

How can teachers and parents respond to the challenge of 'Legal-Highs': Evidence-based prevention for new and emerging drugs

4.00pm Wednesday, October 26 2016 Dr Katrina Champion



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Developed by NDARC and NDRI, in consultation with teachers, parents and students. Funded by Australian Department of Health.

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How can teachers and parents respond to the challenge of "legal highs"? Evidence-based prevention for new and emerging drugs

Dr Katrina Champion



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Outline

- What are New and Emerging Drugs / New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)?
 - Laws
 - Common types
 - Rates of use
 - Possible effects and risks
 - Importance of education and prevention
- The Climate Schools: Ecstasy & Emerging Drugs Module
 - Overview of program content and implementation
 - Outcomes from an evaluation trial: short- and long-term



What are New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)?

 "Substances that are not under international control but that pose a significant public health threat" (UNODC, 2015)

"legal highs" Party pills

Plant food Herbal highs Bath salts

Synthetic drugs Research chemicals

- Specifically designed to mimic the effects of existing illegal drugs, such as MDMA (ecstasy) and cannabis
- Sold online or in adult stores as legal alternatives to traditional illicit drugs, but laws are complex and frequently changing.



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NPS and the Law



Small tweaks made to the chemical composition of existing drugs Governments introduce legislation to ban specific NPS

- In Australia:
 - QLD, NSW, and SA now have a 'blanket ban' on possessing or selling any substance that has a psychoactive effect
 - Other states have banned specific types of NPS, with the list of banned substances constantly changing.
 - Commonwealth government has banned the importation of NPS

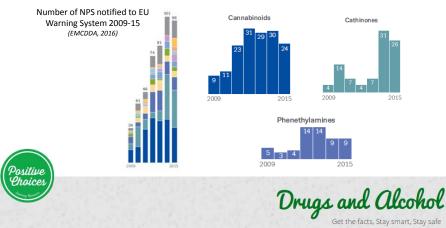


Despite being marketed as 'legal highs', in many countries, NPS are now illegal.

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Types of NPS

- Huge number of NPS available 643 NPS as of Dec 2015 (UNODC, 2016)
- NPS are emerging rapidly 98 new NPS in 2015:



Types of NPS

- Synthetic cannabinoids (synthetic cannabis):
 - One of the largest groups of NPS
 - Designed to mimic the effects of cannabis
 - Sold under brand names such as Spice and Kronic



- Stimulant-like substances intended to imitate the psychoactive effects of ecstasy and amphetamine
- Normally sold as pills, powders or capsules, which are most often snorted or swallowed.
- E.g. mephedrone (M-Cat; now banned).
- Phenethylamines: stimulant-like substances
- NBOMe series (N-Bomb): drugs modelled after hallucinogens, such as LSD



Many other types of NPS too e.g. Piperazines, Tryptamines



What are the effects of NPS?

- Very little is known about their effects and risks, especially in the long term.
- Huge array of NPS available each with different effects and risk profiles.



- Constant changes to NPS make it even harder to know what they contain and what their effects are.
- Taking NPS is like a roll of the dice the effects are completely unpredictable!



What are the effects of NPS use?

Synthetic Cannabis

- Short-term side effects range from nausea and drowsiness to extreme agitation, anxiety, paranoia and psychosis.
- Serious physical side effects, including renal and pulmonary injuries, seizures, cardiac arrests and even deaths, have also been documented.
- $\bullet \ \ \text{May pose greater health risks than traditional forms of cannabis (Winstock et al., 2015)}$

Other NPS, including cathinones

- Short-term effects: agitation, aggression, heart palpitations, insomnia, hallucinations, nausea.
- Hospitalisations and fatalities: number of deaths involving NPS in the UK rose from 9 in 2007 to 60 in 2013 (UK Office for National Statistics, 2014)
- Fatal cases have also been reported in other countries, including Australia



Great uncertainty remains about effects and harms of NPS

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Which of these drugs are legal in New South Wales?

