



Trends in Drug Diversion

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Trends in Prescription Drug Abuse

- In 2004, 19.1 million Americans were current illicit drug users (7.9% of the U.S. population)¹
- The illicit drug category with the largest number of new users was non-medical use of pain relievers (2.4 million)¹
- Non-medical use of prescription drugs ranks second only to marijuana as the most prevalent category of drug abuse¹
- 25% of emergency department visits associated with non-medical use of pharmaceuticals²

¹SOURCE: 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) published Sept 2005 by the Dept of HHS / Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

²SOURCE: 2004 DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network) Report published May 2006

In 2004, 6.0 million Americans used **one or more** prescription drugs for non-medical purposes*



*Number of persons age 12 and older reporting non-medical use of prescription drugs during 2004

SOURCE: 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) published Sept 2005 by the Dept of HHS / Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Specific pain relievers with statistically significant increases in *lifetime use**

DRUG NAME	Percent Population Reporting Use	
	2003	2004
Vicodin [®] , Lortab [®] , Lorcet [®]	15.0%	16.5%
Percocet [®] , Percodan [®] , Tylox [®]	7.8%	8.7%
Hydrocodone products	16.3%	17.4%
OxyContin [®]	3.6%	4.3%
Oxycodone products	8.9%	10.1%

* Among persons age 18 to 25 reporting *non-medical* use of these prescription drugs at least once during their lifetime

SOURCE: 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) published Sept 2005 by the Dept of HHS / Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Children aged 12 to 17 reporting at least one *non-medical* use of a psychotherapeutic drug during the past year

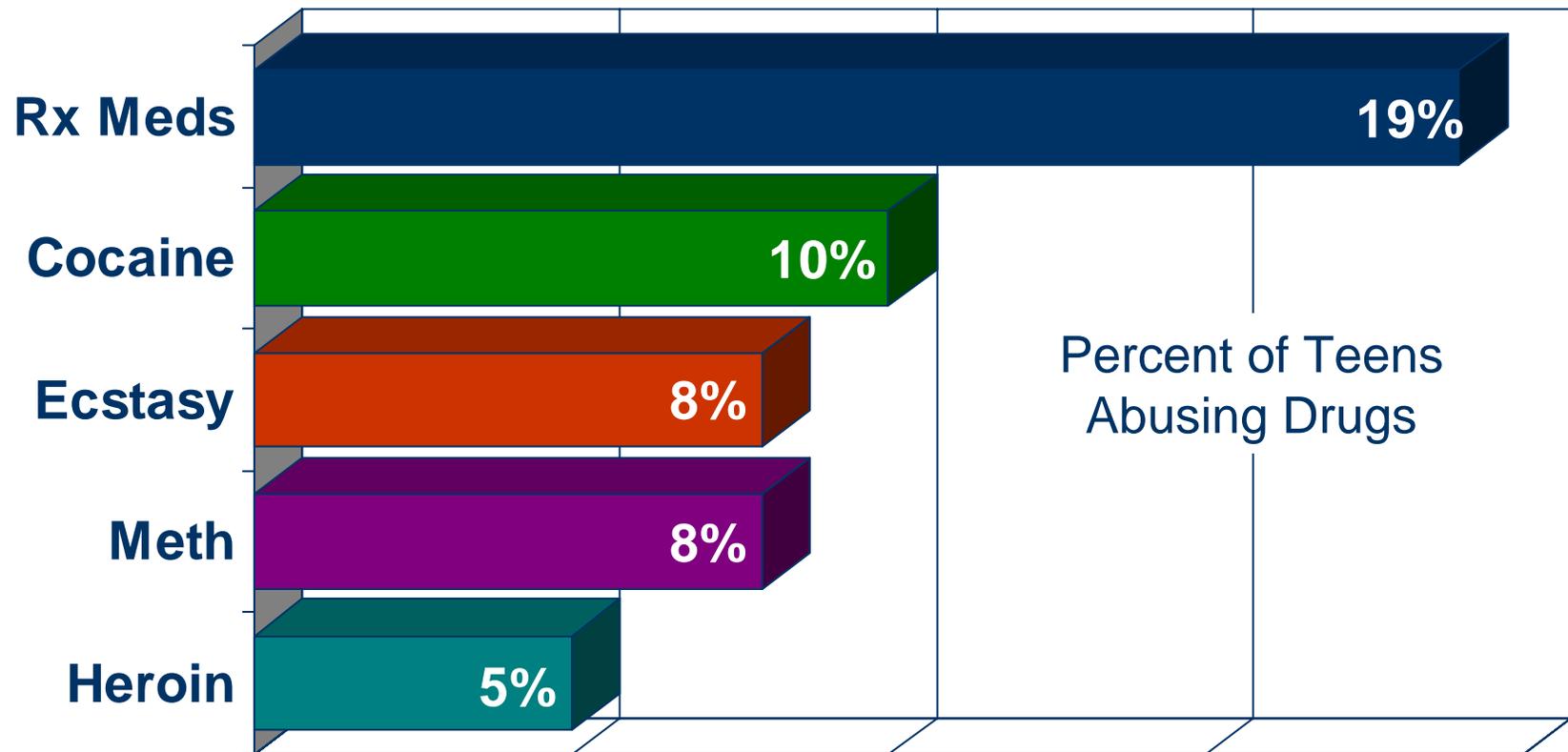
Use Among Children Age 12 to 17	Past Year Use		
	2003	2004	% Change
Non-Medical Use of Any Psychotherapeutic Drug	139,000	175,000	26%
Pain Relievers	117,000	140,000	20%
Tranquilizers	60,000	51,000	-15%
Stimulants	41,000	38,000	-7%
Sedatives	9,000	8,000	-11%

