



# Indian Health Service 2012 NATIONAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

## Welcome

Not What the Doctor Ordered

Rick Moldenhauer



*Mobilizing Partnerships to Promote Wellness*

# House Keeping

- Please be sure to sign in and out on the Sign In Sheets located near the entrance to this room.
- Please complete the evaluation at the end of this presentation.
- For more information on Continuing Education Units (CEUs), please visit the Registration Desk

# Comfort Room

- To promote wellness and self-care, a Comfort Room is available in Atrium Room 8 for your use.
- If you need further assistance, please visit the Indian Health Service Division of Behavioral Health booth.

# Partnerships

- Collaboration between Single State Authority, Indian Health Service, Law Enforcement and Tribal Nation are essential to identify and address this issue.

## References:

- Drug and Alcohol Normative Evaluation System (DAANES), MN DHS
- Diagnostic and Statistics Manual, 4TR

# Contact Information

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- Fax: (651) 431 7449
- E-mail: [richard.moldenhauer@state.mn.us](mailto:richard.moldenhauer@state.mn.us)



# Crisis Hotline Numbers

Suicide Prevention Lifeline Number:

- 1-800-273-TALK (8255)

National Domestic Violence Hotline:

- 1-800-799-SAFE (7233) or TTY 1-800-787-3224

National Child Abuse Hotline:

- 1-800-4-A-CHILD

Sexual Assault Hotline:

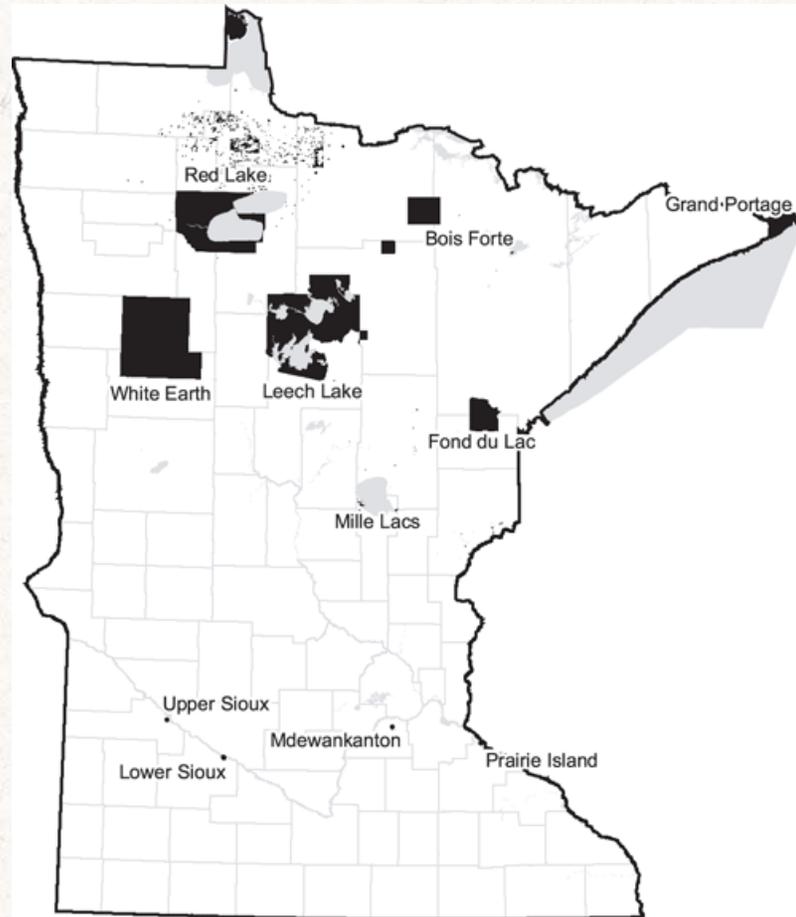
- 1-800-262-9800
- 



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# Welcome to Mni Sota (Minnesota)



# Map

- DAANES=Drug and Alcohol Abuse Normative Evaluation System
- MN=Minnesota
- AI=Clients who self identify as American Indian
- SHA=Sedative, Hypnotic and Anxiolytic

# Groupings of substances

- Opioids:
- Non-prescription methadone; Other Opiates/Synthetics
- (Excludes heroin)
- Amphetamines:
- Other amphetamines; Other stimulants
- (Excludes methamphetamine)
- SHA: Benzodiazepines; Other tranquilizers; Barbiturates; Other sedatives/hypnotics

# Why this is a bit different....

- -Prescribed by a “Professional”
- -Insurance does not pay drug dealers
- -Pharmaceuticals are “safer” than street drugs

# Abused Pharmaceutical Substances

**NADDI** National Association of Drug Diversion Investigators, Inc.  
 1-888-39NADDI www.naddi.org

© This is an reprint of NADA-CAD, Inc. and may not be reproduced in any form without written permission. For more information call 1-801-702-2119 or www.naddi.org

<b>Aggravation</b> 0.25 mg 0.5 mg 1 mg 2 mg	<b>Carboprost</b> 350 mg 200 mg 325 mg 16 mg
<b>Amphetamine Nitrate</b> 5 mg 7.5 mg 10 mg 12.5 mg 15 mg 20 mg 30 mg 38 mg 40 mg 48 mg	<b>Chlorzoxazone</b> 8.5 mg 1 mg 2 mg
<b>Bupropion</b> 5 mg 50 mg	<b>Cocaine/ Acetaminophen</b> 15 mg/ 500 mg 30 mg/ 500 mg 60 mg/ 500 mg 10 mg/ 500 mg
<b>Bupropion Tartrate</b> 10 mg/ml	<b>Dextroamphetamine</b> 5 mg 11 mg 15 mg
<b>Formaldehyde</b> 2 mg 5 mg 10 mg	<b>Diuretics</b> 2 mg 5 mg 10 mg
<b>Formaldehyde</b> 2 mg 5 mg 10 mg	<b>Formaldehyde</b> 2 mg 5 mg 10 mg

<b>Hydrocodone/ Acetaminophen</b> 5 mg/ 500 mg 7.5 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 800 mg
<b>Hydrocodone/ Acetaminophen</b> 10 mg/ 125 mg 1.5 mg/ 150 mg 10 mg/ 150 mg 10 mg/ 200 mg 5 mg/ 500 mg 7.5 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 800 mg 5 mg/ 500 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 7.5 mg/ 750 mg

<b>Hydrocodone/ Acetaminophen</b> 10 mg/ 125 mg 1.5 mg/ 150 mg 10 mg/ 150 mg 10 mg/ 200 mg 5 mg/ 500 mg 7.5 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 800 mg 5 mg/ 500 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 10 mg/ 650 mg 7.5 mg/ 750 mg
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<b>Hydroxyzine</b> 1 mg 2 mg 3 mg 4 mg 8 mg
<b>Metaxalone</b> 5 mg 5 mg 10 mg 10 mg 10 mg 10 mg 40 mg 40 mg
<b>Misoprostol</b> 2 mg 4 mg
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<b>Morphine</b> 15 mg 30 mg 60 mg 100 mg 200 mg
<b>Oxycodone</b> 10 mg 10 mg 15 mg 30 mg
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<b>Oxycodone</b> 10 mg 20 mg 40 mg 80 mg 160 mg
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# What to do, what to do....



**Got Drugs?**

Turn in your unused or expired medication for safe disposal  
Saturday, Sept. 25th

Click here for a collection site near you.

dispose

unused Rx

DEA

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

The advertisement features a central graphic of a blue and white capsule with the word 'dispose' written on it, and a white pill with 'unused Rx' written on it. In the background, there is a gold DEA badge and a white pill. The text is arranged in a clear, readable layout with a call to action.

# President Signs Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act

- On October 12, President Obama signed into law the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act (S 3397). This law provides the authority for ultimate users who have lawfully obtained controlled substances to deliver them for disposal to entities authorized to engage in drug disposal in accordance with regulations issued by the Department of Justice. DEA Acting Administrator Michele M. Leonhart said, “This bill will help reduce the diversion of prescription drugs that often sit in our own medicine cabinets far too long...The DEA will now work diligently to develop regulations that will allow people to dispose of their prescription medications in a responsible and safe manner, not just on one day, but every day.”

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration Dateline DEA Dateline, 10/22/2010

# Overwhelming Success: Drug Take-Back Day

- On October 5, DEA announced the results of the first-ever national prescription drug “Take-Back” campaign where the public turned in more than 242,000 lbs of prescription drugs for safe and proper disposal at more than 4,000 take back sites nationwide on September 25. In a related matter, Congress cleared legislation for the President to sign that will allow DEA to create a framework for a permanent solution for prescription drug disposal. Currently, there are no legal means to transfer possession of certain prescription drugs for disposal. DEA will continue to hold one-day take-back programs until permanent regulations are in place.

SOURCE: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Dateline DEA Update, 10/8/2010

## Second National Drug Takeback Day Collects 188 Tons of Expired Drugs

- MAY 06 – (WASHINGTON, D.C.) – Americans participating in the United States Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA's) second National Prescription Drug Take-Back event on April 30th turned in more than 376,593 pounds (188 tons) of unwanted or expired medications for safe and proper disposal at the 5,361 take-back sites that were available in all 50 states. This is 55 percent more than the 242,000 pounds (121 tons) the public brought in during last September's event

SOURCE: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Dateline DEA Update, 5/6/2011

## Fourth National Prescription Drug Take-Back Event Collects Record 276 Tons

- May 03 (Washington, D.C.) – The American people have again responded overwhelmingly to the most recent DEA-led National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day. On April 28th, citizens turned in a record-breaking 552,161 pounds (276 tons) of unwanted or expired medications for safe and proper disposal at the 5,659 take-back sites that were available in all 50 states and U.S. territories. When the results of the four Take Back Days to date are combined, the DEA and its state, local, and tribal law-enforcement and community partners have removed over 1.5 million pounds (774 tons) of medication from circulation.

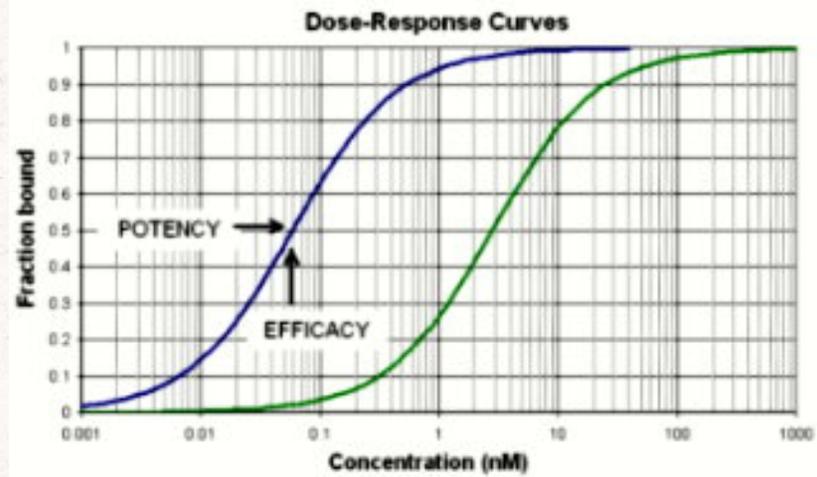
SOURCE: U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration Dateline DEA Update, 5/6/2011

# Half Life

- Abbreviated as:  $t_{1/2}$
  - The time it takes for a substance to lose half of its pharmacologic activity
  - Generally,  $9 \times t_{1/2}$  it's gone
  - Does NOT equal elimination half-life
- |     |         |              |
|-----|---------|--------------|
| • 0 | 1/1     | 100%         |
| • 1 | 1/2     | 50%          |
| • 2 | 1/4     | 25%          |
| • 3 | 1/8     | 12.5%        |
| • 4 | 1/16    | 6.25%        |
| • 5 | 1/32    | 3.125%       |
| • 6 | 1/64    | 1.563        |
| • 7 | 1/128   | 0.781        |
| • n | $1/2^n$ | $100(1/2^n)$ |

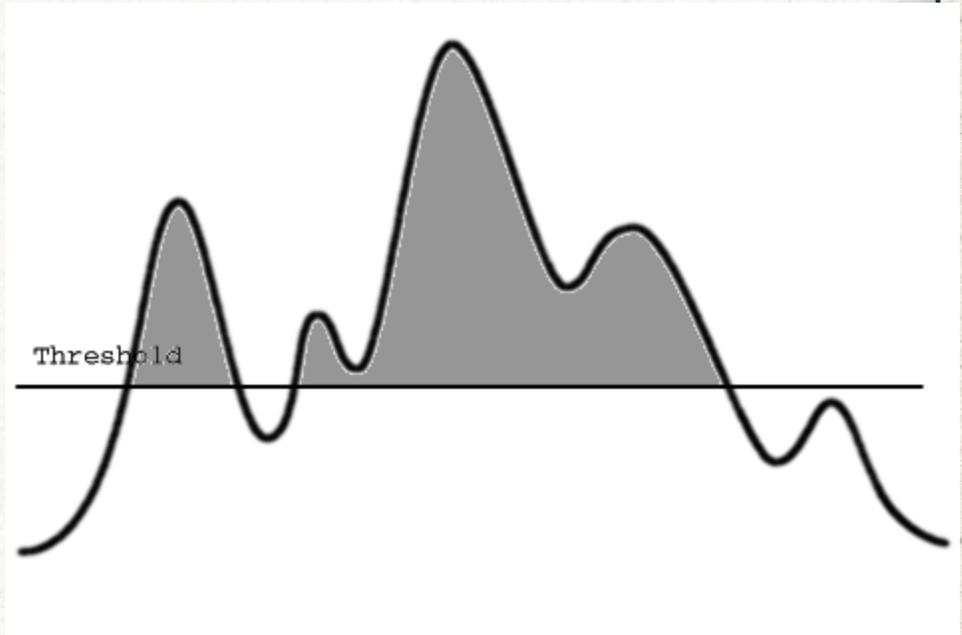
# Potency

- A measure of drug activity expressed in terms of the amount required to produce an effect of given intensity. A highly potent drug evokes a larger response at low concentrations. It is proportional to Affinity and Efficacy
- For our purposes, how strong the stuff is.....don't forget synergistic effect and contaminants



# Effective Dose

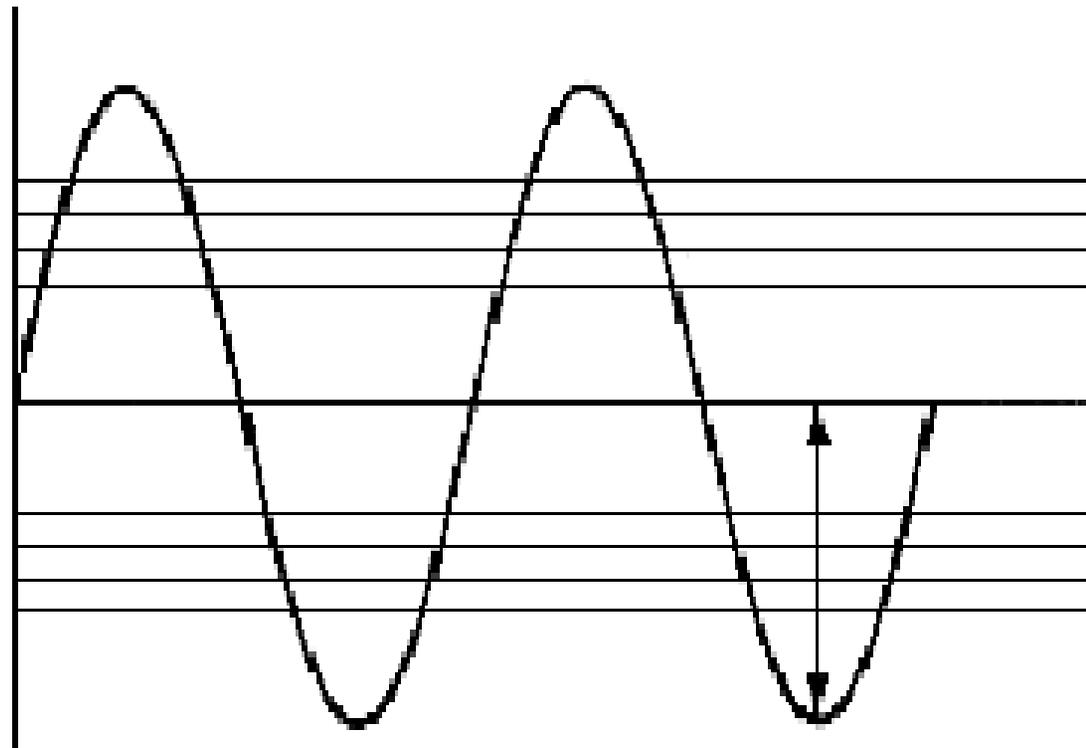
- Abbreviated as: ED-50
- An **effective dose** in pharmacology is the amount of drug that produces a therapeutic response in 50% of the people taking it, sometimes also called **ED-50**.



