

DACS Webinar

**Substance Use Disorders
in Older Adults**

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Disclosures

- **None**



DACS provides support to primary care and specialty prescribers in addressing the needs of their patients with substance use disorders and chronic pain management.

All Services are FREE

- Phone consultation for clinical questions provided by expert addiction medicine specialists
- Education and training opportunities related to substance use disorders and chronic pain management
- Assistance in the identification of substance use and behavioral health resources and referrals that meet the needs of the patients in your community

Funding for DACS is provided by The District of Columbia Government, DC Health, Health Regulation and Licensing Administration (HRLA), Pharmaceutical Control Division (PCD). DACS is administered by the University of Maryland School of Medicine staff and faculty.

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Objectives

- **Understand the epidemiology of substance use disorders in older adults**
- **Increase ability to effectively diagnose substance use disorder in the older adult**
- **Be able to recommend effective treatment options for the older adult with substance use disorder**

A “hidden problem”

- **Lack of screening in primary care**
- **Lack of age-appropriate screening tools**
- **Lack of guidelines for assessing older adults**
- **Signs and symptoms of harmful use overlap with other conditions**
- **Ageist bias**

Challenges in detecting problematic use

- **Relying on older patient's report of frequency and quantity of substance use can lead to underestimation of the problem**
- **Older adults and family members may not appreciate deleterious consequences of long-time patterns of drinking or drug use**
- **Harm can come from lower amounts of substances**

Detecting problematic substance use

Lehmann & Fingerhood. NEJM 2018;379:2351-60

Table 2. Signs of Possible Problematic Substance Use in Older Adults.

Psychiatric symptoms: sleep disturbances, frequent mood swings, persistent irritability, anxiety, depression

Physical symptoms: nausea, vomiting, poor coordination, tremors

Physical signs: unexplained injuries, falls, or bruises; malnutrition; evidence of self-neglect, such as poor hygiene

Cognitive changes: confusion and disorientation, memory impairment, daytime drowsiness, impaired reaction time

Social and behavioral changes: withdrawal from usual social activities, family discord, premature requests for refills of prescription medications

Patient vignette 1

- **KL is a 67F retired nurse who had right total knee replacement complicated by joint infection requiring prolonged course of antibiotics, hardware removal with spacer and finally replacement of hardware. She has been on oxycodone 15 mg four times daily for 4 months.**
- **She sees orthopedics in f/u and is told she should not be on any further opioids as she is now 2 weeks out since the last surgery. She is told to take ibuprofen**
- **Is this appropriate medical care?**

Patient vignette 2

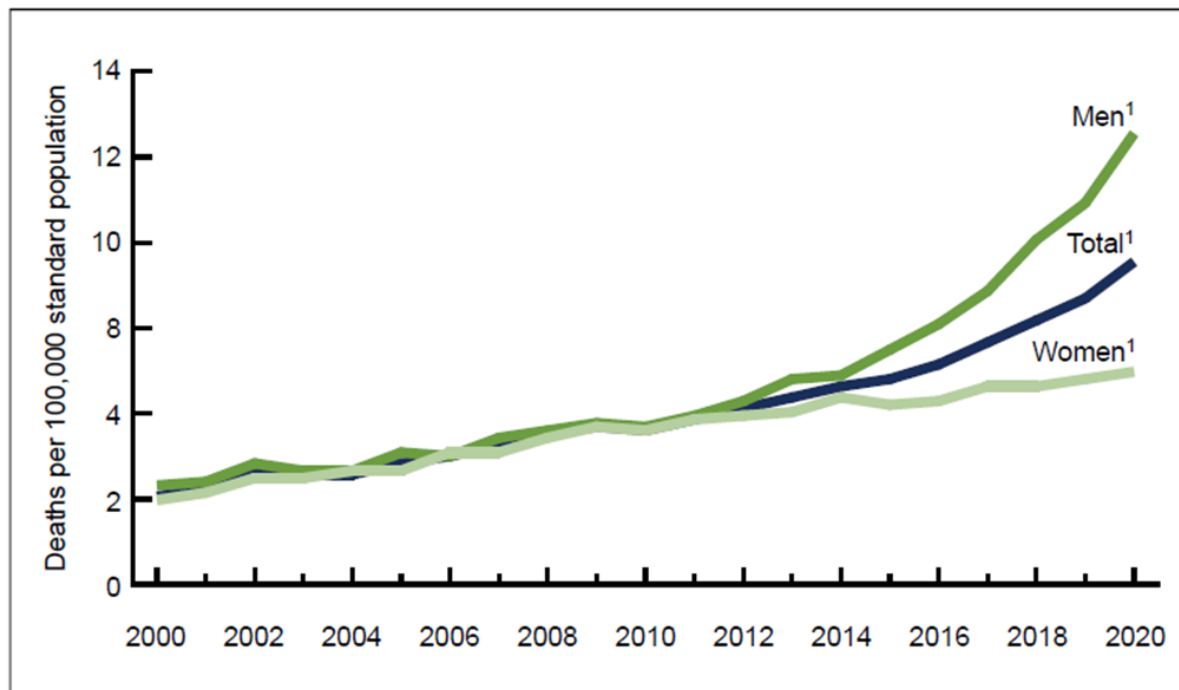
- **EB is a 72 F seen for initial visit. She has a history of chronic pain in hips and knees. Her previous provider will no longer prescribe oxycodone as for the past 2 months her 30 day script ran out after 2 weeks. Tearful and fearful that providers won't help her. Cannot take NSAIDs. She admits that she often takes oxycodone when she is upset.**
- **She lives alone in senior housing apartment; 2 daughters- both with difficulties (medical and social). Non-smoker; no alcohol.**
- **How should you care for her?**

