

How The Opioid Epidemic is Affecting the Latinx Community



Pierluigi Mancini, PhD
Multicultural Development Institute, Inc.
May 24, 2022

Housekeeping

- You will be muted automatically upon entry. Please keep your phone line muted for the duration of the webinar.
- Webinar is being recorded and will be archived for future viewing at www.pcassNOW.org within 2 weeks.
- Submit questions in the Q&A box at the bottom of your screen.

Today's Presenter



Pierluigi Mancini, PhD
President
Multicultural Development Institute, Inc.

Disclosures

I have no disclosures.

*The content of this activity may include discussion of off label or investigative drug uses.
The faculty is aware that is their responsibility to disclose this information.*

Target Audience

- The overarching goal of PCSS is to train healthcare professionals in evidence-based practices for the prevention and treatment of opioid use disorders, particularly in prescribing medications, as well for the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders.

Educational Objectives

At the conclusion of this activity participants should be able to:

1. Define the Latinx community
2. Describe the current situation concerning the epidemic and how it affects the Latinx community
3. Discuss treatment challenges for Latinos
4. Analyze policy issues that need to be addressed

LATINA

LATINO

LATINX

DEFINE THE LATINX COMMUNITY

The Latinx Community

- People born in Central, South America and some of the Caribbean nations use various terms to refer to themselves:
 - Hispano – Hispanic
 - Latino – Latin
 - Latino Americano – Latin American
 - Sudamericano – South American
 - Centro Americano – Central American
- Or by their country of origin: Mexican, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Cuban, Argentinean, Chilean, etc.
- And the United States of America.

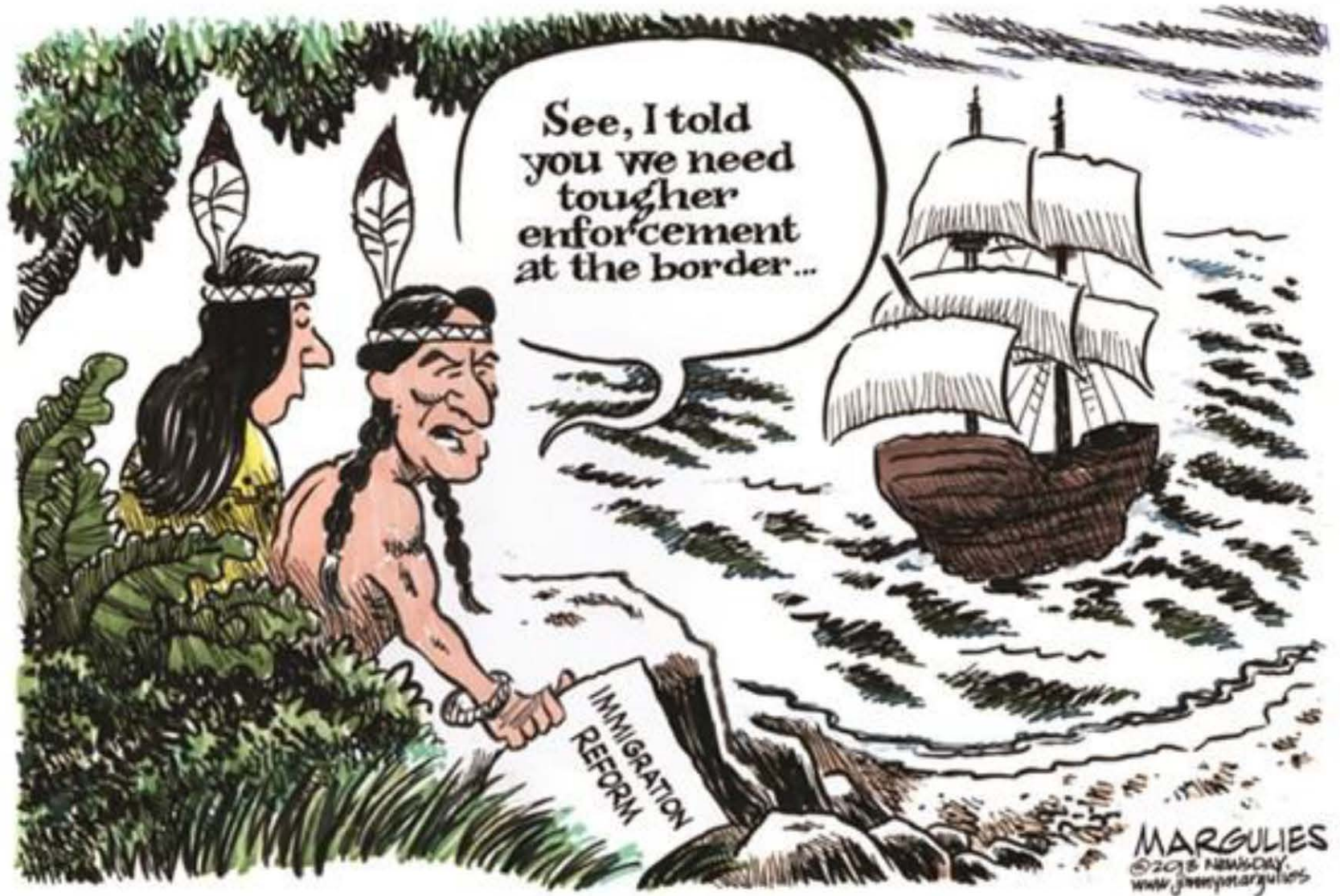


The Latinx Community

- Latinx
- A gender-neutral term
- The -x replaces the standard -o and -a
- The term is a politicized neologism
- Other forms such as Latin@ and Latine are also used.



IMMIGRATION



Today's Immigration

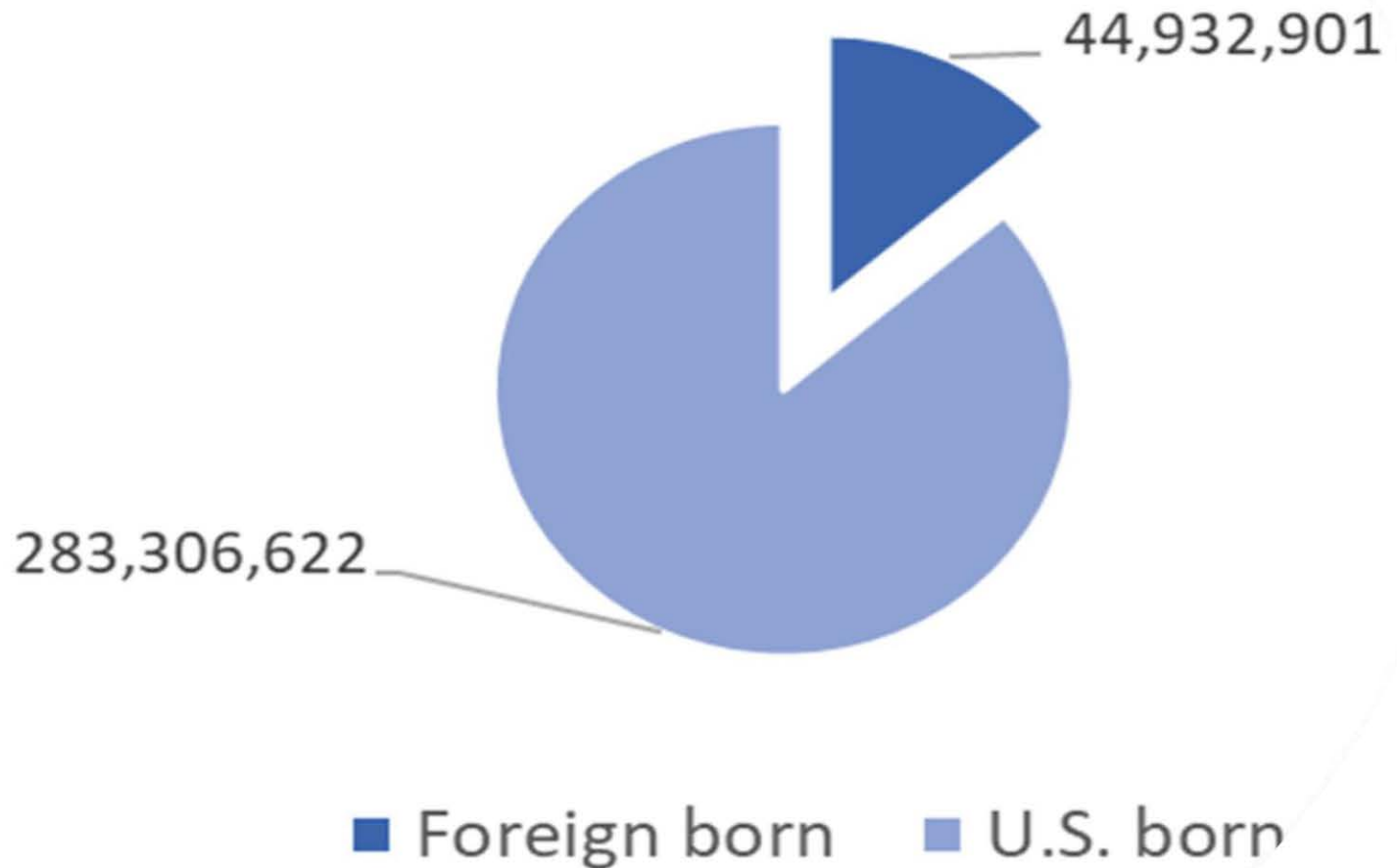
- Voluntary
 - Individual or Family decide to move
- Involuntary
 - Familial
 - Social
 - Political
 - Slavery
 - Human Trafficking
- Refugees
- Asylees
- Documented
- Undocumented



The Latinx Community in the U.S.

