

The arrival of new psychoactive substances

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Disclosures

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- Dr. Walcher co-chairs the German Association of Addiction Medicine DGS and EUROPAD
 - Addiction advisory boards: Indivior, Sanofi-Aventis, Sandoz/Hexal, Mundipharma, Camurus
 - Infectious diseases advisory boards: Gilead, MSD, AbbVie, Janssen
 - Speaker: Indivior, Sanofi-Aventis, Hexal, Mundipharma (Gilead, MSD, AbbVie for HCV)
 - Research Funds: HepNet Germany, University of Hamburg/ZIS, Reitox/IFT Munich, Robert Koch Institute Berlin

Learning objective

After this talk participants should be able to:

 Describe the European landscape and management options of new psychoactive substances







(4)

Designer

Stimulants and Hallucinogens











NPS, legal highs, club-drugs...

Broad range of drugs not controlled by the `61 or `71 UN Drug Control Conventions – but may pose similar threats to public health

'New psychoactive substances' (NPS)

- Mimic or claim to mimic the effects of illegal drugs
- Either 'new' substances or ones that until recently were used little

'Legal highs'

- Marketed as legal, but not necessarily safe or approved
- May contain illegal ingredients
- Normally considered illegal to sell under medicines legislation

'Club drugs'

 Collective term for a number of old and new drugs typically used in bars, nightclubs, concerts and parties

All these terms are used interchangeably even in official reports

So what's the problem?

NPS are...



Increasingly responsible for:

Early risk behaviour: Injecting, polydrug abuse, sexual behaviour Drug related deaths (DrD) Somatic comorbidities: esp. BBVs (HIV, HCV) Psychiatric comorbidities: esp. anxiety, suicidality, schizoaffective disorders

Decreasingly detectable by 'classic' drug-screening

Generally hard to identify Undetectable due to difficult molecular structures (eg. syn. canabinoids) Undetectable due to small amounts (eg. carfentanyl: only nanograms needed)

Lacking a general awareness

Users and therapists underestimate risks, composition, concentrations and harms







Rising numbers of NPS reported



EMCDDA. Fentanils and synthetic cannabinoids. 2018.

Rising prescription drug abuse

Also dealt as 'food supply' and 'legal highs'...



- Classic or designer (e.g. phenazepam)
- ✓ Pregabalin
 - Anxiety
- ✓ Carfentanil
 - Veterinary opioid
- ✓ Bupropion
 - Last available cathinone. Antidepressant, smoking detox
- ✓ Fentanyl
 - Mainly (used) patches

Cormorbid substance disorders in OST Of all GCMS samples positive on one day we found:

•	Heroin	57%
•	Cocaine	21%
•	Crack-cocaine	1%
•	Benzodiazepines	56%
•	ATS	27%
•	Fentanyl/ -designs	21%
•	NPS	17%
•	Pregabalin	57%
•	Bupropion	31%

BZD, benzodiazepines; OST, opioid substitute treatment; GCMS, gas chromatography mass spectrometry; ATS, amphetamine-type stimulants MSp, n=786 N5/K1 Walcher S, Martin G, et al



Rising leaks in the health market

- Legal sources: over the counter medications (phenacetin, paracetamol, ephedrine)
- Stolen from pharma-dealers, hospitals, nurseries
- Internet pharmacies: false prescriptions, no prescriptions
- Internet shops: legal highs
- Doctors: uncritical prescriptions
- Patients: wrong-/pseudo-diagnosis, sale of regular prescriptions, change of regular use (injecting, sniffing), "doctor shopping", grandma's prescription

How to use NPS



Swallowed, sniffed, smoked, early injected (high risk of overdose) Methamphetamine and speedpills:

- Earlier: 3 mg/pill → 1000mg (1g) were 333 consumption units.....
- Today: on first consumption around 100mg, 1000mg as regular day-dose!

1g cost 15-17€ in Eastern Europe, in big towns Western Europe 80€

Who uses NPS

Sporadic recreational users (biggest group – worldwide, rising)

Substitutionists (replace illegal drugs by NPS; small group, shrinking)

Potheads 2.0 (Pot and syn. cannabinoides interchanging, big group, shrinking)

Specialists (psychonauts, experimenting with everything to find individual optimum, legal status irrelevant, constant group)

Desperados (regular consumption of a broad range of drugs following availability, legal status irrelevant, big group, shrinking)

It's not just about young users

LGBT (especially MSM)

Complex needs clients (mental health, homelessness, criminal justice)

Prisons

Students

Clubbers

MSM, men who have sex with men.