SOURCE: 2004 National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) published Sept 2005 by the Dept of HHS / Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

2005 Partnership Attitude and Tracking Study (PATS)

- 18th annual study of teen drug use and attitudes
- Released in April 2006 by *The Partnership for a Drug-Free America*
- 19% of teens report abusing prescription medications to get high
- Abuse of prescription medicines is now so prevalent, it is considered “normal” among teens

2005 Partnership Attitude and Tracking Study (PATs)



2005 Partnership Attitude and Tracking Study (PATS)

Teen Attitudes and Beliefs	AGREE
Rx drugs easy to get from parents' medicine cabinets	62%
Are available everywhere	52%
They are not illegal drugs	51%
Easy to get through other people's prescriptions	50%
Teens can claim to have a prescription if caught	49%
They are cheap	43%
Safer to use than illegal drugs	35%
Less shame attached to using	33%
Easy to purchase over the Internet	32%
Fewer side effects than street drugs	32%
Can be used as study aids	25%
Parents don't care as much if you get caught	21%

2005 Partnership Attitude and Tracking Study (PATS)

- Alarming number of teens have a false sense of security about the safety of abusing prescription medications
 - 40% believe that prescription medicines are “much safer” to use than illegal drugs
 - 31% believe there’s “nothing wrong” with using prescription medicines without a prescription “once in a while”
 - 29% believe prescription pain relievers are not addictive

“Pharming” - New Trend in Diverting Pharmaceuticals

- Practice of sharing, trading and mixing medicines
- Often mixed with alcohol
- Common among teenagers to have “pharming parties”
- Taken from family medicine cabinet
- Also share their own prescriptions in exchange for other pills

Hydrocodone



- Most commonly abused and diverted pharmaceutical¹
- 9.6% of 12th graders report non-medical use of Vicodin®²
- Rap star Eminem has a Vicodin® tattoo on his arm and a picture of a Vicodin® tablet on one of his CDs



¹SOURCE: Diversion Field Quarterly Reports

²SOURCE: 2004 Monitoring The Future Study / Overview of Key Findings

OxyContin®

- In 2004, 5% of high school seniors reported non-medical use of OxyContin®, up from 4% in 2002*
- Generic OxyContin®
 - First shipments to distributors by Teva Pharmaceuticals USA went out on March 31, 2004



OXYCONTIN® II (OXYCODONE HCl CONTROLLED-RELEASE) TABLETS

United States	Mexico	Canada
10 mg 10 OC	10 mg 10 EX	10 mg 10 CDN
20 mg 20 OC	20 mg 20 EX	20 mg 20 CDN
40 mg 40 OC	40 mg 40 EX	40 mg 40 CDN
80 mg 80 OC		80 mg 80 CDN
160 mg 160 OC		
Manufactured by Purdue Pharma		B6723 00R322

'OCs, Cotton, Killer'

* SOURCE: 2004 Monitoring The Future Study / Overview of Key Findings

Fentanyl



'Perc-a-Pop'



