Information for Action

Examples of Data from US Drug Information Networks (DINs)

Jim Hall

Epidemiologist, Center for Applied Research on Substance Use and Health Disparities

Nova Southeastern University

National CEWG Drug Trends Update June 2012

- Cocaine declines reported across all 21 sites
- Heroin maintains presence,
  – Expands to new areas including small towns
  – Fueled by young adult Rx opioid abusers
- Prescription opioid nonmedical use escalates
- Emerging synthetic drug consequences most pronounced in the Central US and Florida
- Marijuana is ubiquitous
- Methamphetamine rising in the West again

Number of Cocaine Reports Detected Among Decedents in Florida: 2000 - 2011
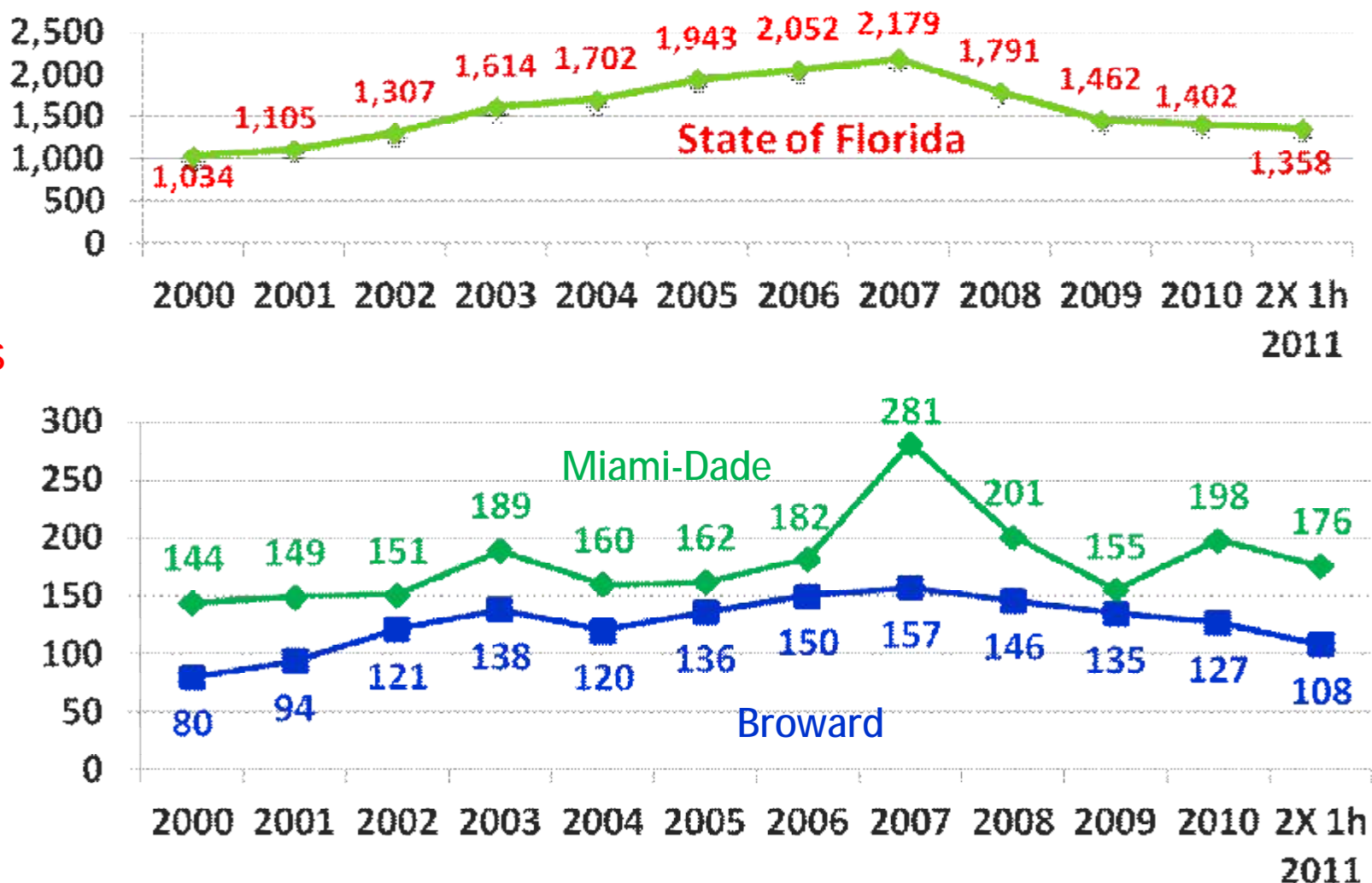
SOURCE: *Florida Medical Examiners Commission Interim Report Jan-Jun 2011*

