

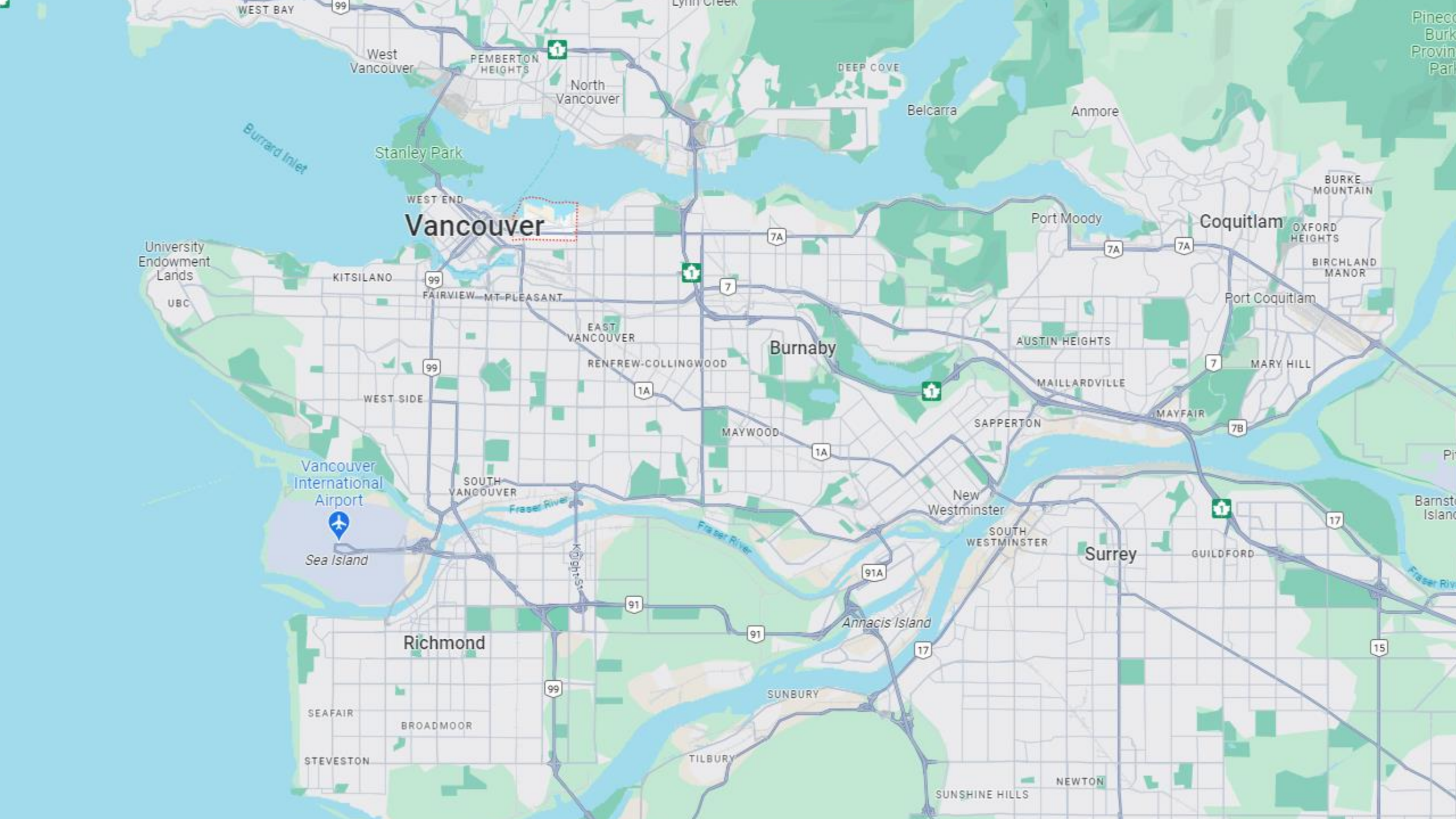
Vom Medikament zur Droge - Opioidhaltige Schmerzmittel als Auslöser einer Opioidkrise

PD Dr. med. Marc Vogel, MScPH

Chefarzt Zentrum für Abhängigkeitserkrankungen

UPK Basel





Vancouver

Burnaby

Coquitlam

Richmond

Surrey

Burrard Inlet

Vancouver International Airport

Fraser River

Fraser River

Fraser River

West Vancouver

PEMBERTON HEIGHTS

North Vancouver

DEEP COVE

Belcarra

Anmore

Stanley Park

WEST END

Port Moody

University Endowment Lands

KITSILANO

FAIRVIEW - MT-PLEASANT

Port Coquitlam

BURKE MOUNTAIN

OXFORD HEIGHTS

BIRCHLAND MANOR

EAST VANCOUVER

RENFREW-COLLINGWOOD

Burnaby

AUSTIN HEIGHTS

MARY HILL

WEST SIDE

MAILLARDVILLE

SAPPERTON

MAYFAIR

Vancouver International Airport

Sea Island

SOUTH VANCOUVER

MAYWOOD

1A

SAPPERTON

MAYFAIR

7B

New Westminster

SOUTH WESTMINSTER

17

GUILDFORD

Annacis Island

91

91

17

15

Richmond

SEAFAIR

BROADMOOR

STEVESTON

SUNBURY

TILBURY

SUNSHINE HILLS

NEWTON

















Build support to end poverty and homelessness

Why Sleepless?

- Homelessness
- Lack of affordable housing
- Limited employment opportunities
- Health disparities

The Challenges:

Knowledge & Resources at Hand:

Get involved right away with Homeless Plus. We're looking for people who want to help.

To Sign Up:

Call: 646-233-8732, ext. 111

Text: 646-233-8732

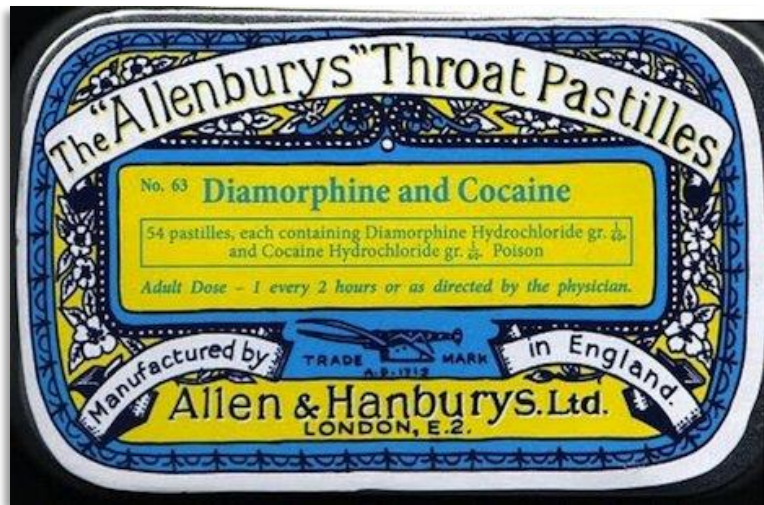
232 West Street

100th Street

NYC 10011

Vom Medikament zur Droge 1.0

- Diacetylmorphin (Heroin) erstmals 1874 synthetisiert und mit vermeintlich geringerem Abhängigkeitspotential vermarktet von Bayer seit 1897
- Schmerzen, Beruhigung
- Husten
- Bluthochdruck
- Morphinentzug
- vor Hochgebirgstouren, als Dopingmittel im Pferderennsport



HEROIN

hydrochloricum

(Chlorhydrat des Morphindiessigsäureesters)



*Analgeticum
und
Sedativum*

**besonders bei Erkrankungen
der Atmungsorgane.**

Zu Gunsten des Heroins wurde mehrfach angeführt, daß es die Atemnot mehr als das Morphium erleichtert und daß die schlafmachende Wirkung nach Heroin länger andauert habe. Es würden also der Dosis von 10 mg Morphium etwa 5-6 mg Heroin entsprechen.
Dr. E. Stadelmann, Städt. Krankenhaus am Urban in Berlin.
(Deutsche Ärztezeitung 1900 H. 13.)

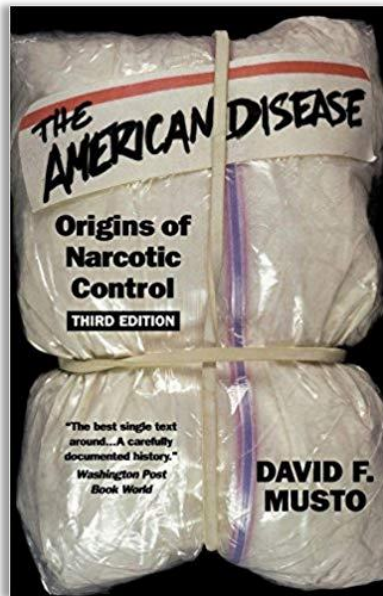


I. G. FARBENINDUSTRIE AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Pharmazeutische Abteilung „Bayer-Meister-Lucius“

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/swanksalot/26830358450>

Die „amerikanische Krankheit“

- › Iatrogener Morphinismus ebenso illegaler Opiat- und Kokaingebrauch europäische Randphänomene, ohne als gesellschaftlich Bedrohung wahrgenommen zu werden
- › In den USA Verbreitung süchtigen Opiatkonsums (1890 ca. 300'000 Personen, davon 90'000 chinesische Opiumraucher), v.a. unter weissen Frauen mittleren Alters im ländlichen Süden (Courtwright, 1982)
- › zunehmend heterogene Gesellschaft mit Gefühl der Bedrohung «amerikanischer Tugenden» und Werte durch Opium, Alkohol und andere Substanzen



USA Ende des 19. JH

- › Seit 1898 Export von Heroin in die USA
- › «Smoking opium exclusion act» (1909)
- › Alternative zu aufgrund gesetzlicher Restriktionen kaum mehr erschwinglichen Rauchopium und Kokain

Strikte Regulierung



- Mehrere Kommissionen und Konferenzen von 1909-1925 sowie der Harrison Narcotics Act 1915: Narkotika nur noch auf ärztliche Verschreibung mit penibler Buchführung, Registrierung und Besteuerung der abgebenden Institutionen
- Massive Stigmatisierung des Heroins, welches für ein weites Feld von gesellschaftlichen Problemen und Konflikten verantwortlich gemacht wurde, und Dramatisierung der Zahlen
- Verbot der Herstellung von Heroin in den USA (1924) und nicht-medizinischen Heroins generell 1925 (2. Int. Opiumkonferenz)
- Schweiz zwischen 1920 und 1930 weltweit grösster Heroinhersteller und –exporteur, allein im Jahr 1926 4'454 Tonnen (De Ridder, 2000)
- Hoffmann La Roche in den Schmuggel von mehreren Hundert kg Heroin, Morphin und Kokain verstrickt und 1927 „verwarnt“, in D Boehringer Ingelheim ebenfalls
- „War on Drugs“ (Nixon, 1971)

Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise: Vom Medikament zur Droge 2.0

Erfolgreiche Bemühungen um
Entstigmatisierung von Opioiden
in der Palliativmedizin aufgrund
von zu vorsichtiger Verschreibung

1981
Porter/Jick Paper

Mangelhafte wissenschaftliche Arbeit aufgrund unzureichender und selektiver Daten

Portenoy RK, Foley KM: Chronic use of opioid analgesics in non-malignant pain: report of 38 cases. Pain. 1986 May;25(2):171-86.