- 1) N-Bomb (N-Bome)
- 2) Flakka (gravel, alpha-PVP)
- 3) Synthetic cannabis (e.g. Kronic, Spice)
- 4) None of the above
- 5) All of the above





How many young Australians use NPS? Among young Australians (14-19yrs): Among 14yrs +: 2.8% reported lifetime use of synthetic cannabis - 1% 0.5% had used a stimulant-type NPS - 0.4% International rates of NPS use: ■ Synthetic Cannabis ■ Synthetic Stimulant ■ Any NPS 2.8 NPS use may be low, but the potential for harm is great AUS (14-19yrs) USA (12-18yrs) UK (16-24yrs) AIHW, 2014. National Drug Strategy Household Survey detailed report 2013. Home Office 2015. Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2014/15 Crime Survey for England and Wales. Johnston et al. 2015. Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use. Drugs and Alcohol

Why is NPS use particularly risky for young people?

- Typically sold in colourful and attractive packaging
- Dosage:
 - NPS do not typically come with a recommended dosage
 - Can be very strong at low doses



- Sometimes marketed as 'legal highs', despite constant legislative changes regarding NPS:
 - Young people may incorrectly believe that NPS are legal, low-risk and safe, despite
 there being no evidence to support this (Corazza et al., 2013b).
- Data from our recent study of 14 year olds: (Champion et al., 2016)
 - 41% said would be more likely to try a drug if they thought it was legal.
 - 57% agreed that if a drug is sold legally, they are more likely to think it is safe.
 - 72% (incorrectly) thought that 'most Australian teenagers use emerging drugs'.





Education & prevention are key

Rapid rate at which NPS are emerging

Lack of knowledge about the risks associated with their use

• Misperceptions about the safety and legal status

Early and effective prevention is critical



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How can we prevent NPS use and related harms?

- Recommendations from several major organisations provide insight into where, when and how prevention for NPS should occur:
 - At school during health and education classes,
 - be incorporated into existing drug education programs,
 - aim to increase knowledge about the harms of NPS,
 - be innovative.
 - make use of new technologies,
 - be **scientifically evaluated** to determine their efficacy





Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, 2011; Angelus Foundation, 2013; Network of Alcohol and Drug Agencies, 2014; United Nations, 2013; UNODC 2013

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The Climate Schools: Ecstasy & Emerging Drugs Module

- Developed in 2014 with input from students, teachers & health professionals
- Based on the effective 'universal' Climate Schools prevention model which
 has been shown to reduce alcohol and cannabis use, increase knowledge,
 and is well-liked by teachers and students (Vogl et al, 2009; Newton et al, 2009, 2010;
 Champion et al, 2016)
- Four lessons: 20-min online cartoon component + 20 mins of activities
- Curriculum consistent delivered to Year 10 students (15-16 year olds) in Health & Physical Education classes



The Climate Schools: Ecstasy & Emerging Drugs Module

- Adopts a harm-minimisation goal and 'social influence approach':
 - Imparts evidence-based information about NPS,
 - Corrects overestimates of ecstasy and NPS use among peers,
 - Improves refusal, help-seeking and decision making skills,
 - Addresses misconceptions (e.g. legal status, risks of NPS use)





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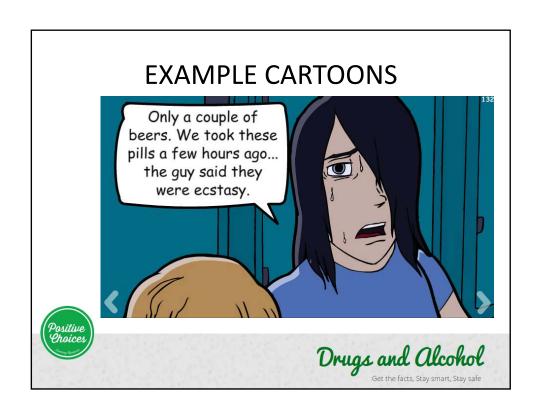
The Climate Schools: Ecstasy & **Emerging Drugs Module** Message Legal does not mean safe Correct the misperception that because NPS are sometimes marketed as being legal, they are safe to use. Inform students that even though NPS are sometimes marketed as 'legal NPS are not necessarily highs' they are often quickly banned under new legalisation and their legal legal status can change rapidly. Most young people in Use prevalence data on NPS to correct overestimates of NPS use among Australia do not use NPS peers. Taking NPS is a gamble Educate students that there is not enough research on these substances to know what they contain and what effects they might have, especially in the long-term.