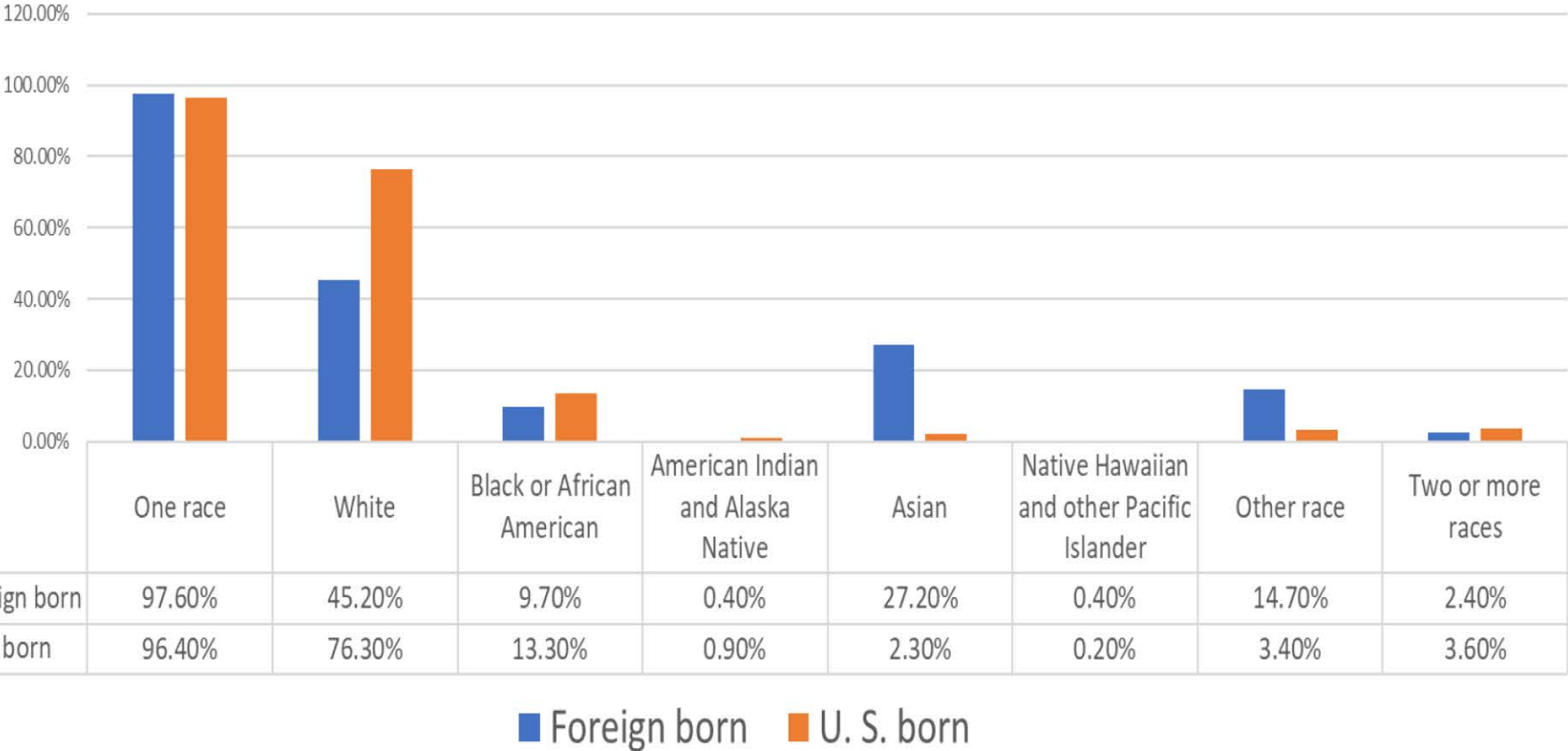
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U.S. POPULATION 2020

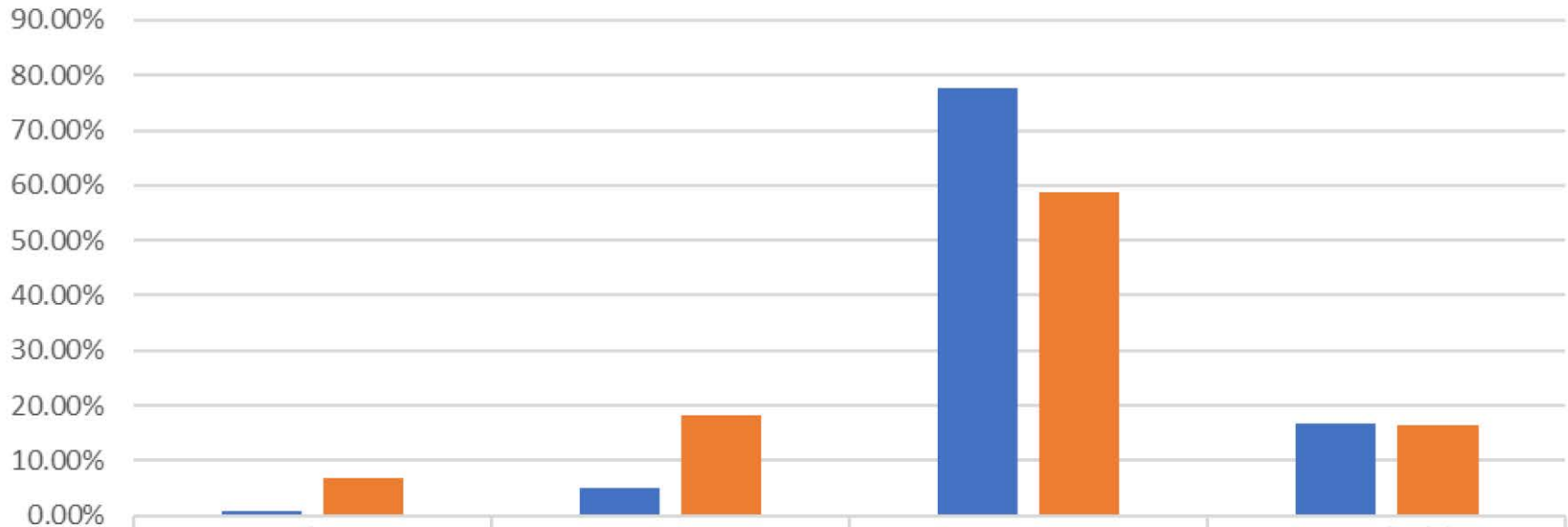


<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/US#top>

U.S. Racial Diversity 2020



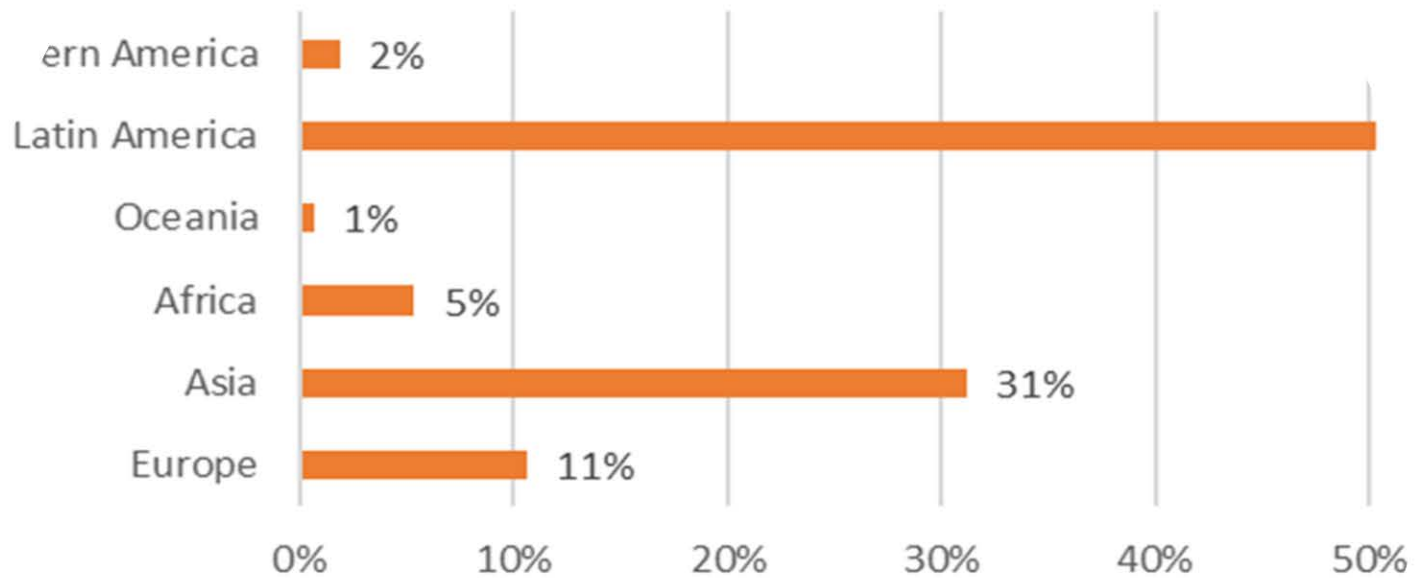
Age Groups US - 2020



	Under 5	17-May	18-64	65 and older
Foreign Born	0.70%	5.00%	77.60%	16.70%
U.S. Born	6.70%	18.10%	58.70%	16.40%

