

Methamphetamine Trends in Los Angeles County

National Drug Early Warning System (NDEWS)

3/25/19

Mary-Lynn Brecht

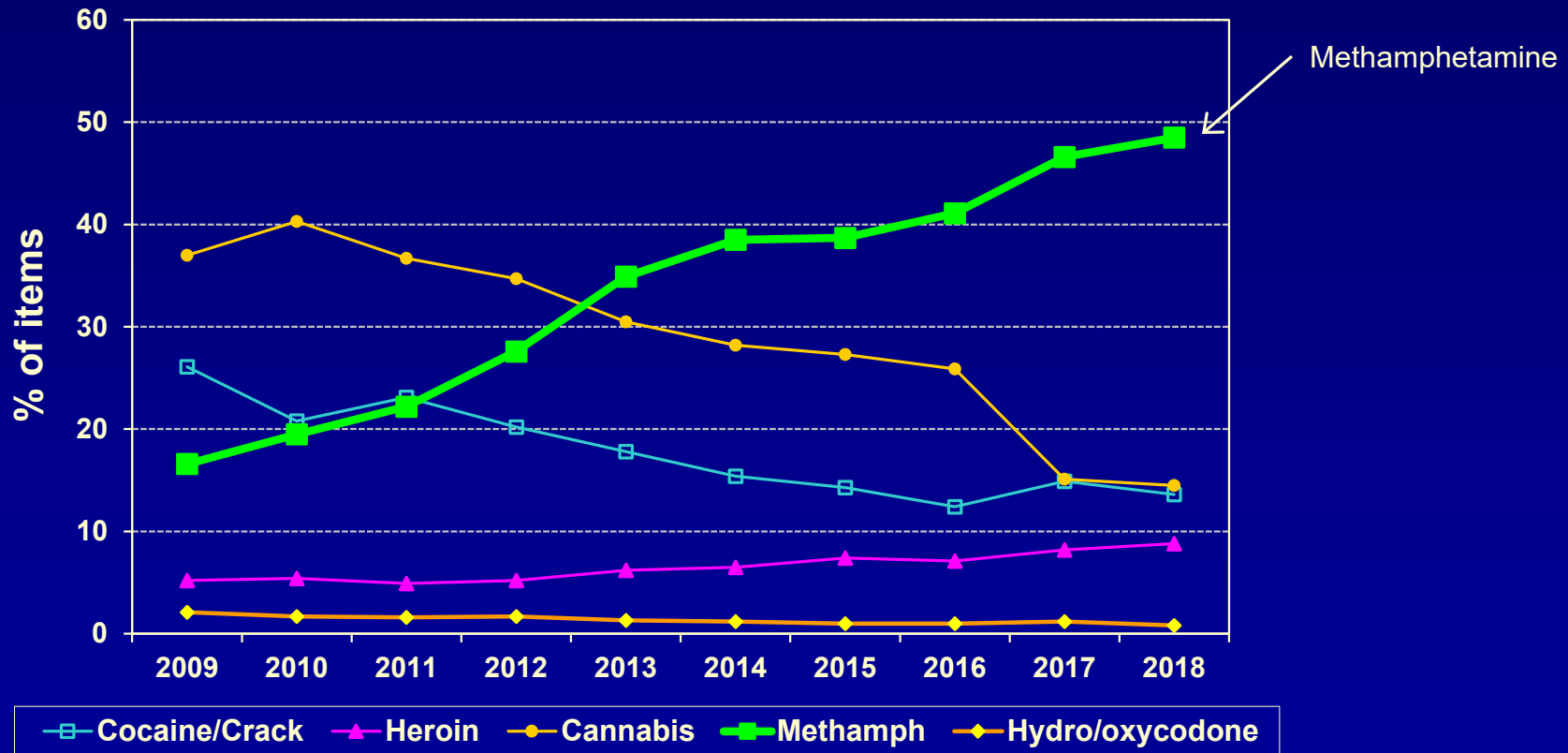
UCLA



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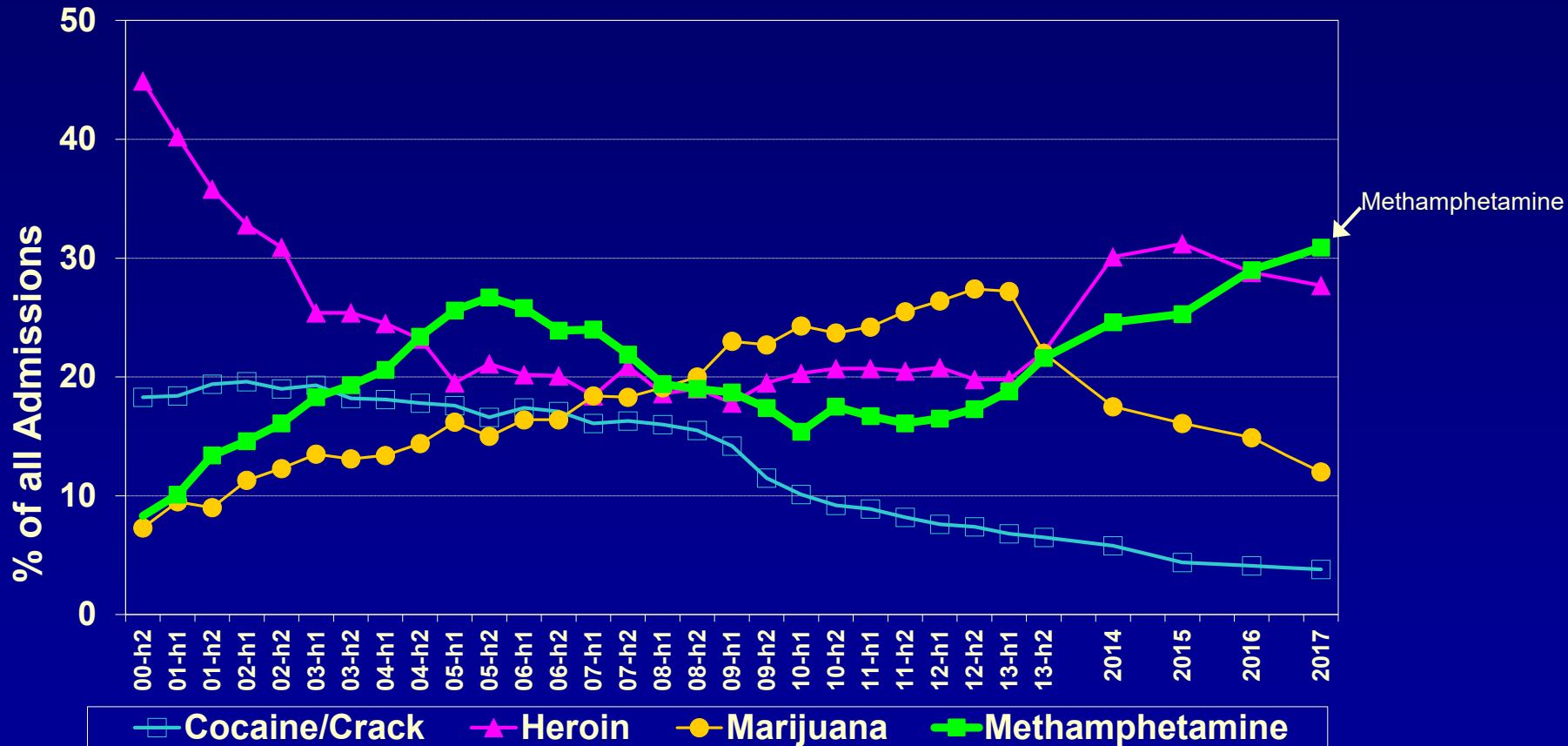
- Increasing trends for methamphetamine across a variety of indicators of drug use and consequences
- For several indicators, higher numbers or percentages for methamphetamine compared to other illicit drugs

% of NFLIS Drug Reports for Selected Substances Los Angeles Co. 2009 – June 2018



SOURCE: DEA, National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS); Drug Report: Drug that is identified in law enforcement items, submitted to and analyzed by federal, state, or local forensic labs, and included in the NFLIS database.