All Cocaine Purchases
Domestic STRIDE Data
January 2007 – June 2011

From January 2007 through June 2011, the price per pure gram of cocaine increased 71%, from $98 to $167, while the purity decreased 27%, from 67% to 49%.
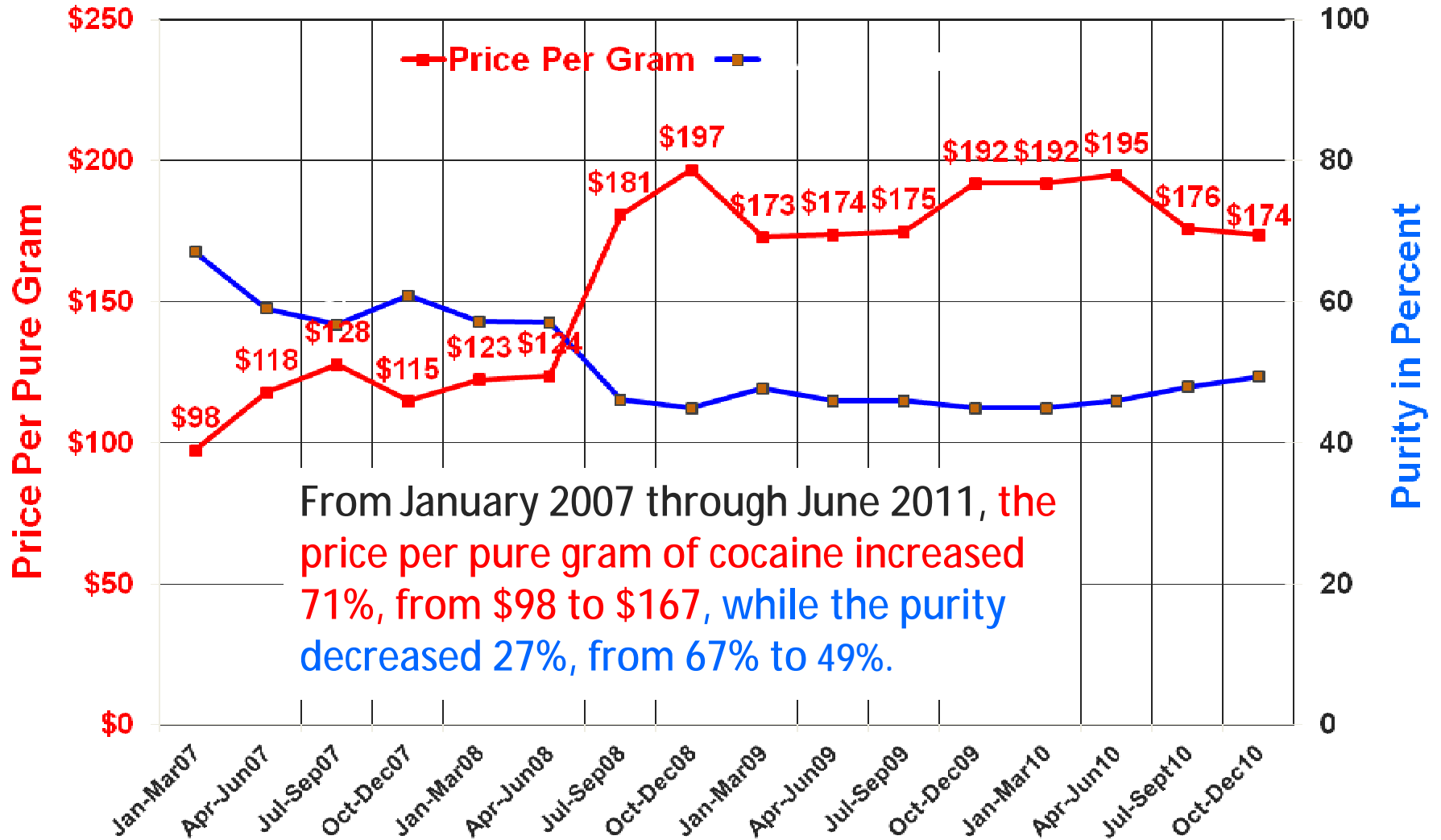
Percentage of publicly-funded substance abuse treatment admissions for heroin by location and year

