



The Impact of the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic on OUD in Indian Country

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Disclosures

There are no relevant financial relationships with ACCME-defined commercial interests for anyone who was in control of the content of this activity.



Objectives

- ▶ Impact of pandemic on addiction epidemic
- ▶ Impact of SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on OUD in Indian Country
- ▶ Epidemiology
- ▶ Tribal responses opioid epidemic



Pandemic

- ▶ Pandemic + unemployment + decreased personal and community supports
 - ▶ Social isolation and neglect - lack of purpose
- ▶ Increases in PTSD, depression and chronic anxiety
- ▶ Substance use and/or comorbidities may increase risk for infection or severity of illness once infected
 - ▶ Increased cardiopulmonary disease among persons with SUD
- ▶ Social and psychological impact of pandemic and social isolation may drive substance use
 - ▶ Primary and secondary trauma
- ▶ Pandemic may reduce availability of treatment for SUD

Volkow 2020; Sederer 2020;
Ornell et al 2020



Pandemic and trauma

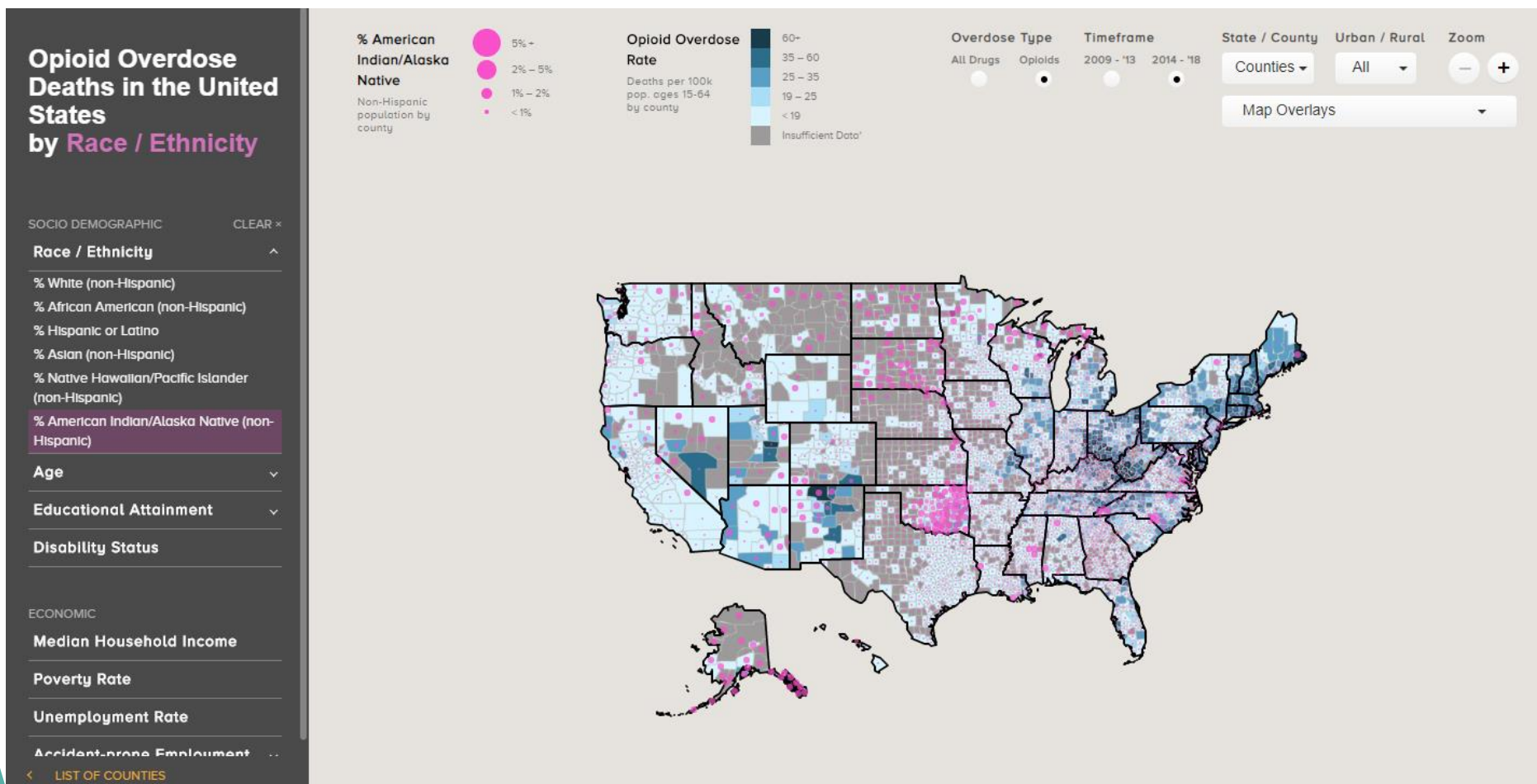
- ▶ Anxiety vs. panic
- ▶ Numbing and compassion fatigue
 - ▶ Survivor guilt
- ▶ Multiplicative trauma
 - ▶ SARS-CoV-2
 - ▶ Economic upheaval
 - ▶ Social isolation
 - ▶ Domestic violence
 - ▶ + historical and other trauma
- ▶ Moral injury - unable to practice culture

