STREET DRUGS EXPOSED: WHAT YOUR PATIENTS AND YOUR KIDS ARE NOT TELLING YOU!

Hosted by the 105th Thomas P. Hinman Dental Meeting
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Statement on Provision of Dental Treatment for Patients with Substance Abuse Disorders

Guidelines Related to Alcohol, Nicotine, and/or Drug Use by Child or Adolescent Patients

Statement on Alcohol and Other Substance Use by Pregnant and Postpartum Patients

www.ada.org About the ADA ADA Positions, Policies and Statements Substance Use Disorders (6)

I. Useful Websites for drug information
   www.drugfree.org
   www.dea.gov
   www.drugabuse.gov
   www.nida.nih.gov
   www.streetdrugs.org
   www.drugs.com

II. Age-Related Trends
A. Guidelines Related to Alcohol, Nicotine, and/or Drug Use by Child or Adolescent Patients”
   “90% of addictions start in the teen years” National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse – (CASAColumbia)
B. Possible oral manifestations of substance abuse
   1. nicotine stomatitis
   2. absence of stains on lingual of lower anteriors
   3. spots or sores around mouth
4. burns on lips
5. leukoplakia
6. “meth mouth”
7. unusual amount and location of caries
8. xerostomia

C. Inhalants
1. Inhalants-Volatile Solvents-Depressants
   a. Fifth most abused drug after alcohol, marijuana, nicotine and prescription drugs
   b. Inhalant abuse peaks in 8th grade
   c. Used by “huffing”, “sniffing”, “bagging”
   d. Commonly abused inhalants
      - model paints (Gold and Silver)
      - magic markers
      - correction fluid
      - aerosol computer keyboard cleaners
   e. Causes of death-CNS depression
      - suffocation
      - respiratory depression
      - hepatotoxicity
      - sudden sniffing death
2. Inhalants-Other types
   a. amyl and butyl nitrite (poppers, snappers, etc)
   b. nitrous oxide (Whippets, Nossies, Aerosol whipped cream)

D. Prescription Drugs
1. “Pharming”, Pill parties, “bowling”
2. opioid analgesics
3. anti-anxiety medications (benzodiazepines)
4. “Prescription medications are now the most commonly abused drugs among 12 to 13 year olds” according to National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2013

E. Over the Counter (OTC) drugs
1. Cough medications containing dextromethorphan (DXM)
   - “robotripping”. “skittling”, “orange crush”
2. Energy drinks-Red Bull, caffeine containing beverages
3. Diet drugs
III. Street/Prescription Drug Combinations
   A. “Cheese” (heroin and diphenhydramine)-
      1. Texas and surrounding states
      2. respiratory depression
   B. “Lean” (syrup, pink, purple drank)-codeine plus promethazine
   C. “Parachuting” (alprazolam and ecstasy)
   D. “Holy Trinity”
      1. oxycodone
      2. carisoprodol (Soma)
      3. alprazolam (Xanax)

IV. Synthetic cannabinoids
   B. imported from Southeast Asia
   C. signs/symptoms
      1. nausea/vomiting
      2. abdominal pain
      3. increased heart rate (tachycardia)
      4. possible acute renal failure
      5. death

V. Synthetic cathinones-powerful unpredictable stimulants
   A. “Bath Salts”- related to substances from KHAT (cathinone)
      1. psychological effects
         a. insomnia
         b. suicidal ideation
         c. paranoia
         d. agitation
         e. seizures
      2. physical effects
         a. increased heart rate
         b. increased blood pressure
         c. stroke
         d. nose bleeds
   B. Flakka, Gravel
      1. first reported in Florida (2014)
      2. street name – “Devil’s Drug”
      3. cheap ($5.00)
VI. Naturally occurring
   A. Jimson Weed (Locoweed, Thornapple, Datura)  
      - very unpredictable hallucinogen
   B. Salvia (Catnip, Mint, etc.)  
      - often described as producing mild marijuana-like effects
   C. Kratom-Mitragyna speciosa- may have medicinal properties
      1. originally from Thailand
      2. U.S. Kratom Association
   D. “Toad licking”-bufotenin
   E. Nutmeg/Mace- myristicin

VII. Miscellaneous
   A. Hand Sanitizers-alcohol
   B. Krokodil (desomorphine)

VIII. Drugs and Pregnancy
   A. Statement on Alcohol and Other Substance Use by Pregnant and Postpartum Patients
   B. Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder-(9 out of 1000 live births)

IX. Alcohol
   A. General information-Social Costs
      1. Most abused drug in U.S. today
      2. estimated to cost U.S. $185 billion annually
      3. 31% traffic fatalities involve alcohol
   B. Absorption
      1. 75% of oral dose is absorbed from small intestine
      2. depends on gastric emptying time
      3. therefore rate of absorption is influenced by food
   C. Metabolism-liver
      - alcohol → acetaldehyde → acetic acid → CO₂ & H₂O
   D. Pharmacologic effects
      1. Central nervous system (CNS)-“downer”
      - continuous CNS depressant (it is not a stimulant)
      2. Kidneys-diuretic
      3. Sexual function

X. Marijuana
   A. General Information
      1. two most popular varieties are Cannabis Sativa and
         Cannabis Indica-growth characteristics are different
      2. strain is named by grower according to its smell, appearance, etc.
3. the marijuana plant contains approximately 450 different chemicals—the major psychoactive chemical is **Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC)**

4. **Cannabidiol (CBD)**—does not exhibit psychoactive effects similar to THC—and may have medicinal value

5. Sex of plant very important—female plant contains higher concentrations of psychoactive chemicals ex. –Sinsemilla

6. Seeds do not contain THC—used to grow marijuana

7. Marijuana usually smoked but can be ingested orally in cookies, candy, cakes, etc.—absorption is slower

B. Pharmacological effects
   1. euphoria/disinhibition
   2. increased appetite (munchies)
   3. disoriented behavior (dysphoria)
   4. paranoia
   5. distortion of time and space

C. Signs and symptoms of marijuana use
   1. blood shot eyes
   2. slow to respond
   3. slurred speech
   4. glazed eyes
   5. odor on breath and clothes

D. Excretion/detection
   1. casual user—2 to 4 days
   2. heavy user—30 to 60 days

XI. **Narcotics—“Downers”**

A. General information
   - Signs/symptoms of narcotic use
     - lethargy/unresponsive
     - confused
     - slurred speech
     - glazed eyes/pinpoint pupils

B. Major sources of heroin include
   1. South America (Colombia) - 65%
   2. Mexico – 30%

C. Heroin and other opioids may be snorted, injected, or smoked
   - intravenous user (2-3%), ”snorting” (~25%)
D. Opioid Detection
   1. Federal guidelines-2000ng/ml or greater is positive
   2. Urine will be positive for about 2-4 days from last dose

XII. Cocaine
   A. Sources of cocaine
      1. South America (Andes Mountains)
         - Peru, Bolivia, Colombia
      2. Name of plant-Erythroxylon Coca
      3. Forms
         a. leaf/paste
         b. cocaine hydrochloride
         c. crack, rock, free base
   B. Routes of Administration
      1. Oral
      2. Snorting-onset - 3-5 minutes/duration - 1 hour
      3. Intravenous-onset - 15-30 seconds/duration - 30 minutes
      4. Inhalation-onset - 8-10 seconds/duration - 10-12 minutes
   C. Signs/symptoms
      1. irritability, restlessness (unusual anxiety)
      2. paranoia
      3. sensitivity to light (dilated pupils)
      4. loss of sense of smell
      5. chronic runny nose
      6. bloody nose
      7. sore throat