Metro Detroit vs. Outstate Michigan

■ % heroin, Detroit
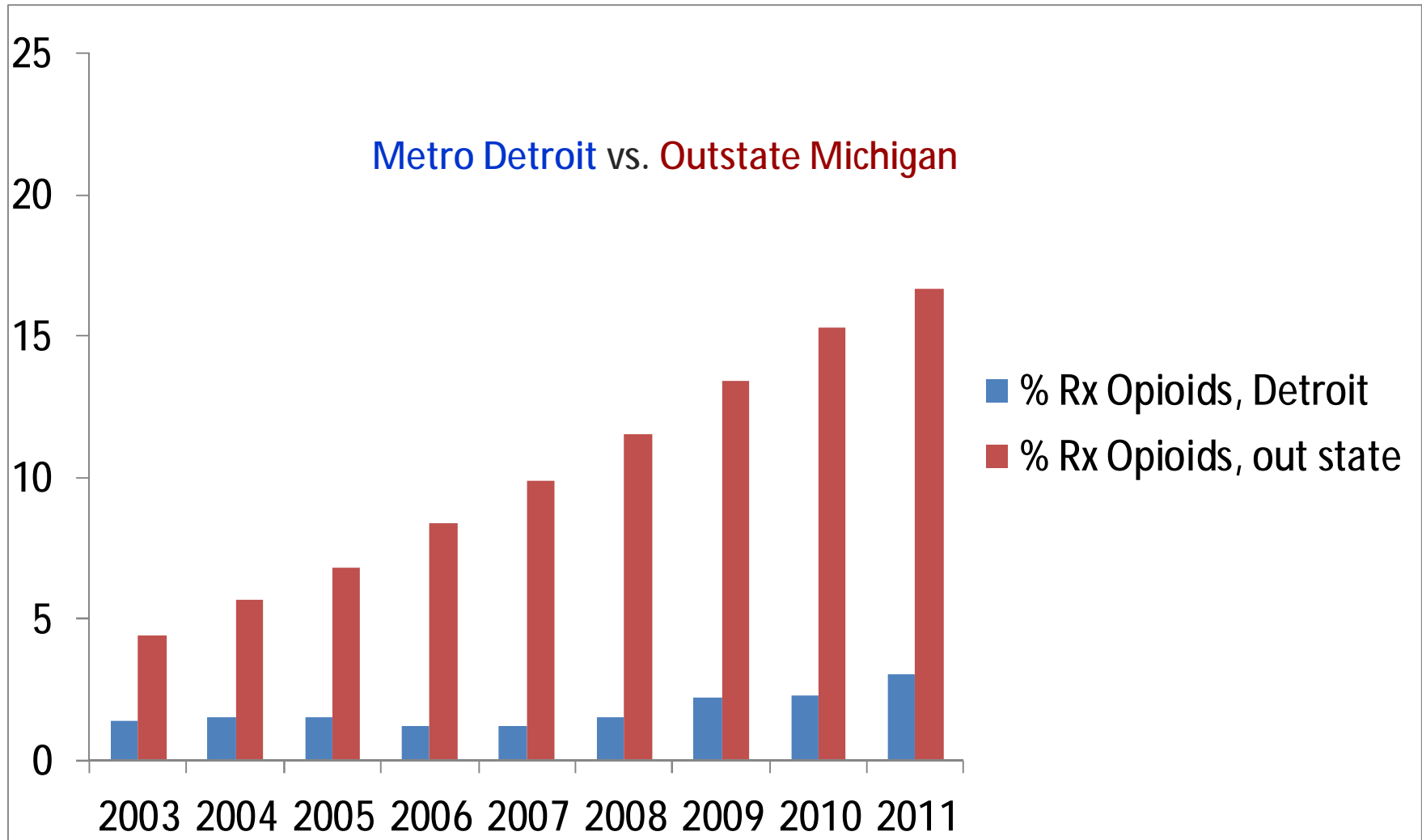■ % heroin, out state
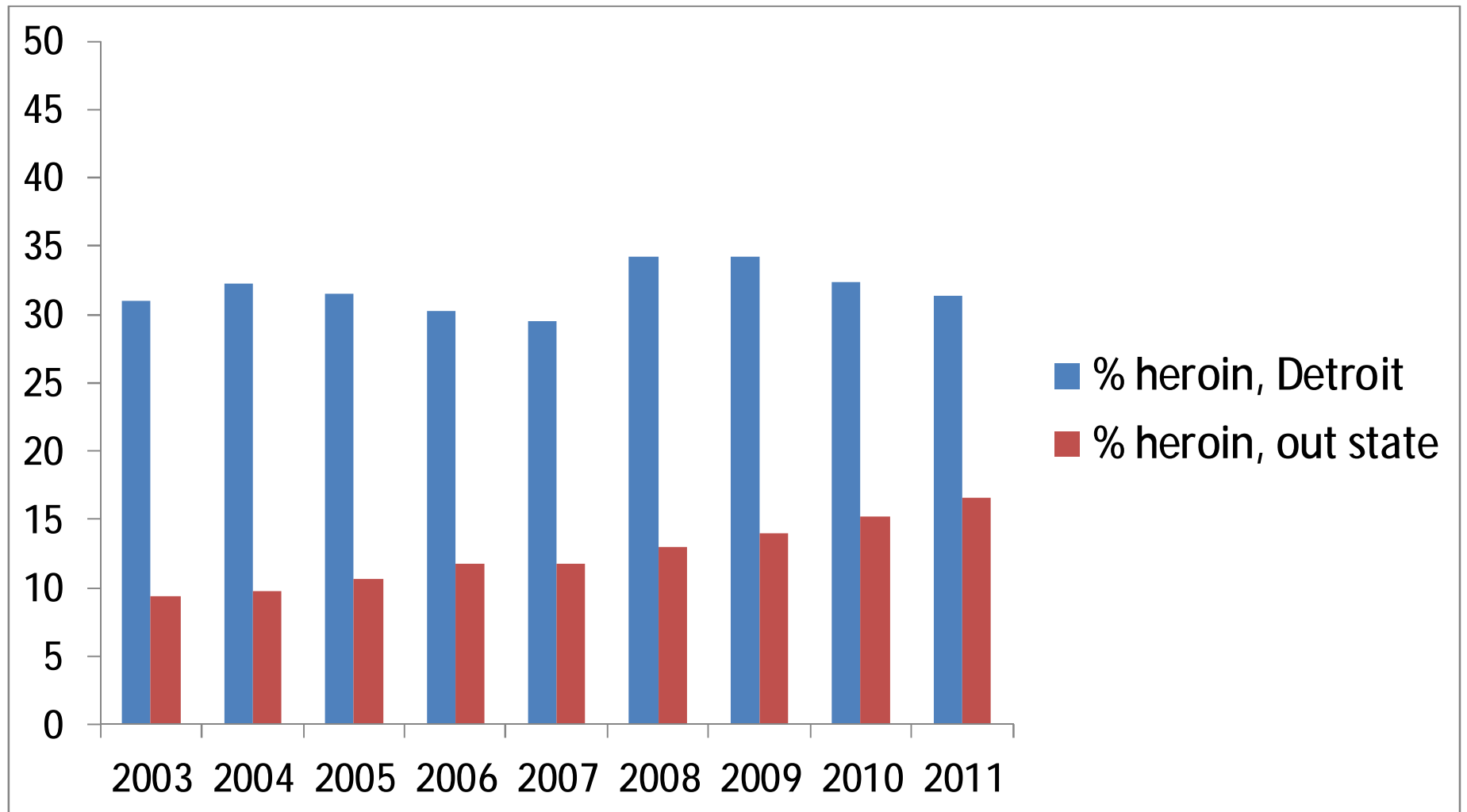
SOURCE: MDCH

Percentage of publicly-funded substance abuse treatment admissions for Rx opioids by location and year

