

# STREET DRUGS EXPOSED: WHAT YOUR KIDS AND YOUR PATIENTS DON'T TELL YOU!

Hosted by

## ***College of Diplomates American Board of Endodontics Summer Conference 2018***

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*Statement on Provision of Dental Treatment for  
Patients with Substance Abuse Disorders*

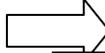
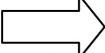
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*Guidelines Related to Alcohol, Nicotine, and/or Drug Use by  
Child or Adolescent Patients*

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*Statement on Alcohol and Other Substance Use by Pregnant  
and Postpartum Patients*

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www.ada.org  About the ADA  ADA Positions, Policies and  
Statements  Substance Use Disorders (6)

### **I. General Information**

A. Useful Websites for drug information

[www.drugfree.org](http://www.drugfree.org)

[www.dea.gov](http://www.dea.gov)

[www.drugabuse.gov](http://www.drugabuse.gov)

[www.nida.nih.gov](http://www.nida.nih.gov)

[www.streetdrugs.org](http://www.streetdrugs.org)

[www.drugs.com](http://www.drugs.com)

B. Chemical Dependency (Alcoholism as an example) is a ***Primary, Chronic, Progressive, Relapsing Disease*** process with ***Genetic, Psychosocial, and Environmental*** factors influencing its development and manifestations.

C. progressive nature of addiction

- experimental  $\rightarrow$  social use  $\rightarrow$  abuse  $\rightarrow$  addiction
- “gateway drugs”-**nicotine and alcohol**

## II. Age-Related Trends

- A. Possible oral manifestations of substance abuse
  - 1. nicotine stomatitis
  - 2. absence of stains on lingual of lower anteriors
  - 3. spots or sores around mouth
  - 4. burns on lips
  - 5. leukoplakia
  - 6. “meth mouth”
  - 7. unexplained periodontitis
  - 8. unusual amount and location of caries
  - 9. xerostomia
- B. Inhalants
  - 1. Inhalants-Volatile Solvents
    - a. Fifth most abused drug after alcohol, marijuana, nicotine and prescription drugs
    - b. Inhalant abuse peaks in 8<sup>th</sup> grade
    - c. Used by “huffing”, “sniffing”, “bagging”
    - d. Causes of death-inhalants
      - suffocation
      - respiratory depression
      - liver failure
      - sudden sniffing death
  - 2. Inhalants-Other types
- C. Prescription Drugs -“Pharming”, Pill parties, “bowling”
- D. Over the Counter (OTC) drugs
  - a. Cough medications containing dextromethorphan (DXM)
  - b. Energy drinks
  - c. Diet drugs

## III. *Street/Prescription Drug Combinations*

- A. Cheese (heroin and diphenhydramine)-Texas
- B. Lean (syrup, pink, purple drank)-codeine plus promethazine
- C. Parachuting (alprazolam and ecstasy)
- D. “Holy Trinity”
  - 1. oxycodone
  - 2. carisoprodol (Soma)
  - 3. alprazolam (Xanax)

## IV. *Synthetic cannabinoids*

- “Spice”, K-2, etc.
- much more powerful than natural cannabinoids
- easy to make

**V. *Synthetic cathinones*-stimulants**

- A. “Bath Salts”- related to substances from Khat
- B. Flakka, Gravel-“Devils Drug”, Florida

**VI. *Naturally occurring***

- A. Jimson Weed (Locoweed, Thornapple, Datura)
- B. Salvia (Catnip, Mint, etc.)
- C. Kratom-Mitragyna speciosa- may have medicinal properties
- D. “Toad licking”-bufotenin-hallucinogen
- E. Nutmeg- myristicin is active ingredient-hallucinogen

**VII. *Miscellaneous***

- A. Hand Sanitizers-alcohol
- B. Krokodil-desomorphine
- C. Over the Counter (OTC) combinations

**VIII. *Drugs and Pregnancy***

- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

**IX. *Alcohol***

- A. General information-Social Costs
  - 1. Most abused drug in U.S. today
  - 2. estimated to cost U.S. \$185 billion annually
  - 3. 31% traffic fatalities involve alcohol
- B. Absorption
  - 1. 75% of oral dose is absorbed from small intestine
  - 2. depends on gastric emptying time
  - 3. therefore rate of absorption is influenced by food
- C. Metabolism-liver
  - alcohol  $\longrightarrow$  acetaldehyde  $\longrightarrow$  acetic acid  $\longrightarrow$  CO<sub>2</sub> & H<sub>2</sub>O
- D. Pharmacologic effects
  - 1. Central nervous system (CNS)-“downer”
    - continuous CNS depressant (**it is not a stimulant**)
  - 2. Kidneys-diuretic

