

PEDIATRICS

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(doi: 10.1542/peds.2016-2387)

Embargo Release Date: Monday, March 20, 2017 - 12:01 am (ET)



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Trends in Medical and Nonmedical Use of Prescription Opioids Among US Adolescents: 1976–2015

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abstract

OBJECTIVES: Most US studies of national trends in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids have focused on adults. Given the limited understanding in these trends among adolescents, we examine national trends in the medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids among high school seniors between 1976 and 2015.

METHODS: The data used for the study come from the Monitoring the Future study of adolescents. Forty cohorts of nationally representative samples of high school seniors (modal age 18) were used to examine self-reported medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids.

RESULTS: Lifetime prevalence of medical use of prescription opioids peaked in both 1989 and 2002 and remained stable until a recent decline from 2013 through 2015. Lifetime nonmedical use of prescription opioids was less prevalent and highly correlated with medical use of prescription opioids over this 40-year period. Adolescents who reported both medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids were more likely to indicate medical use of prescription opioids before initiating nonmedical use.

CONCLUSIONS: Prescription opioid exposure is common among US adolescents. Long-term trends indicate that one-fourth of high school seniors self-reported medical or nonmedical use of prescription opioids. Medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids has declined recently and remained highly correlated over the past 4 decades. Sociodemographic differences and risky patterns involving medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids should be taken into consideration in clinical practice to improve opioid analgesic prescribing and reduce adverse consequences associated with prescription opioid use among adolescents.



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Dr S. McCabe conceptualized and designed the study and drafted the initial manuscript; Dr West carried out the analyses and reviewed and revised the manuscript; Drs Veliz and Stoddard interpreted data and critically reviewed the manuscript; Dr V. McCabe interpreted data and critically reviewed the manuscript with a focus on the significance of the study for clinical practice; Dr Boyd conceptualized the study and critically reviewed the manuscript; and all authors approved the final manuscript as submitted.

DOI: 10.1542/peds.2016-2387

Accepted for publication Dec 22, 2016

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WHAT'S KNOWN ON THIS SUBJECT: Opioid analgesic prescribing has increased in the United States over the past 4 decades. To date, studies examining national trends in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids have focused primarily on adults and relied on separate data sources.

WHAT THIS STUDY ADDS: Medical use of prescription opioids was highly correlated with nonmedical use over the past 4 decades, especially among male adolescents. Adolescents reporting both medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids were more likely to initiate medical before nonmedical use.

To cite: McCabe SE, West BT, Veliz P, et al. Trends in Medical and Nonmedical Use of Prescription Opioids Among US Adolescents: 1976–2015. *Pediatrics*. 2017;139(4):e20162387

The United States consumes the majority of the world's prescription opioid supply, and multiple studies have reported substantial increases in the prescribing of opioid analgesics.¹⁻⁷ One consequence of an increase in the prescribing of opioids is a concomitant increase in opioid-related consequences such as nonmedical use, prescription opioid use disorders, emergency department admissions, and overdose deaths due to greater availability of these medications.^{1,3-12} These associations suggest that the trends in nonmedical use of prescription opioids (NUPO) should be considered in the larger context of medical availability of prescription opioids.

To date, studies examining national trends in medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO have focused primarily on adults and relied on separate data sources.^{1,3-7}

Four studies have examined the association between medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO among adolescents and found that the majority of medical users reported no history of NUPO.^{10,13-15} In contrast, most adolescents who report NUPO have a history of medical use of prescription opioids.^{10,13-15} Despite the aforementioned studies aimed at determining the associations between medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO, there is a paucity of research using repeated national samples that assesses the long-term trends, correlations, and patterns of medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO among adolescents.¹⁶⁻¹⁹ Furthermore, previous studies have examined race and sex differences in medical use of prescription opioids and generally found that female and white adolescents were more likely to be prescribed opioid analgesics than male and black adolescents, respectively.^{13,14,20,21} Unfortunately, these studies have often been limited

by their regional focus at single points in time.

Given these gaps in knowledge, more national studies are needed to determine whether there are long-term associations between changes in medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO among adolescents. Empirically demonstrating a long-term relationship between medical use and NUPO will be particularly helpful in refining recommendations for safely prescribing opioid medications among adolescents while reducing NUPO. Because of the lack of available data on the long-term trends among adolescents, the primary aim of this study was to assess the trends and correlations in the prevalence of medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO among US high school seniors from 1976 to 2015.