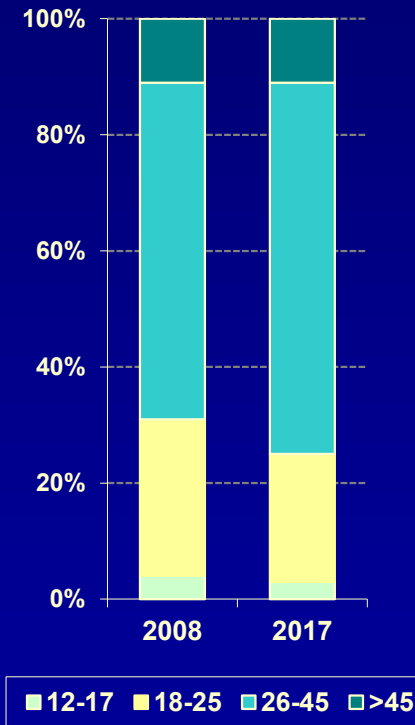
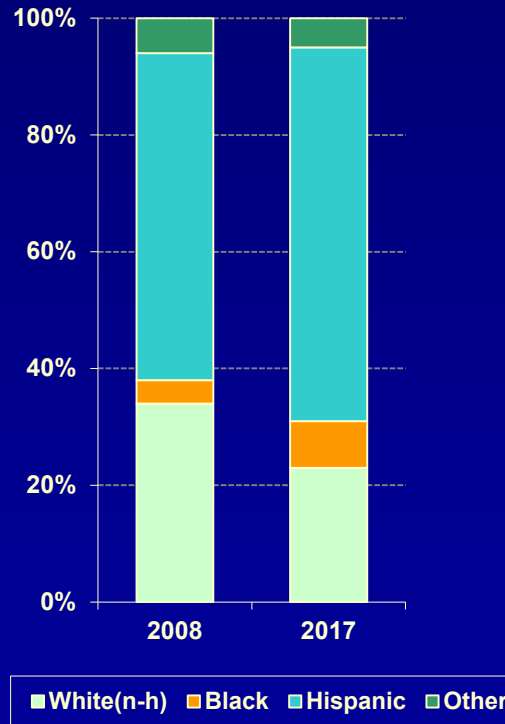
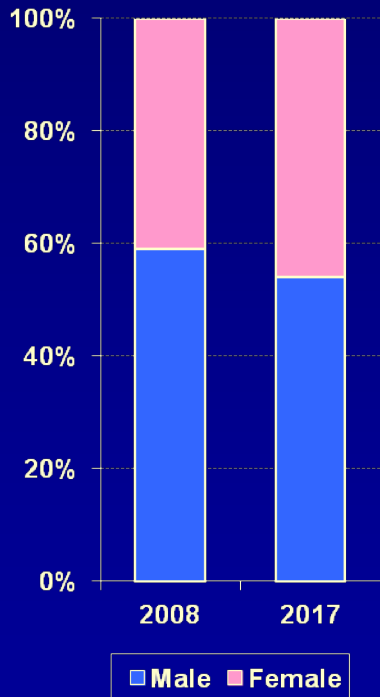
Treatment Admissions by Primary Substance of Abuse Los Angeles County July 2000 – Dec 2017



SOURCE: California Outcome Monitoring System (CalOMS) for 06/h2 (2nd half of 2006)-2017; CADDs for 00/h2-06/h1. Total no. admissions for 2017 n=27,557

