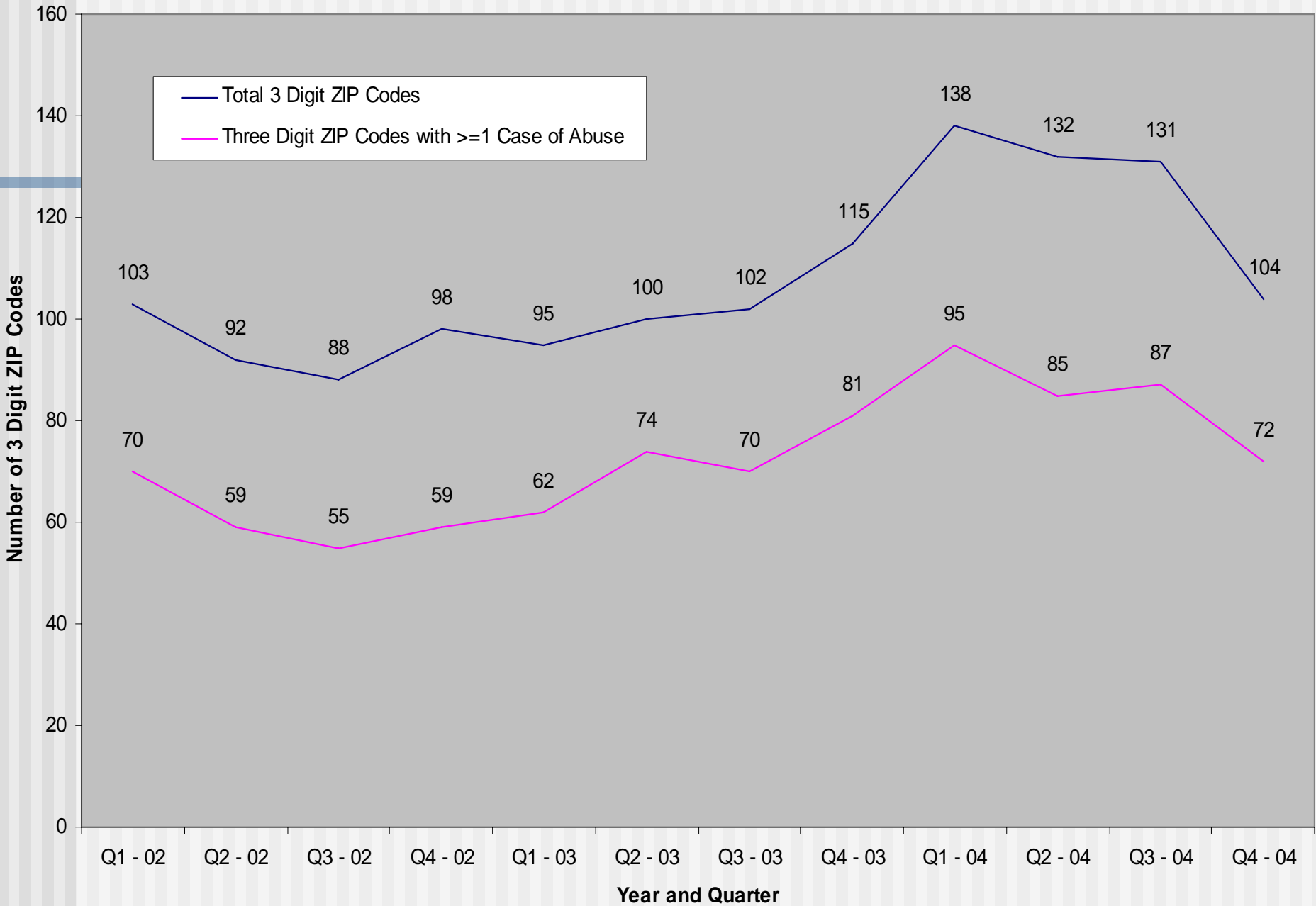
Key Informant Network Coverage Area



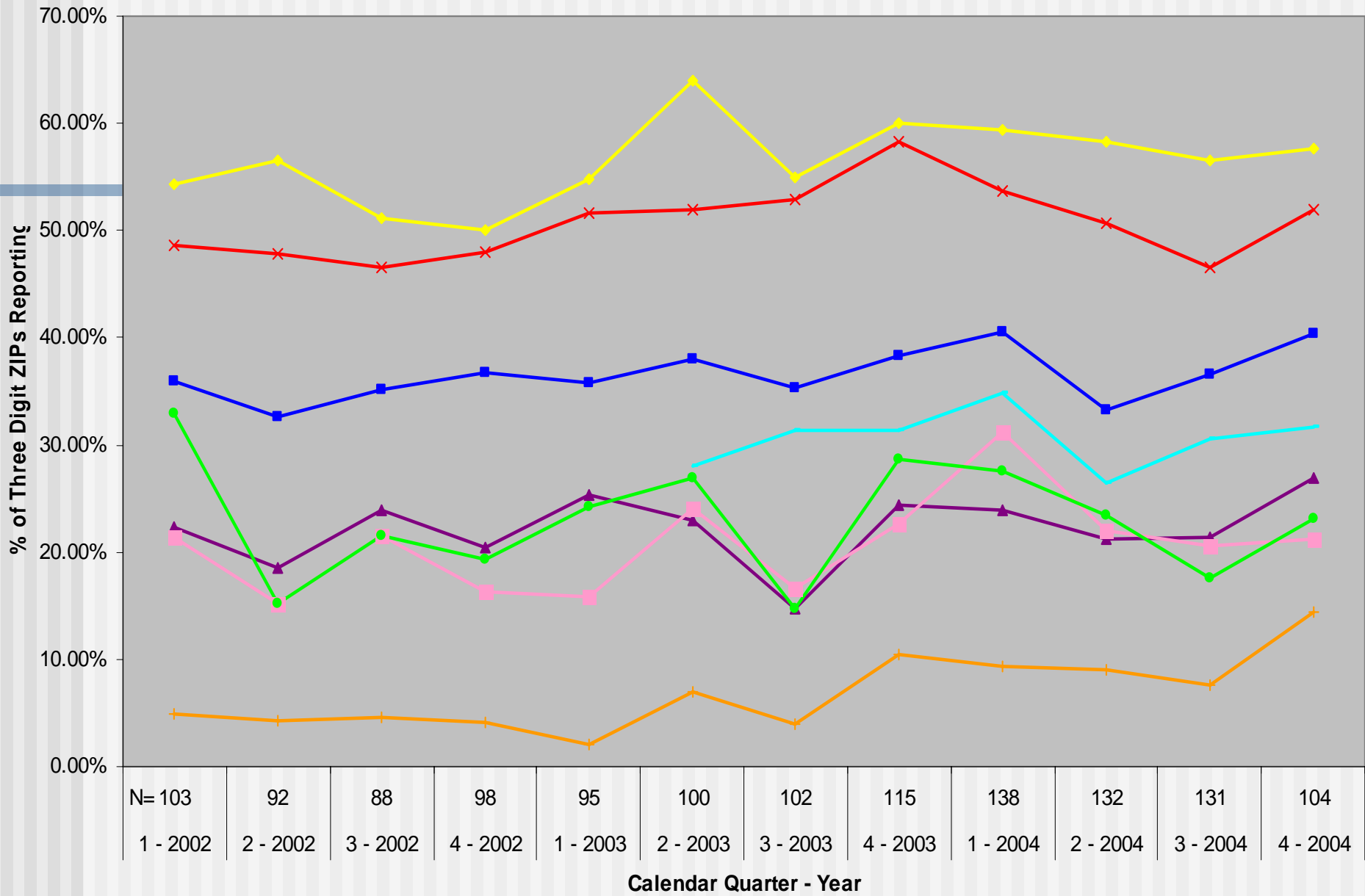
Key Informant Responses by Quarter (n = 336)



