



MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Combating the non-medical use of prescription drugs in Russia

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Two parts of the problem of non-medical use of synthetic opioids

- Abuse of preparations containing opioids
- Non-medical use of illicit synthetic preparations containing opioids

Since the reasons of these two parts of the problem are different, measures of counteraction to these negative phenomena also differ

Ensuring the availability of controlled substances used for medical purposes(1)

- The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (*preamble: “the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering; adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes”*)
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (*preamble: “the use of psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable; their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted”*)

Ensuring the availability of controlled substances used for medical purposes(2)

- In Russia, the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to citizens who need them for medical purposes is one of the principles of state policy in drug trafficking (*Federal Law No. 3-FZ of January 08, 1998 “On narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances”, article 4*)
- A patient has a right to relieving pain associated with a disease and / or medical intervention with accessible methods and medications (*Federal Law No. 323-FZ of November 21, 2011 «On the Fundamentals of Citizens' Health Protection in the Russian Federation», article 19*)
- From 2012 to 2015, Russian legislation was amended to significantly facilitate the availability of narcotic analgesics for medical purposes

Medical use of narcotic drugs

- For anesthesia during medical procedures in medical organizations, including operations
- For anesthesia of patients after operations
- For anesthesia of palliative (incurable) patients
- In the form of cough medicines

Pharmaceutical forms: solutions, tablets, prolonged-release tablets, transdermal therapeutic systems

Substances: buprenorphine, butorphanol, morphine, codeine, nalbuphin, oxycodone, promedol, prosidol, tapentadol, tramadol, fentanyl

Control measures in the legal turnover of narcotic drugs

**Control measures are listed in Conventions of 1961 and 1971
They are fully applicable in Russia**

- Licensing of activities related to narcotic drugs
- Control of persons and enterprises engaged in legal turnover of narcotic drugs
- Packages of narcotic drugs in medicine are marked with a double red stripe
- The amount of narcotic drug in the units of weight or percents is precisely specified in the medications
- Narcotic drugs are prescribed by doctors only
- Official prescription forms for narcotic drugs
- Narcotic drugs can be obtained only with a doctor's written prescription
- Registration records are kept, they are stored for at least two years
- Ban on advertizing of opioid analgesics

Russia supports international standards and principles (most of the provisions)

- UNODC International Standards on Drug Use Prevention (2015)
- UNODC - WHO International Standards for the Treatment of Drug Use Disorders (2017)
- Recommendations on opioid overdose prevention (naloxone use)

Prevention of illicit synthetic drugs abuse (including opioids)

- Identification of new narcotic drugs in special laboratories (reference centers)
- Including new narcotic drugs in the list of illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Primary prevention of non-medical use of narcotic drugs in population
- Mass media activities for promotion of a healthy lifestyle

In recent years, Moscow has also faced a serious problem with the use of some prescription drugs with psychotropic effects for non-medical purposes.

Among them, the most common drugs are the following:

Cholinolytic drugs:

- - Drugs contained in the eye drops: tropicamide,
- - Anticholinergics/antispasmodics: dicycloverine,
- - Combined drugs: dicycloverine hydrochloride + paracetamol, papaverine with platyphylline, etc.