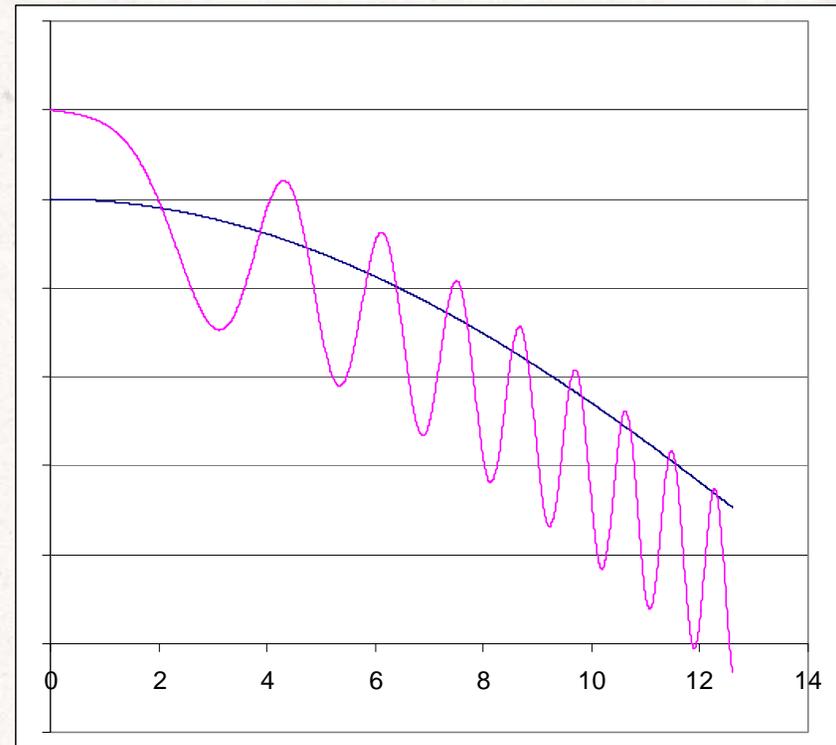
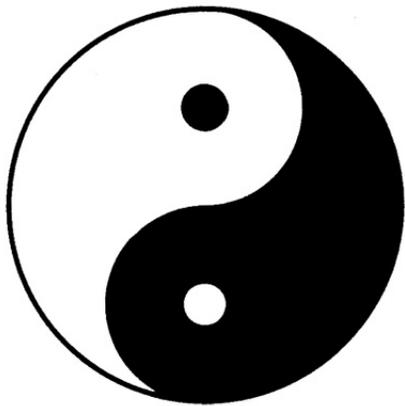
# Intoxication/Withdrawal

- Intoxication:
- Development of a reversible substance specific syndrome due to the recent ingestion of (or exposure to) a substance
- Withdrawal:
- Development of a substance specific maladaptive behavioral change, with physiological and cognitive concomitants, that is due to the cessation of, or reduction in, heavy and prolonged substance use.

# Intoxication & withdrawal

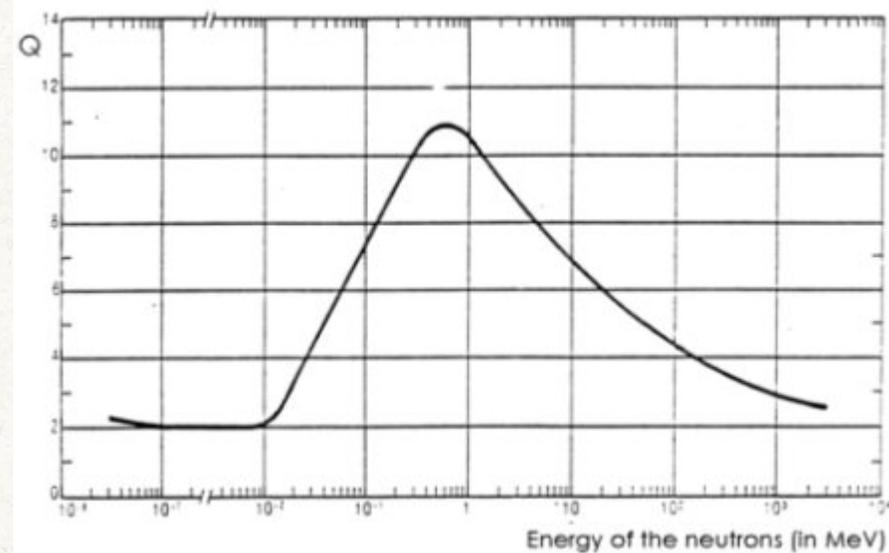


# Intoxication/Withdrawal



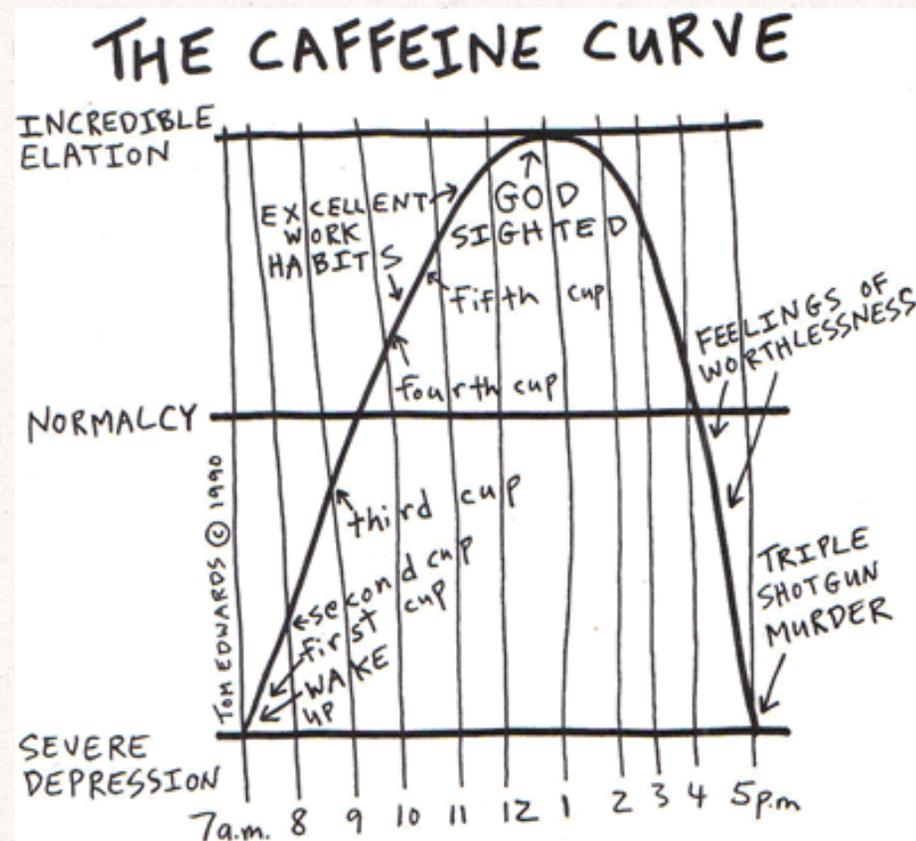
# Tolerance=Adaptation

- Person's response is decreased to same dose, requiring greater volume or frequency of application

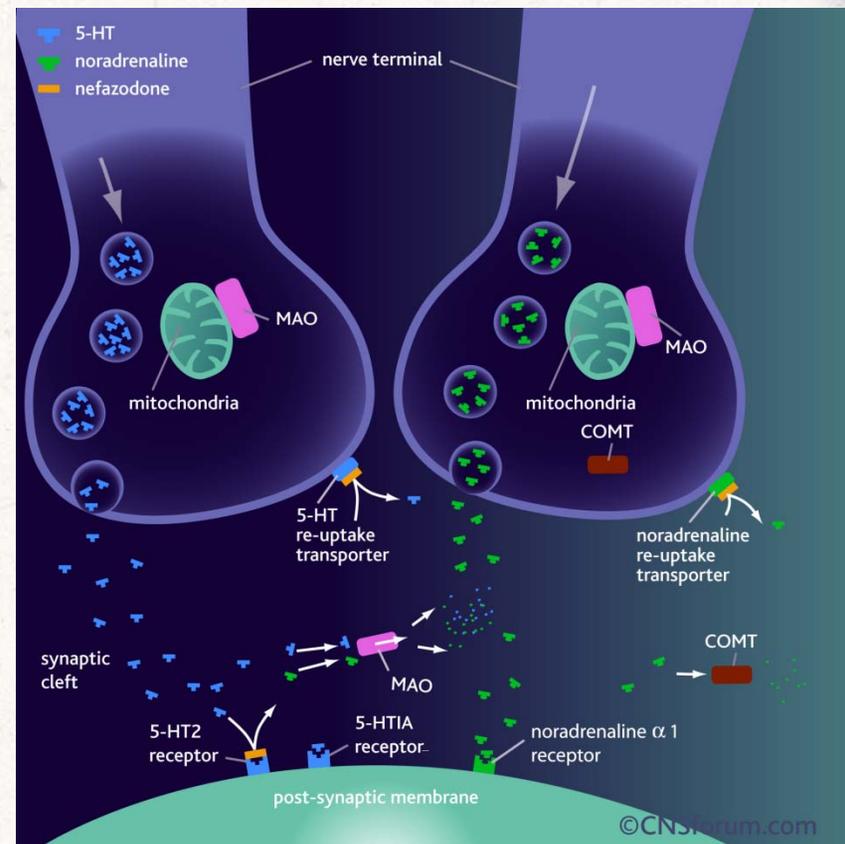


# Drugs make you feel something you normally don't

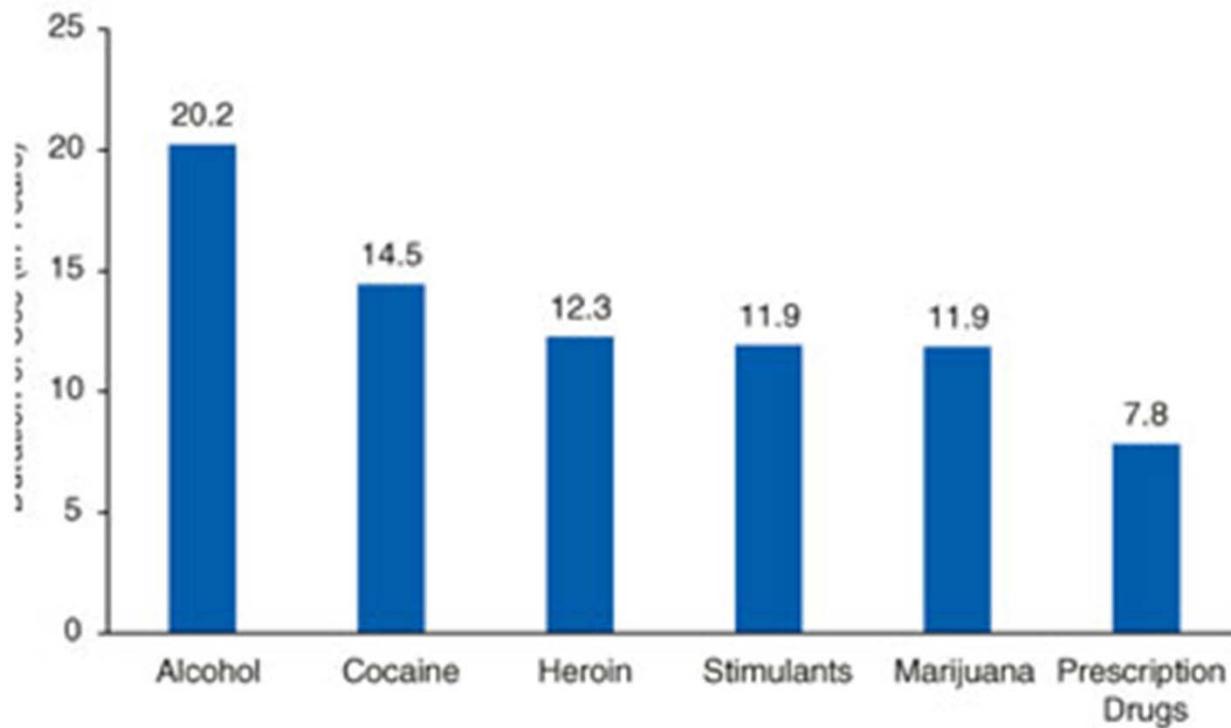
- $T_{1/2}$
- Effective Dose:  $ED_{50}$
- Lethal Dose:  $LD_{50}$



# Ohh, ahh

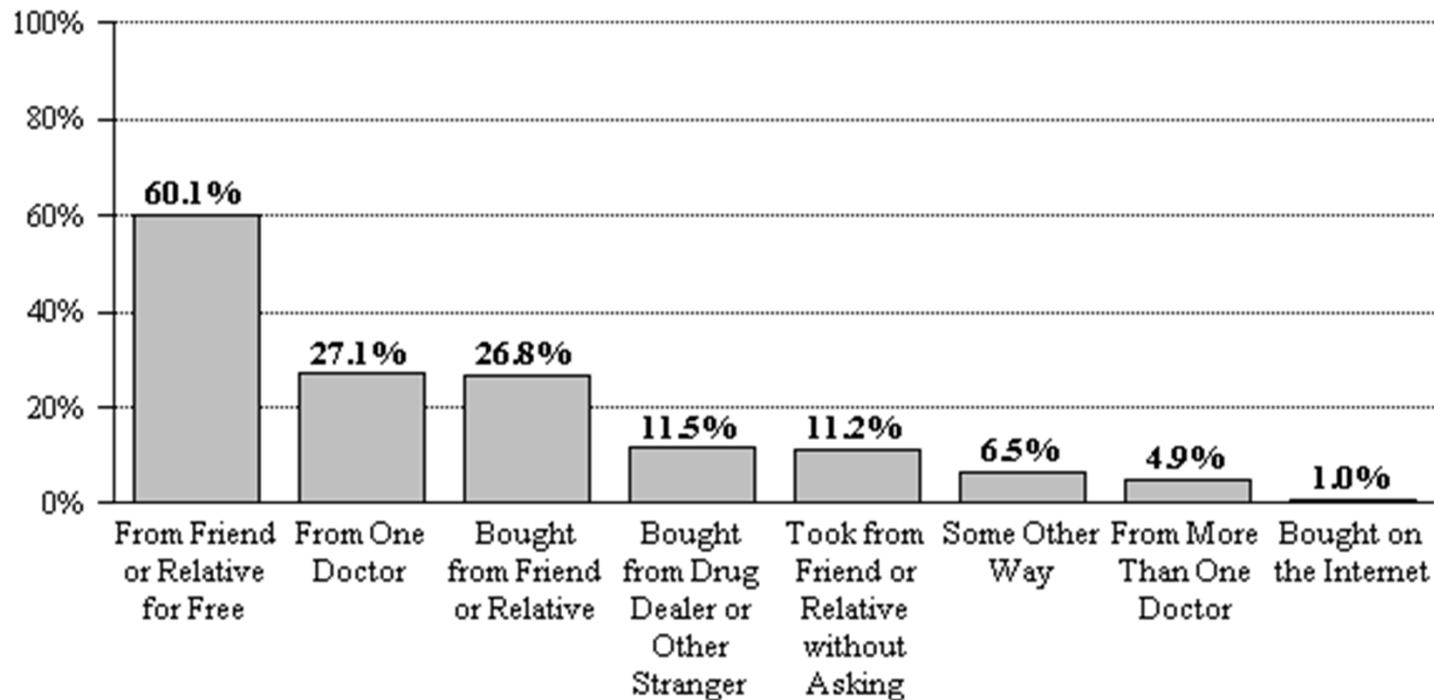


**Figure 2. Duration of Use of the Primary Substance of Abuse among Adult First-time Admissions, by Primary Substance of Abuse: 2009**



Source: SAMHSA Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS), 2009.

# Source of Prescription Pain Relievers Among Nonmedical Users



# Abuse/Dependency

- Abuse:
- Maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested by recurrent and significant adverse consequences related to the repeated use of substances
- Dependency:
- Cluster of cognitive, behavioral and physiological symptoms indicating that the individual continues use of the substance despite significant substance-related problems.

