



Changing the Perception of

ADDICTION

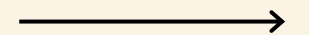
KELLY DUNN, MD



KELLY DUNN, MD

introduce
ABOUT ME

- Executive Director/Section Chief of Addiction Medicine
- Head of OSU Sports Medicine – Behavioral Health
- Medical Director of Wellness
- Assistant Clinical Professor



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Addressing **STIGMA**

a mark of disgrace associated with a particular
[circumstance](#), quality, or person.

LANGUAGE

SCIENCE

EMPATHY

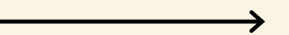
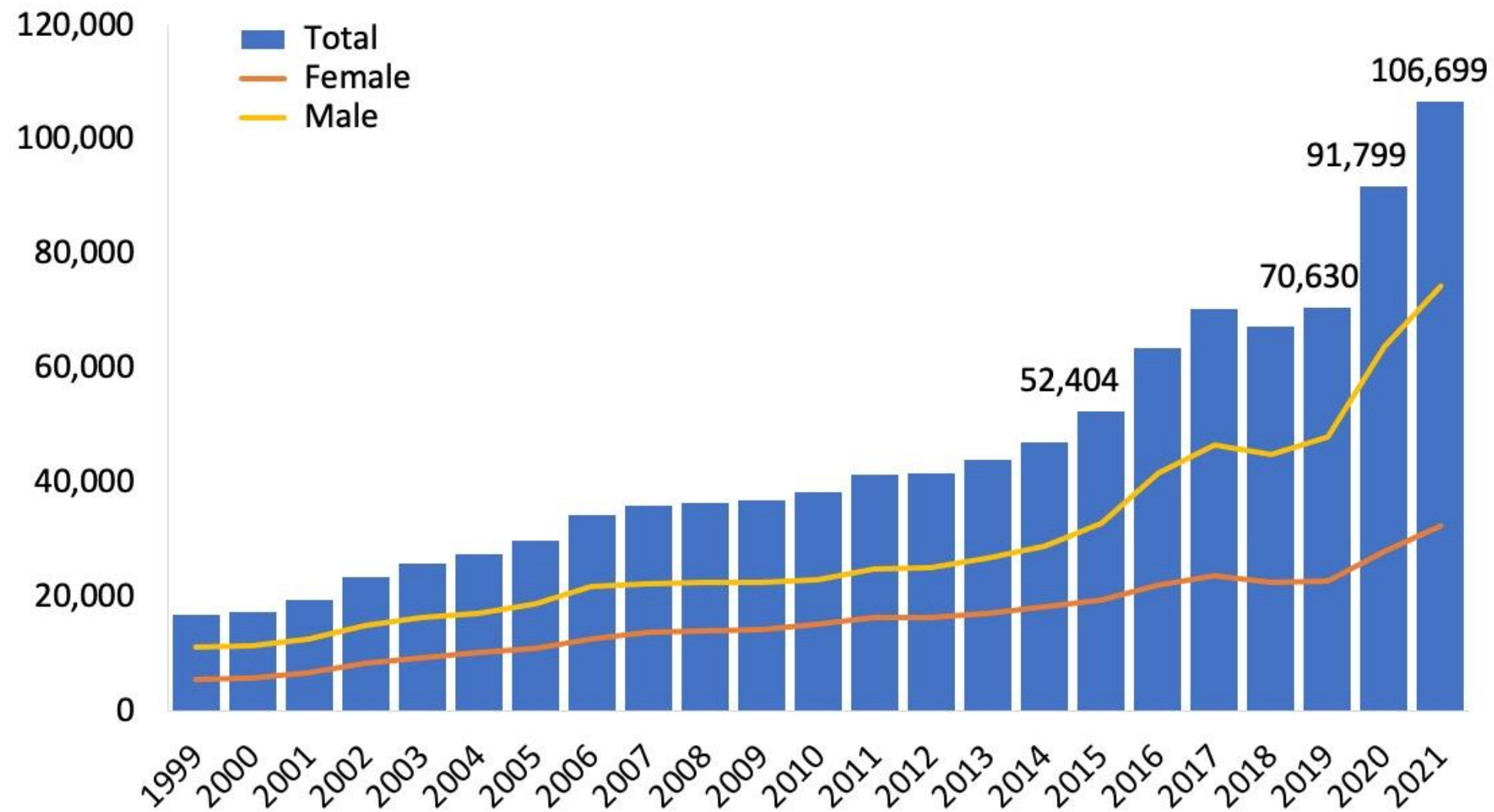