Metro Detroit vs. Outstate Michigan

- ■ % Rx Opioids, Detroit
- ■ % Rx Opioids, out state

2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

SOURCE: MDCH

NIDA Community Epidemiology Work Group

United States Drug Observatories
June 2012

Seattle
Maine
Minneapolis/St. Paul
Boston
Detroit
New York
Chicago
Cincinnati
Philadelphia
San Francisco
Denver
Washington D.C
St. Louis
Los Angeles
Phoenix
Atlanta
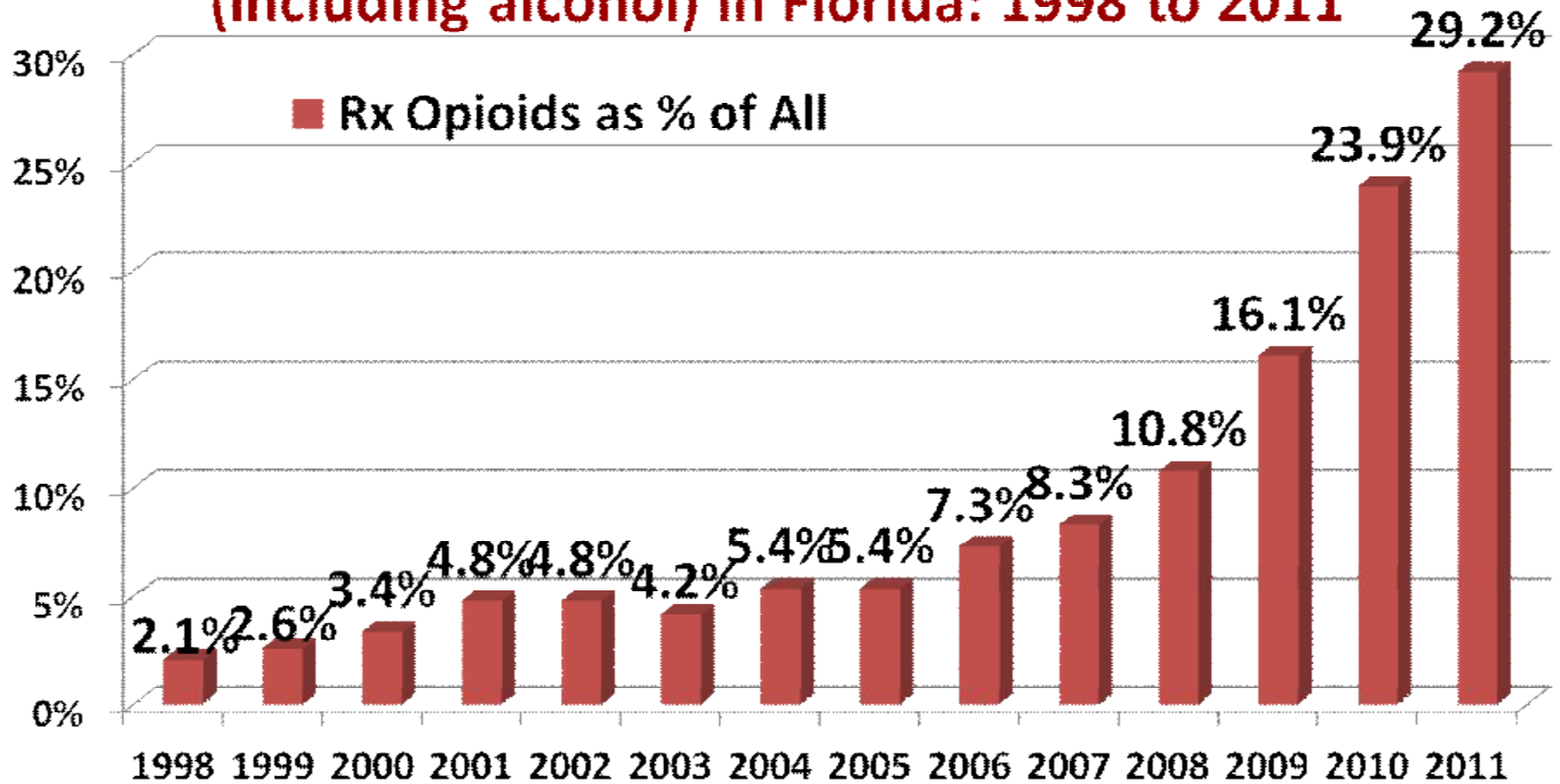San Diego
Honolulu
Texas
Ft. Lauderdale/ Miami

Rx Opioids Consequences 2010 vs.2011:
Up in 14 Areas,
Stable in 5, Down in Seattle

Percent of Primary Addiction Treatment Admissions for Rx Opioids among all substances (including alcohol) in Florida: 1998 to 2011

Legend: ■ Rx Opioids as % of All

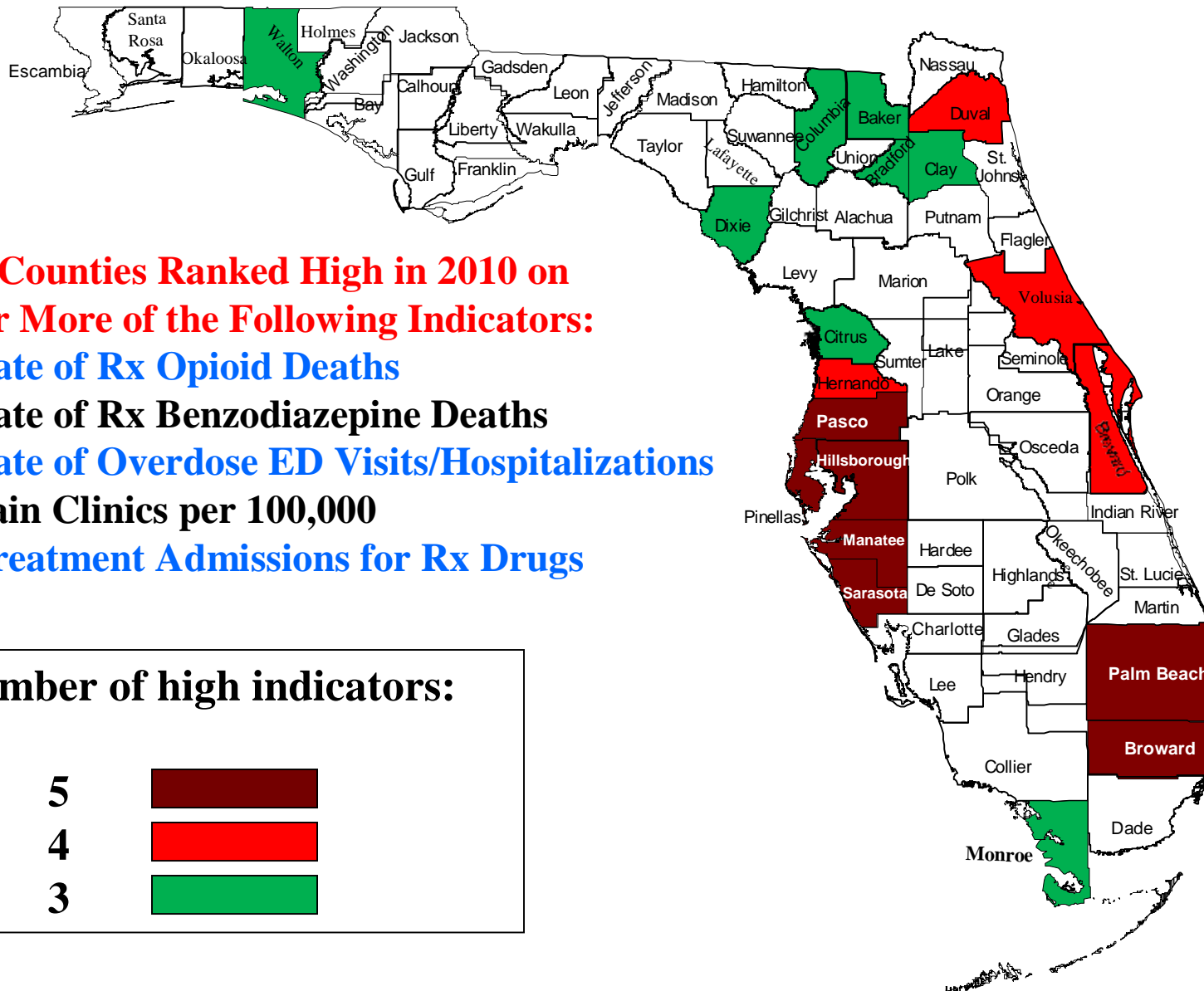| Year	Rx Opioids as % of All
1998	2.1%
1999	2.6%
2000	3.4%
2001	4.8%
2002	4.8%
2003	4.2%
2004	5.4%
2005	5.4%
2006	7.3%
2007	8.3%
2008	10.8%
2009	16.1%
2010	23.9%
2011	29.2%