Number of 3 Digit ZIP Codes Responding By Quarter

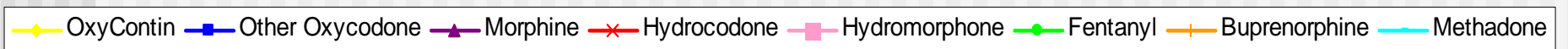
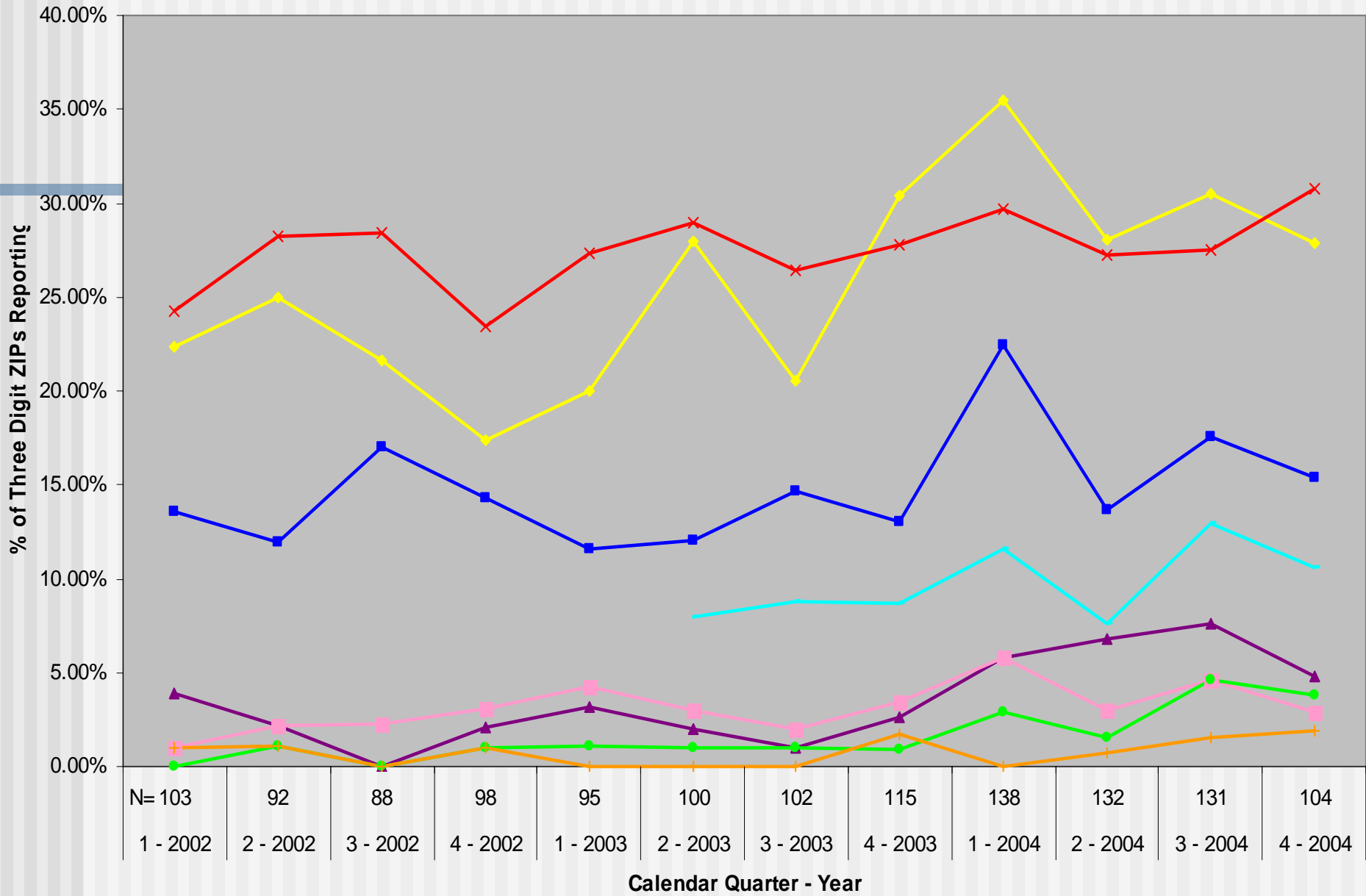


