

M. Chevalier^{1,2}, F. Serre^{1,2}, M. Fatséas^{1,2}, JP. Daulouède³, D. Touzeau⁴,
A. Benyamina⁵, C. Baran⁵, P. Villegier⁶, M. Auriacombe^{1,2}

¹Addiction Research, CNRS USR 3413 SANPSY, University of Bordeaux, France, ²Addiction Clinic, CH Ch. Perrens and CHU Bordeaux, France, ³Addiction Clinic, BIZIA, CH Côte Basque, Bayonne, France, ⁴Addiction Clinic, CH Paul Guiraud, Bagneux, France, ⁵Addiction Clinic, Paul Brousse Hospital, Villejuif, France, ⁶Addiction Clinic, CH Esquirol, Limoges, France

Introduction

Potential of prescription medications use disorder has been well established, but few studies have been conducted in European countries

Overall European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association (Europad) objectives

To improve knowledge of prescription medications users and to reduce the impact of illicit drug use in Europe (France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Spain, United Kingdom)

To examine the characteristics associated with the reported primary drug of abuse

To evaluate SUD prevalence by region and its change over time

Europad objective for France

To describe the prevalence of opioid prescription and other medications misuse in individuals seeking treatment for SUD

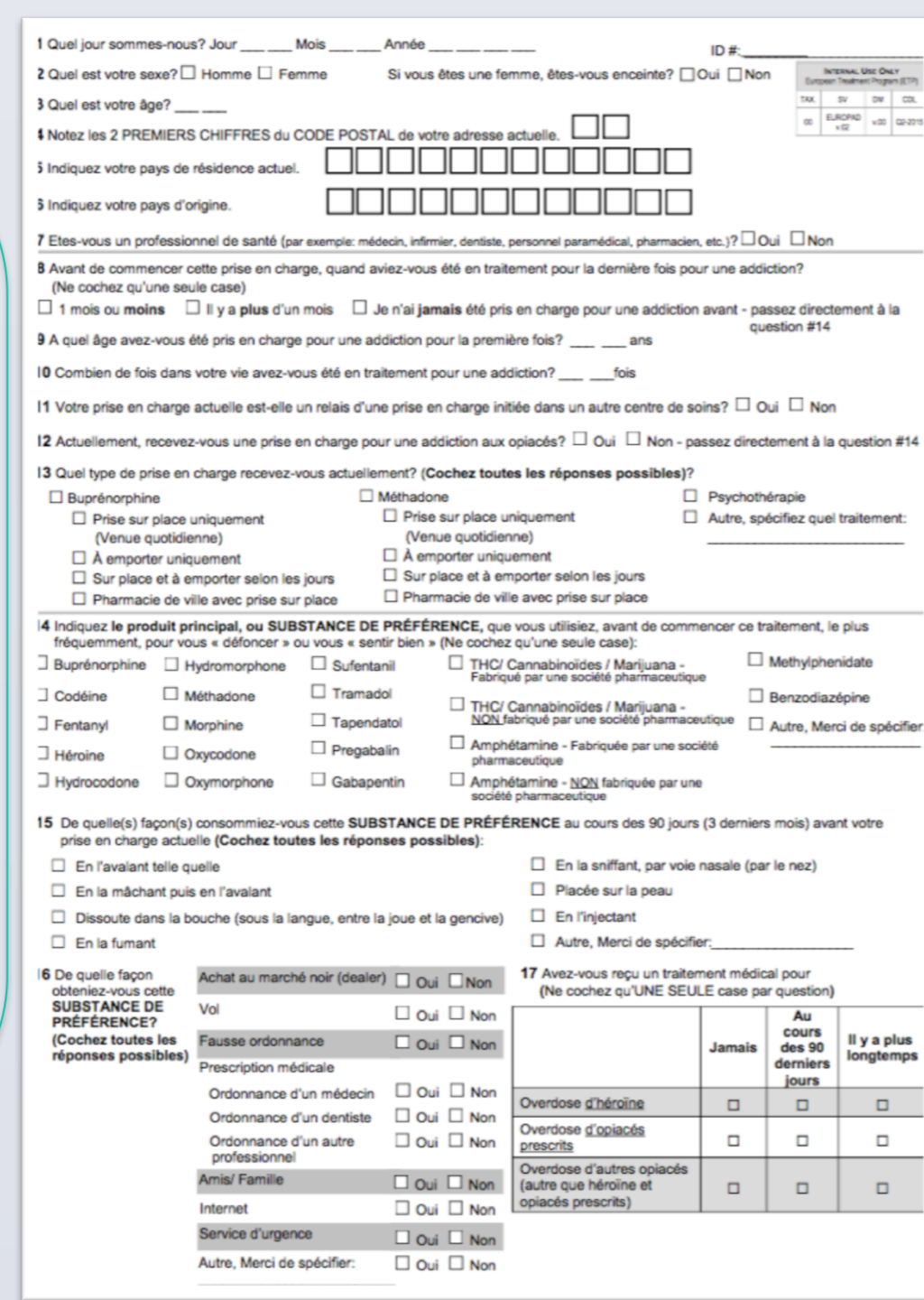
Methods

Inclusion Criteria

18 – 65 years old and seeking treatment for drug use disorder in outpatient addiction clinics

