



TEXAS
Health and Human
Services

**Texas Department of State
Health Services**

Understanding Youth Substance Use from a Public Health Perspective

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Texas Department of State Health Services

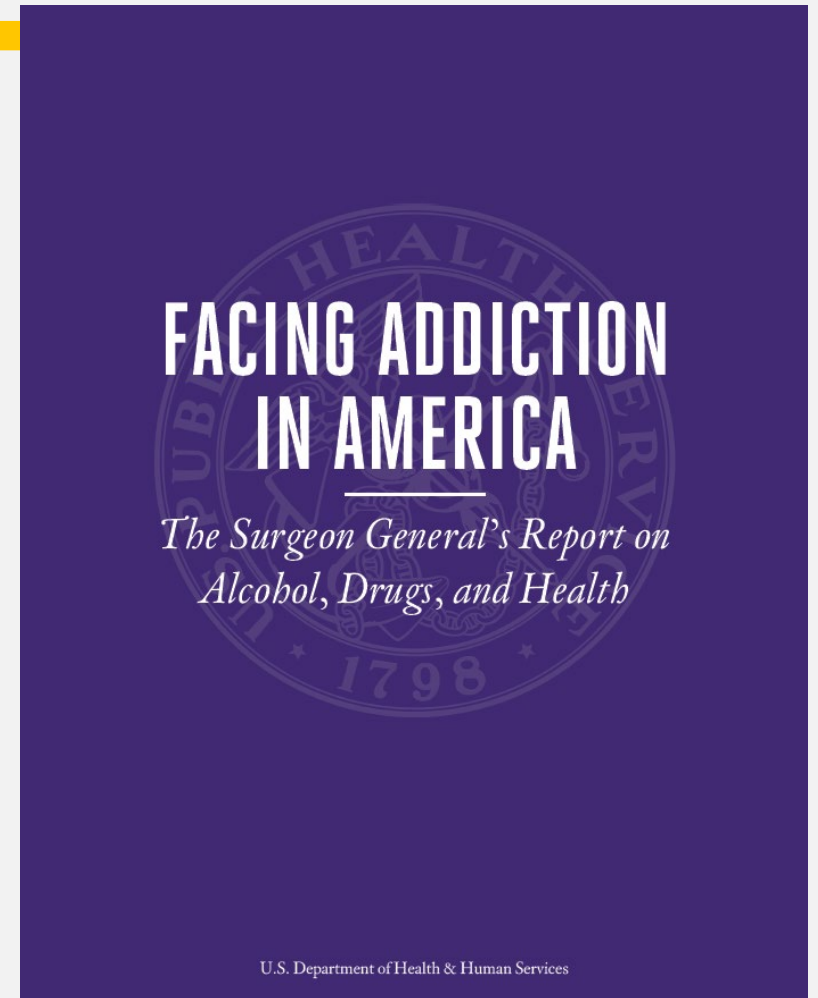
Facing Addiction in America

<https://addiction.surgeongeneral.gov/>

- Define the problem
- Identify risk and protective factors
- Develop and test interventions
- Support broad implementation of evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery support services
- Monitor impact



