CLINICAL PROVIDER **QUICK TIPS**

ADDRESSING STIMULANT USE IN PRIMARY CARE SETTINGS

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW





ASIS-TTA Opioid and Stimulant Implementation Support Training and Technical Assistance

Session Title

Presenter

Clinical Recognition of Stimulant Use Disorder (StUD)...

... Including Methamphetamine

Frances Southwick, DO (they/them)

Osteopathic Family Medicine Physician Lead MAT Provider, CommuniCare Health Centers

http://www.francessouthwick.com/



- **STIGMA.** Appreciate that stimulant use is stigmatized, therefore, folks do not usually self-disclose.
- **SELF-MEDICATION.** Know the predictable primary conditions for which people who use stimulants are self-medicating.
- **SECONDARY CONDITIONS.** Recognize the predictable secondary health conditions.
- YOU HAVE THE POWER. Own the power of primary care! Your usual chart review plus nonjudgmental clinical interview allows for rapid clinical recognition of stimulant use. Recognition leads to treatment.

Stigma

Objective: Appreciate that stimulant use is stigmatized, therefore folks do not usually self-disclose.

- Patients will not usually volunteer that they are using stimulants. Why?
- Stimulant use carries shame
 - Stigma, i.e., being 'marked'
- Use screening tools when possible, such as:
 - "How many times in the past year have you used an illegal drug or used a prescription medication for nonmedical purposes?"
- When screening tools are not utilized, use your clinical prowess!

Self-Medication

Objective: Know the predictable primary conditions for which people who use stimulants are self-medicating.

People using stimulants are self-medicating. Know the conditions they are medicating.

- ADHD → to focus
- PTSD/Intrusive memories → to escape
- Depression/lack of motivation → to feel better
- Poverty/Multiple jobs (inc. migrant farm workers) → to have more energy
- Unhoused
 to feel safe via feeling alert, warm, and connected to unhoused community
- MSM → (initially) enhanced sexual performance, social inclusion

Self-Medication (cont.)

Objective: Know the predictable primary conditions for which people who use stimulants are self-medicating.

Addiction is the result.

Eventually, folks are treating the hole in the nervous system to prevent profound withdrawal effects:

- Psychosis
- Inability to get out of bed due to impressive anhedonia
- Hopeless
- Lethargy

Secondary Conditions

Objective: Recognize the predictable secondary health conditions.

Simulant use, especially methamphetamine and cocaine use, causes other health and social problems.

Know the conditions it commonly causes.

- Skin picking, scab, preoccupation with infestation
- Tachycardia
- Cardiomyopathy
- Psychosis
- Unexpected weight loss
- Unhoused
- Frequent ER Trips, hospitalizations, and interactions with law enforcement

You Have The Power

Objective: Own the power of primary care! Your usual **chart review** plus **nonjudgmental clinical interview** allows for rapid clinical recognition of stimulant use.

Recognition leads to treatment. Primary care is about putting it all together.

- Have a high index of clinical suspicion during chart review and visit.
 - **Prior notes** (ER follow ups, hospital follow ups, same day visits for skin conditions),
 - Problem list ('scabies,' hypertension, dyspnea, psychotic symptoms, anxiety),
 - Medication list (antidepressants, antipsychotics, controlled substances, antiHTNs),
 - Vitals (tachy, HTN, drop in wt),
 - Physical examination (poor dentition, skin lesions on extremities and face, pressured speech, agitation, elevated mood or energy level).
- Approach patient in nonjudgmental manner to invite self-disclosure.



Clinical Provider Quick Tips

-- Addressing Stimulant Use in Primary Care



For content information/questions:

slarkins@mednet.ucla.edu

For information about CME:

kvalencia@mednet.ucla.edu

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David Geffen School of Medicine

Integrated Substance Abuse Programs