Source: *SAMHSA - Treatment Episode Data Sets Submitted* by the Florida Dept. of Children and Families as of April 5, 2012

Percent of Primary Rx Opioid Addiction Treatment Admissions By Age Groups (12-30 years) in Florida: 1998 to 2011
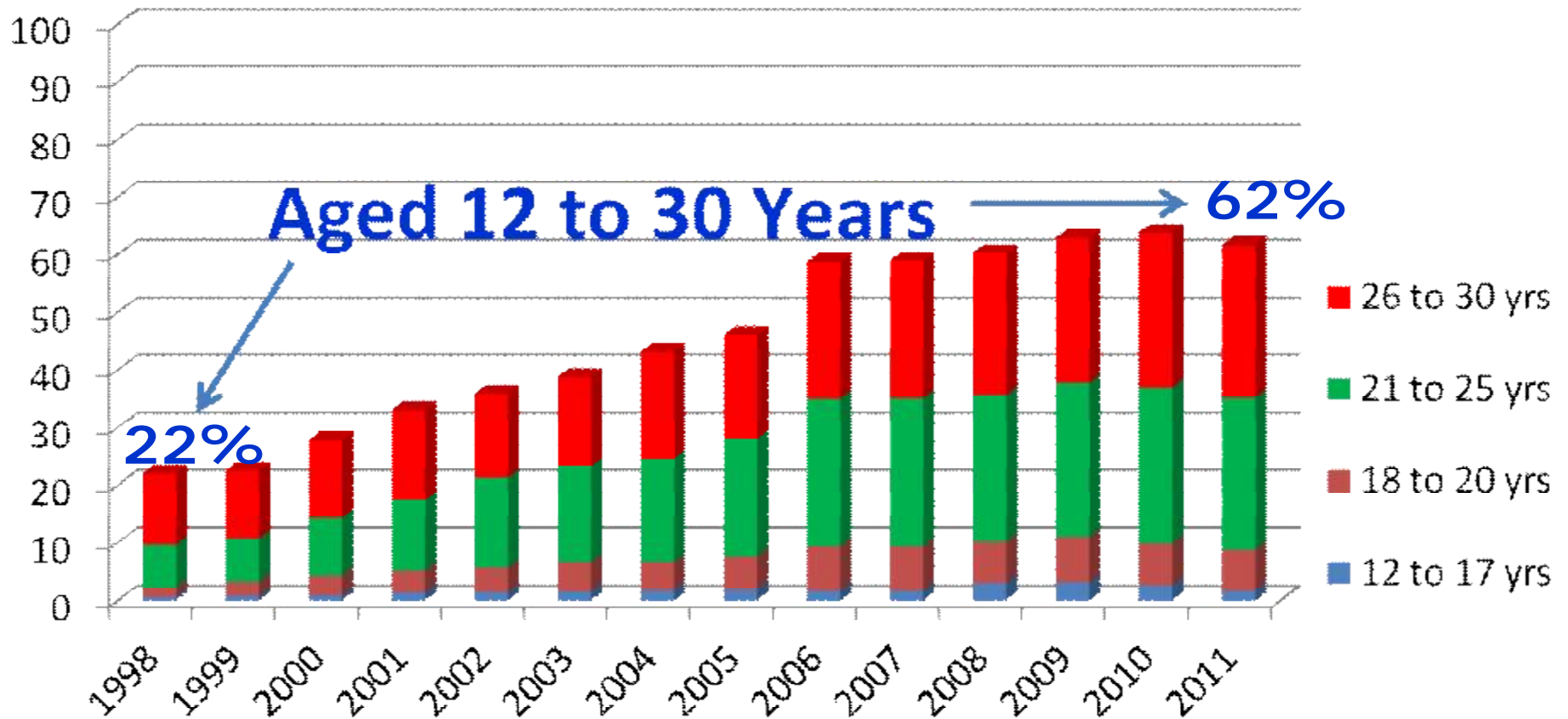
Source: *SAMHSA - Treatment Episode Data Sets Submitted* by the Florida Dept. of Children and Families as of April 5, 2012

Florida Counties Ranked High in 2010 on Three or More of the Following Indicators:

- Rate of Rx Opioid Deaths
- Rate of Rx Benzodiazepine Deaths
- Rate of Overdose ED Visits/Hospitalizations
- Pain Clinics per 100,000
- Treatment Admissions for Rx Drugs

Number of high indicators:

5
4
3

Source: Florida's State Epidemiology Work Group

Number of Emerging Psychoactive Substance Drug Poison Control Exposure Calls in Florida: Jan-Dec 2011 and Jan-April 2012

Synthetic Drug Category	# of Poison Exposure Calls Jan-Dec 2011	# of Poison Exposure Calls Jan-April 2012
Synthetic Cannabinoids	516	269
Hallucinogenic Amphetamines	184	64
MDPV & Mephedrone (Bath Salts)		28
Other Ha... ...DIPT	6	2