Percent of 3 Digit ZIP Codes Reporting ≥ 1 Case of Abuse

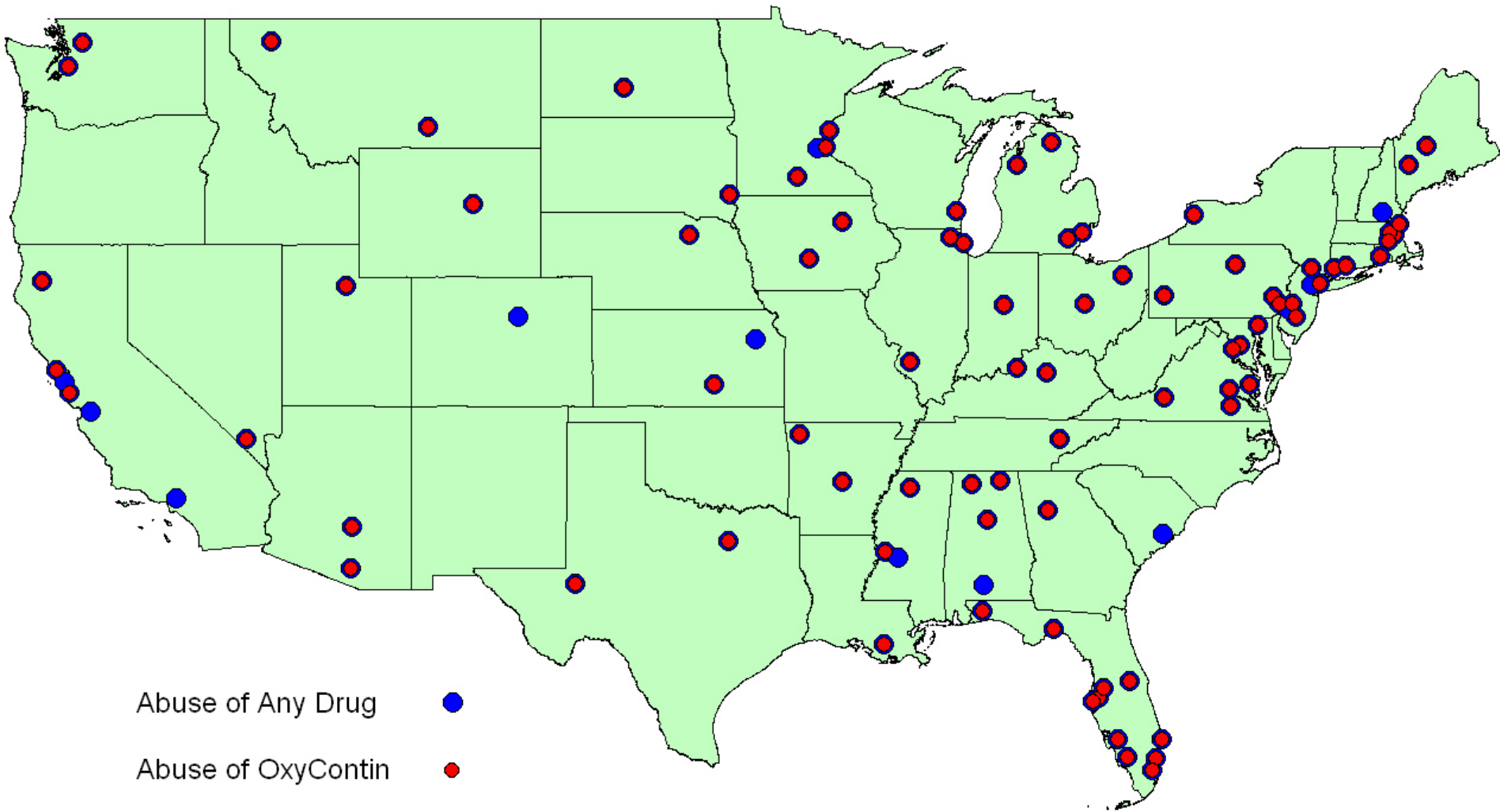


◆ OxyContin
 ■ Other Oxycodone
 ▲ Morphine
 × Hydrocodone
 ■ Hydromorphone
 ● Fentanyl
 + Buprenorphine
 + Methadone