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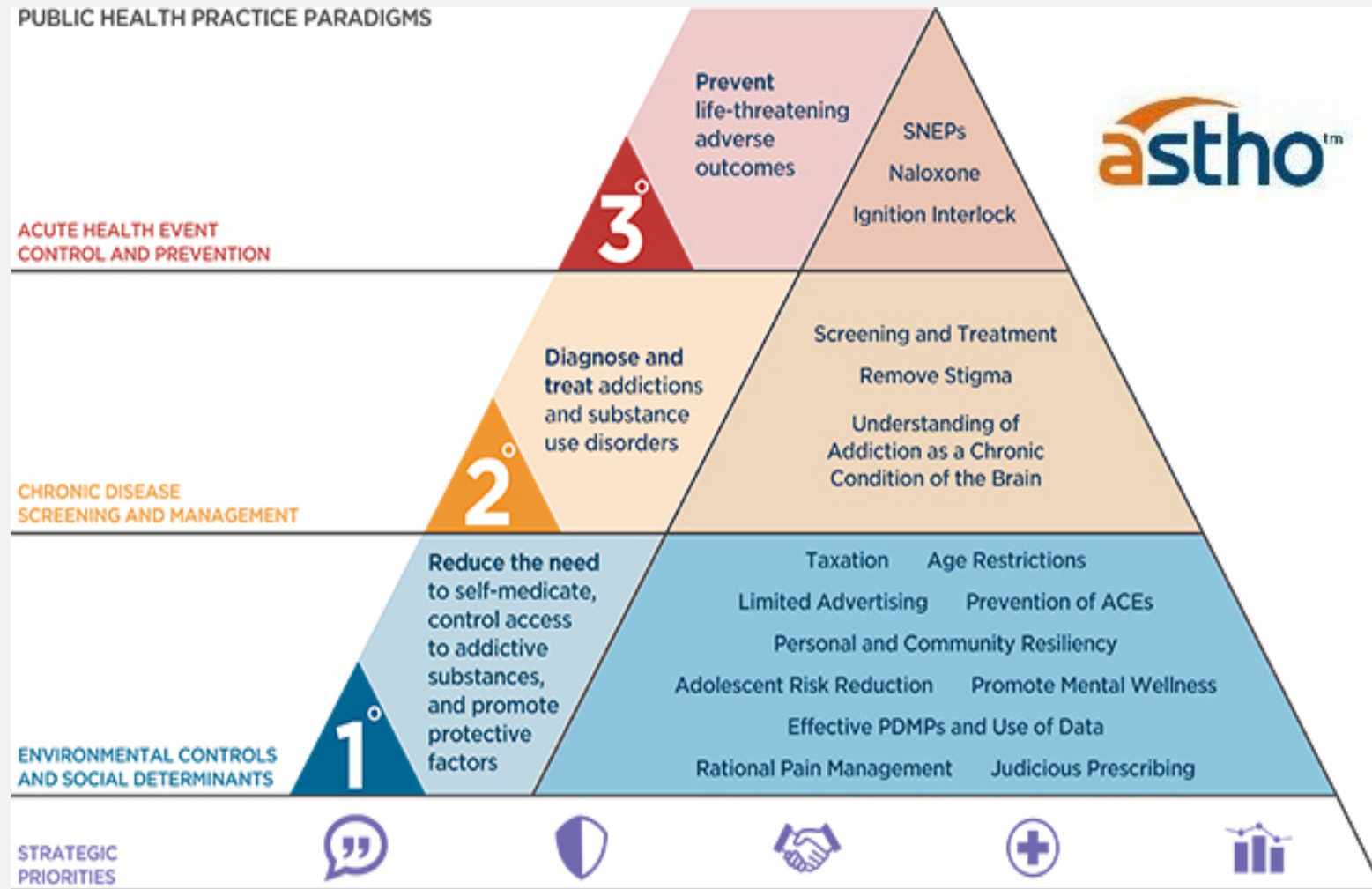


What Can We Do?

Implementation of Evidence-Based Strategies

Public Health Approach to Preventing Substance Misuse and Addictions

Source: <http://www.astho.org/addictions/>



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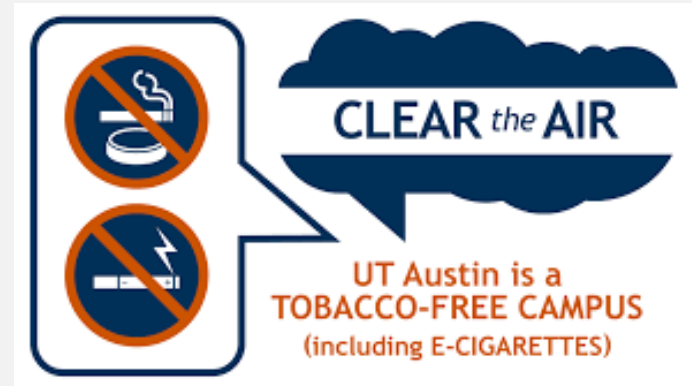
What is Primary Prevention?