■ Foreign Born ■ U.S. Born

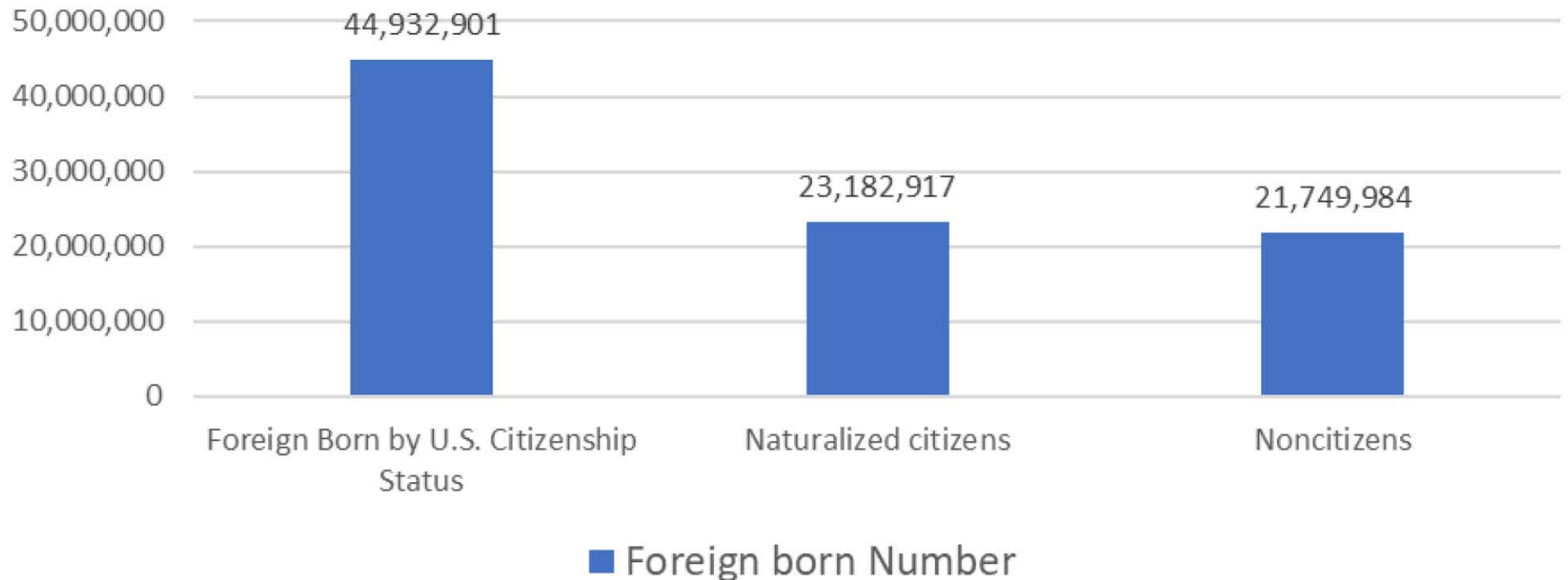
U.S. FOREIGN BORN POPULATION 2020



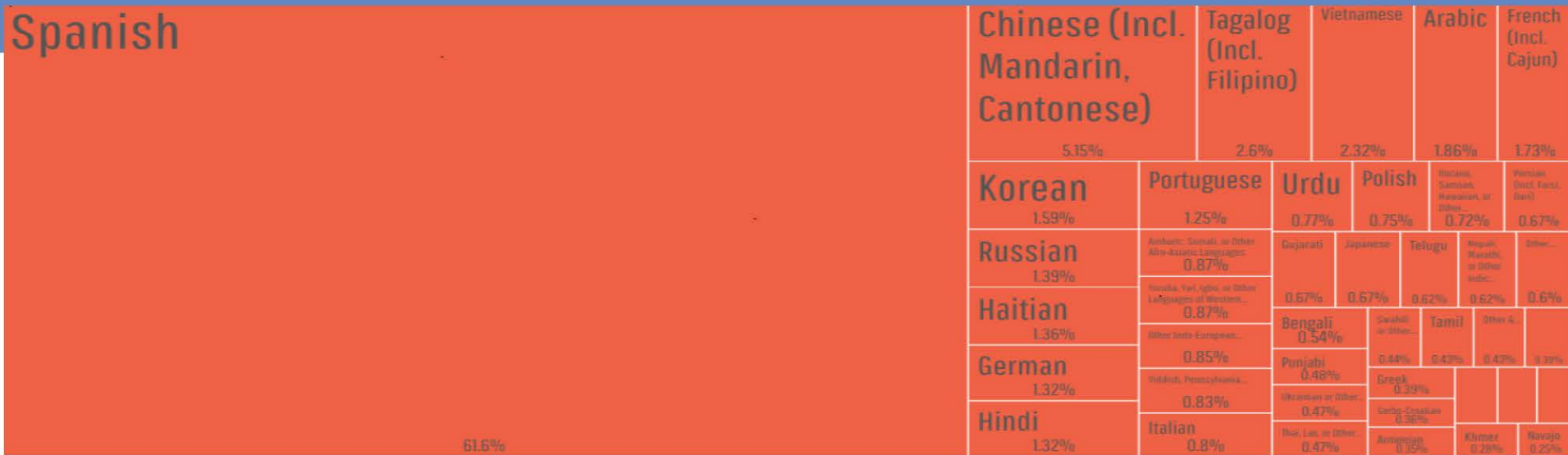
	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America
ies2	11%	31%	5%	1%	50%

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/data/state-profiles/state/demographics/US>

Foreign born by U.S. Citizenship Status 2020



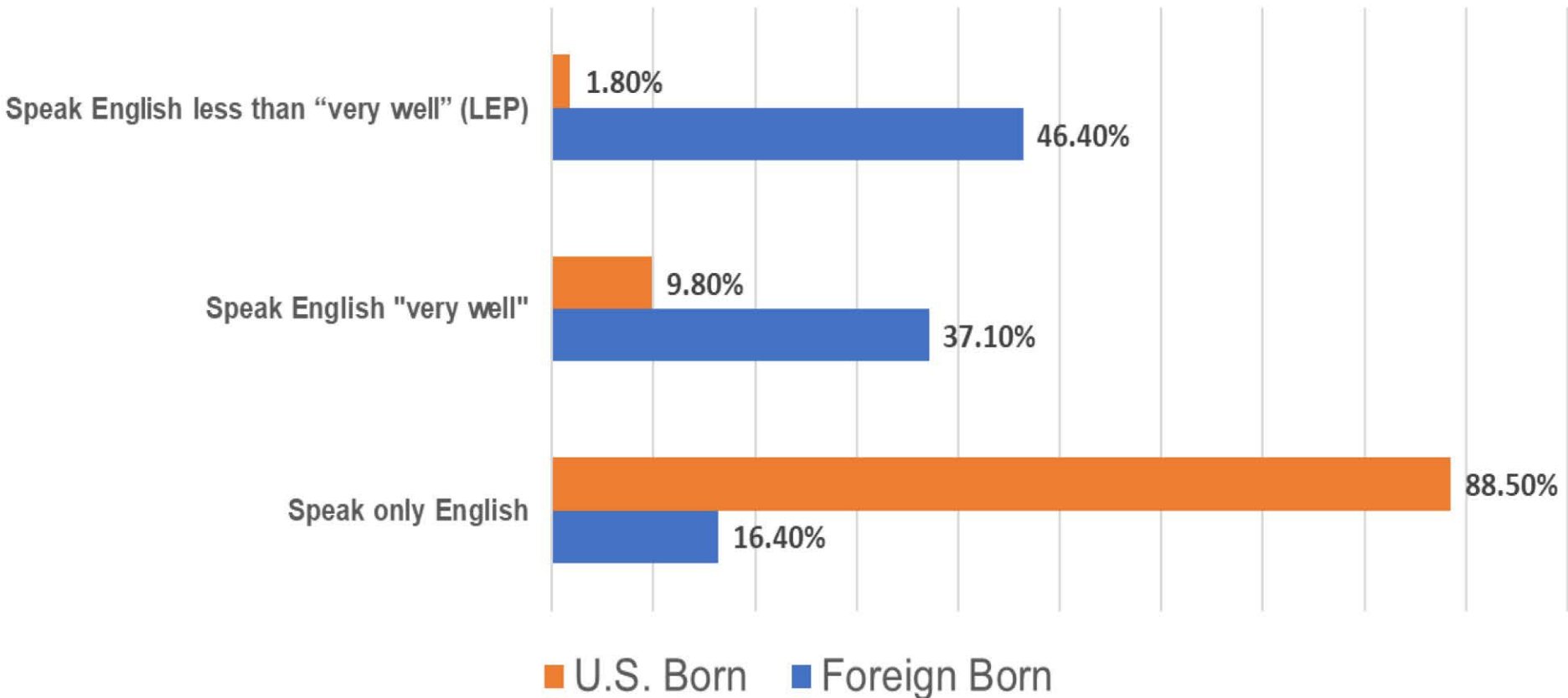
Linguistic Diversity



The Most Common Languages spoken in households in U.S.

