

"Treating Between the Lines" Understanding Rx & Illicit Drug Abuse

Ontario Dental Association Annual Spring Meeting
April 19, 2024

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the presentation, the dental professional will be able to:

<u>D</u>etect patients with substance abuse disorders using the physical, oral, and behavioral clues of the 3 most commonly abused drugs; depressants, stimulants, and opioids.

<u>D</u>iscuss substance abuse with patients and communicate effectively your professional responsibilities and ethical boundaries in treating patients with substance use disorders.

Select appropriate pain-management strategies



Step 1: Detection

- **Depressants** Benzodiazepines (Valium, Elavil, Xanax, Klonopin, Ativan), barbiturates (Phenobarbital, Mebaral), sleep aids (Soma, Sonata, Lunesta), alcohol which cause euphoria, calmness, and relaxation.
 - Physical Clues: Drowsiness, clumsiness, spider angiomas, dilated pupils, irritability, amnesia
 - Oral Clues: Dry mouth, lingual erosion, oral cancer, periodontal disease



- **Stimulants** Adderall, Ritalin, Focalin, Concerta, methamphetamine, cocaine, crack, ecstasy which cause euphoria, energy, attention, focus and hypersexuality.
 - Physical Clues: Insomnia, mood changes, dilated pupils, elevated blood pressure, extreme weight loss, skin pops
 - Oral Clues: Dry mouth, "meth mouth" (blackened, broken, rotted teeth), extremely poor oral hygiene, attrition



• **Opioids**-Vicodin, Oxycodone, Methadone, Fentanyl, heroin which cause euphoria, analgesia, anti-anxiety, state of well-being.



Step 1: Detection (continued)

- Physical Clues: Lethargy, constricted pupils, track marks, weight loss, pain intolerance, hypothermia
- Oral Clues: Dry mouth, cuspal caries, poor oral hygiene, attrition



Step 2: Discussion

- Use open-ended questions
- Educate your patients about the risks associated with Rx and illicit drug misuse, dependency, addiction
- Be objective
- Speak about your core professional values of building relationships, improving oral health outcomes, and helping your patients.

Step 3: Selection of Pain Management Strategies

- Assess patients who may be at-risk or with a substance-use disorder
- Develop an individualized pain management plan based upon the patient's medical history, risk assessment, and level of pre-operative pain and anticipated post-operative pain
- Use non-opioid analgesics (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory with or without acetaminophen) as first-line approach to managing acute dental pain
- Use of opioid analgesics should follow principle of "lowest dose, shortest duration"



Resources

Canadian Pain Task Force Report (2021)
 Canadian Pain Task Force Report: March 2021 - Canada.ca

 Connex Ontario - Connects all people in Ontario to mental health and addiction support where, when, and how they need it

Connex Ontario
Call: 1-866-531-2600

Text: 'CONNEX' to 247247

Search: https://www.connexontario.ca/en-ca/

 Canadian Centre for Addictions - Contact professional resources who assist dental team members struggling with alcoholism, substance abuse, stress, anxiety, depression, and other emotional disorders

Canadian Centre for Addictions

Call: 1-855-499-9446

• Drug Enforcement Agency - Drug Information Sheets for parents, educators, and care providers

https://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov/publication/drug-fact-sheets

- Sample Consent Form (from Vermont...a great resource)

 http://www.healthvermont.gov/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/ADAP_E_XAMPLE%20Acute%20Opioid%20Rx%20Informed%20Consent.pdf
- Narcotics Monitoring System: Ontario's Prescription Monitoring System

https://www.ontario.ca/page/narcotics-monitoring-system

• Rule Governing Safe Disposal of Unused Drugs

https://pharmacy.ky.gov/Documents/Pharmaceutical%2oControlled%2oSubstance%2oDisposal%2oGeneral%2oPublic%2oFact%2oSheet.pdf



Resources (continued)

- Brown R., Chan WY & Whyte F. (2023) C.E. Credit. Harm Reduction: A Strategy to Improve Outcomes for Dental Patients with Substance-Use Disorders, Journal of the California Dental Association, 51:1, DOI: 10.1080/19424396.2023.2242570
- Brown RE, Morisky D, Silverstein SJ. Meth Mouth Severity in Response to Drug-use Patterns and Dental Access in Methamphetamine Users, Journal of the California Dental Association, 41:6, 421-428, DOI: 10.1080/19424396.2013.12222319
- A State of Decay, Your Dental Guide to Understanding and Treating "Meth Mouth," by Ronni Brown, DDS, MPH. Available at: <u>www.DrRonniBrown.com</u>
- Meth Mouth Treatment Plan Assessment Form© by Ronni Brown, DDS, MPH, FADI to guide clinical decision making in patients with the oral effects of methamphetamine use. Available at www.DrRonniBrown.com
- Patient Brochures on the Oral Effects of Methamphetamine© by Ronni Brown, DDS, MPH, FADI Patient Brochures to educate patients about the oral impacts of methamphetamine misuse. Available at www.DrRonniBrown.com and www.PreventMethMouth.com
- Ending the Silence: Can We DeW Better, by Ronni Brown, DDS, MPH. DeW Life Magazine 2020. <u>DeW Life Autumn 2020 by DewLife Magazine Issuu</u>



Resources (continued)

- How to use fluoride varnish in patients with "meth mouth." by Ronni Brown, DDS, MPH. Dental Products Report 51(9), 2017. How to use fluoride varnish in patients with 'meth mouth' (dentalproductsreport.com)
- Sheff, D. Beautiful Boy: A Father's Journey Through His Son's Addiction. Beautiful Boy chronicles the heartbreaking and inspiring experience of survival, relapse, and recovery in a family coping with addiction over many years.
- "Warning this Drug May Kill You," HBO Original Movie. An unflinching look at the devastating effects of addiction on four families that all began with legitimate prescriptions to dangerous painkillers. www.hbo.com/documentaries/warning-this-drug-may-kill-you.com
- "Take Your Pill," Netflix Original Movie. In a hypercompetitive world, drugs like Adderall offer students, athletes, coders, and others a way to do more, faster and better. But at what cost?

 https://www.netflix.com/title/80117831