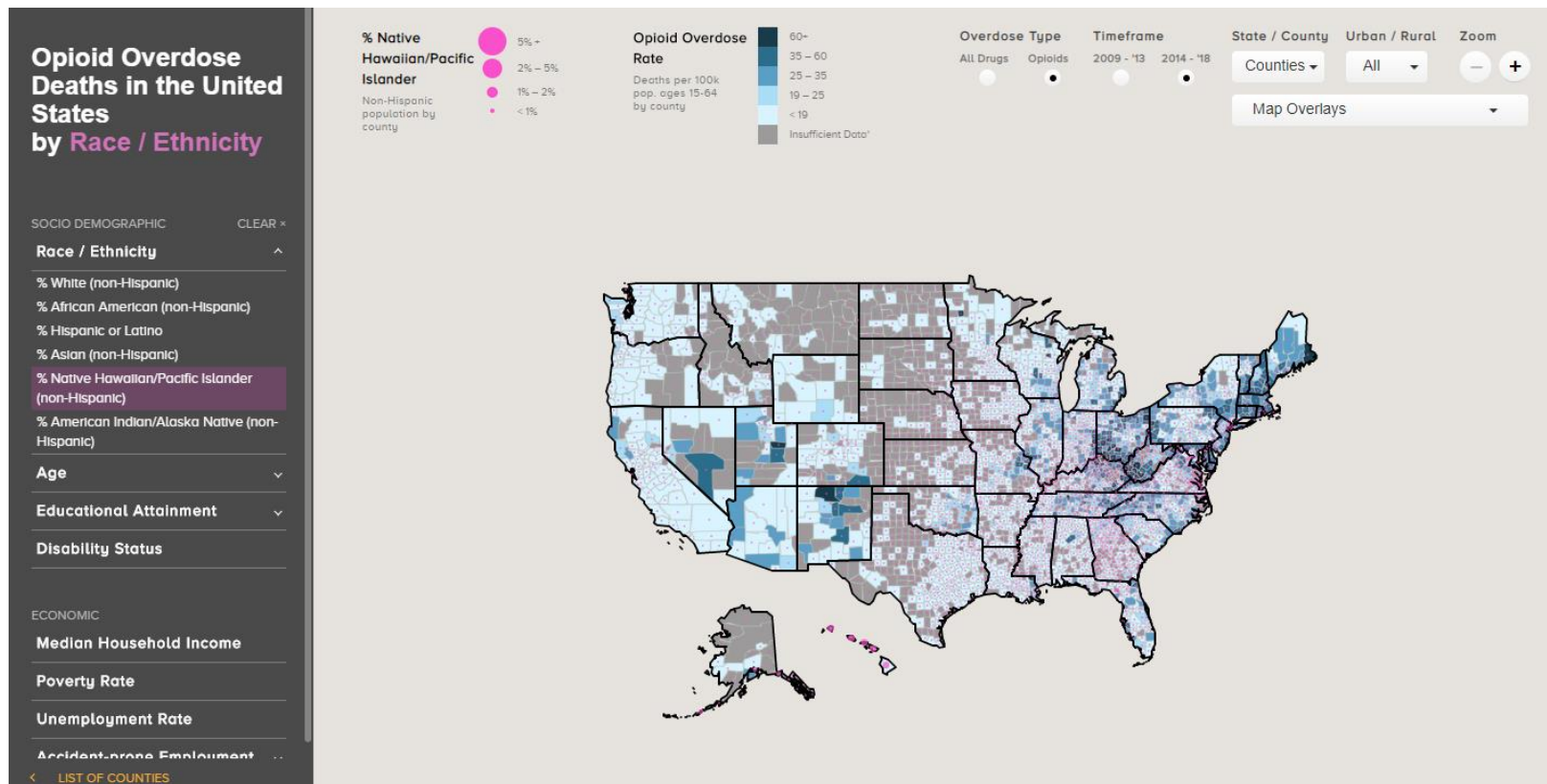


Epidemiology

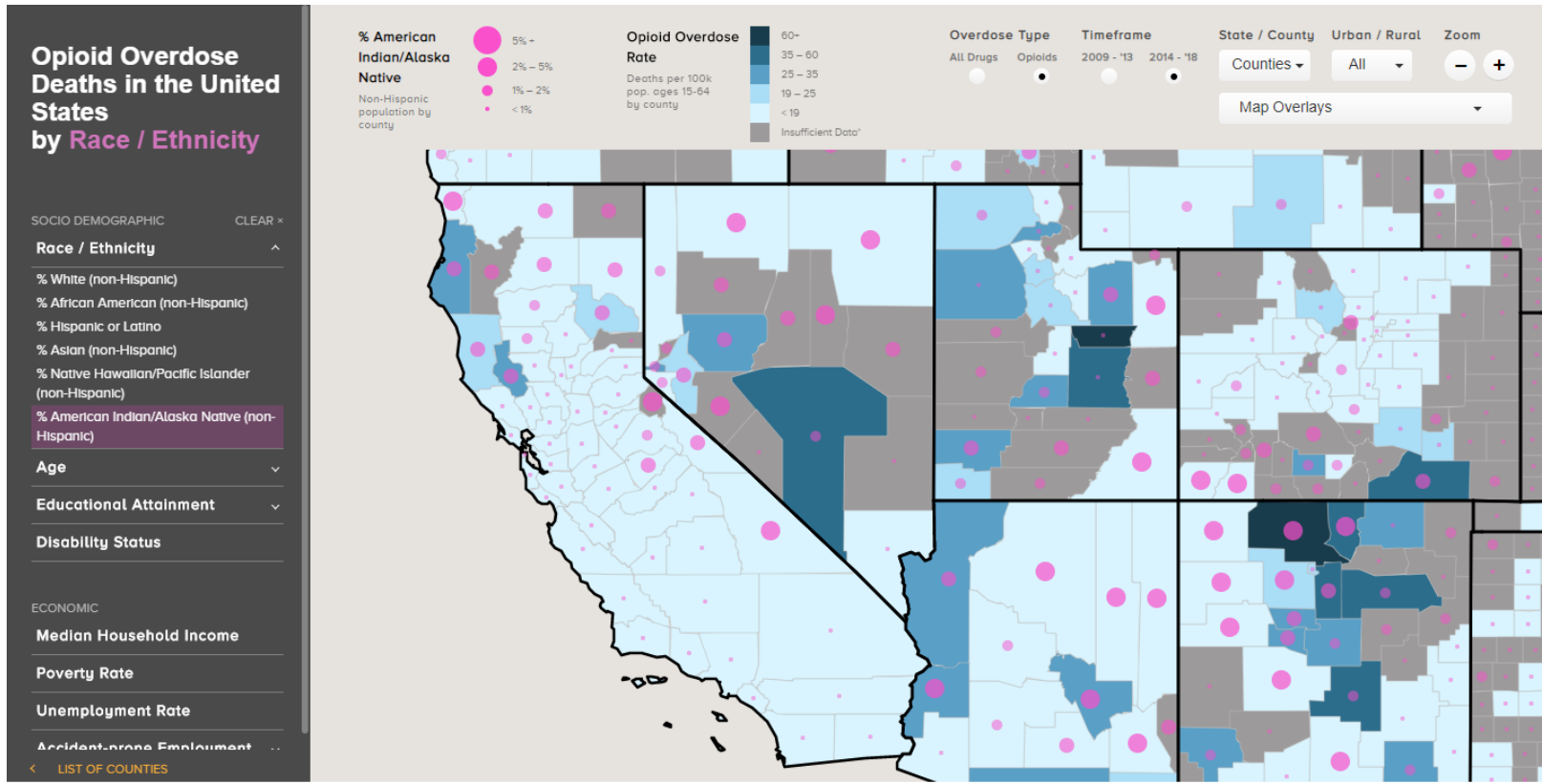
- ▶ 1.3% of COVID infections have been AI/AN
 - ▶ 3.3% of all COVID cases in ages 0-17 have been AI/AN
 - ▶ Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians 500/100,000
 - ▶ Ho-Chunk Nation 800/100,000
 - ▶ Navajo Nation 1100/100,000
 - ▶ Pueblo of San Felipe 1400/100,000
 - ▶ Pueblo of Zia 3300/100,000
 - ▶ Lack of complete plumbing
 - ▶ Highest hospitalization rate: 167/100,000 vs. 34/100,000 for Whites
- ▶ AI/AN with highest substance OD deaths per 100,000
 - ▶ 2.9/100,000 in 1999 → 13.9 in 2016
 - ▶ Highest increase in overdose-related deaths at 519%