1. Spanish 41,757,391 speakers (13.5%)
2. Chinese (Incl. Mandarin, Cantonese) 3,494,544 speakers (1.13%)
3. Tagalog (Incl. Filipino) 1,763,585 speakers (0.571%)

English Proficiency (age 5 and older) (%) 2020





LATINX AND OPIOIDS

Latinx and Opioids

- Not first epidemic
- 1970's Black and Hispanic overdoses
- Crack
- Public officials' response
- Media
- Heroin

Latinx and Opioids

- Racial bias
- Prescription bias
- National surveys
- Use methods

Latinx and Opioids

- Limited data
- Treatment
- Drug of choice
- Community impact

Latinx and Opioids

- High rates of fatalities
- Regional differences
- Poverty
- Rural areas
- Youth and young adults

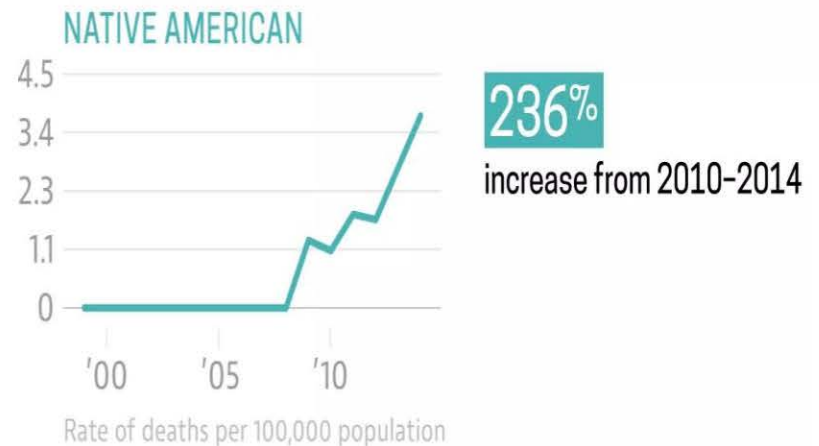
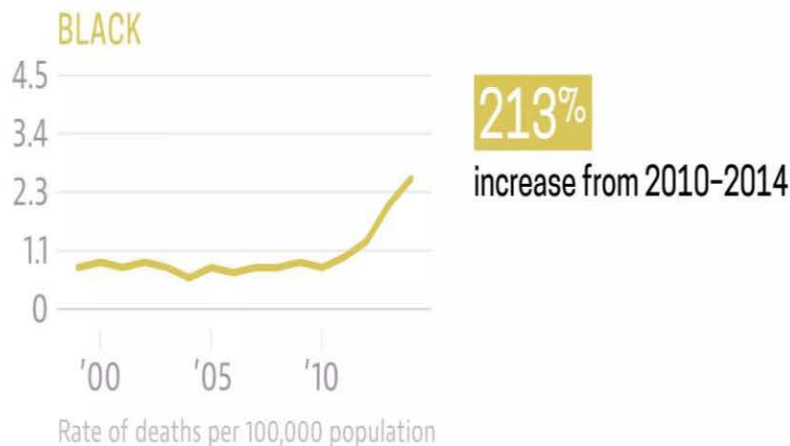
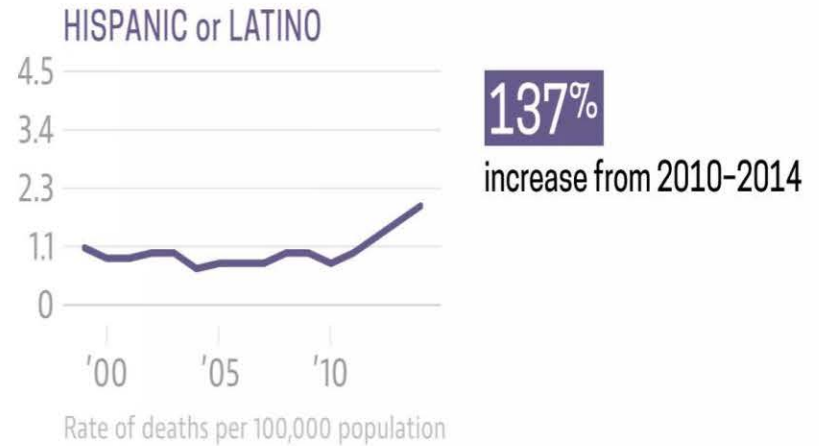
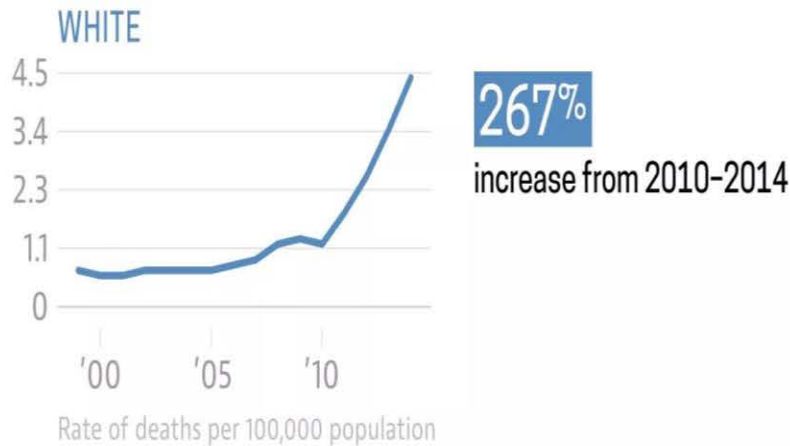
Latinx and Opioids

- Adolescents
- Naloxone and Buprenorphine
- Fatality rates
- No trend
 - Rural / Urban
 - U.S. born / Immigrant

