Generation Adderall?

Prescription Stimulant Use and Misuse in College Students

Jennifer Creedon, MD
Chief Resident, Psychiatry
Danny Towns, DO
Chief Resident, Psychiatry
Aaron Krenkel, MD
Psychiatrist: Reed College
Kara Powers, MD
Psychiatrist, Lewis and Clark College
Disclosures

- None of the presenters have anything to disclose

- Disclaimer: All of the presenters believe that ADHD is a real neuropsychiatric disorder that affects a small percentage of the population.
Objectives

- Discuss the current rates of stimulant use and misuse in college populations
- Define the concept of "neuroenhancement"
- Discuss the pitfalls in diagnosis of ADHD
- Describe ethical considerations and risks of the misuse of stimulant drugs
ADHD: Is there an “epidemic”?

- NYT Article: “The Selling of Attention Deficit Disorder” Dec 2013
  - Discussed concern over rapid increase in ADHD diagnoses and stimulant prescriptions
  - Focused particularly on the role of pharmaceutical advertising
  - From Dr. Keith Conners (creator of the Conners ADHD rating scale):
    “The numbers make it look like an epidemic. Well, it’s not. It’s preposterous. This is a concoction to justify the giving out of medication at unprecedented and unjustifiable levels.”
Epidemiology

- Estimated natural prevalence of ADHD:
  - 3-5% of children
  - 2.5-4.4% of adults

- But...
  - Surveys indicate 11% of 4-17 year olds had been diagnosed with ADHD as of 2011
  - Rates of diagnoses increased 5% per year between 2003-2011
There’s a pill for that...

- Sales of prescription stimulants have increased from $1.7 billion to $9 billion in the past decade.
- There were 16 million prescriptions written for adults ages 20-39 in 2012, triple the amount written in 2007.
BROKEN PROMISES

Divorce

Adults with ADHD were nearly 2X more likely to have been divorced.

Could it be ADHD?
ADHD was found in 32% of adults with a depressive disorder.

Look for ADHD in patients who present with depression.

Visit www.depressionandadhd.com for patient education kits and adult screening tools.

Shire

Shire UK Inc.

I'm Depressed...

©2005 Shire USA Inc. All rights reserved.
College students: the next generation?

- Rates of ADHD in college students estimated at 5% based on surveys of incoming freshmen
- Rates of diagnosis during college difficult to determine, but is not inconsequential
- Significant overlap between ADHD symptoms and normal traits
- In one study of students self-referred for ADHD evaluation, 25-48% exaggerated symptoms
A Dangerous Trend?

- NYT Article: Drowned in a Stream of Prescriptions (Feb 2013)
  - Story of 24-year old Richard Fee, a honors college graduate started on stimulants after a brief initial assessment and diagnosis of ADHD after having never had symptoms
  - Details his 2-year history of escalating use, functional decline, psychotic symptoms, and ultimate suicide
  - From one of Richard’s prescribers: “He didn’t seem like he was a drug person at all, but rather a person that was misunderstood, really desirous of becoming a physician. He was very slick and smooth. He convinced me there was a benefit.”
Misuse, abuse, and diversion

- Review article by Wilens in 2008 found:
  - 5-35% of college age students reported non-prescription use of prescription stimulants in the past year
  - 29% of college students with valid prescriptions admitted to selling their medications
  - 58% used for concentration, 43% for alertness, 45% to get high
  - 22% of students with stimulant prescriptions took higher doses than prescribed; 10% of them to get high
A 2010 study of a large public medical school found that 10% of students reported non-prescription use of prescription stimulants. 70% of these students reported obtaining medications from their peers. Most common motivations for use were increased alertness for studying and improved academic performance.
Who misuses stimulants?

- Hartung et al. 2013 study of students at 4 universities:
  - Misusers more likely to stay awake, to study, and for recreation
  - Higher rates of other substance use
  - Misusers endorsed more perfectionism, higher levels of parental expectation, higher sensation seeking
  - 81% of misusers without a prescription got meds from friends
Who provides them?