„We conclude that opioid maintenance therapy can be a safe, salutary and more humane alternative to the options of surgery or no treatment in those patients with intractable non-malignant pain and no history of drug abuse.“

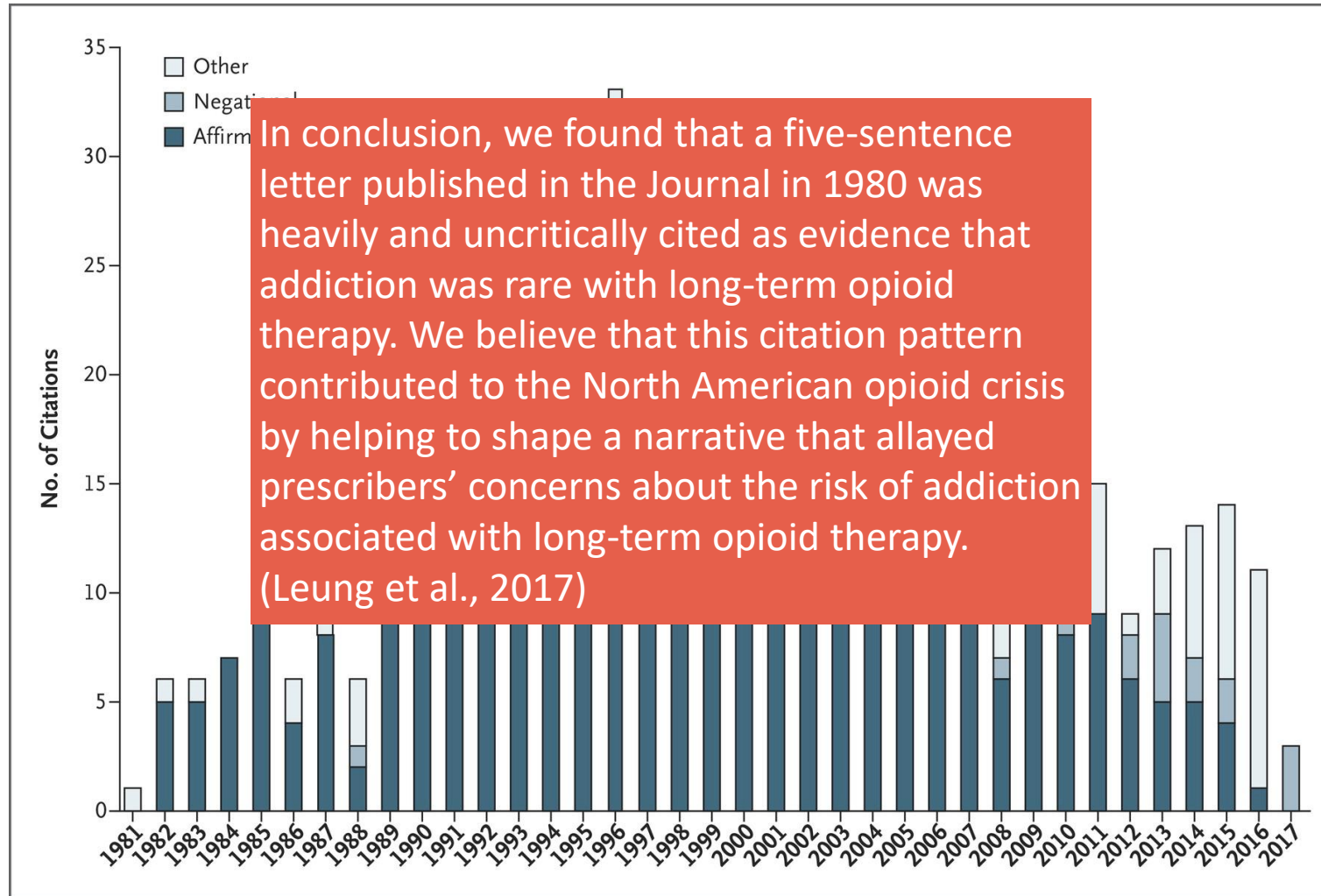
ADDICTION RARE IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH NARCOTICS

To the Editor: Recently, we examined our current files to determine the incidence of narcotic addiction in 39,946 hospitalized medical patients¹ who were monitored consecutively. Although there were 11,882 patients who received at least one narcotic preparation, there were only four cases of reasonably well documented addiction in patients who had no history of addiction. The addiction was considered major in only one instance. The drugs implicated were meperidine in two patients,² Percodan in one, and hydromorphone in one. We conclude that despite widespread use of narcotic drugs in hospitals, the development of addiction is rare in medical patients with no history of addiction.

JANE PORTER
HERSHEL JICK, M.D.
Boston Collaborative Drug
Surveillance Program
Boston University Medical Center

Waltham, MA 02154

Mangelhafte wissenschaftliche Arbeit



Medizinische Behauptungen ohne Evidenz

Patients in Pain Find Relief, Not Addiction, in Narcotics

By ELISABETH ROSENTHAL

In 1984 doctors told Patricia Paul, who suffers from a painful nerve condition called reflex sympathetic dystrophy, that she would need round-the-clock home care for the rest of her life and that she should forget about working ever again. Since then, she has returned to college, graduated magna cum laude, reared a teen-aged son and now runs an award-winning job-training program for handicapped people in New Jersey.

She attributes her remarkable turnaround to medical treatment that would have been unthinkable a decade ago: At her doctor's suggestion, she has taken large doses of narcotics, in pill form, every three hours for the last nine years.

"I used to sit in a wheelchair doing nothing," Ms. Paul, 47, said in a recent interview from her office at the Association for Retarded Citizens in Elmwood Park, N.J. "That medicine has given me the ability to live again."

Long considered hopelessly mind-numbing and addictive, and suitable only for the dying, narcotics are being prescribed with growing frequency by pain specialists who have made the surprising discovery that people who take them can lead normal lives.

Doctors who specialize in pain treatment say that unlike street addicts who experience euphoria from drugs like

heroin, pain patients get no high from their pills — they just get pain relief. More important, they say that patients on daily stable doses of the drug quickly adapt to the lethargy these drugs normally produce, so that in a week they are able to work and even drive a car.

And so, more and more patients are being prescribed narcotics like morphine, methadone and Dilaudid as a therapy of last resort to treat chronic intractable pain.

Scorn and Discrimination

"There is a growing literature showing that these drugs can be used for a long time, with few side effects and that addiction and abuse are not a problem," said Dr. Russell Portenoy, a pain specialist at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

Dr. Portenoy and others say the worst side effect may be the scorn and discrimination that some patients suffer from their families, employers and even the medical world.

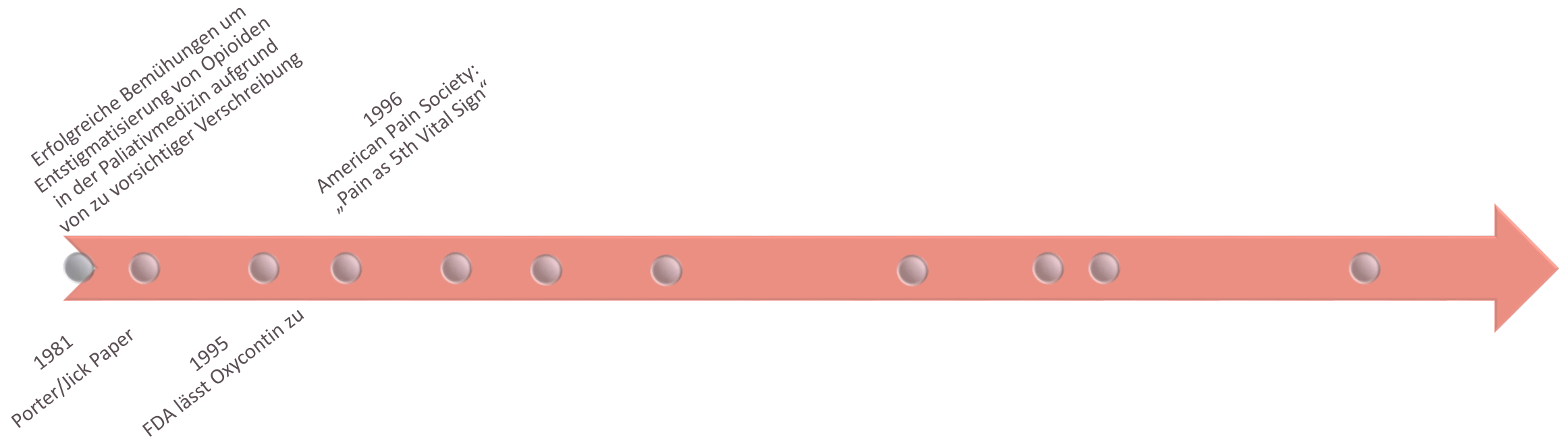
Mrs. Paul said she decided not to seek custody of her children during her divorce several years ago because her husband had threatened to bring up her drug use in court. When she developed a life-threatening blood clot in her lung

"There is a growing literature showing that these drugs can be used for a long time, with few side effects and that addiction and abuse are not a problem," said Dr. Russell Portenoy, a pain specialist at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York.

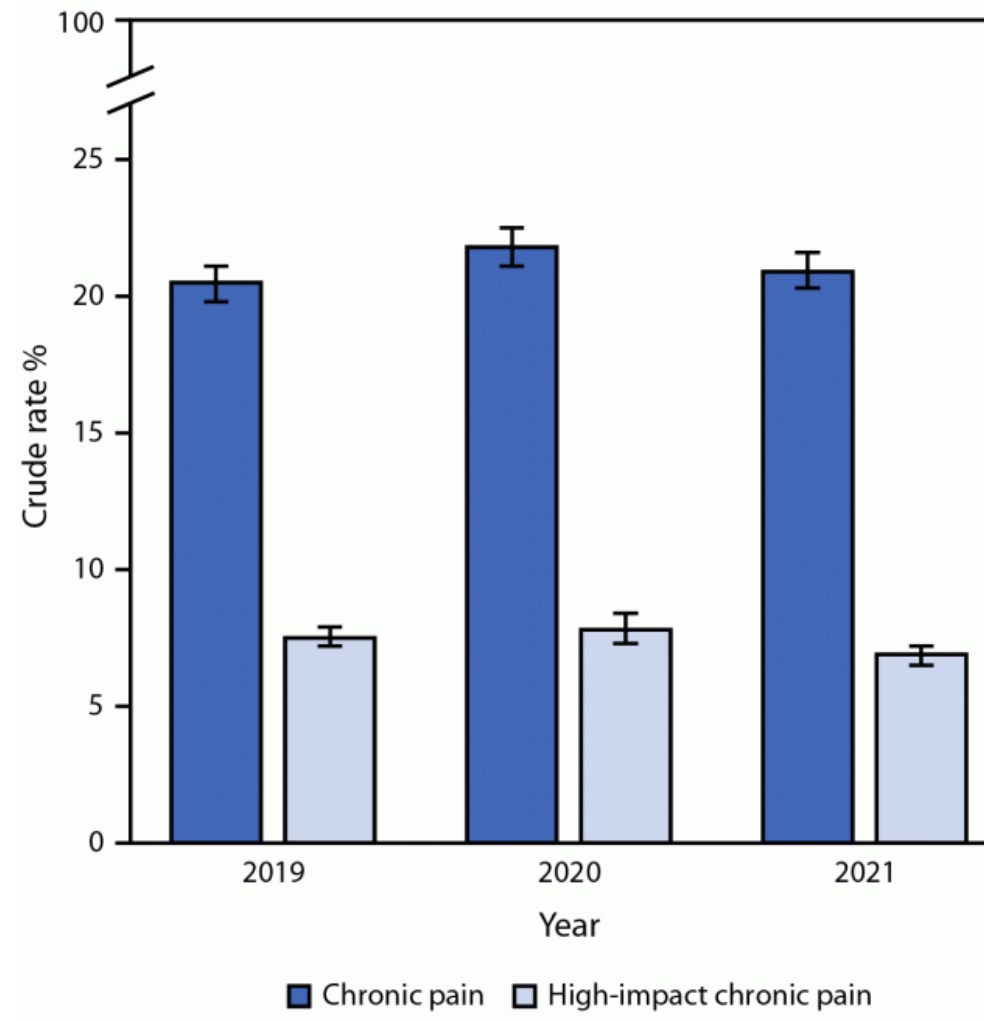
Dr. Portenoy and others say the worst side effect may be the scorn and discrimination that some patients suffer from their families, employers and even the medical world.

