

Child Maltreatment and Opioids

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NC Institute of Medicine

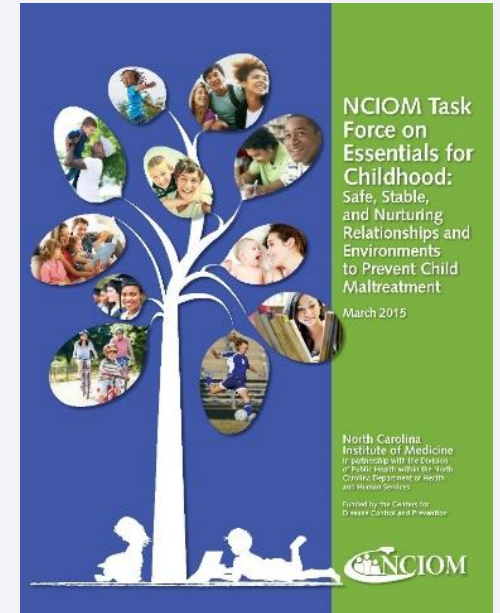
- Quasi-state agency chartered in 1983 by the NC General Assembly to:
 - Be concerned with the health of the people of North Carolina
 - Monitor and study health matters
 - Respond authoritatively when found advisable
 - Respond to requests from outside sources for analysis and advice when this will aid in forming a basis for health policy decisions

NCGS §90-470



Essentials for Childhood

- Funded by NC DHHS with support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Ongoing support of work groups from Task Force (2014-2015).
 - Evidence-based practice work group
 - Trauma informed practices work group
 - Work across stakeholder groups (pathways, especially data group, children's cabinet, etc.)