Self-administered anonymous questionnaire

- Demographics Data
- Treatment history
- Drugs used to get high in the past 90 days
- Frequency of use and route
- Source to obtain drugs
- Drug use consequences



Inclusion Centers in France

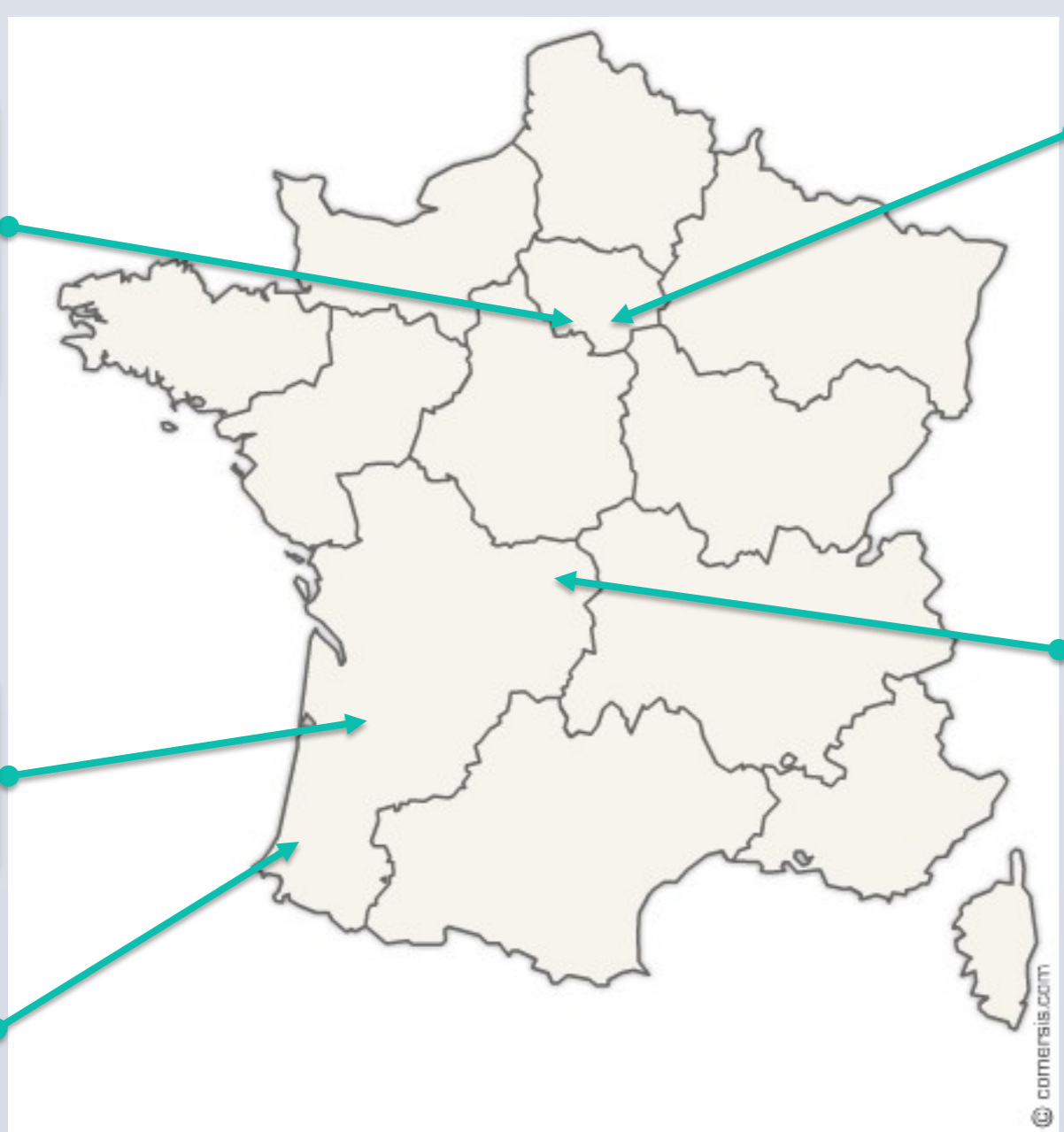
Bagneux
(Drs Touzeau & Descheneau)

Villejuif
(Dr Baran)

Bordeaux
(Dr Auriacombe)

Limoges
(Dr Villegier)

Bayonne
(Dr Daulouède)