New York Times, 28.3.1993

Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise



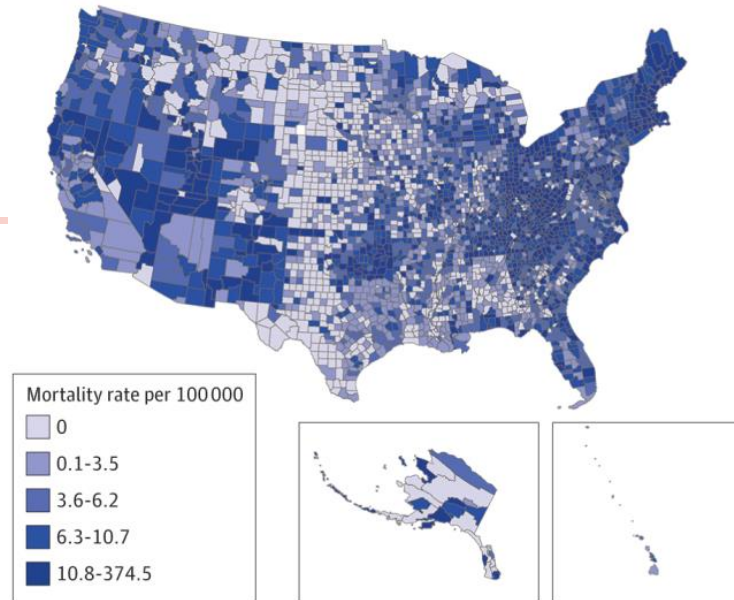
Prävalenz Chronische Schmerzen



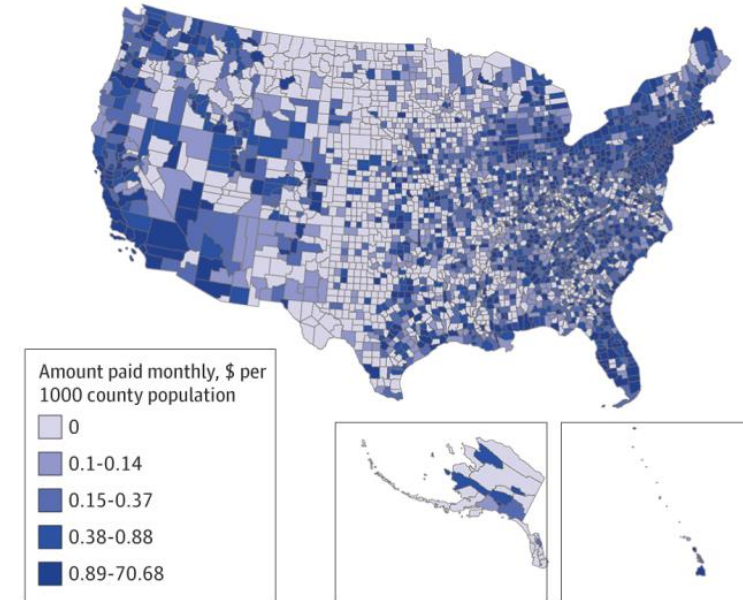
Rikard SM, Strahan AE, Schmit KM, Guy GP Jr.. Chronic Pain Among Adults — United States, 2019–2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2023;72:379–385.

Marketing und Mortalität

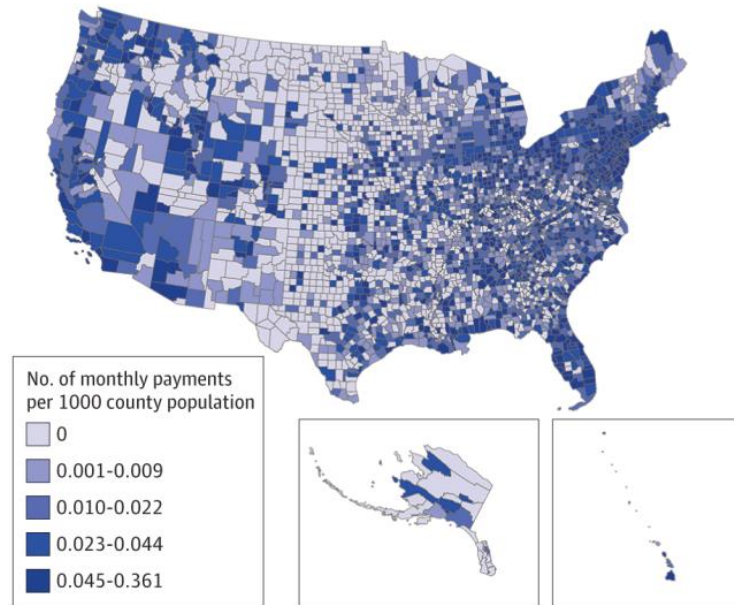
A Mean mortality rate from prescription opioid overdoses across US counties (2014-2016)



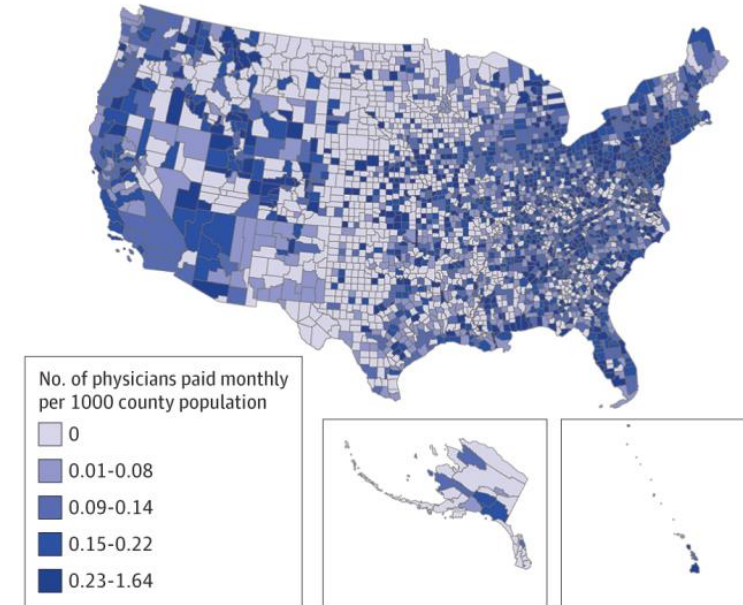
B Marketing value in dollars (2013-2015)



C Payments to physicians (2013-2015)

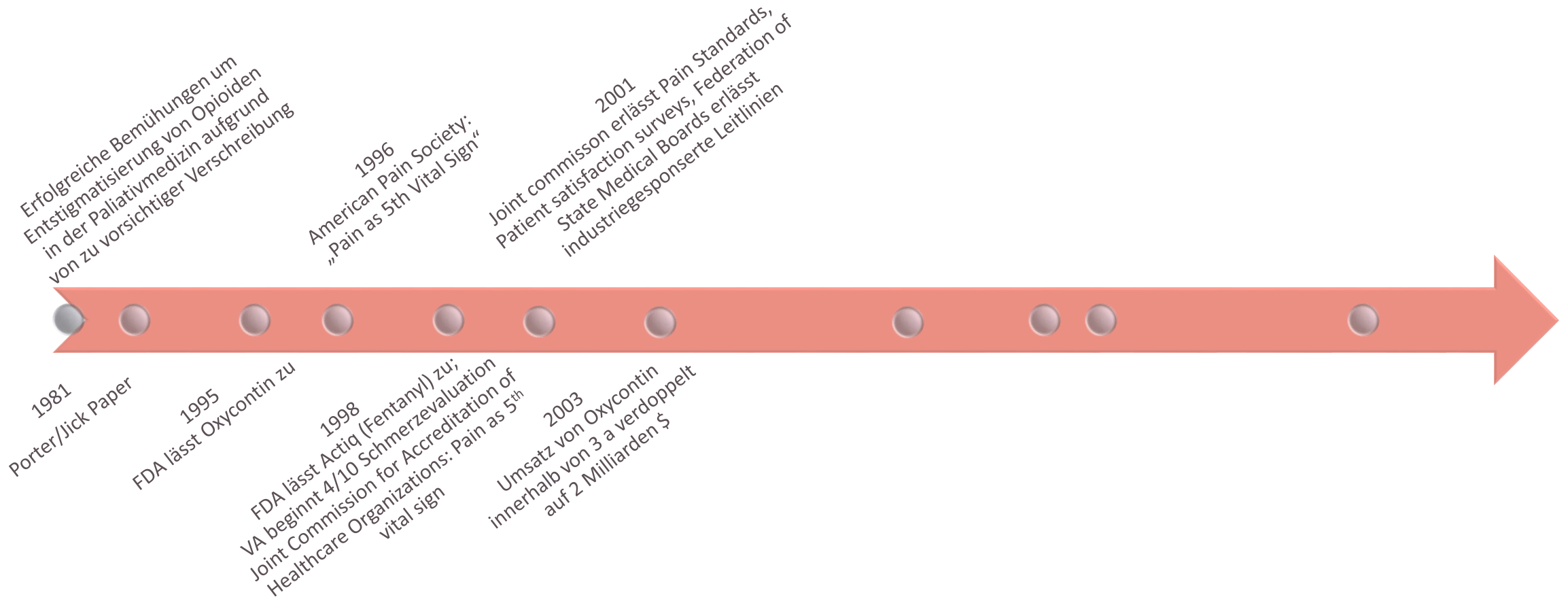


D Physicians receiving marketing (2013-2015)



Mortality Rates From Prescription Opioid Overdoses 2014-2016 and Marketing of Opioids by Pharmaceutical Companies to Physicians in 2013-2015

Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise

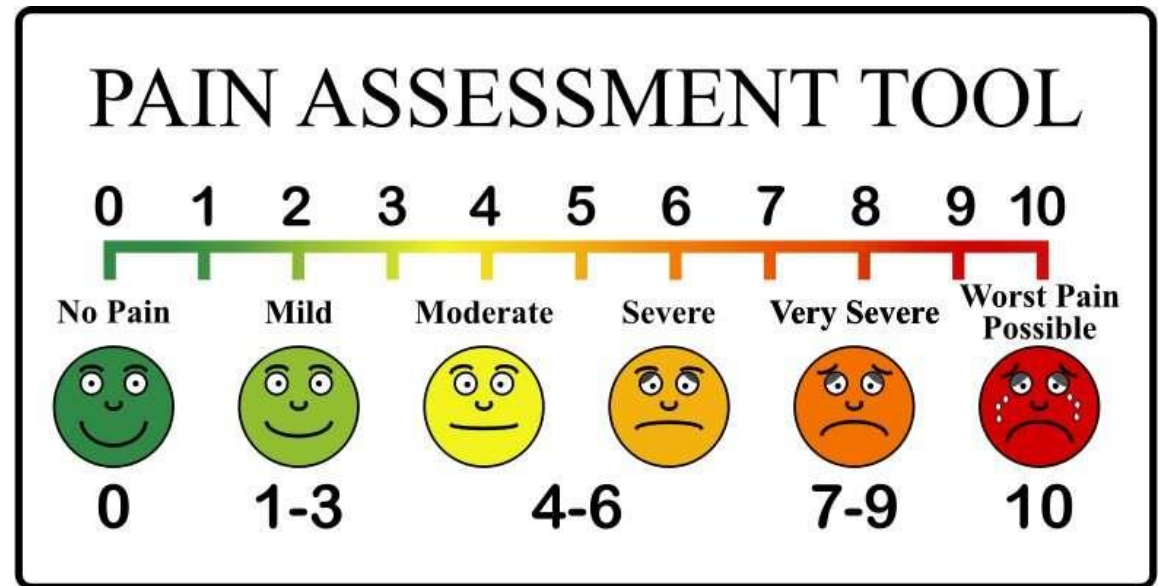


Einflussnahme auf öffentliche Organisationen

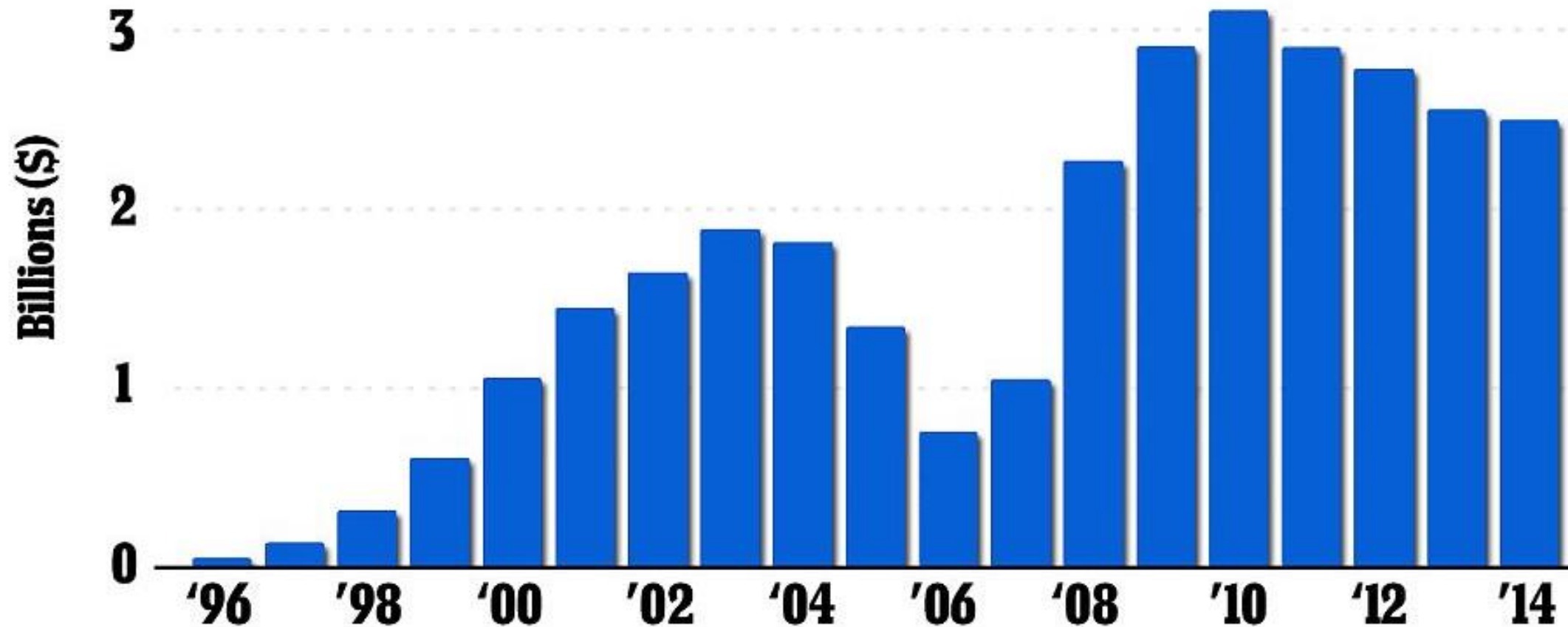
- Joint Commission for Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
 - akkreditiert mehr als 20'000 Spitäler und Kliniken
 - Zertifizierung notwendig für Zugang zu Medicaid (Ältere, Kinder, Personen mit Behinderungen)
 - Erlässt 2001 Vorgaben, dass alle Patienten auf mit Skalen auf Schmerzen gescreent und ab einem Wert von "5" Schmerzkonsultation erhalten müssen
 - Patientenzufriedenheit für Medicare und Medicaid mit Zugang zu Behandlungsentgelt gekoppelt (The United States Hospital Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems (HCAHPS) survey)
 - enthielt die Frage: "How often did the hospital or provider do everything in their power to control your pain?"
- Federation of State Medical Boards
 - erlässt Leitlinien (von 35 Staaten übernommen)
 - nimmt über \$2m (£1.52m) von der Pharmaindustrie für Guidelines und Buch "Responsible Opioid Prescribing" (Erlös behielt FSMB)

«Pain as 5th vital sign»

1. Temperatur
2. Puls
3. Atemfrequenz
4. Blutdruck
5. Schmerz?

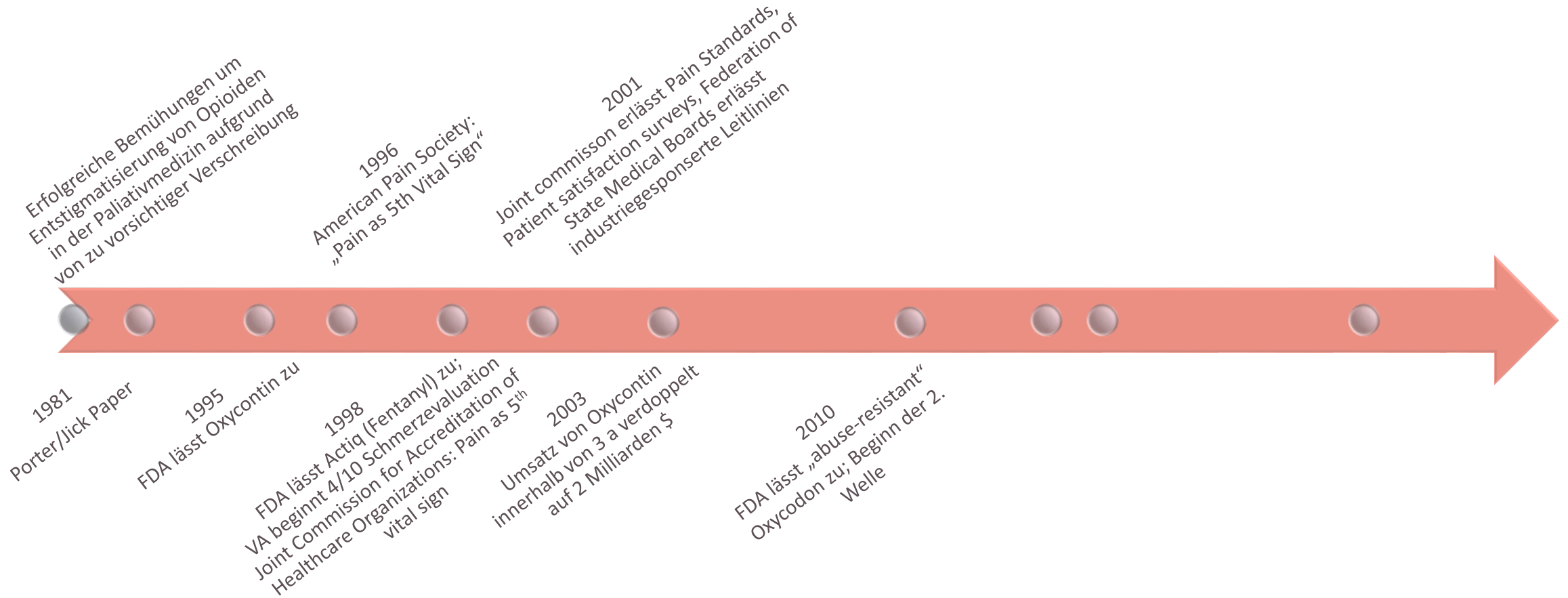


Umsatz mit Oxycontin

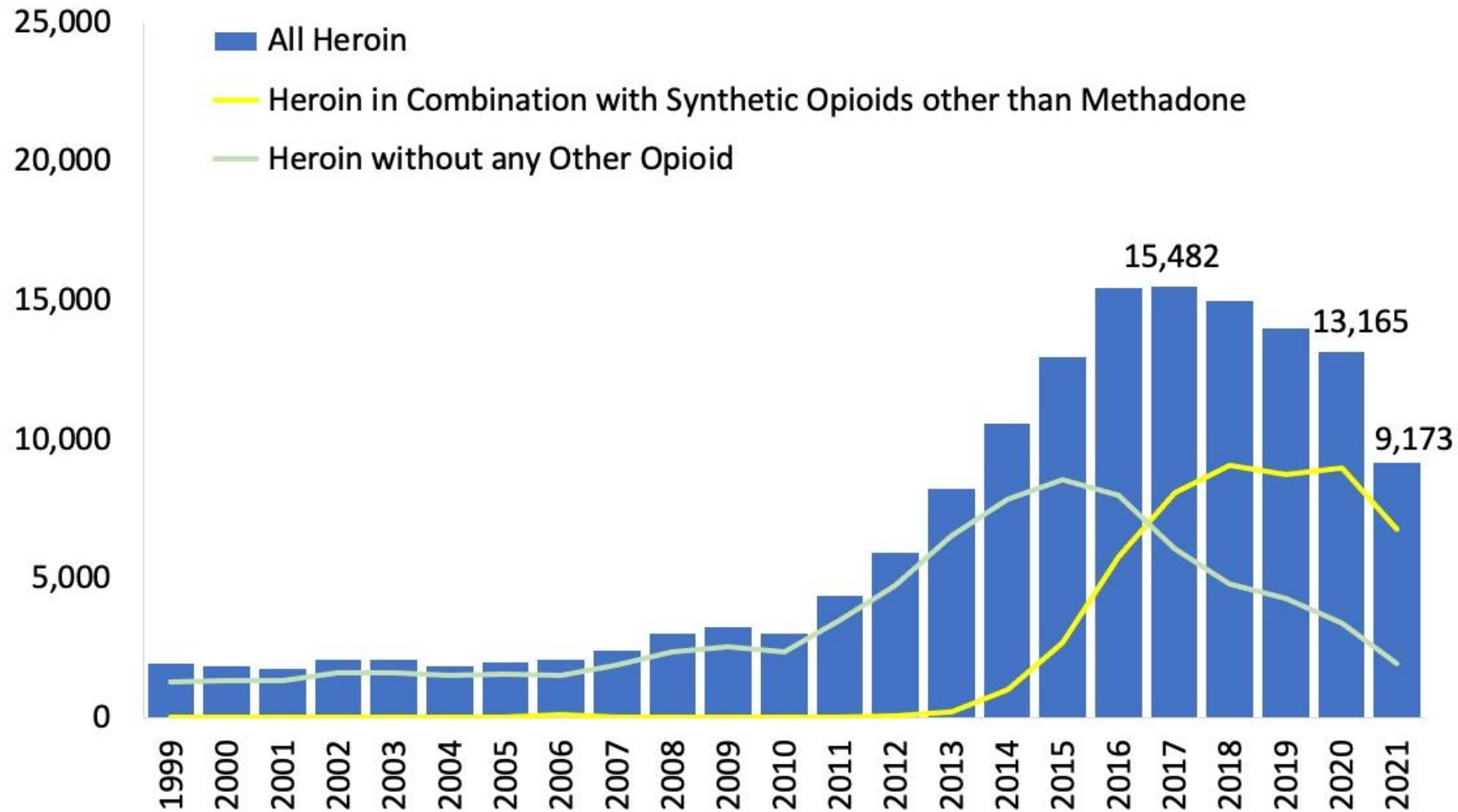


Daily Mail (<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-5413857/Sackler-family-billions-opioid-crisis.html>)

Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise

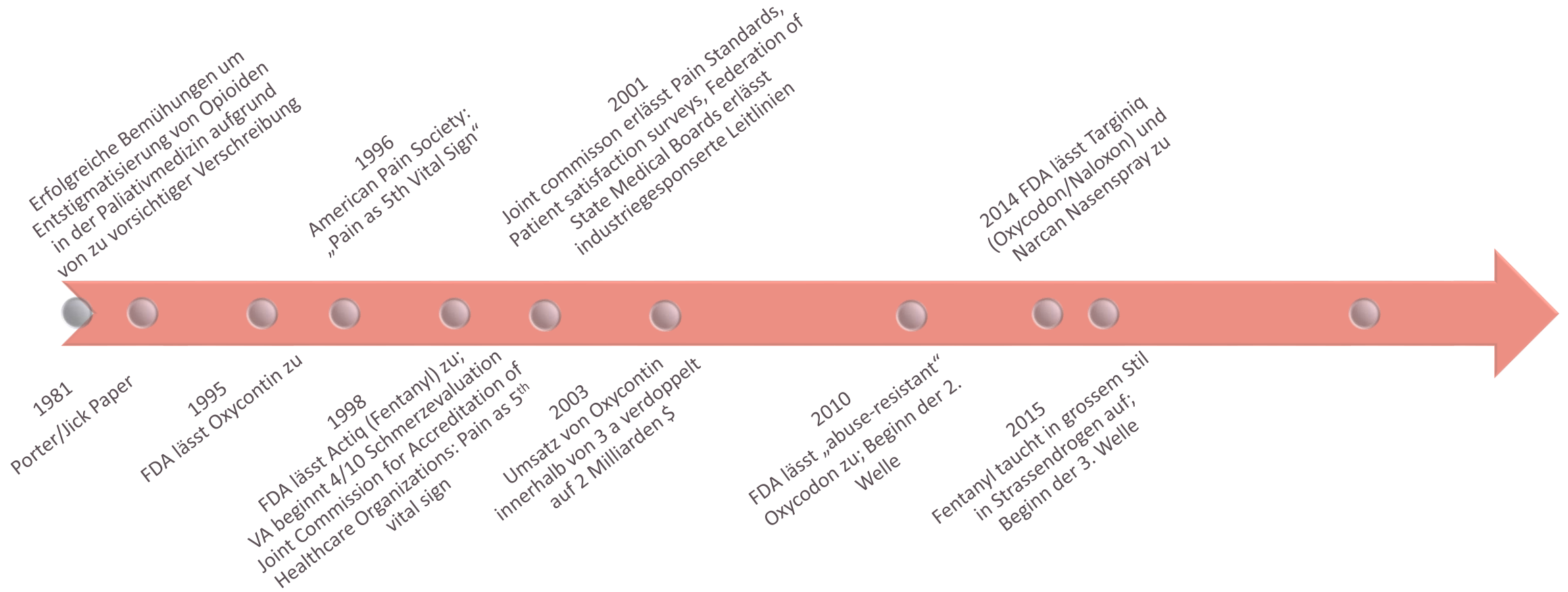


Tote durch Heroinüberdosis 1999-2021

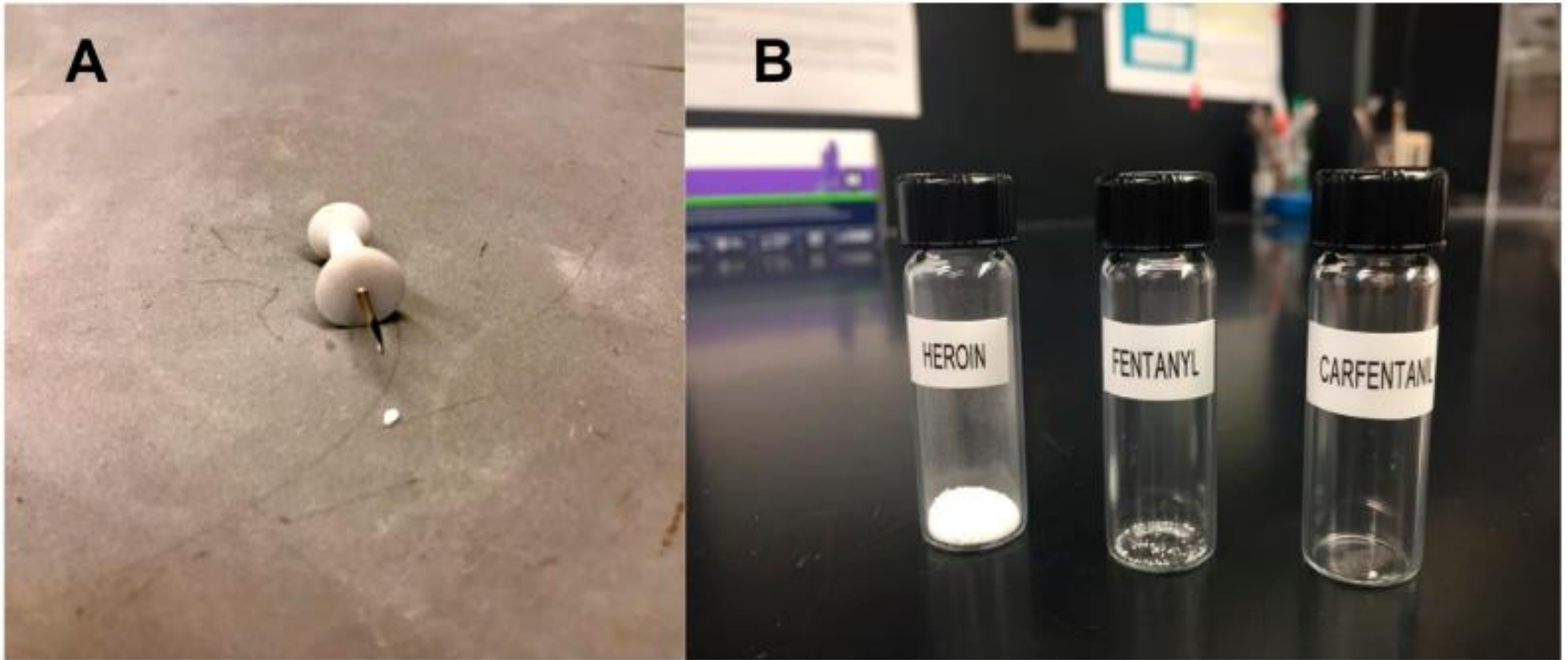


*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the heroin category was determined by the T40.1 ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death code. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 1/2023.

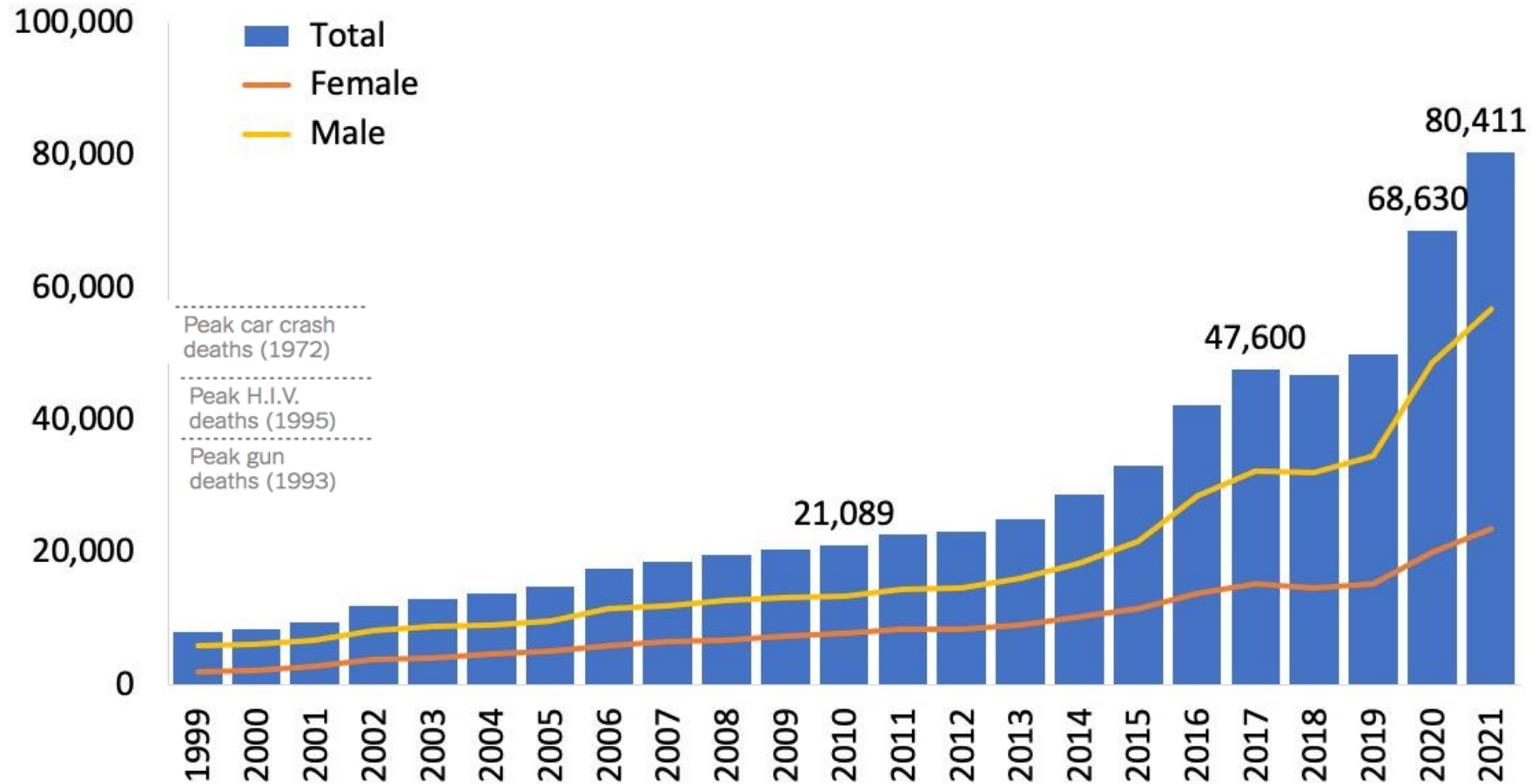
Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise



Potenz von Fentanyl und Carfentanyl

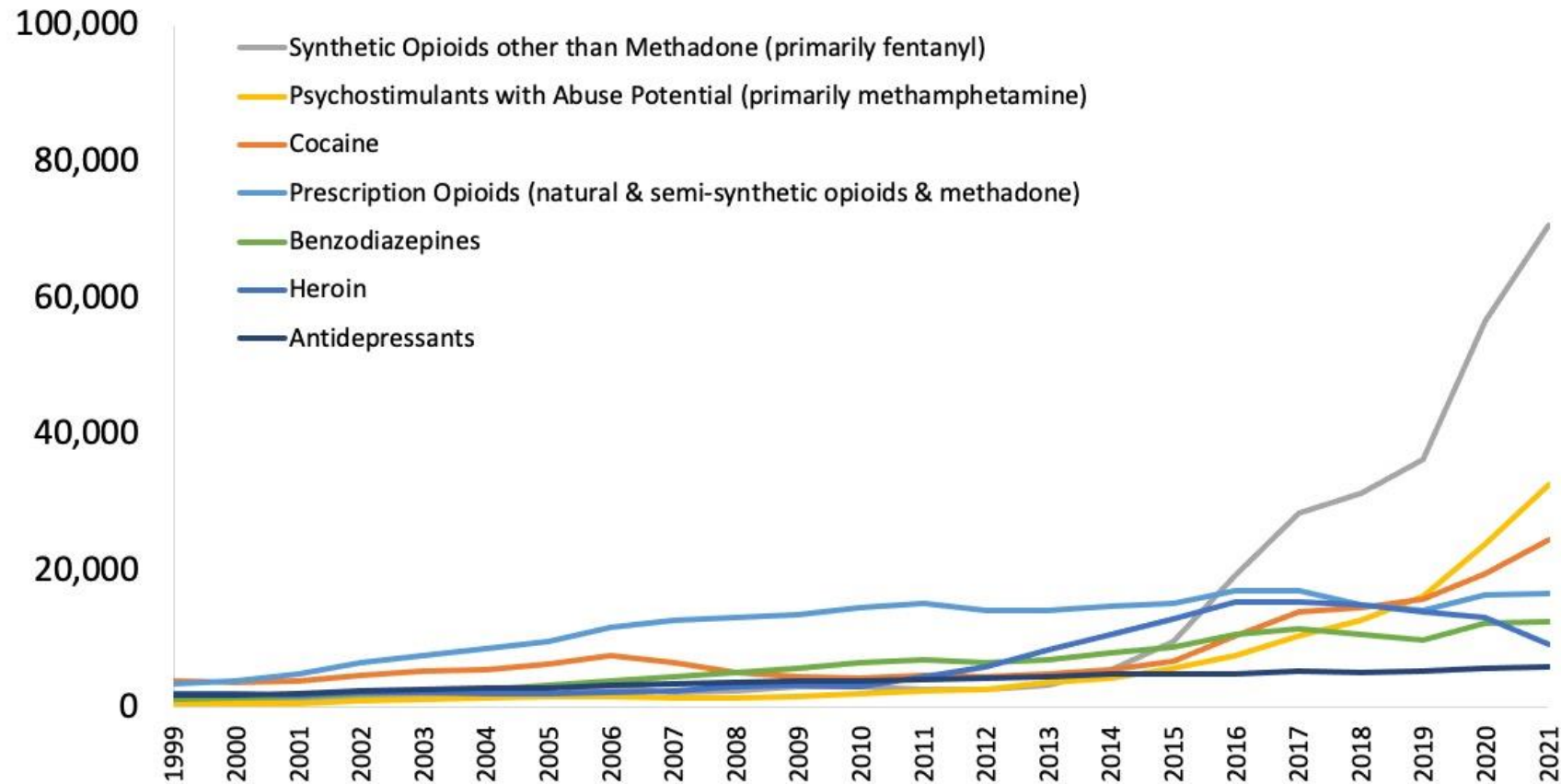


Tote durch Opioidüberdosen 1999-2021



*Among deaths with drug overdose as the underlying cause, the “any opioid” subcategory was determined by the following ICD-10 multiple cause-of-death codes: natural and semi-synthetic opioids (T40.2), methadone (T40.3), other synthetic opioids (other than methadone) (T40.4), or heroin (T40.1). Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 1/2023.