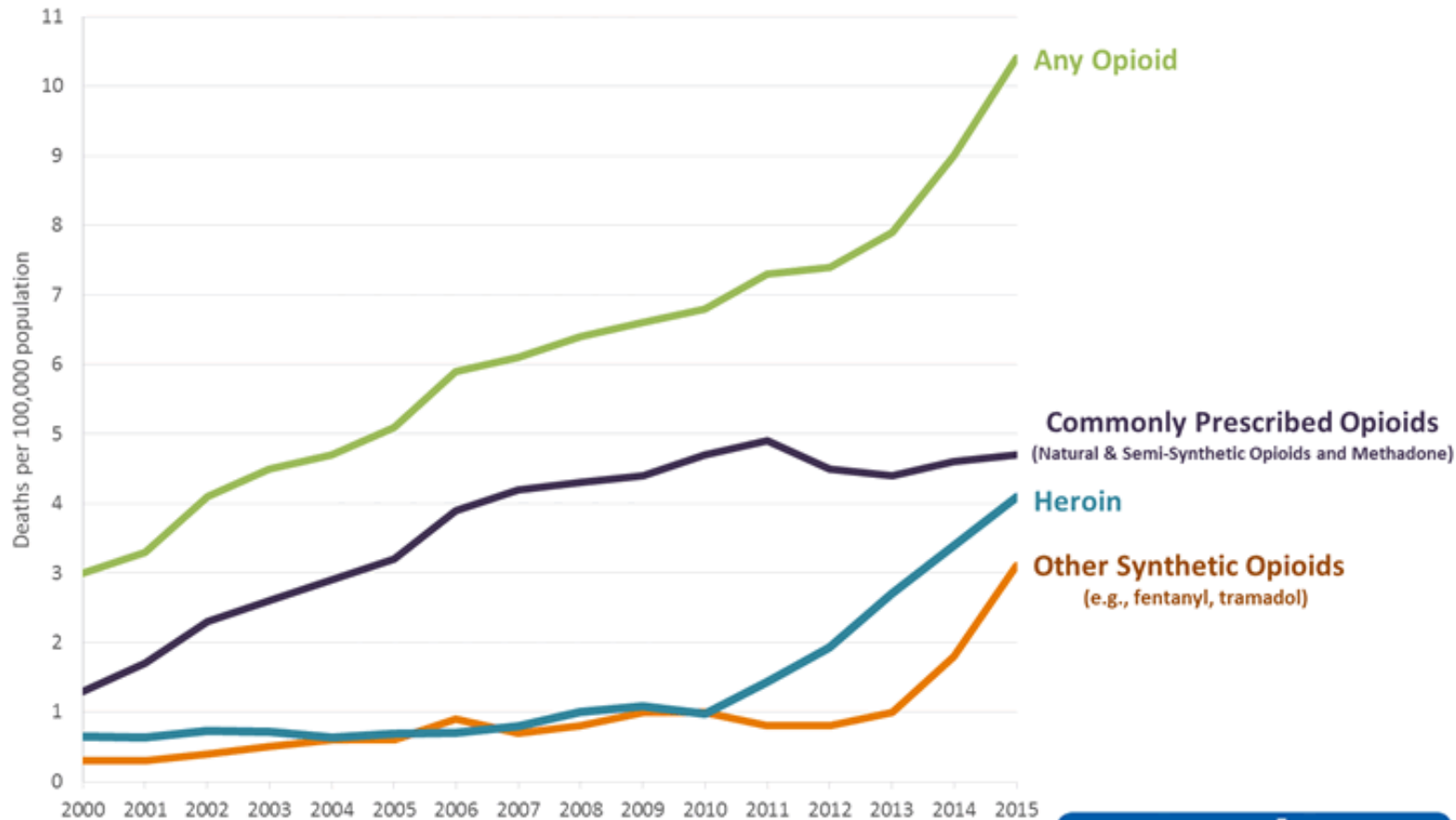


NC ESSENTIALS FOR CHILDHOOD
Conceptual Model



Overdose Deaths Involving Opioids

United States, 2000-2015

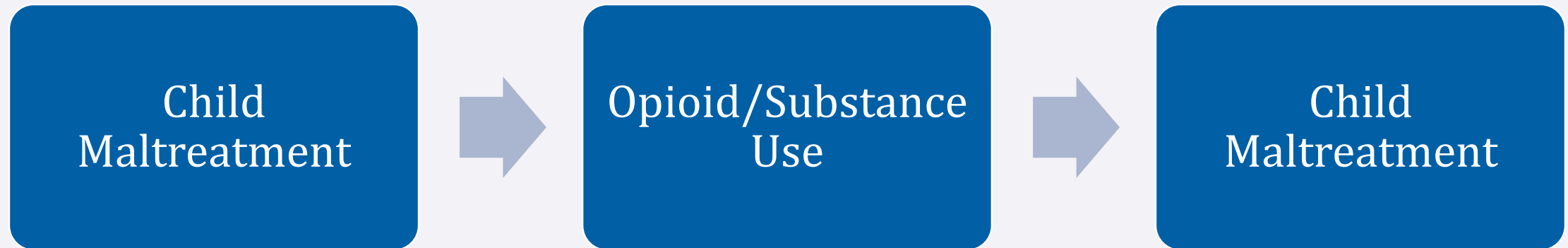


SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. <https://wonder.cdc.gov/>.

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Child maltreatment and opioids



Child maltreatment and opioids

Child
Maltreatment



Opioid/Substance
Use

Child maltreatment and substance use disorders

- Consistent association between maltreatment and later substance use
 - ACEs associated with alcohol abuse¹ and illicit drug use²
 - Child maltreatment associated with early initiation of substance use^{2,3}

1. Dube SR, Anda RF, Felitti VJ, Edwards VJ, Croft JB. Adverse childhood experiences and personal alcohol abuse as an adult. *Addict Behav* 2002;27(5):713-725.

2. Dube SR, Felitti VJ, Dong M, Chapman DP, Giles WH, Anda RF. Childhood abuse, neglect, and household dysfunction and the risk of illicit drug use: The Adverse Childhood Study. *Pediatrics* 2003;111(3):564-572.

3. Lansford JE, Dodge KA, Pettit GS, Bates JE. Does physical abuse in early childhood predict substance use in adolescence and early adulthood? *Child Maltreat* 2010;15(2):190-194.