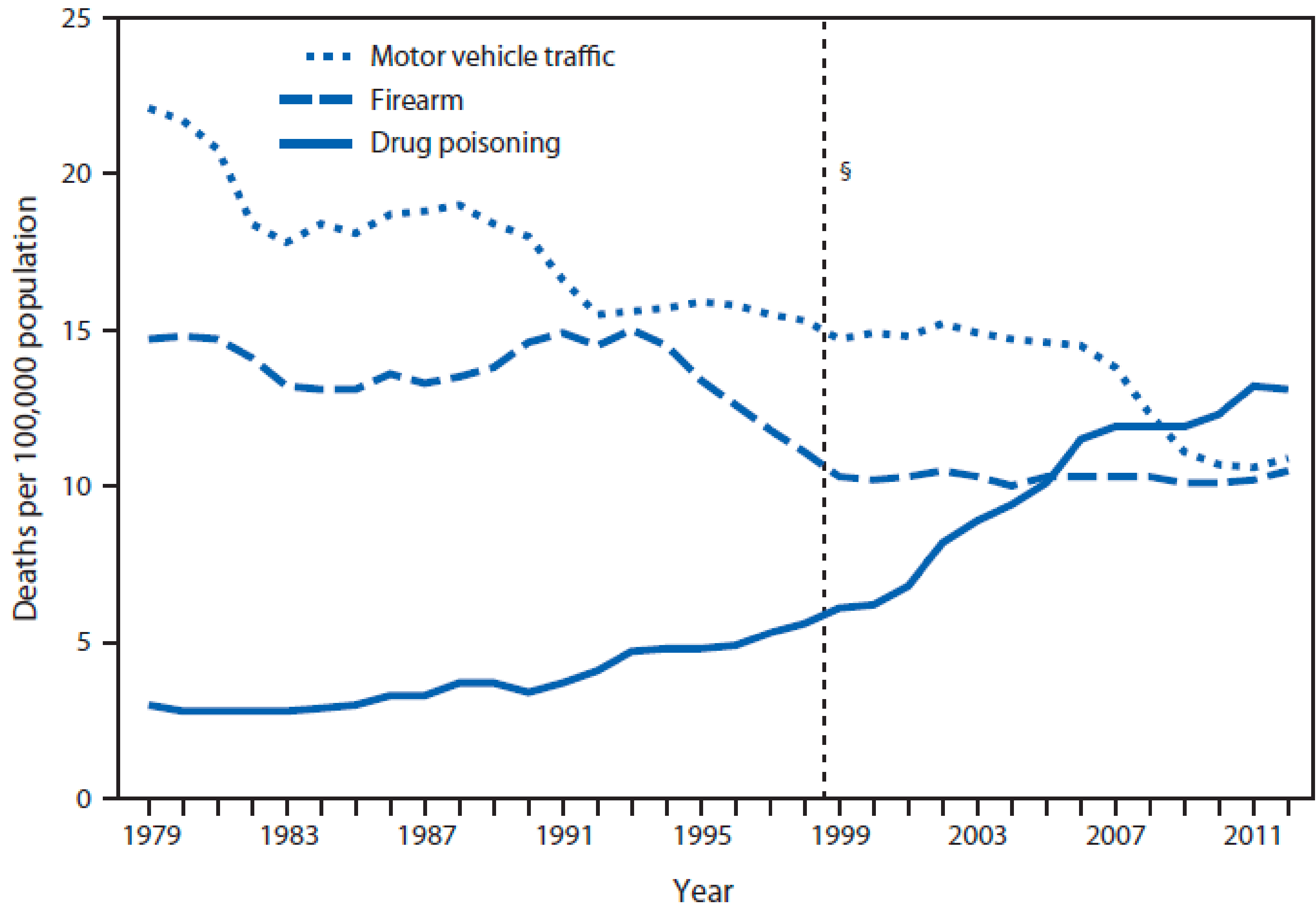
Figure 1. National Drug-Involved Overdose Deaths*, Number Among All Ages, by Gender, 1999-2021



