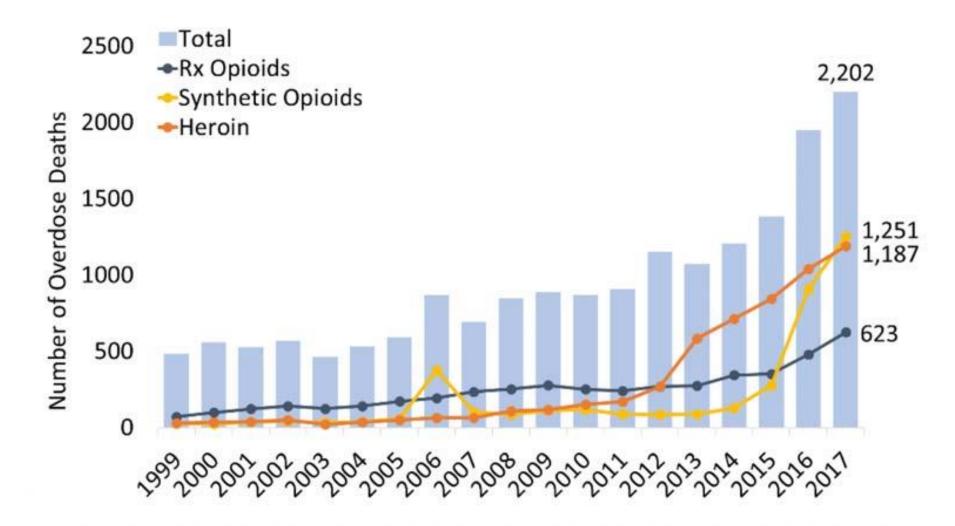
The Opioid Epidemic in Illinois: Current Status and Future Opportunities

Aaron Weiner, PhD, ABPP

Director of Addiction Services, Linden Oaks

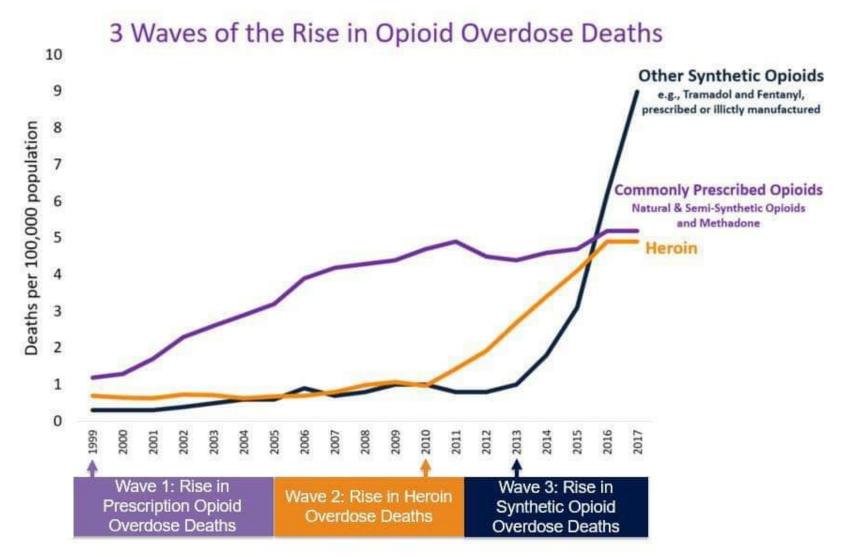
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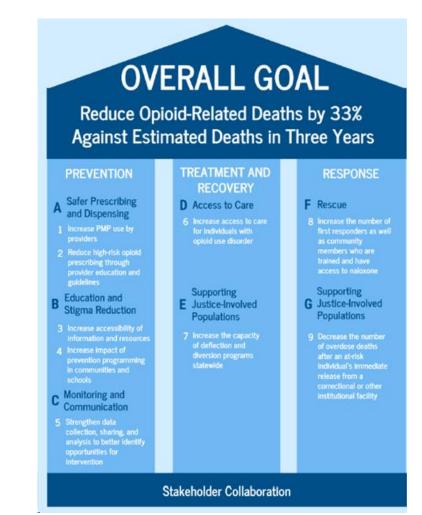
Linden Oaks BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