Percent of 3 Digit ZIP Codes Reporting ≥ 5 Cases of Abuse



Key Informant Reports of Abuse of Drugs in Quarter 1 - 2004



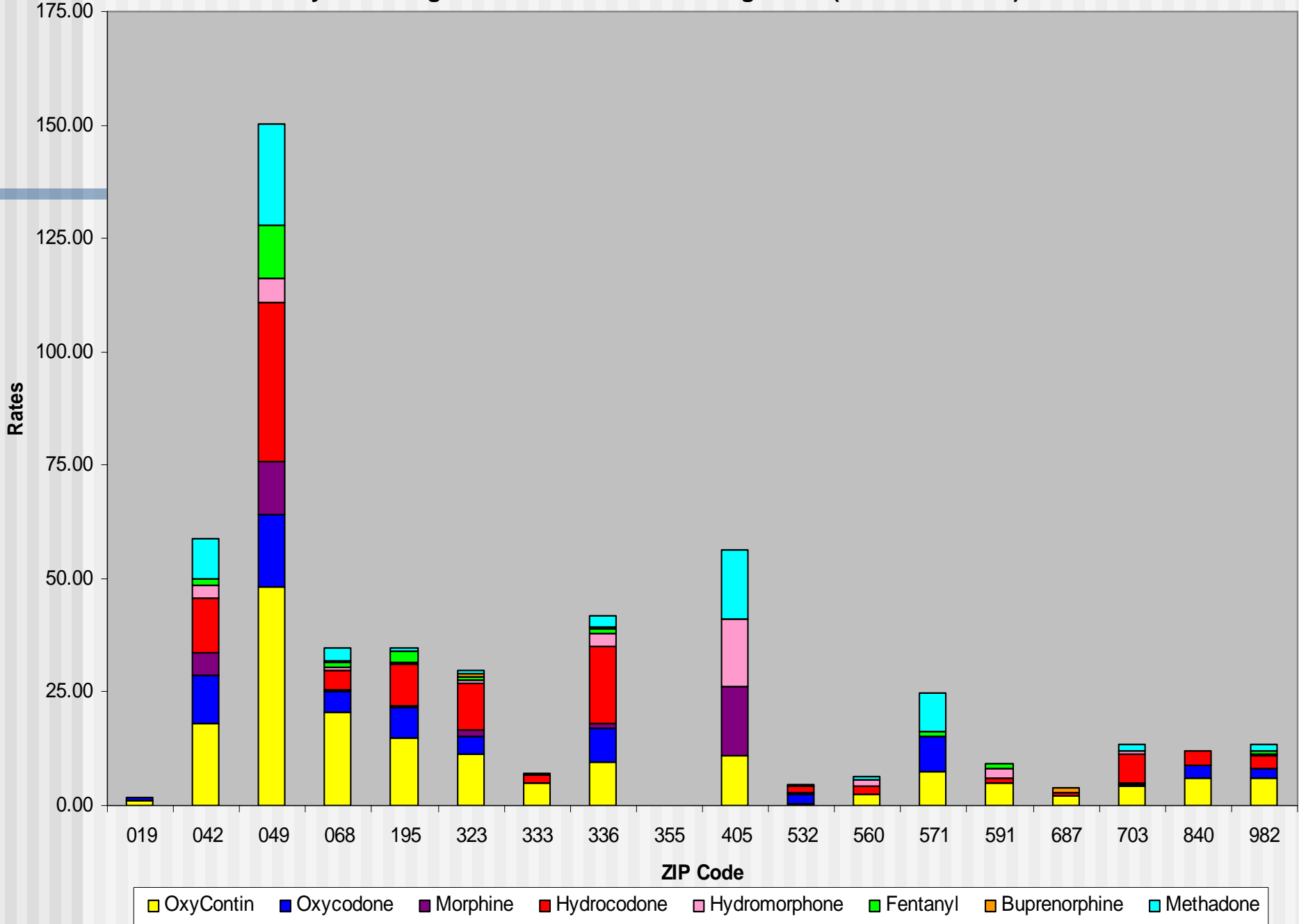
OxyContin Abuse Cases (≥ 5 Per Quarter) in 6 of 12 Quarters