METHODS

The Monitoring the Future (MTF) study annually surveys a cross-sectional, nationally representative sample of US high school seniors attending ~135 public and private schools, via self-administered paper-and-pencil questionnaires in classrooms. This study considered samples of high school seniors from 40 independent cohorts (senior years 1976–2015), each recruited through a multistage random-sampling design. The response rates ranged from 77% to 86% between 1976 and 2015. Because so many questions are included in the MTF study, much of the questionnaire content is divided into 6 different forms, which are randomly distributed. This approach results in 6 identical subsamples. The measures most relevant for this study were asked on form 1, so this study focuses on the cross-sectional subsamples receiving form 1 in each of the 40 cohorts. Details about the MTF study design and methods are available elsewhere.^{22,23} The University of Michigan Institutional

Review Board provided approval for this study.

Each of the 40 cohorts was an independent, cross-sectional, nationally representative sample of US high school seniors. The demographic characteristics of the population represented by these cohorts varied over time. MTF sampling weights were applied in all analyses to ensure that each sample was representative of all high school seniors in each cohort in terms of sex and race and ethnicity. The modal age in each cohort was 18 years old. The sample size per cohort ranged from 2181 to 3791.

Measures

The MTF study assesses a wide range of behaviors, attitudes, and values.^{22,23} We selected specific measures for analysis in the current study, including demographic characteristics (ie, sex and race) and standard measures of substance use behaviors.

We assessed medical use of prescription opioids by asking whether respondents had ever taken prescription opioids because a doctor told them to use the medication. Respondents were informed that prescription opioids are prescribed by doctors and sold in drugstores and are not supposed to be sold without a prescription. These included Vicodin, OxyContin, Percodan, Percocet, Demerol, Ultram, methadone, morphine, opium, and codeine. The response options included 1, "No;" 2, "Yes, but I had already tried them on my own;" and 3, "Yes, and it was the first time I took any." The range of missing data was 6.0% to 12.0% for medical use of prescription opioids.

We assessed NUPO by asking on how many occasions (if any) in their lifetime the adolescent used prescription opioids on their own, that is, "without a doctor telling you to take them." The response options ranged from 1, "no occasions," to

7, “≥40 occasions.” The range of missing data was 6.0% to 12.4% for NUPO. Although the wording of the medical and nonmedical use questions remained identical across all 40 cohorts, the list of examples of prescription opioids was updated over time. In 2002, Talwin, laudanum, and paregoric had negligible rates of use by 2001 and were replaced with Vicodin, OxyContin, and Percocet, which probably contributed to an increase in medical and nonmedical use in 2002. Changes in wording in long-term studies represent a challenge to tracking cross-sectional behavioral trends related to prescription opioids over time. It is noteworthy that identical wording changes were made to both medical and nonmedical use questions in the MTF study at the same time; in addition, similar updates were made to prescription opioid questions in other national studies.

Statistical Analysis

For each of the 40 cohorts, we first used the cohort-specific sampling weights to estimate the prevalence of lifetime medical use of prescription opioids and the prevalence of lifetime NUPO, both overall and for male and female adolescents separately. We also estimated the prevalence of medical use and NUPO for white and black adolescents. We used a method outlined previously to compute linearized estimates of standard errors for the weighted estimates reflecting the complex MTF sampling features.²⁴ Next, for each cohort, we estimated the prevalence of the following 4 mutually exclusive subgroups: lifetime medical use of prescription opioids only, medical use of prescription opioids before NUPO, NUPO before medical use of prescription opioids, and NUPO only. We estimated the prevalence of these subgroups overall as well as for male and female adolescents in each cohort. Estimated prevalence for male and female adolescents within

a given year was compared via the methods for comparing descriptive parameters in 2 subgroups defined in previous work.²⁵

Finally, given the weighted prevalence estimates and linearized standard errors for each of the 40 cohorts, we assessed the correlation of the estimated prevalence for medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO across the 40 cohorts by using 3 different methods. First, we estimated a simple unweighted linear regression coefficient predicting estimated NUPO prevalence as a function of estimated medical use prevalence. Next, we fit the same model by using variance-weighted least squares and using the estimated SE of the nonmedical use prevalence to determine the weights. Finally, we computed a Pearson correlation coefficient describing the strength of the linear association between the 2 sets of prevalence estimates across the 40 cohorts. These 3 tests of association, designed to gauge the robustness of the associations, were repeated for subpopulations based on sex and race. All analyses were performed in Stata version 14.1 (Stata Corp, College Station, TX).

