Methamphetamine in Iowa

A Public Health Approach

Friday, March 6, 2020



A Little Housekeeping

- This meeting is being recorded
- Ask questions/comment throughout, but...
- Please mute when not speaking
- Following the presentation you will receive:
 - A copy of the presentation & link to recording
 - Links or copies of any additional resources
 - Your attendance/CEU certificate
- Please allow for up to 2 weeks to receive materials
- Contact Clare Grace with any questions clare.jones@idph.iowa.gov





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Polling Question



Learning Objectives

- Identify current prevention and treatment approaches available to lowans and the process for connecting with available resources.
- Understand the history of methamphetamine in lowa and learn how current data informs prevention, treatment, and recovery services throughout the State.
- Identify the impact methamphetamine has on lowans and the strategic efforts taking place to protect and improve the health of lowans.





Iowa's Public Health Approach

- Statewide focus and priority of the Department
- Chief Health Strategist
 - Leads
 - Collaborates
 - Supports others
- Single State Authority located in the Health Department
- Provide health expertise and influence social determinants of health
- Strategic Planning
 - Data driven process
 - Health promotion initiatives
 - Prevention and treatment approaches



Iowa's History of Methamphetamine Impact and Data



Methamphetamine in lowa

- Methamphetamine seizures by lowa law enforcement agencies dropped off following substantial reduction in labs-10 years ago- Risen in recent years.
- In 2018, Iowan's enter SUD treatment with meth as primary substance at all time high of 21.7% in 2018.
- In 2005, the Iowa Legislature passed legislation- limited availability of pseudoephedrine. In 2009, all Iowa pharmacies that sell non-prescription pseudoephedrine products over the counter participate in an electronic tracking system.



Methamphetamine in lowa

- Increase related to quantity and quality of meth being brought into lowa from other states and locations.
- Large quantities of high purity meth in many lowa communities- Meth as pure as 99%-100% from 14%-40% ten years ago.



Polling Question



Iowa Average Methamphetamine Per Gram and Purity

	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Price	\$130	\$135	\$125	\$105	\$105
Purity	79%	87%	95%	97%	97%



Iowa Counterdrug Task Force

Methamphetamine Impact in Iowa

- From 2014 through 2018, the rate from methamphetamine-related treatment admissions increased 50%.
- In 2018, more than 8,500 lowans were admitted for methamphetamine use disorder treatment, up from 6,900 in 2016.
- lowans aged 25 to 44 had the highest rates of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions compared to other age groups.



Methamphetamine Impact in Iowa

- Rates from 2014 to 2018, men (54%) an women (46%) were admitted at different, but increasing rates for methamphetamine treatment.
- From 2014 to 2018, methamphetamine-related deaths in Iowa have increased by more than 224% from 29 in 2014 to 94 in 2018.



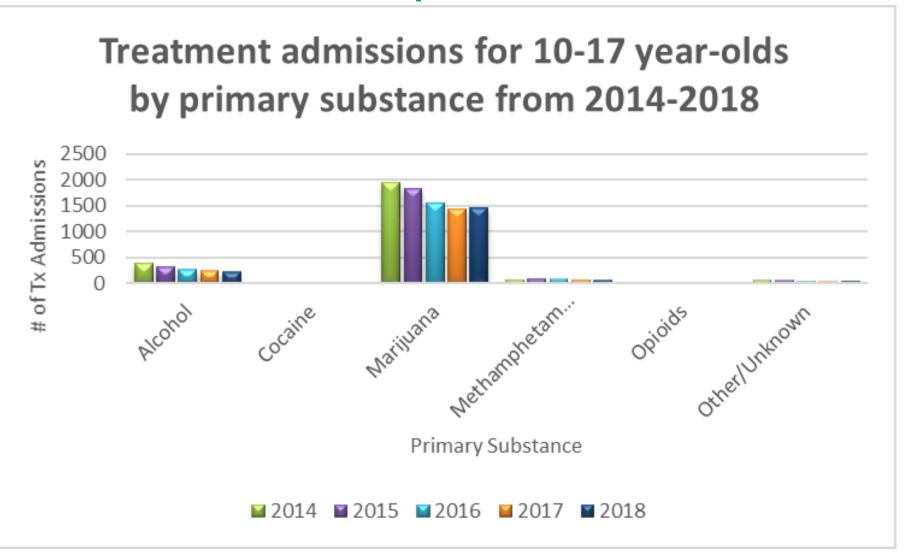
Methamphetamine Impact in Iowa

- The most frequently reported substances used by all women in lowa include: marijuana (51.0%); methamphetamines (50.3%); alcohol (44.9%); and opioids, including heroin and prescription opioids (19.1%).
- While Iowa experienced a significant reduction in methamphetamine-related prison admissions (down 57.9%) from 2004-2009, admissions have steadily increased since that point, up 93% (Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning).