<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>ZIP</u>
Norwood	MA	020
Belmont	MA	021
Brookline	MA	024
Warwick	RI	028
Haddonfield	NJ	080
Buffalo	NY	142
Bryn Mawr	PA	190
Norristown	PA	194
Lutherville	MD	210
Milwaukee	WI	532
Billings	MT	591
Wichita	KS	672
Morgan City	LA	703
Layton	UT	840
Las Vegas	NV	891
Everett	WA	982

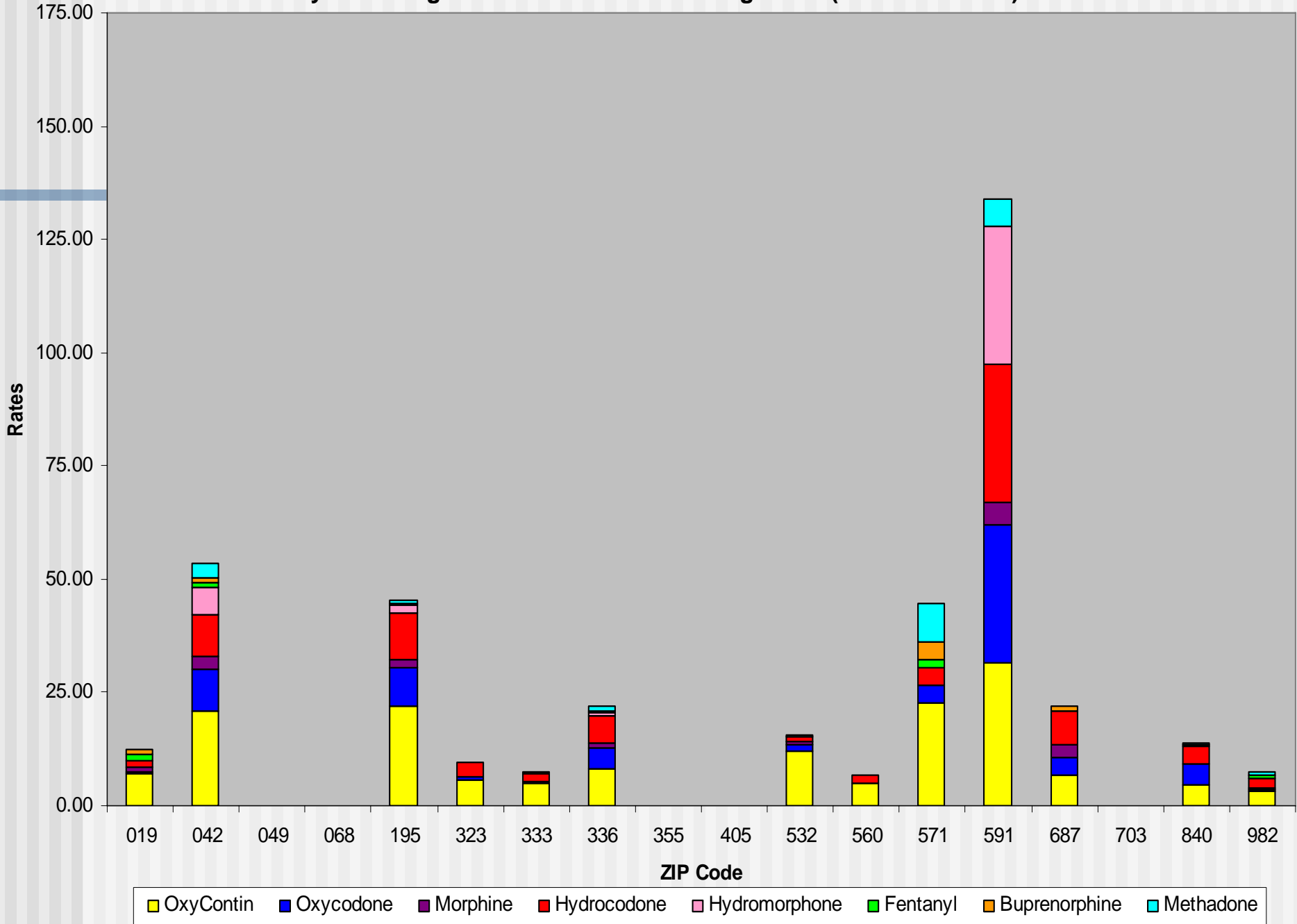
OxyContin Cases in Seven Metropolitan Areas