RESULTS

Lifetime medical use of prescription opioids was more prevalent than lifetime NUPO among high school seniors over the 1976 to 2015 time period (Fig 1). The estimated lifetime prevalence of medical use of prescription opioids increased from 16.0% (SE = 0.9) in 1976 to a peak of 20.4% (SE = 1.1) in 1989, gradually declined to a low of 13.2% (SE = 1.0) in 1997, held stable until a rapid increase to 20.0% (SE = 1.3) in 2002 (partially influenced by a change in question wording; see the Measures section), and then remained stable until a decline after 2013. The lifetime NUPO was correlated with medical use of prescription opioids over time, regardless of the test

of association used; we report the Pearson correlation here ($r = 0.50$, $P < .01$). The estimated linear regression coefficients for medical use prevalence as a predictor of NUPO prevalence were 0.552 (ordinary least squares, $P < .01$) and 0.450 (variance-weighted least squares, $P < .001$).

The lifetime medical use of prescription opioids tended to be more prevalent among female adolescents relative to male adolescents (Fig 2). In contrast, the prevalence of NUPO differed less by sex. The Pearson correlation between medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO was much stronger for male ($r = 0.67$, $P < .001$) than female adolescents ($r = 0.34$, $P < .05$).

The prevalence of medical use of prescription opioids was consistently higher among white adolescents relative to black adolescents (Fig 3). Similarly, NUPO was more prevalent among white adolescents as compared with black adolescents. The Pearson correlation between medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO was robust for African American ($r = 0.79$, $P < .001$) and white adolescents ($r = 0.65$, $P < .001$).

Next, we examined the long-term trends in patterns of lifetime medical and nonmedical use history for prescription opioids among high school seniors (Fig 4). We found that the most prevalent pattern of exposure to prescription opioids was medical use only (without a history of NUPO) over the course of the study period, ranging from a low of 8.5% (SE = 0.9) in 2000 to a high of 14.4% (SE = 0.8) in 1989. Among those who report a history of both medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO, the most prevalent pattern was generally medical use before initiating NUPO, ranging from a low of 2.6% (SE = 0.2) in 1979 to a high of 5.4% (SE = 0.6) in 1990, and the least prevalent pattern tended to be NUPO before initiating medical use of prescription opioids. Finally, the prevalence of NUPO