US Opioid overdose deaths - AI/AN





US Opioid overdose deaths - NHOPI

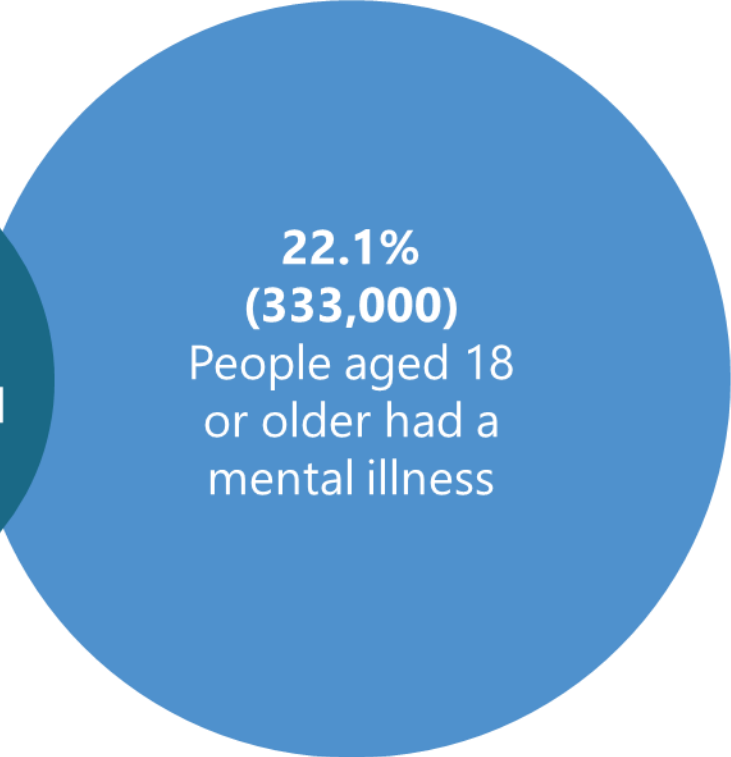
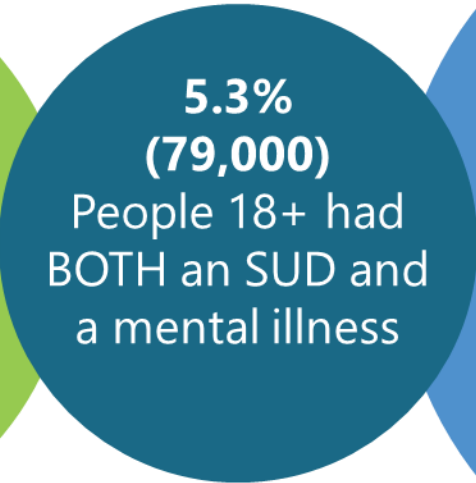
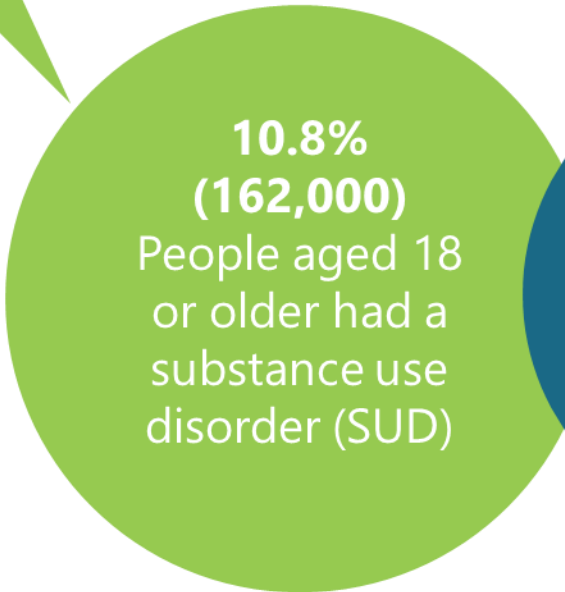


CA Opioid overdose deaths - AI/AN

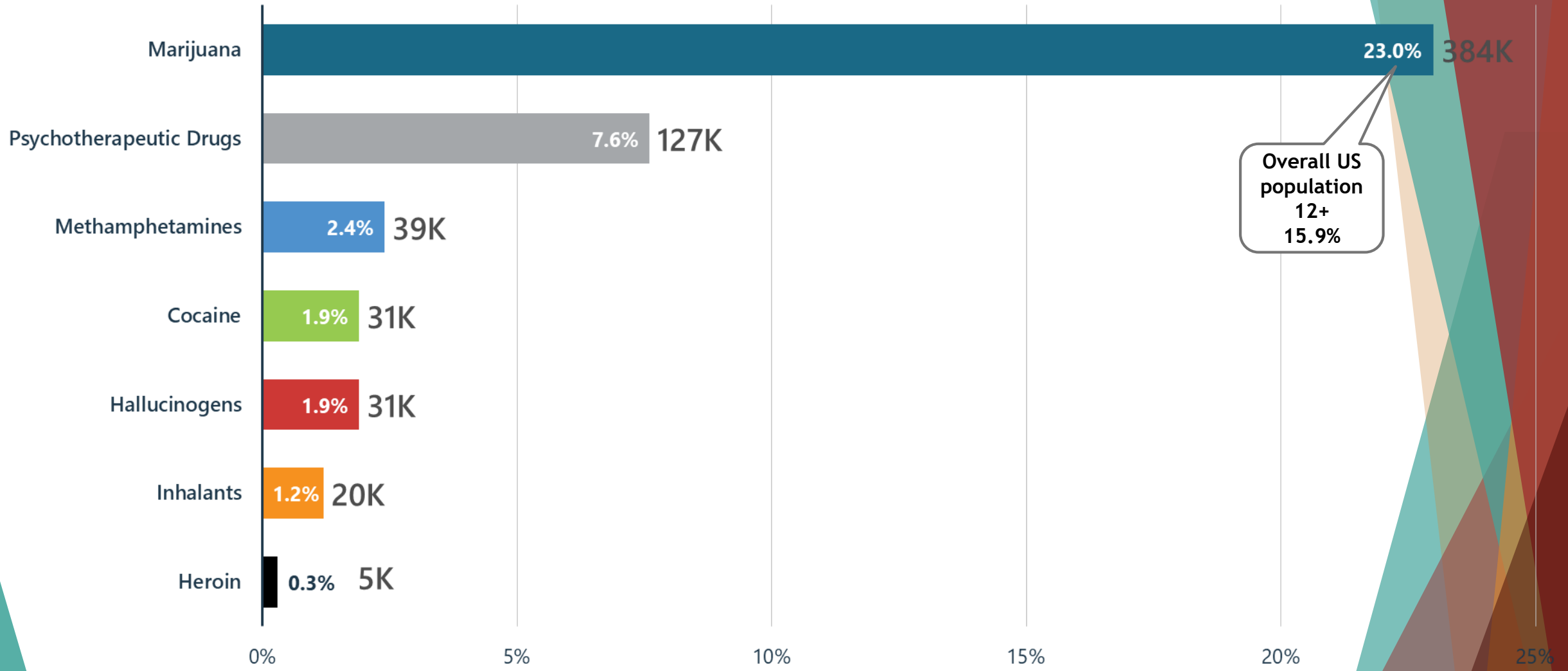
Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorders among AI/AN Adults (≥ 18 y.o.)



Among AI/ANs with a substance use disorder:
1 IN 11 (9.1% or 15,000) struggled with illicit drugs and alcohol