Themes in older adults with opioid (substance) use disorder

- **Living alone**
- **Sense of isolation (despite family)**
- **Opioid as a “friend”**
- **Shame**
- **Fear of how to live without opioid**

Older adult overdose death rate based on gender

Figure 1. Age-adjusted drug overdose death rate for adults aged 65 and over, by sex:
United States, 2000–2020



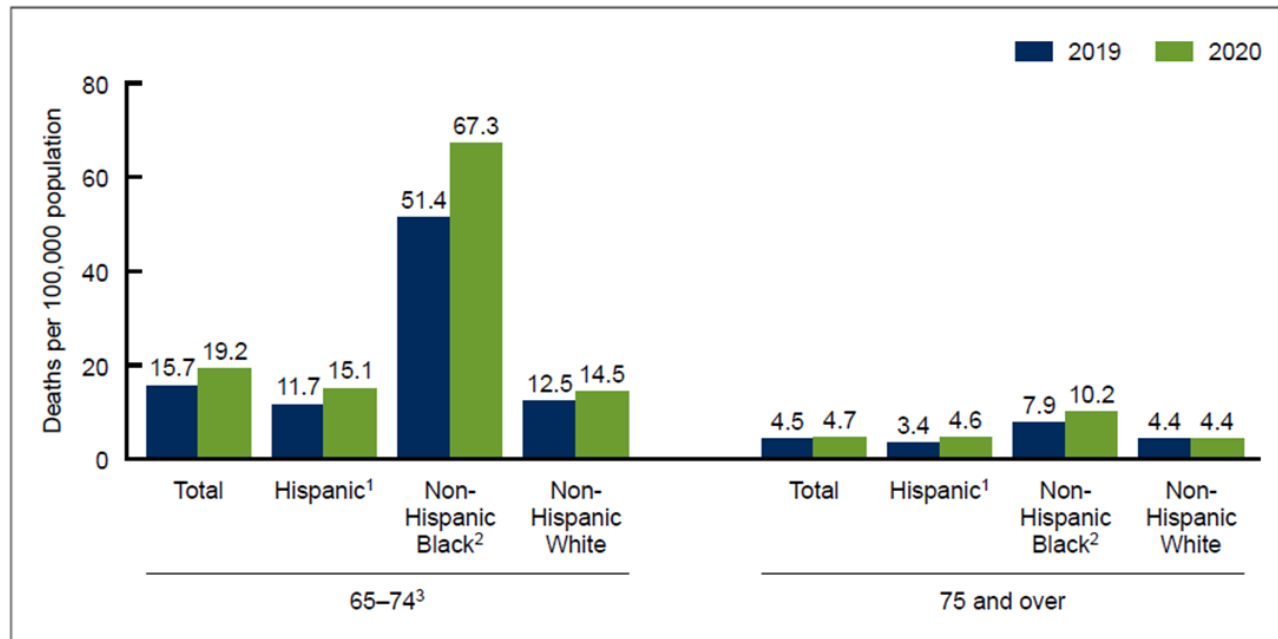
¹Significant increasing trend from 2000 through 2020 with different rates of change over time; $p < 0.05$.