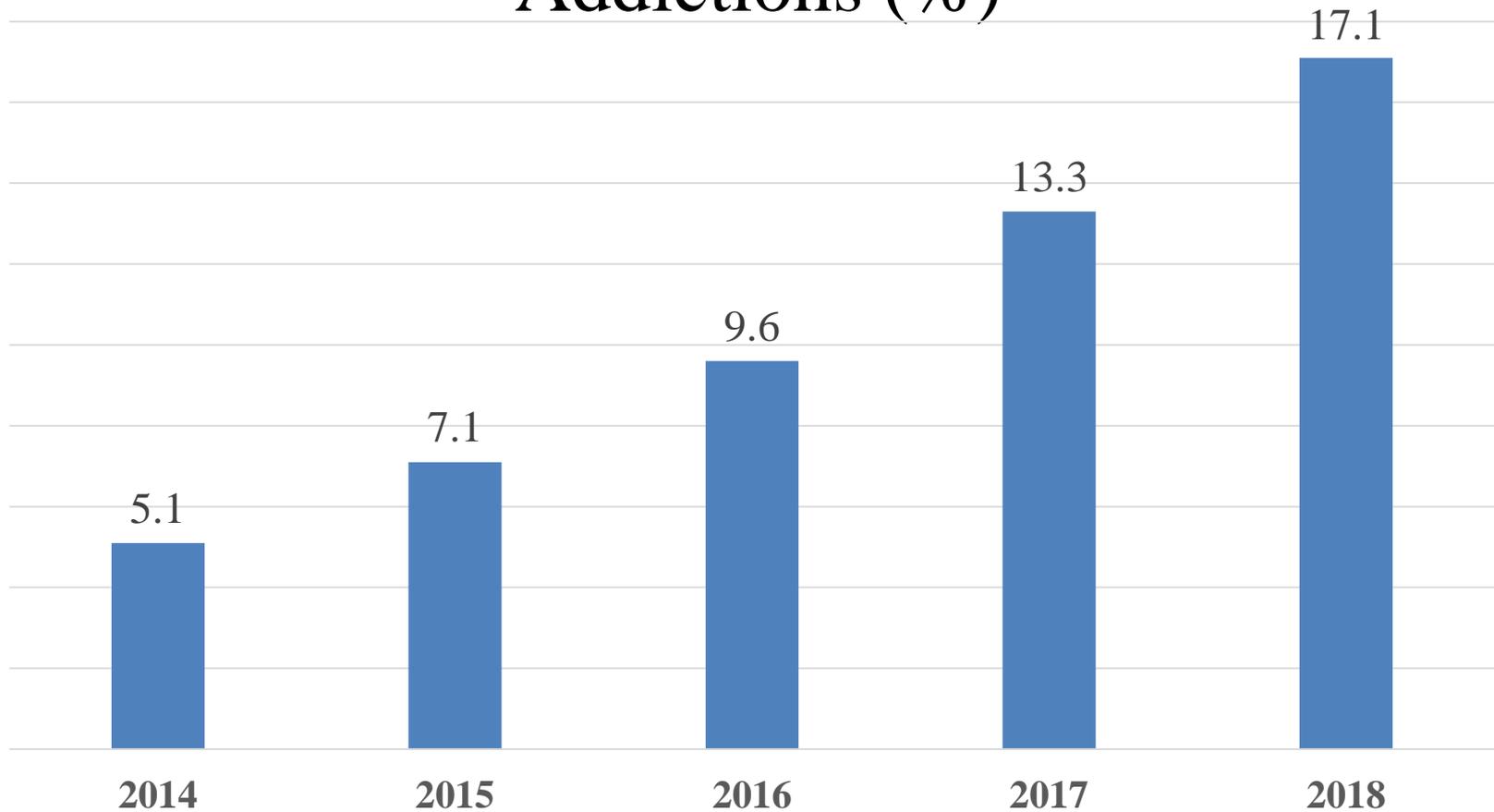
The analogs of GABA or drugs structurally related to GABA:

- - pregabalin,
- - baclofen.