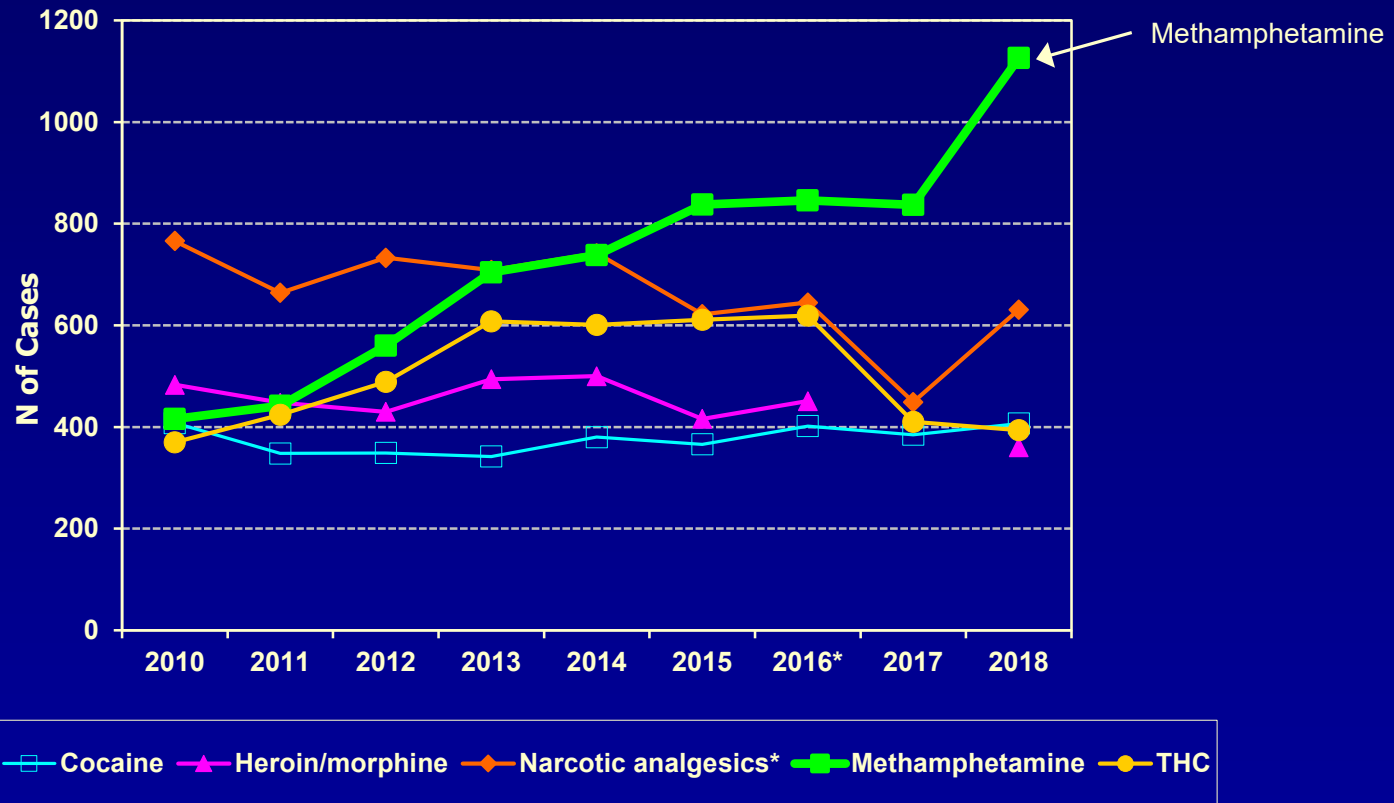
Note: Percentages come from half-year admission totals for 2000-2013 “h1”= first half (January-June); “h2”=second half (July-December) and annual data for 2014-2017