Latinx and Opioids

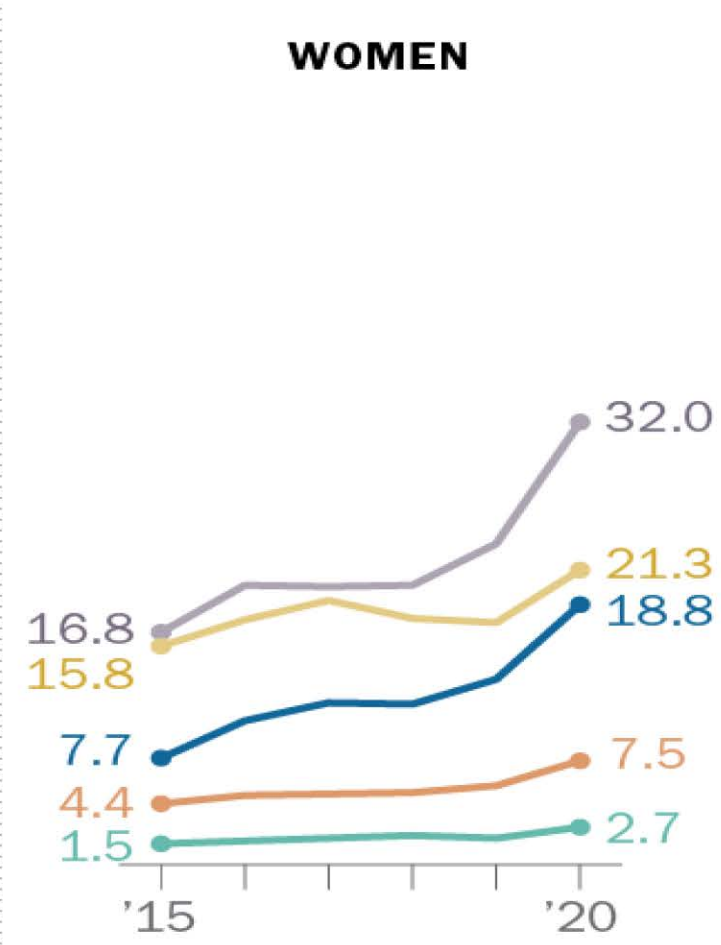
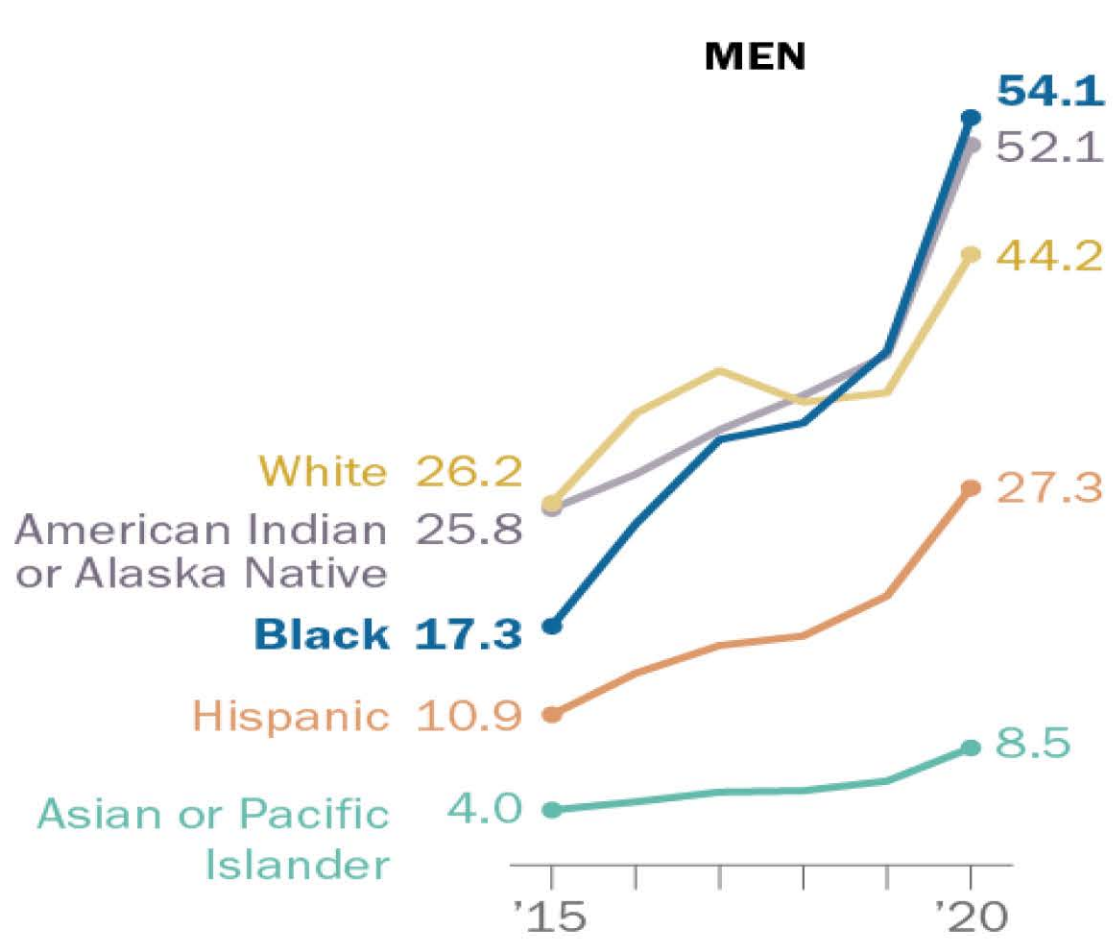
- Social networks
- Economic stressors
- Stigma
- Lack of linguistic and culturally responsive care

Rates of Death from Heroin Overdoses, By Race (CDC)



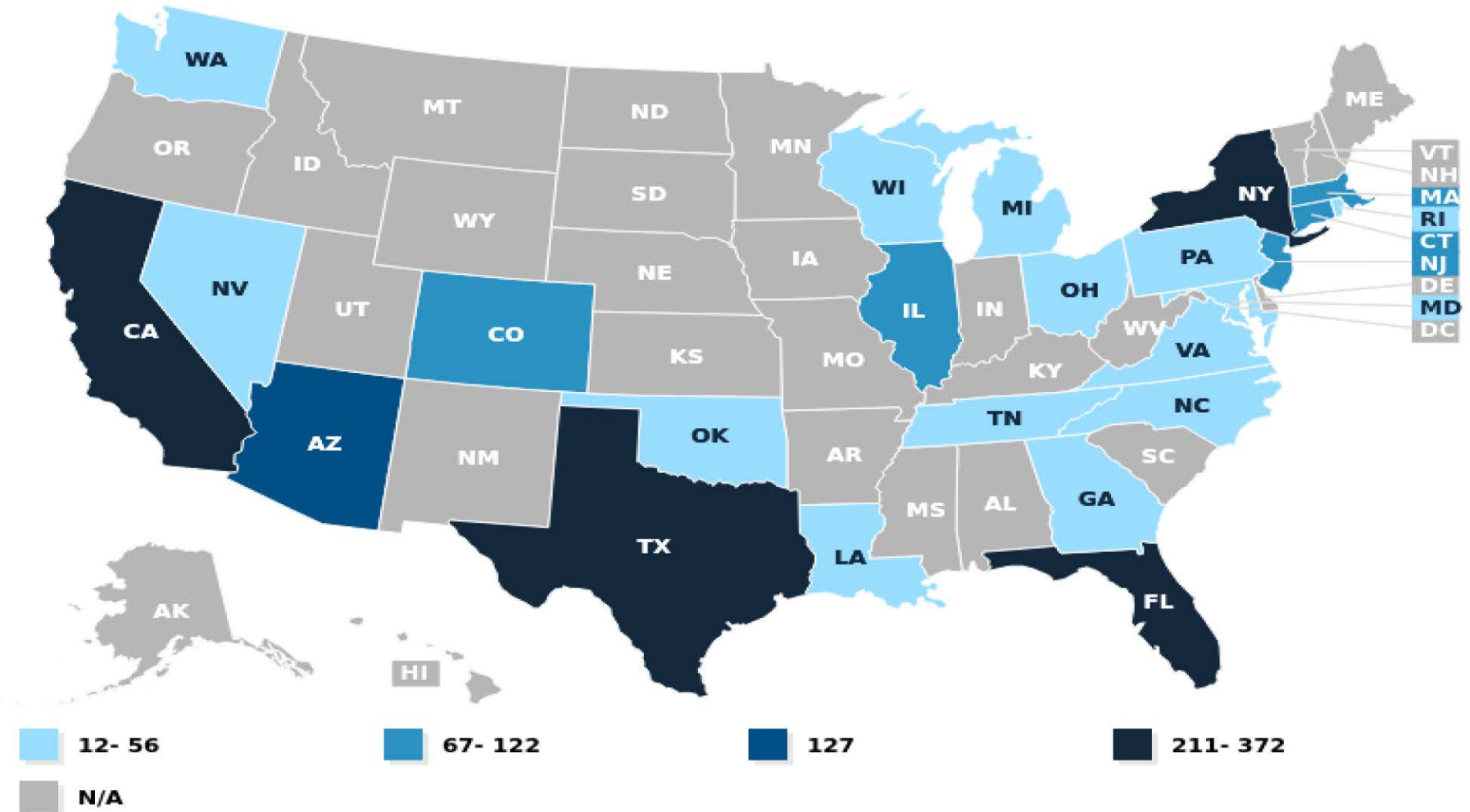
2015-2020 U.S. Drug Overdose Death Rate

per 100,000 people by race and ethnicity (age adjusted)



