

# Methamphetamine

Part 1

Prevalence, drug effects

Michael McCann, M.A.

June 14, 2017

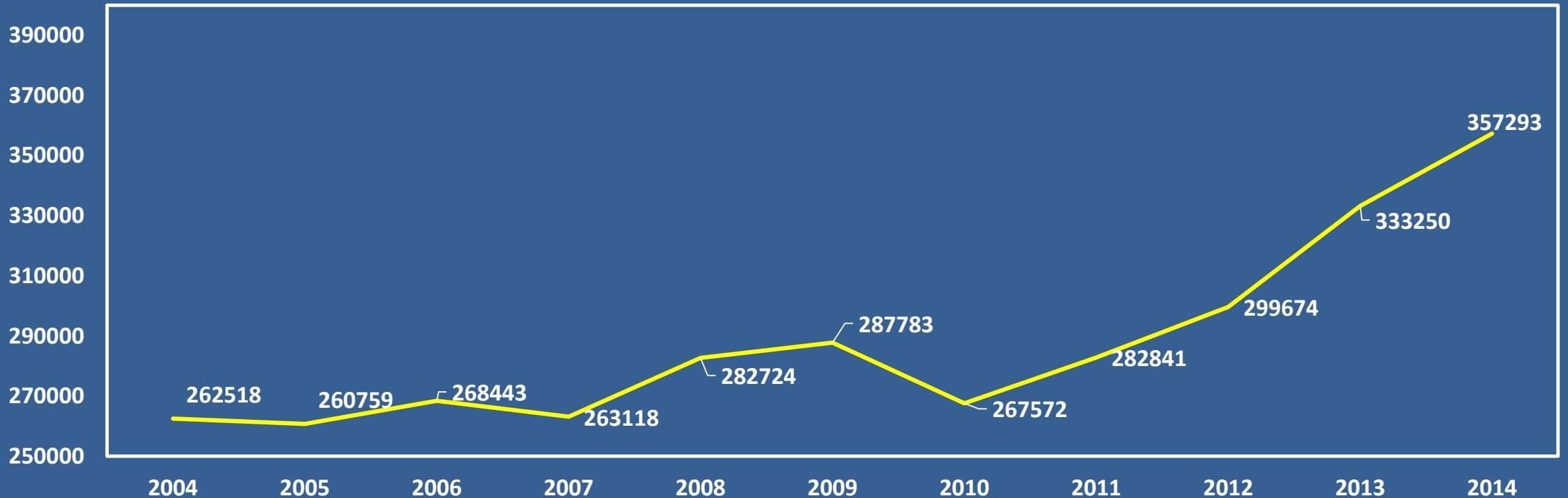
# Overview

- Methamphetamine prevalence
- Effects on the brain
- Physical and psychological effects
- Treatments for methamphetamine dependence

# Methamphetamine Use Prevalence

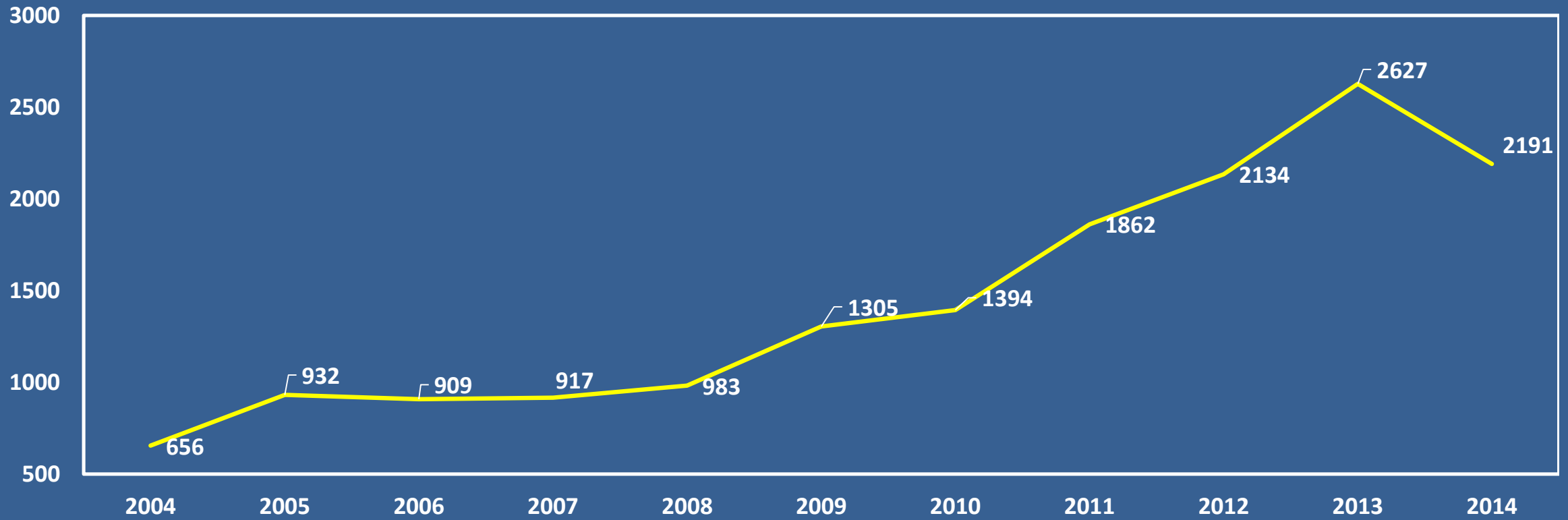
Creeping up under the cover of the opioid epidemic

# *National Heroin Treatment Admissions for 12 and Over*



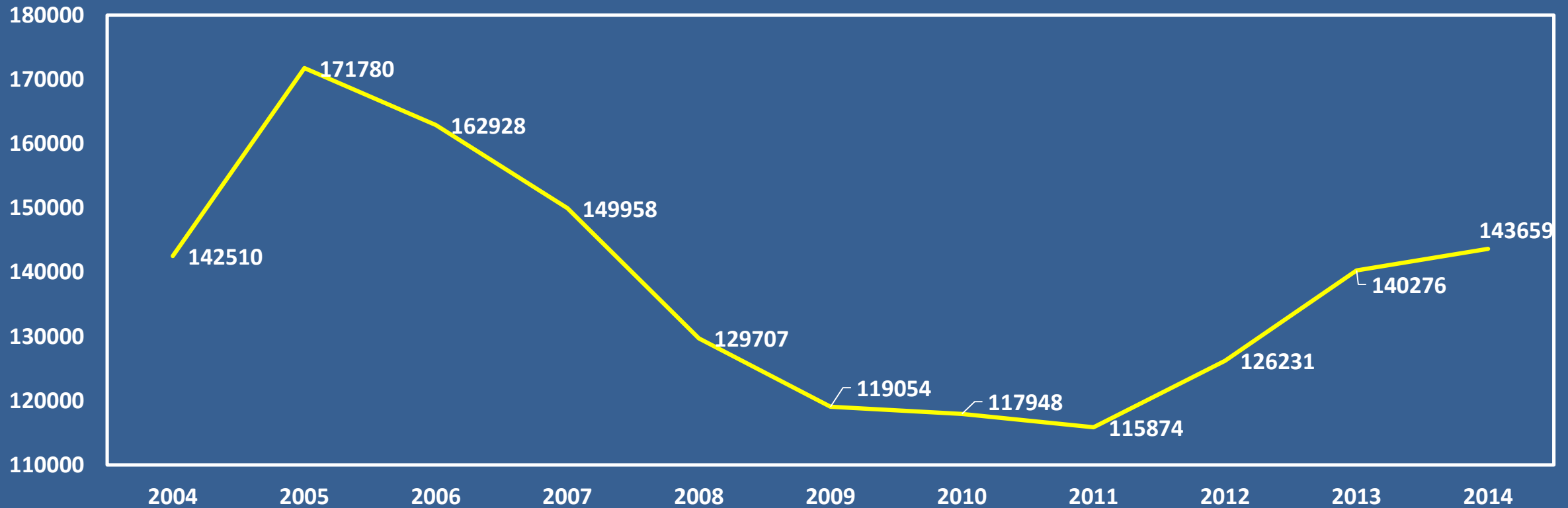
TEDS Data

# Wisconsin Heroin Treatment Admissions for 12 and Over



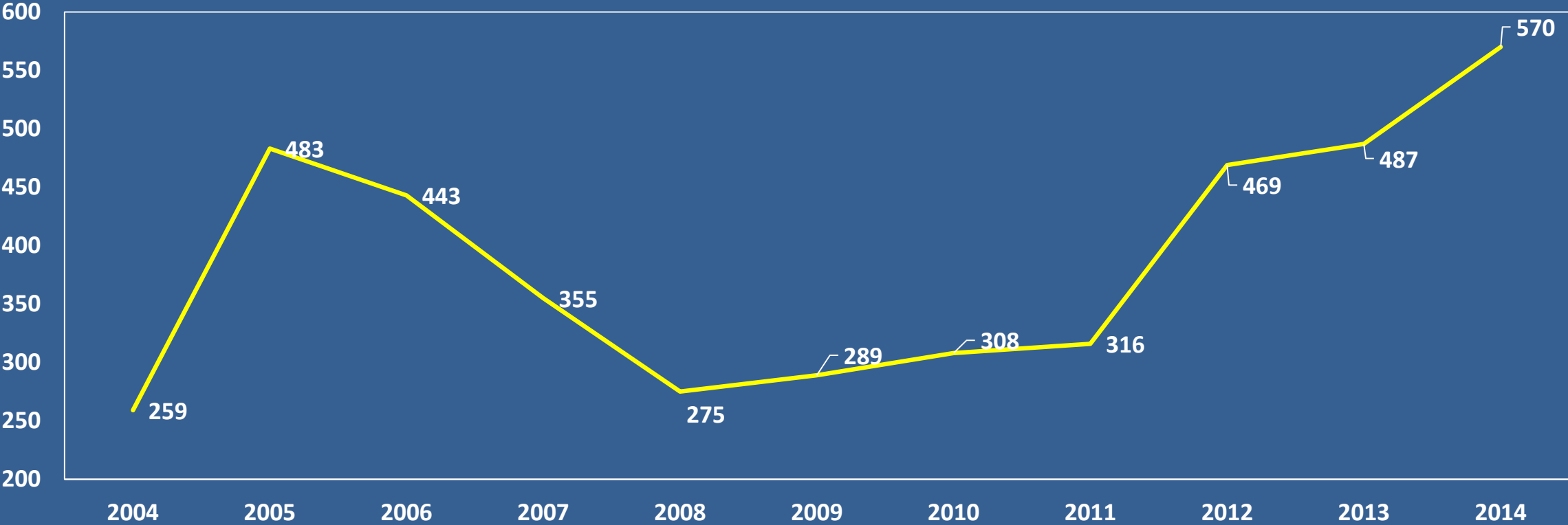
TEDS Data

# *National Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions for 12 and Over*



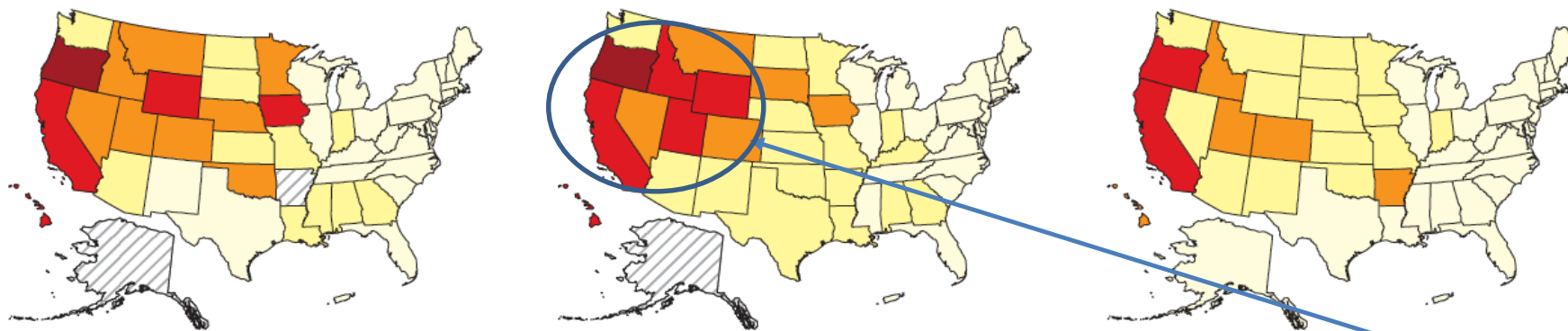
TEDS Data

# Wisconsin Methamphetamine Treatment Admissions for 12 and Over



TEDS Data

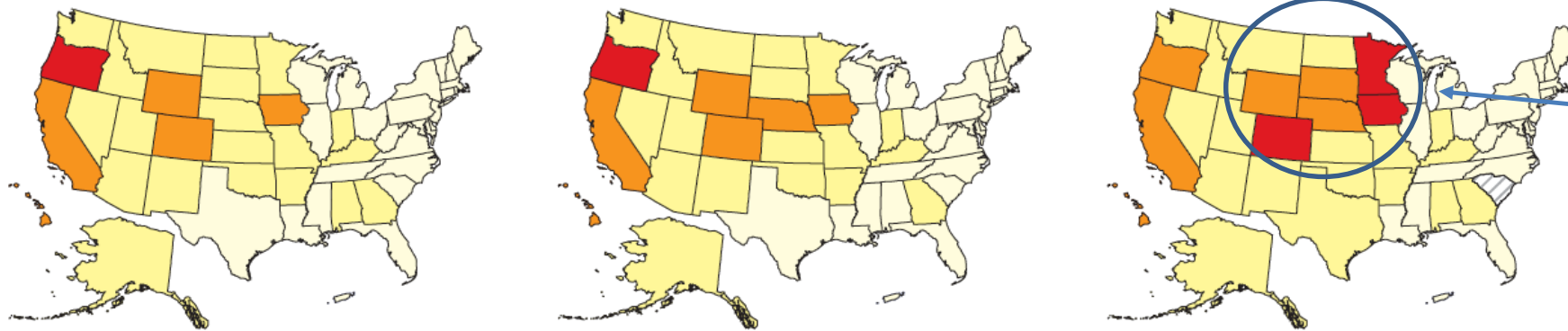
**Figure 6. Primary methamphetamine/amphetamine admission rates, by state or jurisdiction: 2004-2014  
(per 100,000 population aged 12 and older)**