City	State	Qrtr 1 - 2004	Qrtr 2 - 2004	Qrtr 3 - 2004	Qrtr 4 - 2004
Boston	MA	0	0	0	No Data
New York City	NY	2	0	7	0
Philadelphia	PA	0	No Data	1	No Data
Baltimore	MD	0	0	0	0
Washington	DC	4	3	2	0
Miami	FL	13	4	0	2
Chicago	IL	0	4	0	4

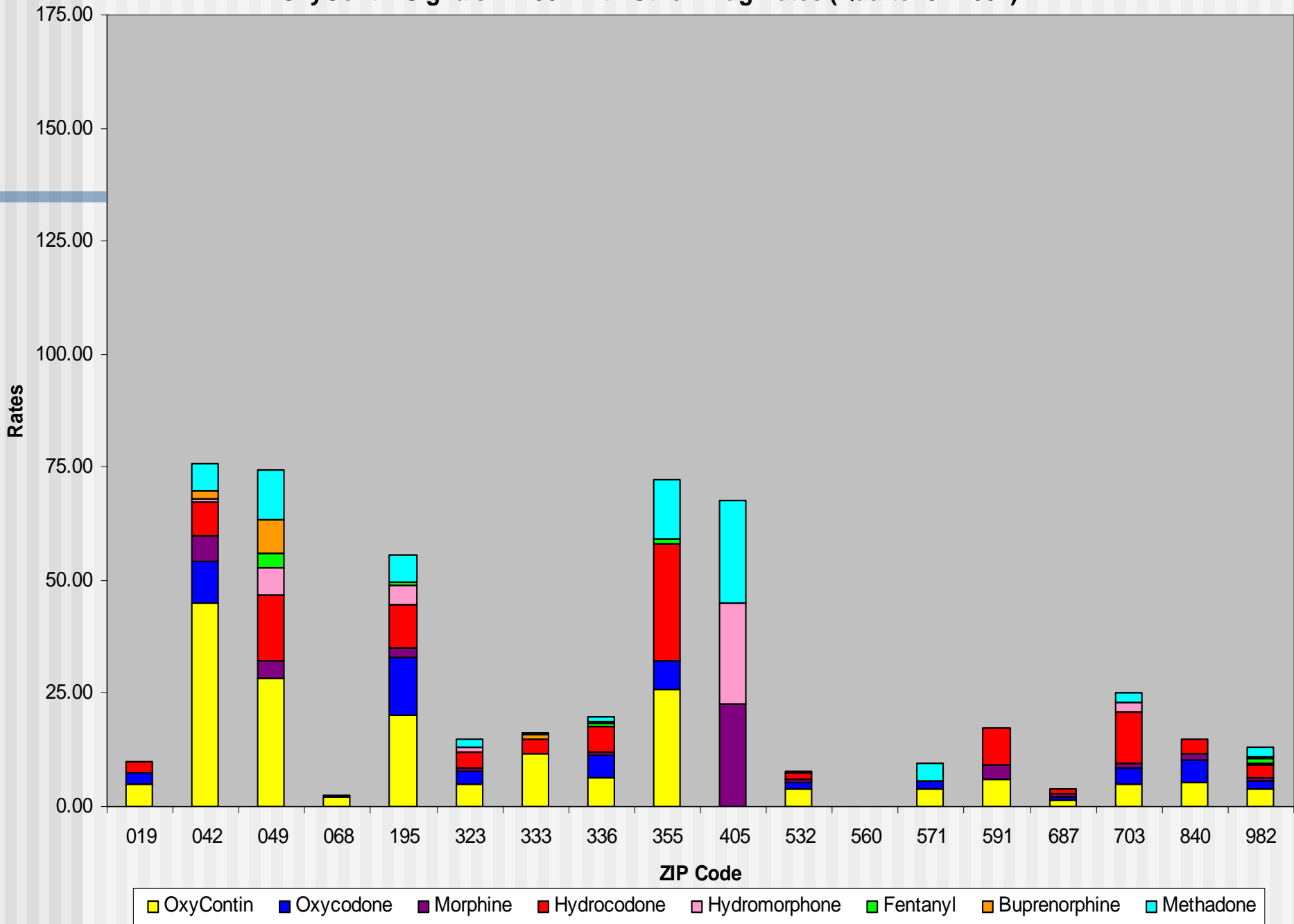
OxyContin Signals in 2004 with Other Drug Rates (Quarter 1 - 2004)