- Desantis et al. 2013 study of 2,139 undergraduates:
  - Of students with stimulant prescription, 52.5% had given pills away, 39.2% had sold them
  - Distribution was predicted by: gender (men>women), sorority/fraternity membership, overestimation of perceived stimulant use by others, use of ETOH, MJ, hallucinogens, painkillers
  - No significant differences across GPA or majors
- Students with stimulant prescriptions were more likely to be approached to sell/give/trade their meds than those with prescriptions for opiates, benzos, or sleeping pills
ADHD DIAGNOSIS ON COLLEGE CAMPUSSES
“Don’t worry, Mom and Dad. I promise to only make mistakes you never made.”
“Kids burn things—if you don’t like it, don’t go out.”
"It's always 'Sit,' 'Stay,' 'Heel'—never 'Think,' 'Innovate,' 'Be yourself.'"
“There will be plenty of time for playing after you get into college.”
“Ask your doctor if taking a pill to solve all your problems is right for you.”
“Could we up the dosage? I still have feelings.”
“I had an epiphany.”
"I don't want to be defined by who I am."
How important are ethics in today's society?
Different groups with overlap

- Those with clear ADHD.
- Those with *some* ADHD symptoms and disturbance in academic performance.
- Those who use stimulants as cognitive enhancers for studying/exams/writing papers/etc.
- Those who use stimulants recreationally.
History of same

• 1937 – NY Times article about “brain fuel.”
• 1939 death of Purdue University student on “brain drugs.”
• AMA approval of amphetamine medication in 1939 specifically excluded use of drug by healthy people.
Risk/benefit analysis of stimulant use

- Different for each of the four groups.
- Different for college students? Adults?
- Responsibility to other students not in our office.
- Short-term vs. long-term considerations.
"I expect you all to be independent, innovative, critical thinkers who will do exactly as I say!"
CONGRATULATIONS!
SOUNDS LIKE HE
NEEDS A LITTLE
RITALIN. I’LL
WRITE IT UP
FOR YOU.

WAAAA

NO, WAIT, HE’S SMILING. THAT’S HIS
PROZAC.
"Me? I thought you were raising them."
FOR A FAIR SELECTION EVERYBODY HAS TO TAKE THE SAME EXAM: PLEASE CLIMB THAT TREE.
“Excuse me, Doc, my attention wandered. What type of deficit disorder did you say I had?”
Arguments against cognitive enhancers

• It’s cheating.
• They’re illegal.
• Indirect coercion.
• They are dangerous.
• What does it mean regarding learning?
• What is the value we are seeking? Does product change after stimulant use in this way?
Arguments for…

• Could prevention of neuroenhancement be enforced?
  Prohibition is likely to fail.

• Limiting autonomy?

• Should we limit people from working longer hours, being more focused, etc?

• Inequalities already exist.

• People use caffeine, nicotine, etc, already.
Arguments for...

• Cosmetic neurology vs. cosmetic surgery vs. shift work treatments vs. sleep aids vs. sexual dysfunction treatments vs. general medical treatments.

• Could they actually be used to decrease inequalities?

• At least a working relationship with them would exist if we gave stimulants to them.
What do we do?

• Systems-based interventions to optimize performance, attention, reduce perceived need for non-medical stimulant use, and value learning?

• Could these same interventions decrease mood and anxiety disorders and substance misuse as well?
General Resources


Ethics Resources

Cakic, V. Smart drugs for cognitive enhancement: ethical and pragmatic considerations in the era of cosmetic neurology. *Journal of Medical Ethics*, 2009. 35, 611-615.


Poulin, C. From attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder to medical stimulant use to the diversion of prescribed stimulants to non-medical stimulant use: connecting the dots. *Society for the Study of Addiction*, 2007. 102, 740-751.