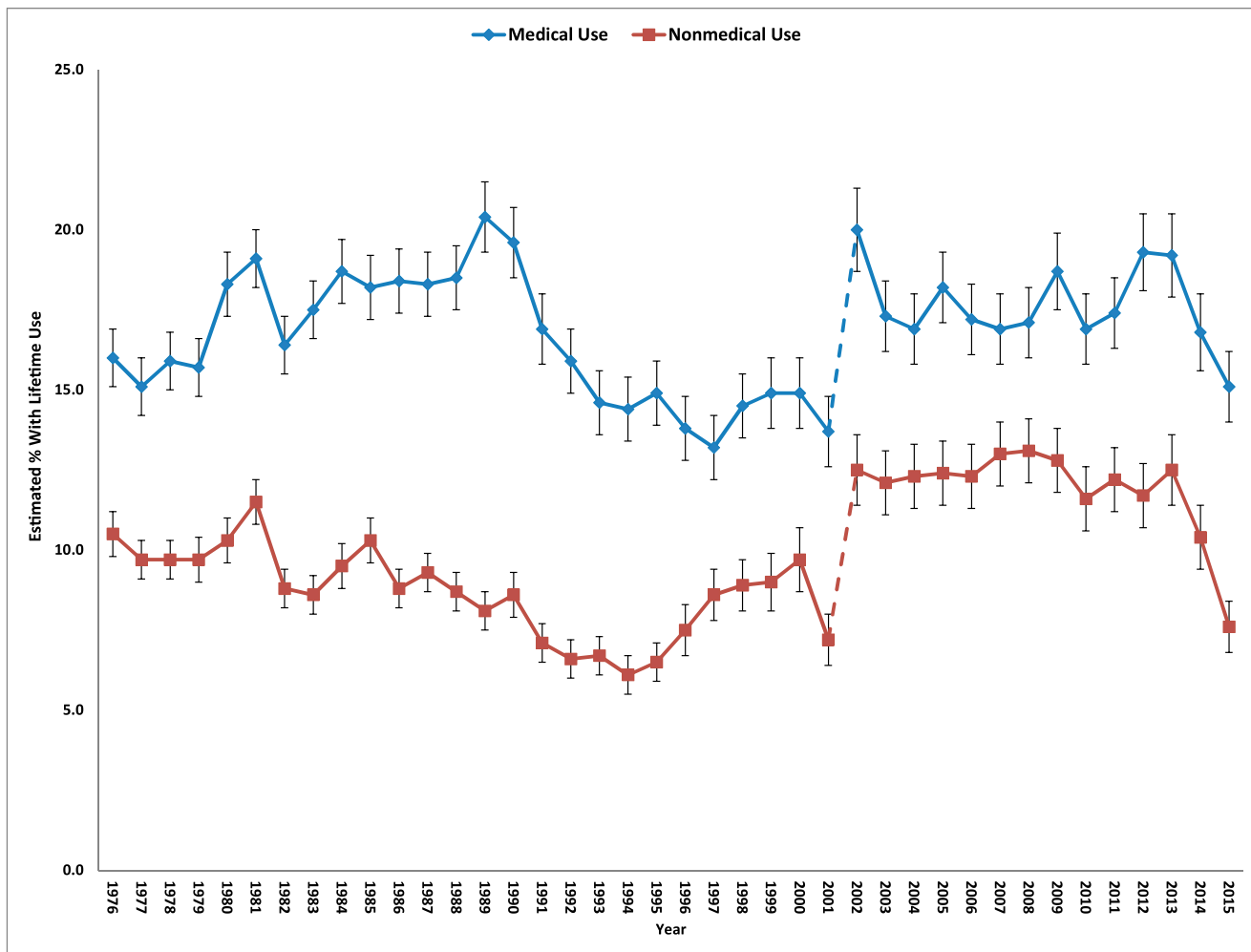


FIGURE 1

Trends in lifetime medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids among high school seniors, 1976–2015. The dotted line reflects the fact that the list of examples of prescription opioids was updated in 2002, which probably contributed to an increase in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids in 2002 (see the Measures section for details of the updates).

only has remained similar to that of medical use before initiating NUPO over the past decade.

Additional analyses indicated that medical use only was more prevalent among female than male adolescents in 19 out of 40 years ($P < .05$); see Supplemental Fig 5. In contrast, NUPO only was more prevalent ($P < .05$) among male than female adolescents in 6 of the 40 years (see Supplemental Fig 6). There were fewer sex differences in NUPO before initiating medical use of prescription opioids, with male adolescents reporting higher prevalence rates than female adolescents in 4 of the 40 years ($P < .05$); see Supplemental

Fig 5. Finally, there were the fewest sex differences in medical use of prescription opioids before engaging in NUPO, with female adolescents reporting higher prevalence rates than male adolescents in 2 of the 40 years ($P < .05$), see Supplemental Fig 6.

DISCUSSION

We found that the medical use of prescription opioids was highly correlated with NUPO among high school seniors between 1976 and 2015. The prevalence of lifetime medical use or NUPO ranged from 16.5% to 24.1% over the past 4

decades. The recent declines in medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO from 2013 through 2015 found in the current study coincide with similar recent declines in US opioid analgesic prescribing.^{7,26} Although medical use of prescription opioids without any history of NUPO was the most prevalent exposure to prescription opioids between 1976 and 2015, we found that the majority of adolescents indicating NUPO also had a history of medical use of prescription opioids. Among adolescents who report both medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO, medical use before initiating NUPO tended to be most prevalent,