**2004**  
(range 1 – 283)

**2006**  
(range 3 – 297)

**2008**  
(range <1 – 234)

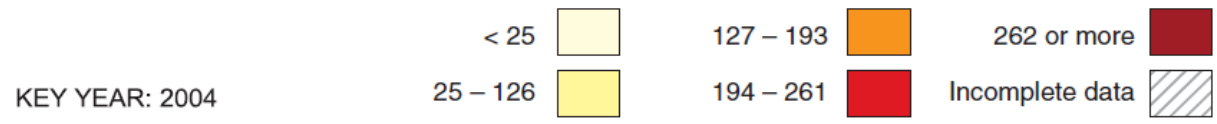


**2010**  
(range 1 – 219)

**2012**  
(range <1 – 217)

**2014**  
(range <1 – 213)

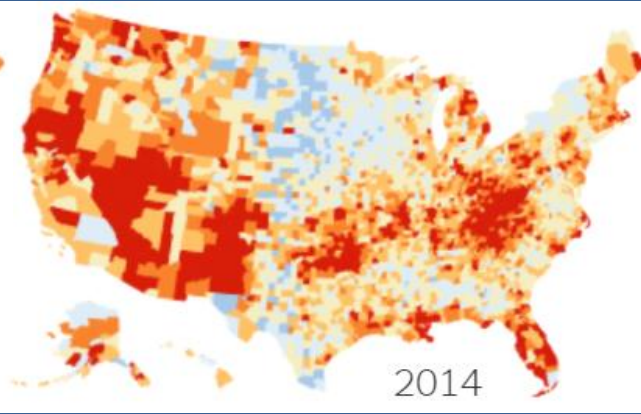
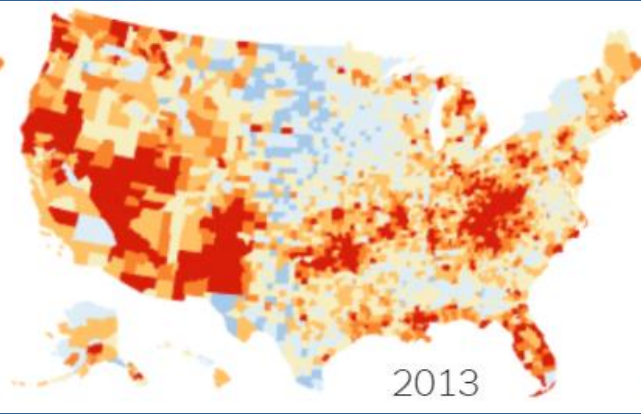
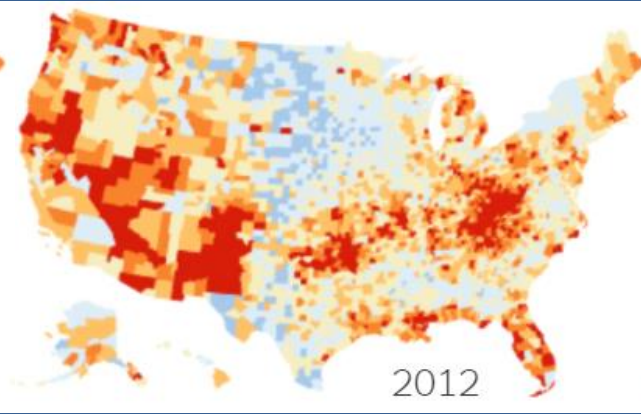
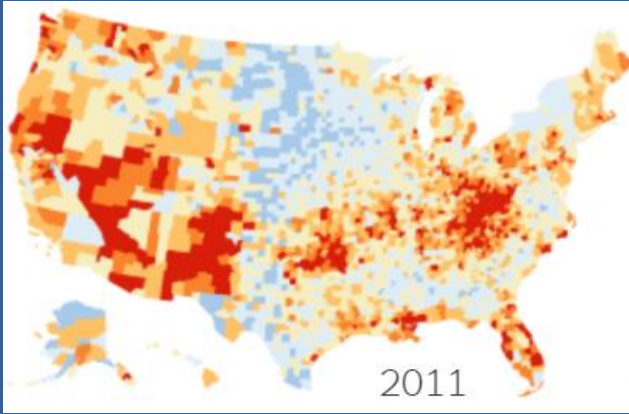
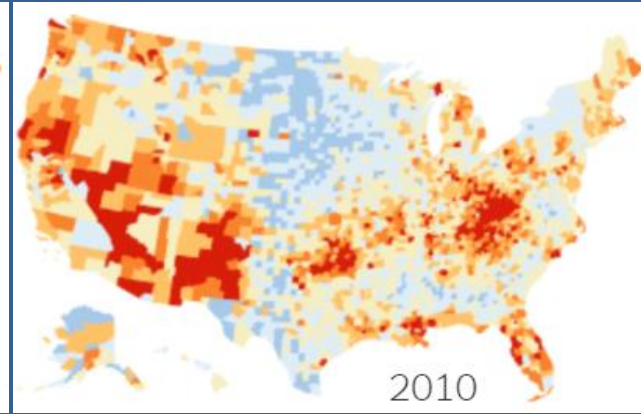
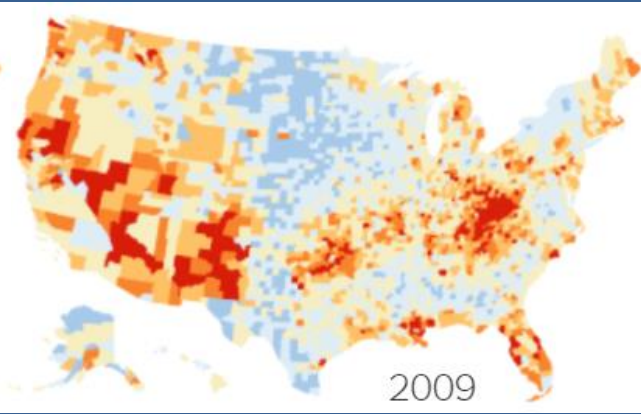
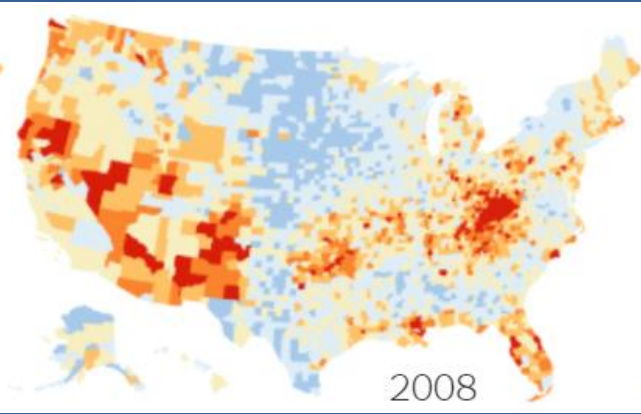
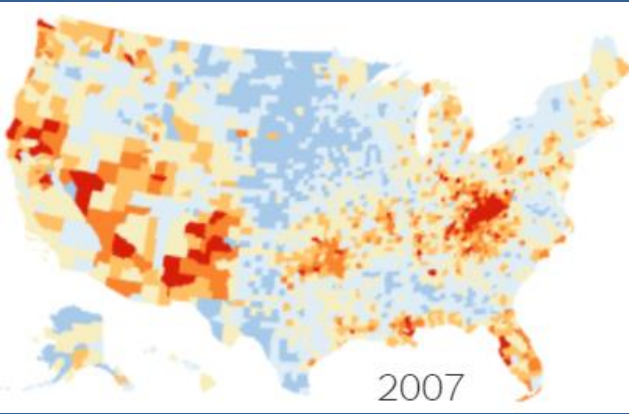
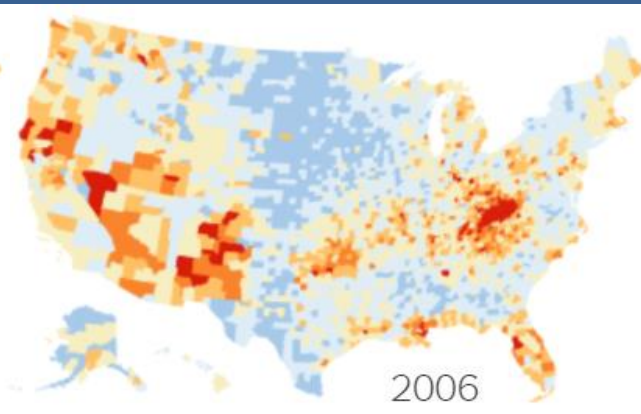
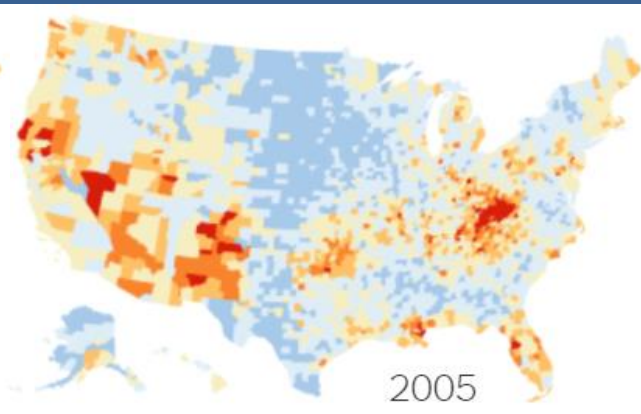
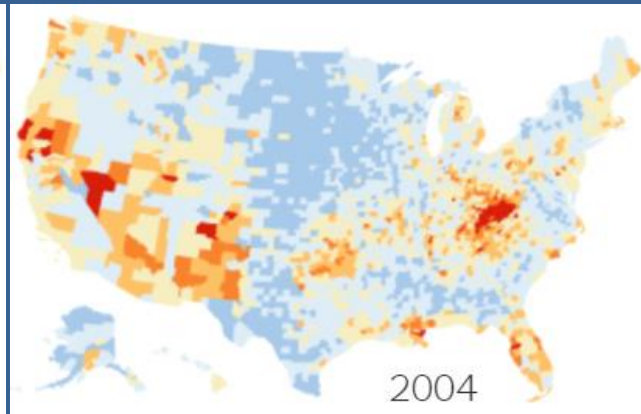
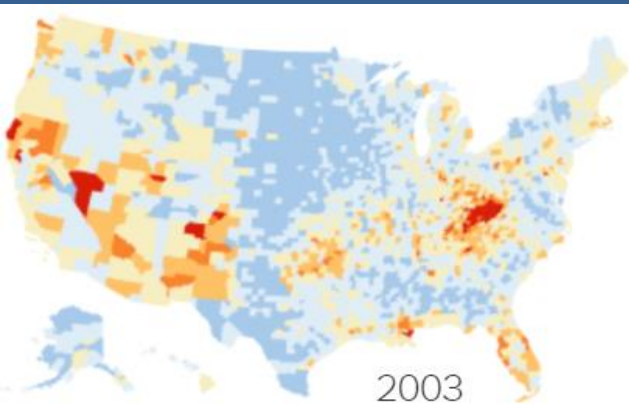
**Notice where the red states were and where they shifted to.**



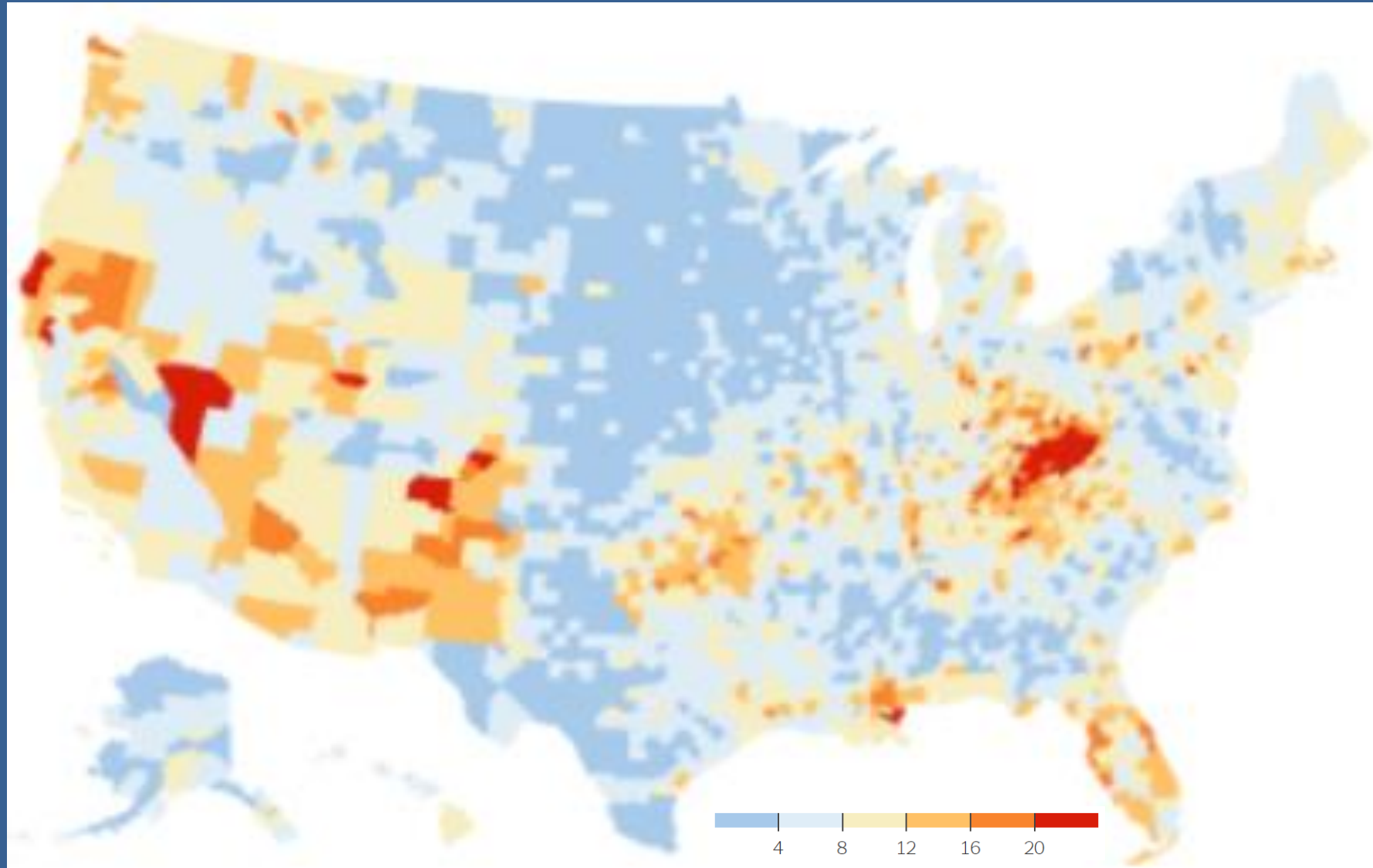
NOTES: See Chapter 1.  
SOURCE: Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS). Data received through 2.01.16.



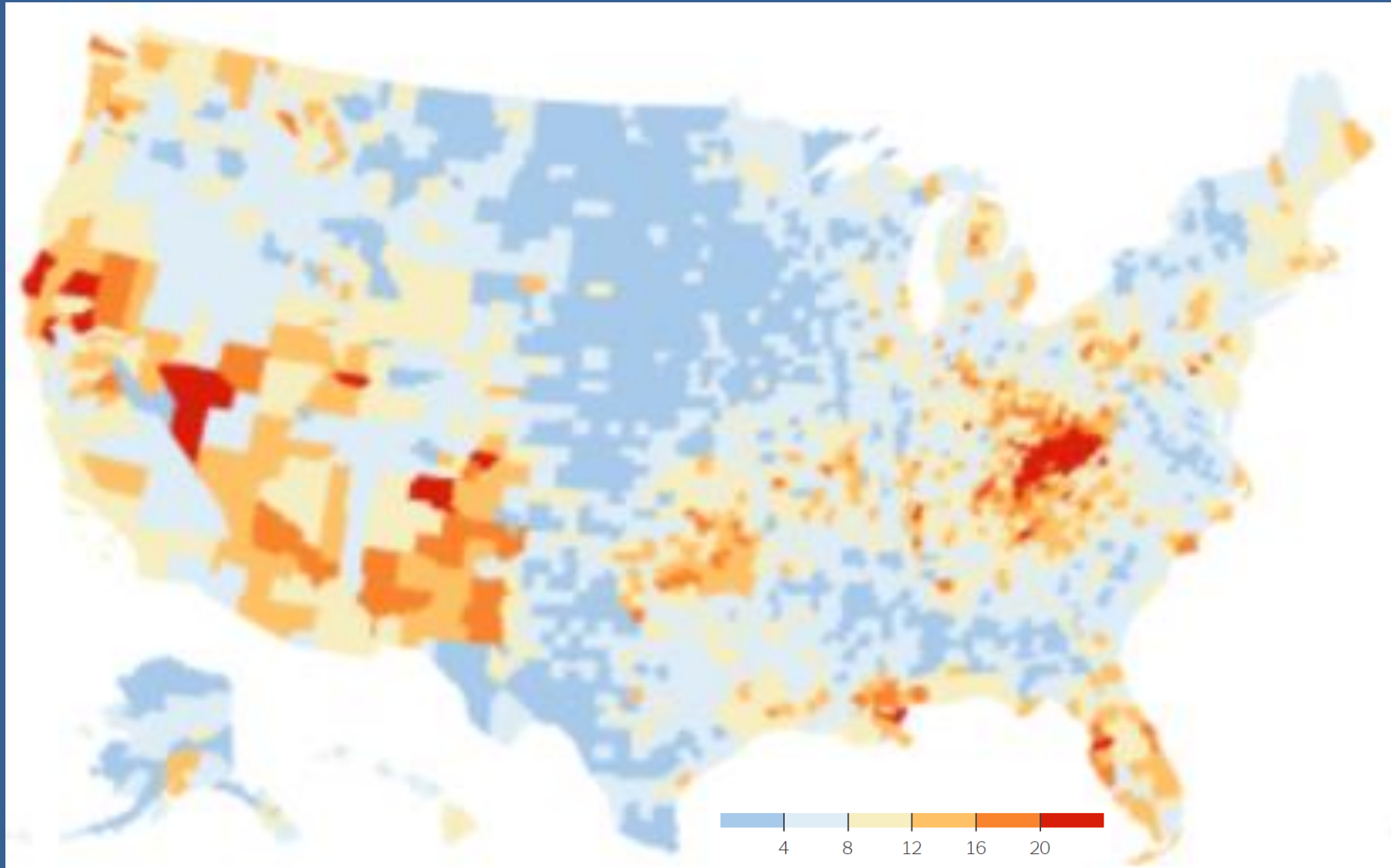
# Opioid Overdose Numbers



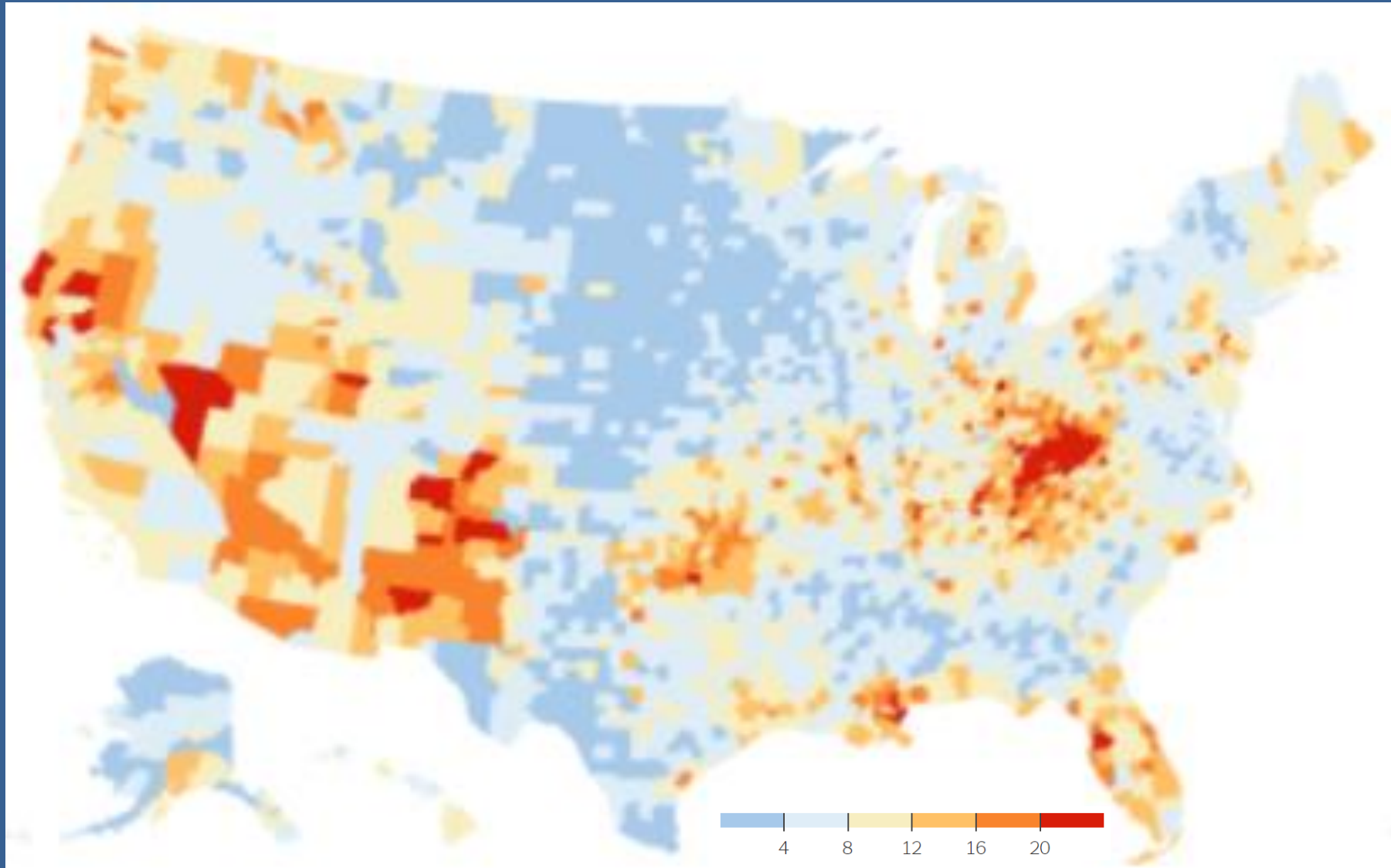
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2003



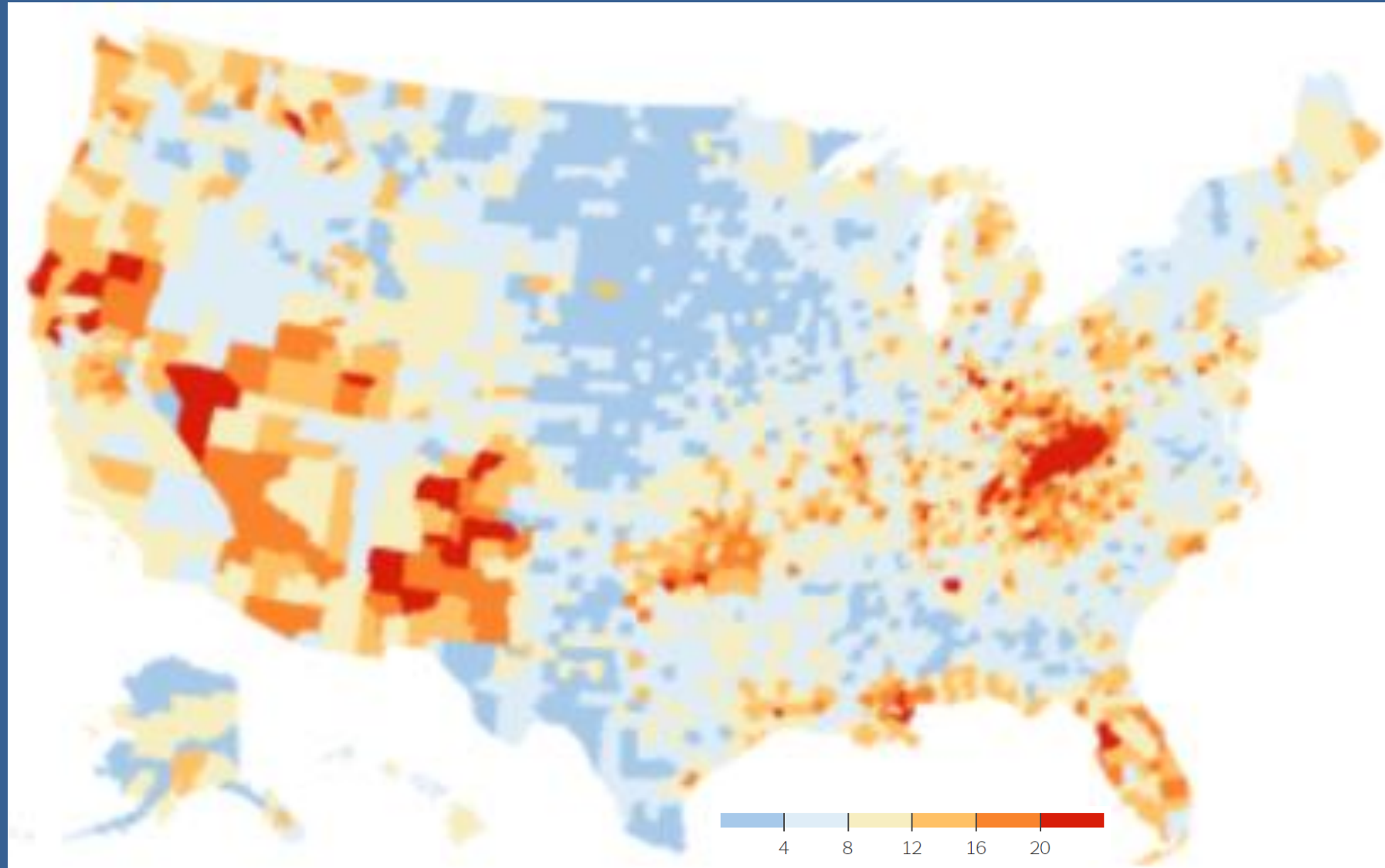
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2004