Treatment Admissions Data | 10-17 Year Olds

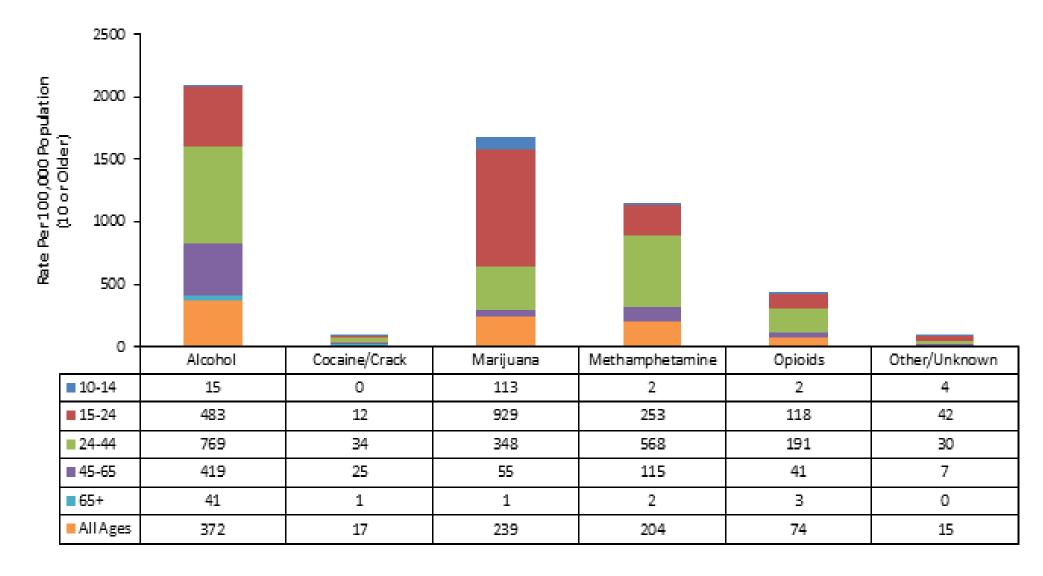
	Tx
Year	Admissions
2014	2485
2015	2346
2016	1985
2017	1821
2018	1832



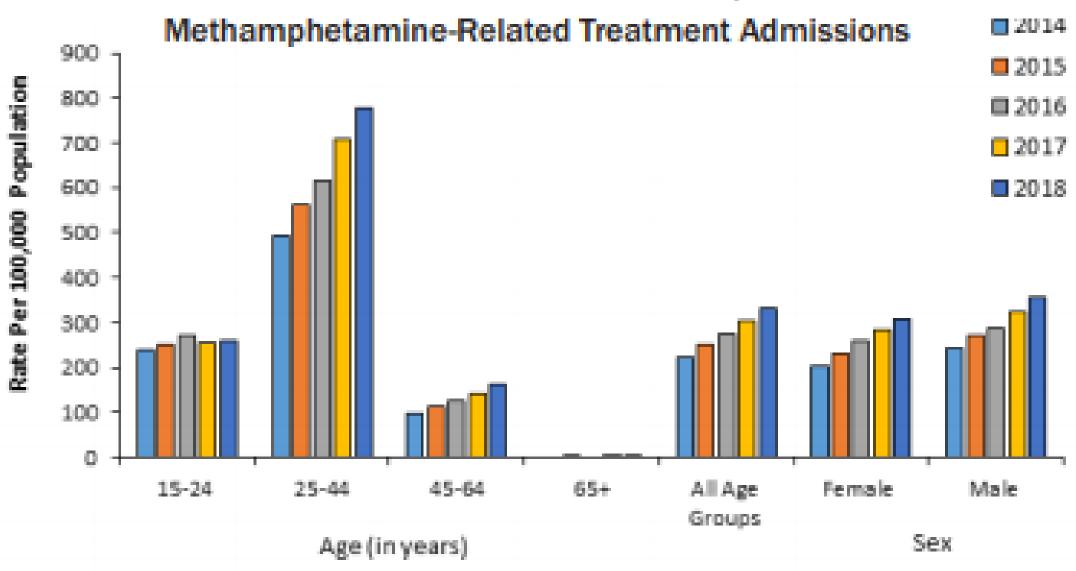
Polling Question



Primary Substance of Choice for Treatment Admission



Treatment Admissions by Sex



Iowa's Resources and Strategies



Strategic Plan

- Capacity building to include state partners, prevention and treatment providers, medical providers, etc.
- Education to lowan's- current and ongoing media and health promotion campaigns
- Distribution of Infographics and Data Briefs-Yourlifeiowa.org/other
- Analysis of data for development of health equity strategies
- Stakeholder meetings/taskforces/advisory meetings
- Community Assessment Workbooks collaboration and participation of all community providers
- Statewide conferences
- Project Echo trainings