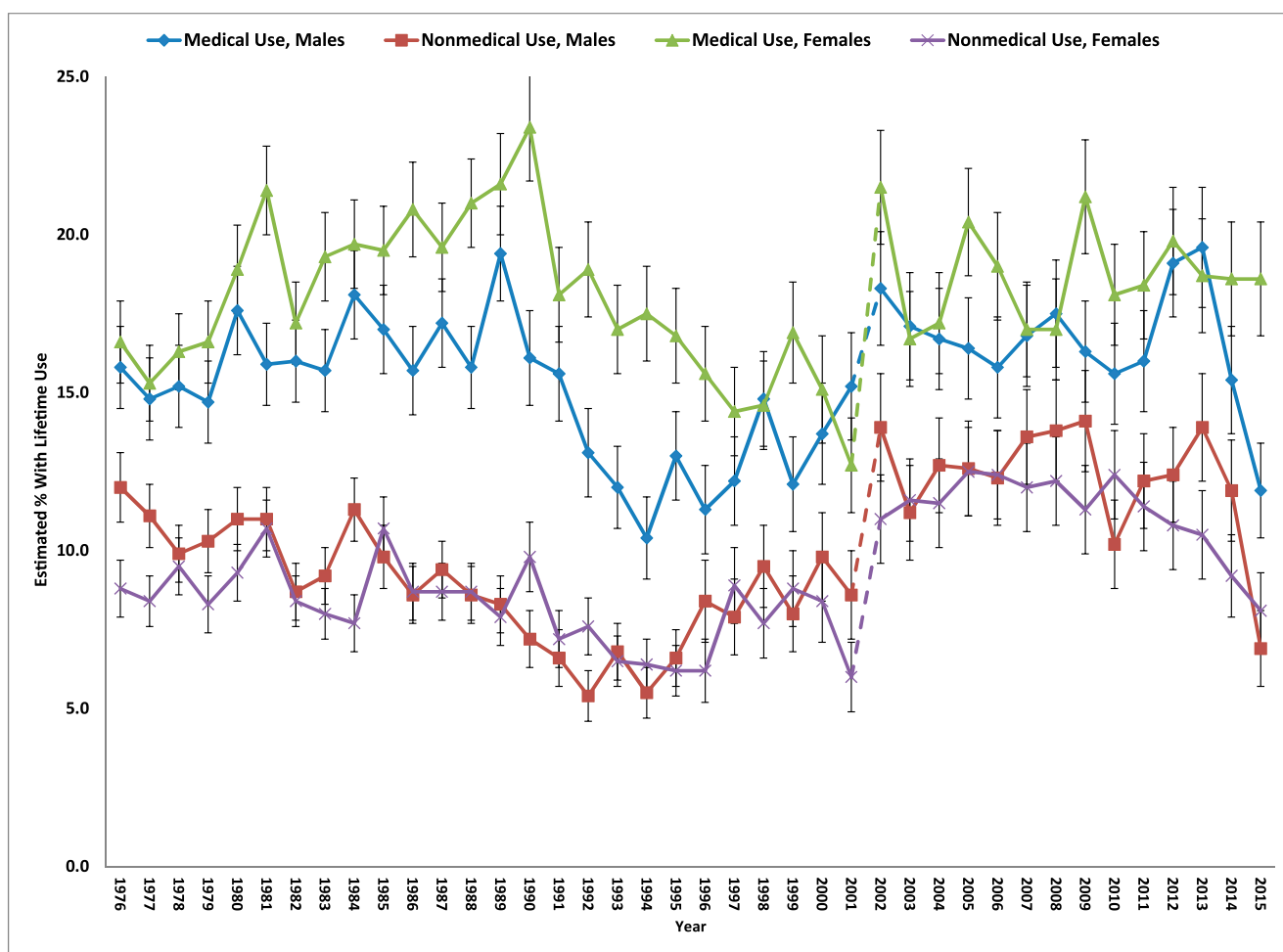


FIGURE 2

Trends in lifetime medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids among high school seniors by sex, 1976–2015. The dotted line reflects the fact that the list of examples of prescription opioids was updated in 2002, which probably contributed to an increase in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids in 2002 (see the Measures section for details of the updates).

and this pattern may be driven by the one-third of adolescents who report NUPO involving leftover opioid medications from their own previous prescriptions.^{22,27,28}

The medical use of prescription opioids was generally more prevalent among female adolescents, whereas NUPO differed little by sex. Although sex differences in medical use of prescription opioids have been documented,^{13,14,21,29} the current study extended previous research by examining long-term trends. The medical use of prescription opioids was found to be highly correlated with NUPO across the 40 cross-sectional samples among high school seniors, consistent with previous

findings among adults.^{1,3–7} Notably, we found that the correlation was much stronger for male than female adolescents.

Based on past research, there are several possible reasons why medical use of prescription opioids is more highly correlated with NUPO among male adolescents than female adolescents. First, NUPO is directly related to the availability of prescription opioids, and several previous studies have shown sex differences in the diversion associated with NUPO among adolescents.^{30–33} For instance, male nonmedical users are more likely to obtain prescription opioids from their peers, whereas female

nonmedical users are more likely to obtain prescription opioids from family members.^{31,32} The higher rate of peer-to-peer diversion among male adolescents may increase the risk of NUPO when medical availability increases.