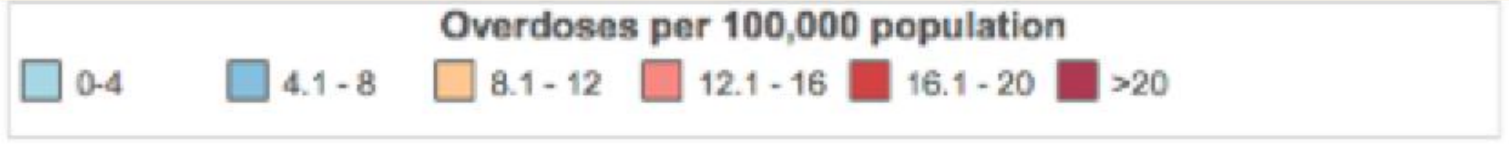
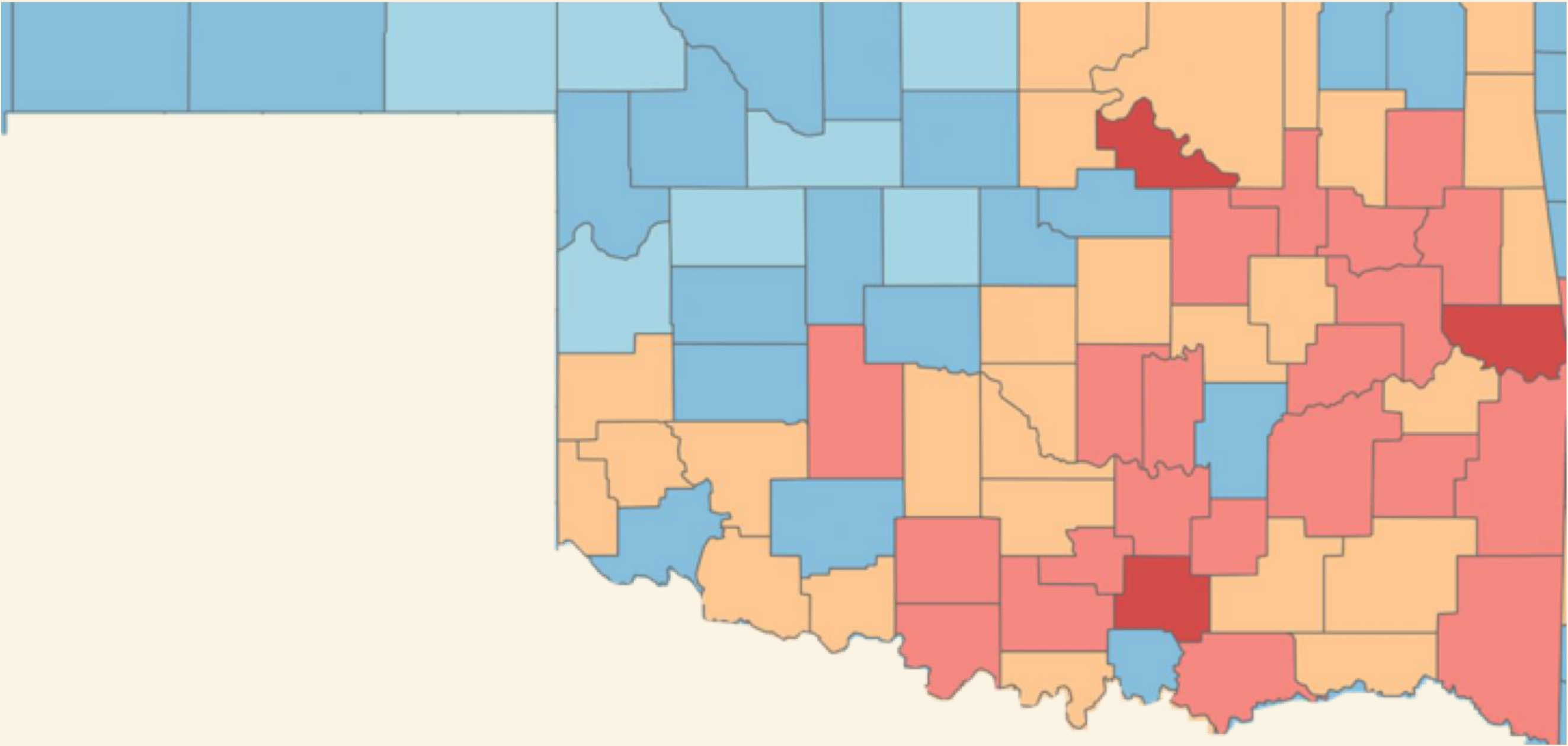
*Includes deaths with underlying causes of unintentional drug poisoning (X40–X44), suicide drug poisoning (X60–X64), homicide drug poisoning (X85), or drug poisoning of undetermined intent (Y10–Y14), as coded in the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision. Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. Multiple Cause of Death 1999-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 1/2023.