A Changing Target



Opportunities for Advocacy

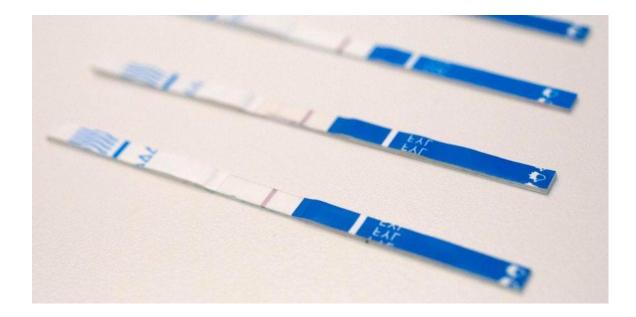
- 1. Overdose prevention
- 2. Supply prevention
- 3. Primary prevention
- 4. Supporting treatment



Overdose Prevention

Fentanyl testing strips + distribution

- Cost of ~\$1 per strip
- Can be used in all drugs, not just heroin
- 80% of people alter their drug use behavior



Supply Prevention – Disposal Support

- Pharmacy-level disposal of medications
- Home disposal options





Walgreens Trusted since 1901"



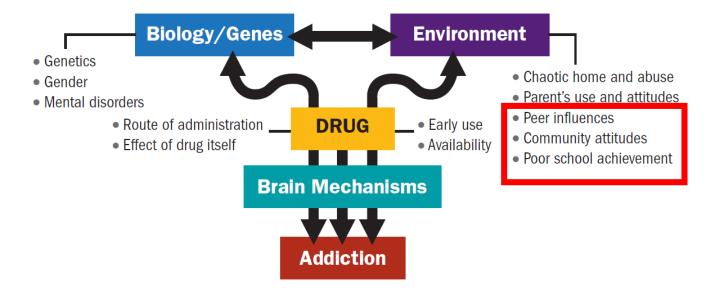


Primary Prevention

 Increased prosocial after-school options, particularly for at-risk youth



	Some Key Risk Factors	Some Key Protective Factors
Family	 Lack of mutual attachment and nurturing by parents or caregivers Ineffective parenting A chaotic home environment Lack of a significant relationship with a caring adult A caregiver who misuses substances, suffers from mental illness or engages in criminal behavior 	 A strong bond between children and their families Parental involvement in a child's life Supportive parenting that meets financial, emotional, cognitive and social needs Setting clear limits and expectations for behavior
Outside the family	 Classroom behavior concerns, such as aggression and impulsivity Academic failure Poor social coping skills Association with peers with problem behaviors, including drug misuse Misperceptions of the extent and acceptability of drug-abusing behaviors in school, peers and the community 	 Age-appropriate monitoring of social behavior, such as curfews, adult supervision, knowing a child's friends, enforcin household rules Success in academics and involvement in extracurricular activities Strong bonds with pro-social institutions, such as schools Acceptance of norms against drug misuse



Primary Prevention

- Increased prosocial after-school options, particularly for at-risk youth
- Look upstream: prevent drug sequencing





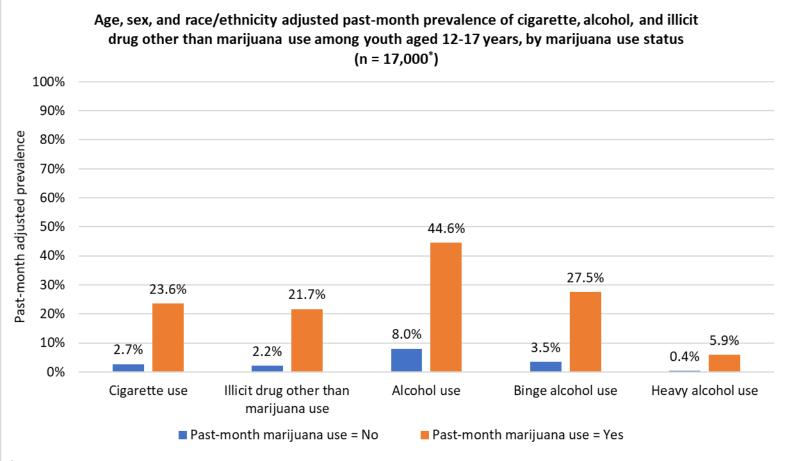
Vaping linked to marijuana use in young people, research says

By Arman Azad, CNN

Updated 11:09 AM ET, Mon August 12, 2019

Findings In this systematic review and meta-analysis, the odds of past or current marijuana use among youth who used e-cigarettes were 3.5 times higher than for those who denied e-cigarette use; this association was significant in both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. Studies conducted in adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (vs young adults aged 18 to 24 years) showed a stronger association between e-cigarette and marijuana use.