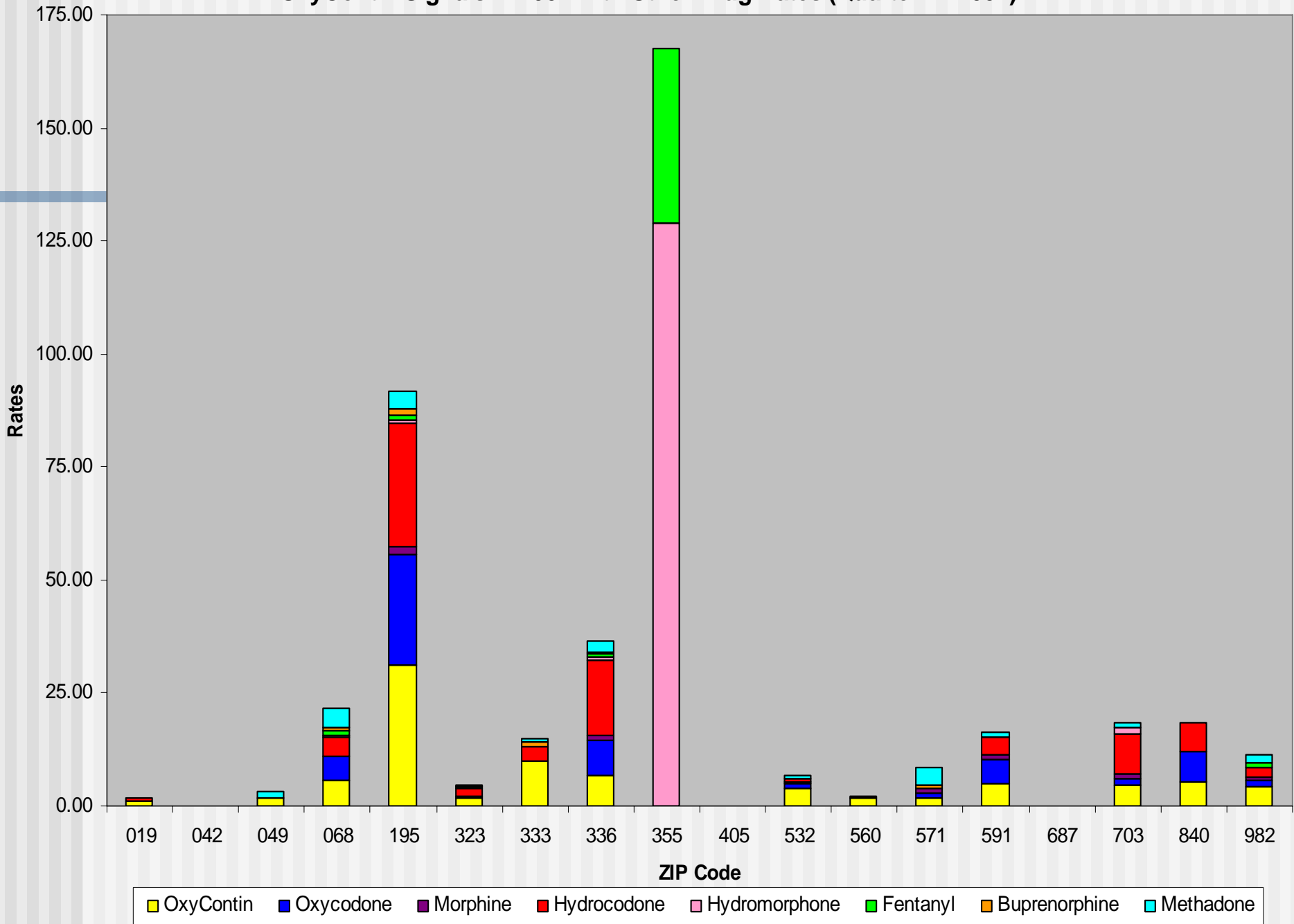
OxyContin Signals in 2004 with Other Drug Rates (Quarter 2 - 2004)



OxyContin Signals in 2004 with Other Drug Rates (Quarter 3 - 2004)