# Seven most common causes of alcohol related mortality among AI in MN, 2000-2007

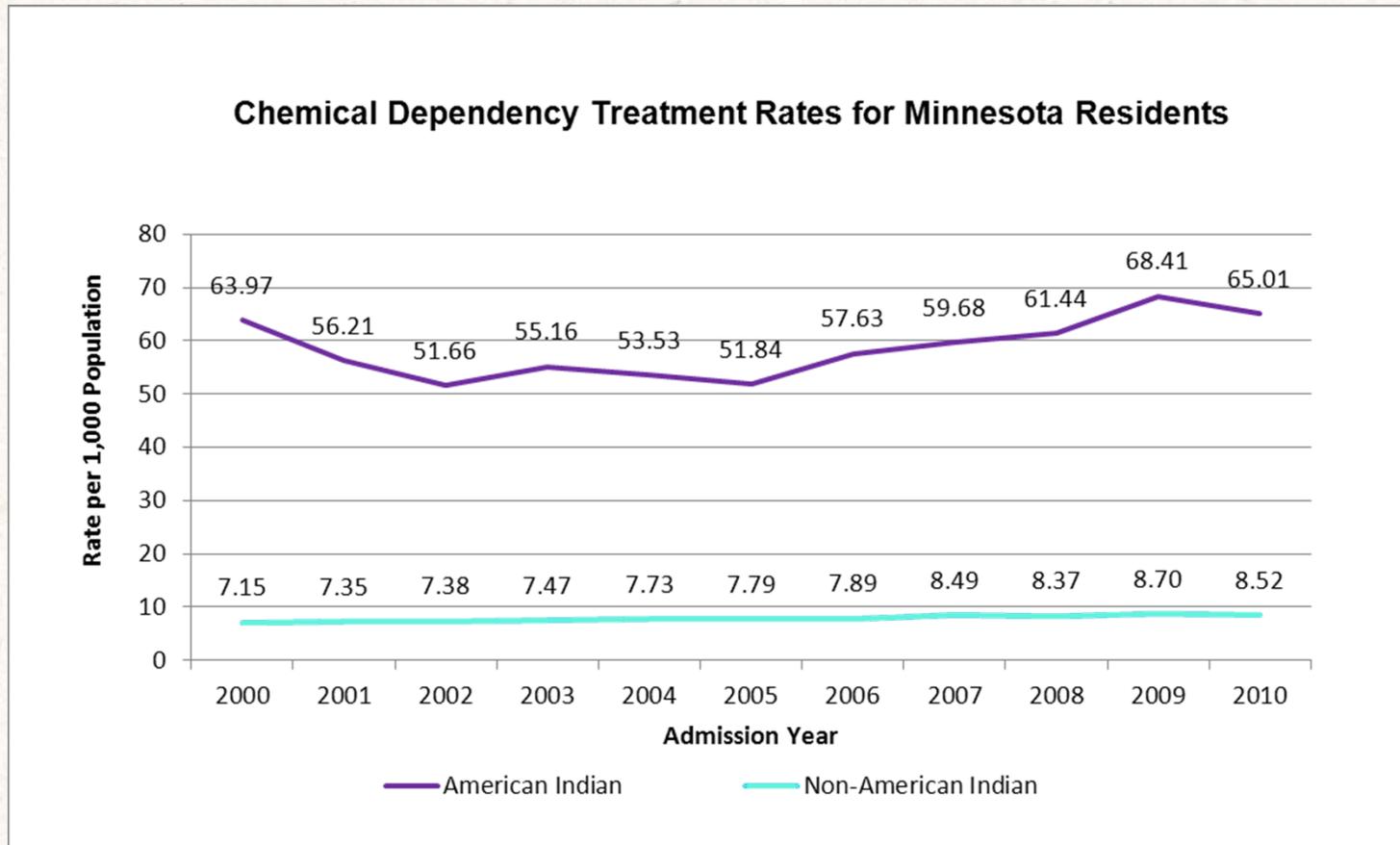
## Acute

- Motor vehicle crash..... 13.7%
- Suicide.....8.6%
- Homicide.....6.1%
- Poisoning (non-EtOH).....5.2%
- Fall Injuries.....2.3%
- Drowning.....1.7%
- Fire Injuries.....1.1%
- Total Acute 43%

## Chronic

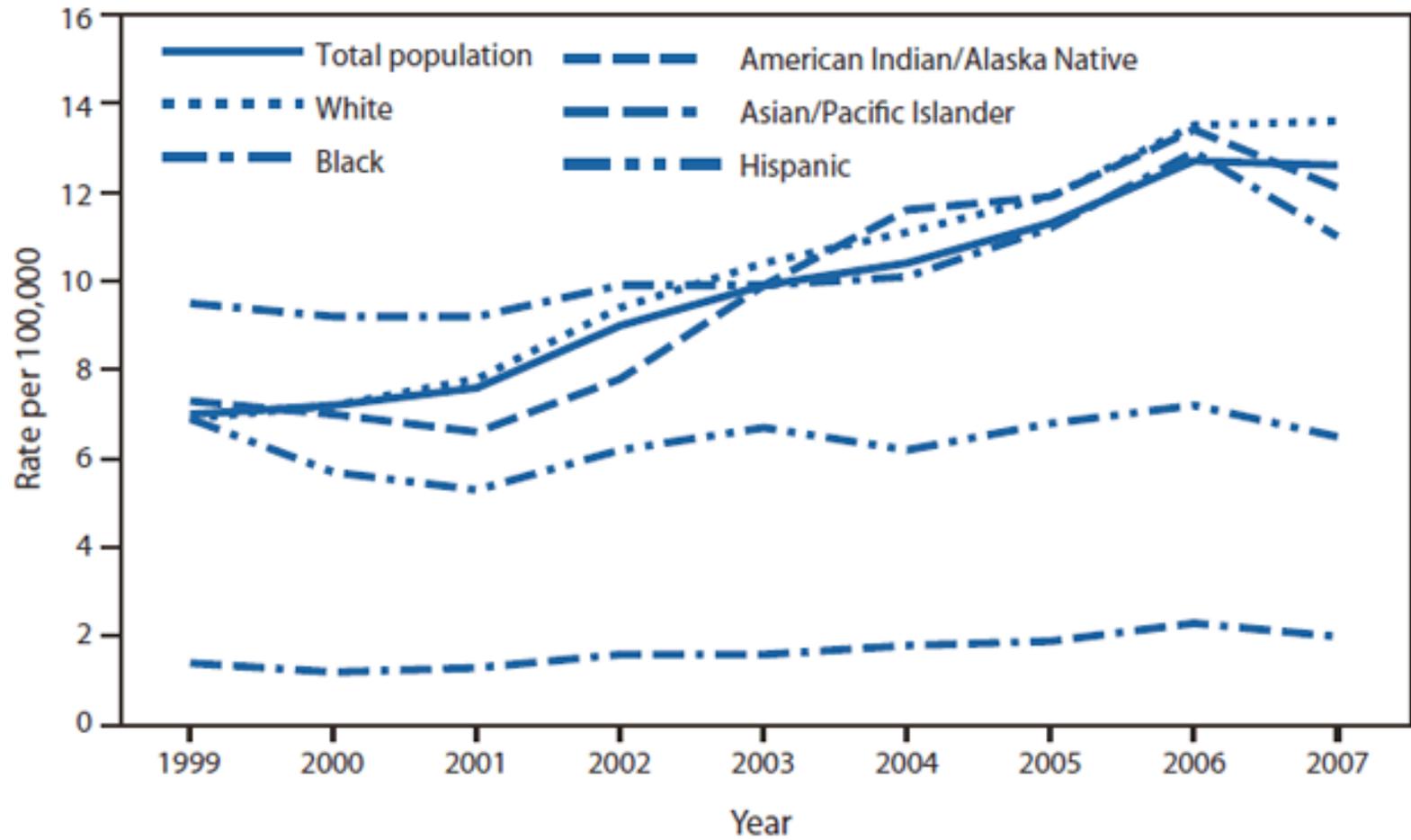
- Ischemic Heart Disease.....28.5%
- Alcoholic Liver Disease...6.7%
- Liver Cirrhosis.....4.7%
- Stroke, hemorrhagic.....3.5%
- Hypertension.....2.6%
- Alcohol dependence syndrome.....2.1%
- Liver cancer.....2.0%
- Total Chronic 48%
- All other causes 9%

# How bad is it?



2010 US census, Natives were 1.1% of MN population

SOURCE: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS



QuickStats: Rates of Drug-Induced Deaths,\* by Race/Ethnicity† --- United States, 1999--2007  
 Weekly  
 October 29, 2010 / 59(42);1376

# Epidemic (Merriam Webster dictionary, 2012)

- affecting or tending to affect a disproportionately large number of individuals within a population, community, or region at the same time.

# Unacceptable.....



**Timberland with "Chief Joseph"**  
Solid Fir - Satin Natural Finish - "Chief Joseph" Pendleton Blanket Interior

2007

# Please remember...

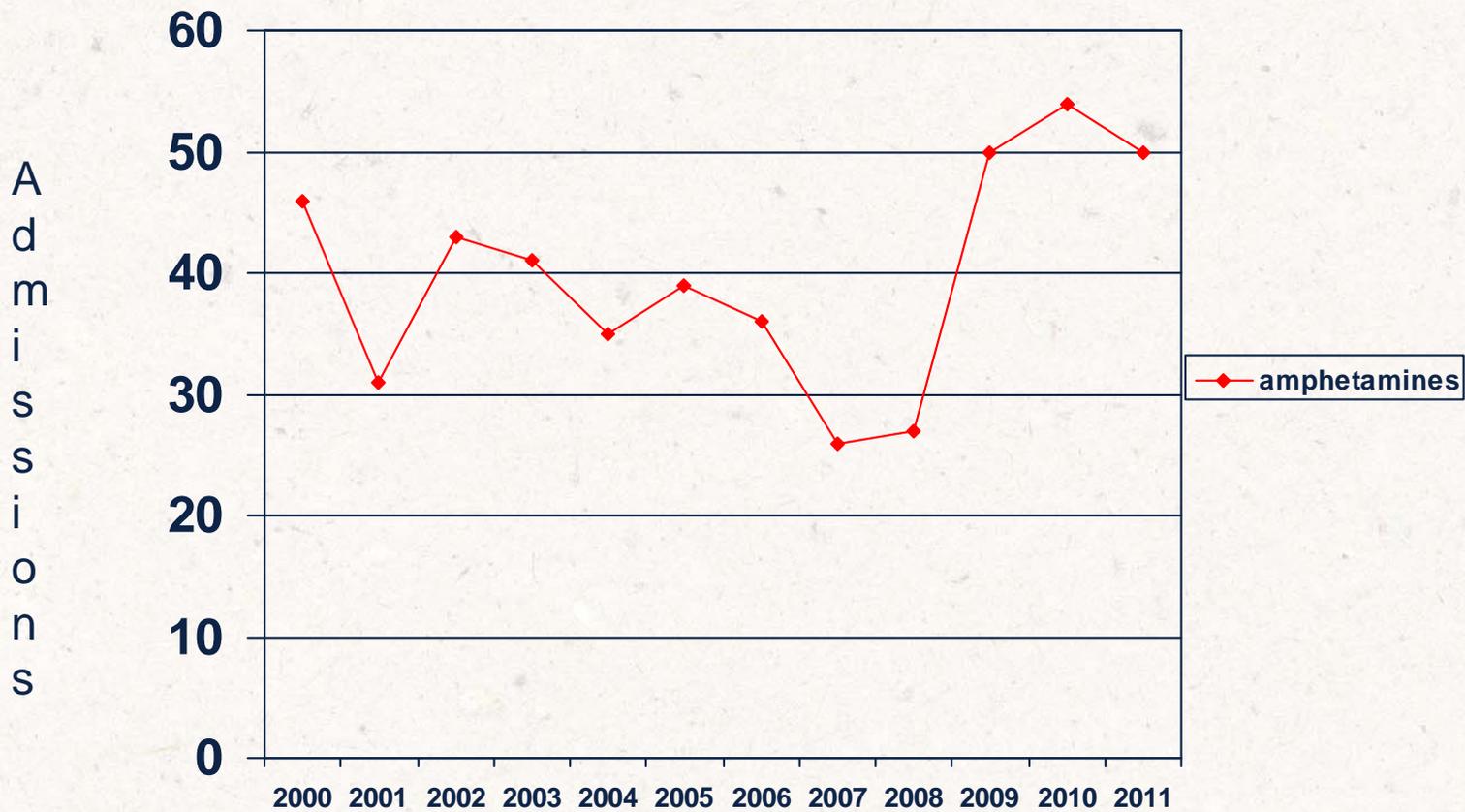
- These are not just numbers, they were People...
- Mothers
- Fathers
- Grandmothers
- Auntie
- Nephews
- Cousins
- Friends



# amphetamines

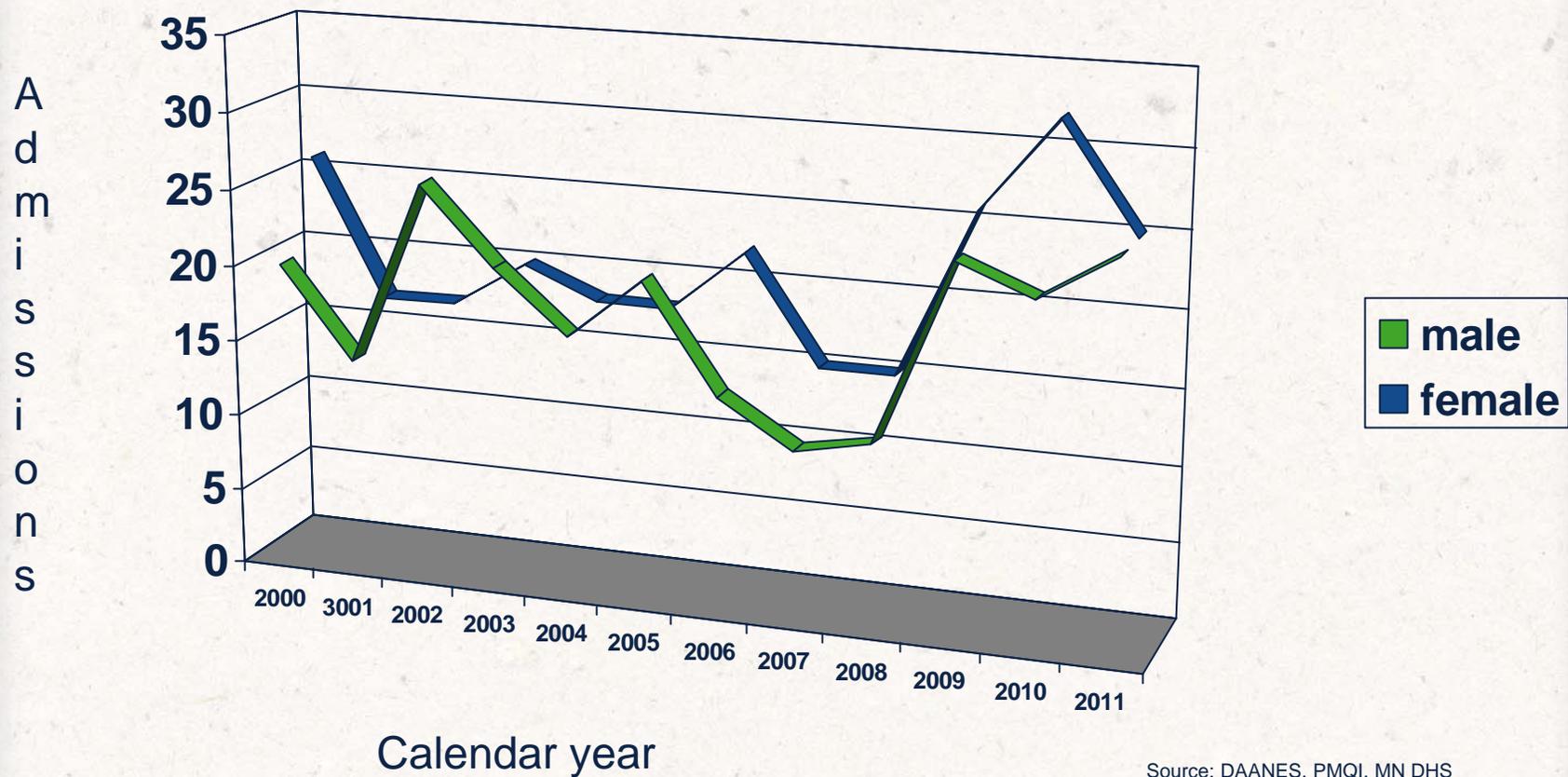
- Includes amphetamine and stimulants (not cocaine or crack);
- Dextro-amphetamine (Adderall)(Dexedrine)
- dl-amphetamine (Benzedrine)
- Methylphenidate (Ritalin) (Concerta)
- Water soluble, detectible by UDS
- Primary organs are the adrenal glands and VTA (brain)
- Classified as sympathomimetics

# MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for amphetamines as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