Treatment Admissions for Methamphetamine by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age Los Angeles County, 2008 and 2017



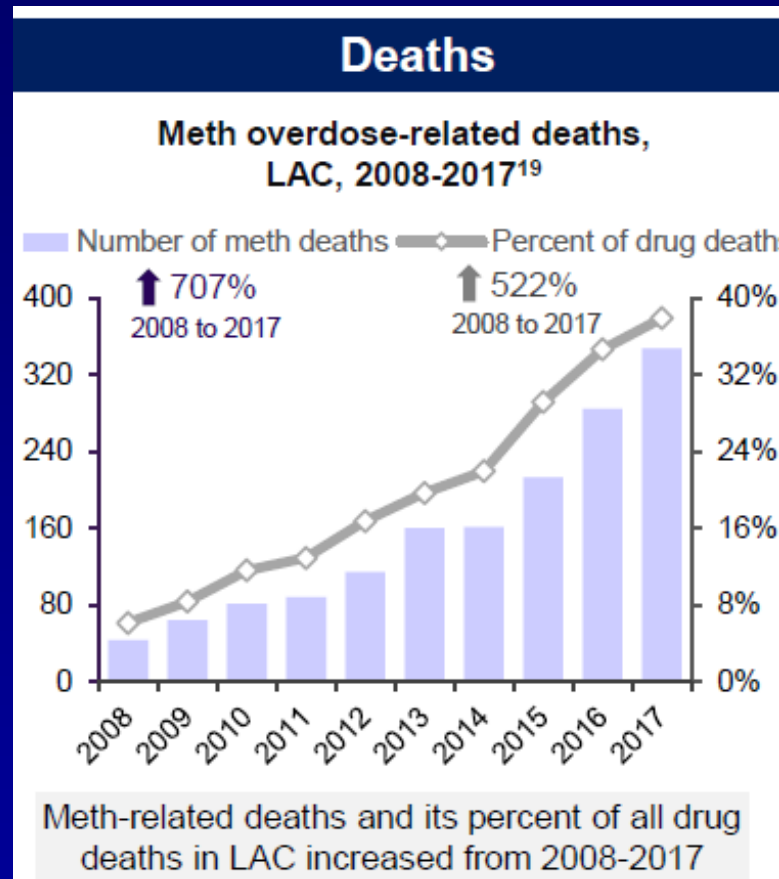
SOURCE: California Dept. of Health Care Services, Mental Health Services Division, Office of Applied Research & Analysis ; California Outcomes Monitoring System (CalOMS)

Number of Medical Examiner Toxicology Cases with Drugs Detected Los Angeles County 2010 – 2018