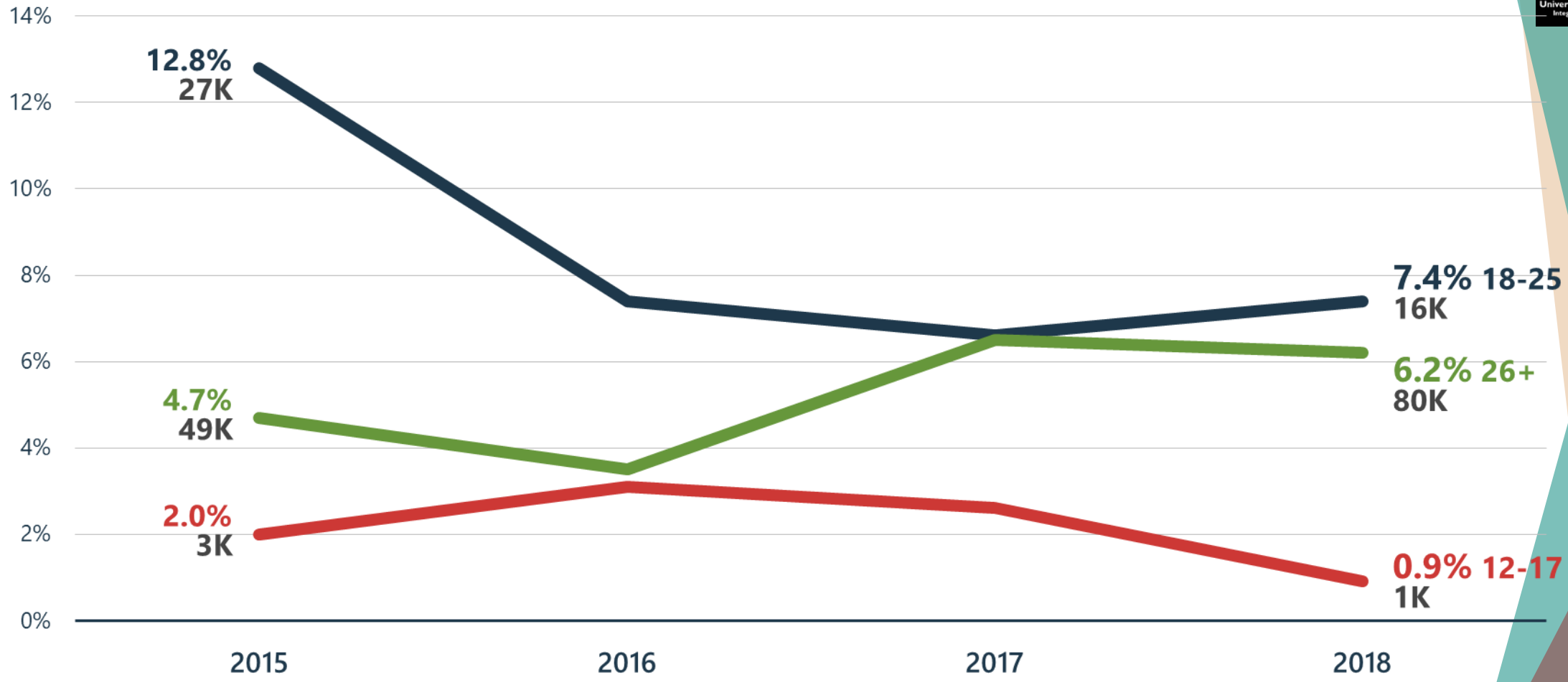


In 2018, **416,000** AI/AN adults had a mental and/or substance use disorder.



Opioid Misuse among AI/ANs

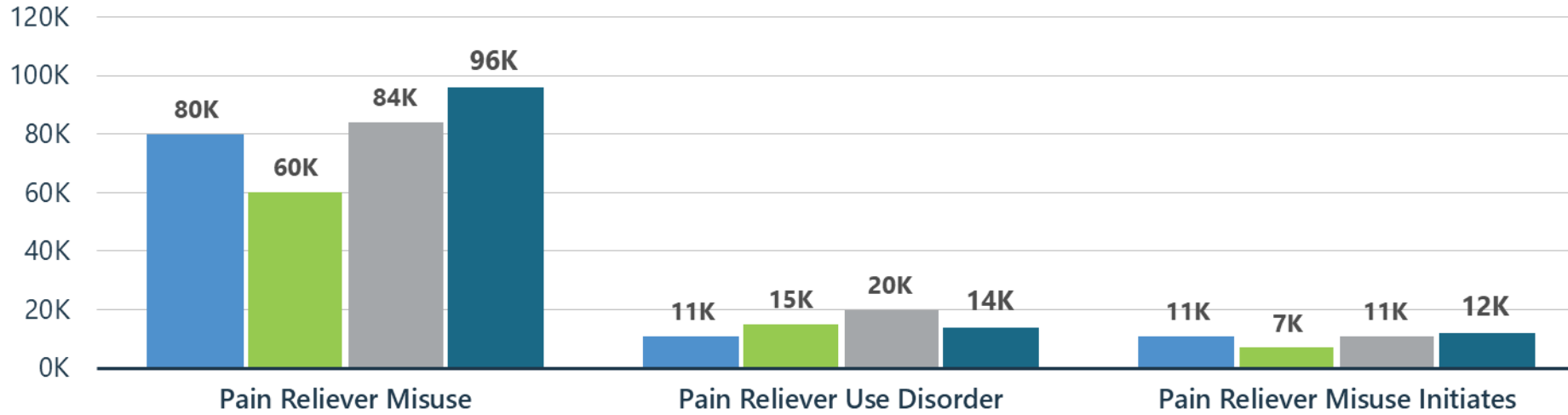
PAST YEAR, 2015-2018



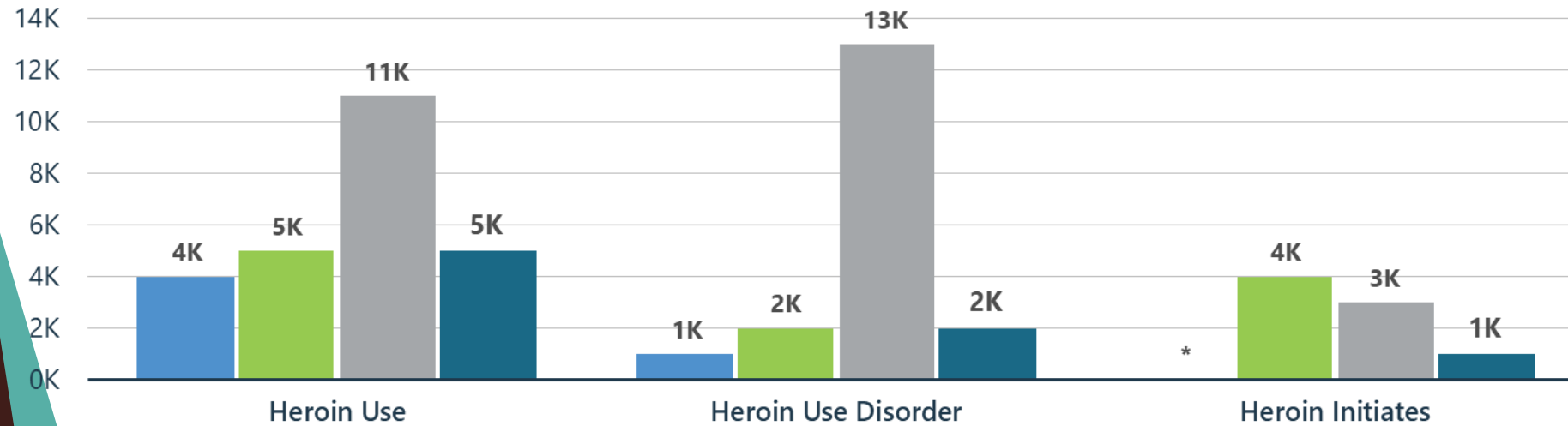
No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse and Heroin Use among AI/ANs

PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+



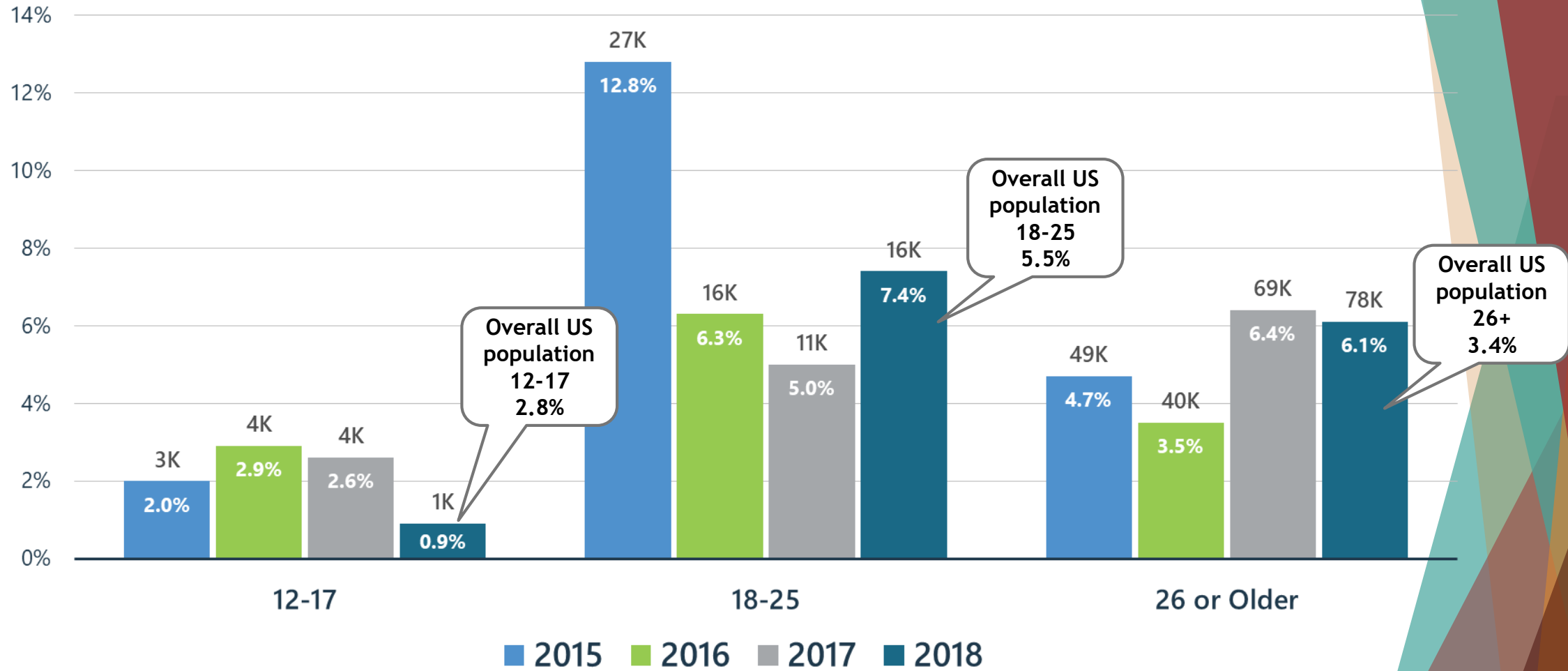
2015
2016
2017
2018



No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

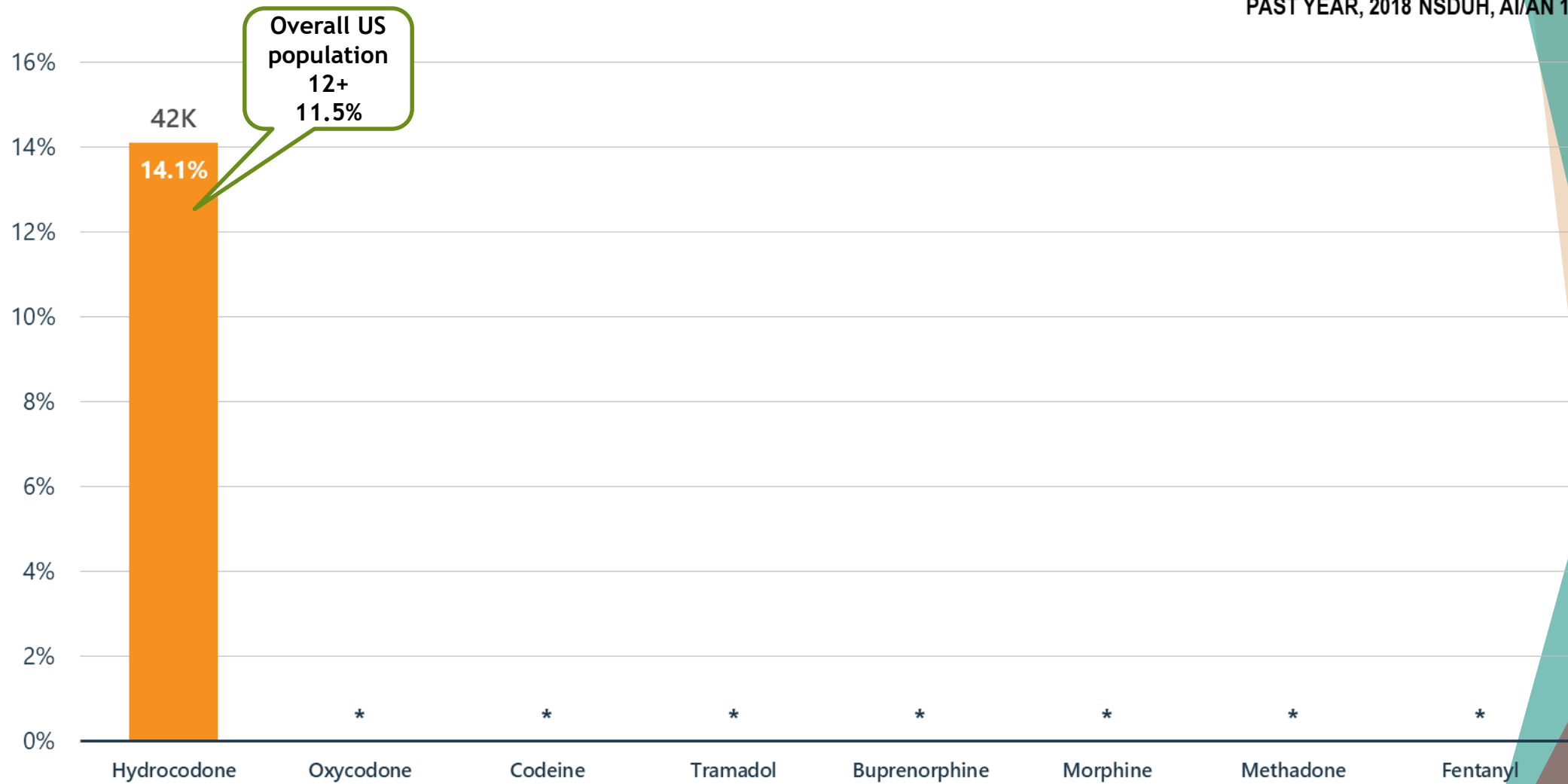
* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+



No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

PAST YEAR, 2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+ SUBTYPE USERS



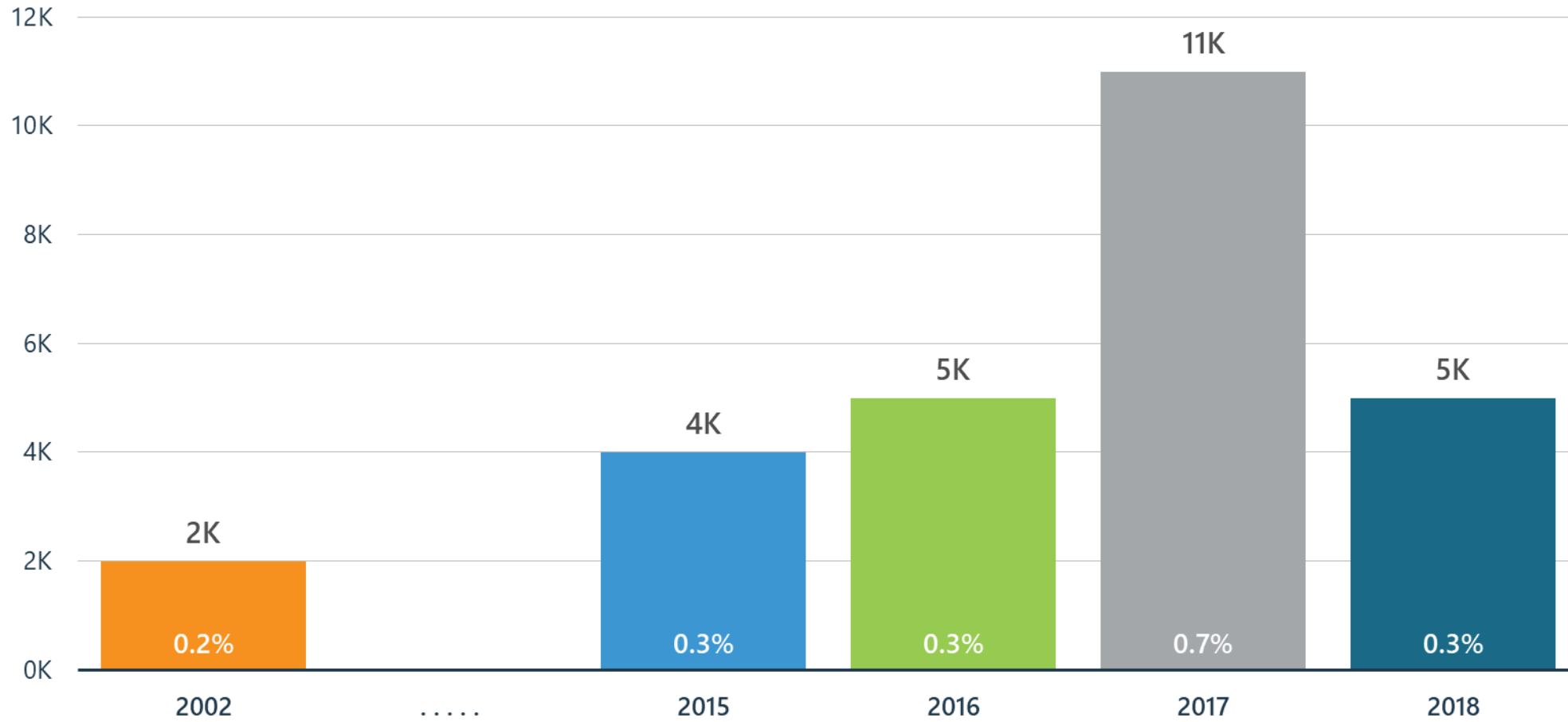
* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

Note: This table shows misuse among users. For example, 14.1 percent of AI/AN hydrocodone past year users have misused hydrocodone in the past year.