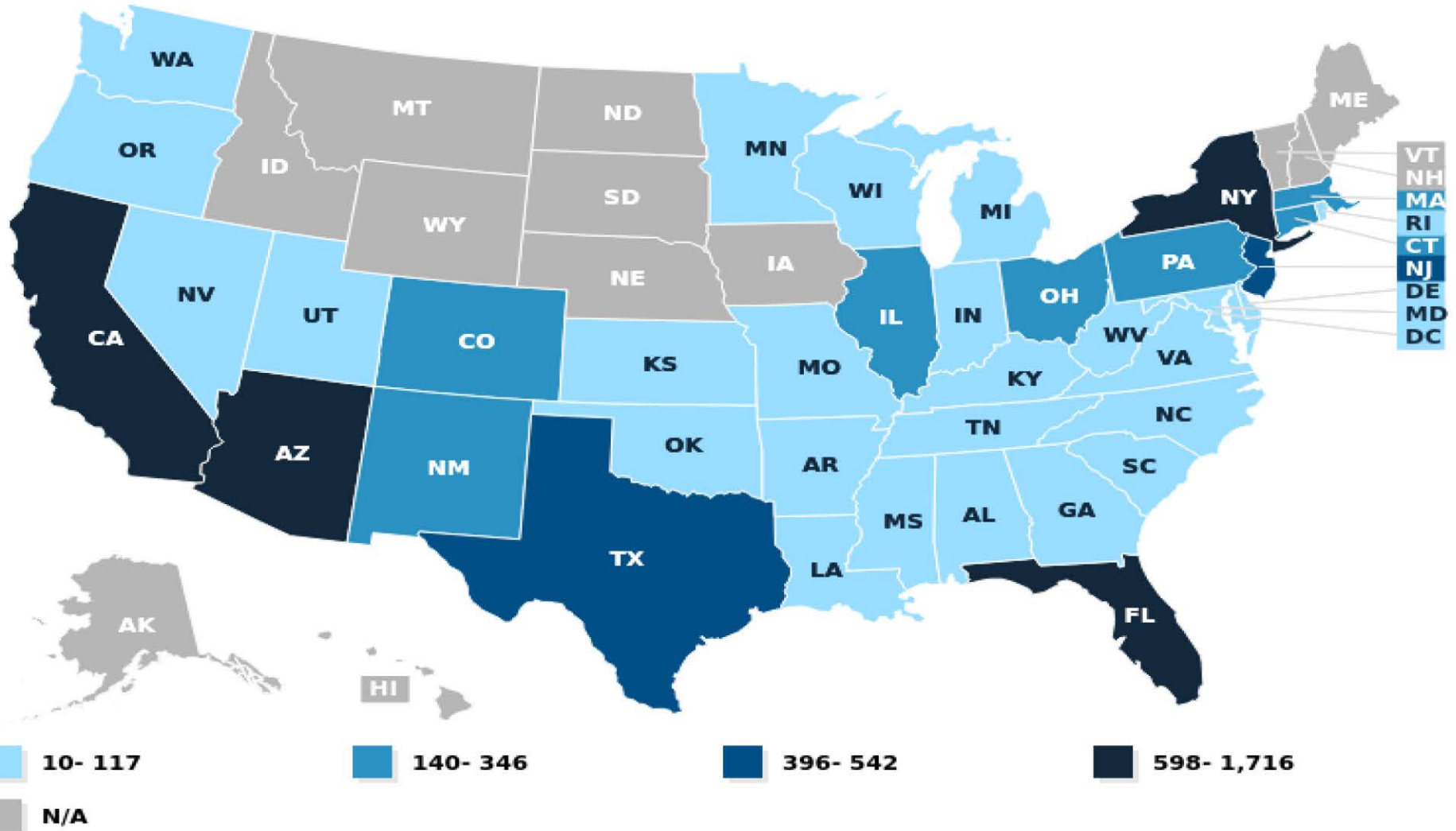
Opioid overdose death – Hispanic 2015

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic, 2015



Opioid overdose death – Hispanic 2020

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity: Hispanic, 2020



<https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-raceethnicity/?activeTab=map¤tTimeframe=0&selectedDistributions=hispanic&sortModel=%7B%22colId%22:%22Location%22,%22sort%22:%22asc%22%7D>

LINKS

Kaiser Family Foundation

Health Status Indicators - Opioid Overdose Deaths

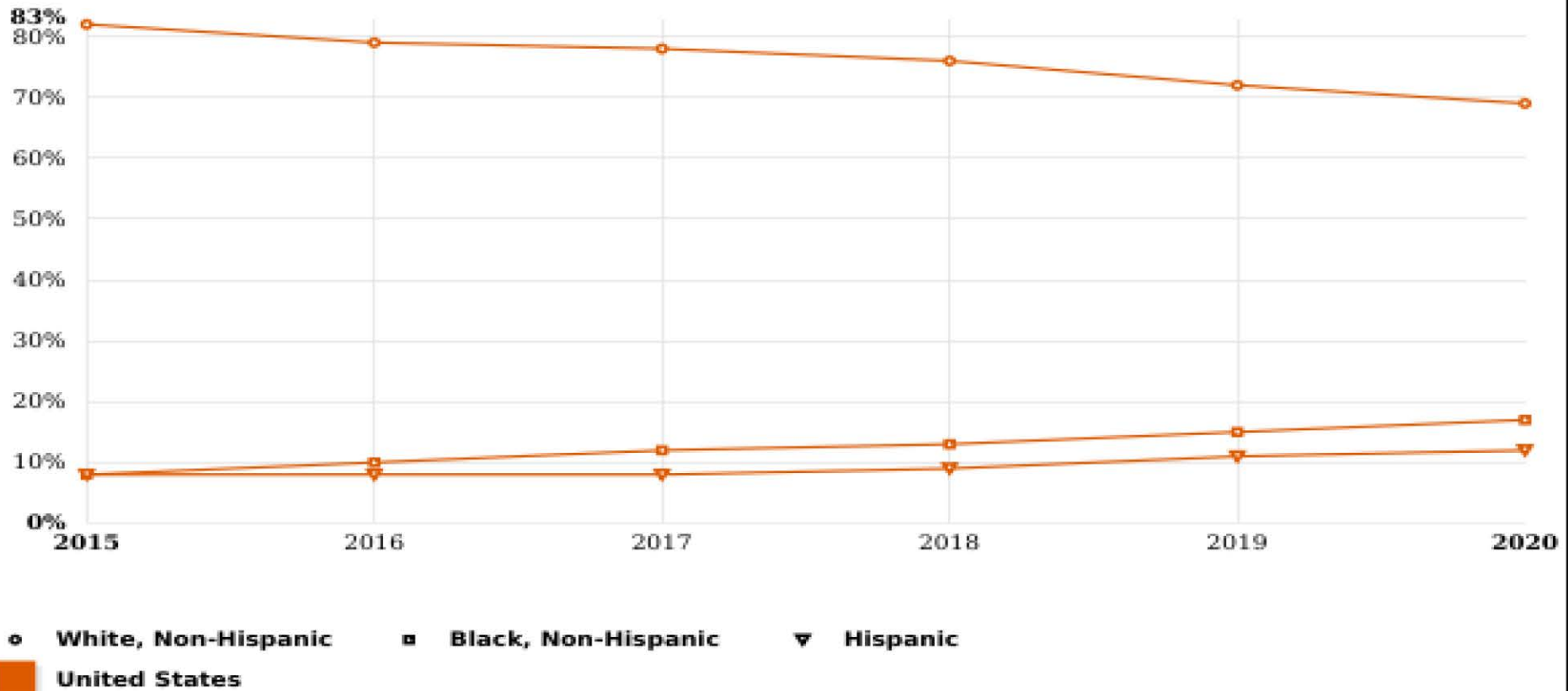
<https://www.kff.org/state-category/health-status/opioids/>

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

<https://www.kff.org/other/state-indicator/opioid-overdose-deaths-by-raceethnicity/>

Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race 2015-2020

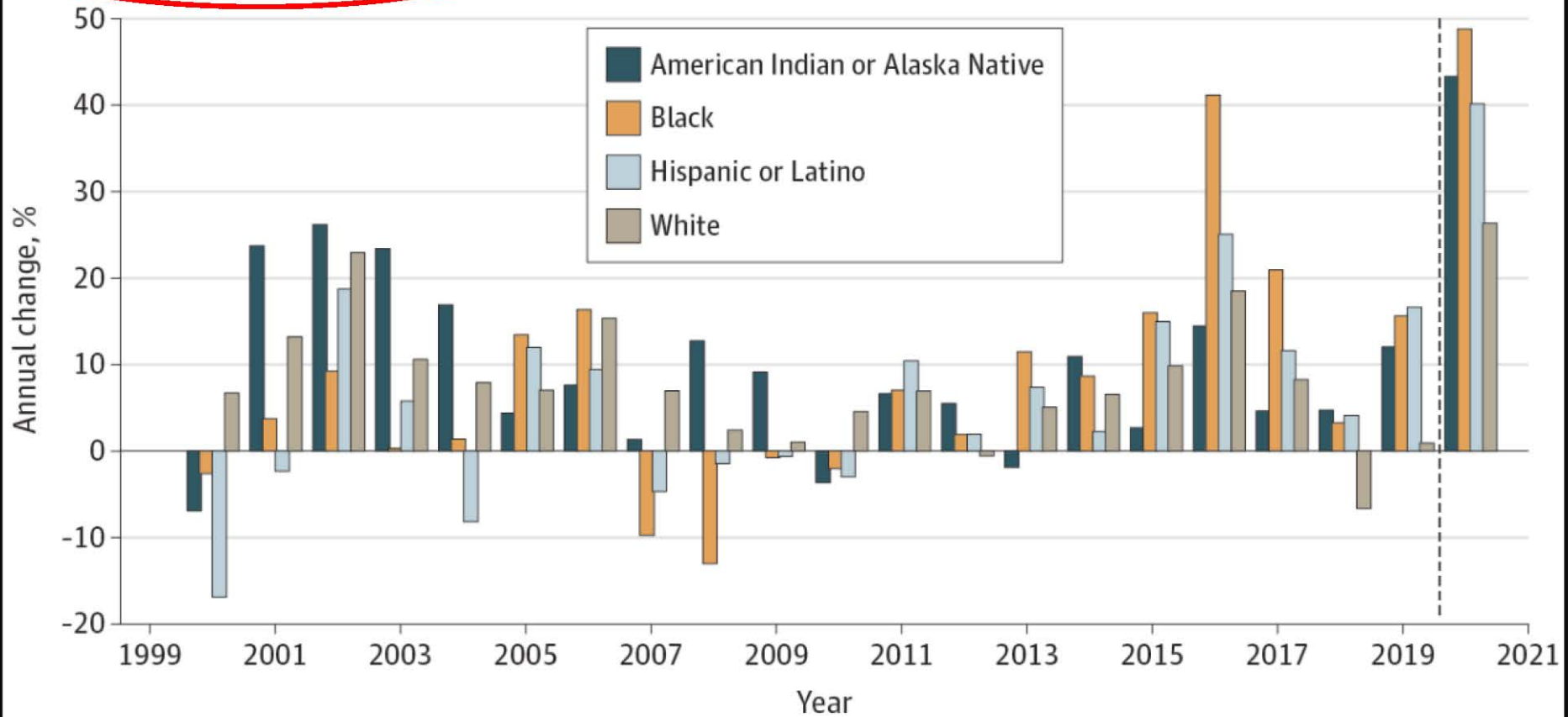
Opioid Overdose Deaths by Race/Ethnicity: White, Non-Hispanic & Black, Non-Hispanic & Hispanic, 2015 - 2020