Methamphetamine Data Brief

An updated data brief was developed and issued in October 2019. This data brief highlighted the following:

- Methamphetamine-related treatment admissions;
- Increases in methamphetamine use by lowans;
- Youth perception of risk;
- Youth access to methamphetamine;
- Methamphetamine labs seized and production of methamphetamine in the presence of a minor;
- Amphetamine-related emergency department visits and hospitalizations;
- Methamphetamine-related deaths



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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Methamphetamine Use and Trends in Iowa

Methamphetamine is a powerful stimulant that is chemically similar to amphetamine. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (2017), methamphetamine most commonly comes in the form of a white, odorless, bitter-tasting crystalline powder that easily dissolves in water or alcohol. Methamphetamine is often taken orally, smoked, snorted, dissolved in water or alcohol, or injected. This data brief provides estimates, information, and trends on methamphetamine use among lowa youth and adults. The information is drawn from available data on emergency department visits, hospitalizations, and substance use disorder treatment admissions, and from youth survey data.

Key Findings

- From 2014 through 2018, the rate for methamphetamine-related treatment admissions increased by 50% from 223 treatment admissions per 100,000 in 2014 to 334 in 2018 (Figure 1).
- From 2014 to 2018, men (54%) and women (46%) were admitted at different, but increasing rates for methamphetamine treatment (Figure 1).
- Adults aged 25 to 44 continue to have the highest rates of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions (Figure 1).
- lowa youth continue to report using methamphetamine at rates near zero (1% or less state wide for all grades on the last several lowa Youth Surveys). In 2018, 78% of 6th graders, 73% of 8th graders, and 60% of 11th graders reported difficulty getting methamphetamine (Figure 4)
- In 2018, the rate of amphetamine-related hospitalizations was 6.6 per 100,000 population for people aged 25 to 44 and 4.1 per 100,000 population for people aged 15 to 24 (Table 1).
- From 2014 to 2018, methamphetaminerelated deaths in lowa have increased by more than 224%, from 29 in 2014 to 94 in 2018 (Figure 6).

If you or someone you know is impacted by methamphetamine use, contact YourLifelowa for assistance:

Call: (855) 581-8111 Text: (855) 895-8398 (standard data rates may apply)

Chat and Website: https://yourlifeiowa.org/.

Methamphetamine-Related Treatment Admissions

Methamphetamine-related treatment admissions continue to increase in lowa. In 2018, more than 8,500 lowans were admitted for methamphetamine use treatment. The rate of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions increased from 223 per 100,000 population in 2014 to 334 in 2018 (Figure 1). People aged 25 to 44 had the highest rates of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions compared to other age groups. Rates were higher for males than females and the increase from 2012 to 2016 was similar for both sexes. For males, the rate increased from 243 per 100,000 population in 2014 to 358 in 2018; and for females, the rate increased from 203 per 100,000 population in 2014 to 309 in 2018 (Figure 1).

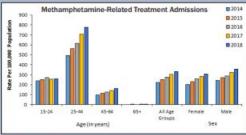


Figure 1: Methamphetamine-Related Treatment Admissions, by Age and Sex, IDPH, 2014-2018

Figure 2 maps the average annual rates for methamphetamine-related treatment admissions by lowa county. County rates varied greatly, from 35.7 per 100,000 population in Cedar County to 779.2 in Wapello County. The five counties with the lowest rates of methamphetamine-related treatment admissions include Cedar (35.7 per 100,000 population), Johnson (44.7), Lyon (40.7), Winneshiek (57.8), and Ringgold (64.1). The five counties with the highest rates include Wapello (779.2 per 100,000 population), Webster (705.5), Cerro Gordo (532.1), Appanoose (487.8), and Montgomery (470.4).



Figure 2: Average Annual Rate of Methamphetamine-Related Treatment Admissions, Iowa, IDPH, 2014-2018

1

CHALK CRANK TWEAK CRYSTAL

From 2014-2017, there was a

38% INCREASE

in methamphetamine treatment admissions in



BEFORE YOU RISK IT

GET THE Meth causes brain changes that make it difficult to stop using.

Meth use can cause a "crash" after the effects wear off. Meth. KNOW use can cause long-lasting THE damage to the brain. Meth users RISKS Who inject drugs and share needles are at risk for acquiring

1,713,000

HIV and hepatitis.

persons in the U.S. aged 12 years or older reported using methamphetamine

High doses can elevate body temperature to dangerous. sometimes lethal, levels and cause convulsions and even cardiovascular collapse and death. Meth use may also cause extreme anorexia, memory loss and severe dental problems.