Colorado Stream
Carol Cavalari © 2008

Function of Primary Prevention

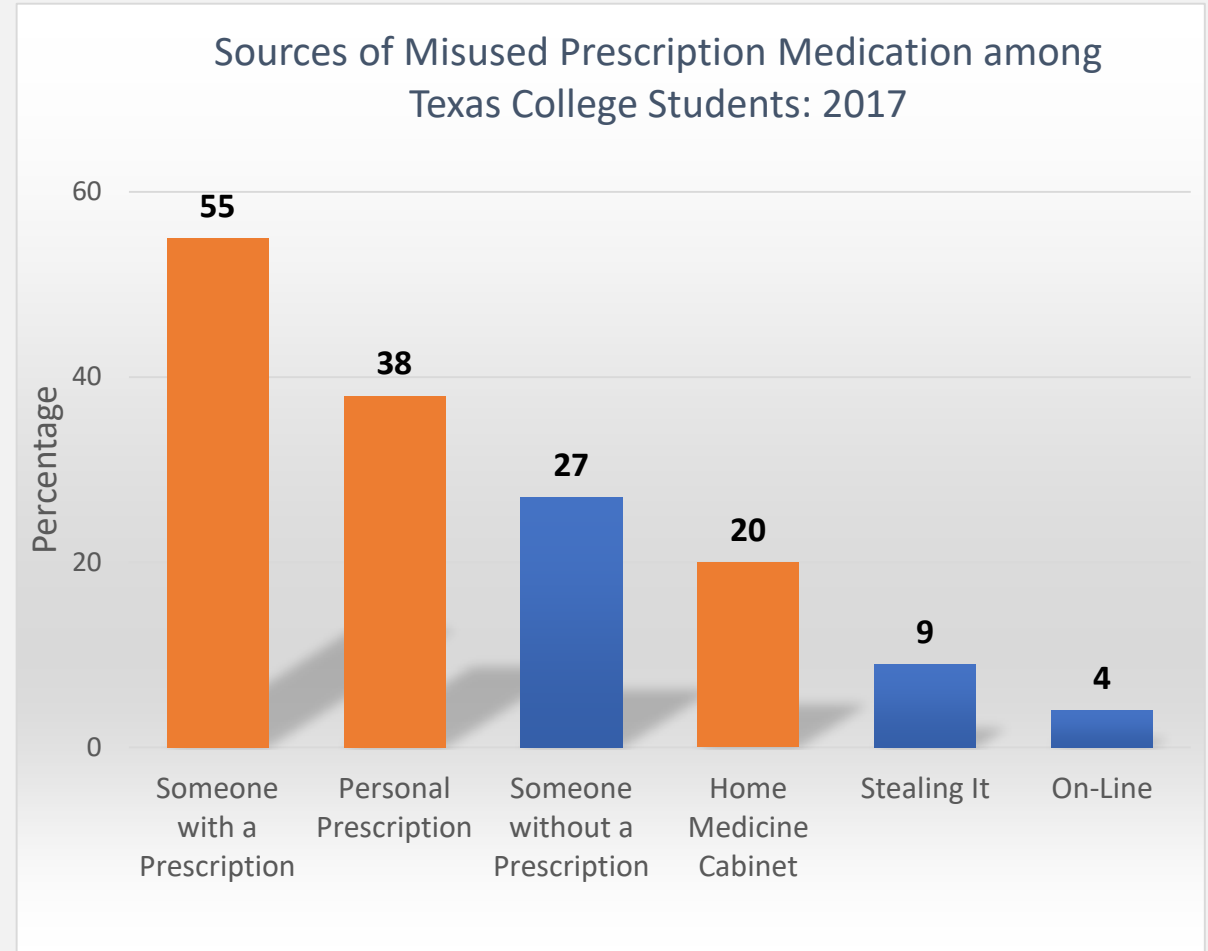
- Environmental
- Developmental
- Informational