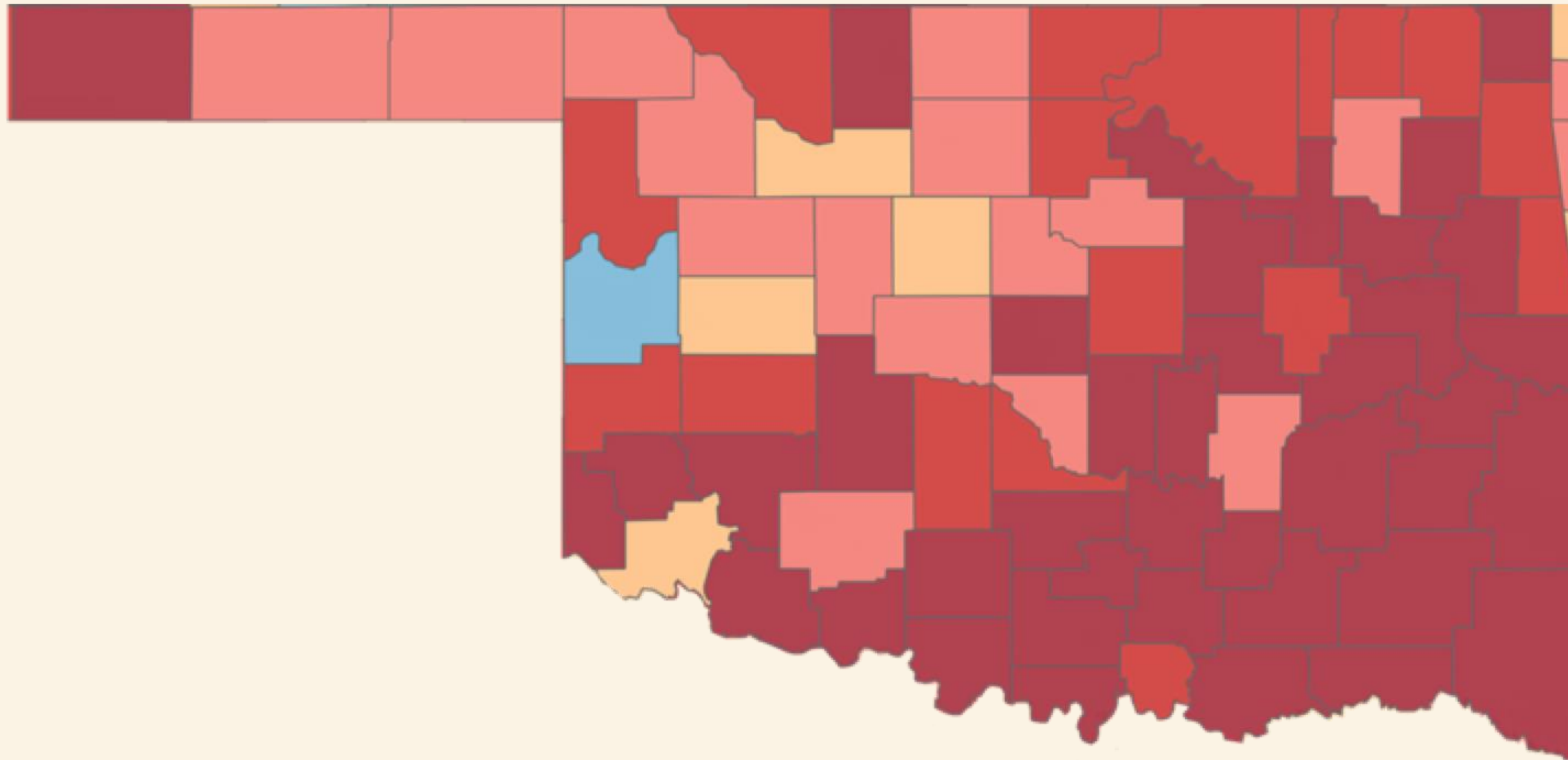
**1 person every
5 minutes**



Oklahoma Overdose 2002



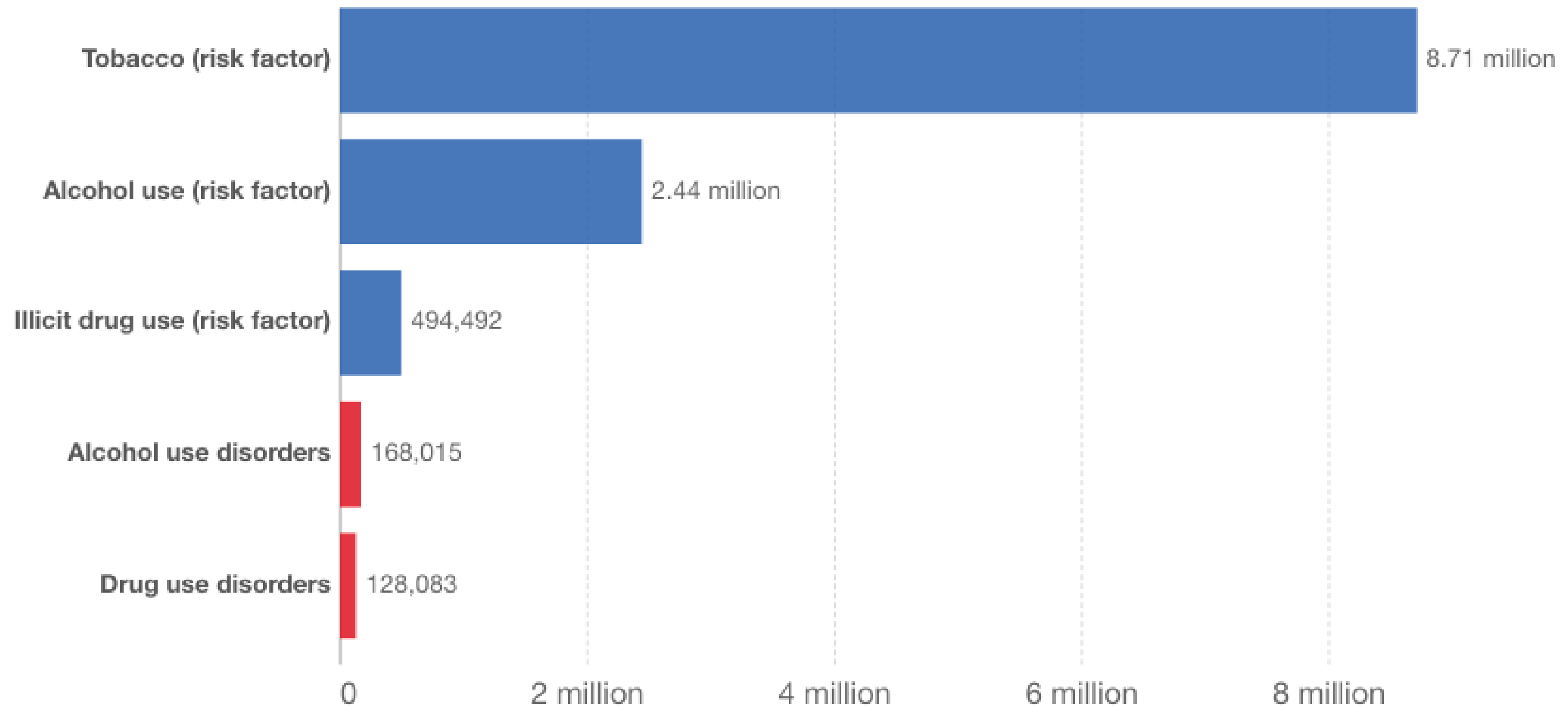
Oklahoma Overdose 2014



Deaths from tobacco, alcohol and drugs, World, 2019

Deaths from substance use are distinguished by two measures:

- direct deaths from substance use disorders (in red). These are deaths which result from alcohol or illicit drug use overdoses.
- indirect deaths (in blue) which result from substance use acting as a risk factor for the development of various diseases and injury.