- Fentanyl is 100 times more potent than morphine as an analgesic
 - Actiq®: fentanyl dispensed in a berry flavored lollipop-type unit
 - Duragesic®: a fentanyl transdermal patch for chronic pain management
- Numerous media reports of recent epidemic of overdose deaths resulting from mixing fentanyl with heroin or cocaine
- Occurring from the Midwest to the Mid-Atlantic with Detroit especially hard hit
- While most illegal use of fentanyl is from diverted products, current epidemic is linked mainly to illicitly manufactured fentanyl

Recent Overdoses and Deaths

CITY	Overdoses	Deaths
Chicago IL (since Feb 2006)	178+	49+
Camden NJ		
April 2006 outbreak	75	6
Harrisburg PA		
April 2006 outbreak	20	4
Wilmington DE		
April 2006 outbreak	100	5
Philadelphia PA (since Feb 2006)	70+	77
Salisbury MD		
April 2006 outbreak	8	1
Detroit MI (since Sept 2005)		
Approx 80 deaths just since 5/20/06	unknown	200
TOTAL DEATHS		342+

SOURCE: DEA Office of Diversion Control
Numbers updated 06/01/2006

Why the Rise in Fentanyl Abuse?

- Previously, fentanyl could only be made by expert chemists
- New and easier synthetic method now available on the Internet
- Inexpensive to manufacture with very high profit margin

Recent Fentanyl Incidents

- Student at a California university making fentanyl, MDMA, and methamphetamine
- Large lab in Los Angeles producing fentanyl, MDA seized by FBI and LA Sheriff's Dept
- CBP (Customs and Border Patrol) seizure in Westmorland CA of nearly a kilogram of uncut fentanyl powder
- Clandestine lab seized in Toluca, Mexico in May 2006

University Clandestine Lab

- DEA agent/chemist posed as maintenance man to sample student's 'cooks'
- One sample contained trace fentanyl, but also contained by-products which indicated the drug was illicitly made, not taken from diverted drug



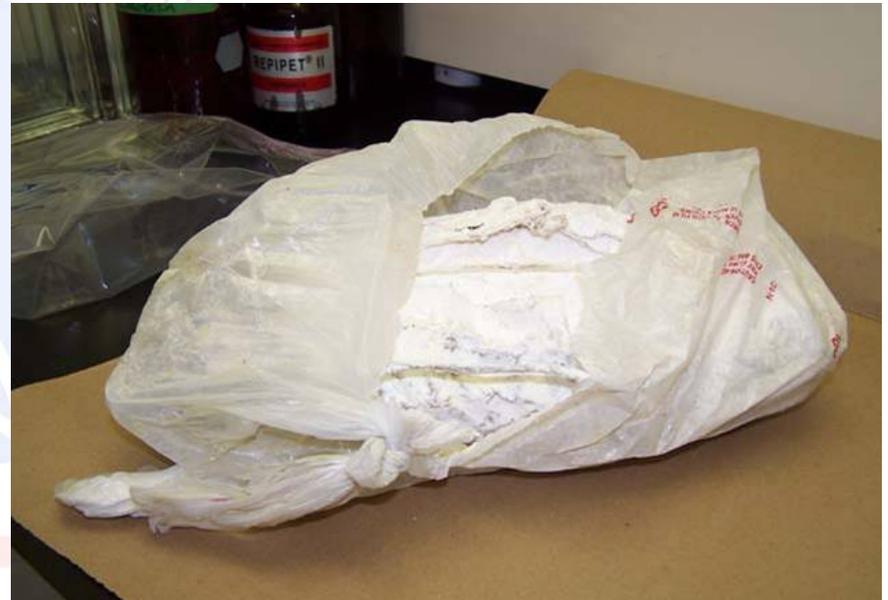
LA Area Fentanyl Lab

- November 2005, the LA Sheriff's Dept and FBI responded to a lab suspected of making MDMA
- DEA chemists confirmed fentanyl present
- Precursor was seized which could make approximately 5 kilograms of pure fentanyl



Customs Seizure of Fentanyl

- Package of suspected cocaine seized at Customs checkpoint in Westmorland CA in early 2006
- DEA SW Lab found it to be essentially pure fentanyl with a net weight of nearly 1 kg



Clandestine Lab in Toluca, Mexico



Fentanyl Safety & Hazards

- Fentanyl can be lethal at very low levels and can be absorbed through the skin
- 100 micrograms (1/10 mg) per hour used for chronic pain
- 5 mg used as anesthesia for surgery
- Inhalation of powder must be avoided at all costs
- Taking samples or opening a package could stir up powder
- Gloves and dust mask or APR must be used when handling

Questions / Comments