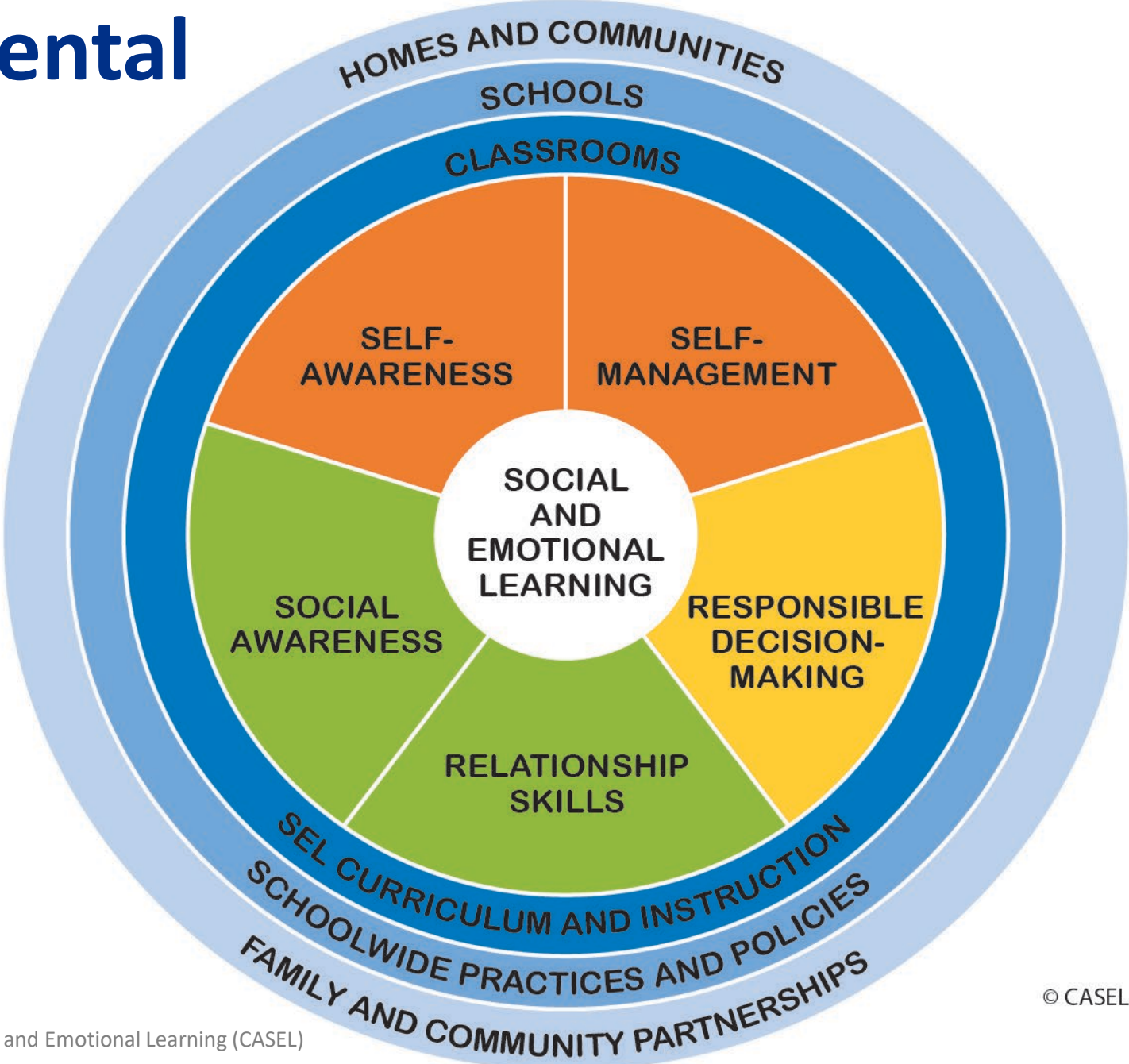
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Environmental: Disposal and Storage