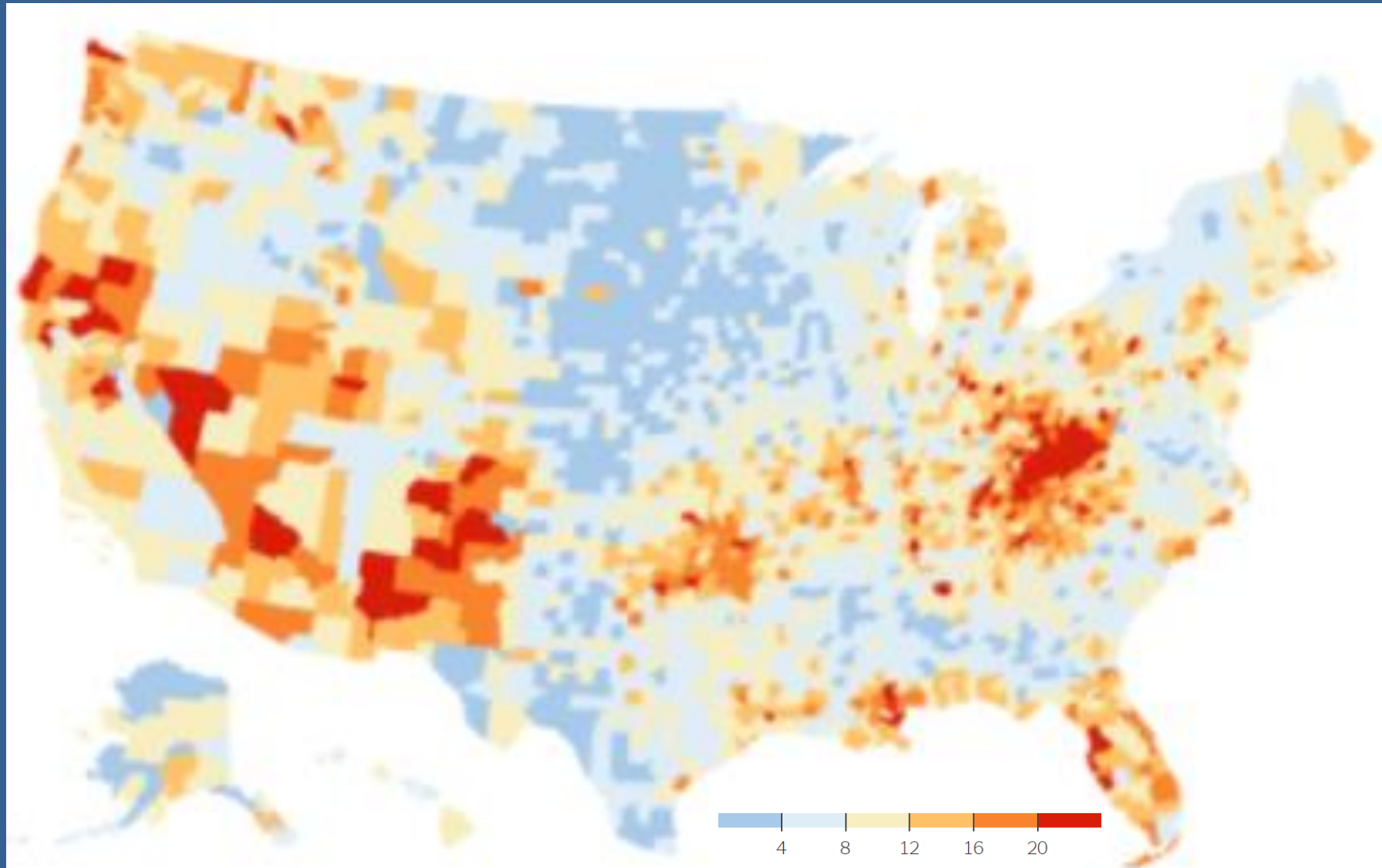
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2005



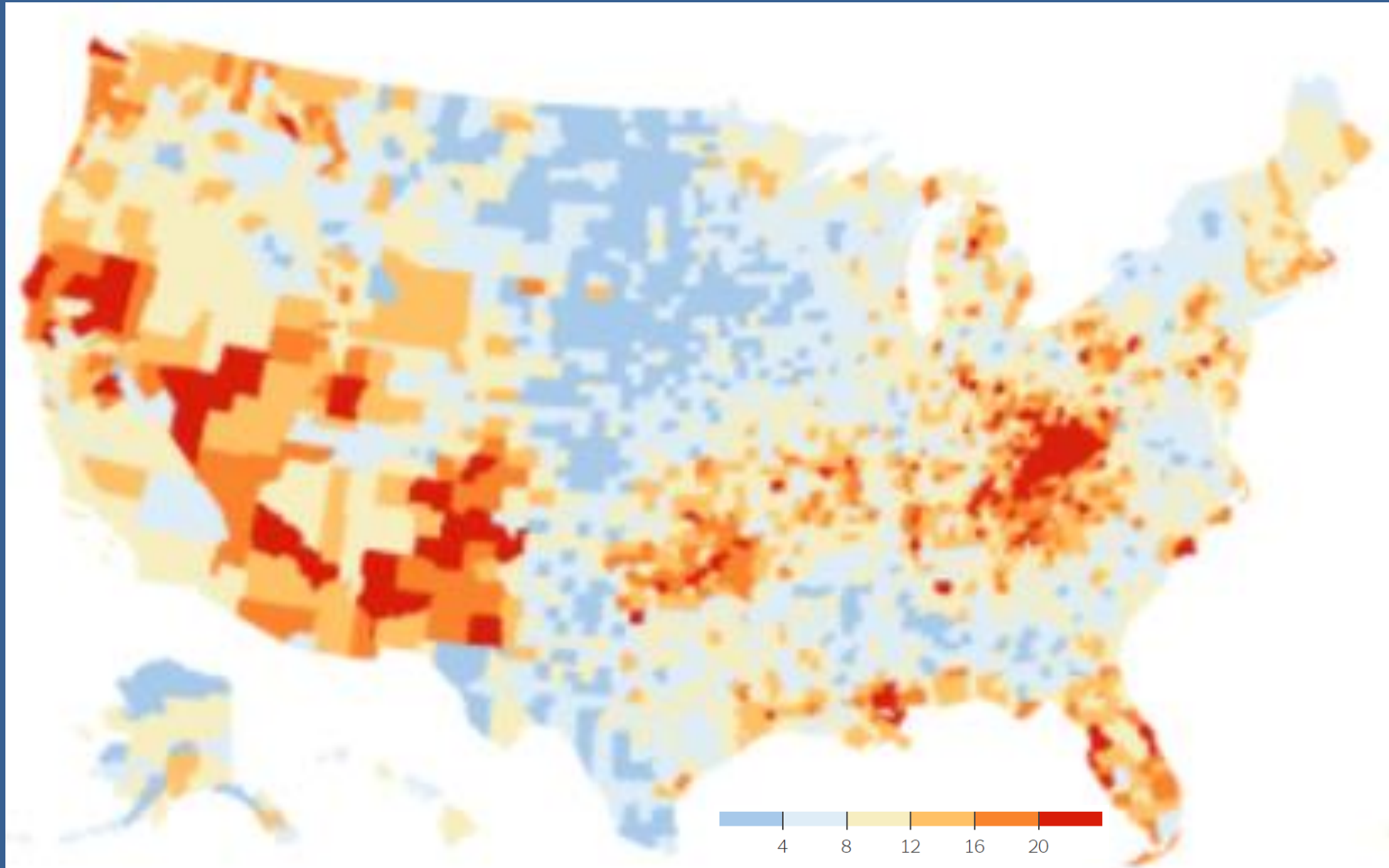
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2006



# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2007

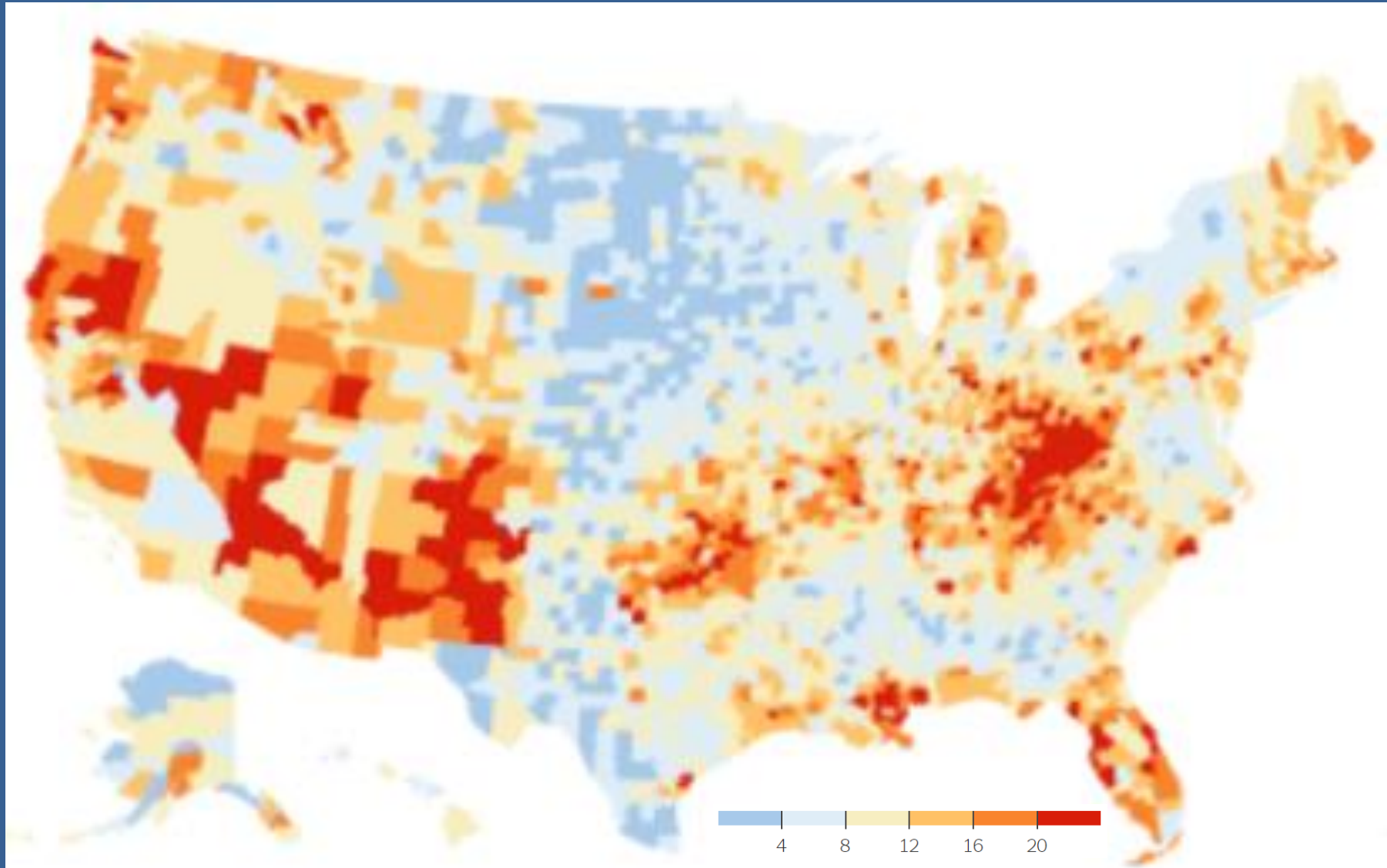


# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2008

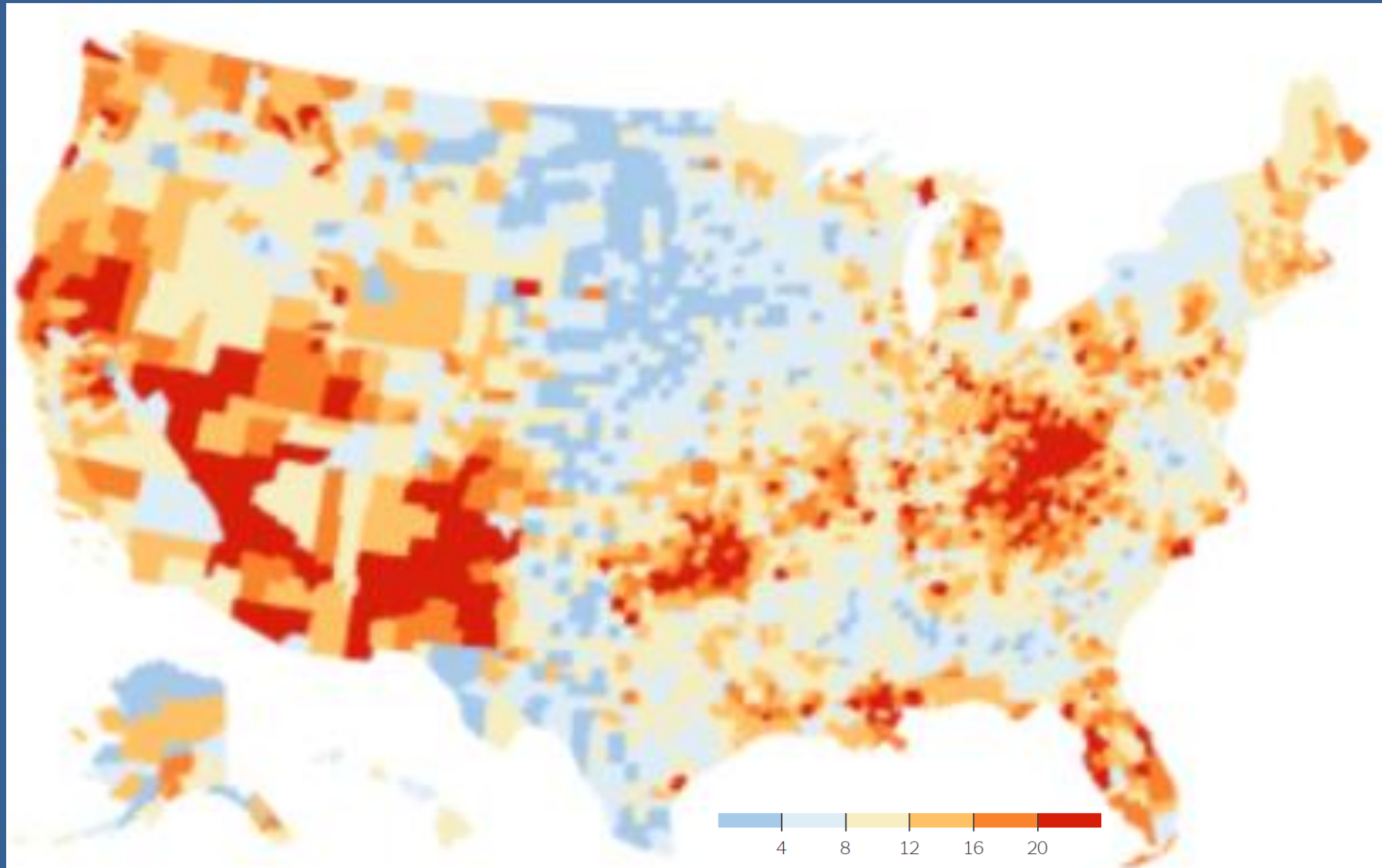




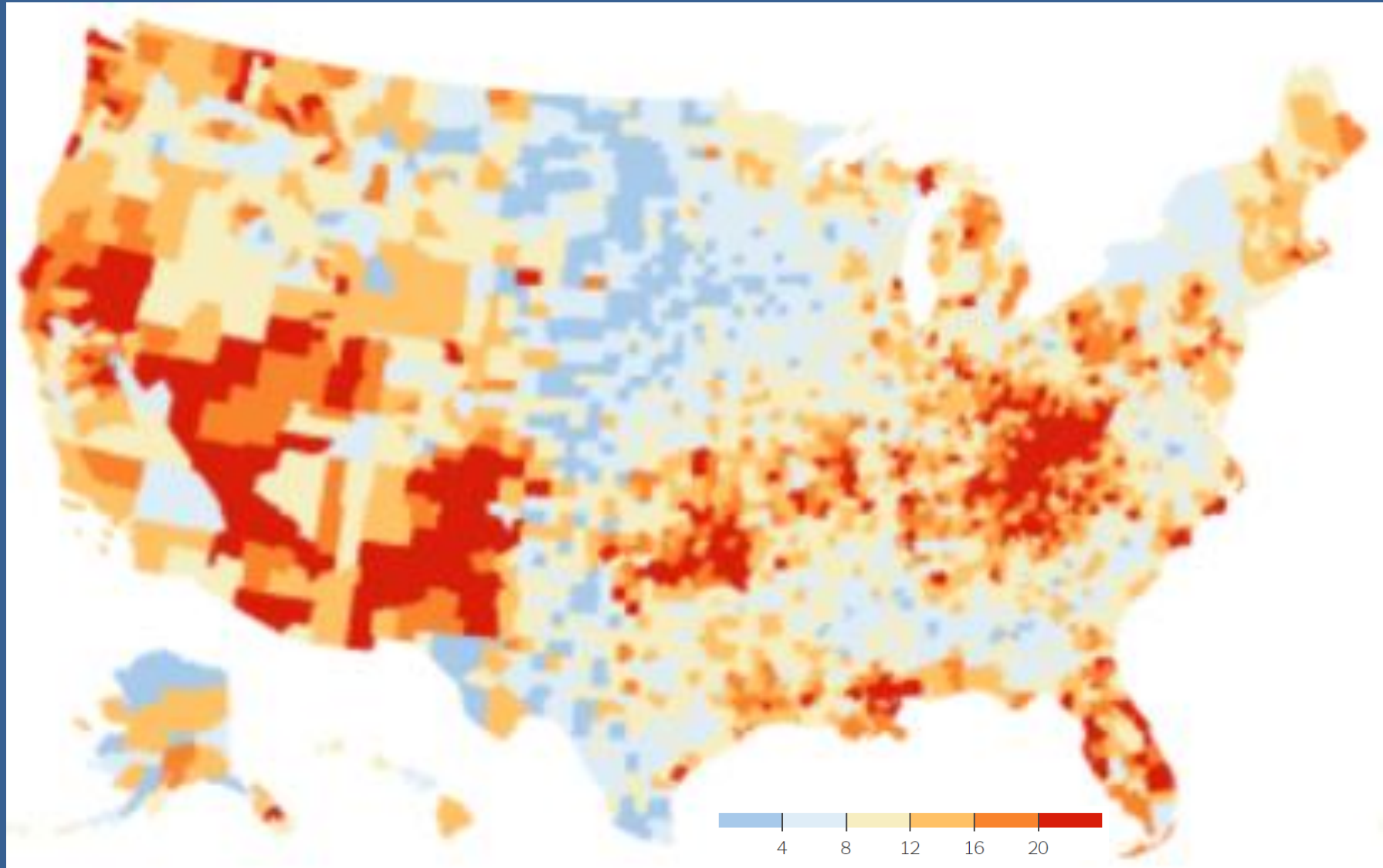
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2009