Tote durch Überdosen, Substanzen 1999-2021



*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 1/2023.

Ein Unglück kommt selten allein... Xylazin

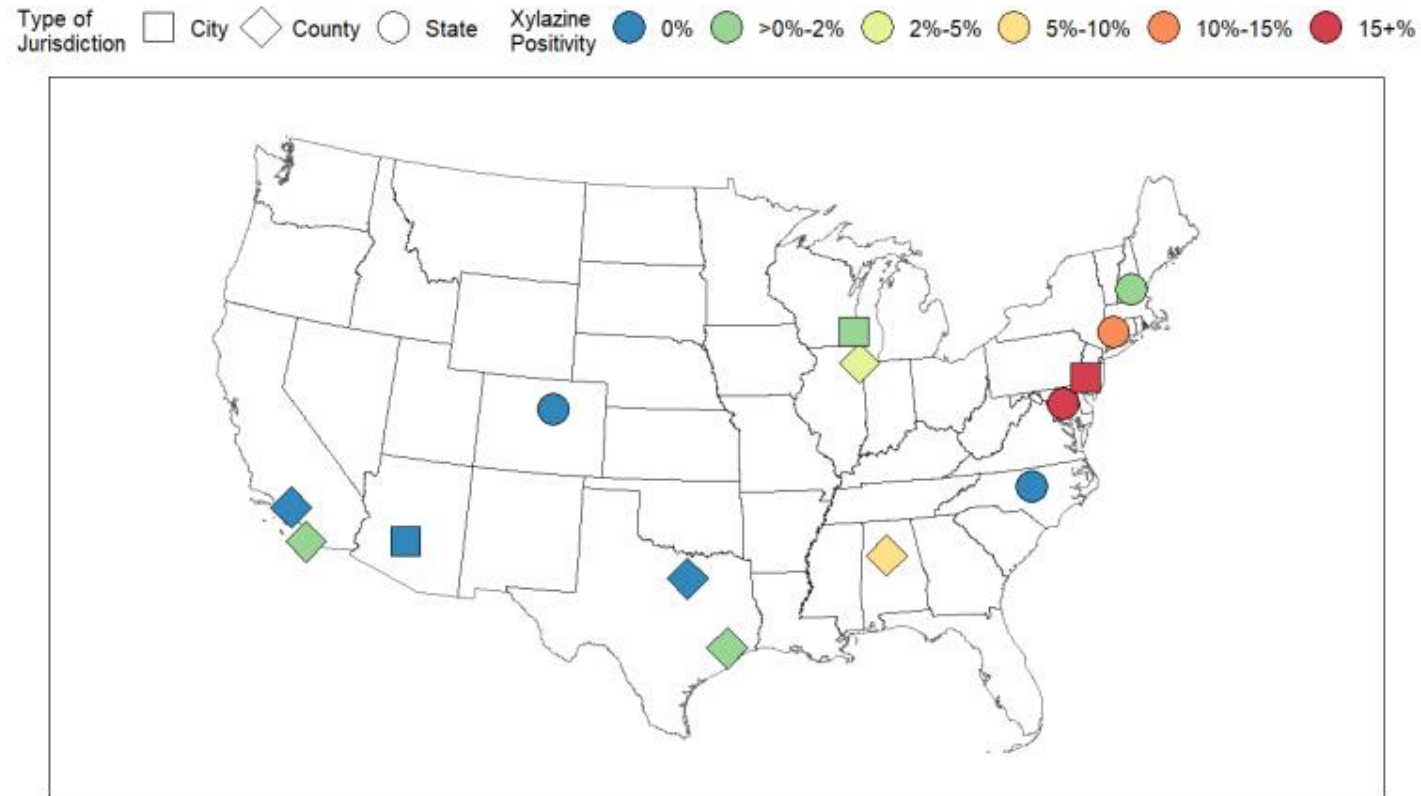
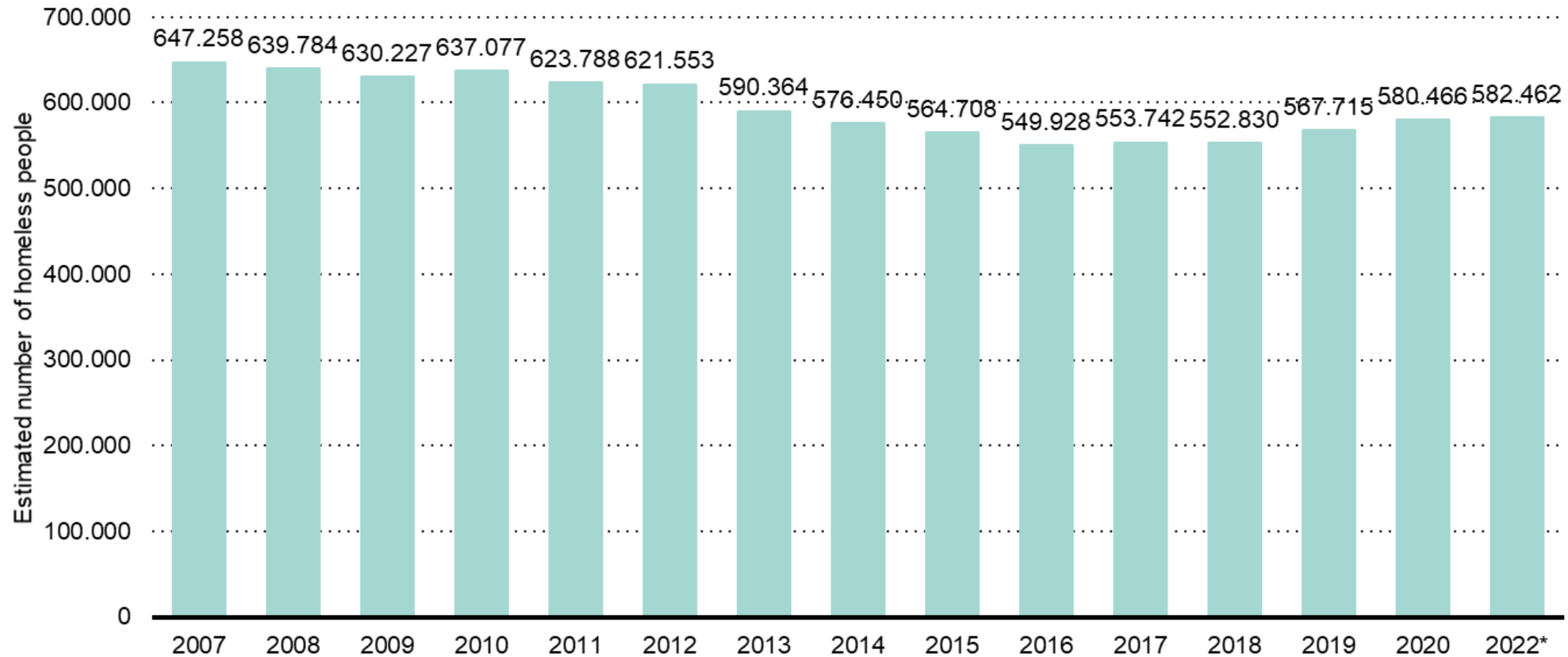


Figure 2. Geographic Distribution of Xylazine Positivity in Overdose Deaths

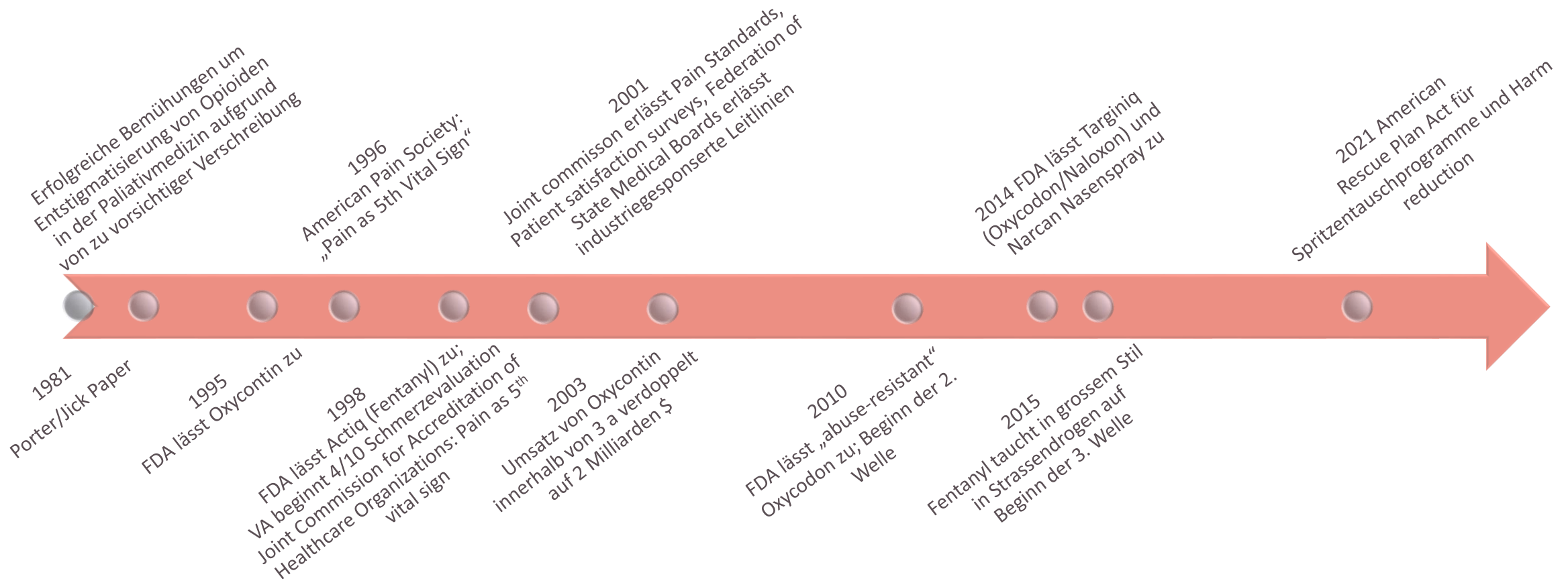
This figure summarizes the geographic distribution of xylazine positivity in overdose deaths in the full database of 14 locations. Point shape corresponds to type of jurisdiction. Color corresponds to the magnitude of xylazine positivity in the most recent year of data available for each location. Values for 2021 represent estimates, should trends from the observed fraction of the year continue linearly. The time period shown in each point can be seen in Supplemental Table

Zahl der Obdachlosen in den USA 2007-2022



US Department of Housing and Urban Development (Office of community planning and development). (February 4, 2023). Estimated number of homeless people in the United States from 2007 to 2022 [Graph]. In Statista. Retrieved October 25, 2023, from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/555795/estimated-number-of-homeless-people-in-the-us/>

Zeitstrahl Opioidkrise



Steht auch die Schweiz vor einer Opioidkrise?