Child maltreatment and opioid misuse

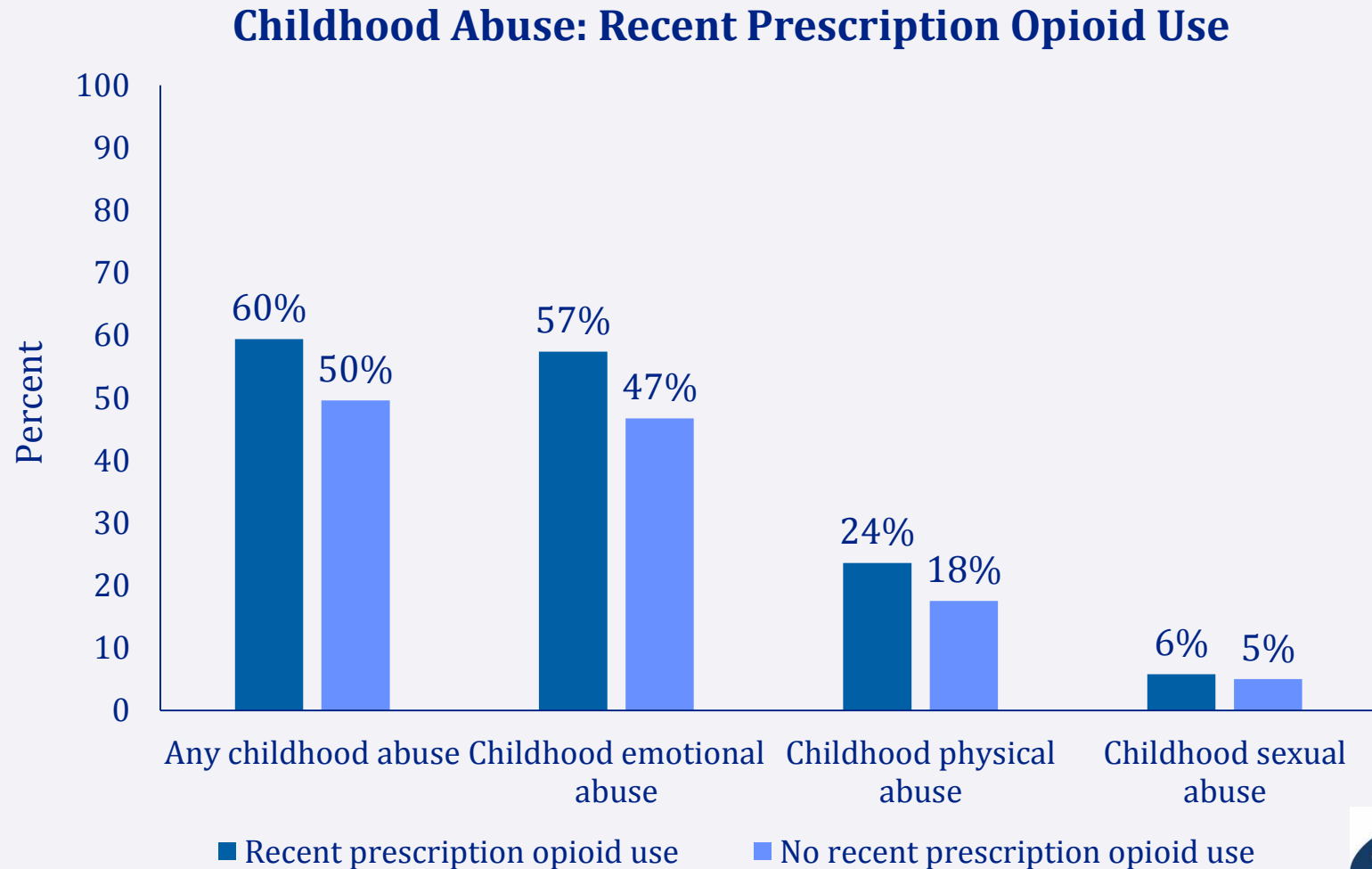
- Studies have shown association between child maltreatment and opioid use
 - Clinical samples have shown higher prevalence of child maltreatment among individuals who misuse opioids^{1,2}
 - Neglect and emotional abuse were associated with increased odds of prescription pain reliever misuse in a national sample (1.4 and 1.3, respectively)
 - Sexual abuse and witnessing violence were associated with increased odds of injection drug use in a national sample (4.8 and 2.8, respectively)

1. Naqavi MR, Mohammadi M, Salari V, Nakhaee N. The relationship between childhood maltreatment and opiate dependency in adolescence and middle age. *Addiction & Health* 2011;3(3-4):92-98.
2. Kecojevic A, Wong CF, Corliss HL, Lankenau SE. Risk factors for high levels of prescription drug misuse and illicit drug use among substance-using young men who have sex with men (YMSM). *Drug Alcohol Depen.* 2015;150:156-63.
3. Quinn K, Boone L, Scheidell JD, Mateu-Gelabert P, McGorray SP, Beharie N, Cottler LB, Khan MR. The relationships of childhood trauma and adult prescription pain reliever misuse and injection drug use. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* 2016;169:190-198.