The use of methamphetamine during pregnancy carries significant risks. Research shows increased rates of premature delivery and placental abruption. Effects on babies include small size, lethargy, and heart and brain abnormalities.



FIND HELP NEAR YOU

Call (855) 582-8111. Text (855) 895-8398

You can contact Your Life Iowa 24/7 with questions and concerns. Your call/text/chat is free and confidential.



3 Source: lower Department of Public Health (Disclaimer, Based on data reported by force (General General programs, 2) Source Iowa Department of Public Health leens 43 Source: DR 195 OF ARIDE LADEA Sessure: Guide: 2017 Febbor 51 Source: Annual Superllance Febbor of Drug-Febbor. Risks and Concornes CDC, Nationa ores for injury Presention and Control, 2017 6) Source: Setional Institute on Drug Abuse.

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Source: Iowa Department of Public Health (Disclaimer: Based on data reported by lowa licensed treatment programs.)



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Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse

Your Life Iowa

- Single statewide 24 hour crisis line
- Access to information, resources and help, 24/7,
 365 days a year via . . .
 - Website and Online Chat
 - Call Center (855-581-8111 and 1-800-BETS OFF)
 - Texting (855-895-8398)
- Collaboration with state mental health authority for inclusion of mental health resources.





Call: (855) 581-8111 Text: (855) 895-8398

Find Help ♥

Prevention Training

The Iowa Department of Public Health, in conjunction with state and national professionals, has hosted training webinars on prevention topics ranging from substance misuse, suicide prevention, and problem gambling. Continuing Education Credits will not be provided for viewing recorded webinars.

To view available prevention webinar recordings, click on the chosen link below.

Alcohol & Other Drugs

- Alcohol Enforcement Strategies for Iowa Communities
- · Iowa's Medical Cannabidiol program
- Not Your Grandpa's Cigarette: 21st Century Nicotine Products and Cessation Services
- Opioid Prevention Strategies

Assessment & Data Sources

- Finding and Using Data Sources in Iowa: Substance Abuse Prevention Practitioners
- . Measuring Media Metrics & Low-Cost Implementation of a Media Campaign
- Unpacking the IDPH Prevention Workforce Development Survey: Overview and Discussion

Capacity Building, CLAS Standards and Health Equity

- Increasing Community Coalition Impact Through Best Practice
- Increasing Community Coalition Impact Through Shared Responsibility
- Leveraging Your Leadership: Utilizing Individual Management Styles to Get the Most From Your Staff, Coalition Members, and Volunteers



Find Help ♥

Methamphetamine



What is it?

Methamphetamine is a seriously addictive stimulant and is most commonly a white, odorless and crystalline powder. Based on substance use disorder admissions and prison admissions, methamphetamine continues to be one of the primary drugs of choice in lowa.



Side effects:

Common short term effects include increased attention and activity, decreased appetite, euphoria or "rush," rapid heartbeat and an increased body temperature. In the long term, consequences include addiction, paranoia, hallucinations, repetitive involuntary movements, brain structure changes, reductions in thinking and motor skills, memory loss, aggression, mood swings and severe dental problems



Names:

Crank, crystal, meth, and ice are common slang terms for methamphetamines.



Resources:

- Iowa Substance Abuse Brief (June 2018) This Iowa Substance Abuse Brief from June 2018 (Issue 6) provides information about the prevention, use and treatment of methamphetamine in Iowa.
- In The Know Zone: Amphetamine Comprehensive site with amphetamine photos, history, statistics, street Names.
- Just Think Twice A youth oriented site created by the DEA's Demand Reduction Program.
- Meth Awareness A USDOJ site that includes a images of meth, meth labs, photos of users, effect on users, more.
- . Methamphetamine Infographic (NEW) An inforgraphic highlighting current Iowa and national statistics on methaphetamine use
- . The Meth Project The Meth Project is a large-scale prevention program aimed at reducing first-time meth use through public service messaging, public policy, and community outreach.
- Methamphetamine Radio PSA's (NEW) Radio PSA #1 Radio PSA #2
- . National Indian County Methamphetamine Initiative There are lots of cool things about being native. Meth isn't one of them. An anti-methamphetamine ad campaign for a Native American audience.
- . Tips for Teens Methamphetamine (SAMHSA) This fact sheet for teens provides facts about methamphetamine.



Next Steps

- 43rd Annual Governors Conference on Substance
 Abuse | April 21 22, 2020 in Des Moines, IA
- Collecting local data to inform future prevention efforts



Questions



Contact Information

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Please provide your feedback



https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/26LX7BJ