Source: IHME, Global Burden of Disease (2019)

OurWorldInData.org/drug-use • CC BY

Note: Illicit drugs are drugs that have been prohibited under international drug control treaties. They include opioids, cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis.

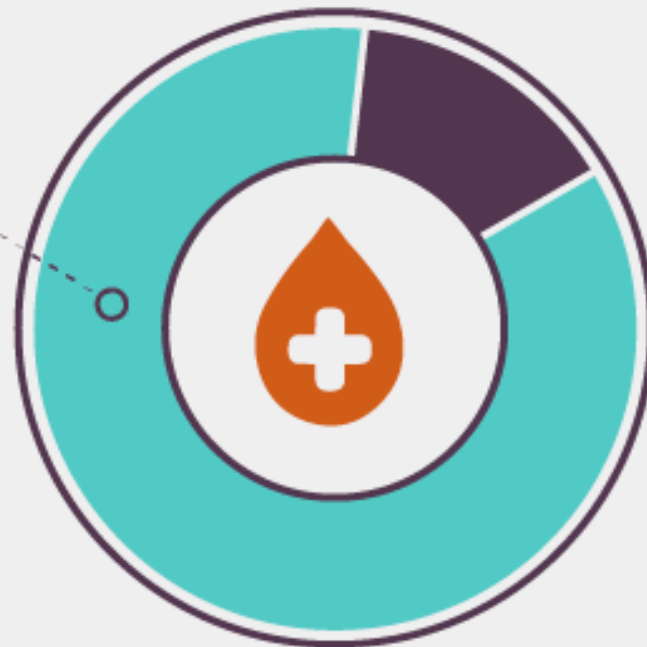
SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS



• **23 million** Americans (ages 12+) need treatment for substance abuse disorders

• Only **10%** receive the treatment they need

By contrast, **85%** of the **29 million** people in the U.S. with diabetes receive treatment



**Even less
receive
medication
for their
substance
use disorder!**

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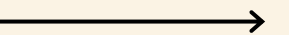
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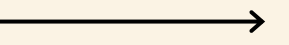
SCIENCE

EMPATHY



The Seven Types of Stigma

TYPE 1	TYPE 2	TYPE 3	TYPE 4	TYPE 5	TYPE 6	TYPE 7
<p>Public Stigma This happens when the public endorses negative stereotypes and prejudices, resulting in discrimination against people with mental health conditions.</p>	<p>Self Stigma Self-stigma happens when a person with mental illness or substance-use disorder internalizes public stigma.</p>	<p>Perceived Stigma Perceived stigma is the belief that others have negative beliefs about people with mental illness.</p>	<p>Label Avoidance This is when a person chooses not to seek mental health treatment to avoid being assigned a stigmatizing label. Label avoidance is one of the most harmful forms of stigma.</p>	<p>Stigma by Association Stigma by association occurs when the effects of stigma are extended to someone linked to a person with mental health difficulties. This type of stigma is also known as "courtesy stigma" and "associative stigma."</p>	<p>Structural Stigma Institutional policies or other societal structures that result in decreased opportunities for people with mental illness are considered structural stigma.</p>	<p>Health Practitioner Stigma This takes place any time a health professional allows stereotypes and prejudices about mental illness to negatively affect a patient's care.</p>





Consider
THIS

- Discuss different examples of the types of stigma above.
 - Which stigma do you think is most harmful for those with substance use disorders?
-

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Stigma IMPACT

- Feeling stigmatized can reduce the willingness of individuals with SUD to seek treatment.
- Stigmatizing views of people with SUD are common
 - this stereotyping can lead others to feel pity, fear, anger, and a desire for social distance from people with an SUD.
- Stigmatizing language can negatively influence health care provider perceptions of people with SUD --> impacts the care they provide.