Das Monster in der Ampulle

Eine Frau macht eine Schmerztherapie und wird schwer süchtig nach einem Medikament. Statt ihr beim Ausstieg zu helfen, verschreiben die Ärzte das Mittel immer weiter.



Schmerz, lass nach! Opioid-Konsum steigt auch in der Schweiz stark an

Starke Schmerzmittel haben in den USA Millionen Drogensüchtige getrieben. Auch in der Schweiz steigt der Konsum dieser Opioiden steil an. Sie sind der Kampfstoff, den die immer stärker unter Schmerzen leidenden Patienten wollen.

von Lena Schenkel 23.9.2017

Medikamente

Schmerzmittel: Opioid-Konsum in der Schweiz in 30 Jahren um das 23-fache gestiegen

🕒 18:09 Uhr
20.06.2018

🔄 06:00 Uhr
13.09.2018

Aargauer Zeitung, 16.4. 2017, im „TagesAnzeiger“, 08.07.2015, „Planète Santé- Portail Médical Romand“, 19.09.2013, Blick 20.6.2018, NZZAS 23.9.2017

GESUNDHEIT
Ärzte verschreiben immer mehr starke Schmerzmittel

Schweiz am Wochenende • Zuletzt aktualisiert am 16.4.2017 um 14:37

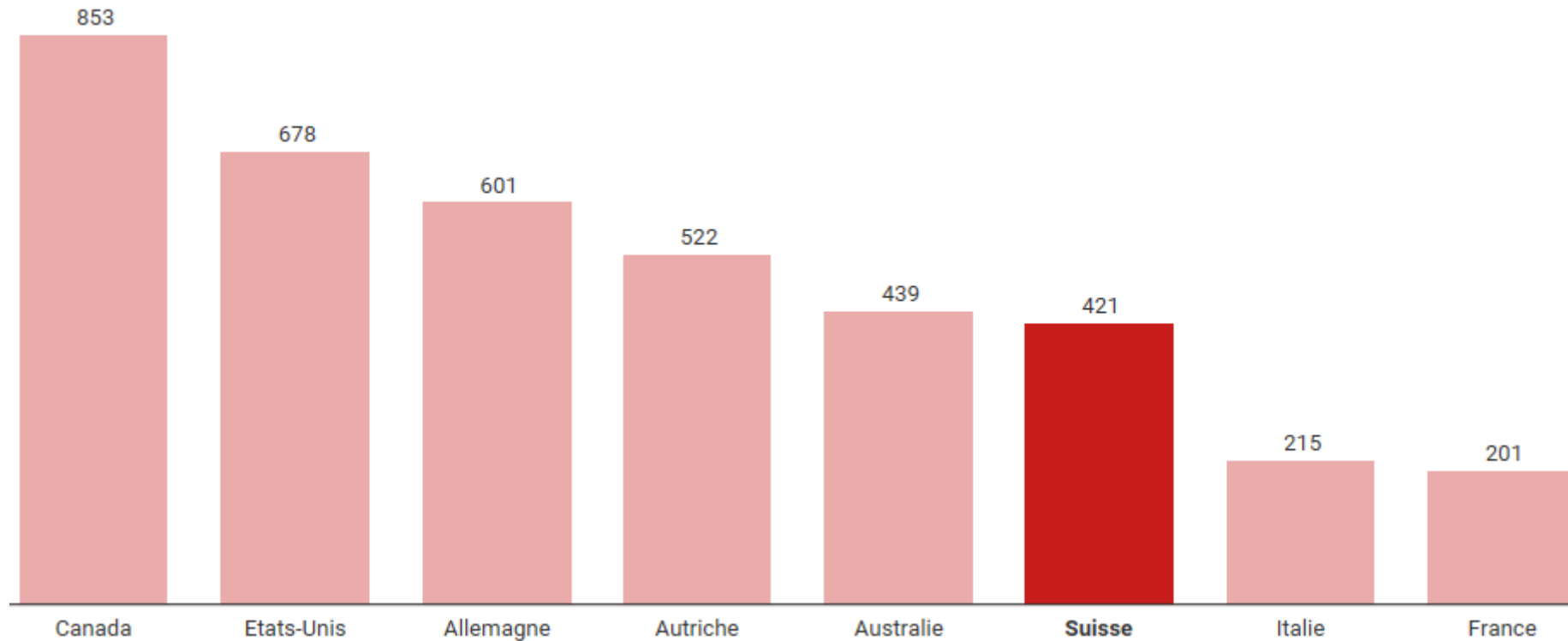
LA DÉPENDANCE AUX ANTIDOULEURS PASSE-T-ELLE L'ATLANTIQUE?
mise à jour 19/09/2013

aine sans qu'une actrice
n'entre en
pour «dépendance
Une longue liste
uve, entre autres,
am, Nicole Richie
er (qui en est
s-Unis, ce
trave



© istockphoto.com/FeudMoh

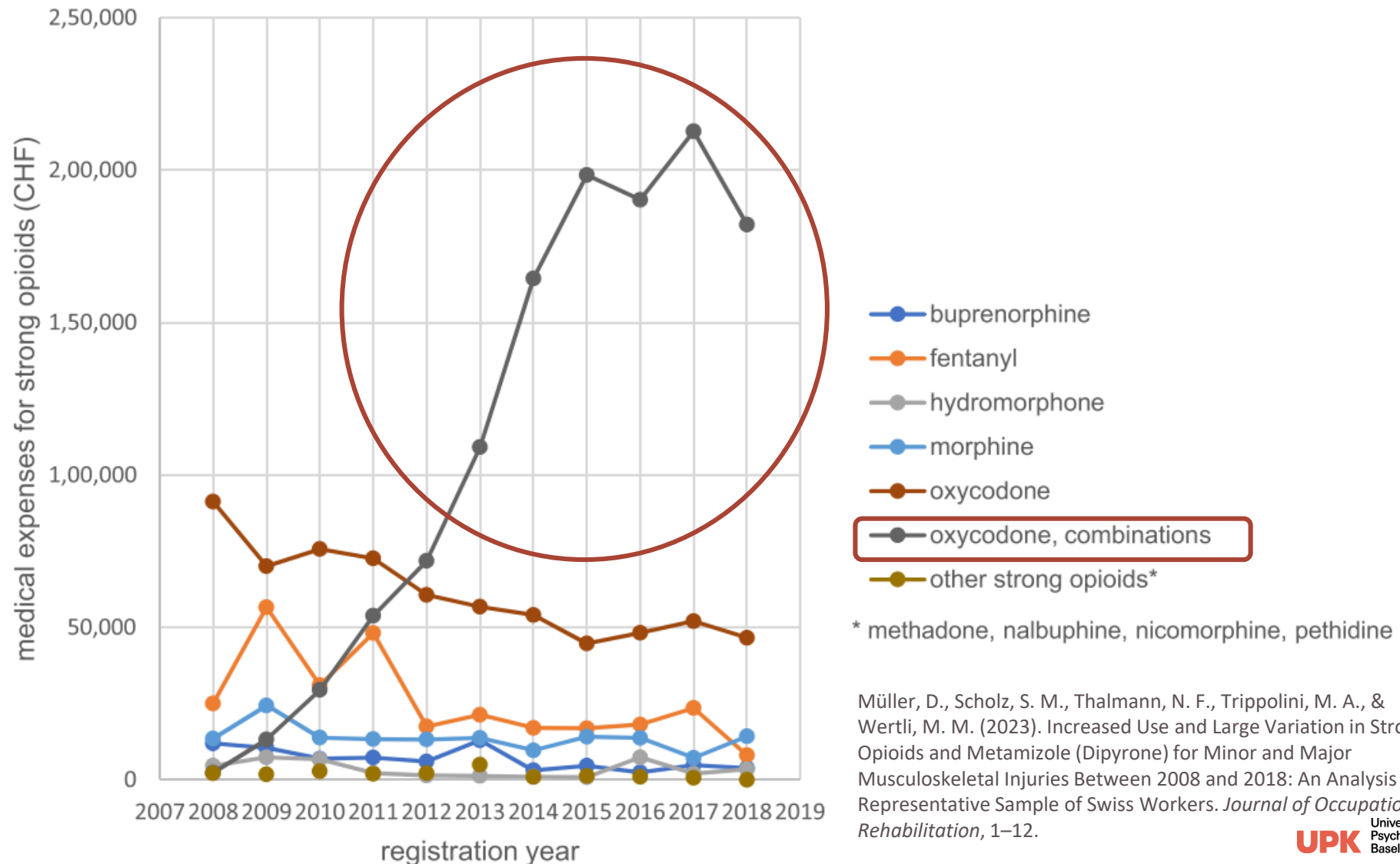
Die Schweiz an 7. Stelle beim weltweiten Pro-Kopf-Opioidverbrauch



Ruchaud et al., 2018

SUVA-Fälle mit Opioidverschreibung 2008-2018

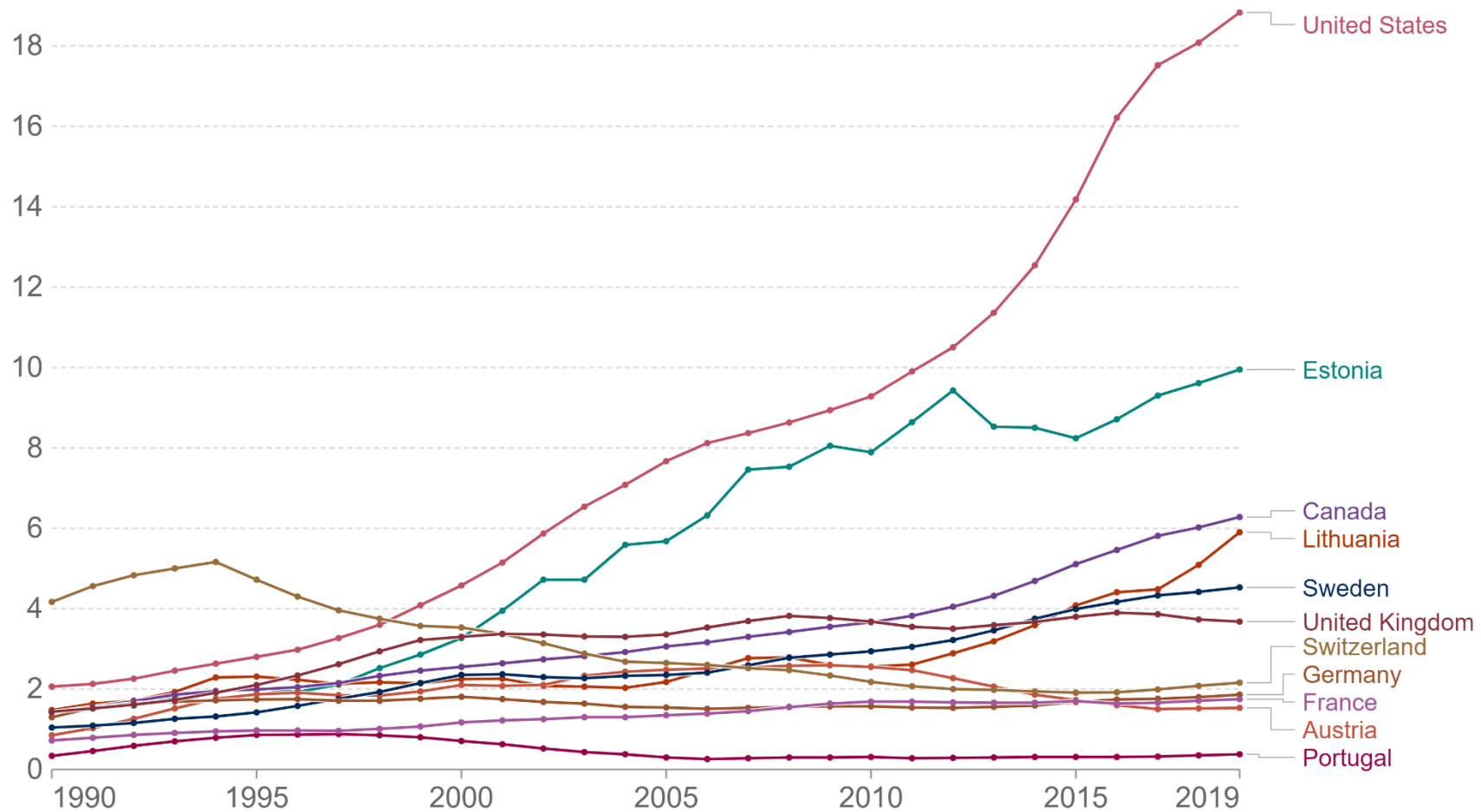
Zunahme von starken Opioiden bei leichten und schweren Verletzungen um 90%



Müller, D., Scholz, S. M., Thalmann, N. F., Trippolini, M. A., & Wertli, M. M. (2023). Increased Use and Large Variation in Strong Opioids and Metamizole (Dipyrone) for Minor and Major Musculoskeletal Injuries Between 2008 and 2018: An Analysis of a Representative Sample of Swiss Workers. *Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation*, 1–12.