1,221 Exposure calls Jan 2011 to April 2012

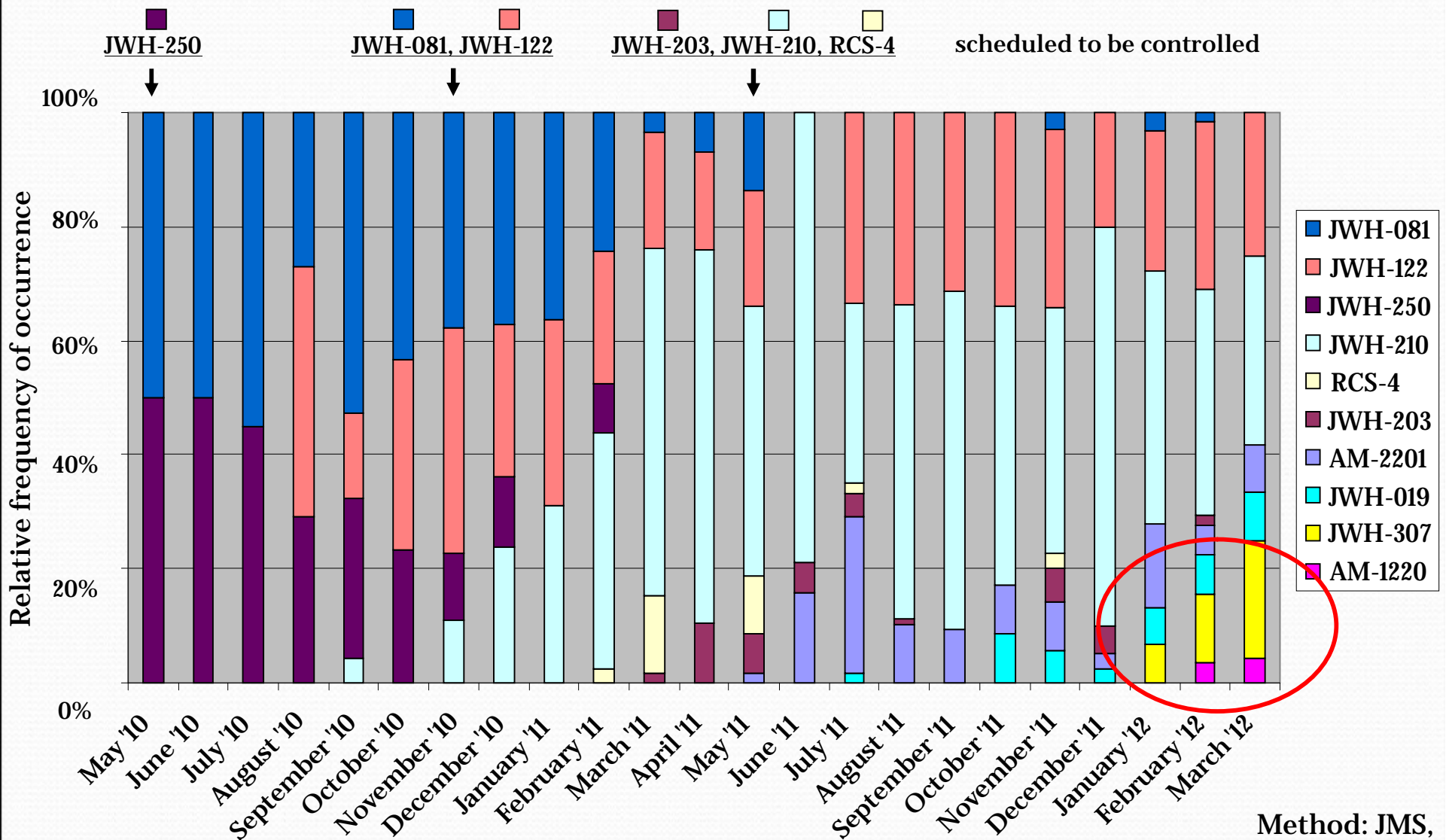*Source:* Florida Poison Information Center – Miami
1-800-222-1222

Number of Crime Lab Cases for Synthetic Cannabinoids, Piperazines, Tryptamines, Phenethylamines, and Cathinones in South Florida: Jan -Dec 2011

Synthetic Cannabinoids including 18 for JWH-018	20
N-BENZYLPIPERAZINE (BZP)	130
5-MeO-DIPT	133
1-(3-TRIFLUOROMETHYLPHENYL)-PIPERAZINE (TFMPP)	83
METHYLENEDIOXYPYROVALERONE (MDPV)	32
N-METHYL-3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYCATHINONE (METHYLONE)	27
4-METHYLMETHCATHINONE (4-MMC) (MEPHEDRONE)	12
3,4-METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINE (MDA)	1
Other	25
TOTAL	463

Source: US DEA-National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS) for Miami-Dade, Broward and Palm Beach Counties 2011 as of May 8, 2012

Results in Positive Serum Samples (n = 734)
— 05/2010 – 03/2012 (selection of compounds)

JWH-250   JWH-081, JWH-122   JWH-203, JWH-210, RCS-4   scheduled to be controlled

Relative frequency of occurrence

100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%

May '10, June '10, July '10, August '10, September '10, October '10, November '10, December '10, January '11, February '11, March '11, April '11, May '11, June '11, July '11, August '11, September '11, October '11, November '11, December '11, January '12, February '12, March '12