Heroin Use among AI/ANs

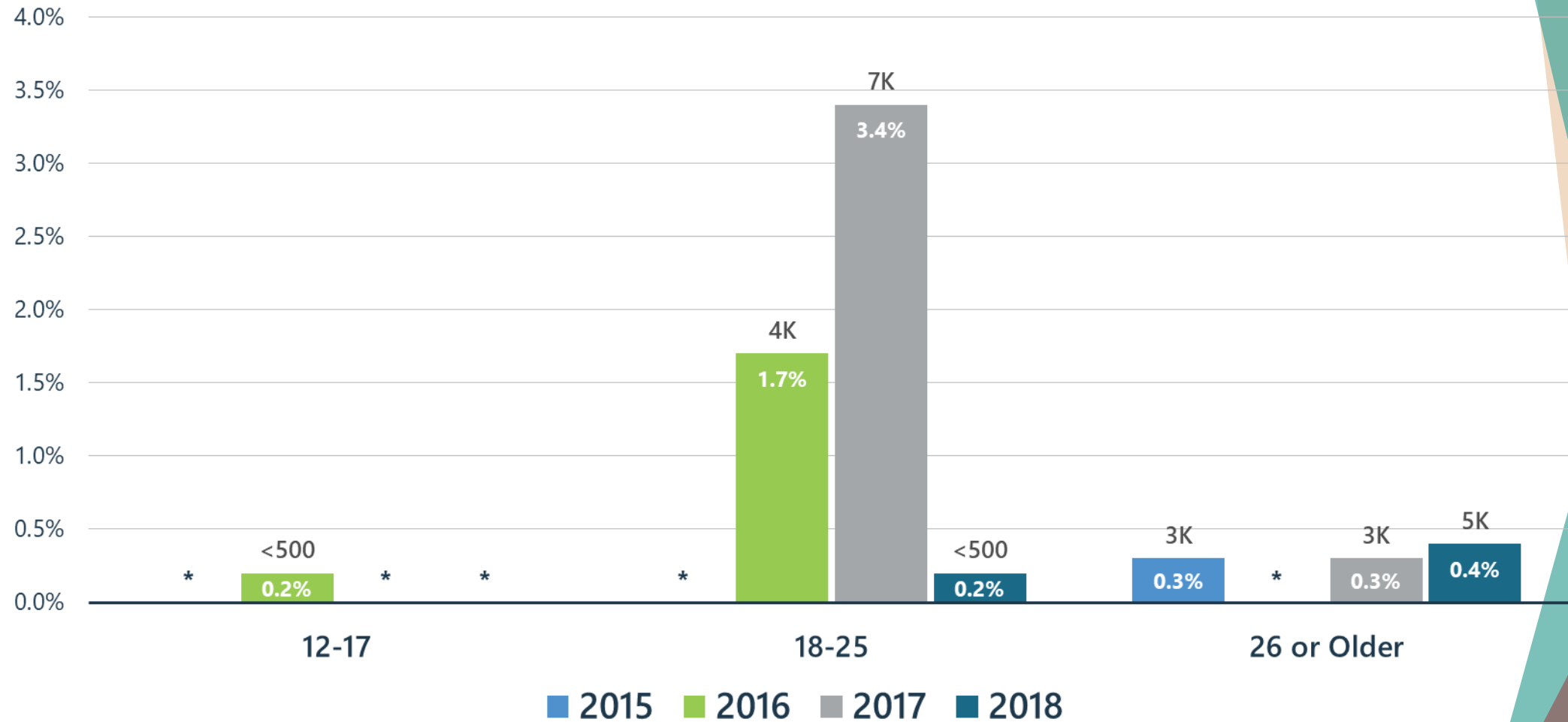


PAST YEAR, 2002 AND 2015-2018



No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

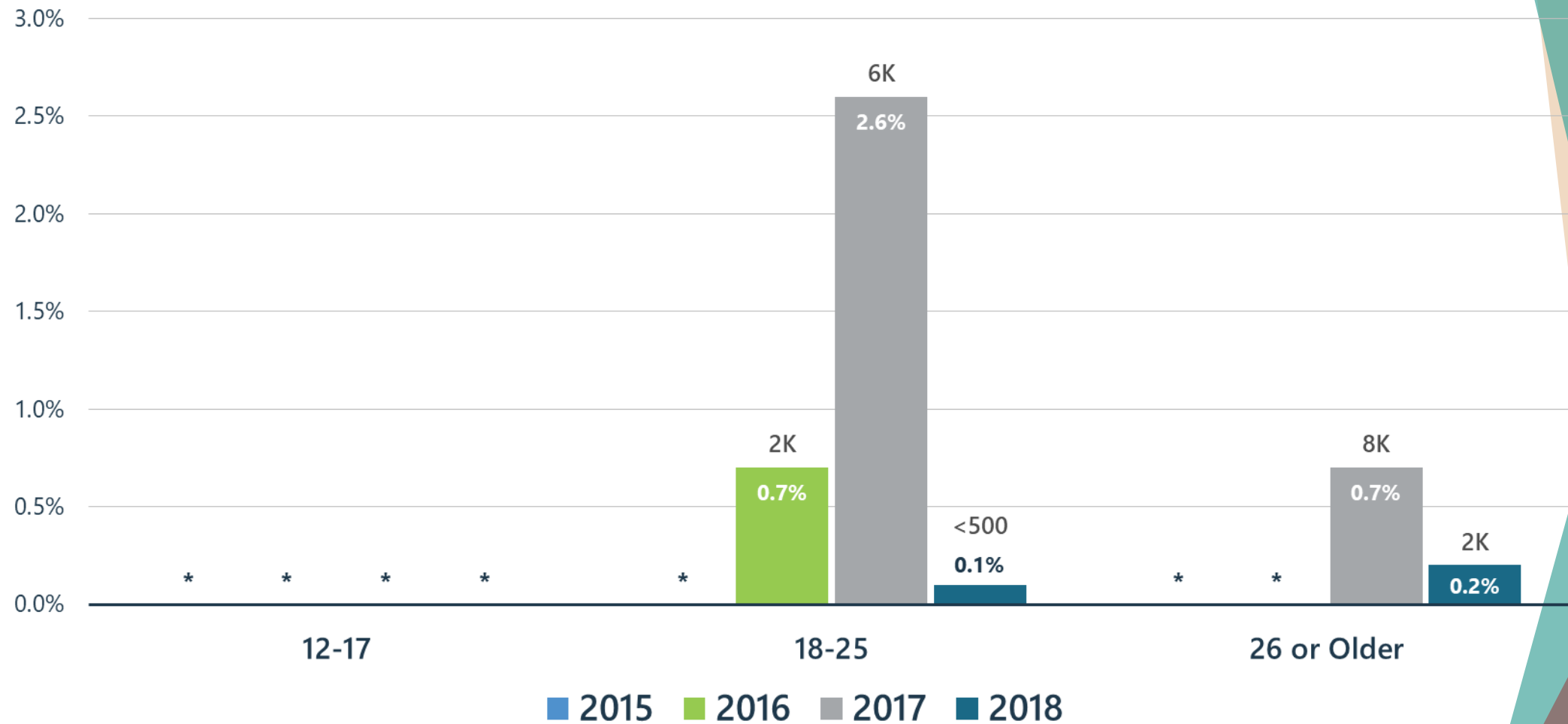
PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+



* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

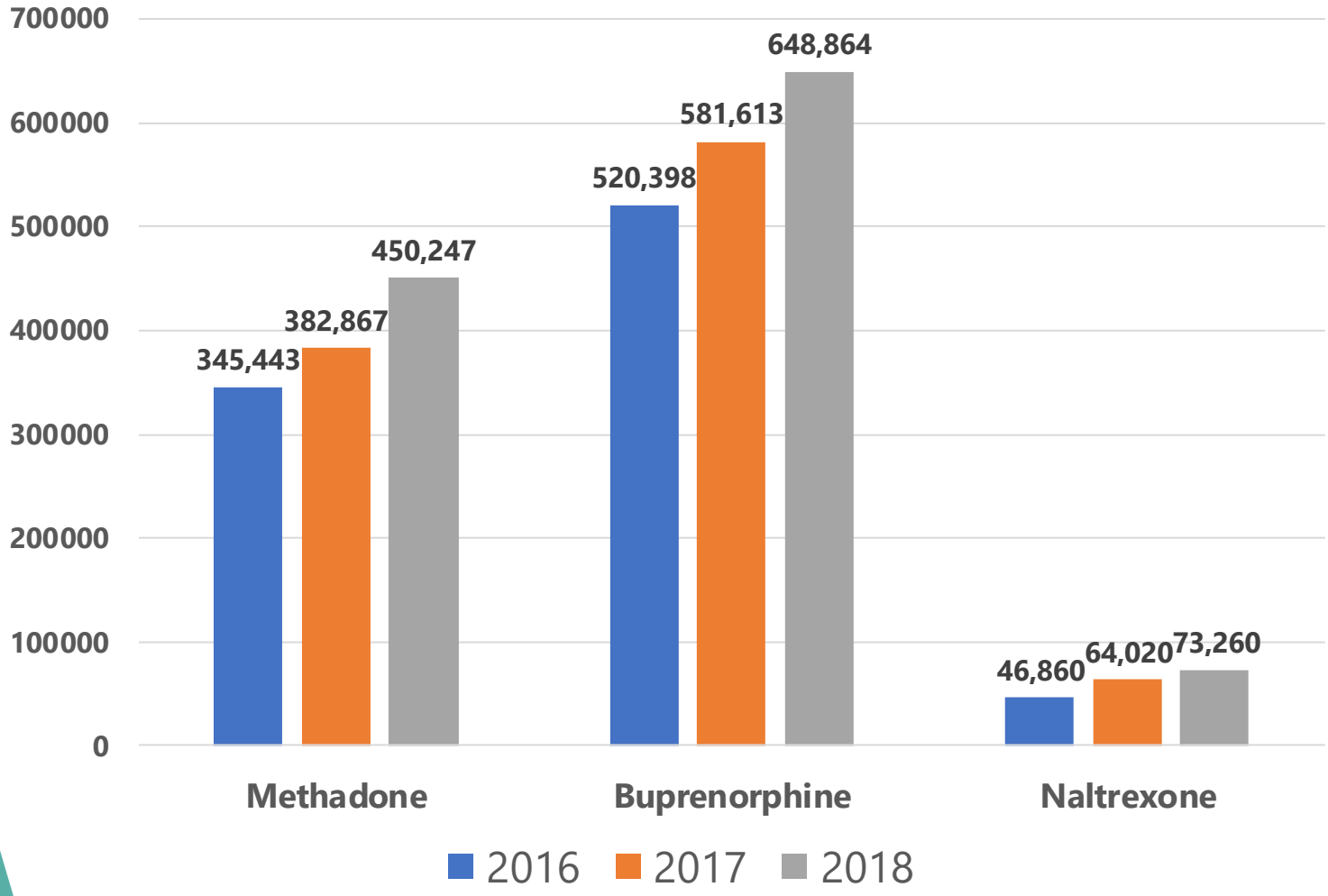
No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

PAST YEAR, 2015-2018 NSDUH, AI/AN 12+

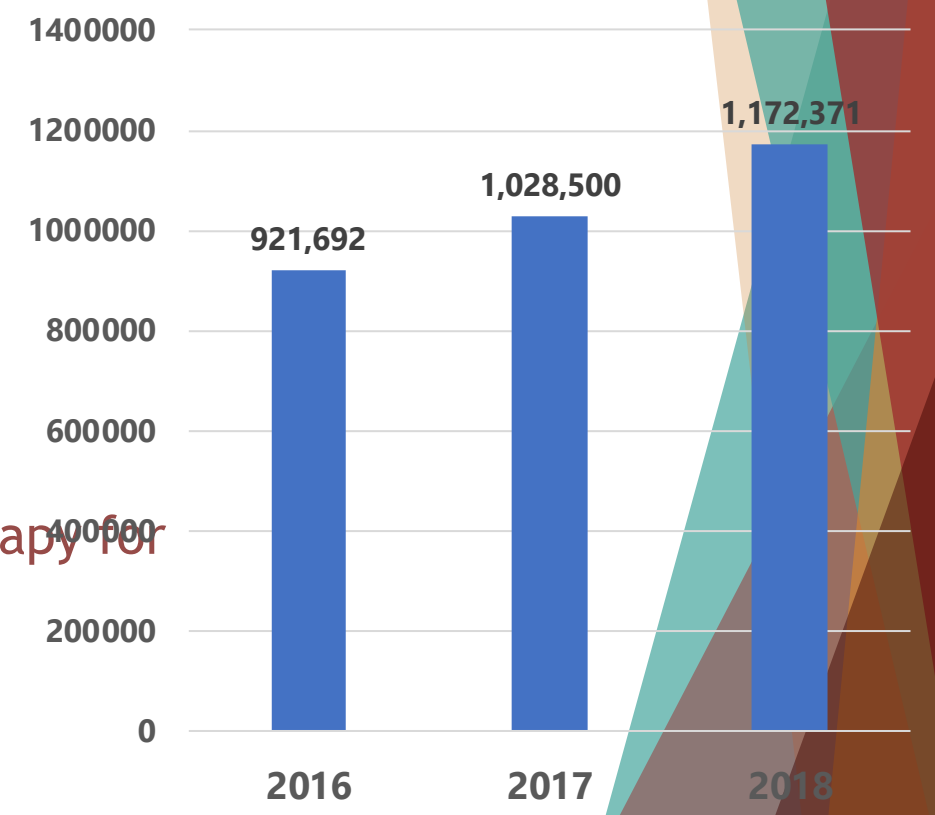


* Estimate not shown due to low precision.

No differences between prior year estimates and the 2018 estimates are statistically significant at the .05 level.