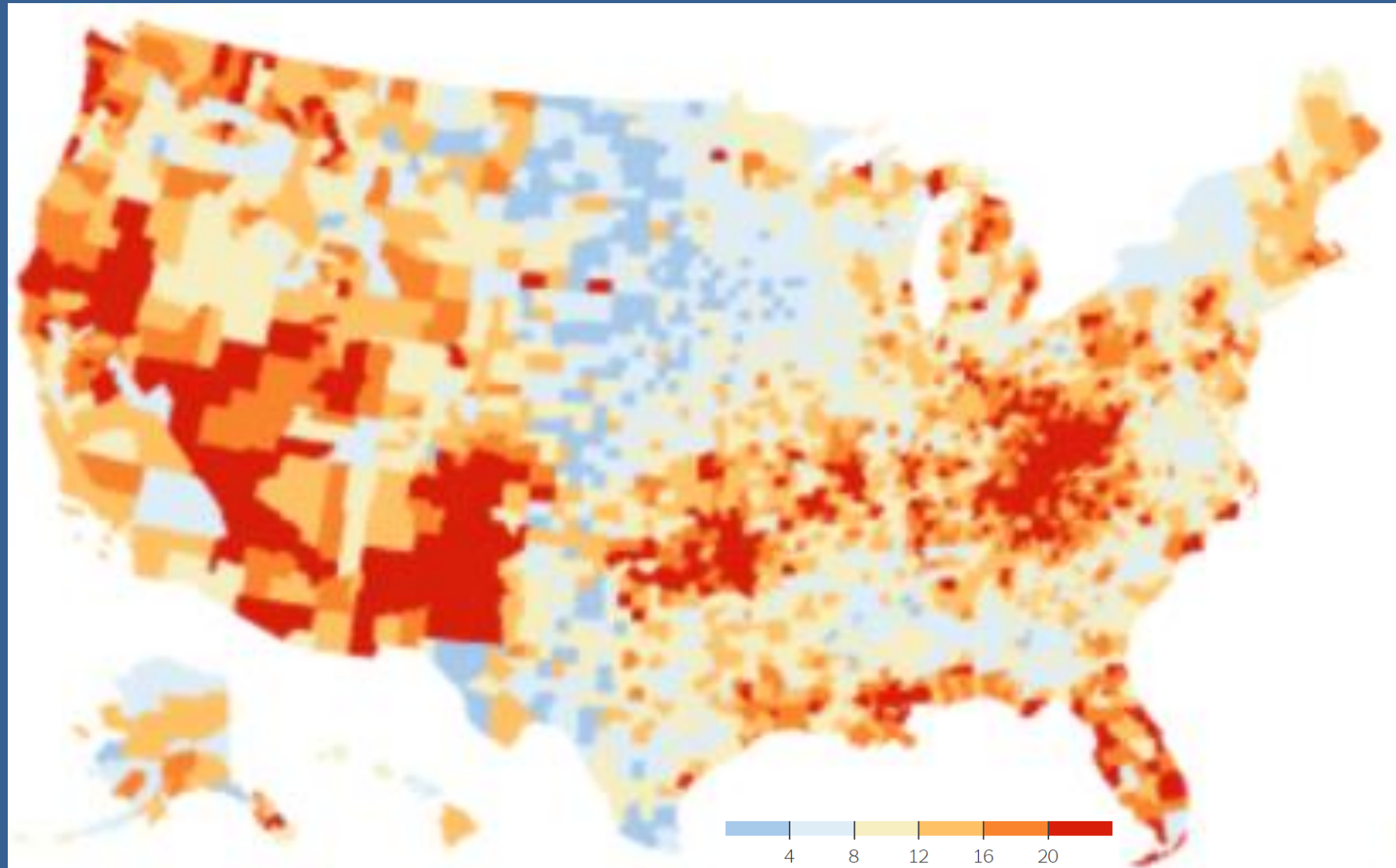
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2010



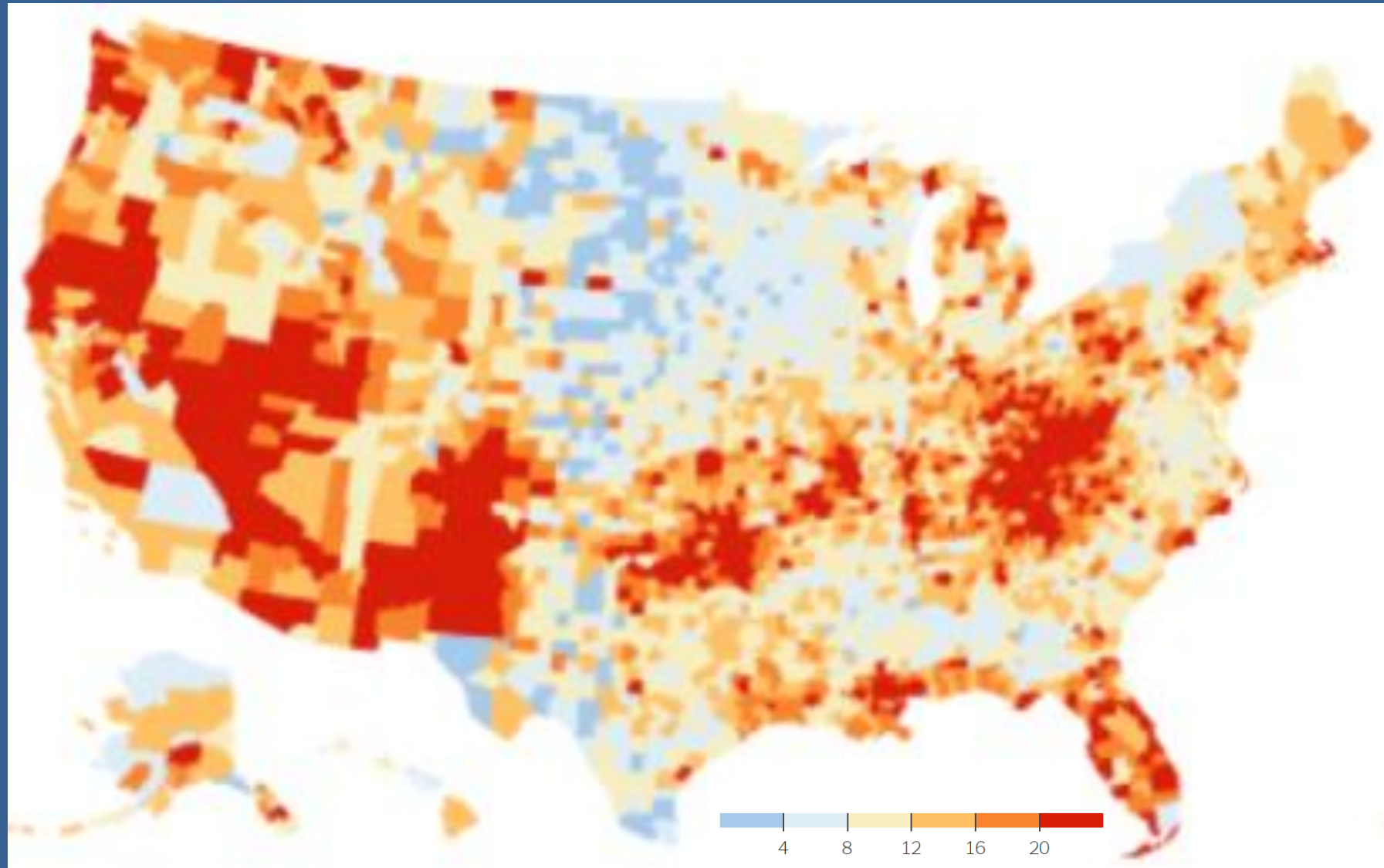
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2011



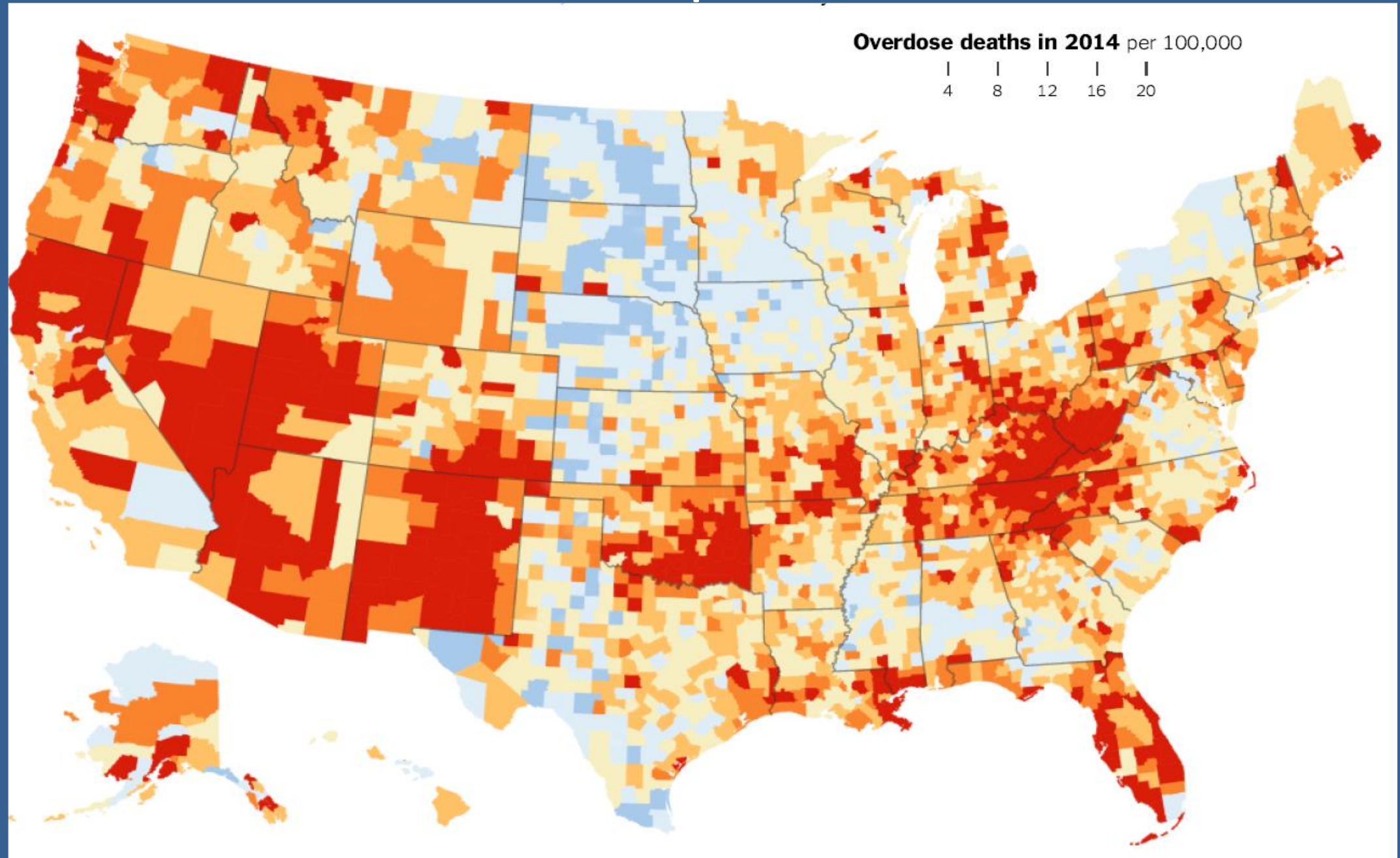
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2012



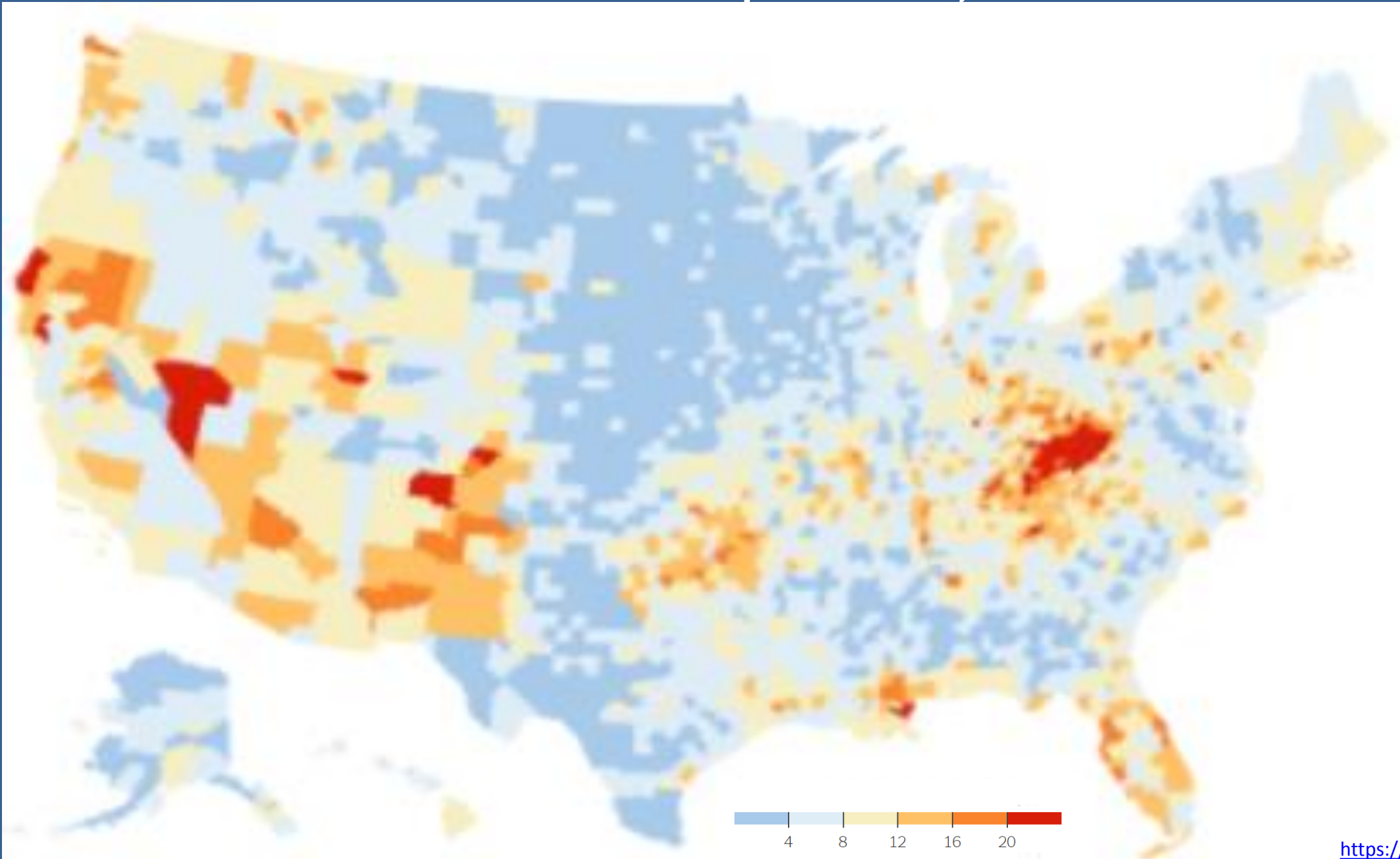
# Overdose Deaths per 100,000 2013



# Overdose Deaths per 100,000: 2014



# Overdose Deaths per 100,000: 2003



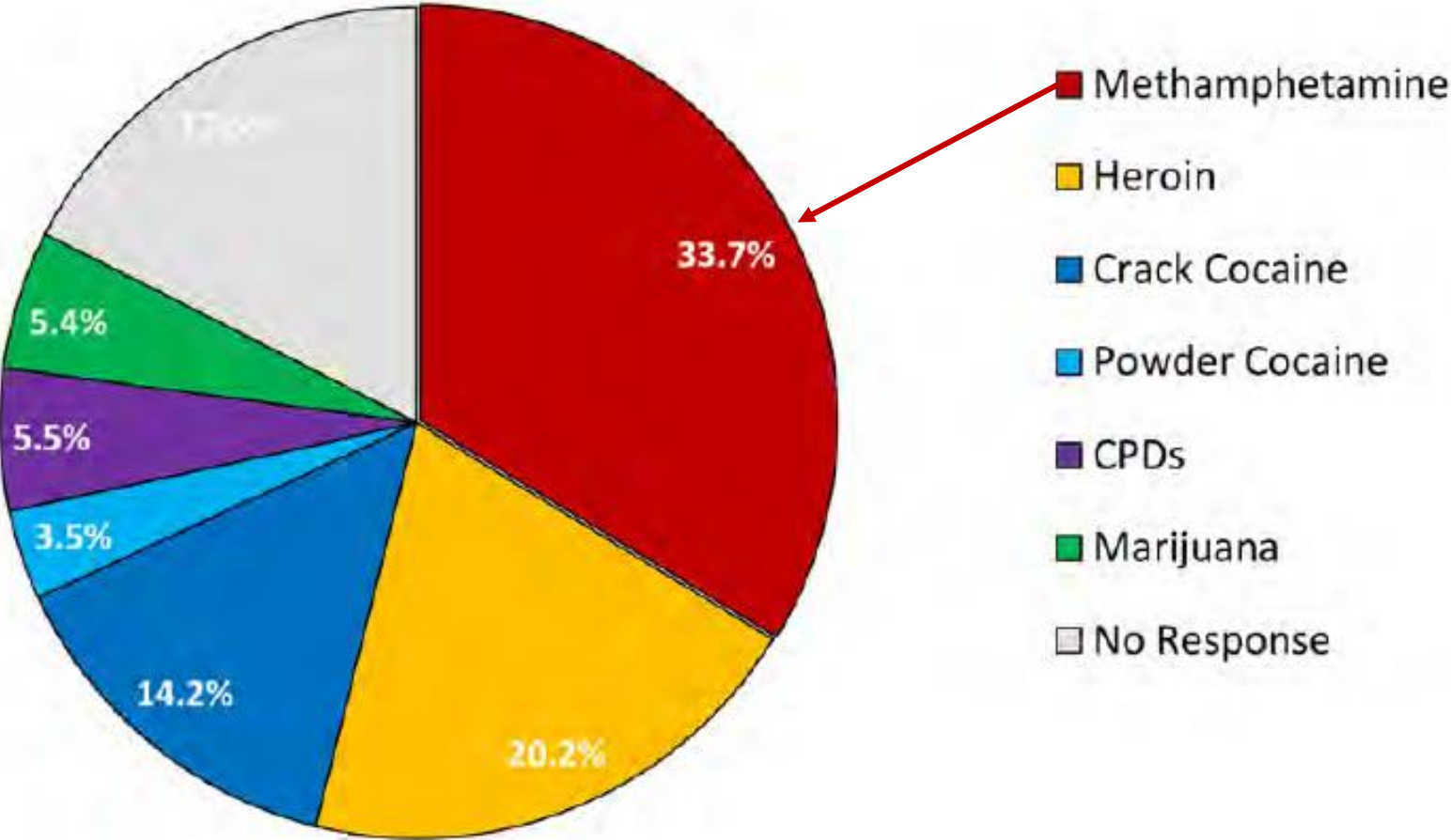
# The Opioid Epidemic

- Be ready
  - Quick access to treatment
  - Support medication-assisted treatment
  - Sufficient number of methadone and buprenorphine providers