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LANGUAGE

SCIENCE

EMPATHY



NOT THIS:

- addict
- drug abuser
- junkie
- alcoholic

DO THIS:

- Person with a substance use disorder
- Person in active use

WHY?

PERSON-FIRST LANGUAGE

CHANGE SUGGESTS PERSON "HAS" A PROBLEM, INSTEAD OF "IS" THE PROBLEM

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NOT THIS:

Abuse

DO THIS:

- Use
- Misuse or used other than prescribed

WHY?

THE TERM "ABUSE" WAS FOUND TO HAVE A HIGH ASSOCIATION WITH ENGATIVE JUDGEMENTS ANT PUNISHMENT

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NOT THIS:

- Opioid substitution replacement therapy
- Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT)

DO THIS:

- Opioid agonist therapy
- Pharmacotherapy
- Addiction medication
- Medication for a SUD
- Medication for OUD (MOUD)

WHY?

THE TERM MAT IMPLIES THAT MEDICATION SHOULD HAVE A SUPPLEMENTAL OR TEMPORARY ROLE IN TREATMENT. USING “MOUD” ALIGNS WITH THE WAY OTHER PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATIONS ARE UNDERSTOOD (E.G., ANTIDEPRESSANTS, ANTIPSYCHOTICS), AS CRITICAL TOOLS THAT ARE CENTRAL TO A PATIENT’S TREATMENT PLAN.

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NOT THIS:

- Clean

DO THIS:

- Testing negative
- Being in remission or recovery
- Abstinent from drugs
- Not drinking/not taking drugs
- Not actively using

WHY?

USE TERMINOLOGY THE SAME WAY IT WOULD BE USED FOR OTHER MEDICAL CONDITIONS

USE OF SUCH TERMS MAY EVOKE NEGATIVE AND PUNITIVE IMPLICIT COGNITIONS

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NOT THIS:

- Dirty

DO THIS:

- Testing positive
- Person who use drugs
- Person actively using

WHY?

USE TERMINOLOGY THE SAME WAY IT WOULD BE USED FOR OTHER MEDICAL CONDITIONS

USE OF SUCH TERMS MAY EVOKE NEGATIVE AND PUNITIVE IMPLICIT COGNITIONS

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NOT THIS:

- Addicted baby

DO THIS:

- Baby born to mother who used drugs while pregnant
- Baby with NAS
- Newborn exposed to substances

WHY?

BABIES CANNOT BE BORN WITH ADDICTION BECAUSE ADDICTION IS A BEHAVIORAL DISORDER - THEY ARE SIMPLY BORN MANIFESTING A WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME



Consider
THIS

Think of a time a label was used
for you you did not care for.

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“ Language is power, life and the instrument of culture, the instrument of domination and liberation.

”

-Angela Carter

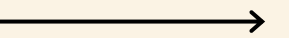


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EMPATHY

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Question

IS THIS SOMETHING I NEED OR WOULD LIKE IN MY LIFE?

TO UNWIND AFTER A BRUTAL WEEK

TO BE SEEN AS FUNNY

TO LOSE WEIGHT

TO FEEL LESS OR NO ANXIETY

TO FEEL GOOD/HAPPY

SUFFER LESS FROM PAIN

TO NOT FEEL DEPRESSED

TO FEEL ENGAGED/LESS BORED

TO HAVE FRIENDS

TO GET SLEEP

IMPROVE ENERGY

TO HAVE SATISFYING SEX

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Understand
THE WHY

Understand that substances
are **great reinforcers**

- Reliable
- immediate
- in a person's control

Just because someone
experiences consequences
does not erase all these things

Bottom Line

BEHAVIORS MAKE SENSE

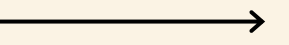
People do not use substances because they are
crazy, bad, morally bankrupt...

They use because they get something they like or
need

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Consider
THIS

You see a man running
into traffic...