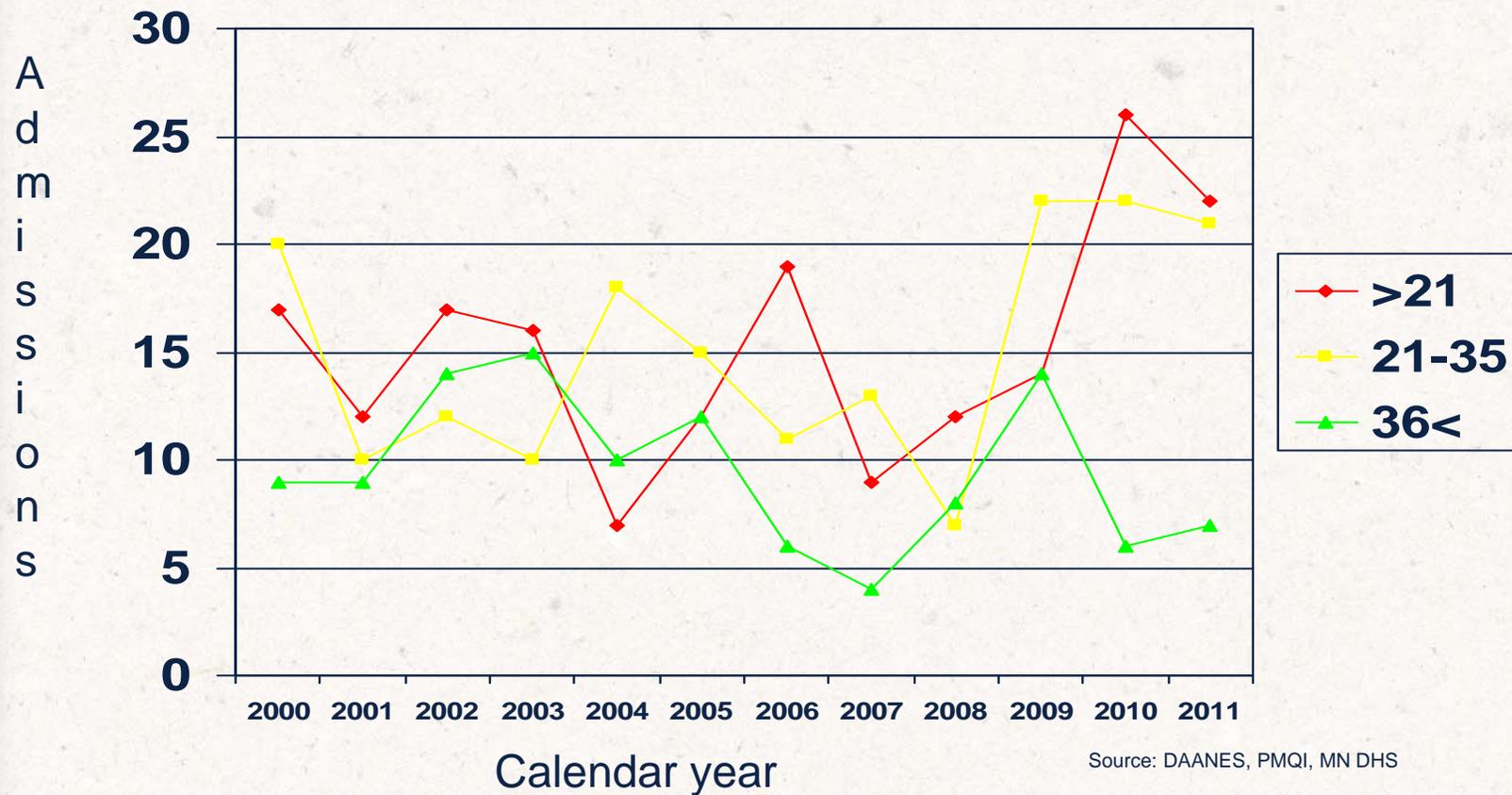
Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for amphetamines, by gender, as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

## MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for amphetamines, by age groups, as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



# Amphetamine intoxication



# Mydriasis

- Widening of the pupil, 7-8mm, slow and sluggish to respond



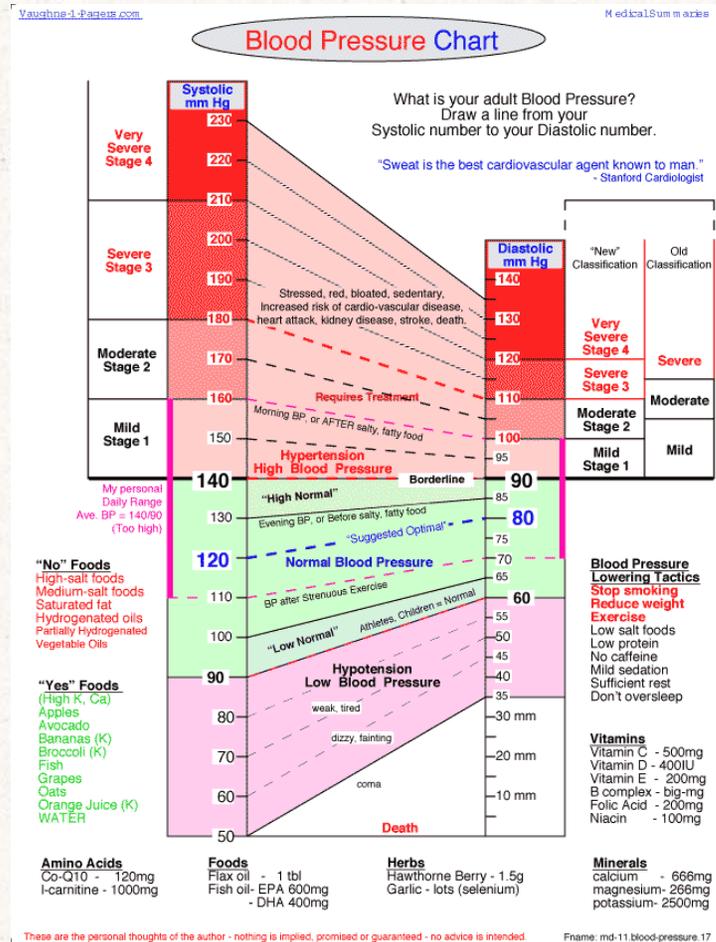
# Diaphoresis

- Perspiration, especially profuse perspiration, e.g. “sweating”



# Elevated blood pressure

- Diastolic > 100
- Pulse > 90



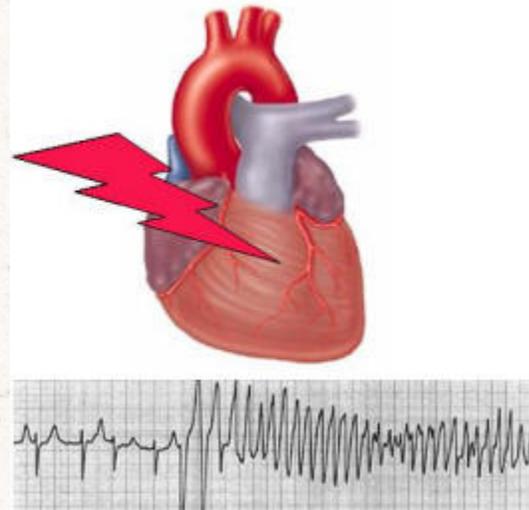
# Chest pain

- Angina: Chest pain that occurs secondary to the inadequate delivery of oxygen to the heart muscle. Often described as a heavy or squeezing pain in the midsternal area of the chest.



# Cardiac arrhythmia

- an abnormality in heart rate or heart rhythm. Clients with a cardiac arrhythmia may experience a wide variety of symptoms ranging from palpitations to fainting.



# Tachycardia

- Heart rate above 100 per minute and may be qualified as atrial, junctional (nodal) or ventricular and as paroxysmal.



# Nausea/emesis

- Upset stomach and vomiting



# Weight loss

- Noticeable decrease in BMI (body mass index)



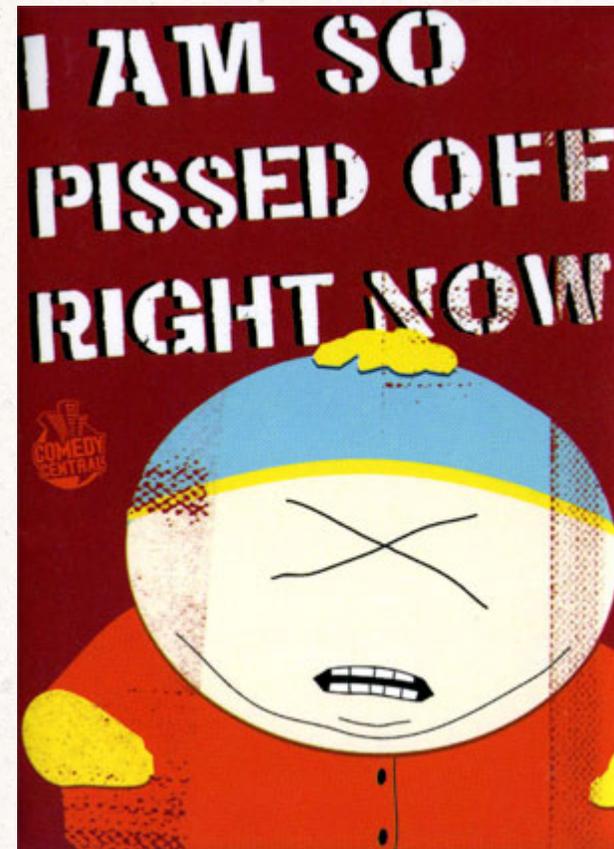
# Dyskinesias

- The impairment of the power of voluntary movement, resulting in fragmentary or incomplete movements.



# Psychomotor agitation

- Over stimulation and hypersensitivity to everyday events, results in anger, aggression and anxiety



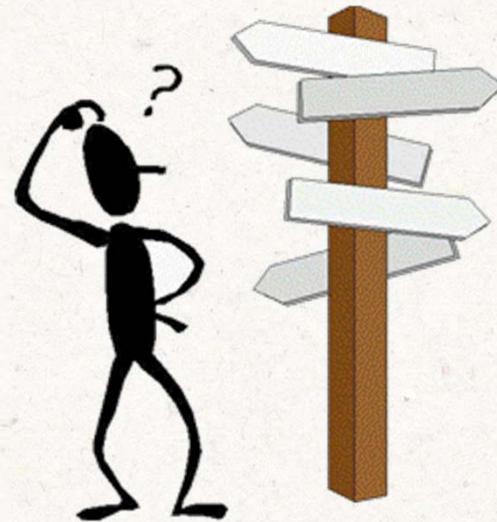
# Seizures

- Attacks of cerebral origin consisting of sudden and transitory abnormal phenomena of a motor, sensory, autonomic or psychic nature resulting from transient dysfunction of the brain



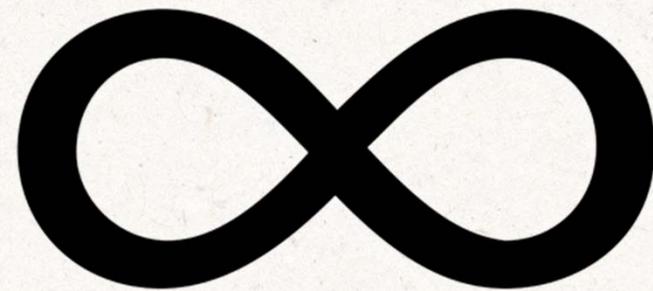
# Confusion

- Disturbed orientation in regard to time, place or person, sometimes accompanied by disordered consciousness.



# Euphoria

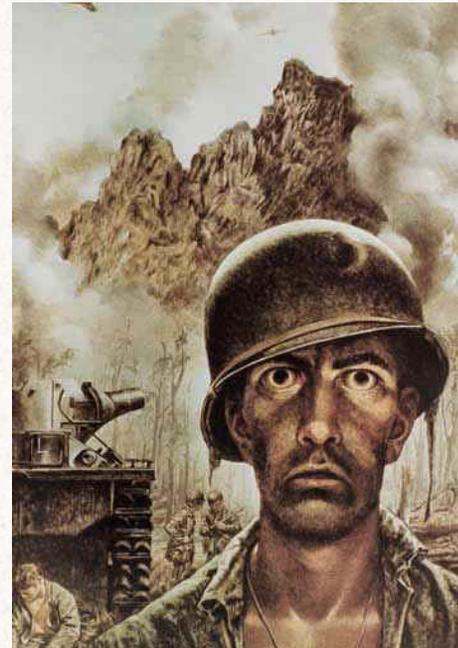
- An exaggerated feeling of physical and mental well being, especially when not justified by external reality.



**unstoppable.**

# Affective blunting

- Constriction of affect, “lights are on, nobody’s home”



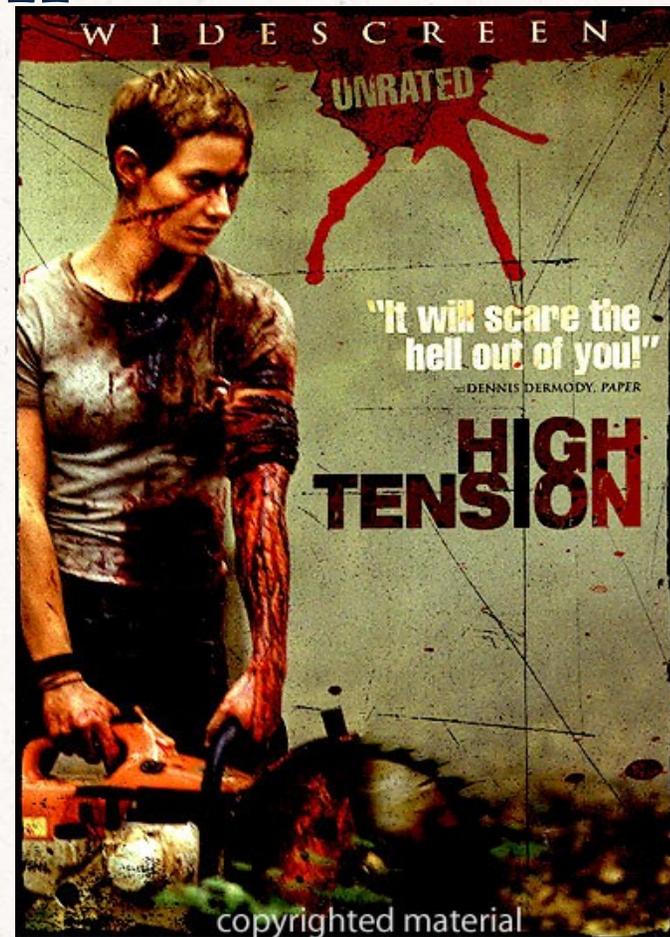
# Hypervigilance

- Hypervigilance is an enhanced state of sensory sensitivity accompanied by an exaggerated intensity of behaviors whose purpose is to detect threats.



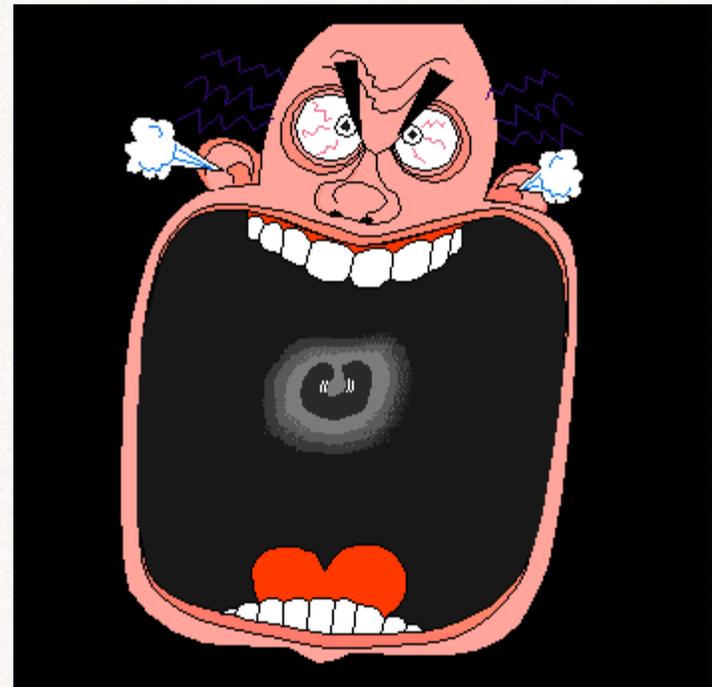
# Tension

- The condition of being stretched or strained, e.g. “ready to snap”



# Anger

- A strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism, excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others, or by the intent to do such injury.