# Drugs and Violent Crime

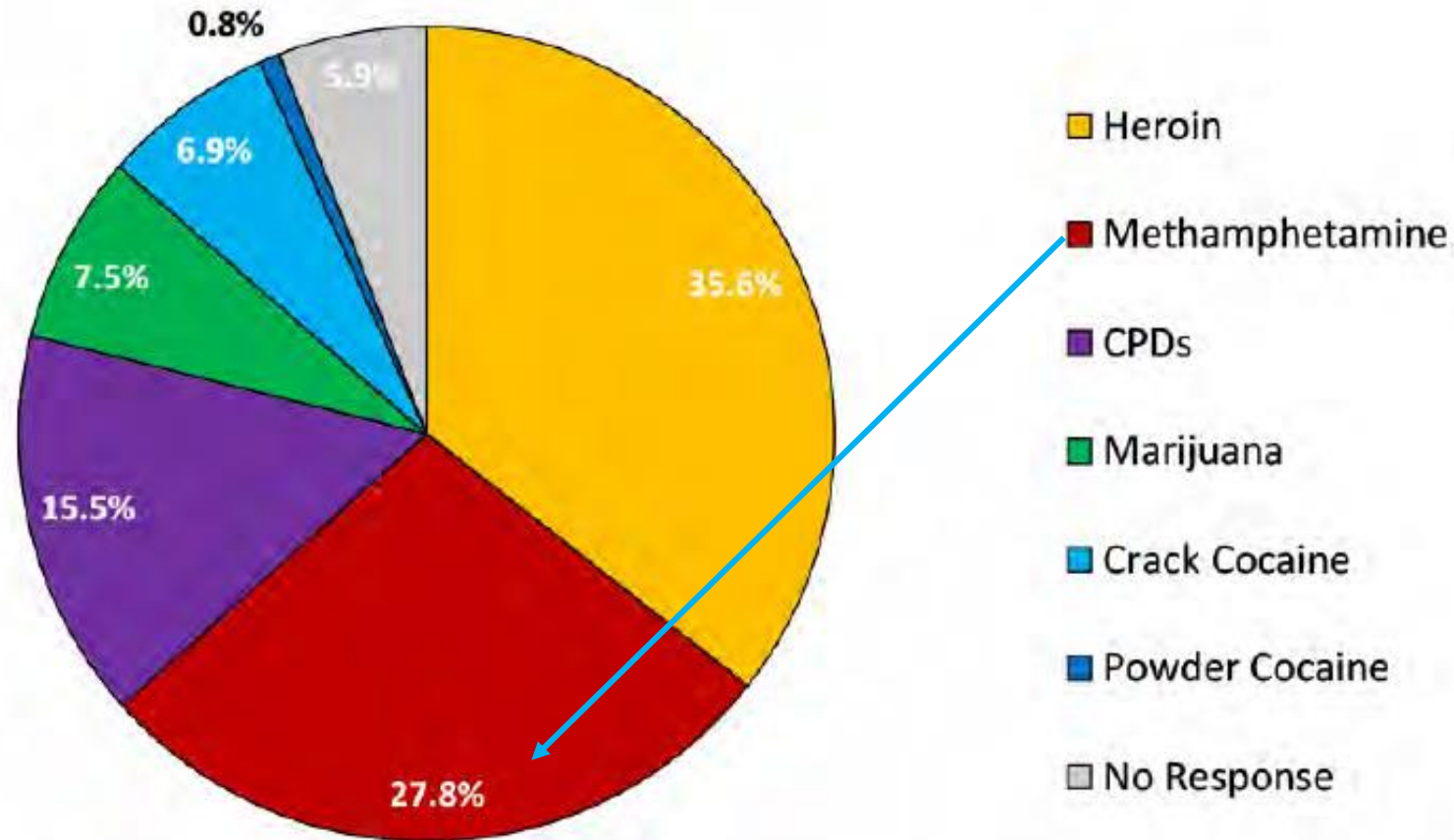
Figures A3: Drug that Most Contributes to Violent Crime - Percentage of NDTs Responses, 2016<sup>th</sup>



Source: 2016 National Drug Threat Survey

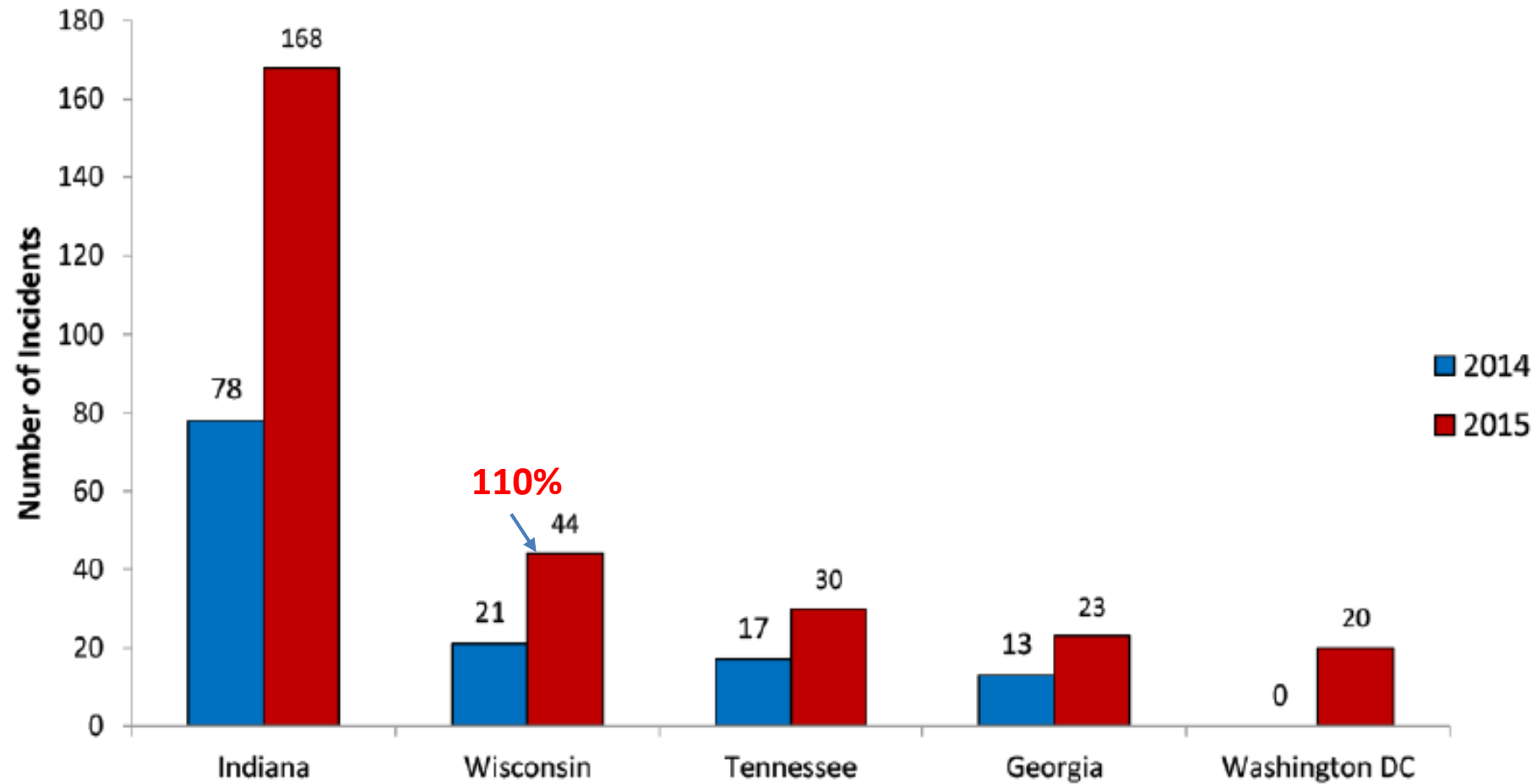
# Drugs and Property Crime

Figures A4: Drug that Most Contributes to Property Crime – Percentage of NDTs Responses, 2016<sup>uu</sup>



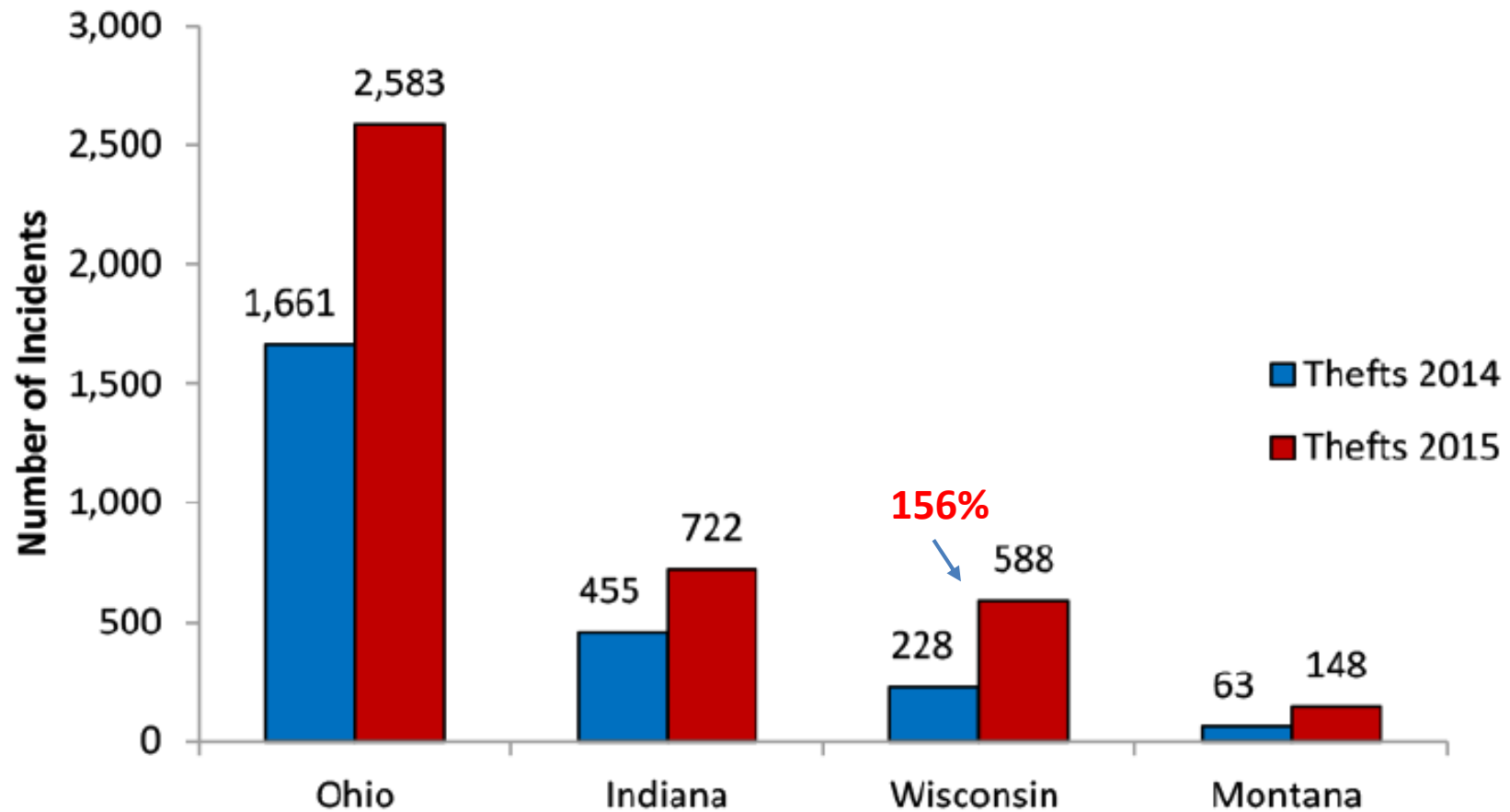
Source: 2016 National Drug Threat Survey

## Top Percentage Change in Armed Robberies, 2014 -2015

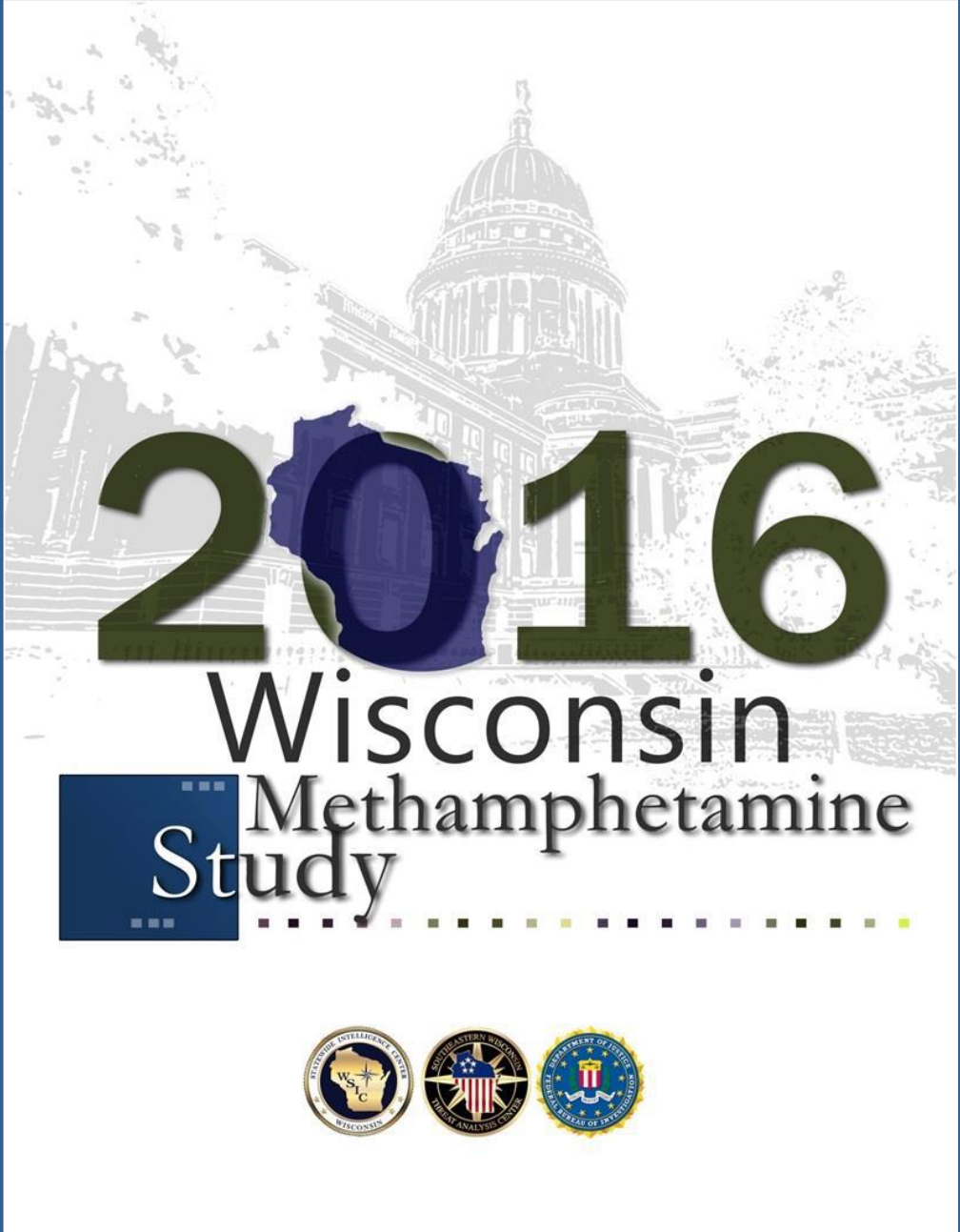


Source: DEA

## Top Percentage Change in Thefts, 2014 -2015



Source: DEA



2016

Wisconsin

Methamphetamine  
Study



Published: November 21, 2016

Information Cutoff Date: July 11, 2016

Produced for Wisconsin Law Enforcement

Prepared by:



**Wisconsin Statewide  
Intelligence Center**



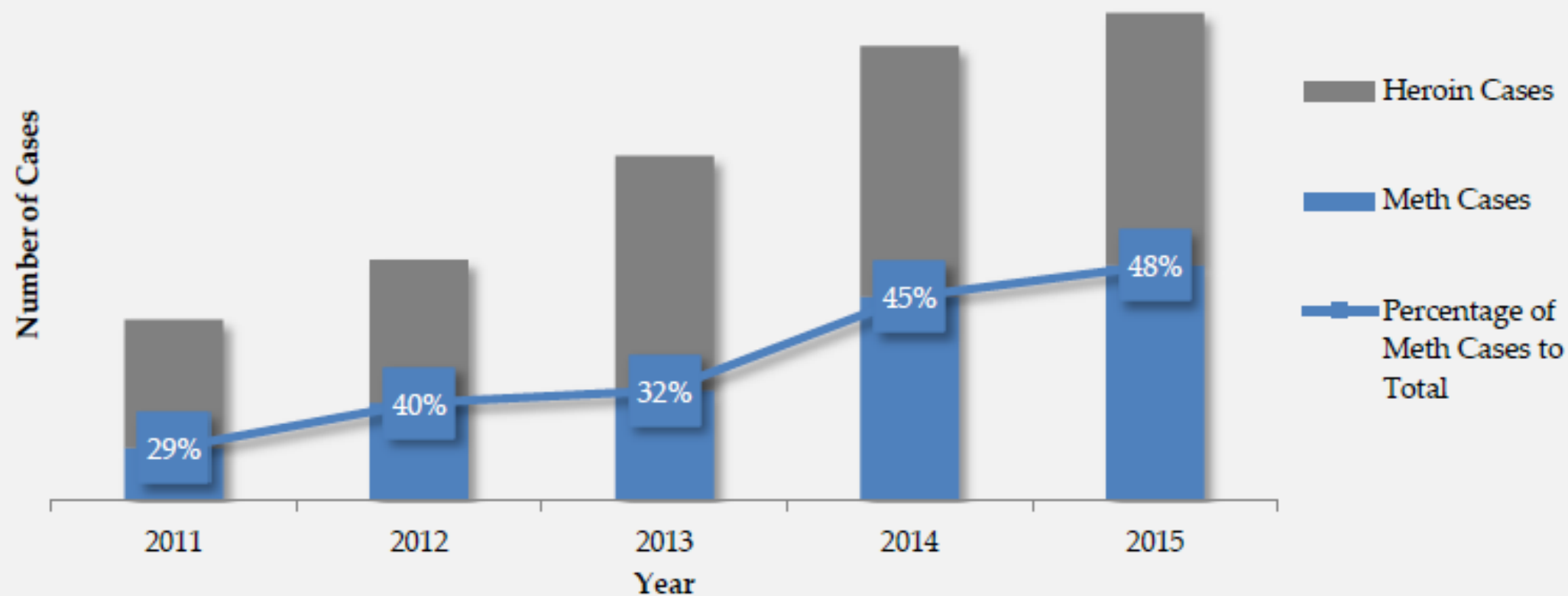
**Southeast Wisconsin  
Threat Analysis Center**



**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Milwaukee Field Division – Field Intelligence Group**

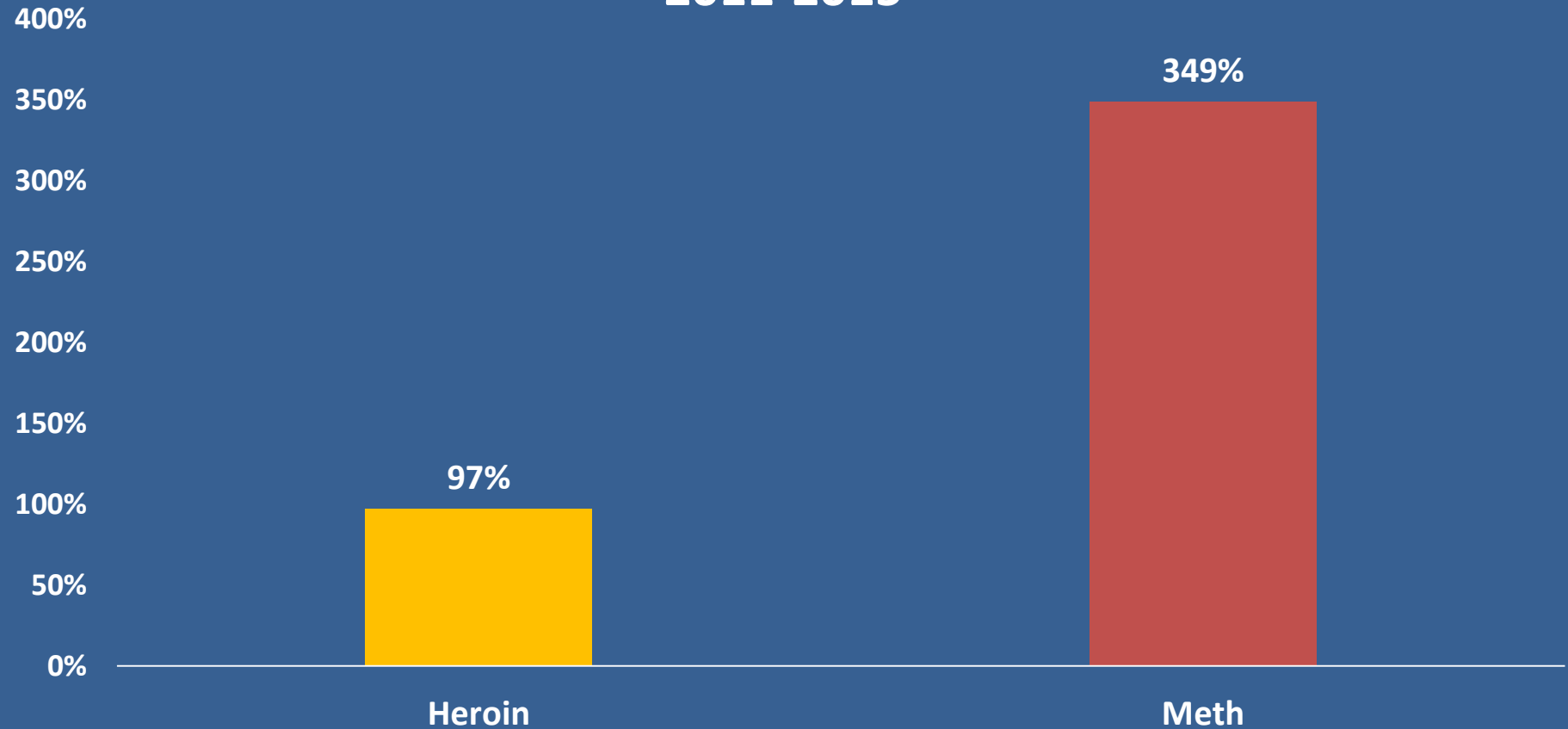
**This publication is the first statewide study of methamphetamine in Wisconsin.**

Meth and Heroin Cases Analyzed by the Wisconsin Crime Lab, 2011 to 2015



Source: WSIC; Email; April 22, 2016.