NOTES: Drug overdose deaths are identified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Access data table for Figure 1 at: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db455-tables.pdf#1>.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Older adult overdose death rate by race

Figure 2. Drug overdose death rate for men aged 65 and over, by age group, race and Hispanic origin, and year: United States, 2019–2020



¹Rates were significantly lower than rates for non-Hispanic Black men in 2019 and 2020; $p < 0.05$.

²Rates were significantly higher than rates for non-Hispanic White men in 2019 and 2020; $p < 0.05$.

³Rates for 2020 were significantly higher than 2019 for all groups; $p < 0.05$.

NOTES: Total includes races and origins not shown separately. Data for categories other than non-Hispanic White and non-Hispanic Black should be interpreted with caution because of inconsistencies in reporting race and ethnicity on death certificates, censuses, and surveys. Drug overdose deaths are identified using the *International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision* underlying cause-of-death codes X40–X44, X60–X64, X85, and Y10–Y14. Access data table for Figure 2 at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db455-tables.pdf#2>.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Opioids and aging

- **2010 analysis of Medicare claims data- older adults who were prescribed opioids (in comparison to those prescribed NSAIDs), had significantly higher rates of cardiovascular events, fractures, hospitalizations and death; risk for gastrointestinal bleeding was not lower**
- **Euphoria from opioids diminishes with age**

American Geriatrics Society Beers Criteria

- **Avoid NSAIDs, muscle relaxants and tramadol (added 2019)**
- **Avoid opioids if history of falls or fracture**
- **Avoid tricyclics- amitriptyline**

Patient vignette 3

- **BR is a 82F brought to the ER by neighbor with “syncope”, but it is noted that she has alcohol on her breath and her BAL is 228 mg/dl. When confronted she becomes tearful. Her son goes to her home and finds hidden miniatures throughout her apartment.**
- **How do you approach caring for her?**

MAST-G

In the past year:

When talking with others, do you ever underestimate how much you actually drink?

- 2. After a few drinks, have you sometimes not eaten or been able to skip a meal because you didn't feel hungry?**
- 3. Does having a few drinks help decrease your shakiness or tremors?**
- 4. Does alcohol sometimes make it hard for you to remember parts of the day or night?**
- 5. Do you usually take a drink to relax or calm your nerves?**

MAST-G

- 6. Do you drink to take your mind off your problems?**
- 7. Have you ever increased your drinking after experiencing a loss in your life?**
- 8. Has a doctor or nurse ever said they were worried or concerned about your drinking?**
- 9. Have you ever made rules to manage your drinking?**
- 10. When you feel lonely, does having a drink help?**

***2 or more “yes” responses indicative of alcohol problem.**

MAST-G

- **Greater than five "yes" answers indicates an alcohol problem with a sensitivity of 91-93% and a specificity of 65-84% when compared to DSM criteria**

Patient vignette 4

- **RT is a 79M successful businessman with HTN and recurrent depression with poor sleep and worries about his memory. At initial evaluation he performs well on cognitive testing but you learn that he has two “stiff drinks” every evening, and often has a third after a stressful day. He is defensive about his drinking because this has been a longstanding pattern that he enjoys.**
- **How concerned are you about his drinking?**

Alcohol: the most commonly used substance

Alcohol Use Disorder in Older Adults

- **Early Onset:** 2/3 of older adults; Men>Women
- **Late Onset:** more likely to be triggered by stressful life event (loss of spouse, retirement, medical disability, pain, sleep problem); Women>Men

Findings from NSDUH

- Prevalence of **heavy drinking** (5 or more drinks on one day on each of 5 or more days in past 30 days):
 - 5.6% of aged 50-54 year olds, 3.9% of aged 55-59
 - 4.7% of aged 60-64, 2.1% of 65+
- Prevalence of **binge drinking** (5 or more drinks on same occasion on at least 1 day in past 30 days):
 - 23.0% of aged 50-54, 15.9% of aged 55-59,
 - 14.1% of aged 60-64, 9.1% of aged 65+