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SCIENCE

LANGUAGE

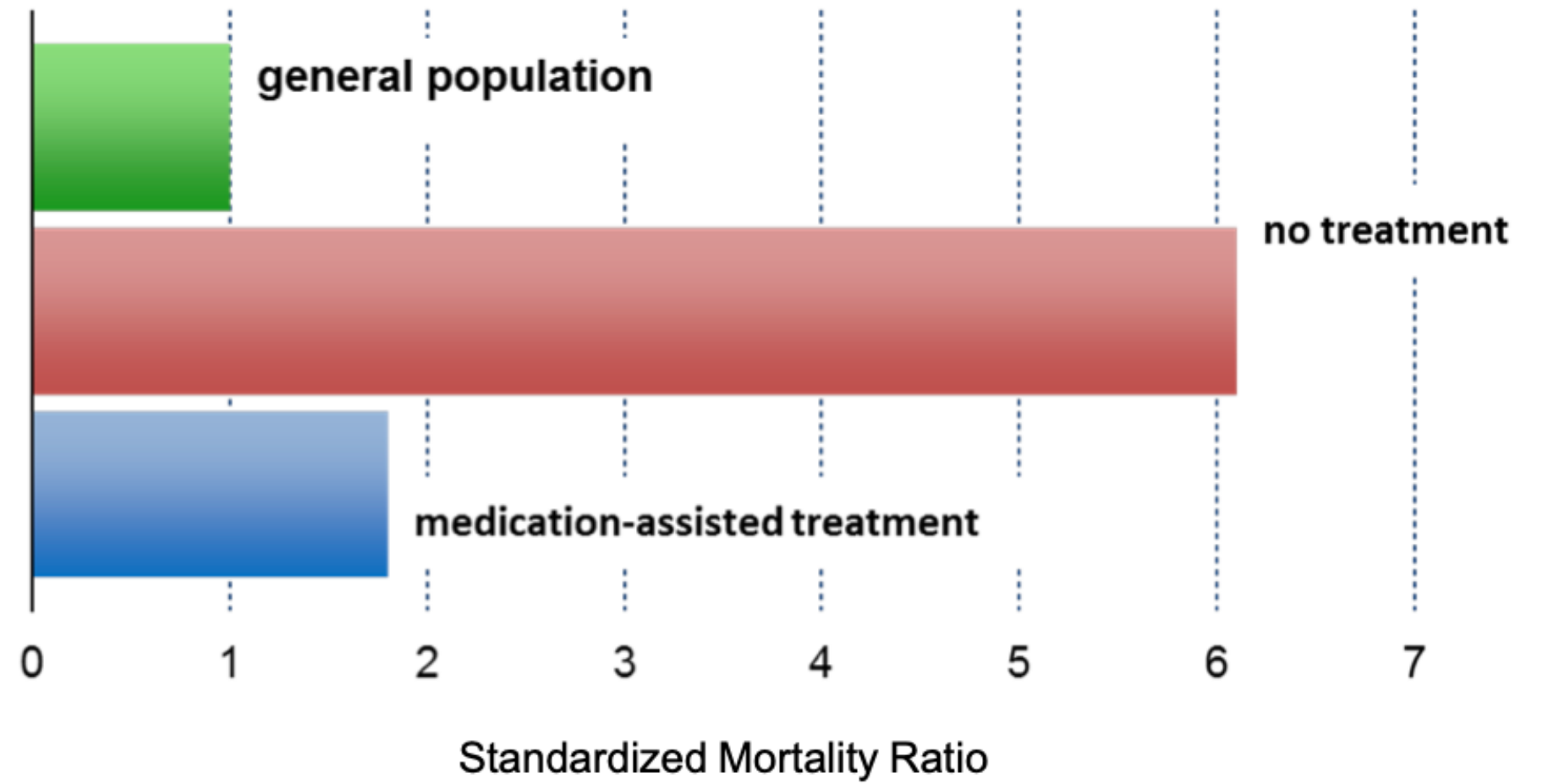
EMPATHY





Medication
SAVES LIVES

Death rates:



Dupouy et al., 2017
Evans et al., 2015
Sordo et al., 2017

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Addiction
PSYCHOTHERAPY

MODALITY

Does not
appear to be a
superior
modality
(CBT, MET, CM, DBT...)

EFFICACY

Not more
effective than
medication
alone

FIT

One size does
not fit all

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Consider

THIS

How does this
information change
our approach to
patients with
addiction?