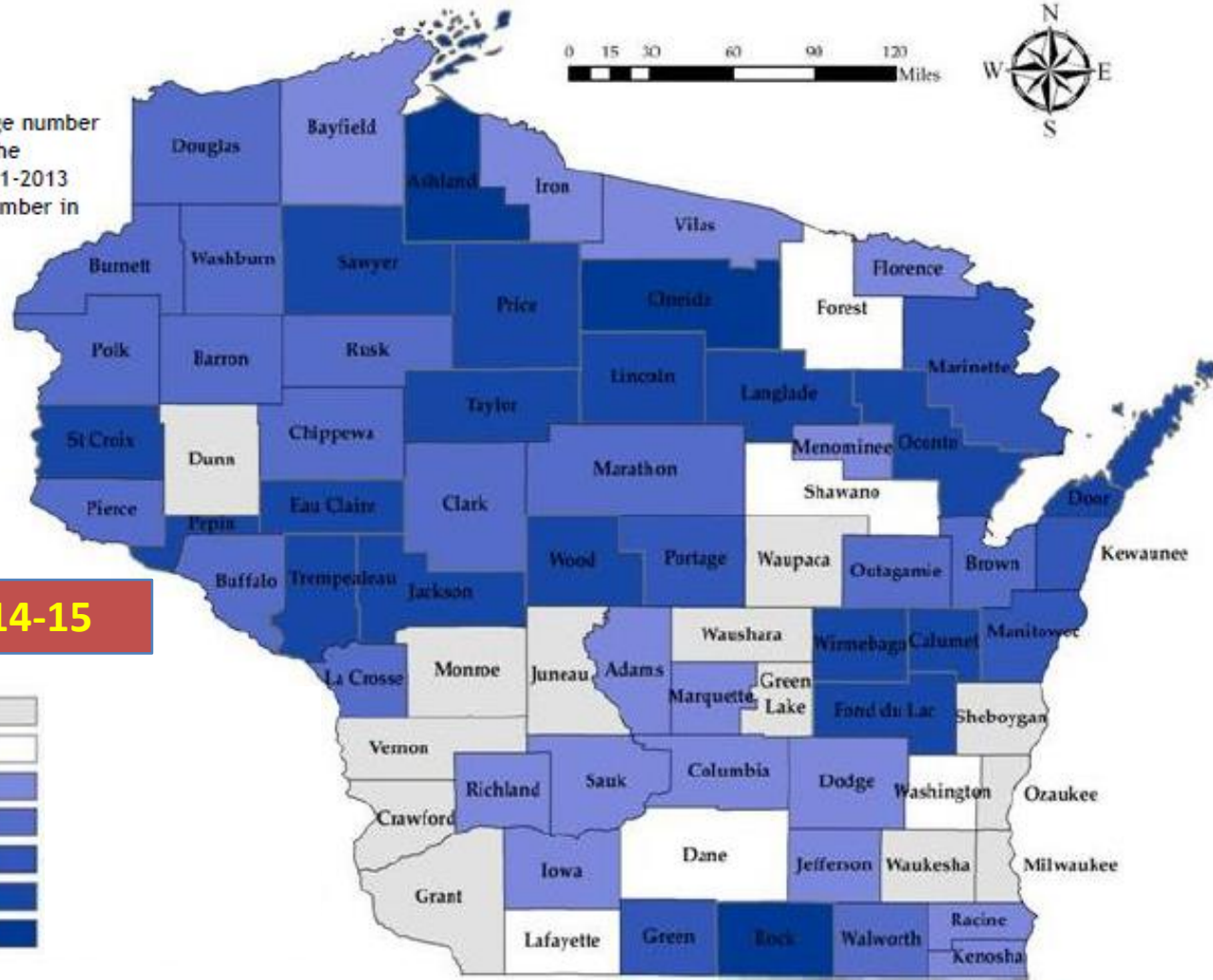
## Increase in Cases Analyzed by State Crime Lab 2011-2015





# Meth in Wisconsin

(U) Data Description: Average number of meth cases analyzed by the Wisconsin Crime Lab for 2011-2013 compared to the average number in 2014-2015.



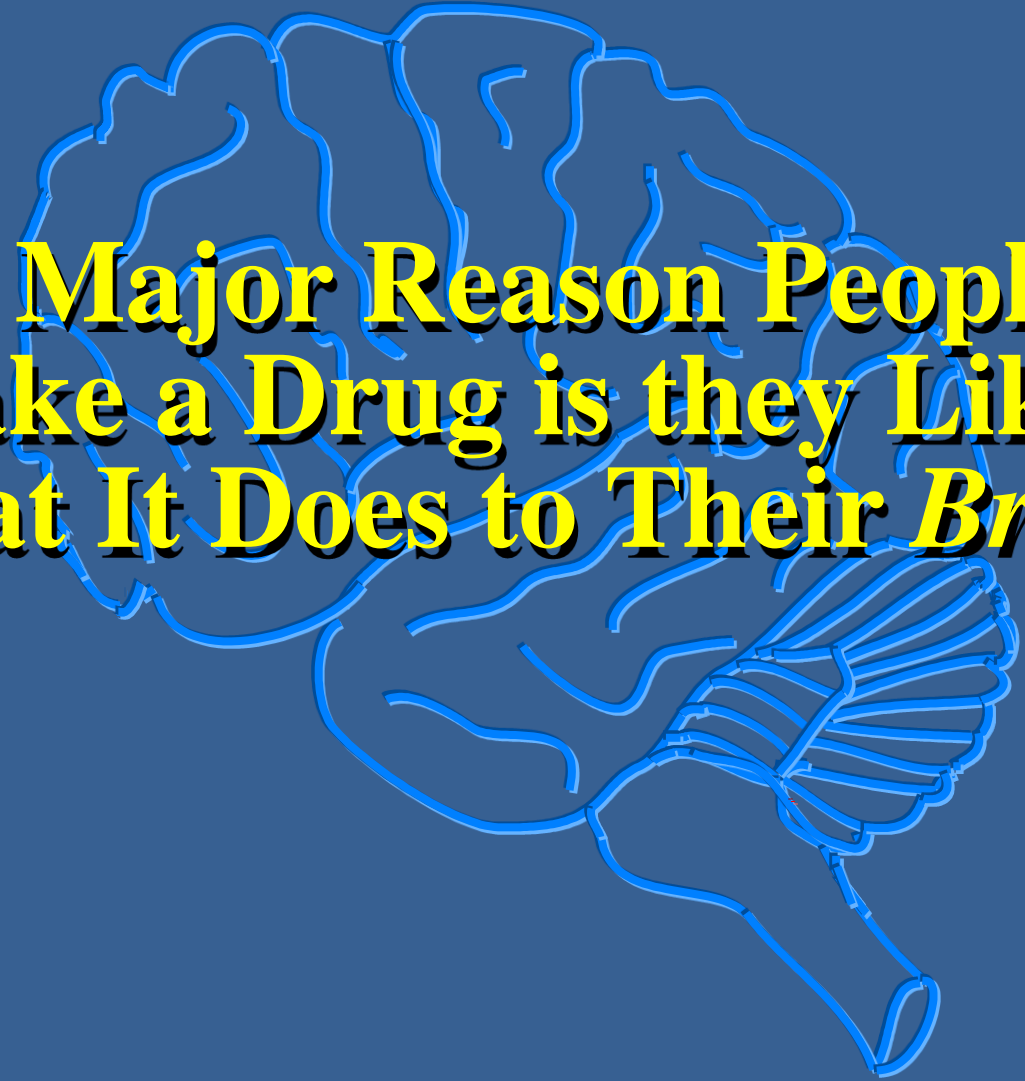
## Meth lab cases 2011-13 vs 2014-15

- Negative.....
- No Increase.....
- Positive.....
- Slight Increase....
- Doubled.....
- Considerable.....
- Dramatic.....

# Wisconsin Methamphetamine Study

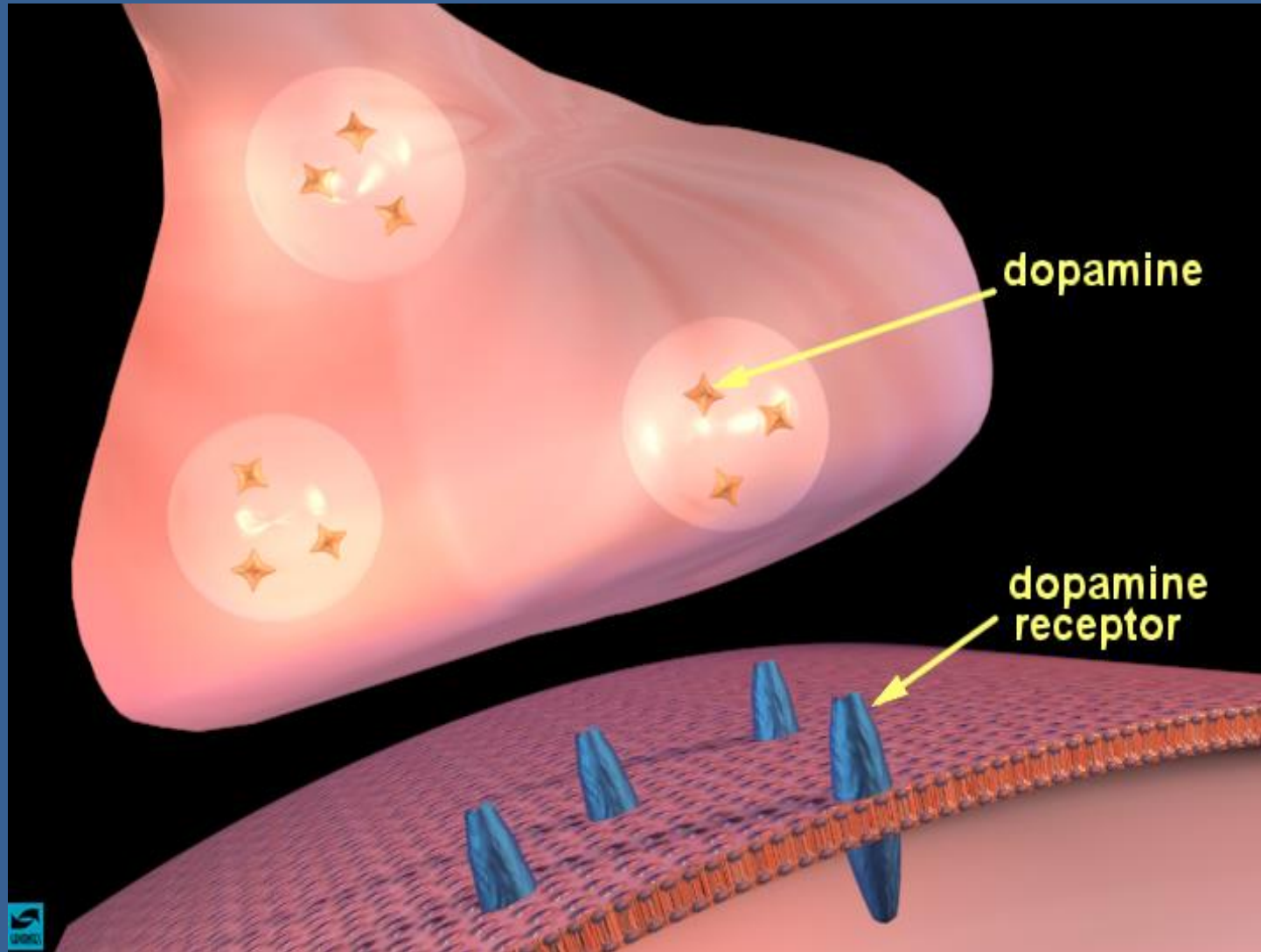
## Outlook

- Continued upward trend in meth use spreading across Wisconsin
- Highly likely violence, property crime, and other crimes will increase
- Number of meth users will continue to increase as opioid/heroin users develop fear of overdose
- Lack of treatment facilities will prevent individuals from getting needed treatment
- Tackling Wisconsin's drug abuse is a broad issue that requires the support of everyone in the community

