

# The Opioid Epidemic: A Preliminary Analysis of Consultation for Addiction Services

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## INTRODUCTION

- Opioid abuse is a growing problem in the United States
- ~15% of hospitalized patients have an active substance use disorder (SUD)<sup>1</sup>
- Individuals with SUDs are almost twice as likely to be hospitalized<sup>2</sup>
- Women are more likely to be seen for antidepressant drug use; men for alcohol co-use<sup>3</sup>
- Little is known about the transition from inpatient to outpatient services for addiction treatment
- Consultation reduced addiction severity for alcohol and drug use one month post-discharge<sup>4</sup>
- 39-54% of patients referred to medication-assisted treatment (MAT) remain at 30 days<sup>5</sup>

## OBJECTIVES

- To describe the population seen in inpatient consultation
- To determine the differences in outcomes based on gender and mental illness

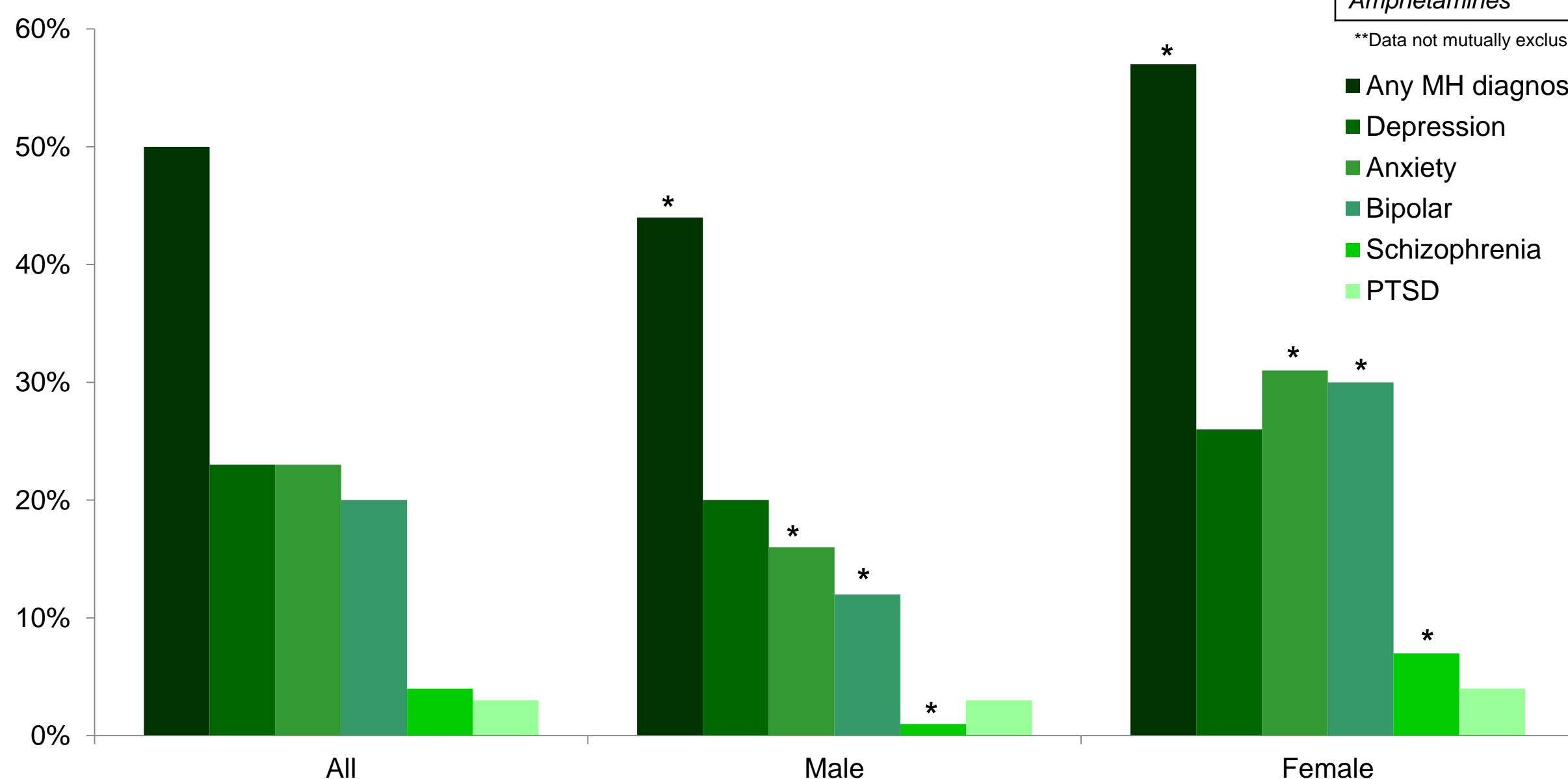
## METHODS

- Study population: all admitted patients seen in consultation for SUD between December, 2015 and April, 2017
- Data captured in a REDCap database
- Outcomes of interest: community treatment attendance and attendance 30 days after discharge
- Statistical analysis: chi-square test of independence, t-test

## RESULTS

**Table 1:** Description of study population. \*p<0.05

	All n=180	Male n=96	Female n=84	Mental Illness n=90	No Mental Illness n=90
%	100	53	47	50	50
<b>Age, mean (SD)</b>	40.9 (12.5)	44.3* (13.4)	37.3* (10.3)	39.5 (12.5)	42.4 (12.5)
<b>Race</b>					
White, n (%)	139 (77)	71 (74)	68 (81)	69 (77)	70 (78)
Black, n (%)	30 (17)	18 (19)	12 (14)	14 (16)	16 (18)
Other, n (%)	10 (6)	6 (6)	4 (5)	6 (7)	4 (4)
Unknown, n (%)	1 (0.6)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)	0 (0)



**Figure 1:** Mental health diagnosis by gender. Data not mutually exclusive.

\*p<0.05 between male and female

