

Opioid Use Disorder

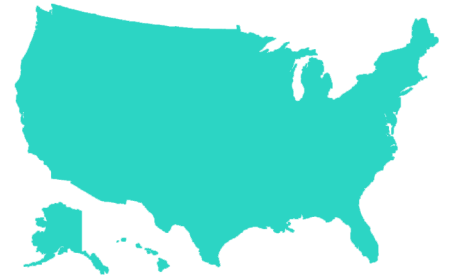
Opioid use disorder (OUD) is a chronic brain disease in which people develop a pattern of using opioids that can lead to negative consequences.¹ People with an OUD become trapped in a cycle of opioid use, withdrawal, and cravings. This affects parts of the brain that control impulses, judgement, and decision-making.^{2,3}



Opioids disrupt the brain stem, which controls heart rate, breathing, and sleeping, ultimately affecting survival.³



People in urgent need of treatment are often unaware of their treatment options, have limited access to treatment and counseling, or simply do not seek it out due to fear of being stigmatized.⁷



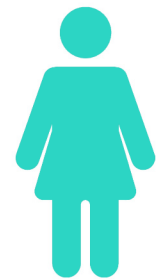
In 2020, approximately 3 million Americans were diagnosed with an OUD.⁴



Medications such as buprenorphine, methadone, or naltrexone are used at appropriate doses plus counseling with the goal of maintaining treatment and long term-recovery.⁶



Approximately 87% of Americans with OUD, who may benefit from Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) do not receive treatment.⁶



Between 2010 and 2017, the number of pregnant women who were diagnosed with an OUD at the time of delivery increased by 2.3-times.⁵

1 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). 2022, March 22. Drugs and the Brain. Accessed on July 18, 2023. Retrieved from <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/drugs-brains-behavior-science-addiction/drugs-brain>

2 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Office of the Surgeon General, Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health. Washington, DC: HHS, November 2016

3 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). 2023, May 30. Preface. Accessed on July 25, 2023. Retrieved from <https://nida.nih.gov/research-topics/addiction-science/drugs-brain-behavior-science-of-addiction>

4 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). 2021, December 2. Overview. Accessed on August 9, 2021. Retrieved from <https://nida.nih.gov/publications/research-reports/medications-to-treat-opioid-addiction/overview> on 2023, August 9

5 Hirai, A. H., Ko, J. Y., Owens, P. L., Stocks, C., & Patrick, S. W. (2021). Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome and Maternal Opioid-Related Diagnoses in the US, 2010–2017. *JAMA*, 325(2), 146–155. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.24991>

6 Indivior. (2023). Indivior Annual Reports and Accounts 2022. Accessed on August 9, 2023. Retrieved from <https://www.indivior.com/resources/dam/Id/1147/Annual%20Report%20and%20Accounts%202022.pdf>

7 White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), National Treatment Plan for Substance Use Disorder, January 2020. Accessed on August 7, 2023. Retrieved from <https://trumpwhitehouse.archives.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2020-NDCS-Treatment-Plan.pdf>