# Stereotyped behaviors

- Repeated behaviors, consistently similar



# Amphetamine withdrawal

- hallucinations



# Increased appetite

- Excessive consumption of nutrients



# Insomnia

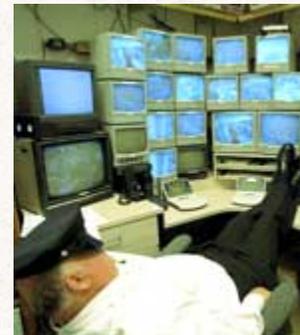
- Inability to sleep, abnormal wakefulness

I've gotta cut back on the caffeine



# Hypersomnia

- Excessive need to sleep



# Fatigue

- That state, following a period of mental or bodily activity, characterized by a lessened capacity for work and reduced efficiency of accomplishment, usually accompanied by a feeling of weariness, sleepiness, or irritability.



# Psychomotor agitation

- Over stimulation and hypersensitivity to everyday events, results in anger, aggression and anxiety



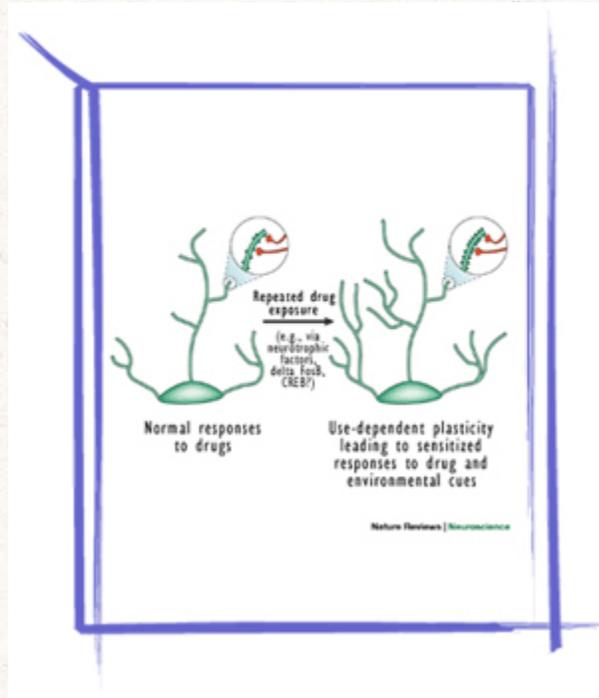
# Psychomotor retardation

- General slowing of reflexes



# Dysphoria

- Excessive pain, anguish, agitation, disquiet, restlessness, malaise.



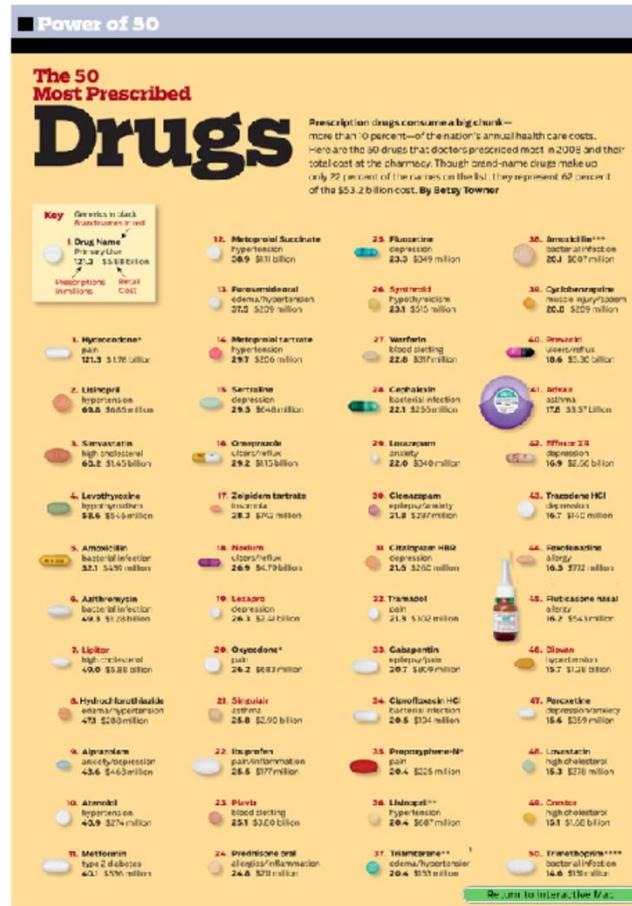
# Vivid, unpleasant dreams

- A condition in sleep characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of motion or speech, etc), or by frightful or oppressive dreams, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind; incubus.



# Opioids

- Contains morphine (natural)
- heroin (semi-synthetic),
- diverted dolophine {methadone} (synthetic),
- other prescription opioid drugs
- Water soluble, detectible by UDS
- Agonist and antagonist properties at mu and kappa-opioid receptor sites
- Used as analgesics, anesthetics, anti-diarrheal, cough suppressants

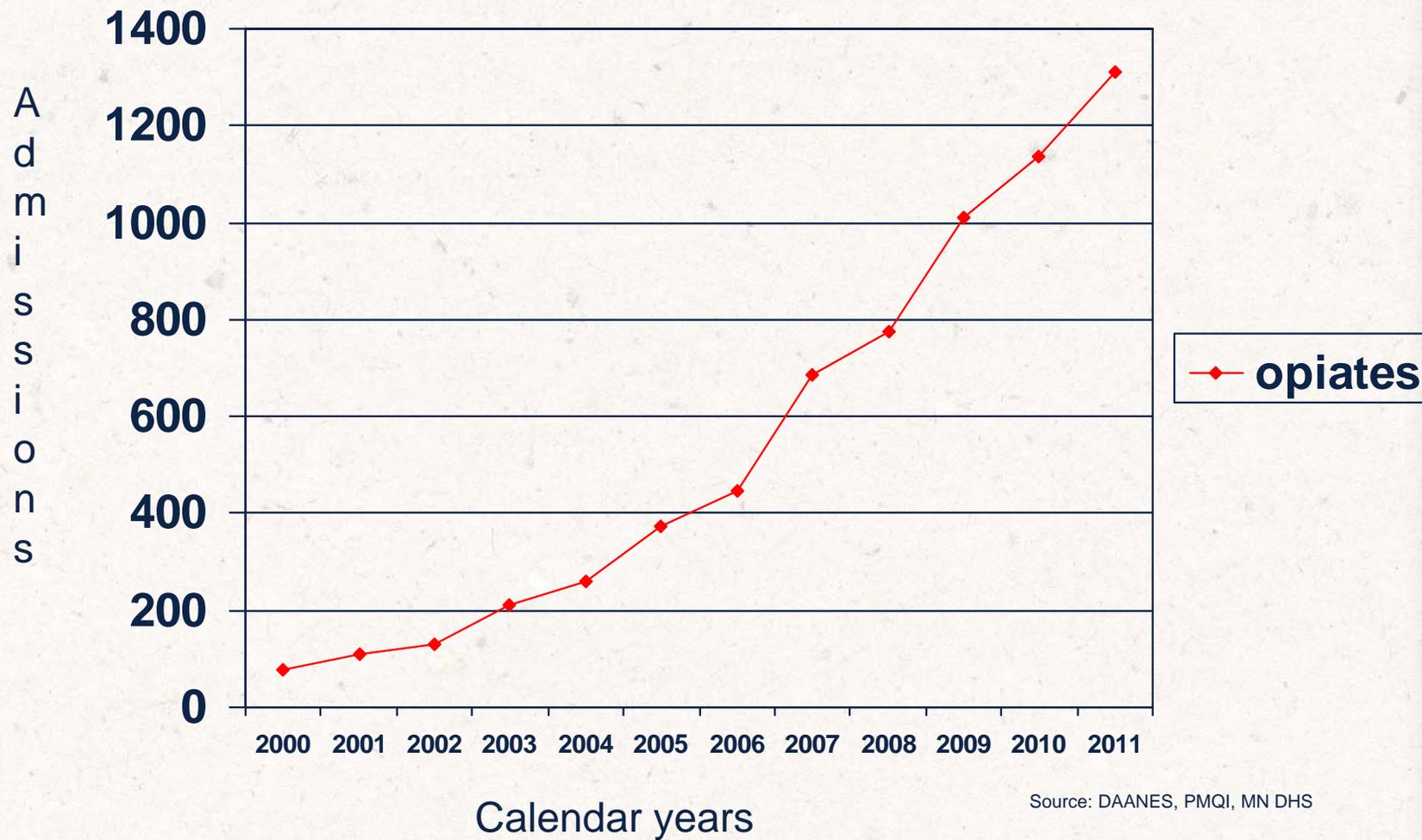


## Opiate comparison

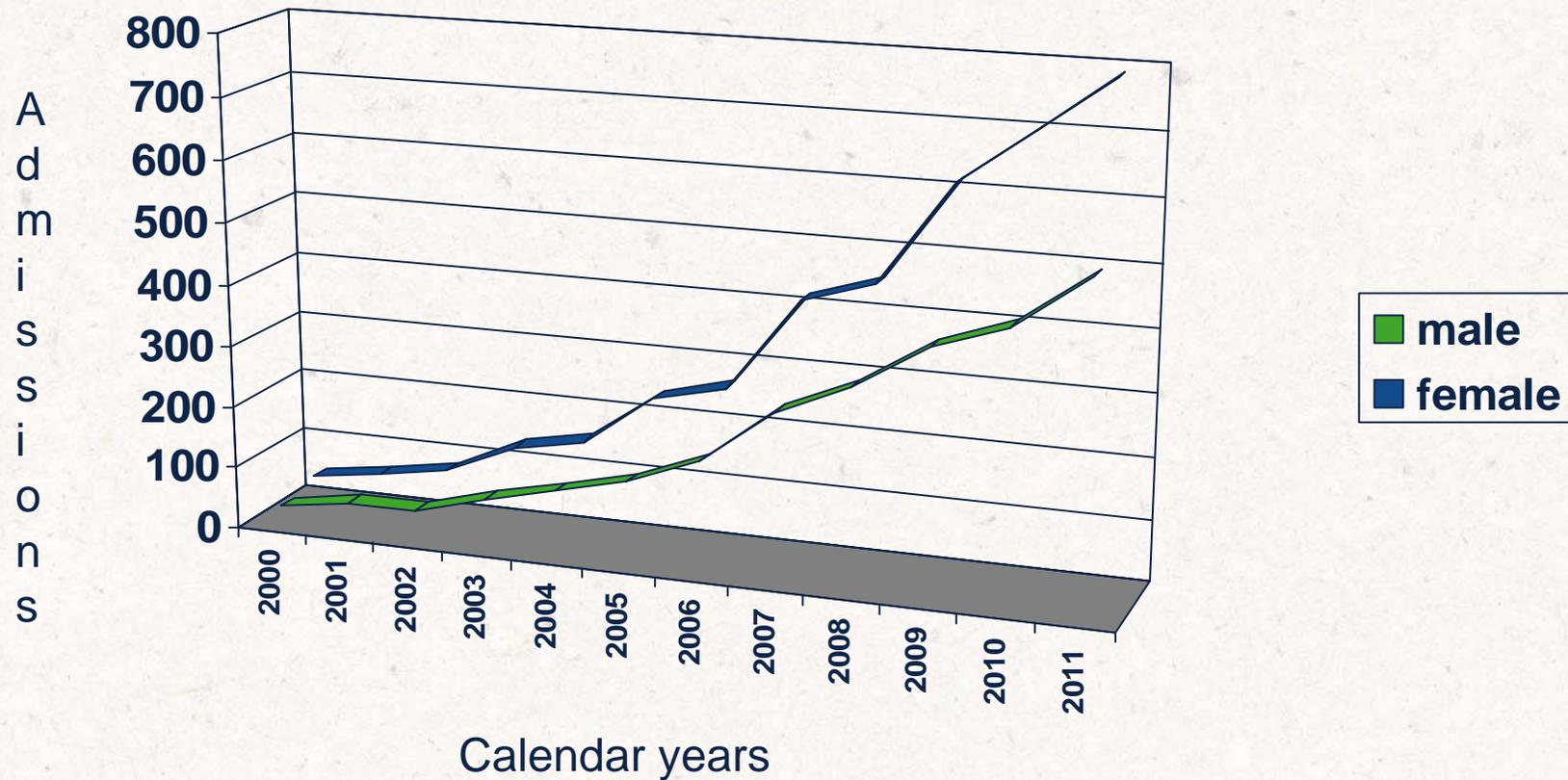
Analgesic / Opioid	Strength* (Codeine)	Equivalent Dose (30 <u>mg</u> codeine)	Strength (Morphine)	Equivalent Dose (10 <u>mg</u> morphine <u>mg</u> )
<a href="#">Aspirin</a> (non-opioid)	1/36	1080 mg	1/360	3600 mg
<a href="#">Diflunisal</a> (NSAID, non-opioid)	1/16	480 mg	1/160	1600 mg
<a href="#">Dextropropoxyphene</a>	1/4	120 mg	1/40	400 mg
<a href="#">Codeine</a>	<b>1</b>	<b>30 mg</b>	1/10	100 mg
<a href="#">Tramadol</a>	1	30 mg	1/10	100 mg
<a href="#">Anileridine</a>	2.5	12 mg	1/4	40mg
<a href="#">Pethidine</a> (Demerol)	3.6	8.3 mg	.36	27.8 mg
<a href="#">Hydrocodone</a>	6	5 mg	.6	16.67 mg
<a href="#">Morphine</a>	10	3 mg	<b>1</b>	<b>10 mg</b>
<a href="#">Oxycodone</a>	15-20	1.5-2 mg	1.5-2	4.5-6 mg
<a href="#">Morphine IV/IM</a>	40	0.75 mg	4	2.5 mg
<a href="#">Hydromorphone</a>	50	0.6 mg	5	2 mg
<a href="#">Oxymorphone</a>	70	0.4 mg	7	1.4 mg
<a href="#">Levorphanol</a>	80	0.26 mg	8	.8 mg
<a href="#">Buprenorphine</a>	400	0.075 mg	40	.25 mg
<a href="#">Fentanyl</a>	500-1000	0.03-0.06 mg	50-100	0.1-0.2 mg
<a href="#">Carfentanyl</a>	1,000,000	30 <u>pg</u> (Used only in sedating large animals)	100,000	100 <u>pcg</u>

SOURCE: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opioid\\_comparison](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opioid_comparison)

MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for opiates as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011

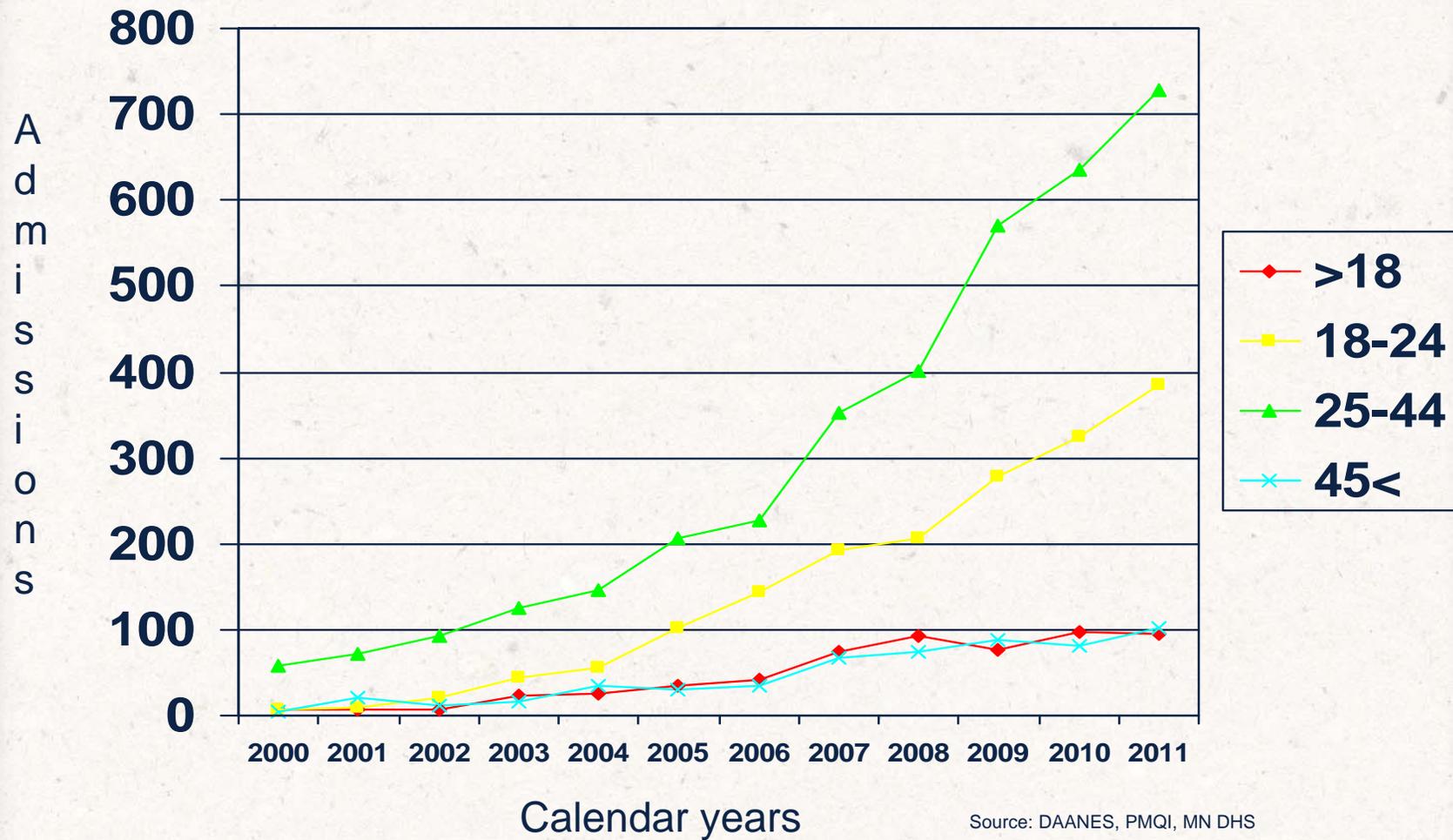


# MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for opiates by gender as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011