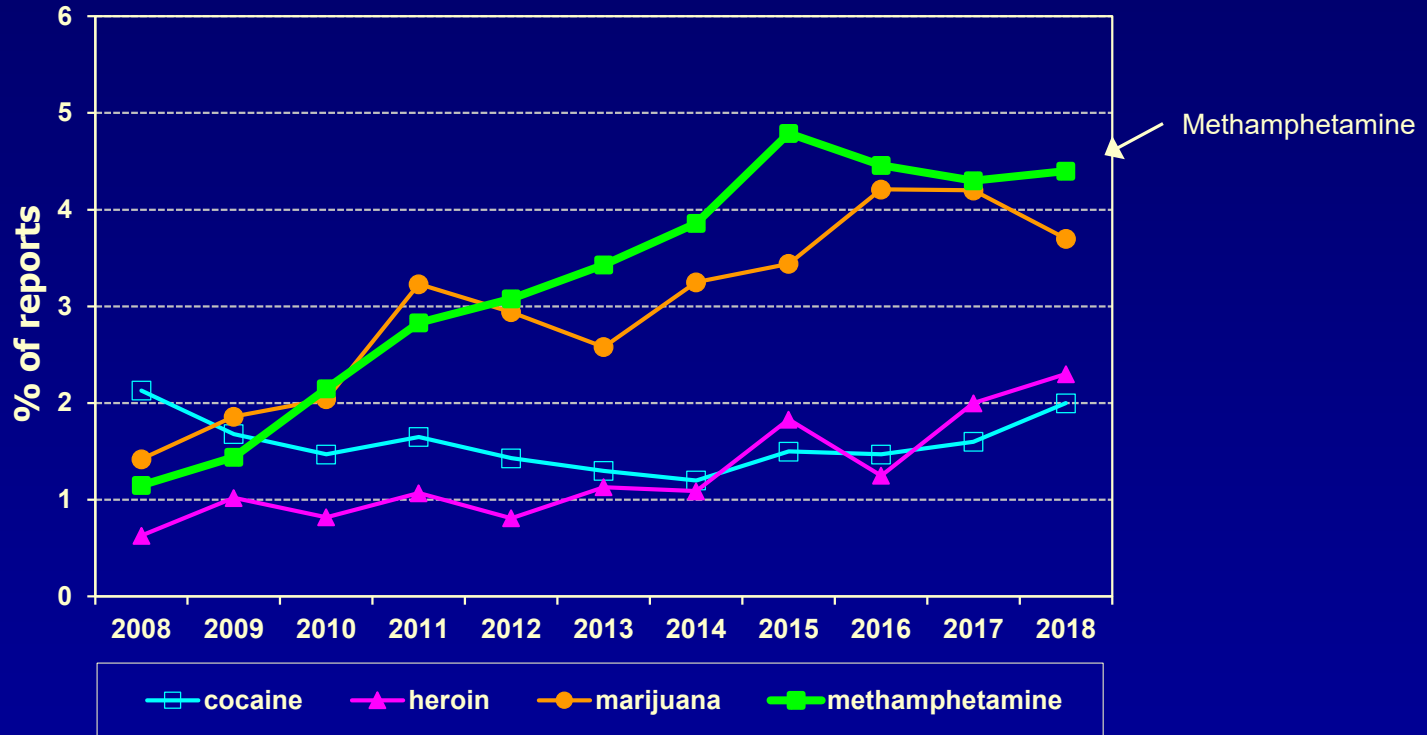
SOURCE: Los Angeles County Medical Examiner data. Notes: 1) medical examiner cases in which drugs were detected (drug-involved, not necessarily drug-caused). 2) narc. analgesics & narc-like analgesics (other than heroin/morphine) include codeine, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, oxycodone, oxymorphone, methadone, fentanyl, other narcotics, and tramadol. 3) No. of tox cases: n=2981, 2866, 3068, 3109, 3038, 3024, (estimated**) 3038, 2789, 2930 for 2010-2018, respectively. * For 2016, graph used estimated total and estimated methamphetamine frequency (see slide notes); heroin/morphine data not available for 2017

Methamphetamine Overdose-related Deaths Los Angeles County 2008-2017



SOURCE: SAPC Data Brief, March 2019, data from CDC WONDER Online Database, released December, 2018. Data are from the Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2017, as compiled from data provided by the 57 vital statistics jurisdictions through the Vital Statistics Cooperative Program.