Drug use disorder death rate, 1990 to 2019

Estimated annual number of deaths from drug use disorders¹ per 100,000 people.



Data source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/illicit-drug-use | [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

Note: To allow for comparisons between countries and over time, this metric is age-standardized².

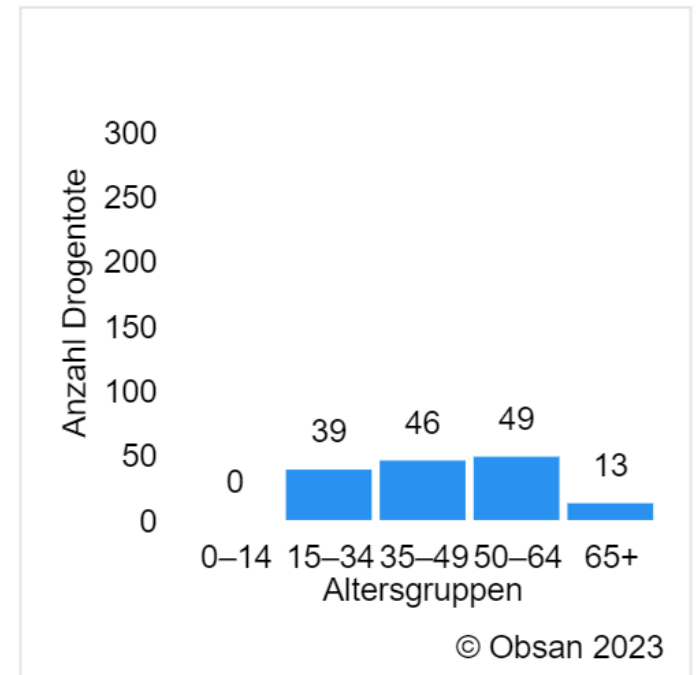
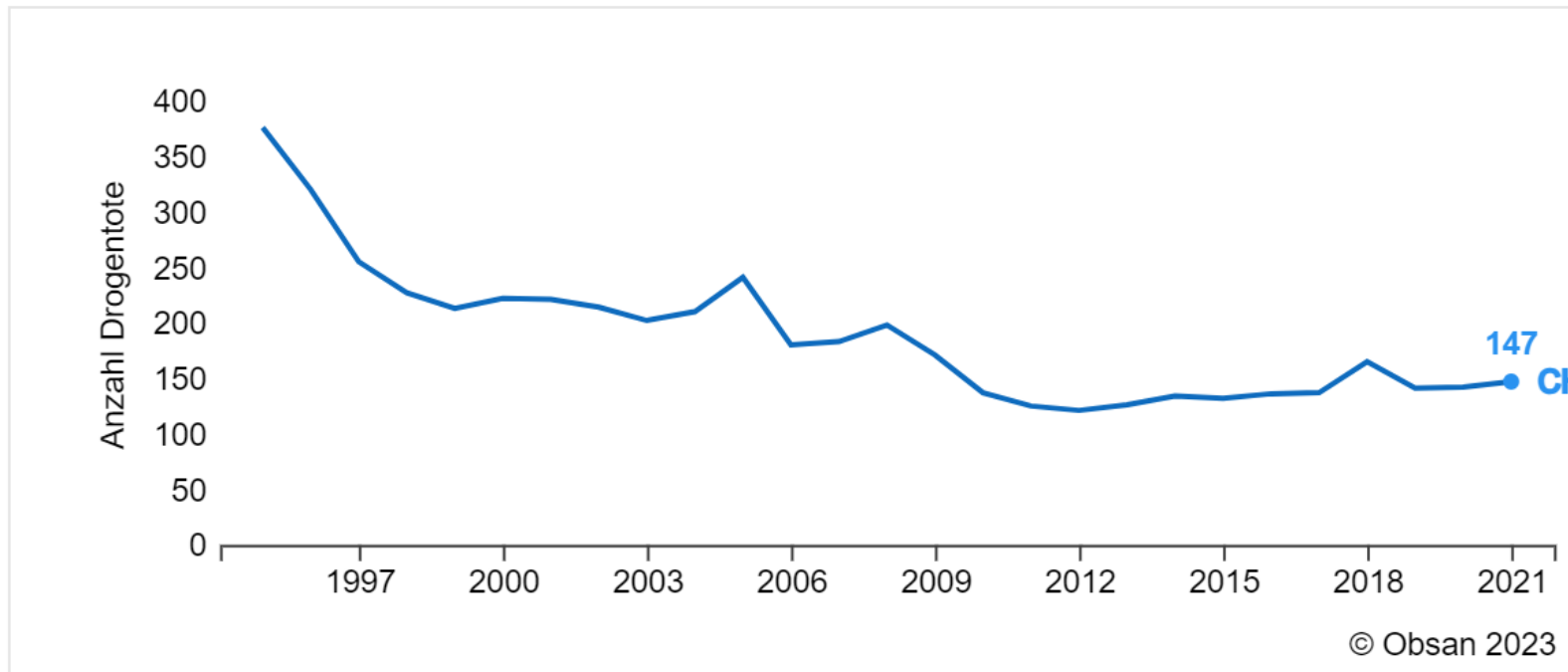
1. Drug use disorders: Drug use disorders are the continued use of drugs such as opioids, amphetamines, cocaine, and cannabis leading to impairments in health, social function, and control over substance use.

2. Age standardization: Age standardization is an adjustment that makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures, by standardizing them to a common reference population. [Read more: How does age standardization make health metrics comparable?](#)

Drogentote Schweiz

Drogentote

Jährliche Anzahl Todesfälle mit Hauptdiagnose Drogenkonsum
2021 – Total

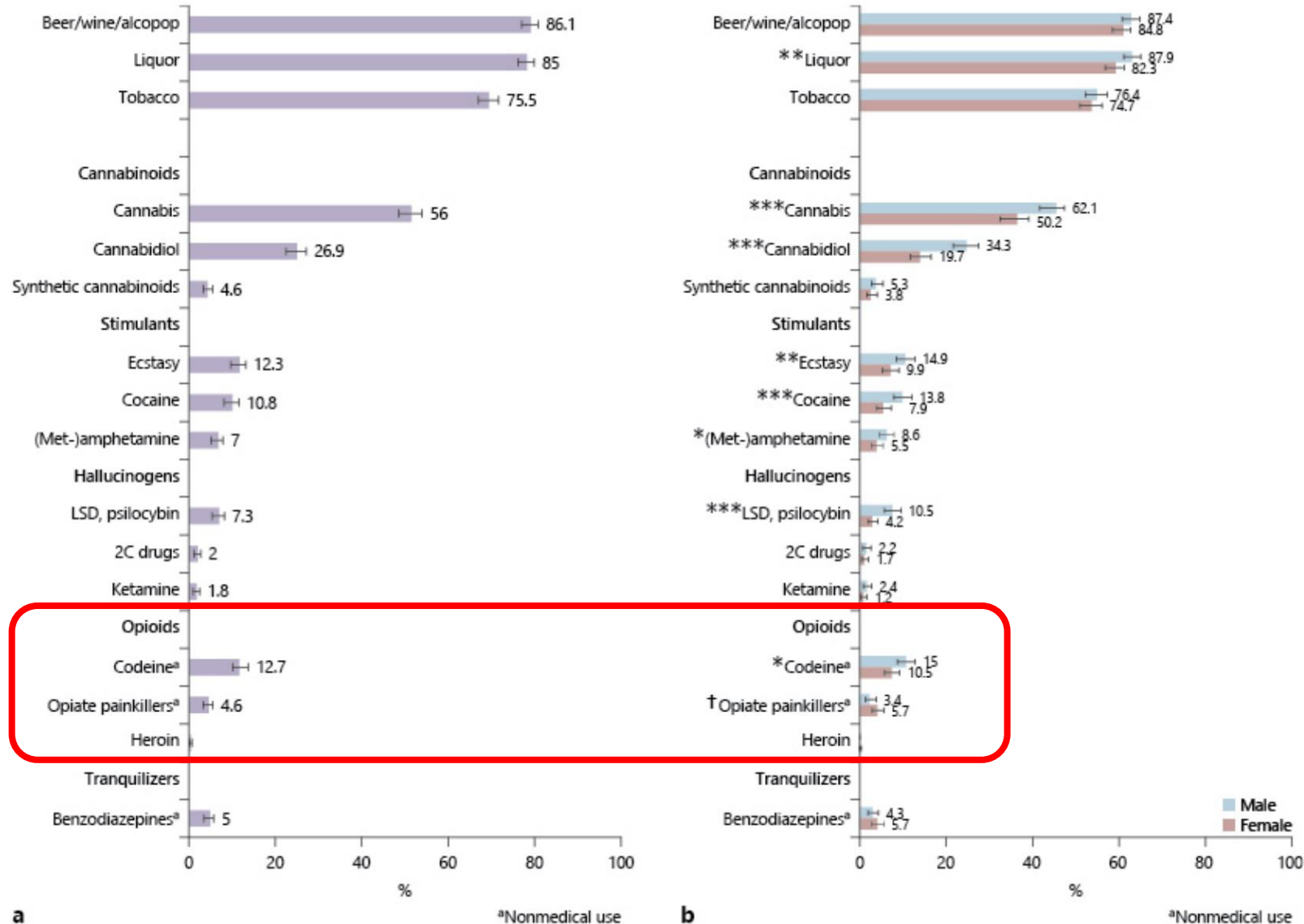


Quelle: BFS – Statistik der Todesursachen (TU)
n = Anzahl Todesfälle

Erstellt am: 25.10.2023, 17:03:20

<https://ind.obsan.admin.ch/indicator/monam/drogentote>

Substanzgebrauch bei Zürcher jungen Erwachsenen 2020 (Quednow et al., 2020)



Zusammenfassung

- Pharmaindustrie, mehr oder weniger wohlmeinende Ärzte und öffentliche Organisationen wirkten in unheilvoller Weise zusammen
- Es dauerte lange, bis das Problem erkannt und benannt war
- Auf eine umfassende und richtige Reaktion warten wir immer noch
- Evidenzbasierte Medizin kann schützen
- Einige bedenkliche Entwicklungen in der Schweiz und Europa: wappnen wir uns für Fentanyl

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