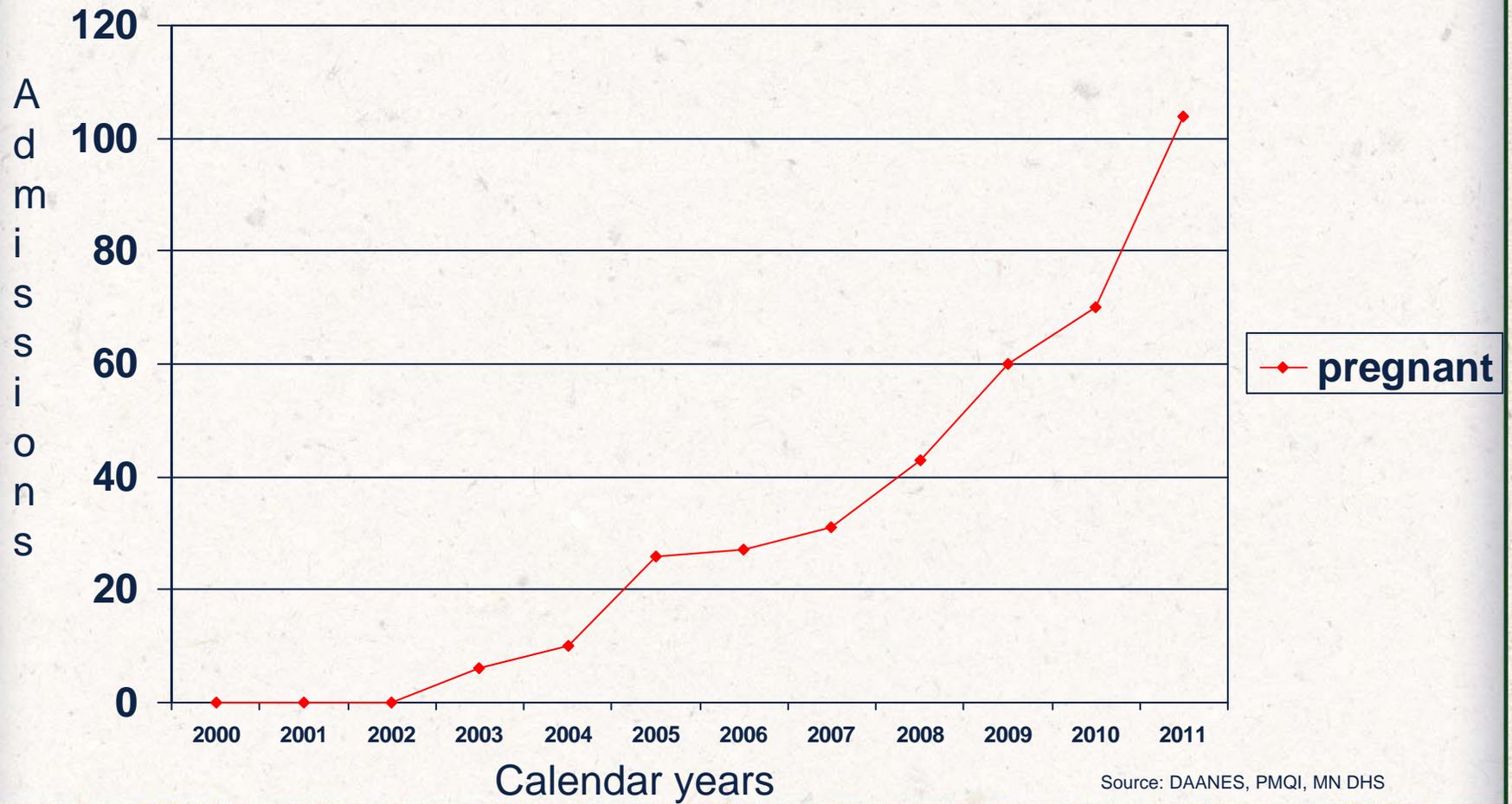


Source: DAANES, PMQI MN DHS

MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for opiates by age groups as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011

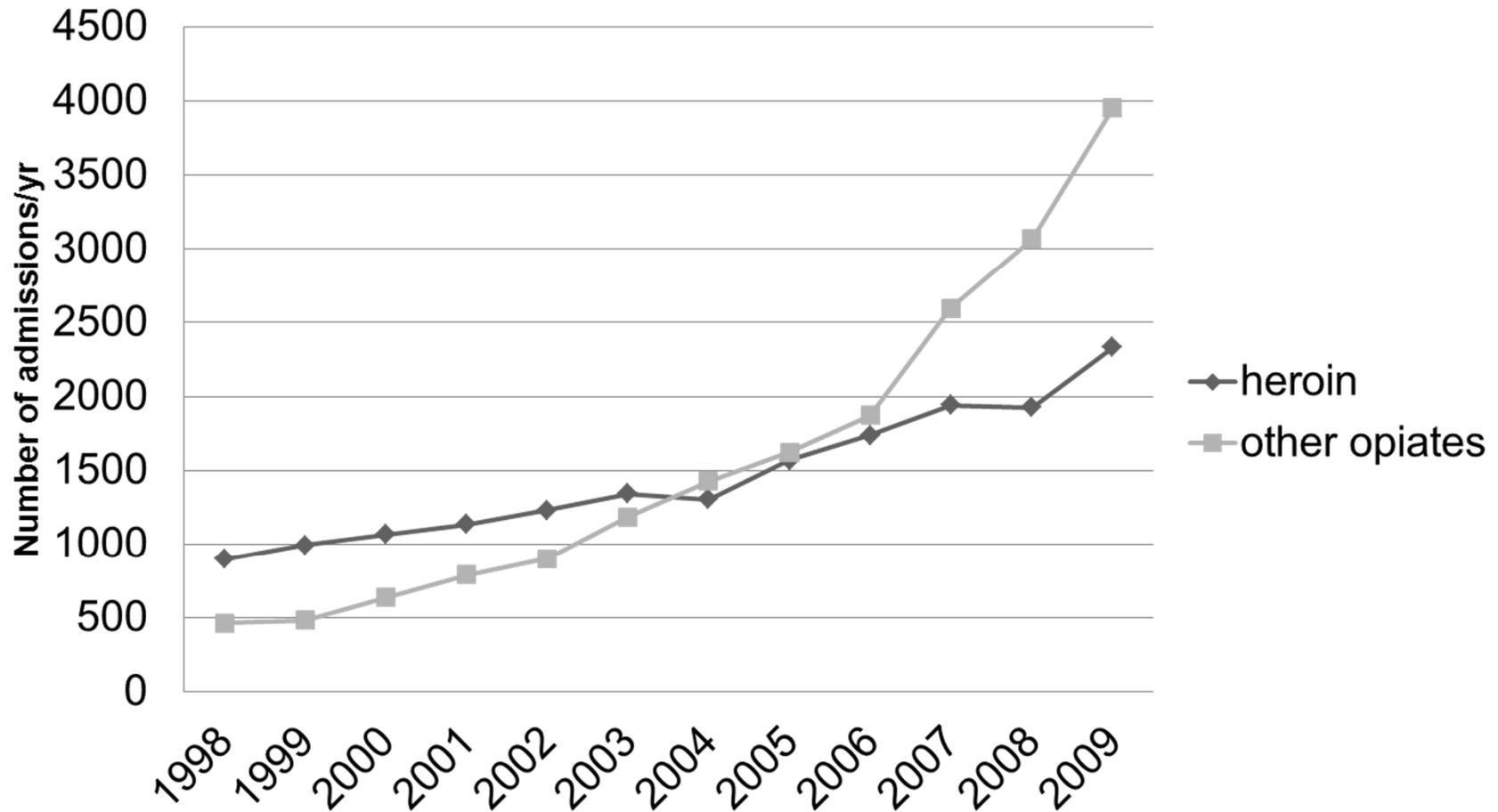


MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for opiates, pregnancy status, as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

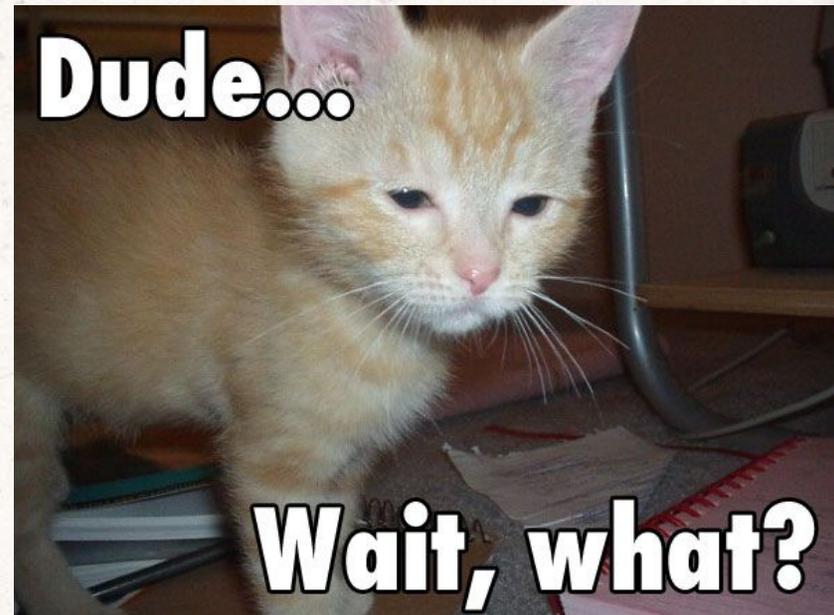
# Heroin vs. other opiate admission 1998-2009



Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

# Opiate intoxication

- Directly related to volume and strength consumed



# Miosis

- Constricting of the pupil,  
2-3mm



# Slurred speech

- Inability to enunciate words, broken sentence structure and vocabulary choice



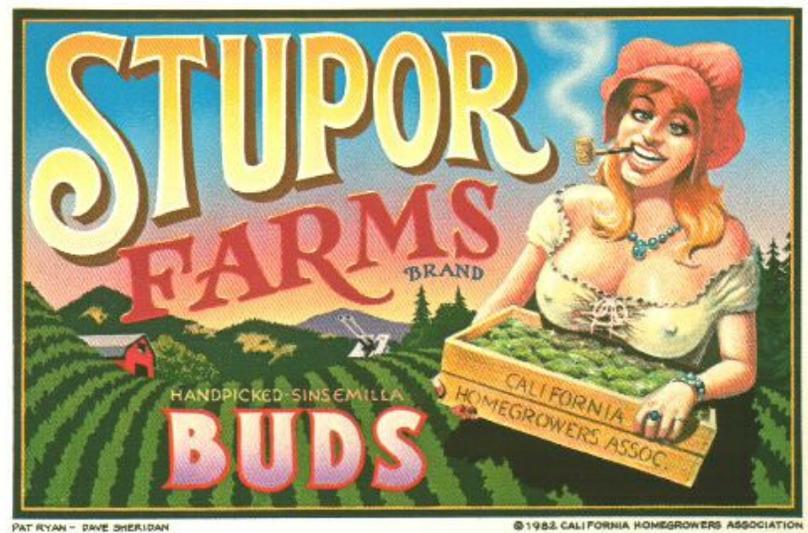
# Fatigue

- That state, following a period of mental or bodily activity, characterized by a lessened capacity for work and reduced efficiency of accomplishment, usually accompanied by a feeling of weariness, sleepiness, or irritability.



# Stupor or coma

- The partial or nearly complete unconsciousness, manifested by the subject's responding only to vigorous stimulation



# Psychomotor retardation

- General slowing of reflexes



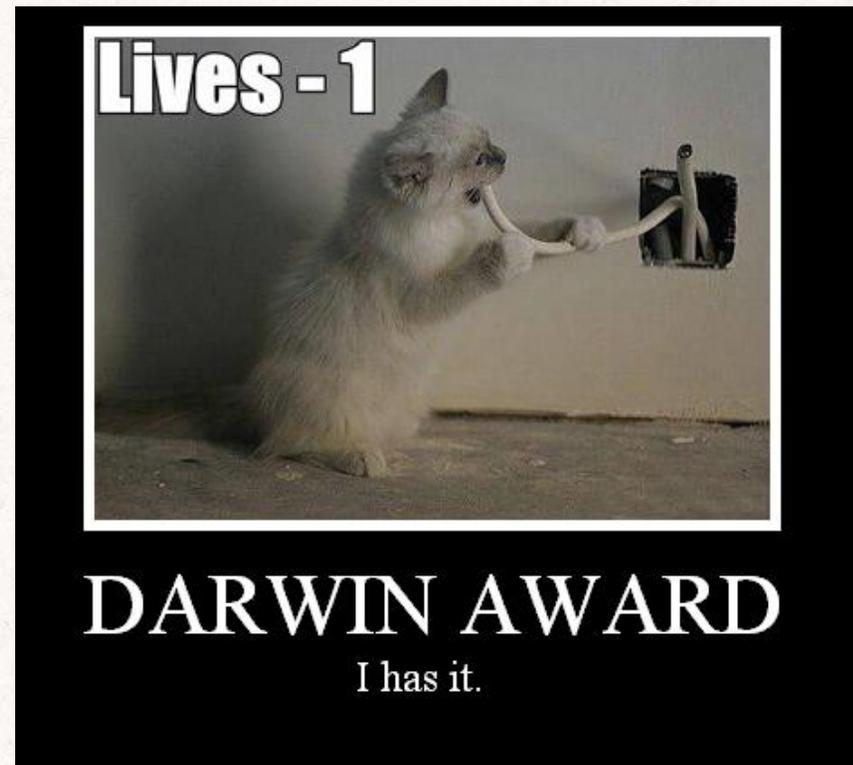
# Impairment in attention

- Inability to focus on objections or discussions, e.g. can't "track"



# Impairment in memory

- Inability to recall short or long term memory, may also have difficulty with recognition



# Opioid withdrawal

Rarely life threatening

- Looks like bad case of the flu
- Can be mis-dx as Generalized Anxiety Disorder



# Mydriasis

- Widening of the pupil, 7-8mm, slow and sluggish to respond



# Lacrimation

- Watering of the eyes, shedding tears



# Rhinorrhea

- Flowing, nasal discharge



# Diaphoresis

- Perspiration, especially profuse perspiration, e.g. “sweating”



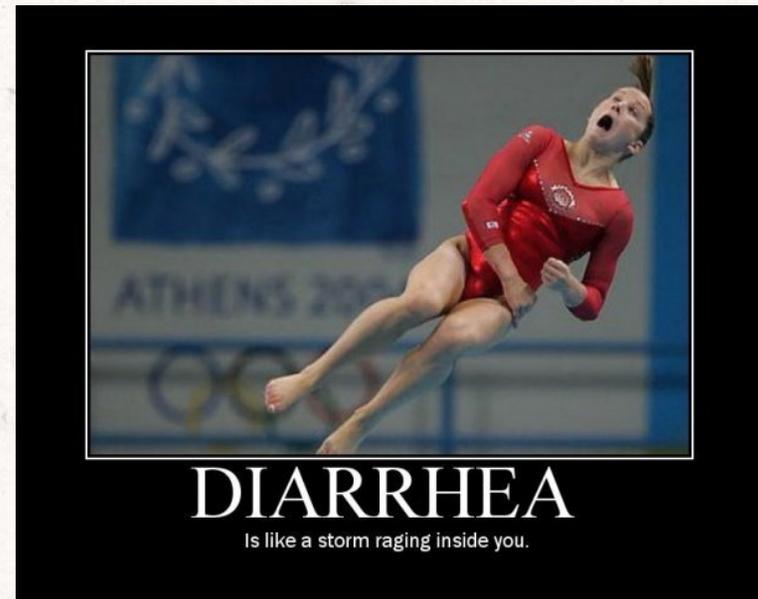
# Nausea/emesis

- Upset stomach and vomiting



# Diarrhea

- A morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines e.g. “the shits, the hershey squirts, the green apple two-step”



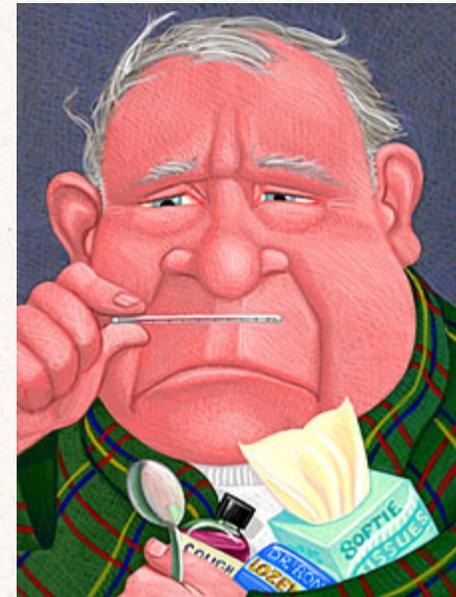
# Muscle aches

- Burning pain in the muscle body



# Fever

- A rise in body temperature above normal usually as a natural response to infection. Typically an oral temperature greater than 100.4 degrees Fahrenheit constitutes a fever.