Mini-amounts per consumption units (CU) brings trafficking to new

horizons



5-HT Agonist: developed. 2003 FU Berlin, scheduled A 2013

Syn Cannabinoid, developed China, scheduled A 2016

EMCDDA; Walcher S, DRD due to NPS 2018, Regional Conference, Stuttgart.

Expanding market: NPS



No. of different NPS reported each year

- Between 2009-2016, 739 different NPS reported
- In 2015 alone, almost 500 NPS were on the market worldwide
- Core group of about 80 persistent NPS
- Innovation continues but at slower pace
- NPS with stimulant properties expand in number
- Recent emergence of NPS mimicking medicines (fentanyl analogues, benzodiazepine derivatives) with high potential to cause harm

Consequences and damages

Cerebral	Spinal	Psychiatric	Somatic
Loss of consciousness	Inflammatory/ vascular	Neuro(cognitive) disorders, confusion, attention deficit disorders, tremor	Dental problems (damage, hygiene, oral exsiccation, gnashing, high product acidity)
Seizures	Polyradiculitis	Paranoid disorder, optical, hallucinations, panic disorder	Malnutrition, gastritis, liver failure
Cerebrovascular syndromes		Sleep disorders	Cardiac problems
Ataxia		Depression, anxiety, irritability, anger	Sweating, dry skin, fatty skin, blisters, excoriations
Toxic demyelination		Suicide	Botulism, compartment- syndrome, rhabdomyolysis
Infections			HIV, HCV

Hohmann N, et al. Dtsch Arztebl Int 2014;111:139–47; NEPTUNE Expert Group. Novel Psychoactive Treatment UK Network (NEPTUNE). London, 2015; Tamrazi B, Almast J, RSNA: 2012:701-720.

MSM and substance use – why?

- Helps to relax and be more sociable
- Mitigating social unease (general, sexuality, scene)
- Alleviating loneliness / unhappiness
- Enabling sexual encounters

ATS and risk behaviour

Meth users:

- Were 2x more likely to be HIV positive than non-users (n=170).
 68% vs 33% or n=170 vs 120 (p <0.05)
- Were 4x more likely to be HCV positive than non users 12% vs 3% (p < 0.05)

ATS-users:

53% reported having injected the drug

Non ATS-users:

 25% reported currently or previously injecting (meph, cocaine, G, K)

> ATS, Amphetamine-type substances; G, Gamma-hydroxybutyrate; K, Ketamine. The misuse of synthetic opioids: harms and clinical management of fentanyl, fentanyl analogues and other novel synthetic opioids: Information for clinicians Dima Abdulrahim and Owen Bowden-Jones on behalf of the NEPTUNE group, CDC, Bowden, O. et al. 2016

NPS in DrD 2007-13



But that's only the tip of the iceberg as detectability is poor!

REITOX GB, EMCDDA 2014.

Synthetic opioids (SO/NPS)

Annual number of new SO (NPS) reported to UNODC, 2012-2016



- Mainly sold as or mixed with heroin or fake prescription medicines
- Highly potent, difficult to dose, difficult to detect
- Pose a threat to public health because of the variable quantity and potency (up to 10,000 times that of morphine)

UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances. Includes only synthetic opioids reported as NPS (i.e., with no current approved medical use). Data for 2016 are preliminary; World Drug Report 2017. Pre-briefing to the member states. June 2017.

Heroin and synthetic opioids

The opioid market is becoming more diversified

Misuse of pharmaceutical drugs Prescription forgery, diversion, illicit manufacture, counterfeit medicines Research opioids on the market (NPS)

Number of samples submitted to and analysed by laboratories, by type of drug identified, United States



United States Drug Enforcement Administration, National Forensic Lab Information System 2016.

How to address NPS users?

Traditional perspective on prevention

- Emphasising health and social harms will disincentivise use
- Given enough information young
 people will make rational decisions
- One-off interventions are sufficient
- School drug- and alcohol education/posters/TV adverts use
- Hmmm ...