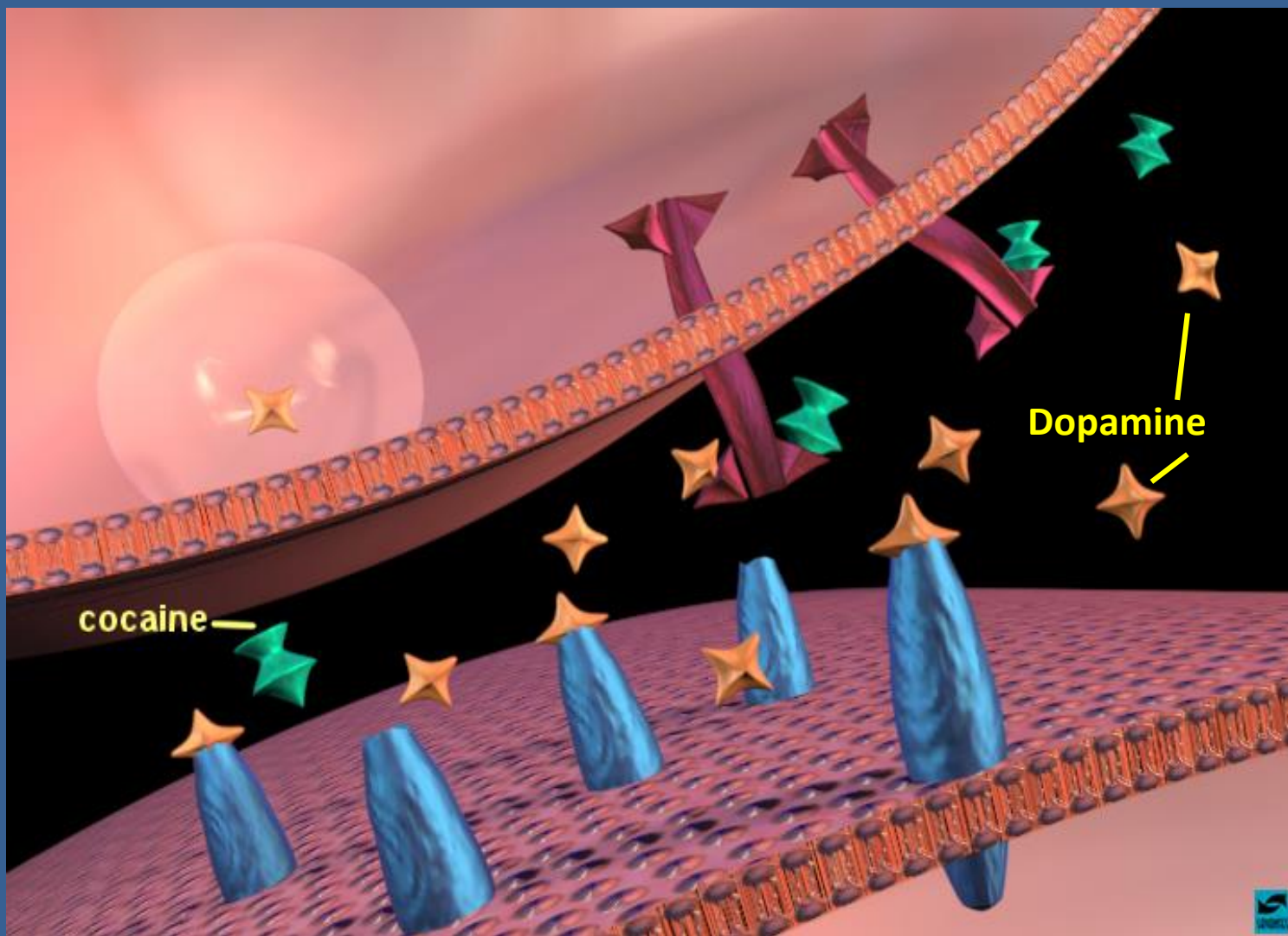


**A Major Reason People  
Take a Drug is they Like  
What It Does to Their *Brains***

# Dopamine Release Causes Pleasure

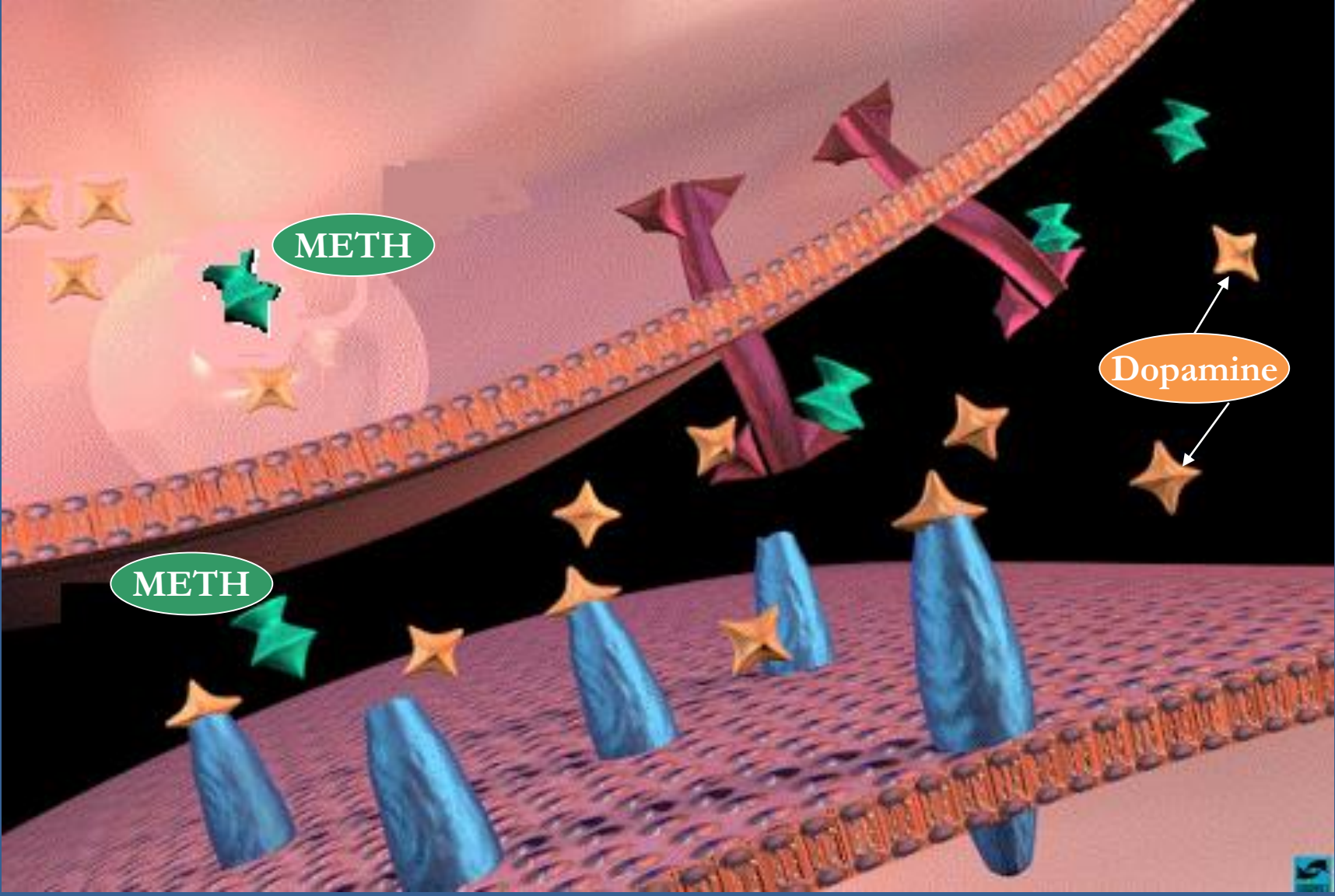


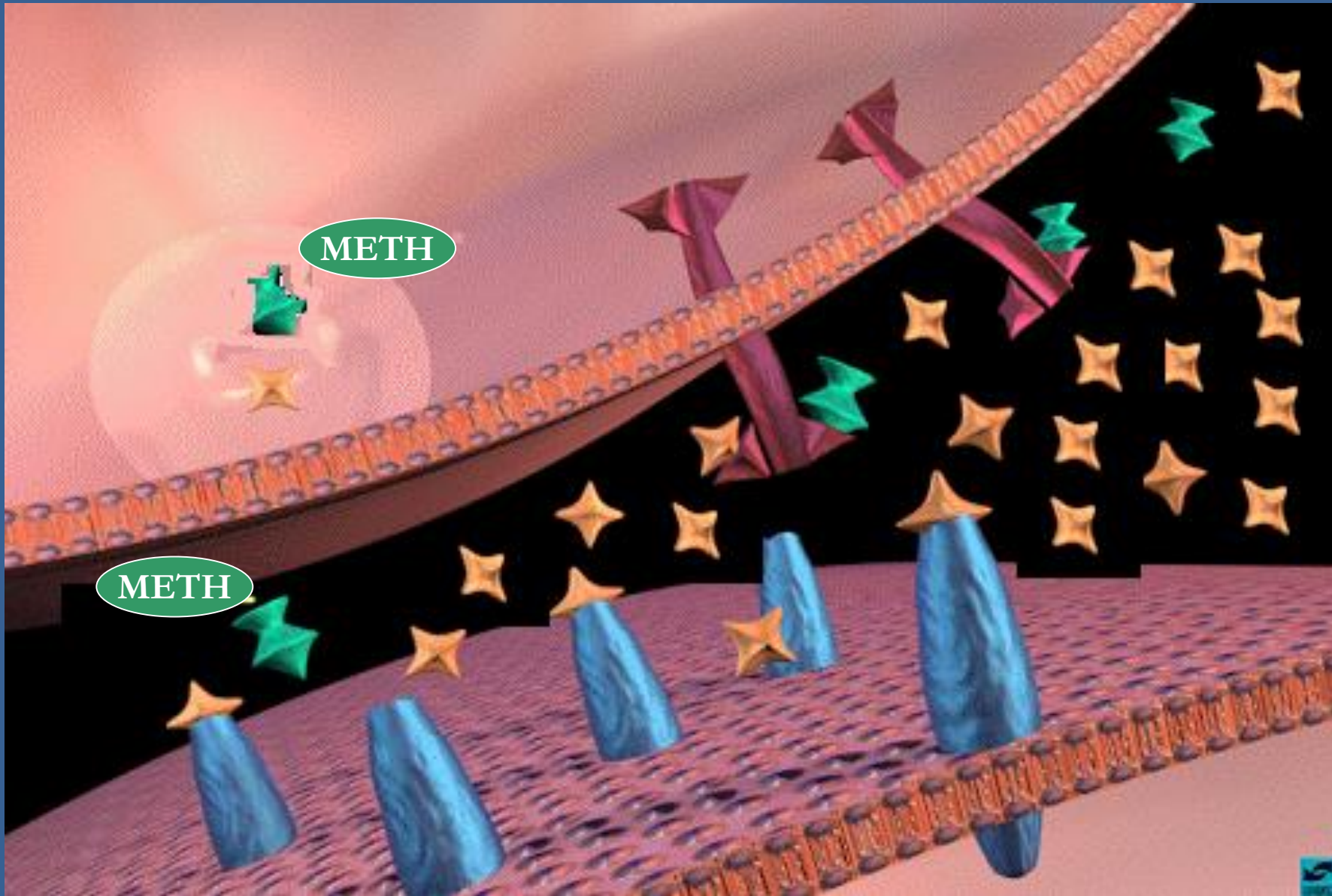
# Cocaine Blocks the Uptake of Dopamine



# Methamphetamine: Neurochemical Mechanisms

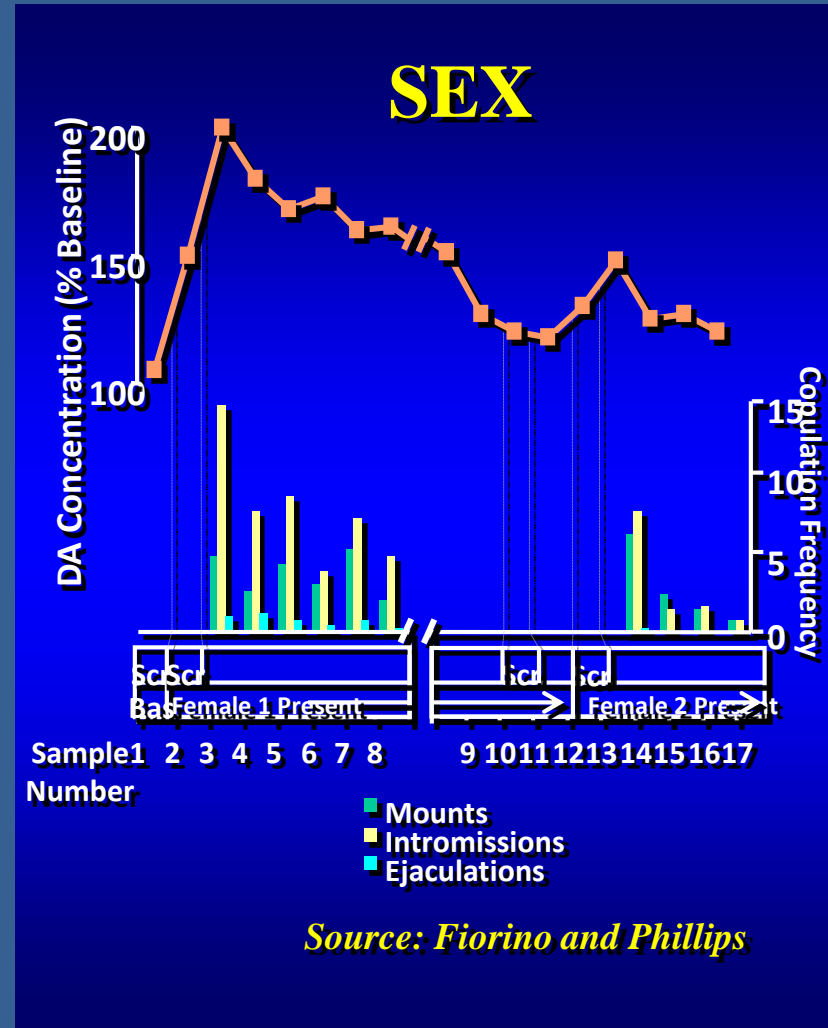
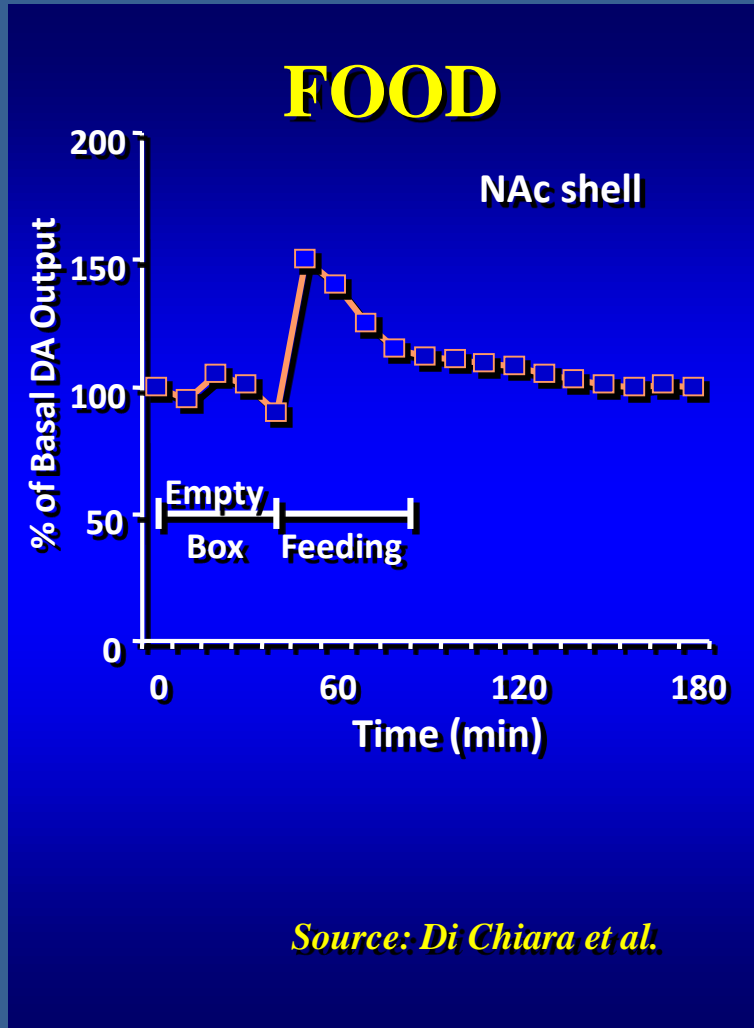
- Enters dopamine vesicles
- Vesicles deplete themselves of dopamine



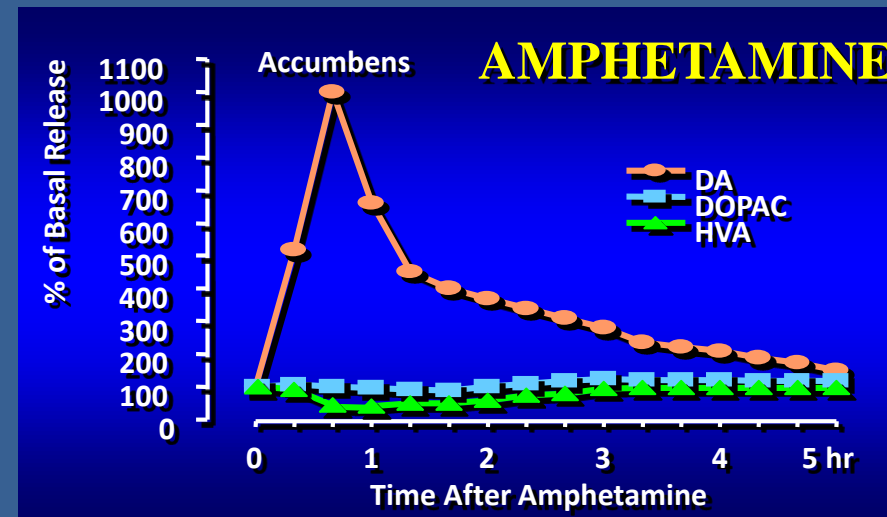
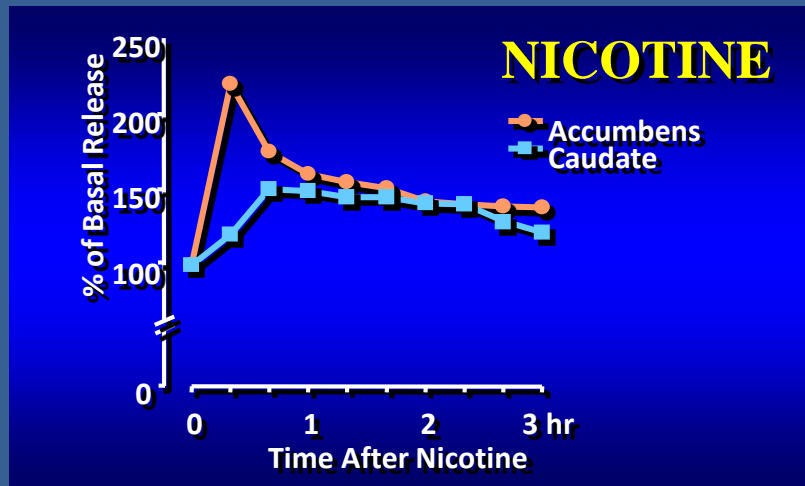
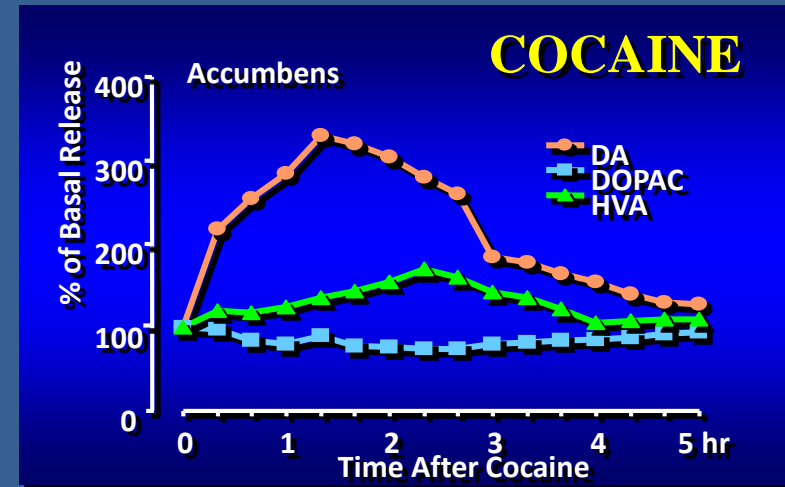
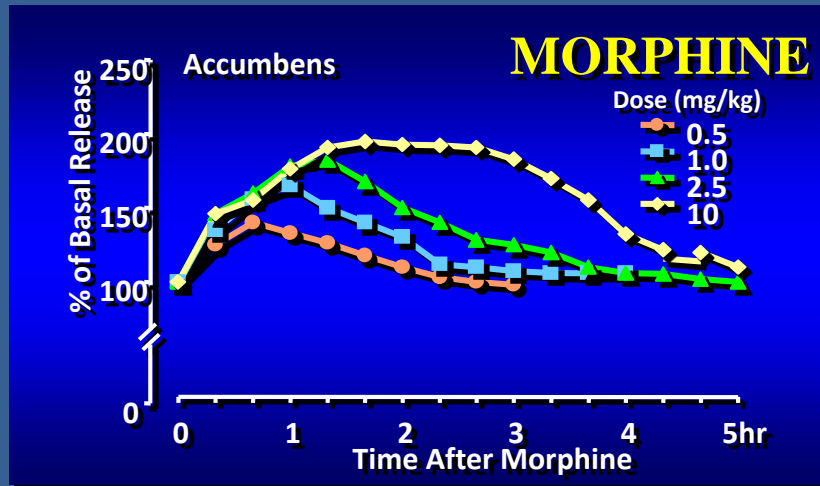