Increased risks of alcohol even at “low consumption”

- Increased vulnerability to physiological effects
 - Decreased lean muscle mass
 - Decreased total body water
 - Less efficient liver enzymes that metabolize alcohol
 - Increased effective concentration of alcohol, higher and longer lasting blood alcohol levels
- Additional risks
 - Alcohol-medication interactions
 - Co-morbid chronic illnesses
 - Women experience alcohol-related harms at lower levels than men
 - Bariatric surgery

Patient vignette 5

- **SL is 78M with Alzheimers dementia cared for at home by his daughter and son-in-law. He has had increasing episodes of agitation and his daughter inquires about the use of cannabis to help with agitation.**
- **What do you advise?**

Patient vignette 6

- **CR is 82M with HTN and GERD and with recurrent depression which is being treated with 2 different antidepressants. His depression is much improved, but he continues to experience anxiety and stress, primarily related to worries about his wife's cancer and her poor health. He reports that he has decided to go to a marijuana dispensary and try cannabis to see if it can help his mood and his anxiety**
- **How do you respond?**

Cannabis use and emergency visits among older adults in California

- Cannabis related ED visit rate for adults > age 65, increased from 20.7/100,000 visits in 2005 to 395.0 per 100,000 ED visits in 2019, a 1804% increase

Han BH, Brennan JJ, Orozoco, et al. Trends in emergency department visits associated with cannabis use among older adults in California, 2005-2019. J Am Geriatr Soc 2023 Jan 9. doi: 10.1111/jgs.18180

Adverse Health Effects of Marijuana Use

Volkow et al., NEJM 2014

Table 1. Adverse Effects of Short-Term Use and Long-Term or Heavy Use of Marijuana.

Effects of short-term use

Impaired short-term memory, making it difficult to learn and to retain information

Impaired motor coordination, interfering with driving skills and increasing the risk of injuries

Altered judgment, increasing the risk of sexual behaviors that facilitate the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases

In high doses, paranoia and psychosis

Effects of long-term or heavy use

Addiction (in about 9% of users overall, 17% of those who begin use in adolescence, and 25 to 50% of those who are daily users)*

Altered brain development*

Poor educational outcome, with increased likelihood of dropping out of school*

Cognitive impairment, with lower IQ among those who were frequent users during adolescence*

Diminished life satisfaction and achievement (determined on the basis of subjective and objective measures as compared with such ratings in the general population)*

Symptoms of chronic bronchitis

Increased risk of chronic psychosis disorders (including schizophrenia) in persons with a predisposition to such disorders

* The effect is strongly associated with initial marijuana use early in adolescence.

Impact of Cannabis on Physical and Mental Health

- **Older adults often see cannabis as “safer” alternative to alcohol, opioids, or pharmaceutical medications**
- **Short term use is associated with**
- **Impaired short-term memory, impaired judgment/motor coordination, driving skills**
- **Increased anxiety**
- **Paranoia and psychosis have dose-response effect**

Patient vignette 7

- **KT is a 70M seen for initial visit. He has a history of Type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension. He lives with his wife and has 3 grown daughters and 8 grandchildren that he sees regularly. He enjoys watching sports and getting together with friends every Friday night to play pinochle and most times there is crack cocaine use- “we just unwind and have a good time”.**
- **How should you address cocaine use? What if he instead drank 3-4 beers to unwind?**

Treatment approach for older adults

- **Don't enable**
- **Confront with compassion**
- **Remove shame**
- **Build self-esteem**
- **Give encouragement/hope**
- **Undo isolation**
- **Work on coping skills**
- **Facilitate finding new ways to stay busy with use of peers**

References

- **Mattson M, Lipari RN, Hays C, Van Horn SL. A day in the life of older adults: Substance use facts. The CBHSQ Report: May 11, 2017. Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Rockville, MD.**
- **Lehmann S, Fingerhood M. Substance use disorders in later life. New England Journal of Medicine 2018; 378:2351-60.**

QUESTIONS?

TYPE QUESTIONS INTO THE CHAT OR RAISE HAND

Additional questions:

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