New and Common Drugs of Abuse

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Disclosures

> Nothing to disclose



Outline

> Opioids:

- Novel synthetic analogs
- Special considerations in testing
- Managing acute intox/withdrawal during resuscitation
- > Opioids cont. Kratom
- > Methamphetamine and analogues
 - > How neurotransmitters can inform treatment
- > Cannabis (delta-8/9 THC)
- > Synthetic cannabinoids



Opioids definition

- > Opiate vs opioid
 - Derived from papaver somniferum vs. synthetically altered/created
 - Common theme of binding to opioid receptors (most notably, mu)
 - B-arrestin pathway signaling can be altered in synthetic opioids (functional selectivity)







Nitazene's et al

- > "Template" molecules
- > Unclear legality in some cases
 - Bill S.1006 recently introduced
 - Schedules many fentanyl analogues
- > Very difficult to test for
- > Difficult to track
- > May require higher doses of naloxone
- Bottom line, treat the toxidrome in front of you





Novel Synthetic

- > N-Pyrrolidino Etonitazene (commonly called PYRO)
 - At least one death in Denver
 - 20x more potent than fentanyl
 - NOT often found alone
 - NOT detected by UDS
 - NOT detected by test strips





Opioid acute intoxication and withdrawal

- > Complicates resuscitations
- Can use naloxone by any route for treatment, but may induce acute withdrawal (remember, goal is respiratory status NOT mental status)
- > Tachycardia and HTN may be related to withdrawal
- > In acute setting with other concomitant issues, prefer opioids to treat acute opioid withdrawal; discuss induction later when stabilized
- > Two opioid pearls:
 - Fentanyl is weakly serotonergic
 - Hydromorphone has highest binding affinity of commonly available opioids in the ED



Kratom

- > Mitragyna speciosa is a tropical tree in the caffeine family
- > Has been used for centuries, usually for stimulant effects
- > Commonly sold as pills/powder for direct ingestion or drinking





Kratom

- > Active ingredients: mitragynine/7-hydroxymitragynine
- > Shows dose dependent effects:
 - Lower doses (often chewing leaves) causes euphoria and increased energy
 - Higher doses (usually extracts) produce more opioid effects
- > Partial agonists of MOR, competitive antagonist at DOR
 - Thought to have profound B-arrestin aberrations, which accounts for the substantially lower rate of respiratory depression seen
 - Used frequently for chronic pain, opioid withdrawal, etc.
- > Increasingly more common, >2 million people have used in the last 12 months

<u> </u>Kratom.org

Strains



Kratom Guides

What Is Kratom? Uses, Side Effects, & Safety

Kratom is a powerful psychoactive herb from Southeast Asia. It's stimulating in lower doses & sedative in higher doses.

Kratom Vendors

The 10 Best Kratom Vendors Online – Verified Reviews [2022]

Kratom Dosage Guide

- How Much Kratom



Kratom Guides

Kratom Guides

Best Kratom for Energy & Focus: Most Stimulating Strains





Kratom Near Me: Buying Kratom Online vs. In-Store



Kratom Guides

Should | Take?

Kratom Guides

Best Kratom For Anxiety & Depression: Strains, Dosage, Side Effects



Kratom Guides

How to Make Kratom Tinctures: Preparation, Benefits, Tips & Tricks



Kratom Guides

Best Kratom For Pain Relief: Strains, Dosage & Effects



Kratom Guides

Best Kratom for Weight Loss: Can It Really Help?











Phenylethylamines we know and love

- > Trends from 2017 demonstrate nationally meth use increased to nearly 1 million people
- > In Colorado, nearly 1% of young adults have tried meth at least once
- > Much more common on the West Coast
- Meth related offenses have rising linearly over the last decade, while other stimulants (e.g. cocaine) have remained flat
- > High risk of secondary disease (e.g. cardiomyopathy, infection, trauma etc.)
- > Can be contaminated (e.g. lead poisoning outbreak in Oregon)

Acute treatment of the complicated meth pt

- Meth demonstrates dose related response
 - NorEpi predominates at low doses
 - Dopamine at larger doses
- > This likely partially explains "meth psychosis"
- > Consider antipsychotic use
 - Largely hemodynamically neutral
 - Directly treats high dopamine load
- Benzodiazepines mainstay of treatment
 - Benzo's can decrease release of NT's
 - Likely see improvement in HTN, tachycardia, and hyperthermia



What is being called marijuana and is there a difference?

- Delta-8 THC, delta-9 THC, synthetic cannabinoids
- Delta-9 is the predominant active ingredient in what is colloquially called MJ
 - Newer strengths and level of concentration now possible
- > Due to the Farm-Bill, hemp growth was expanded
 - Delta-8 THC is present in small quantities in hemp
 - Can be extracted and concentrated, not necessarily illegal
 - 2/3's as potent at CBD1/2



Synthetic Cannabinoids

- Common names: Spice, K2, synthetic MJ, herbal smoking blends etc.
- Named so for binding to CB1/2, but NOT very similar to MJ
- Often full agonists vs partial agonism of THC
- More frequently binds alternative receptors, such as NMDA, serotonin etc.
 - Can also affect enzymes like MAO
- More severe side effects and several deaths linked to these products
- Contaminates also a problem (brodifacoum)



Summary

- > Opioids continue to be a difficult problem
 - Novel synthetics will NOT be detectable in most pt's
- > Kratom use is much higher than we likely know
 - Many pt's use for withdrawal
 - Should be the focus of further study
- > Meth use is, unfortunately, still on the rise
 - Consider anti-psychotic use
- > Increasing MJ legalization will likely lead to novel products
 - Effects of these are yet to be determined

Thank you for your time

- > Questions?
- > References available upon request
- > Please email with any other questions or concerns
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