**X. *Marijuana***

- A. General Information
  - 1. two most popular varieties are Cannabis Sativa and Cannabis Indica-growth characteristics are different
  - 2. strain is named by grower according to its smell, appearance, etc
  - 3. the marijuana plant contains approximately 450 different chemicals-the major psychoactive chemical is **Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)**
  - 4. **Cannabidiol (CBD)**-does not exhibit psychoactive effects similar to THC-but may have medicinal value

5. Sex of plant very important-female plant contains higher concentrations of psychoactive chemicals ex. –Sinsemilla
  6. Seeds do not contain THC-used to grow marijuana
  7. Marijuana usually smoked or vaporized but can be ingested orally in cookies, candy, cakes, etc.-absorption is slower and erratic.
- B. Pharmacological effects
1. euphoria/disinhibition
  2. increased appetite (munchies)
  3. disoriented behavior (dysphoria)
  4. paranoia
  5. distortion of time and space
- C. Signs and symptoms of marijuana use
1. blood shot eyes
  2. slow to respond
  3. slurred speech
  4. glazed eyes
  5. odor on breath and clothes
- D. Excretion/detection
1. casual user-2 to 4 days
  2. heavy user-30 to 60 days

## **XI. OPIOIDS**

- A. Opioid statistics
1. The CDC in 2015 reported that the annual number of deaths from opioid overdoses now exceeds the number of deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents
  2. In 2016 the CDC reported 115 Americans die every day from an opioid overdose
  3. During July 2016 to September 2017 emergency department visits for opioid overdoses in the United States increased 29.7% overall 34.5% in 16 states with high prevalence of overdose mortality.-Mortality and Morbidity report, March 2018
- B. Opioid mechanism of action
- Mu, Delta, and Kappa receptors
  - Endorphins and Enkephalins
- C. Definitions
1. Opiate-naturally derived
    - a. morphine
    - b. codeine
    - c. thebaine

2. Opioid-general term to denote any opioid
  - a. synthetic or semisynthetic
    - meperidine (Demerol)
    - fentanyl (Duragesic, Actiq)
    - carfentanil (Wildnil)
    - methadone (Dolophine)
    - buprenorphine (Subutex)
  - b. semisynthetic
    - hydrocodone
    - oxycodone
    - oxymorphone
    - hydromorphone
    - heroin
3. Narcotic-general term for any drug that causes drowsiness
  - a. tranquilizers
  - b. sedatives
  - c. hypnotics
- D. Signs and symptoms of opioid use
  1. lethargy
  2. confused
  3. glazed eyes
  4. unresponsive
  5. slurred speech
  6. pinpoint pupils (miosis)
  7. craving for sweets
  8. xerostomia
- E. What is Opium?
  1. extracted from papaver somniferum
  2. Afghanistan largest cultivator
  3. Mexico and Colombia greatest contributors to U.S.
- F. Morphine is extracted from opium gum and converted into heroin
- G. Routes of administration of heroin
- H. Opioid detection in urine-can I test positive if I eat a poppy seed bagel?
- I. Dental Considerations
  - High caries rate
  - craving for sweets and profound xerostomia

- J. Controlling post-operative pain
  - 1. are they in recovery?
    - if so, in methadone program?
    - use NSAIDs
    - review the ADA recommendations for managing patients actively using opioids or in recovery
  - 2. Good prescribing guidelines
    - write the actual amount prescribed in addition to writing the number to discourage alterations of the prescription order
    - when prescribing an opioid medication always select the lowest potency and the smallest quantity that will relieve the patient's pain
- K. BEWARE OF THE DOCTOR SHOPPER
  - 1. Warning Signs
    - a. Name that drug
    - b. Rx by telephone
    - c. After hours requests
    - d. Out-of-towners
    - e. Unusual behavior
    - f. Cutaneous indications
  - 2. Management of the "doctor shopper"
    - a. Thorough examination
    - b. Document, document, document
    - c. Request photo identification
    - d. Confirm Telephone # and address
    - e. Prescribe limited amounts
    - f. NSAIDs are drug of choice
- L. Be familiar with the use of naloxone (Narcan)

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