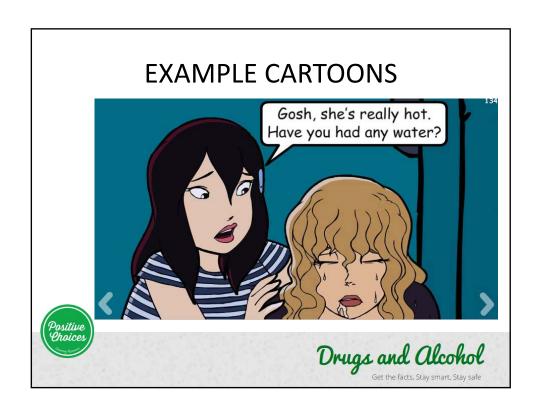


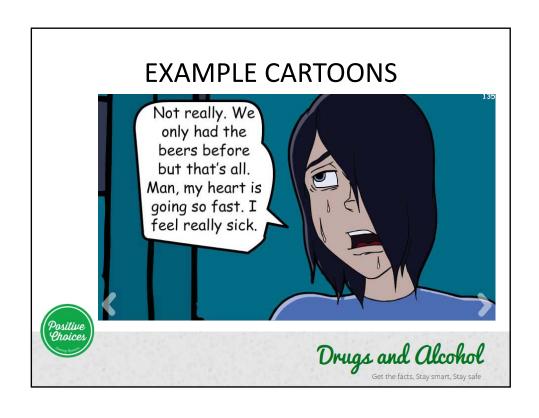


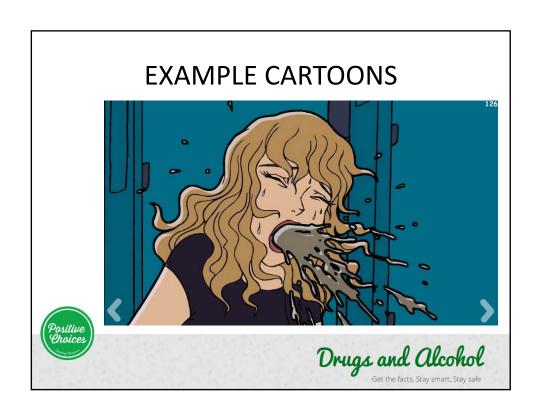


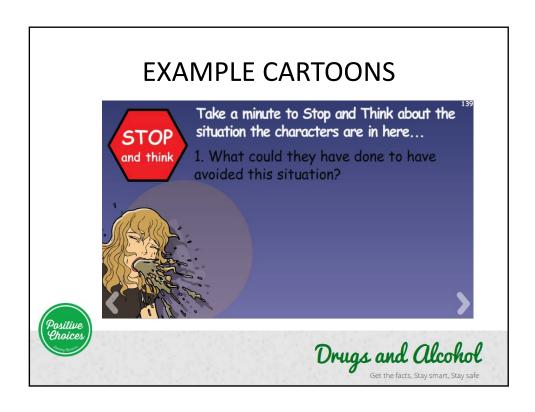


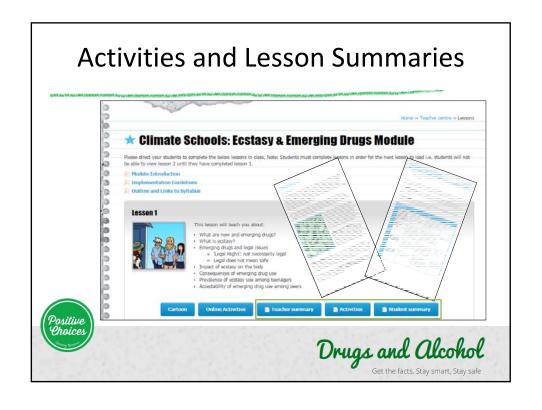












Does the program work?