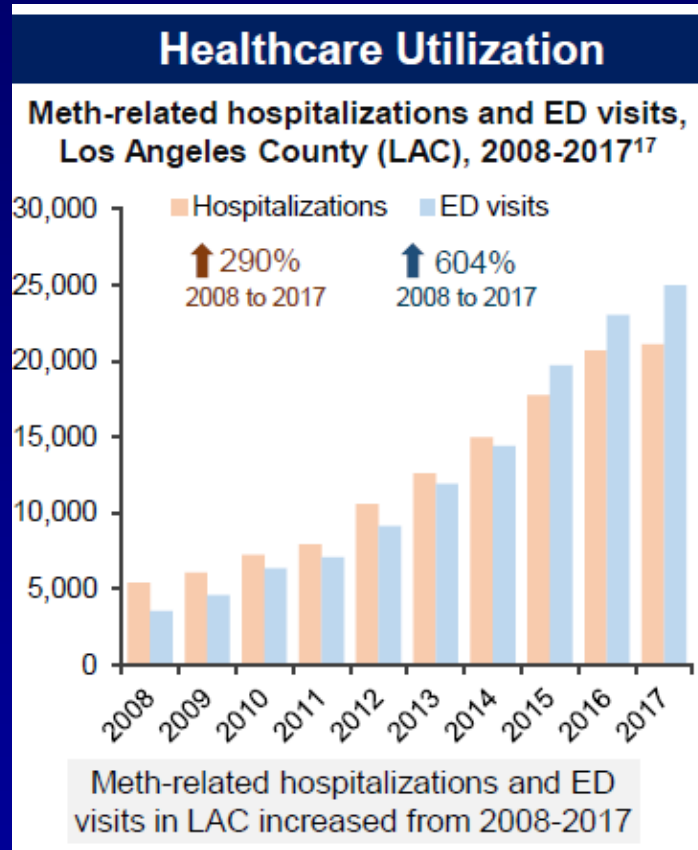
% of Poison Control System Reports for Selected Illicit Drugs Los Angeles County 2008-2018



SOURCE: California Poison Control System, 2018 data (3/20/19) n=4163 drug reports for illicit-type drugs or for cases with “intentional/suspected suicide, misuse, abuse, unknown,” “contamination/tampering,” or “malicious” reasons.

Note: of 4163 reports, 14.4% were for illicit drugs including marijuana; 26.1% for benzodiazepines, 13.1% for prescription narcotics, 7.6% for non-narcotic analgesics.

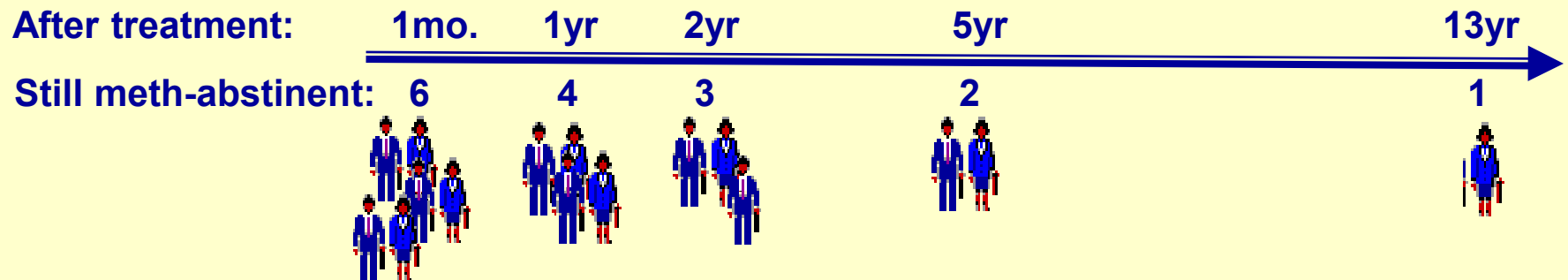
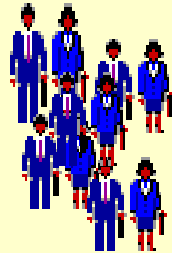
Methamphetamine-related Hospitalizations & ED Visits Los Angeles County 2008-2017



SOURCE: SAPC Data Brief, March 2019, from Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development, Inpatient and emergency dept. data. California Department of Public Health.

Relapse to Methamphetamine Use is Common

Of every 10 meth users entering treatment,



Results from Meth Natural History study

N=350 treated for meth use in LA County in 1996; 3 interviews

SOURCE: Brecht et al.(2014) Long-term outcomes of treatment and (2011) Long-term outcomes of treatment (13-year) (CPDD poster)