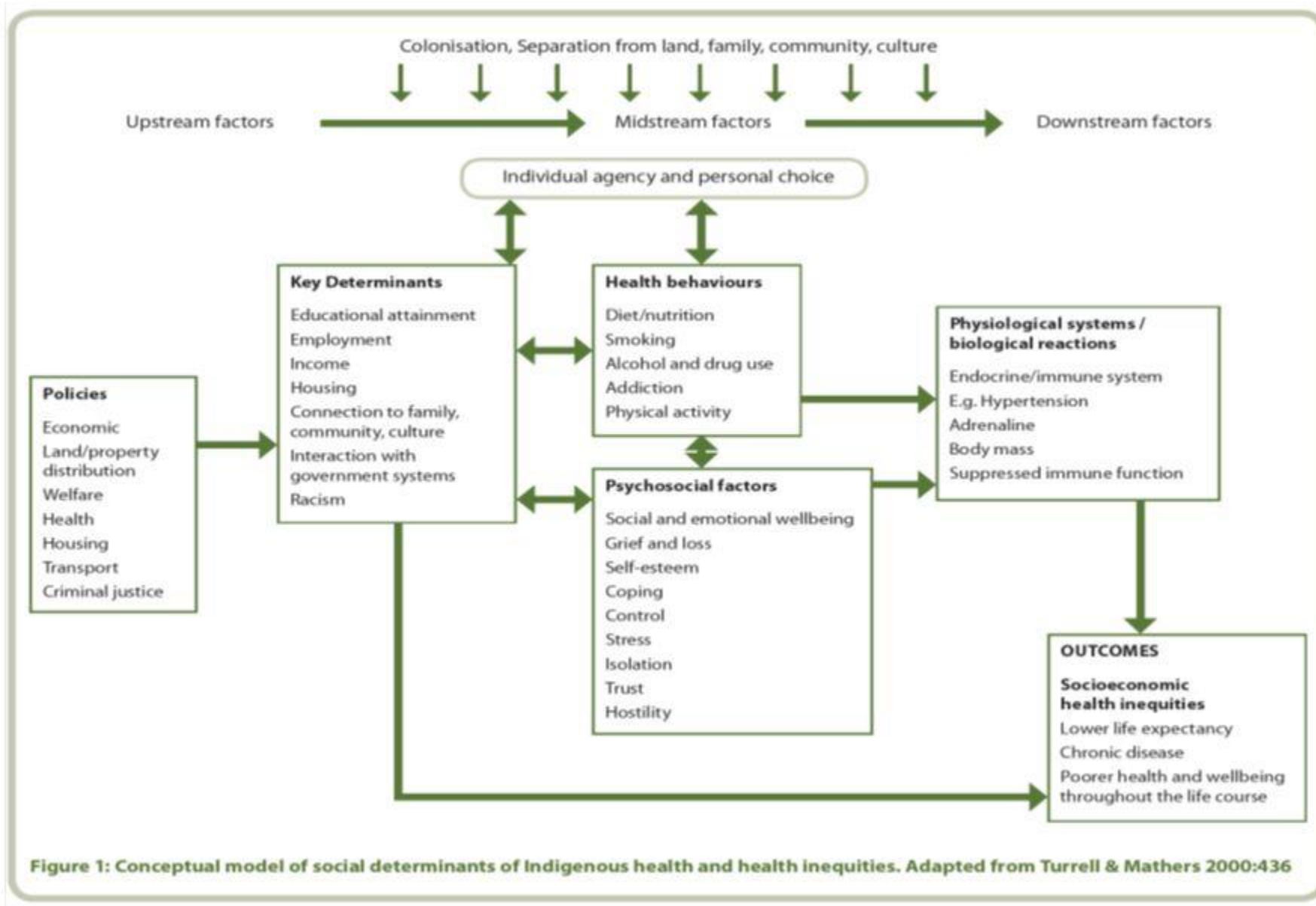


Total Number receiving MAT (all types)



Treatment Gains: Number of Individuals Receiving Pharmacotherapy for Opioid Use Disorder (MAT)

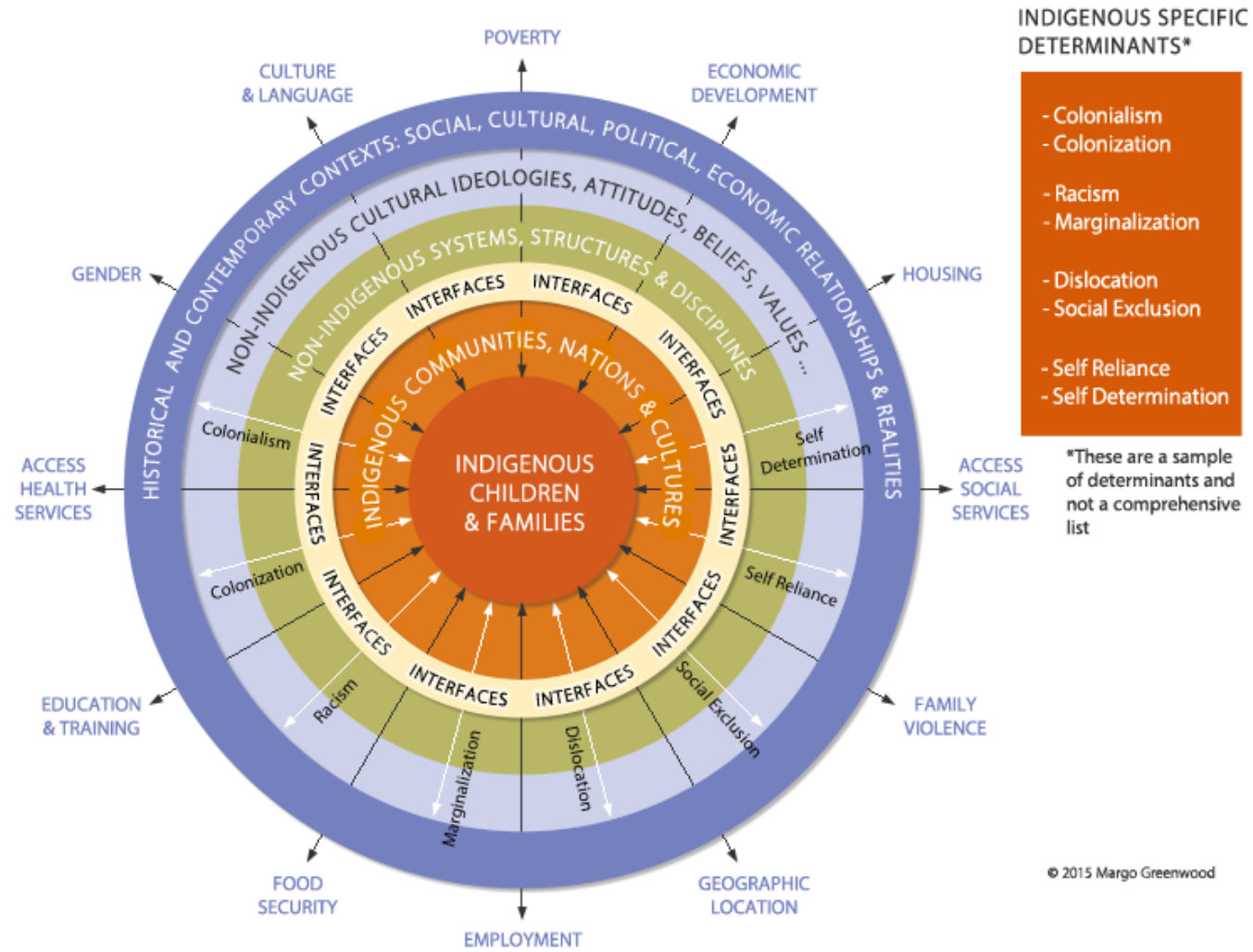
Note: Estimates do not represent AI/ANs and are not based on NSDUH.





Boarding school era		Relocation and reservation “termination” policies	Indian adoption era	Current issues
(1880s- 1950s)	(1950s-1960s)	(1950s-1978)		Today
Great grandparent	Grandparent	Parent	Adult child	Child

A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING
THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE





Tribal responses to OUD

- ▶ Availability of MAT and OAT
 - ▶ Tribal ECHO for SUD
 - ▶ SAMHSA waivers for telehealth for new patients treated with buprenorphine
 - ▶ No waiver for initial physical exam for methadone
- ▶ Promotion of culture and value systems
 - ▶ Cultural affirmation and humility
 - ▶ Tribal courts and peacemaking
- ▶ Harm reduction services
- ▶ Working from strength-based, client-centered model

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