- Cluster RCT conducted in 11 Sydney high schools in 2014-2016
- Schools randomly assigned to the Climate Schools group or control group (health education as usual)
- Five online confidential self-report surveys over 2 years assessing intentions to use, knowledge and lifetime use.

	Baseline	Climate	Post-test	6 month	12 month	24 month
	Survey	Schools	survey	F/U survey	F/U survey	F/U survey
Time	Term 1	Term 1/2	Term 1/2	Term 3	Term 1	Term 1
	2014	2014	2014	2014	2015	2016
Grade	Year 10	Year 10	Year 10	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12
CONTROL	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓
CLIMATE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



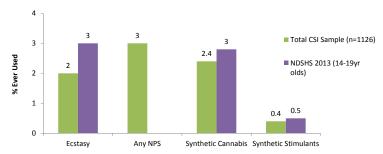
First trial of an online school-based prevention program for ecstasy and NPS.

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Champion, K. E., Teesson, M., Stapinski, L. A., & Newton, N.C. (2016). Efficacy of a universal Internet-based prevention program for ecstasy and new psychoactive substances: a cluster randomised controlled trial. Addiction, 111 (8): 1396-405. doi: 10.1111/add.13345. Positive Projects Orugs and Olcohol Get the facts, Stay smart, Stay safe

Sample at baseline

- 1126 students, mean age=14.92 years, 57% male
- Few students reported using ecstasy and NPS at baseline



Findings are consistent with estimates from the 2013 National Drug Strategy Household Survey (NDSHS).



Was the program effective?

Compared to the intervention group, students in the control group were:

10x as likely to intend on using any NPS at the 12-month follow-up (OR=10.17, p=.03)





More than 3.5x as likely to intend on using synthetic cannabis at 24-months (OR=3.55, p=0.01)

Multilevel models were estimated in Stata to examine intervention

effects over time on all outcomes, adjusting for clustering at school level, gender and baseline academic grades.

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Was the program effective?

	Post-test	6-mths	12-mths	24-mths
Intentions to use any NPS next 6mths	×	×	✓	×
Intentions to use ecstasy	×	×	×	×
Intentions to use synthetic cannabis	×	✓	✓	✓
NPS Knowledge	✓	✓	×	×
Ecstasy Knowledge	✓	×	×	×
Ever used NPS	×	×	×	×
Ever used ecstasy	×	×	×	×





Teacher Feedback

- ✓ All teachers indicated that the online cartoon stories held their students' attention well.
- ✓ All teachers rated the educational quality as 'good' or very good' and most found the activities easy to prepare.
- ✓ Overall, all teachers said that they would be 'likely' or 'very likely' to recommend the program to others and to use the resource themselves again in the future.





Student Feedback

- √ 86% of students agreed that the online cartoons were an enjoyable way of learning PDHPE theory.
- ✓ Most students agreed that the information about ecstasy and emerging drugs was **easy to understand** (88%), **learn** (87%) and **remember** (79%).
- √ 85% indicated that they plan to use the information they learnt in the program in their own lives.





Summary

- Rapid growth in the availability and misuse of NPS
 - Great uncertainty remains about their effects, especially long-term
- School-based drug education is one important part of tackling the challenge of NPS:
 - Provision of evidence-based, harm-minimisation information is critical.
 - Need to correct misperceptions of peer NPS use and dispel misconceptions about the legality and safety of NPS.
- Climate Schools was effective in increasing knowledge about NPS and reducing future intentions to use these substances
- May be beneficial in international contexts where NPS use is high





Coming Soon!

www.positivechoices.org.au www.climateschools.com.au



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Any Questions?



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