- Take-Back Events and Drop-Boxes
- Individual Medication Disposal Pouches
- Lock-Boxes



Developmental



© CASEL 2017

Source: Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL)
<https://casel.org/core-competencies/>

Informational

- Youth and Young Adults
- Communities
- Health Providers

<http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/Opioids/EmergencyDepartment>



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Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits

Overview

Data Table Builder (2016-2017)

Map (Coming Soon)

Data Source & Other Resources

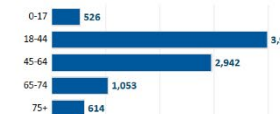
Archive (2000-2014)

OVERVIEW

This dashboard presents information about the number of emergency department visits for opioid overdose among Texas residents. Visits represent patients who were seen in a hospital-based emergency department (frequently called the emergency room) and who were also seen either at a hospital (inpatient) or other medical provider (outpatient). Patients who live outside of Texas are excluded.

Select the Opioid Type from the dropdown menu to view insights: Any Opioid

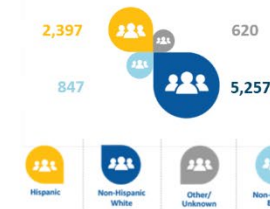
Total Any Opioid-related ED Visits -by Age Group in Texas in 2017



Total Any Opioid-related ED visits in Texas in 2017



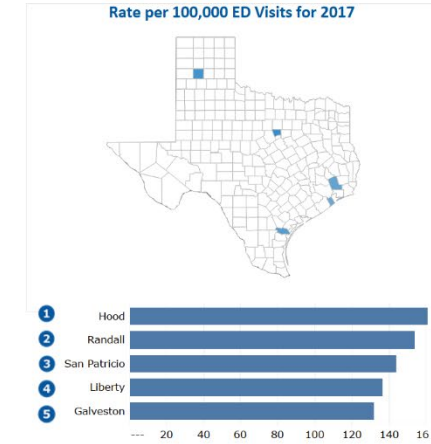
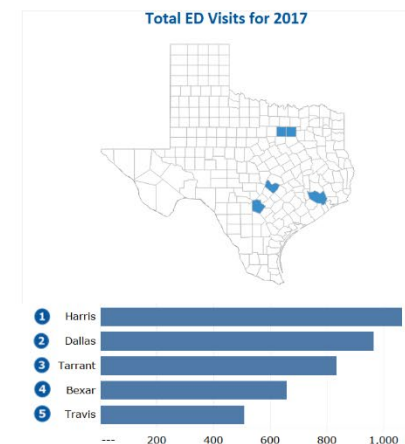
Total Any Opioid-related ED Visits -by Race/Ethnicity in Texas in 2017



Top Five Counties

Any Opioid-related ED visits for 2017

ED visits are for counties of residence, not the county of facility. Mouse over map to see county information.