We need to change our perspective

Research has shown

- Cautionary stories
- Shere information
- Focus on harm or fear
- Harsh or inconsistent punishment
- Don't work



Case study – Scared Straight

- Programme assumes that by showing 'reality' of the criminal justice system young people will want to avoid it
- Unfortunately trials of the interventions have shown:

The 'Scared Straight' programme actually increased the risk of offending in the juveniles in the intervention group compared with juveniles in the control group

 The Social Research Unit calculated that for every child it is delivered to (£55) it costs a further £14,268 to put right



Scared Straight and Other Juvenile Awareness Programs for Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: A Systematic Review of the Randomized Experimental Evidence, The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science September 2003 vol. 589 no. 1 41-62

First: rising supply (GB)

Supplier-units: 2010:ca 170 2012: ca. 693 2014-18: > 1200



New substances (EMCDDA-documented): 2010: 41 2014: 93

Around 1500 substances found until 2013 (GB)

EMCDDA-Data summarised 2010-2015, given by Tim Pfeiffer REITOX-Germany by IFT Munich.

Then: rising number of first-time users



Then: rising need for care



First time in treatment (EU vs Germany)



Request of ATS-rel. Care in Saxony vs Germany



Then: rise in therapeutic solutions?

- NPS wide-spread in EU big cities club-scene: mephedrone and other NPS /partydrugs
- But: NPS-/Party-users/MSM don't feel attracted by addictionclinics or drop-in-shops: image-problem!
- Solution: installation of a special Club Drug Clinic and lowthreshold infectious-diseases-clinic Dean Street (singular in EU)

Best practice – what's effective?

- NPS: little evidence and only few ideas what to do
- Prevention: skill and coping-strategy training good for all substances
- Strategies for alcohol in clubs seems to work for NPS as well
- Internet-based information (where most NPS-supply comes from) are well spread and known

Different approaches in Germany

- Regional concepts work better, but need much time to spread across national/EU areas
- Clients are treated in existing units and clinics: poor uptake as it doesn't obviously meet their needs
- Slowly emerging specialized units: Mühlhausen, Göttingen, Hamburg, Munich – but still no 'Club Drug Clinic'
- Infos about Meth/NPS through NGOs online and on partys/raves well spread – but are they effective?

Therapeutic Setting I: don't expect miracles

Only a blink from recreation to compulsion, but a stony path back!

- Therapeutic aims unclear, poor motivation for abstinence
- Harm reduction most important esp. at the beginning
- Plan small steps rather than big ones
- Huge relapse rates
- Difficult financiation with gaps in the therapeutic pathway
- Clients chaotic, lack of orientation: hard challenges for a team
- Beware of (fluctuating) comorbid disorders

Therapeutic Setting II

- Long-term appointments are not remembered
- Psychotic and anxious patients, need calm, relaxed, protective atmosphere
- Positive effects of use are discussed everywhere: hard to argue against
- Real functioning often far beyond self-perception
- Take sleep-disorders and weight-gain serious!
- Easy day structure and clear, simple and repeated speech
- Information-processing reduced, difficulties to cope with rules

Club Drug Clinic

- Mixed offer with modern image
- 'Classic' detox and therapy, incl. CBT, MI and groups
- Low threshold offers: Health-check, counseling and referal, DrID (HIV/HCV) Screening. Casemanager
- MSM/LGBT-offers and peer-support
- Actual (!), easy-to-find website: image as a partner, friendly, modern, non-lecturing or insisting, everything is voluntary!



Central and North West London NHS Foundation Trust



Neptune

(novel psychoactive treatment UK network)

Published 2015 by Club Drug Clinic in London Based on all (but limited) available evidence Consensus of an expert team Adressing clinicians and clients Handrails – <u>not</u> guidelines

www.NEPTUNE-clinical-guidance.com

Novel Psychoactive Treatment UK Network **NEPTUNE**

Guidance on the Clinical Management of Acute and Chronic Harms of Club Drugs and Novel Psychoactive Substances



Conclusions and implications

- Market for NPS has never been so complex and widely spread
- Internet and postal delivery, comission dealing. Rarely classic dealers.
- Risky consumption patterns:
 - -younger age (peak end-20), early iv, ultra-addictive use -no worries about substance, overdose and legal aspects
- Rising prescription-drug-abuse
- NPS require improved forensic capacity
- New therapeutic approaches develop too slow!
- New approaches outside classic clinics might work good (CDC)

Better awareness for a fast-rising problem is needed now!



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