Second, male nonmedical users are more likely to use prescription opioids nonmedically to get high, whereas female nonmedical users are more likely to use for physical pain relief.^{20,32,34} The higher rate of non-pain relief motives among male adolescents could partially account for the stronger correlation between medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO. The findings of the current study reinforce the need

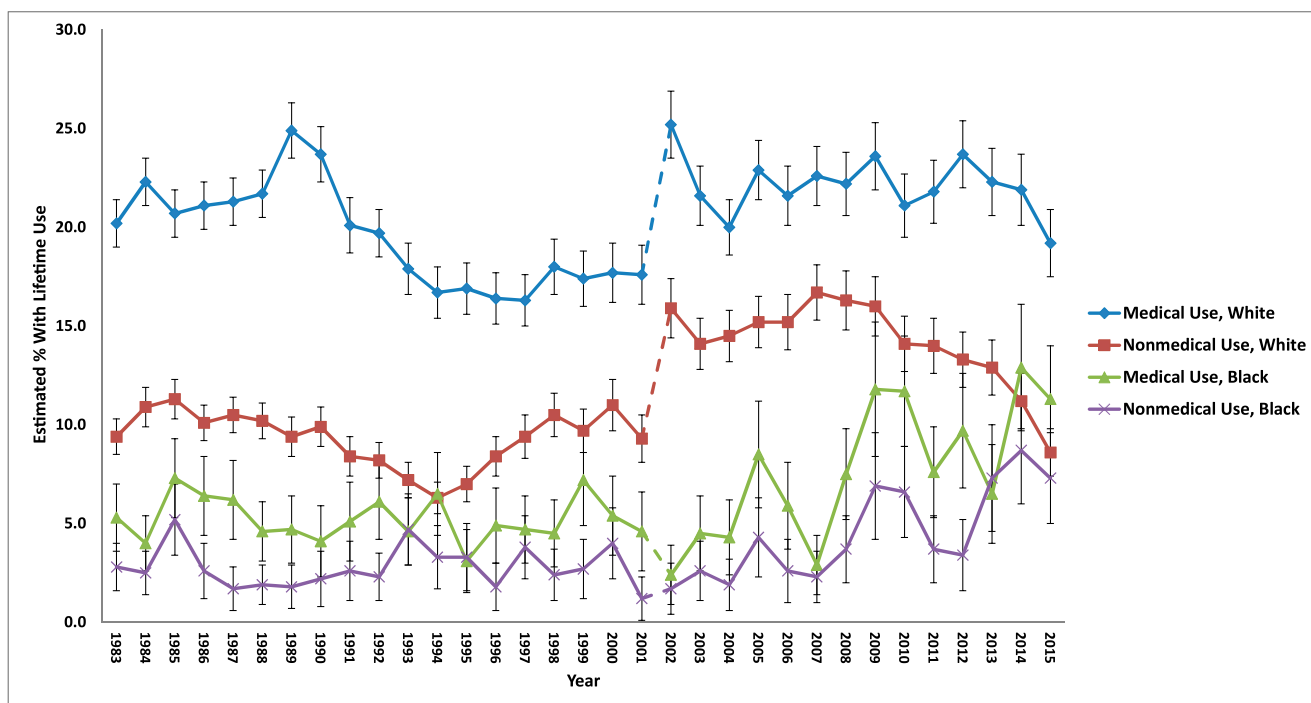


FIGURE 3

Trends in lifetime medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids among US high school seniors by race, 1983–2015. Based on changes in the response options to the race question between early cohort years (1976–1982) and more recent cohort years (1983–2015), we examined race trends starting in 1983 to have consistent race categories over time. The dotted line reflects the fact that the list of examples of prescription opioids was updated in 2002, which probably contributed to an increase in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids in 2002 (see the Measures section for details of the updates).

for prevention and intervention efforts to reduce NUPO to take into account the reasons and diversion sources associated with NUPO among adolescents, especially among male adolescents.

Medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO were more prevalent among white adolescents than among black adolescents. There are probably several reasons for these findings. First, previous work has documented health disparities for receiving prescription opioids among racial minority patients.^{35–37} For example, in a study that considered a sample of pharmacies in Michigan located in low-income zip codes, pharmacies in predominantly white zip codes (defined as $\geq 70\%$ white residents) had odds of carrying sufficient opioid analgesics that were 54 times higher than the odds for pharmacies in predominantly racial minority zip codes (defined as $\geq 70\%$ racial minority residents).³⁵

Second, past studies have shown racial differences in the motives and diversion sources associated with NUPO.^{31,33,38} For instance, black adolescents were more likely than white adolescents to be motivated solely by pain relief.³⁶ Thus, the lower prevalence of medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO among black relative to white adolescents could result from a lack of adequate treatment, insufficient availability, overprescribing among white populations, or underprescribing among nonwhite populations.

The current study indicates previous peaks in the medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO that preceded the current opioid crisis. There are several possible explanations for these different trends. Although NUPO for recreational reasons (eg, to get high) was most prevalent in the late 1970s and early 2000s, NUPO to relieve

pain was least prevalent during these 2 time periods, whereas NUPO to reduce negative affect (eg, relieve tension) rose to its highest level in the early 2000s.³⁴ The abuse potential of prescription opioids has changed over time, and this potential may play a role in the current opioid epidemic that deserves more attention.

The implications for clinical practice given these data and the current opioid epidemic are multiple: (1) use of prescription drug monitoring programs to assist in identifying misuse as routine practice; (2) clinical decision-making with adolescents and parents or guardians about risks and benefits of pain management with and without prescription opioids, including the importance of proper storage, monitoring, and disposal of prescription opioids; (3) screening for NUPO, substance use disorders, and other mental health disorders; (4) prescribing