# Insomnia

- Inability to sleep, abnormal wakefulness



# Piloerection

- Erection of the hair, e.g. “hair standing on end”

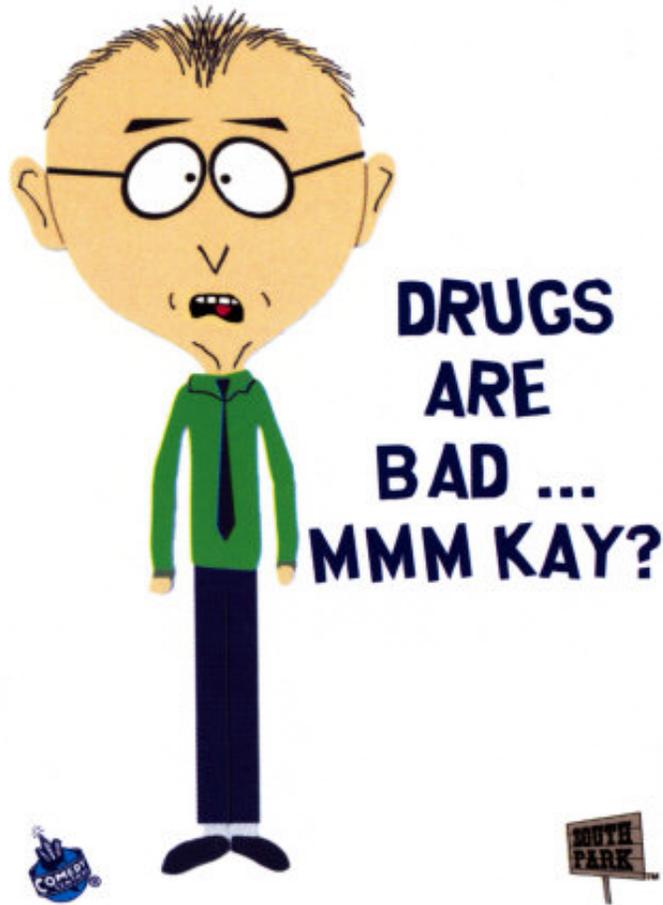


# Dysphoria

- Excessive pain, anguish, agitation, disquiet, restlessness, malaise.



# Sedative, Hypnotic or Anxiolytics



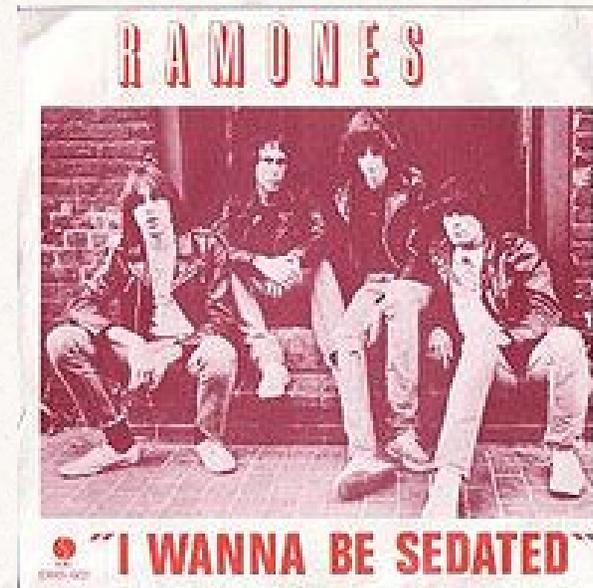
- Go slow
- Mellow
- Often a contraction of a trade name  
(“klip”=klonopin)

# Sedatives, Hypnotics or Anxiolytics

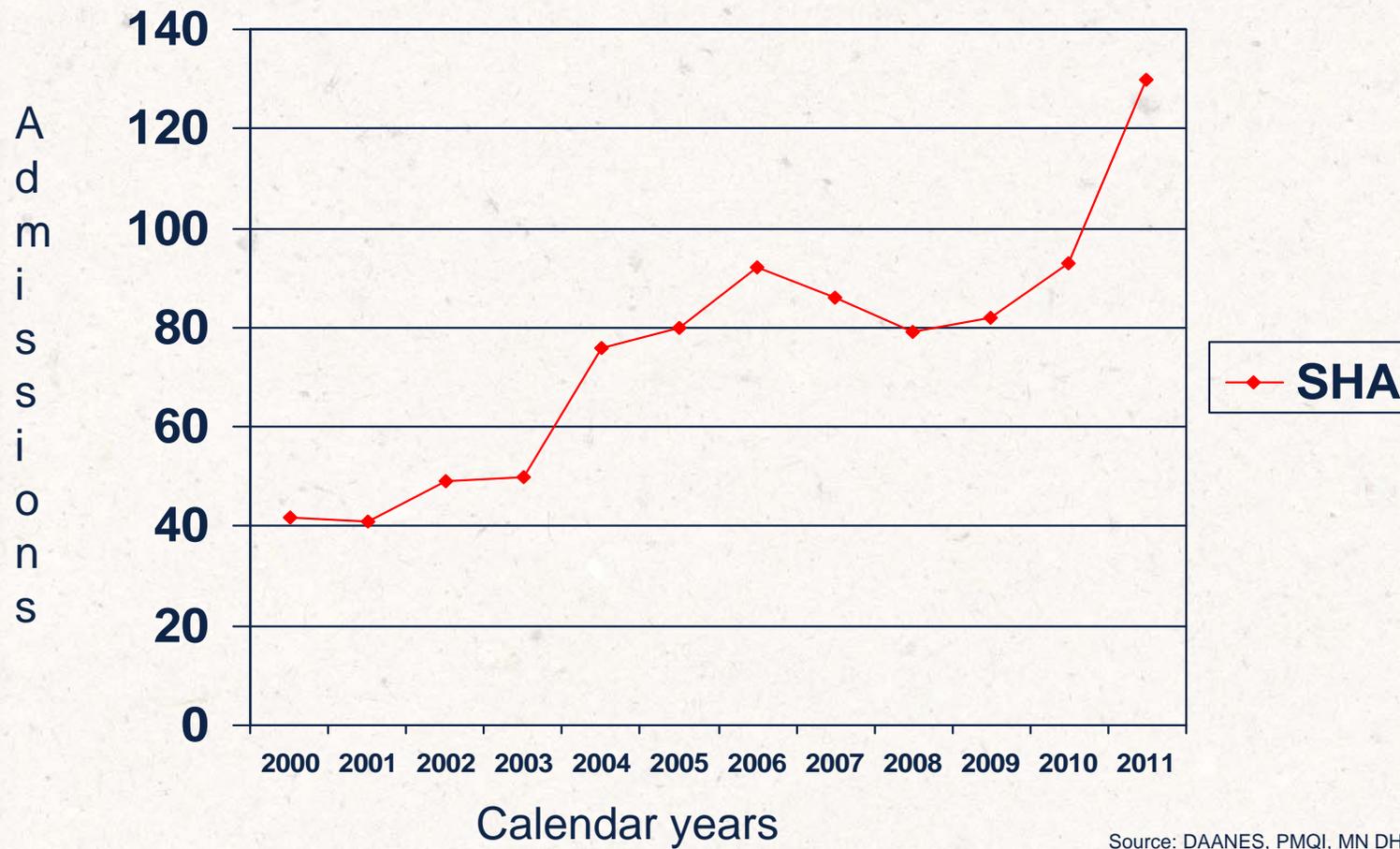
- Contains;
- Benzodiazepines (xanax, klonopin)
- Benzo-like (zolpidem, zaleplon)
- Carbamates (gluethimide, meprobamate)
- Barbituates (secobarbital)
- Barb-like hypnotics (glutethimide, methaqualone)
- Often used for anti-anxiety and sleeping aids (dextromethorphan, chlorphenamine, diphenhydramine)
- Water soluble, detectible by UDS
- Brain depressants, similar to ETOH
- Marked physiological dependence occurs quickly
- Often used to “come down” from other substances

# Sedative, Hypnotic and Anxiolytic (SHA) intoxication

- Directly related to volume and strength consumed

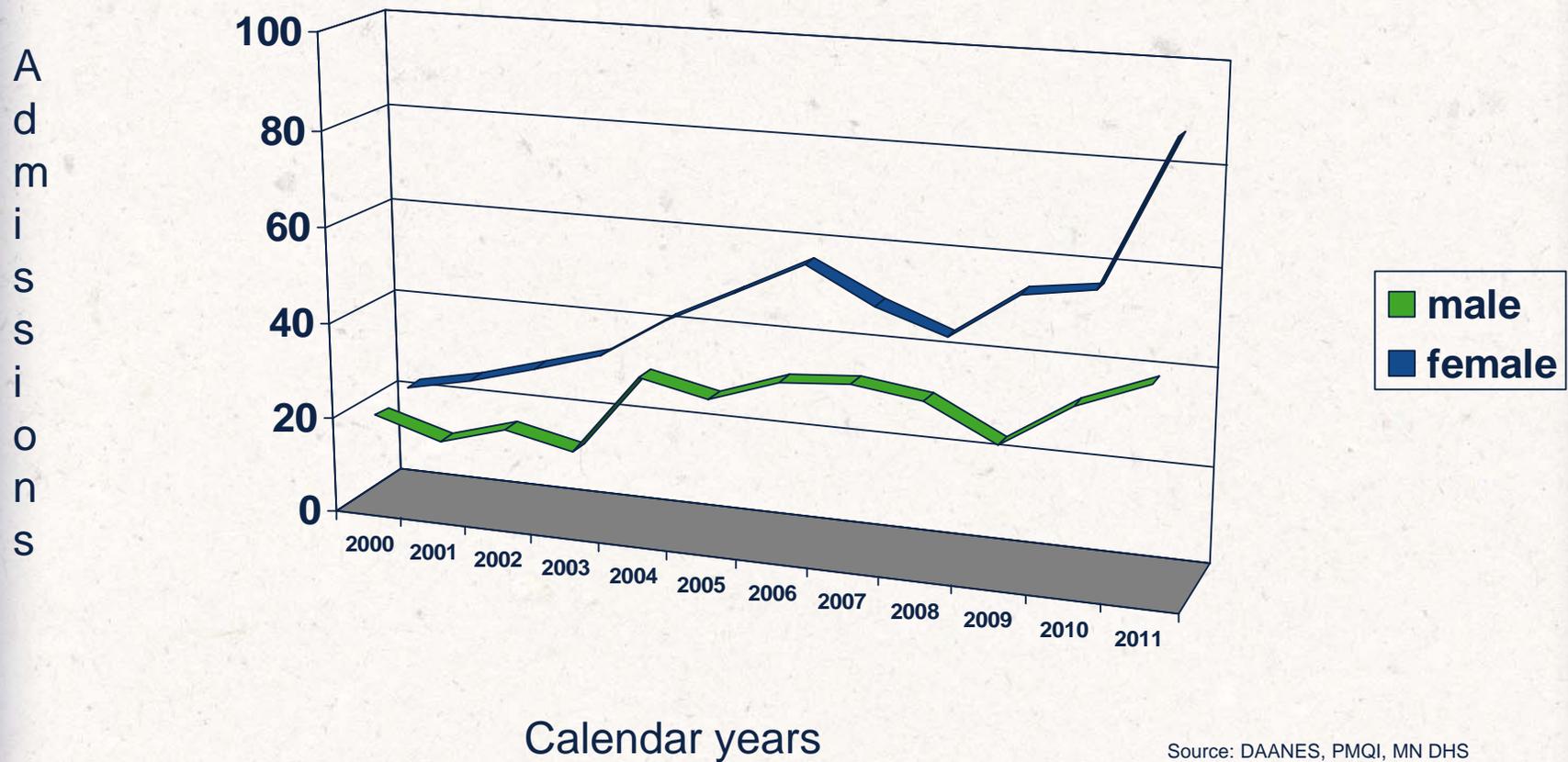


MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for S,H,A as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



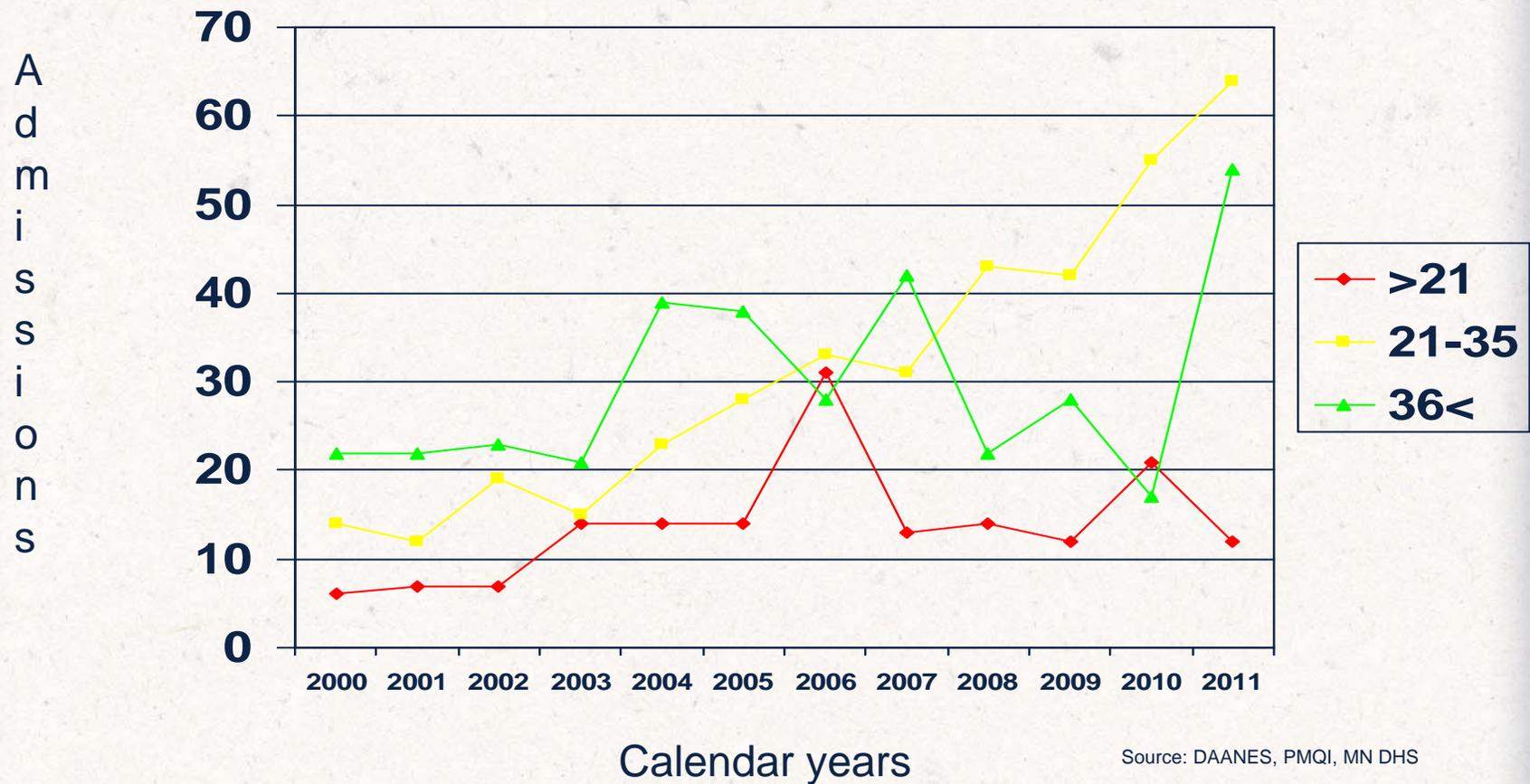
Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for S,H,A, by gender, as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



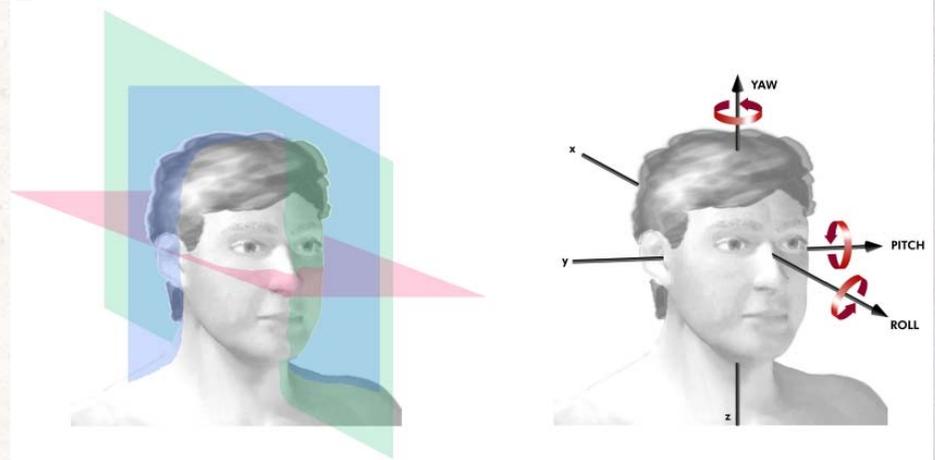
Source: DAANES, PMQI, MN DHS

MN, AI, CD Tx admissions for S,H,A, by gender, as primary, secondary, tertiary substance, 2000-2011



# Nystagmus

- An involuntary, rapid, rhythmic movement of the eyeball, which may be horizontal, vertical, rotary or mixed



# Slurred speech

- Inability to enunciate words, broken sentence structure and vocabulary choice
- NOT dysarthria.....