SOURCE: Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

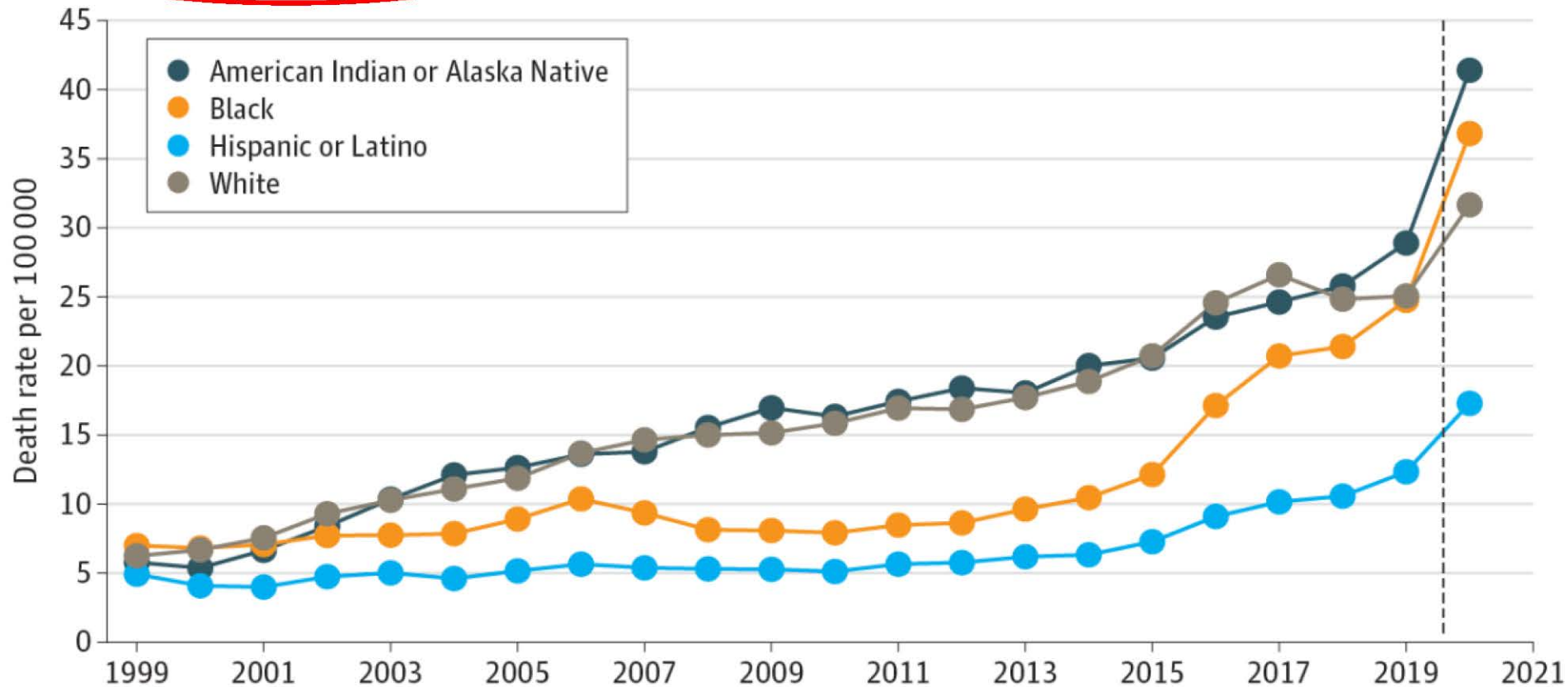
Drug Overdose Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1999 to 2020

A Annual percent change



Drug Overdose Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 1999 to 2020

B Rate per 100 000 population



One last note...

- Because of the misclassification of race/ethnicity of decedents on death certificates, the actual numbers of deaths for certain racial/ethnic populations (e.g., American Indians/Alaska Natives and Hispanics) might be underestimated by up to **35%**

CDC. The validity of race and Hispanic-origin reporting on death certificates in the United States: an update. Hyattsville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Health Statistics; 2016. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_02/sr02_172.pdf



TREATMENT BARRIERS AND TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR LATINOS

MENTAL HEALTH LITERACY



A word cloud shaped like a graduation cap, featuring various terms related to education and cultural literacy. The most prominent words are 'Mentors' (blue), 'Cultural Literacy' (black), and 'Education' (green). Other visible words include 'collaboration' (red), 'scholarships' (yellow), 'international' (red), 'youth' (blue), 'exhibits' (red), 'communication' (green), 'travel plan' (red), 'Go' (yellow), 'time' (green), 'cities' (red), 'investment' (green), 'language' (yellow), 'problem solv' (green), 'plan' (red), 'support' (blue), 'success' (red), 'MISSION' (green), 'work' (red), 'Life skills' (blue), 'teamwork' (red), 'participation' (green), 'countries' (yellow), 'finance' (red), 'politics' (blue), 'customs' (yellow), 'communication' (green), 'travel plan' (red), 'Go' (yellow), 'solidarity' (yellow), 'set' (red), 'ration' (blue), 'uence' (red), 'ity' (yellow), 'tion' (blue), 'work' (red), 'le' (yellow), 'youth' (blue), 'exhibits' (red), 'communication' (green), 'travel plan' (red), 'Go' (yellow).

Health Equality vs Equity

Equality



Equity

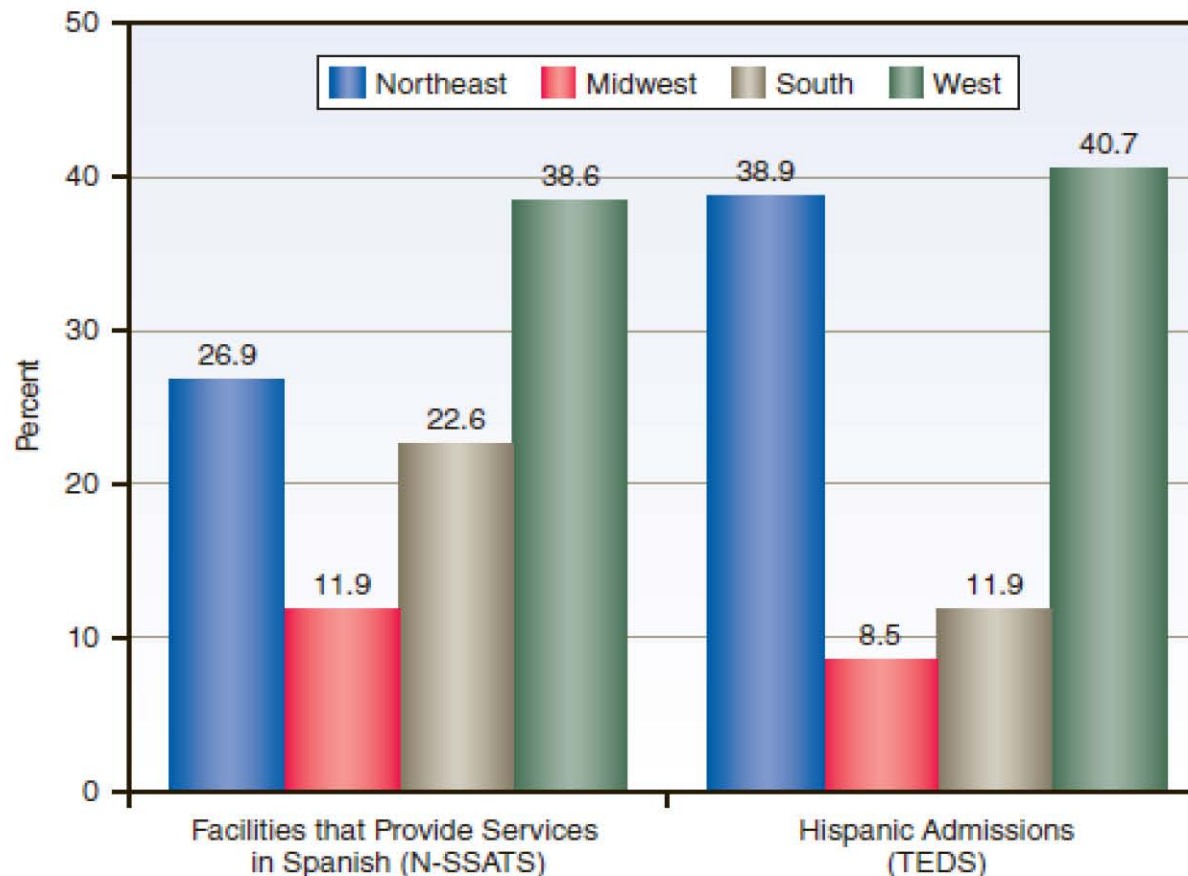


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Substance Abuse Facilities with Services in Spanish Are Available in All Regions for Hispanic Clients Admitted to Treatment in 2010