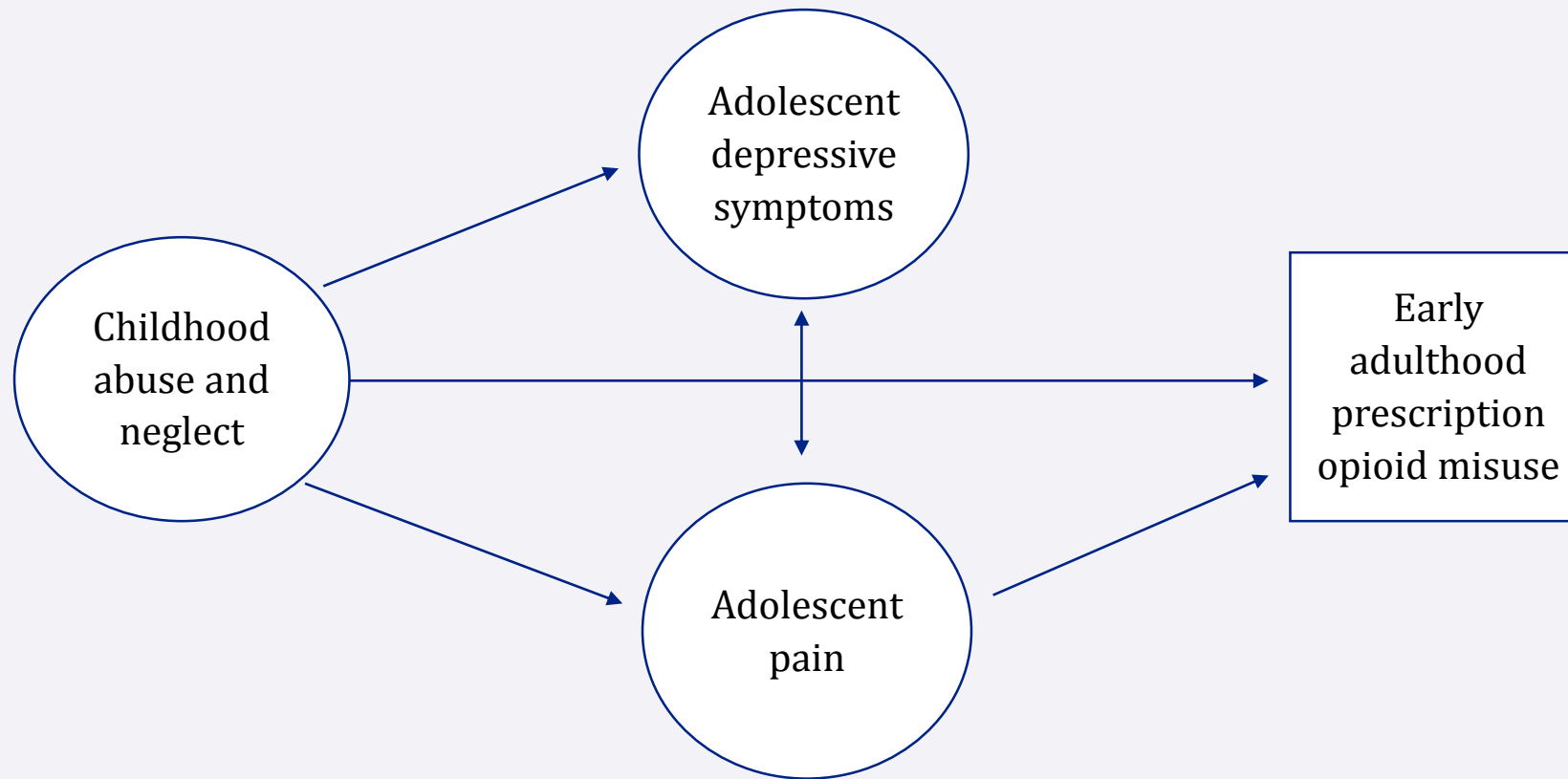
Childhood Abuse and Prescription Opioid Use

- National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health)
 - Respondents age 24-32 years
 - Data collected regarding respondent use of prescription medications in last 4 weeks, including prescription opioids
 - Self-reported lifetime misuse of prescription opioids
 - Self-reported emotional, physical, and sexual abuse prior to age 18 years

Childhood Abuse and Prescription Opioid Use



Childhood Abuse and Prescription Opioid Use



Current Strategies-Opioids

- Mostly focused on changing prescriber behavior, harm reduction, and addiction treatment



Changing the conversation

- Compelling need to start discussing substance/opioid misuse prevention as child maltreatment prevention.
- This may be the best way to get ahead of the waterfall.
- Investments in evidence-based home visiting, early care and education.
- Look at tax policies and low income families.
- Look at work place policies and families with young children.

For More Information

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www.ncmedicaljournal.com
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