Gateway Drug?

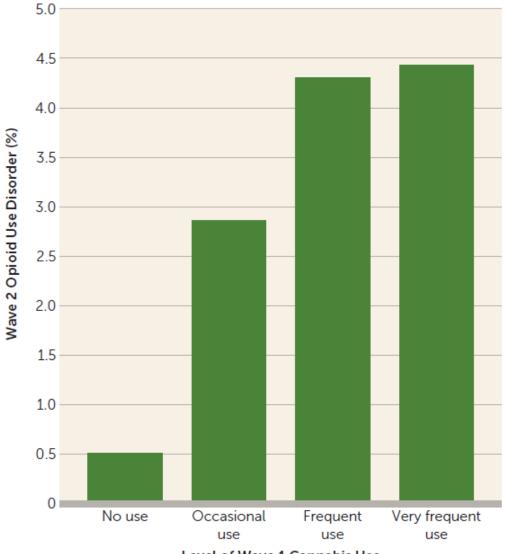


* Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) requires that any description of overall sample sizes based on the restricted-use data files has to be rounded to the nearest 100 to minimize potential disclosure risk.

Source: DuPont, Robert L., et al. "Drug use among youth: National survey data support a common liability of all drug use." Preventive Medicine, vol. 113, 11 May 2018, pp. 68-73

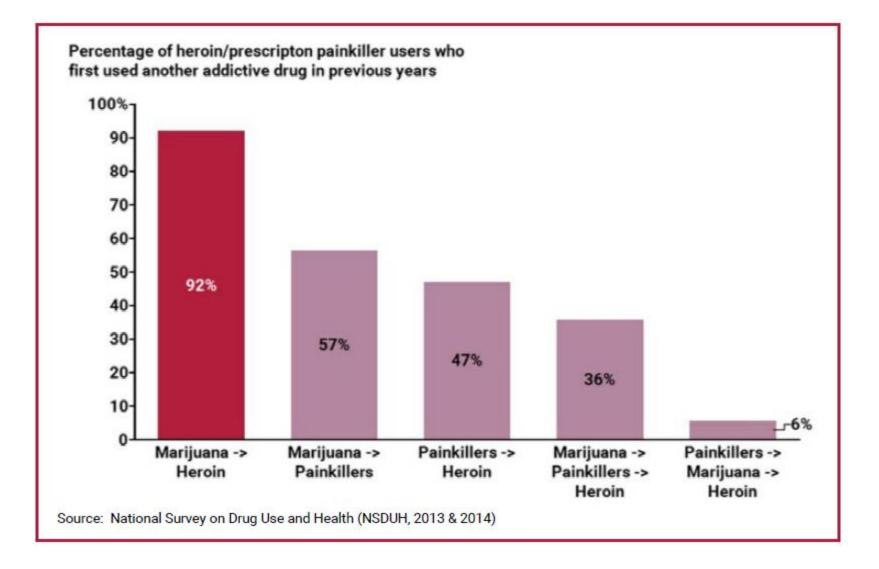


FIGURE 1. Level of Wave 1 Cannabis Use and Incident Wave 2 Prescription Opioid Use Disorder in the NESARC^a



Level of Wave 1 Cannabis Use

^a NESARC=National Epidemiological Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions; wave 1 was conducted in 2001 and 2002, and wave 2 in 2004 and 2005.



Primary Prevention

- Increased prosocial after-school options, particularly for at-risk youth
- Look upstream: prevent drug sequencing
 - Flavor ban for vape products
 - Public health campaigns for both nicotine vaping and THC/Marijuana use among youth
- Stigma reduction efforts

Treatment

- Support healthcare integration
 Bring 42 CFR Part 2 in-line with HIPAA
- Support creation of MAT options for Medicaid and/or unfunded patients
 - Untenable or undesirable reimbursement rate for many providers
 - End-stage of the disease

Thank You!