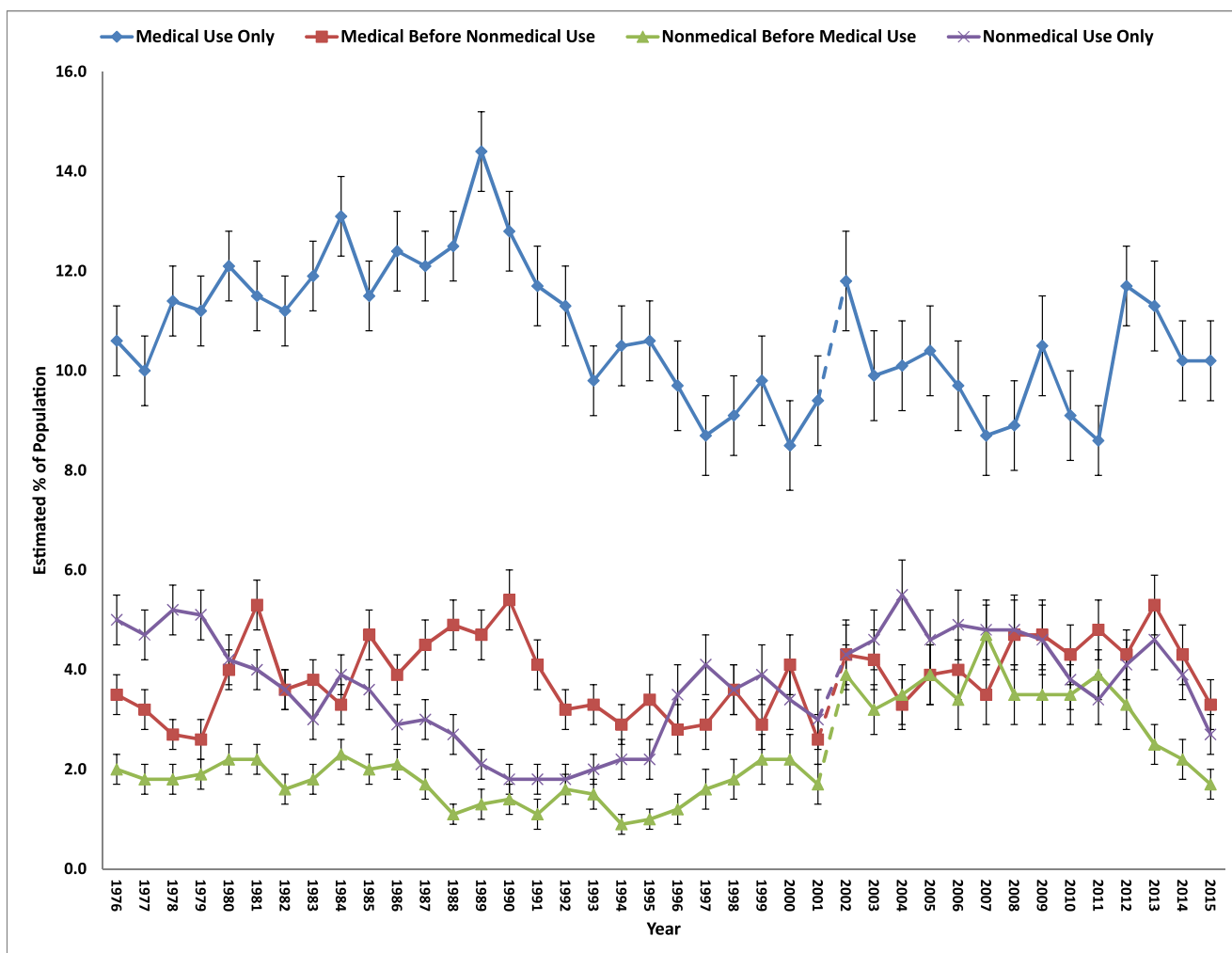


FIGURE 4

Trends in patterns of lifetime use history for prescription opioids among US high school seniors, 1976–2015. The dotted line reflects the fact that the list of examples of prescription opioids was updated in 2002, which probably contributed to an increase in medical and nonmedical use of prescription opioids in 2002 (see the Measures section for details of the updates).

the lowest effective dosage and the minimum quantity with concomitant use of acetaminophen or ibuprofen to decrease opioid requirement when not contraindicated; and (5) avoiding concurrent prescription of sedatives per the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention best practice recommendations.³⁹

The current study has some limitations that must be taken into account for considering the implications of the findings. First, the MTF study is a long self-report survey and is subject to recall bias and respondent burden. Second, the MTF study did not assess age of

onset, dose, duration, pain condition, or efficacy related to medical use of prescription opioids. Third, the MTF study does not assess some potential confounding variables in 12th grade, such as opioid use disorders and family mental health history. Fourth, students who dropped out of school or were absent on the day of data collection did not participate in the study, and these students are more likely to report substance use.²² Thus, students who experienced the most serious consequences associated with NUPO are probably underrepresented in the sample, resulting in underestimates and a need for comparable research among

adolescents not enrolled in school. Finally, the results were based on 40 independent cross-sectional surveys, which limited the ability to draw conclusions about causation. More prospective research is needed to examine the longitudinal associations between medical use of prescription opioids, NUPO, and opioid use disorders over the life span.

CONCLUSIONS

This study examined long-term trends in the relationships between the medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO in a large multicohort national study over the

past 4 decades. The findings provide compelling evidence that medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO are highly correlated, especially among male adolescents. The recent declines in medical use of prescription opioids and NUPO from 2013 through 2015 found in the current study provide additional evidence for the continuation of previous declines reported in opioid analgesic prescribing and NUPO but must be placed into the larger context of the current opioid crisis.^{2,26,40}

At least 2 studies have found recent increases in prescription opioid–related consequences such as prescription opioid use disorders,

mortality, and overdoses in the United States despite recent declines in NUPO.^{9,40} Sex and race differences in the medical availability of prescription opioids should be taken into consideration in clinical practice and in efforts to provide adequate pain treatment and reduce NUPO.

We found that the majority of NUPO involved a history of medical use, and this finding should provide some concern to health professionals who prescribe opioid medications to adolescents, given the serious health consequences associated with NUPO.^{8–12,37–40} The findings provide some valuable insights into different patterns of NUPO to target and

evaluate for preventive interventions among adolescents, with the ultimate goal of reducing prescription opioid misuse while improving the safety of pain management. Prescribing practices that increase vigilance and monitoring of prescription opioids among adolescents, including education about proper disposal when medical use has concluded, warrant more investigation.

ABBREVIATIONS

MTF: Monitoring the Future

NUPO: nonmedical use of prescription opioids

PEDIATRICS (ISSN Numbers: Print, 0031-4005; Online, 1098-4275).

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FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE: The authors have indicated they have no financial relationships relevant to this article to disclose.

FUNDING: Development of this article was supported by research grants R01DA031160 and R01DA036541 from the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health. The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the National Institute on Drug Abuse or the National Institutes of Health. Funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

POTENTIAL CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors have indicated they have no potential conflicts of interest to disclose.

COMPANION PAPER: A companion for this article can be found online at www.pediatrics.org/cgi/doi/10.1542/peds.2017-0209.

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