*heroin, prescription opioids / stimulants, other prescription drugs, and illicit drugs

Results

Inclusion period: January 2015 - March 2018

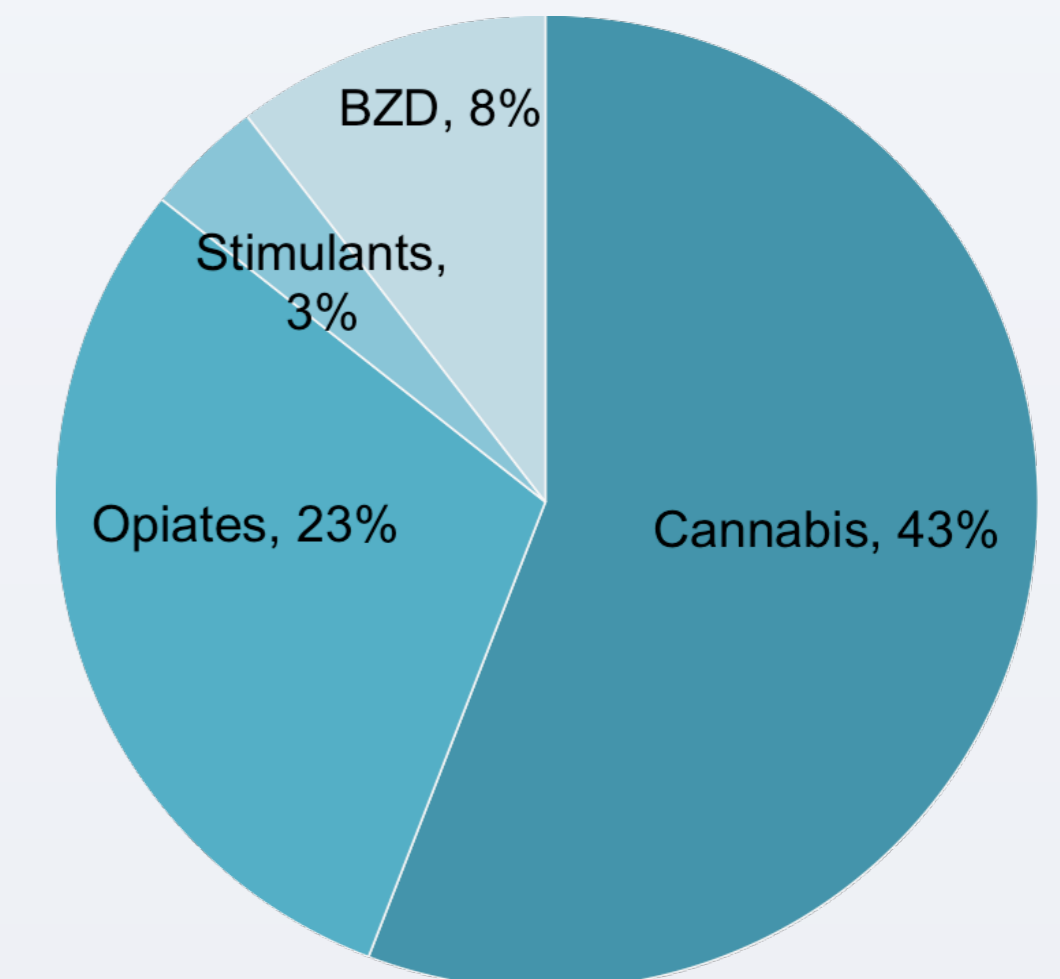
Sample Characteristics

N = 847

36 y.o.

77% males

Drugs used to get high in the past 90 days



Overdose Rate ("in the past 90 days or more") = 7% (n=52)

Preferred Medications To Get "High"

	Buprenorphine Methadone	P. O.	Methylphenidate	Benzos.
	n (%)			
Bordeaux (n=256)	9 (3.5)	28 (10.9)	1 (0.4)	17 (6.6)
Bayonne (n=129)	5 (3.9)	7 (5.4)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Bagneux (n=146)	43 (29.5)	42 (28.8)	4 (2.7)	22 (15.1)
Limoges (n=165)	48 (29.1)	10 (6.1)	0 (-)	9 (5.5)
Villejuif (n=127)	1 (1.0)	4 (3.2)	1 (1.0)	15 (11.8)
France (n=823)	106 (12.8)	91 (11.1)	6 (1.0)	63 (7.7)

In France, preferred medications to get high are Opiates (23% of patients) which are mainly taken orally (17%), sniffed (16%) and injected (13%)

Conclusion

French results suggest difference across inclusion centers regarding the misuse of prescribed medications

Specific population / type of treatment proposed in the different inclusion centers ?

Easy access to addiction treatment in France may explain the low overdose rate

The knowledge of drug use patterns in Europe, specifically which drugs are used as well as frequency and route, can improve harm reduction policies