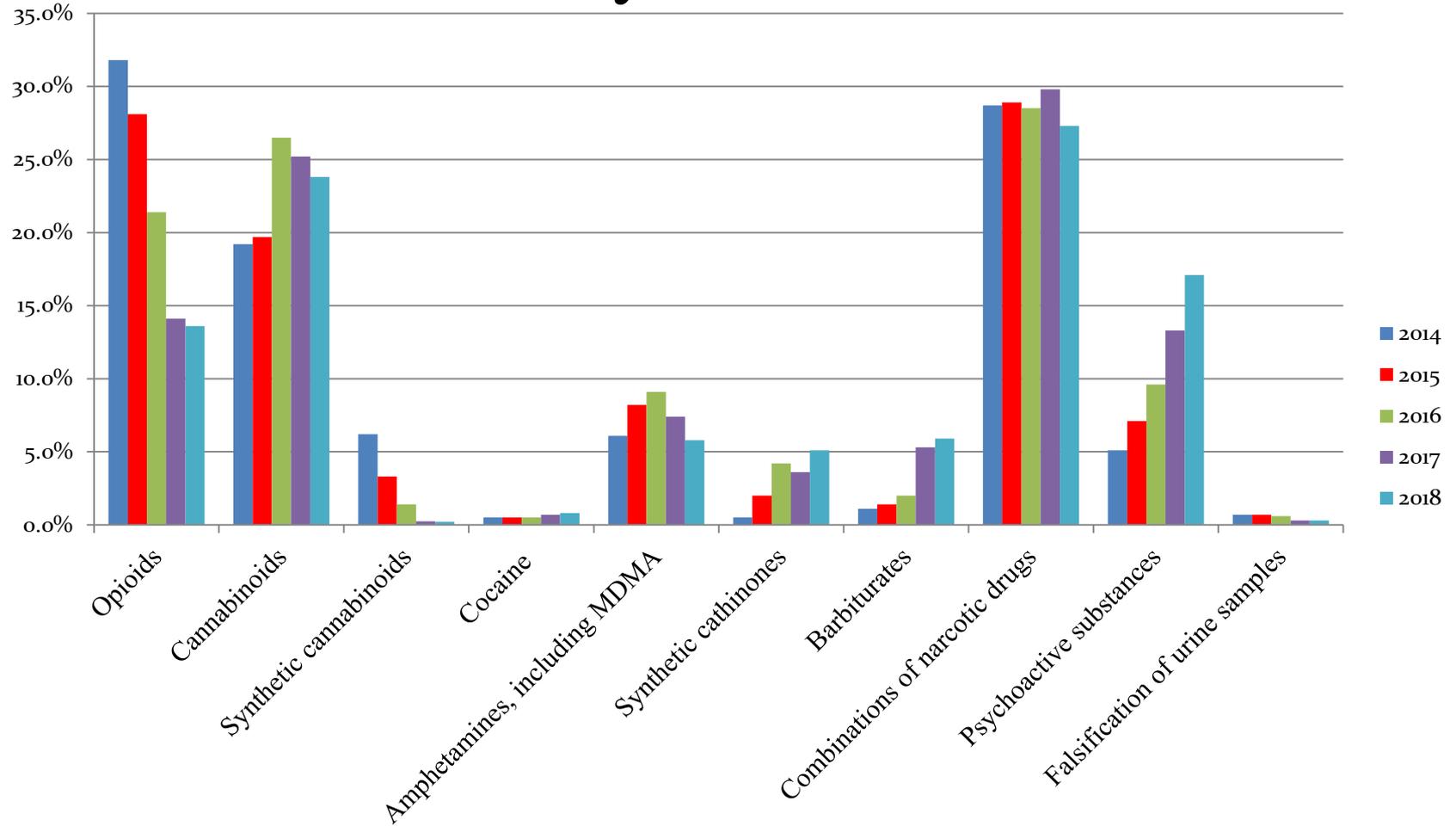
Tricyclic antidepressants.

Opioid analgesics.

Proportion of drugs in the total number of positive outcomes of the chemical-toxicological studies at Moscow Research and Practical Center on Addictions (%)