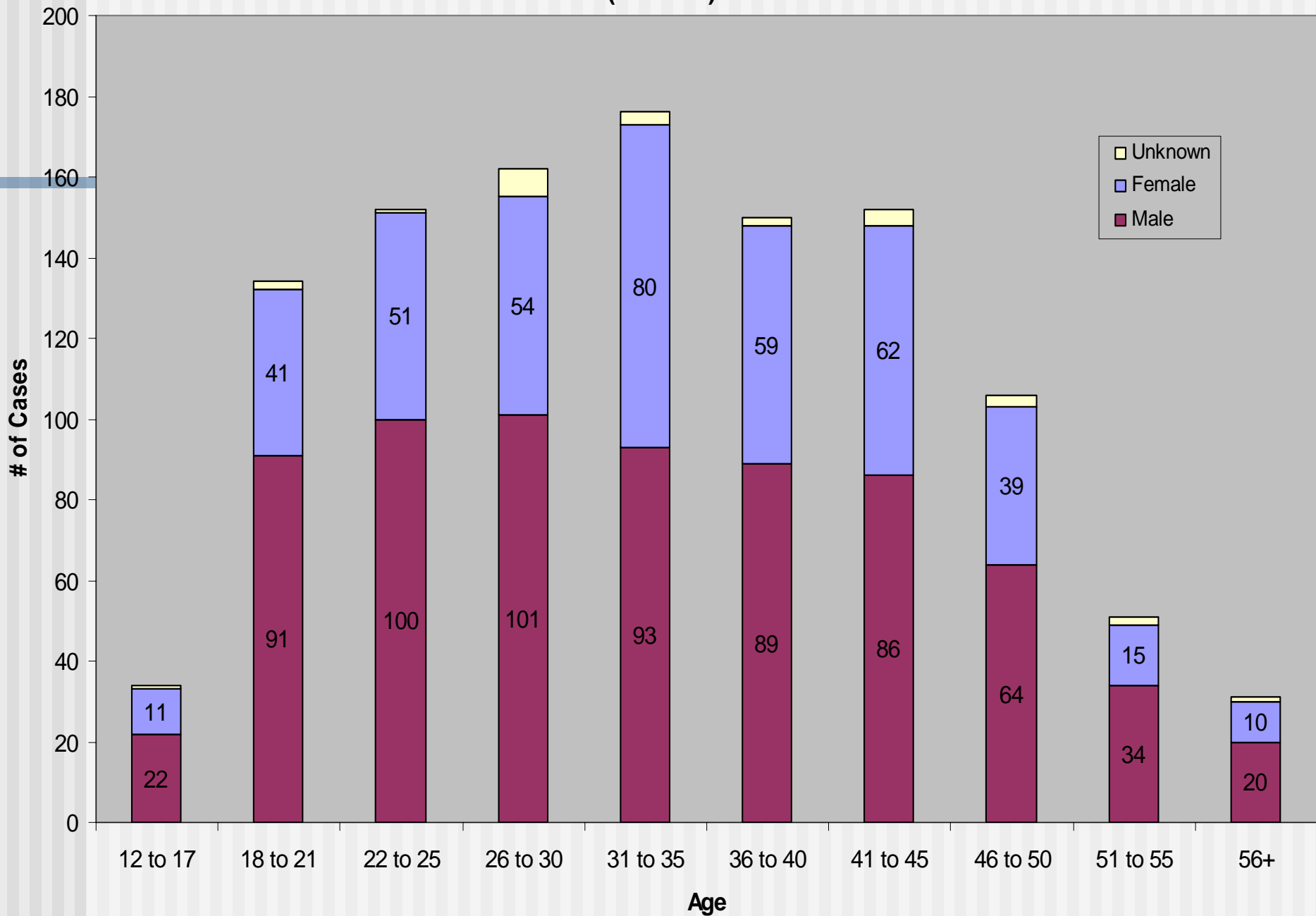


OxyContin Signals in 2004 with Other Drug Rates (Quarter 4 - 2004)



Mean: 33.95 (12 - 75)

(n = 1217)



Race of Individuals

(n = 1058 of 1217)

■ African-American:	48	
■ American Indian:	12	
■ Caucasian:	960	(90.7%)
■ Hispanic:	30	
■ Other:	<u>8</u>	
Total	1058	

Prior History of Abuse

(n = 978 of 1217)

■ Positive for alcohol and/or other drugs, <i>but not opiates:</i>	142	\	(87.2%)
■ Positive for opiates:	261		
■ Positive for both of above:	450	/	
■ No history of drug and/or alcohol abuse:	<u>125</u>		(12.8%)
Total	978		

Conclusions

1. Prescription drug abuse is widespread with 2/3 of informants reporting abuse.
2. OxyContin and Hydrocodone abuse are also the most prevalent drugs of abuse being observed in 50-60% of all ZIP codes.

Conclusions

3. In terms of rate of growth, methadone, buprenorphine and morphine are increasing at the greatest pace.
4. It is rare for abuse of one drug to occur alone in any zip code; rather, the pattern is poly-substance abuse.

Conclusions

5. Prescription drug abuse seems to be confined to several small cities and a number of suburban and rural areas.

Conclusions

6. In striking contrast to the racial composition of those abusers of illicit drugs such as heroin, over 91% of all prescription drug abusers were classified as Caucasian, with very small numbers of blacks (<5%), Hispanics (2%) and others.

Conclusions

7. Approximately 87% of OxyContin and other prescription drug abusers had past histories of alcohol or opiate abuse, whereas the remaining 13% of the individuals were reported to have no history of alcohol or opiate abuse, at least to the extent known by the informant.