Substance Abuse Treatment Facilities That Provide Services in Spanish and Admissions of Hispanic Origin, by Region: 2010





Treatment Barriers

Barriers to Services

- Language
- Affordability
- Availability
- Accessibility
- Organizational
- Psychological stressors
- Systemic

Barriers to Services

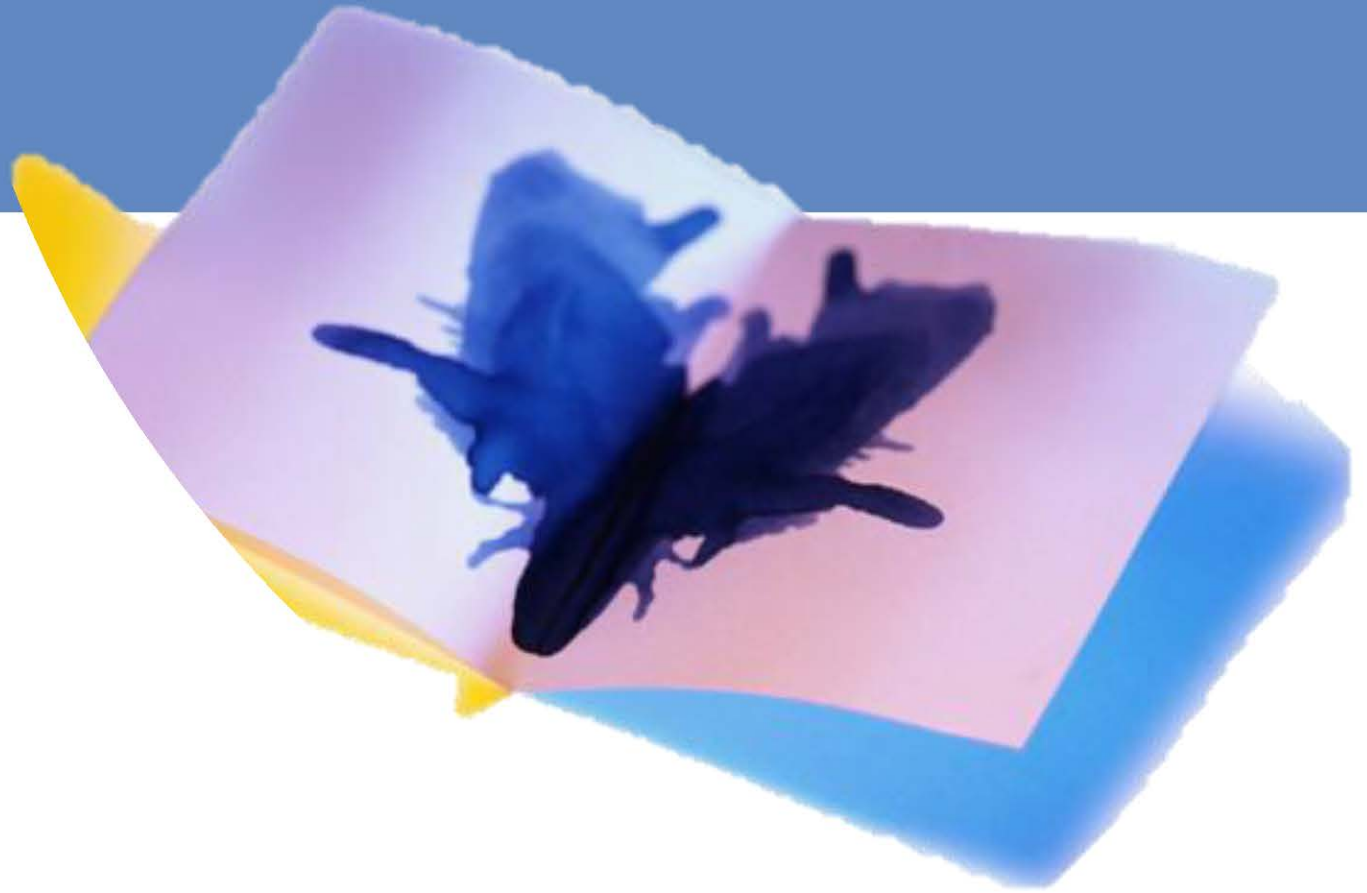
- Workforce
- Cultural explanations
- Clinical
- Natural/Supernatural
- Story telling
- Transportation
- Mistrust

Barriers to Services

- Individual level
- Provider level and
- System level.

Individual Barriers

- Language barriers
 - Bilingual providers
 - Interpreters
- Fear of calling 9-1-1
- Poverty
- Starting over barriers
- Fear of deportation (self or family members)
- Discrimination



Treatment Options

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Treatment Options

- Few interventions for Latinx populations
- Adaptation of evidence-based interventions and programs
- Primary prevention

Acute Intervention

- **Overdose**
 - Emergency
 - Support vital signs
 - Naloxone: 0.4 mg q 2-3 min. SC/IV
- **Withdrawal**
 - Rating scales: CINA, COWS
 - Opioid substitution with gradual decrease
 - Symptomatic treatment

Treatment Levels

- Hospitalization
- Residential treatment unit
- Outpatient program

Pharmacological Treatment

- Methadone
- Buprenorphine/Naloxone
- MAT

Psychosocial Treatment

- Specialized programs
- Cognitive behavioral therapy
- Behavioral therapy
- Psychodynamic/interpersonal
- Recovery-oriented therapies
- Group and Family therapy
- Self-help groups: NA, Al-Anon

Treatment Resources

- SAMHSA's Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator: <https://findtreatment.samhsa.gov/>
- SAMHSA's National Helpline:
1-800-662-HELP (4357)
1-800-487-4889 (TDD)
- Buprenorphine Treatment Physician Locator: <https://www.samhsa.gov/medication-assisted-treatment/physician-program-data/treatment-physician-locator>
- Opioid Treatment Program Director: <https://dpt2.samhsa.gov/treatment/directory.aspx>



WHAT IS BEING DONE?

Current Strategies

- Use of naloxone allowed by anyone
 - Not just first respondents
- Good Samaritan Laws
- Emergency department changes
- Prescriber changes
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

Current Strategies

- Physician co-prescribing
- Recovering Peers in ED's to help overdosed individuals
- eCompendium vetted EBPs for Latino communities
- DEA prescription drug safe disposal
<https://takebackday.dea.gov/>

Harm Reduction Strategies vs. Criminal Approach

- Harm reduction strategies
 - Syringe exchange
 - Opioid agonist therapy
 - Overdose prevention
 - Supervised consumption sites
 - Heroin-assisted treatment
 - Law-Enforcement Assisted Diversion
 - Cannabis as substitute drug

**IN A CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY APPROPRIATE
MANNER**



Policy Issues

POLICY ISSUES

Policy Issues

- **Workforce** - Hispanic and Latinos are underrepresented within professions related to behavioral health.
- **Treatment** - Address cultural elements, evidence-based models, and promising practices that are central to effectively treating Hispanic and Latinos.
- **Language**

Thank You
Mahalo
Kiitos
Tack
Thanks
Grazie
Toda
Obbrigado
Takk
Gracias
Merci

Pierluigi Mancini, PhD
Multicultural Development
Institute, Inc.
pierluigi@eldoctormancini.com

PCSS Mentoring Program

- PCSS Mentor Program is designed to offer general information to clinicians about evidence-based clinical practices in prescribing medications for opioid use disorder.
- PCSS Mentors are a national network of providers with expertise in **addictions, pain, evidence-based treatment including medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD)**.
- 3-tiered approach allows every mentor/mentee relationship to be unique and catered to the specific needs of the mentee.
- No cost.

For more information visit:

<https://pcssNOW.org/mentoring/>

PCSS Discussion Forum

Have a clinical question?

Ask a Colleague

A simple and direct way to receive an answer related to medications for opioid use disorder. Designed to provide a prompt response to simple practice-related questions.

<http://pcss.invisionzone.com/register>



Providers
Clinical Support
System

PCSS is a collaborative effort led by the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry (AAAP) in partnership with:

Addiction Technology Transfer Center	American Society of Addiction Medicine
American Academy of Family Physicians	American Society for Pain Management Nursing
American Academy of Pain Medicine	Association for Multidisciplinary Education and Research in Substance use and Addiction
American Academy of Pediatrics	Council on Social Work Education
American Pharmacists Association	International Nurses Society on Addictions
American College of Emergency Physicians	National Association for Community Health Centers
American Dental Association	National Association of Social Workers
American Medical Association	National Council for Mental Wellbeing
American Osteopathic Academy of Addiction Medicine	The National Judicial College
American Psychiatric Association	Physician Assistant Education Association
American Psychiatric Nurses Association	Society for Academic Emergency Medicine



Providers
Clinical Support
System

Educate. Train. Mentor



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