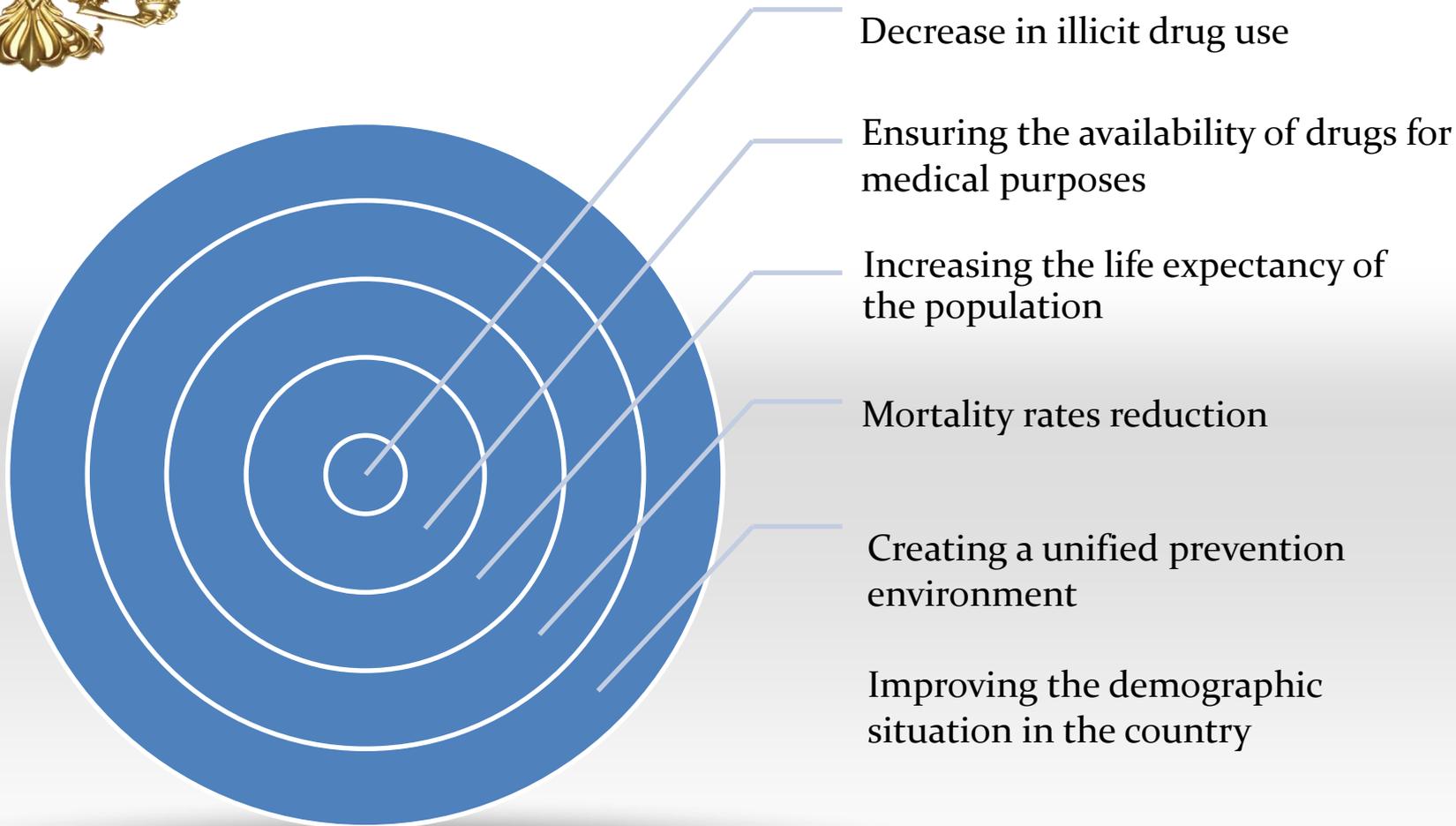


Distribution of the main groups of psychoactive substances identified by the results of chemical-toxicological studies in the dynamics