**Table 2:** Treatment and treatment attendance at 30 days, based on gender and mental illness.

	All n=180	Male n=96	Female n=84	Mental Illness n=90	No Mental Illness n=90
<b>Treatment, n (%)</b>					
Accepted community treatment	113 (63)	63 (66)	50 (60)	60 (67)	53 (59)
Refused/No/Not Interested	52 (29)	25 (26)	27 (32)	20 (22)	32 (36)
Other	15 (8)	8 (8)	7 (8)	10 (12)	5 (5)
<b>Still Attending at 30 days (among those who accepted community treatment), n (%)</b>					
Yes	68 (60)	37 (59)	31 (62)	38 (63)	30 (57)

**Table 3:** Drug of choice based on gender and mental illness.

Drug of Choice**	All n (%)	Male n (%)	Female n (%)	Mental Illness n (%)	No Mental Illness n (%)
Heroin	151 (84)	78 (81)	73 (87)	79 (88)	72 (80)
Cocaine	48 (27)	23 (24)	25 (30)	24 (27)	24 (27)
Narcotic Pain Meds	34 (19)	22 (23)	12 (14)	16 (18)	18 (20)
Alcohol	31 (17)	24* (25)	7* (8)	12 (13)	19 (21)
Marijuana	14 (8)	10 (10)	4 (5)	7 (8)	7 (8)
Crack	12 (7)	7 (7)	5 (6)	6 (7)	6 (7)
Benzos	10 (6)	5 (5)	5 (6)	7 (8)	3 (3)
Methadone	8 (4)	5 (5)	3 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Suboxone	8 (4)	4 (4)	4 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Other	6 (3)	0* (0)	6* (7)	4 (4)	2 (2)
Amphetamines	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)	0 (0)

\*\*Data not mutually exclusive

## LIMITATIONS

- Limited sample (n=180)
- Outcomes reported only for 30 days

## CONCLUSIONS

- High rates of treatment attendance**
- Our outcomes results are similar (if not better) to those reported in the literature
- Alcohol addiction is more often observed among men than women in our sample
- Greater number of mental health diagnoses in women than men
- No statistical differences in outcomes based on mental illness or gender

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Future analysis with larger sample of patients
- Exclude those who use only alcohol and perform separate analysis
- Investigate "other" drugs of choice
- Collect outcomes over longer time intervals

## References

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