# Natural Rewards Elevate Dopamine Levels

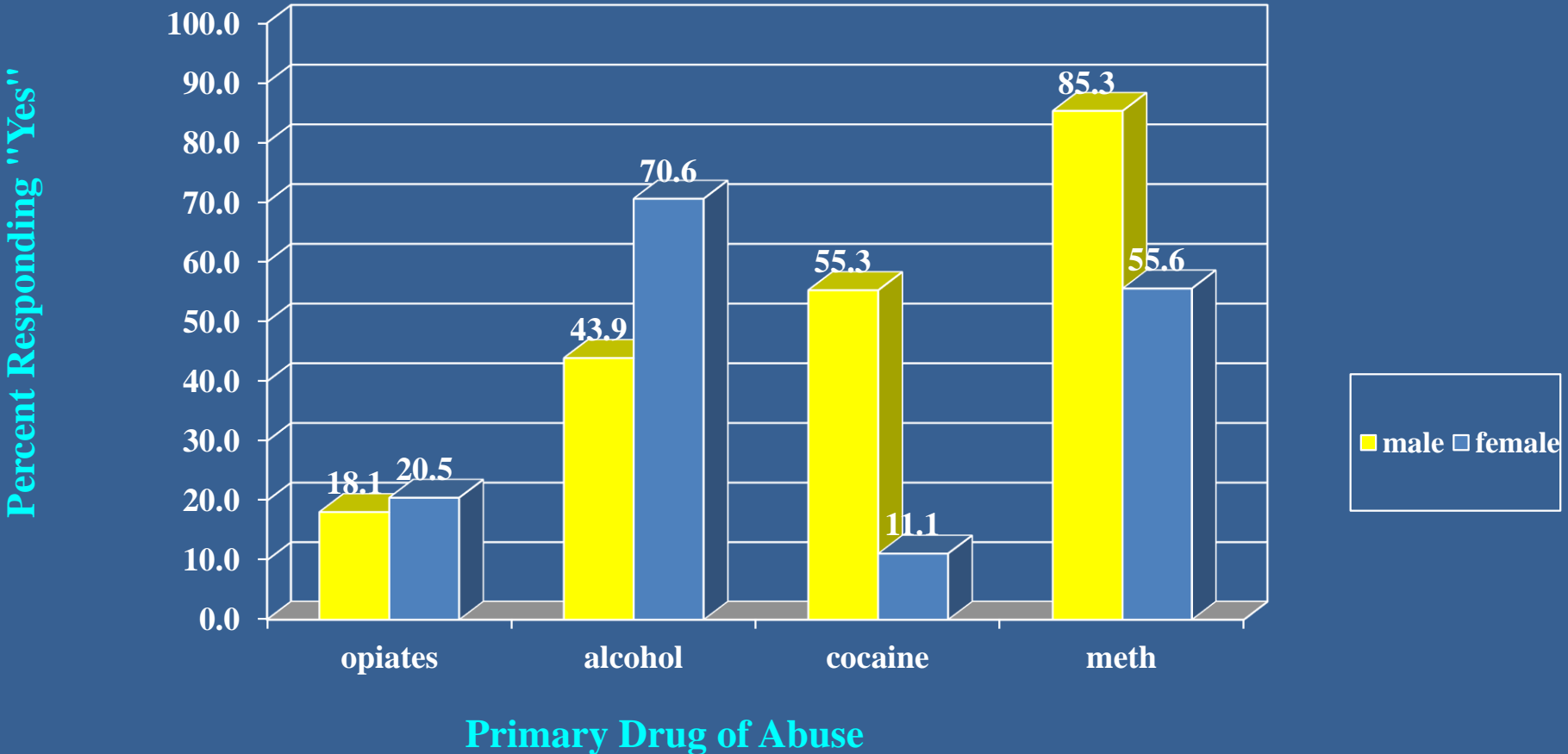


# Effects of Drugs on Dopamine Levels



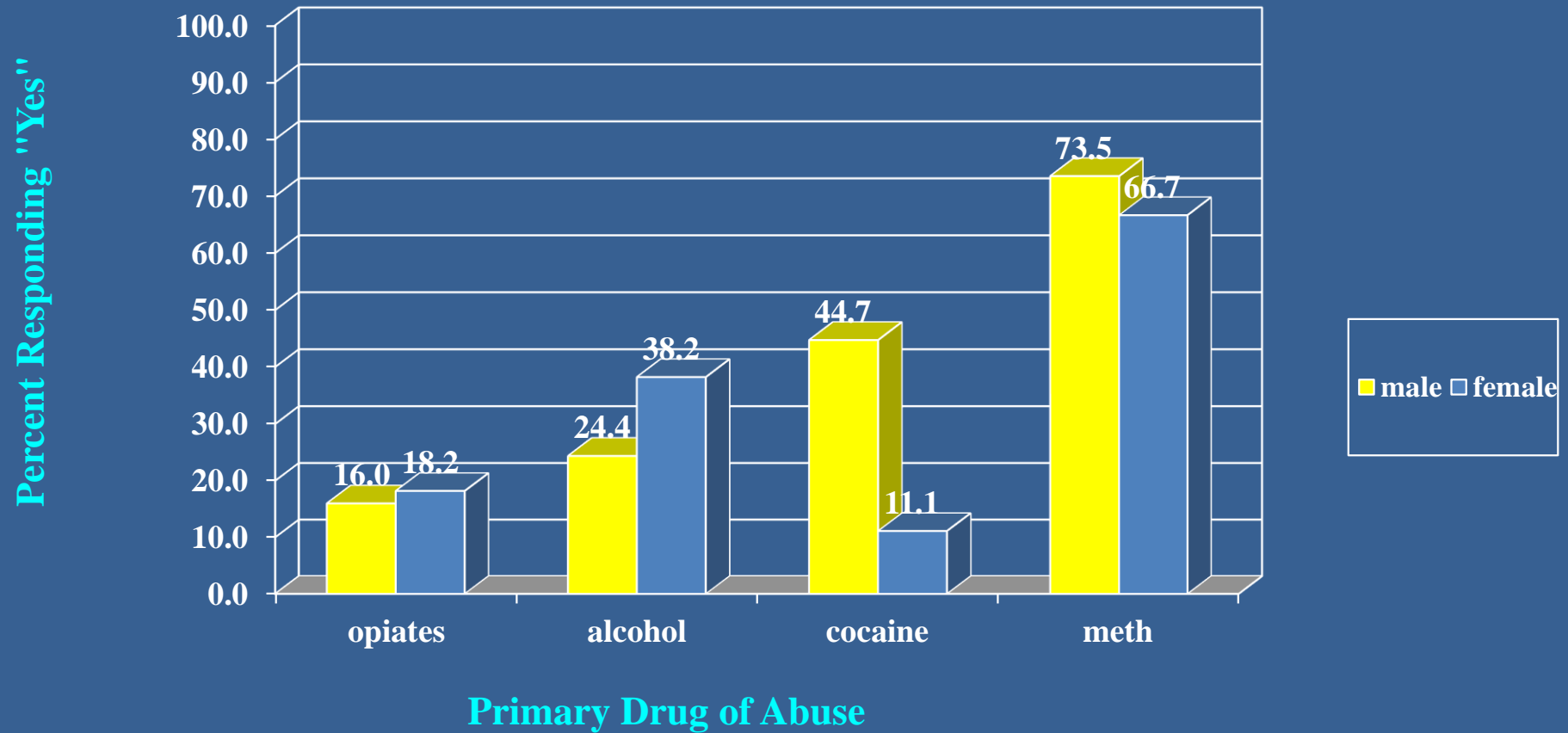
# Methamphetamine Use and Sex

# My sexual *drive* is increased by the use of ...



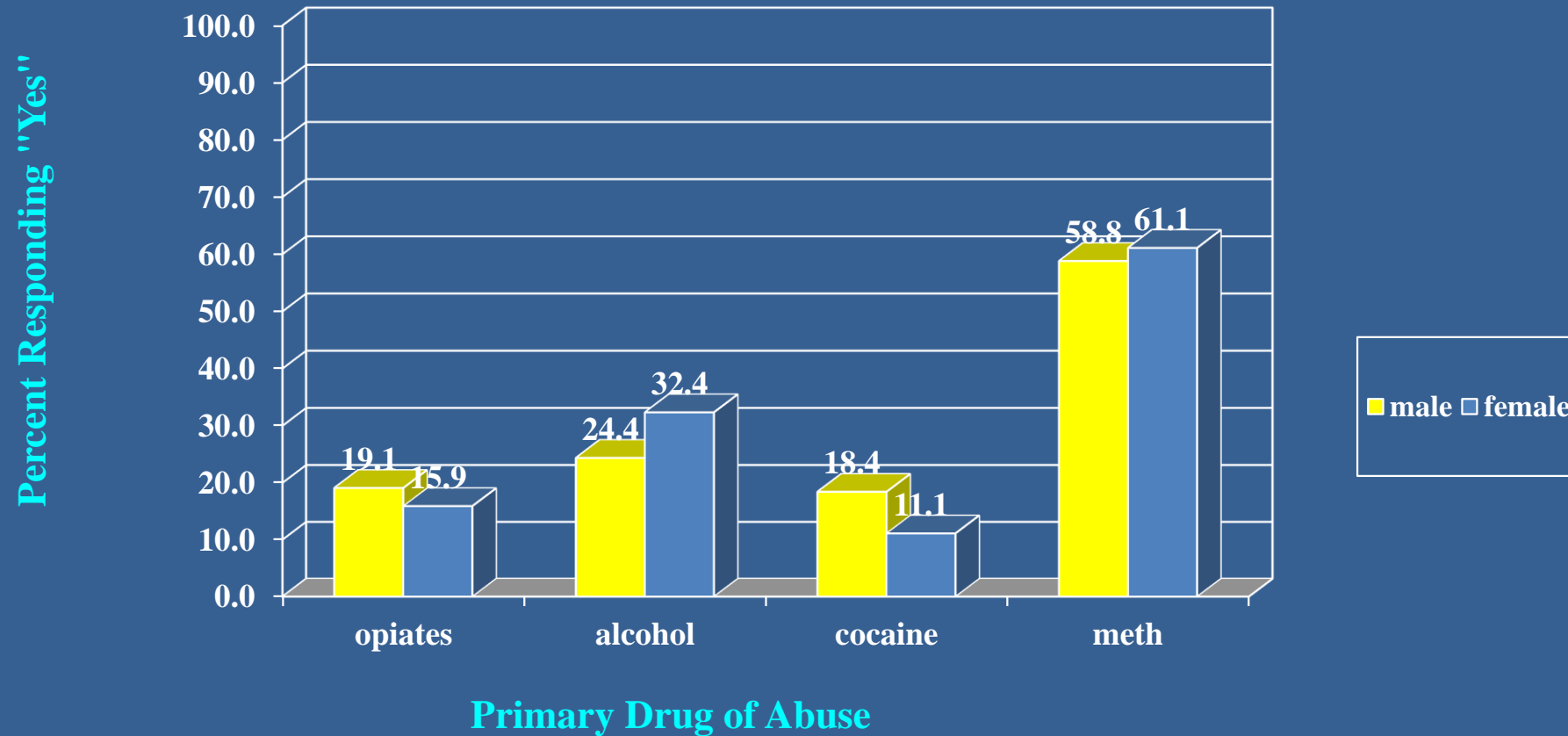
(Rawson et al., 2002)

My sexual *pleasure* is enhanced by the use of ...



(Rawson et al., 2002)

# My sexual performance is improved by the use of ...



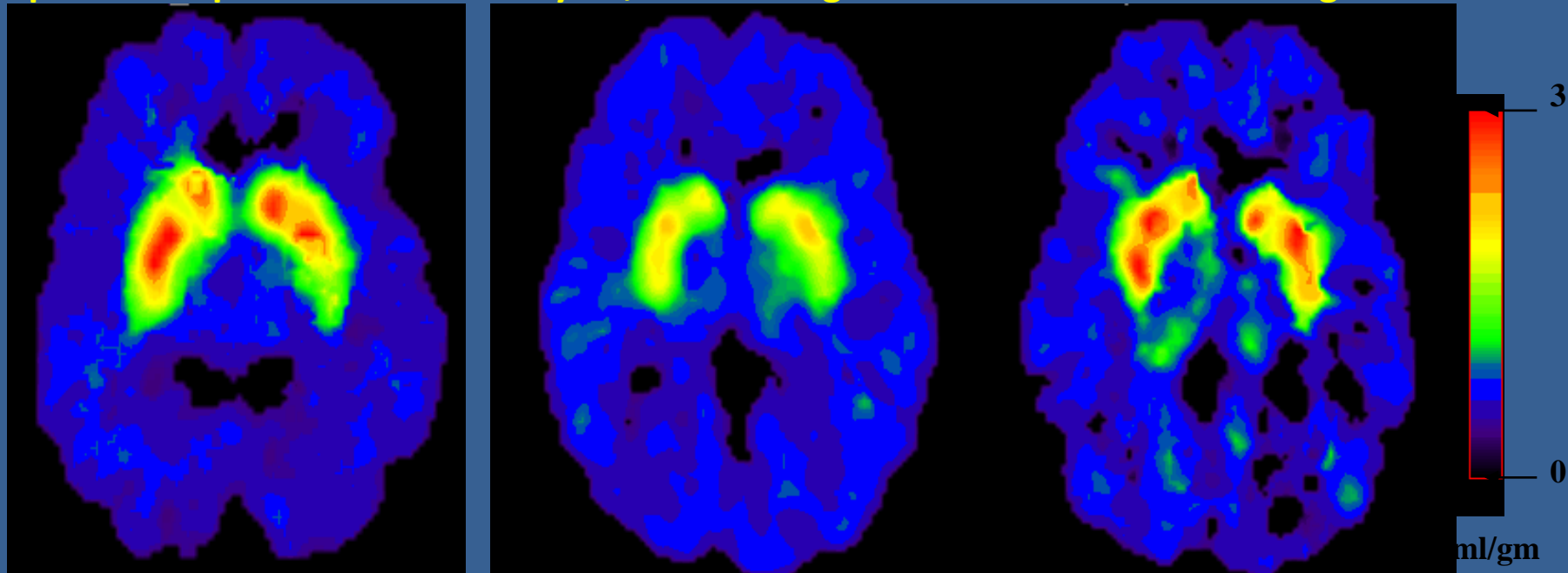
(Rawson et al., 2002)

But...

**Prolonged Drug Use Changes  
the Brain In Fundamental  
and Long-Lasting Ways**

# Partial Recovery of Brain from Methamphetamine After Abstinence

Dopamine improvements after 1 year, but not cognitive and motor functioning



Normal Control

METH Abuser  
(1 month abstinent)

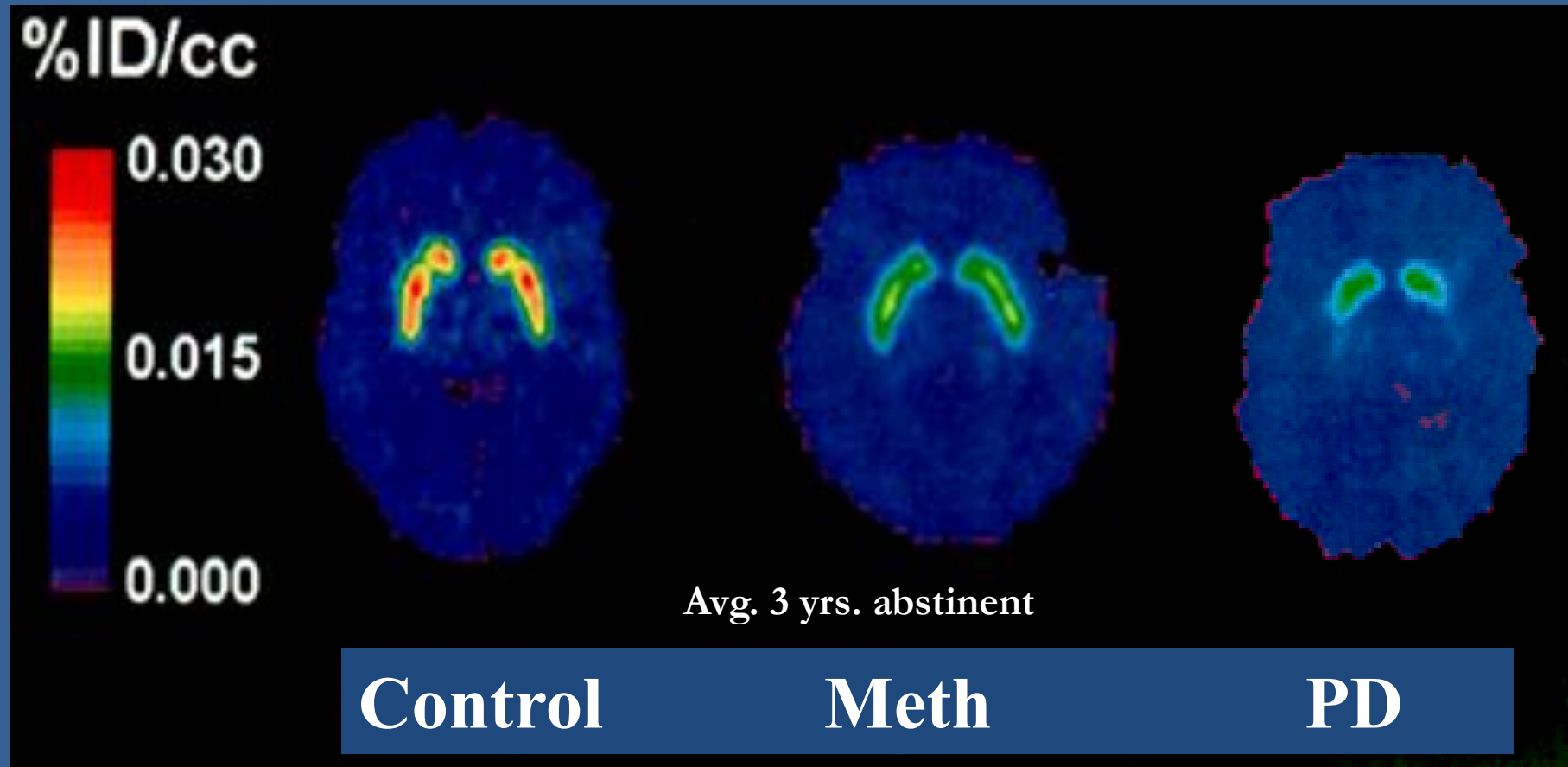
METH Abuser  
(14 months abstinent)

Source: Volkow, ND et al., *Journal of Neuroscience* 21, 9414-9418, 2001.

Dopamine improvements after 1 year, but not cognitive and motor functioning



# Decreased dopamine transporter binding in METH users resembles that in Parkinson's Disease patients



*Source: McCann U.D., et al., Journal of Neuroscience, 18, pp. 8417-8422, October 15, 1998.*

# Methamphetamine Effects

# Short-term Effects

## Physical

- High energy/Decreased fatigue
- Rapid/irregular heartbeat
- Increased blood pressure
- Increased pupil size
- Decrease sleep
- Decreased appetite

## Psychological

- Euphoria
- Confidence
- Sex drive
- Talkativeness
- Decreased inhibitions
- Decreased Boredom

# Dilated Pupil



Note: opioid withdrawal; also, stimulant acute effect.

# Constricted Pupil



**Below 2.9mm**

# Long-term Effects

## Physical

- Weight loss
- Irregular heart beat
- Aggressive or violent behavior
- Seizures
- Dental problems

## Psychological

- Psychosis (paranoia, hallucinations)
- Cognitive deficits
- Memory loss
- Depression
- Irritability
- Anhedonia

# Treating Methamphetamine Dependence

# The “5%” Myth

- Myth: Only 5% of meth users are successful in treatment
- Wide dissemination may be self-fulfilling
  - Communities won’t support treatment
  - Funders won’t fund treatment
  - Meth users won’t enter treatment
  - Practitioners won’t expect treatment to work



# The “5%” Myth

- Fact: Some treatments work
- Evidence-based treatments (more on these next week)

# Is Meth Dependence Treatable?

- Southern California Matrix Institute clinic in San Bernardino County est. in mid-1980s
  - >50% of clinic census meth users
  - Provided an opportunity to look at meth treatment outcomes

# Comparison of Meth and Cocaine Users

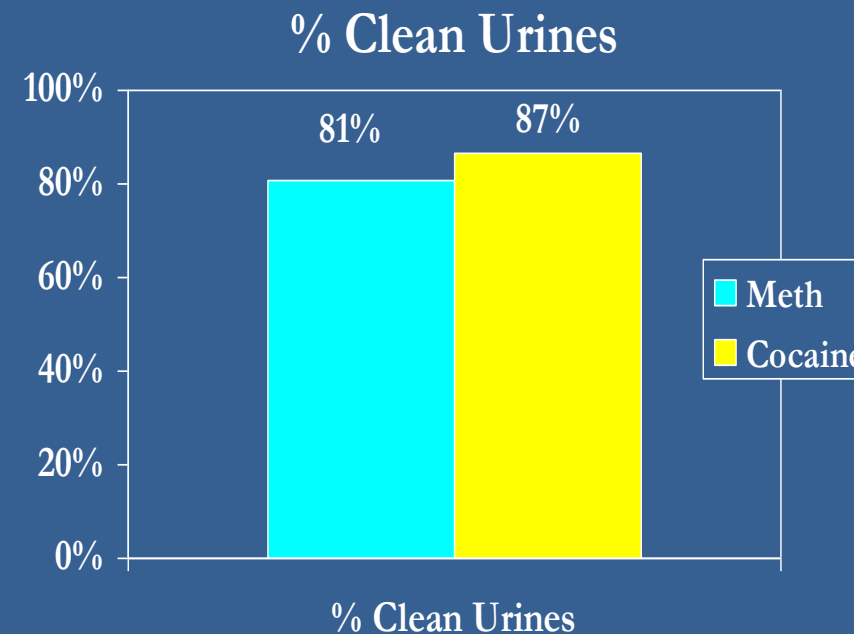
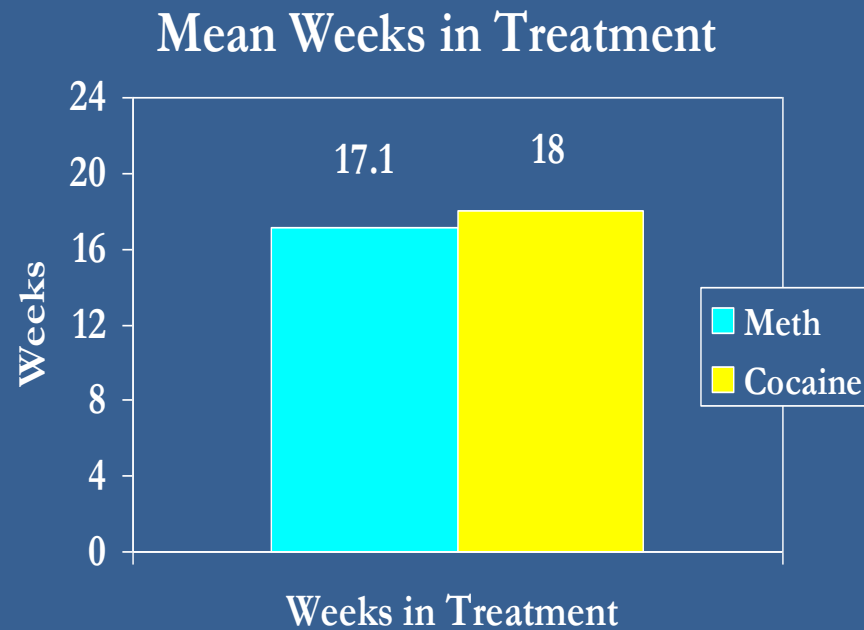
Rawson et al., 2000, Journal of Psychoactive Drugs

- 500 methamphetamine users
- 224 cocaine users
- Identical program and staff

# Comparison of Meth and Cocaine Users

Rawson et al., 2000, Journal of Psychoactive Drugs

- Identical treatment outcomes



# Meth Treatment is Challenging

- Powerful cravings result from chronic use
- Good intentions and commitment to change can be overwhelmed by cravings

# Conditioned Cravings

- People, places, and circumstances trigger reflexive, powerful cravings.
- Pavlov's dog drooled when the bell rang.
- Methamphetamine users' brains "drool" in response to triggers.
- Conditioned reflexes are not under voluntary control

# Meth Treatment is Challenging

- Prolonged meth use changes the brain
- Cognitive and emotional consequence of use can last months or years

# Meth Treatment is Challenging

- Prolonged effects require appropriate treatment approaches
  - Simplicity
  - Redundancy
  - Reminders
- Impairment may not be obvious
- People adapt to cognitive impairment



# What works?

- CBT including the Matrix Model
  - Contingency Management
  - Motivational Interviewing
  - Mindfulness
  - Exercise
- 
- Programs or counselors using elements of the above

# What Works

- In general behavior change is essential
- Insight-oriented approaches are not effective
- Understanding the origins of the addiction is not effective (may be important eventually in preventing relapse)
- Inpatient treatments should focus on early recovery skills prior to discharge

# Medication

- Many clinical trials
- No medication has been FDA-approved for stimulants
- Most promising is bupropion (Wellbutryn)
- Challenges of medication compliance and recruiting participants

# Next Week

- Effective treatments for methamphetamine dependence

*Thank you,  
Mickey McCann*