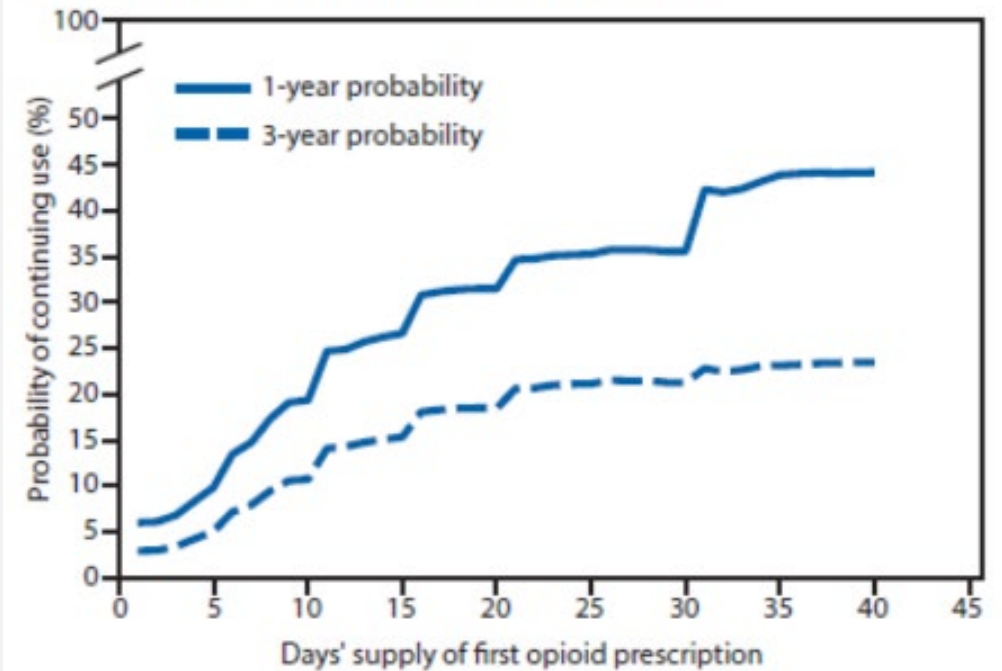
HOW TO CITE THIS PAGE: Texas Department of State Health Services (2019). Texas Health Data: Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits, 2016-17. Available at <http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/Opioids/EmergencyDepartment>
SOURCE: The Texas Health Care Information Council (THCIC) (now called Texas Health Care Information Collection Program)

NOTES: The Heroin and Non-Heroin Opioids categories are mutually exclusive; any visit involving heroin was coded as Heroin, regardless of whether opioids other than heroin were also involved. Visits coded as Commonly Prescribed Opioids may also involve heroin, so users should avoid adding totals using the Commonly Prescribed Opioids category. Emergency Department visits for categories with number of visits between 1-9 are suppressed with ---.

Informational

- Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Professionals
- Prescribers and Other Health Care Professionals

FIGURE 1. One- and 3-year probabilities of continued opioid use among opioid-naïve patients, by number of days' supply* of the first opioid prescription — United States, 2006–2015



* Days' supply of the first prescription is expressed in days (1–40) in 1-day increments. If a patient had multiple prescriptions on the first day, the prescription with the longest days' supply was considered the first prescription.



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Source: Shah, A., Hayes, C.J., & Martin, B.C. (2017). Characteristics of initial prescription episodes and likelihood of long-term opioid use: United States, 2006–2015. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*; 66:265–269.

What is Secondary Prevention?



Screening & Brief Intervention (SBI)

- Designed for use by counselors and professionals who do not specialize in substance use disorders
- Person-centered methodology
- Uses motivational techniques based on the person's readiness to change
- Gives feedback and recommendations respectfully, without judgment or accusations, in the form of useful information



| Screening Tool | Substance Type | | Age Group | |
|--|----------------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | Alcohol | Drugs | Adolescents | Adults |
| Alcohol Screening and Brief Intervention for Adolescents and Youth: A Practitioner's Guide | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-C (AUDIT-C) | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Brief Screener for Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drugs (BSTAD) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| CRAFFT | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| CRAFFT (Part A) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Drug Abuse Screen Test (DAST-10) | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| DAST-20: Adolescent version | | ✓ | ✓ | |
| Helping Patients Who Drink Too Much: A Clinicians' Guide | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| NIDA Drug Use Screening Tool | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ |
| NIDA Drug Use Screening Tool: Quick Screen | ✓ | ✓ | See APA Adapted NM ASSIST tools | ✓ |
| Opioid Risk Tool | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| S2BI | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, (2015).⁴³



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What is Tertiary Prevention?



Naloxone



*I, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, VADM Jerome Adams, am emphasizing the importance of the overdose-reversing drug naloxone. For patients currently taking high doses of opioids as prescribed for pain, individuals misusing prescription opioids, individuals using illicit opioids such as heroin or fentanyl, health care practitioners, family and friends of people who have an opioid use disorder, and community members who come into contact with people at risk for opioid overdose, **knowing how to use naloxone and keeping it within reach can save a life.***

BE PREPARED. GET NALOXONE. SAVE A LIFE.



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Thank you

<http://healthdata.dshs.texas.gov/Home>