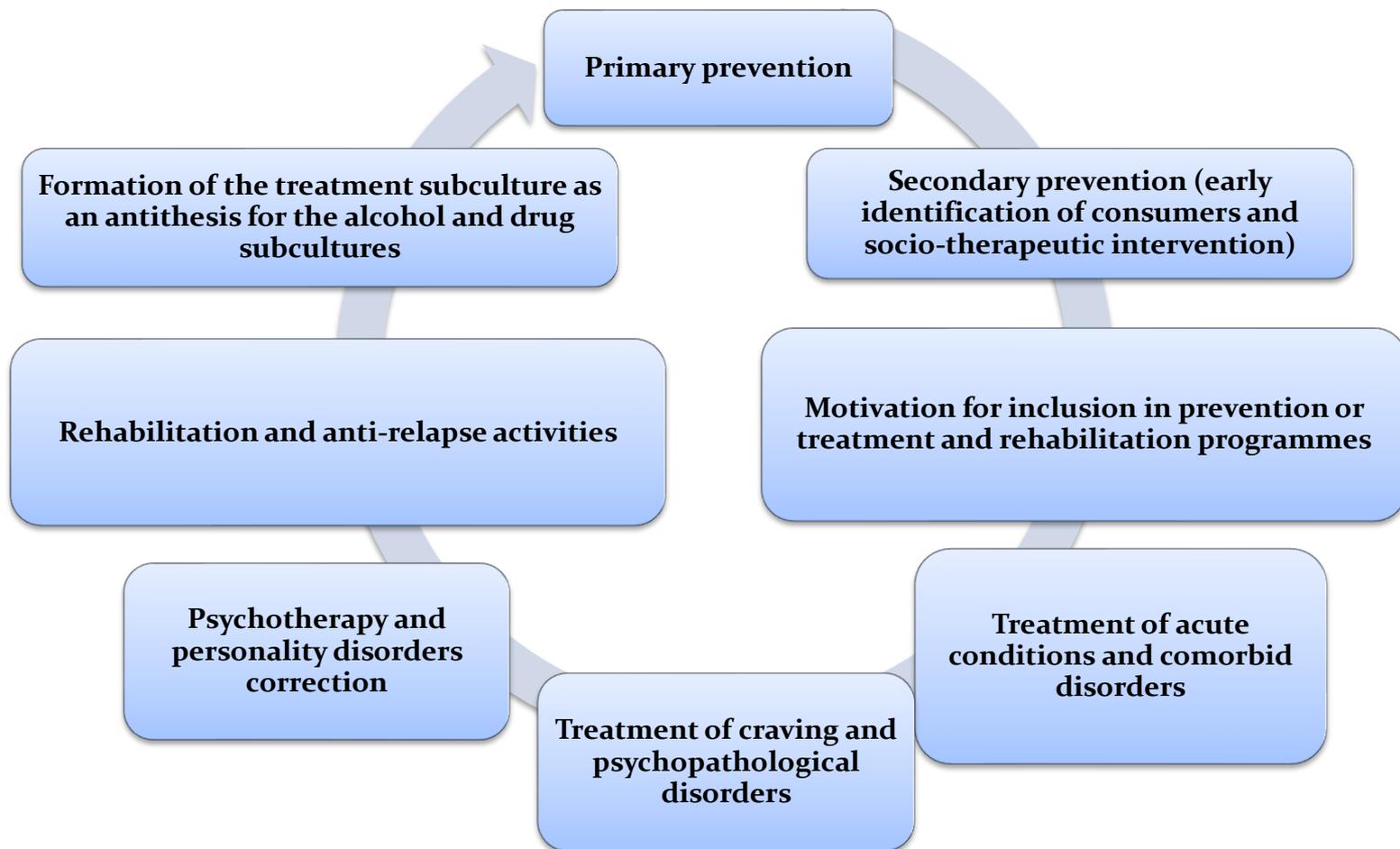


State anti-drug policy

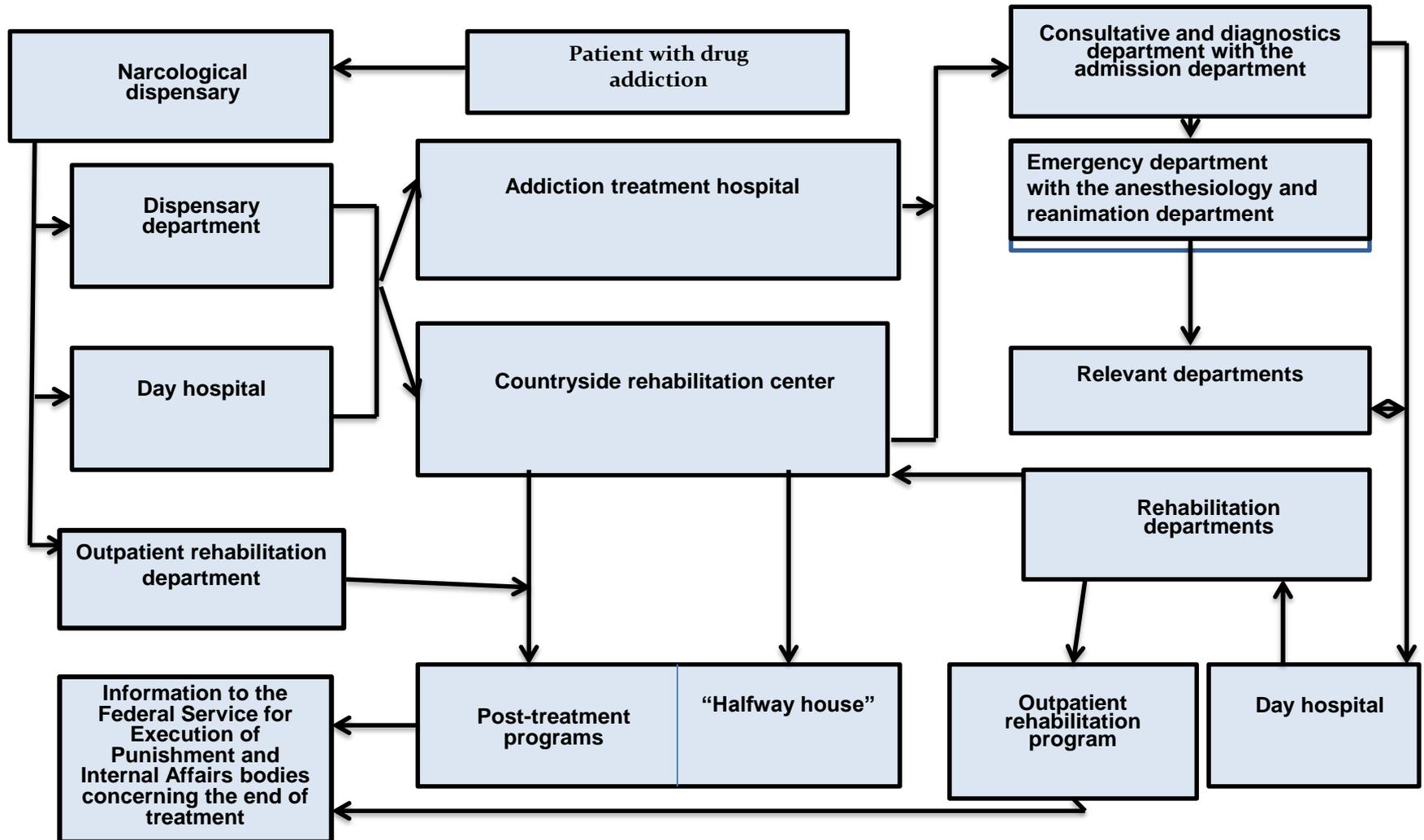




In the Russian Federation the full cycle of rendering of specialized medical care to patients with drug addictions is developed and introduced in practice



The route of patient when rendering the specialized narcological care in the Russian Federation



Using the evidence-based treatment methods

The use of Naltrexone allows reaching the long remission. Naltrexone is included in the standard of treatment. It is prescribed due to public financing and is free of charge for the patient. Substitution therapy: substitution, but not a replacement.

Overdoses prevention with Naloxone. Naloxone is used by doctors who provide urgent medical assistance. Naloxone is given to the patients with drug addiction after they finish a course of treatment.

INTERACTION:

Medical organizations

- Antenatal clinic
- Maternity hospital
- Children's outpatient clinics
- Outpatient clinics for adults providing primary health care
- The centers of health for children and adults
- Multifield hospitals
- Ministry of the Interior
- Educational institutions
- Labor collectives
- Territorial authorities

Forms of interaction

1. Educational work with the population
2. Collaboration in early detection of the psychoactive substances consumers
3. Training the experts with the skills of early detection of the psychoactive substances consumers and motivation on refusal of substance consumption
4. Consultation of the specialists of other medical institutions regarding the refusal of substance consumption

Medico-genetic approach to personalization of prevention and medical care

- **Personalization of prescription of medicine**
- **Personalization of rehabilitational process**
- **Personalization of dependent behavior prevention**
- **Personalization of educational process**

Perspectives

- **Study of the pathogenesis of dependent behavior**
- **Investigation of the effects of psychoactive substances on the occurrence of somatic and neurological diseases to reduce mortality among the population**
- **Creation of the system of preventive measures for the prevention of narcological diseases in educational and labor collectives.**
- **Development of genetic service to identify the risk factors**
- **Improvement of the existing system of rehabilitation, taking into account the individual characteristics of the individual**
- **Improvement of availability and quality of specialized narcological medical care**
- **Improvement of the evidence-based methods of diagnostics, treatment and medico-social rehabilitation**
- **Training of professionals working in the field of addiction (doctors, psychologists, social workers, and others)**
- **Development of international cooperation**

Thank you for your attention!