Legend:
- JWH-081
- JWH-122
- JWH-250
- JWH-210
- RCS-4
- JWH-203
- AM-2201
- JWH-019
- JWH-307
- AM-1220

Method: JMS,
Dresen et al. 2010, Kneisel et al. 2012

Percent of High School Students Reporting Any Past 30-Day Marijuana Use USA & Miami-Dade County: 1991-2011
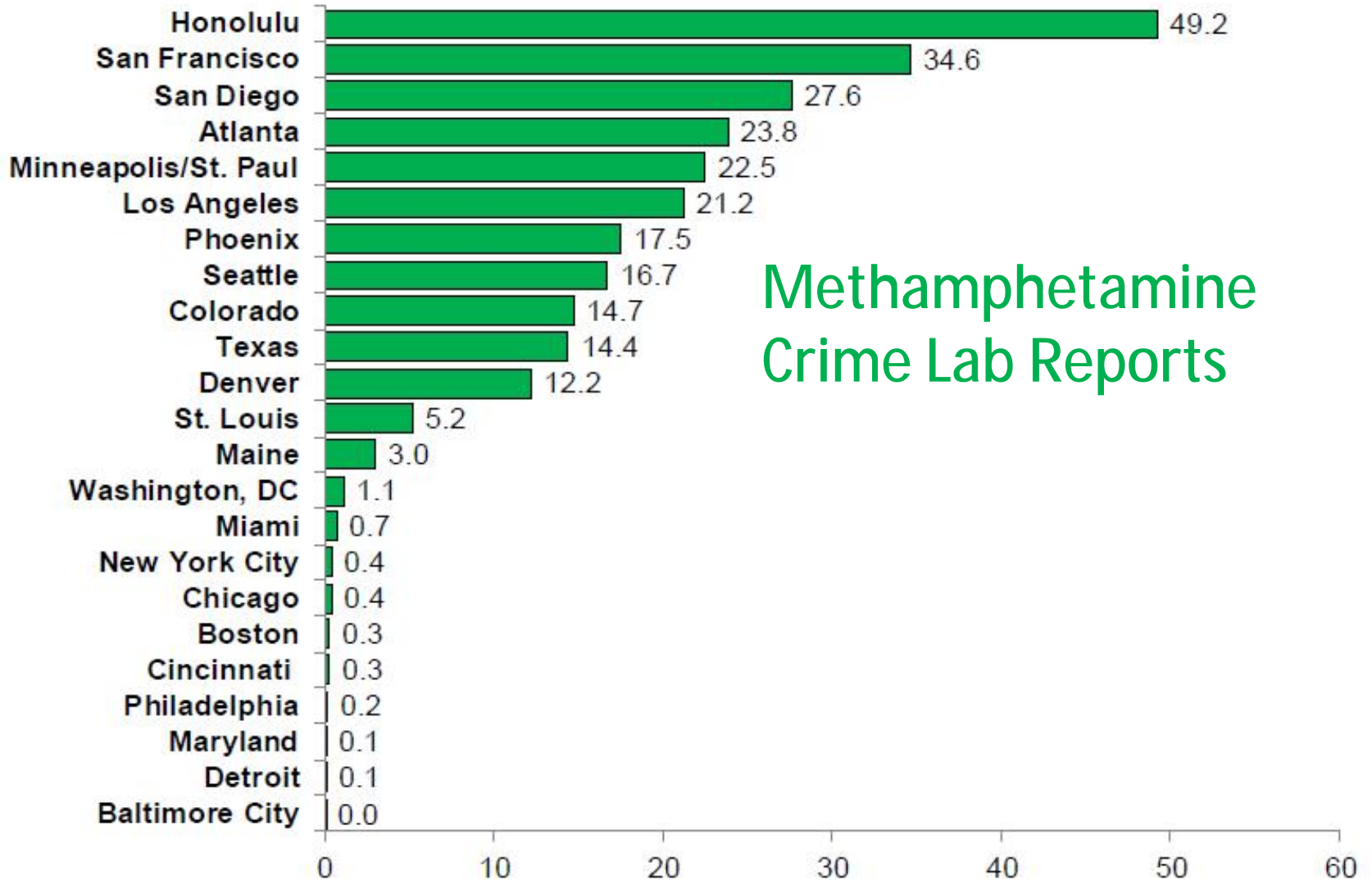
USA & Miami-Dade Data 1991-2011
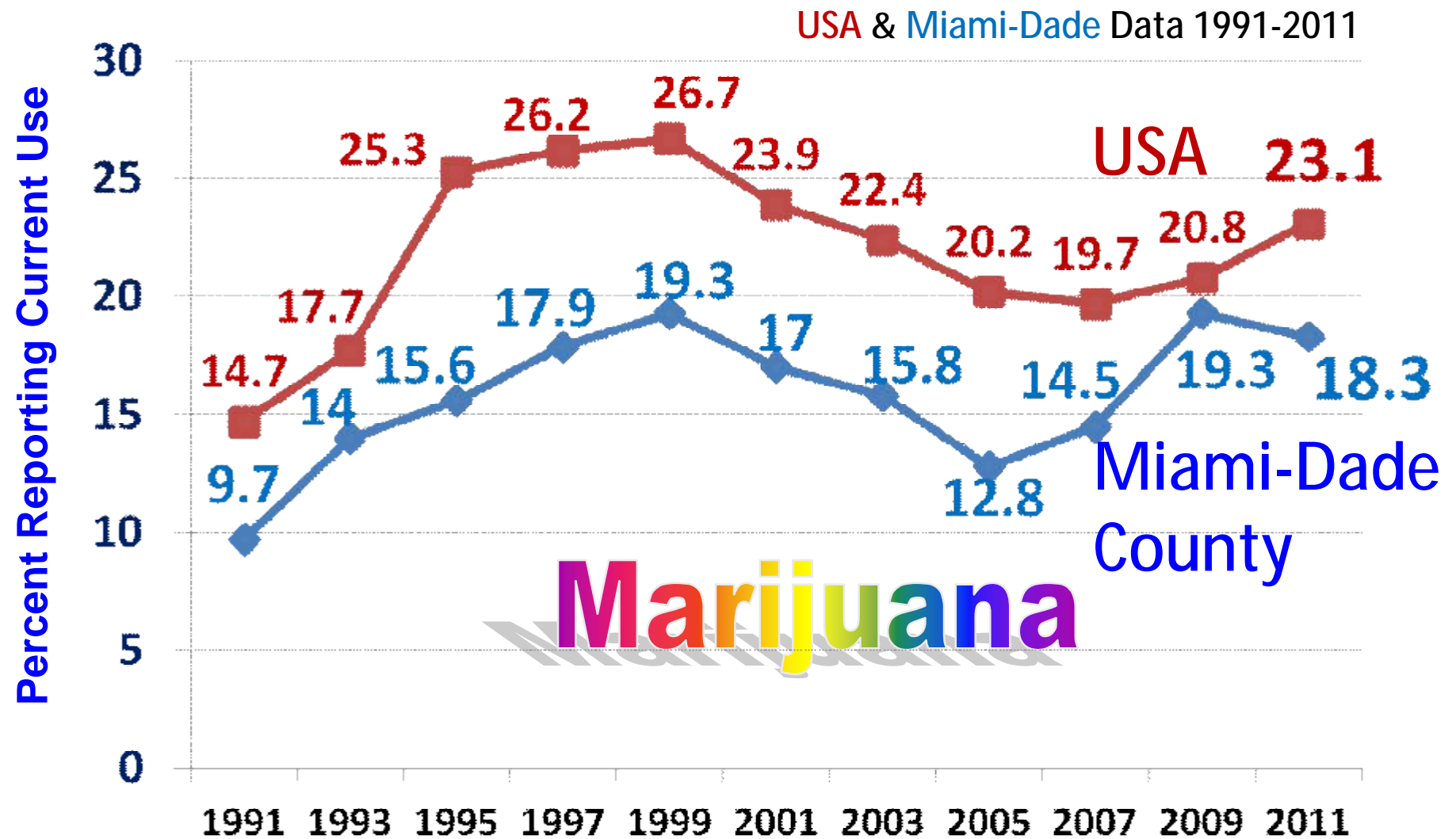
Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance

Relationship of Lifetime Use of Cigarettes , Marijuana and Cigars Among Texas High School Students

| Cigarettes	Marijuana	Cigars
Ever Used	Never Used	5%
Never Used	Ever Used	66%
Ever Used	Ever Used	77%

Source: 2010 Texas Secondary School Survey

Figure 11. Methamphetamine Items Seized and Identified in Forensic Laboratories, as a Percentage of Total NFLIS Drug Items, 23 CEWG Areas: 1H 2011[1]

Area	Percentage
Honolulu	49.2
San Francisco	34.6
San Diego	27.6
Atlanta	23.8
Minneapolis/St. Paul	22.5
Los Angeles	21.2
Phoenix	17.5
Seattle	16.7
Colorado	14.7
Texas	14.4
Denver	12.2
St. Louis	5.2
Maine	3.0
Washington, DC	1.1
Miami	0.7
New York City	0.4
Chicago	0.4
Boston	0.3
Cincinnati	0.3
Philadelphia	0.2
Maryland	0.1
Detroit	0.1
Baltimore City	0.0

Methamphetamine Crime Lab Reports

Source: US DEA-National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS)

Figure 5. Percentages of Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Cannabis/Marijuana Items Seized and Analyzed by Forensic Laboratories in 23 CEWG Areas in 4 U.S. Regions, Each as a Percentage of Total Items Analyzed: 1H 2011[1]
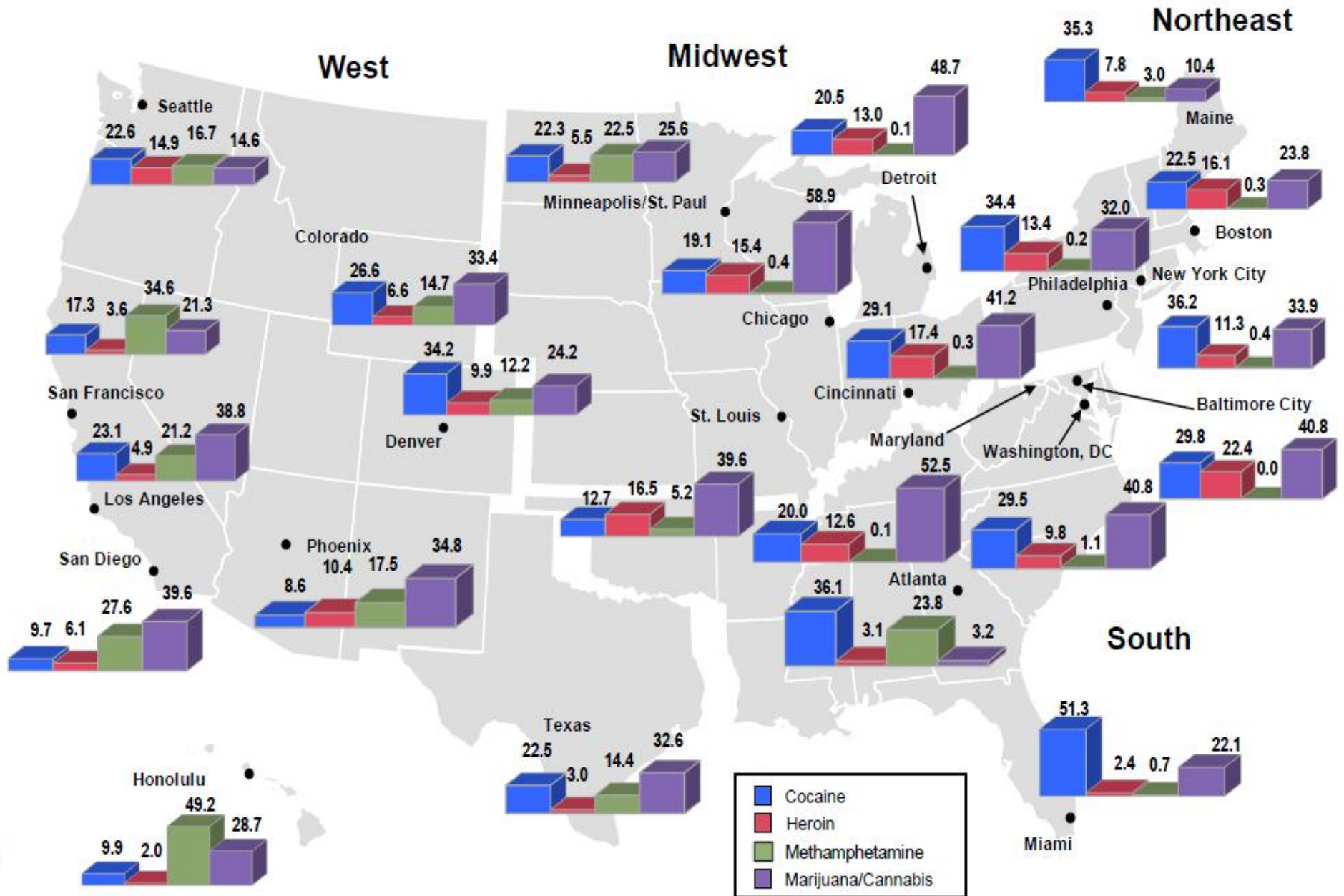
[1]Data are for the first half (1H) of calendar year (CY) 2011: January–June 2011; see appendix tables 2.1–2.23. Data are subject to change. Data queried on different dates may reflect differences in the timing of data analysis and reporting.