# Incoordination

- Incoordination of muscular movement, irregularity in movements resulting from inharmonious action of the muscles in consequence of loss of voluntary control over them.



# Unsteady gait

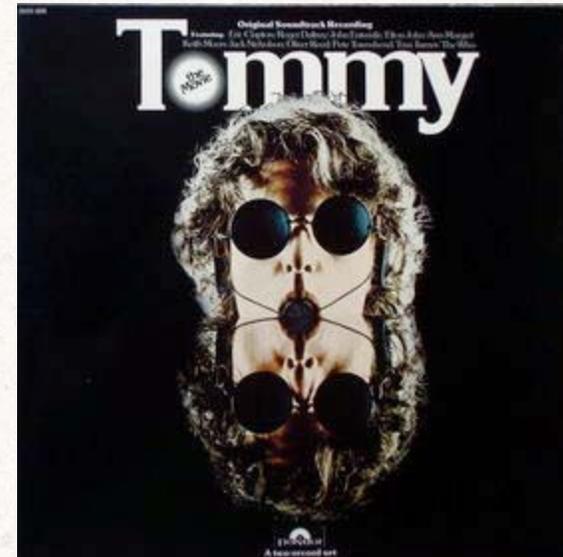
- Unstable pattern of walking



ESTA-SKAZIR

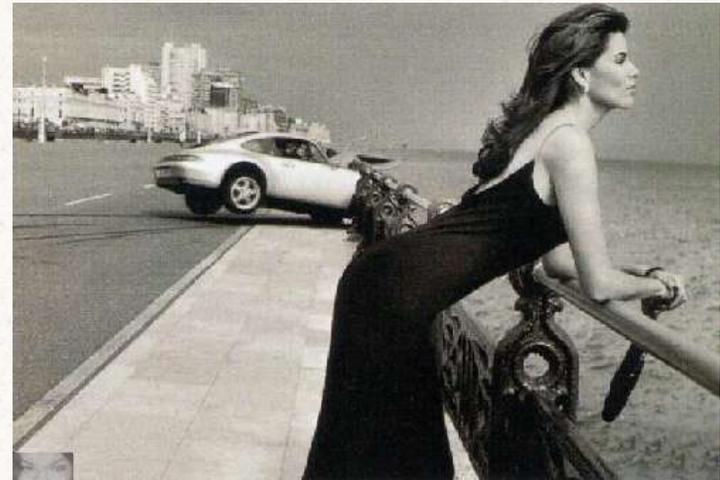
# Stupor or coma

- The partial or nearly complete unconsciousness, manifested by the subject's responding only to vigorous stimulation



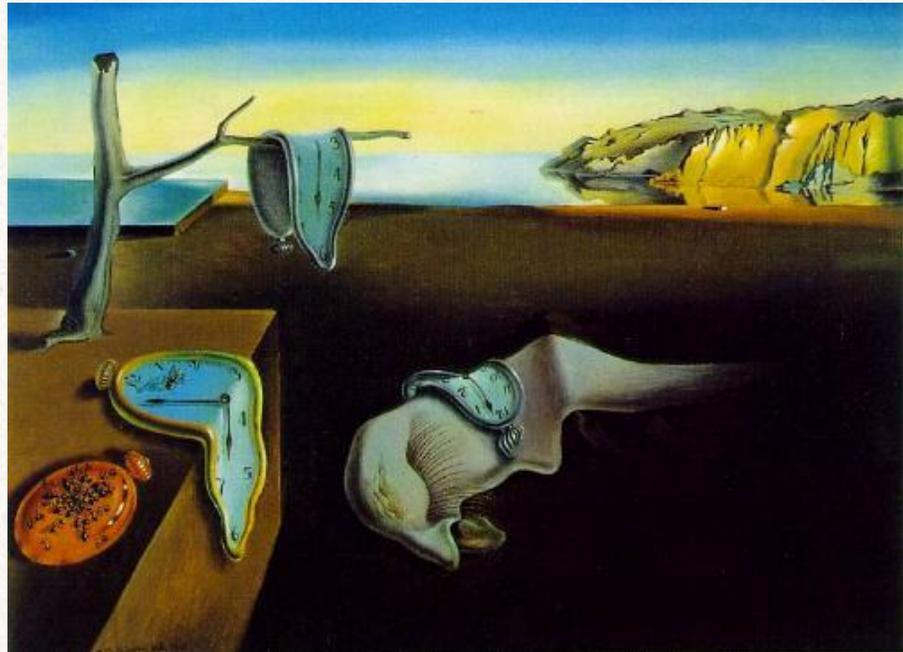
# Impairment in attention

- Inability to focus on objections or discussions, e.g. can't "track"



# Impairment in memory

- Inability to recall short or long term memory, may also have difficulty with recognition



# Aggressive behaviors

- Violent, challenging, posturing behaviors



# Mood lability

- Temper of mind; temporary state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor; as, a melancholy mood;

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*" All right, all right, Hershman, you can go attend the 'improve your negotiating skills' seminar. "*

# Sedative, Hypnotic and Anxiolytic (SHA) withdrawal

- Directly related to volume and strength consumed



# Tachycardia

- Heart rate above 100 per minute and may be qualified as atrial, junctional (nodal) or ventricular and as paroxysmal.



# Nausea/emesis

- Upset stomach and vomiting



# Insomnia

- Inability to sleep, abnormal wakefulness

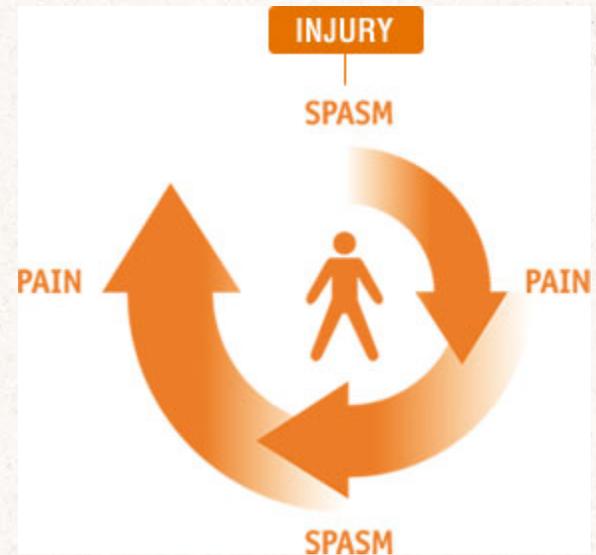
IVE GOTTA CUT BACK ON THE CAFFEINE!



AHAJOKES.COM

# Tremors

- An involuntary trembling or quivering.



# Autonomic hyperactivity

- General restlessness or excessive movement such as that characterizing children with attention deficit disorder or hyperkinesis.



# Psychomotor agitation

- Over stimulation and hypersensitivity to everyday events, results in anger, aggression and anxiety



# Seizures

- Attacks of cerebral origin consisting of sudden and transitory abnormal phenomena of a motor, sensory, autonomic or psychic nature resulting from transient dysfunction of the brain



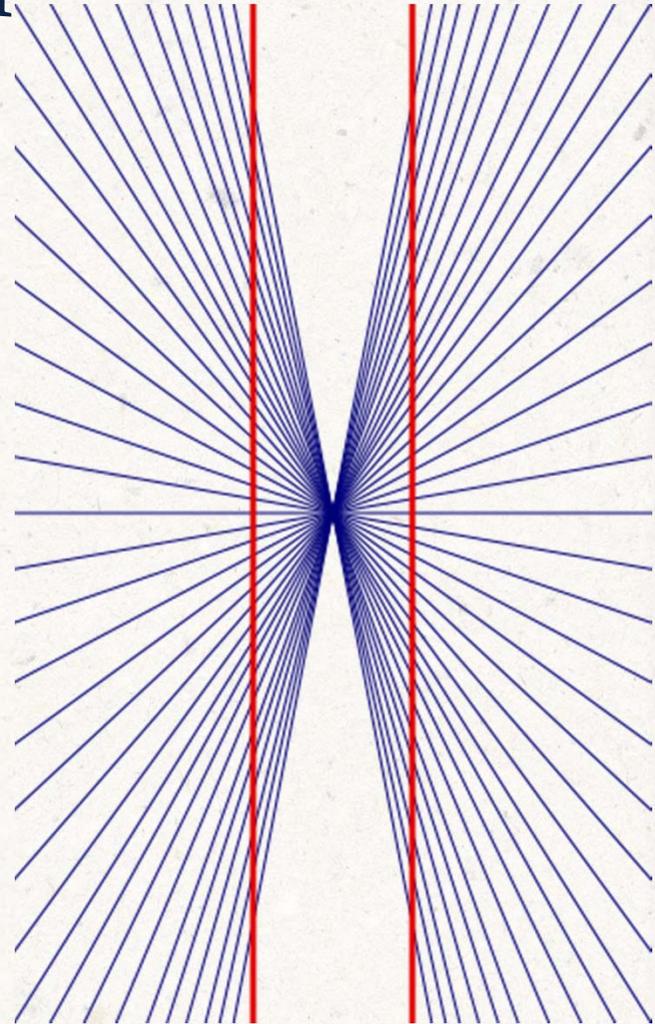
# Anxiety

- The unpleasant emotional state consisting of psychophysiological responses to anticipation of unreal or imagined danger, ostensibly resulting from unrecognized intrapsychic conflict.



# Illusion

- An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; a deceptive appearance; a false show; mockery



# Hallucination

- A false perception occurring without any true sensory stimulus.
- DO YOU HEAR SOMETHING HERE.....IF YOU DO, YOU ARE HALLUCINATING BECAUSE YOU ARE USING VISION, NOT AUDITORY PROCESSING RIGHT NOW

# Depersonalization

- An alteration in the perception of the self so that the usual sense of one's own reality is lost, manifested in a sense of unreality or self-estrangement, in changes of body image, or in a feeling that one does not control his own actions and speech.

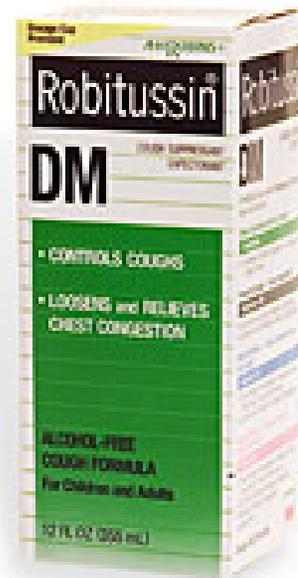


...And if you thought OTC was safer....

# Diphenhydramine



# Dextromethorphan



# Coricidin



- **Coricidin, Coricidin 'D'** (decongestant), or **CoricidinHBP** (High Blood Pressure), is the name of a drug that contains dextromethorphan and chlorpheniramine maleate (antihistamine). Varieties of Coricidin may also contain acetaminophen (analgesic/antipyretic) and guaifenesin (expectorant).

# Tetrahydrozoline HCl



- **Tetrahydrozoline** is a derivative of imidazoline, which is found in over-the-counter eye drops and nasal sprays. Other derivatives include naphazoline, oxymetazoline, and xylometazoline. Poisoning can result from an overdose.
- Tetrahydrozoline is an alpha agonist and its main mechanism of action is the constriction of conjunctival blood vessels. This serves to relieve the redness of the eye caused by minor ocular irritants.

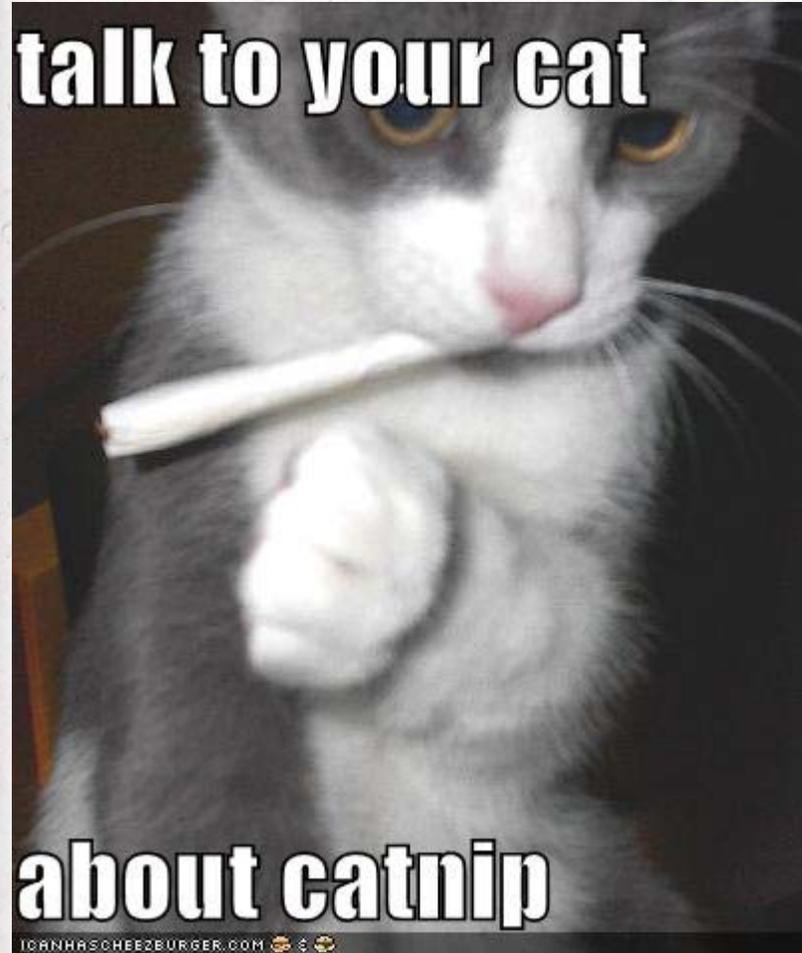
# Salvia Divinorum



# Catnip

- Contains Nepetalactone:
- It is a weak sedative, antispasmodic, febrifuge, and antibacterial. In high doses it also has an emetic effect. Nepetalactone also has an effect on some insects, repelling the cockroach and mosquito, but it is poisonous to some common flies and a sex pheromone to aphids.





# SPICE

- Contains JWH-018
- Synthetic cannabinoid
- Effects CB1 and CB2 receptors
- Sold as incense



**Tradition is prevention, culture is  
treatment**



**Oyate kin wochekiya omnichiye**

Canku luta omani



Manipi waste ste

Thank you

