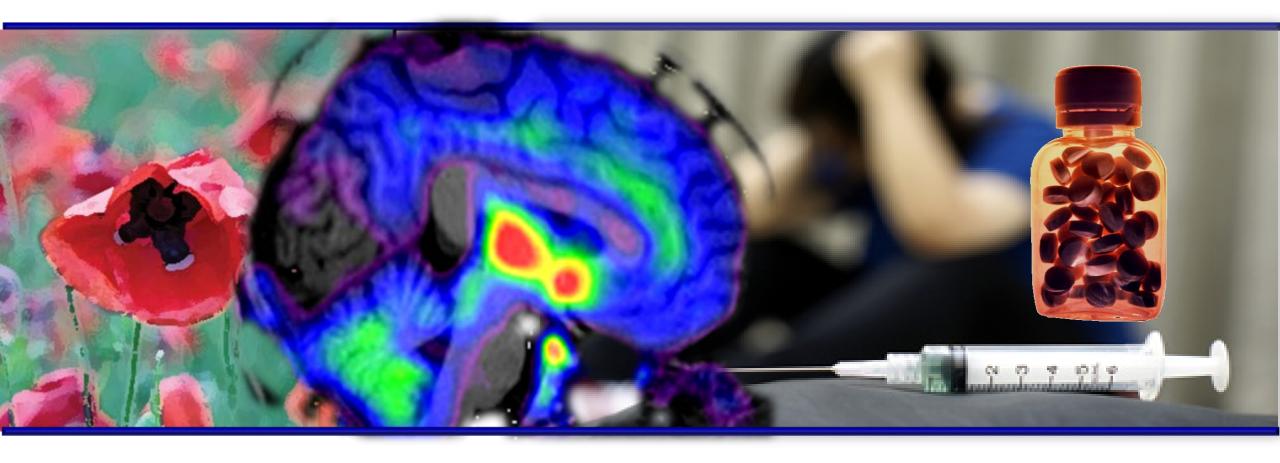
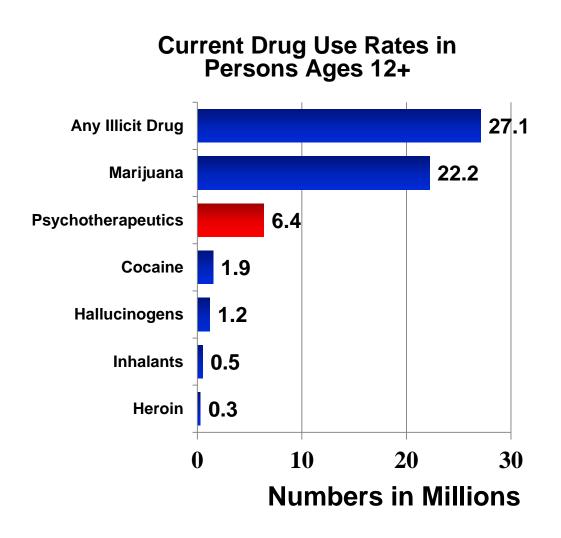
NIH's Efforts to Reduce the Opioid Epidemic



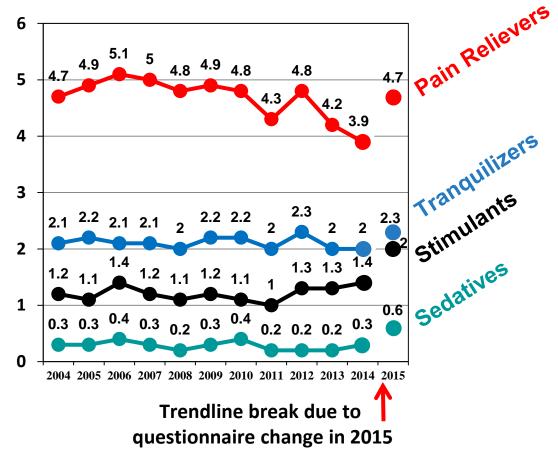




Prescription Drug Misuse/Abuse is a Major Problem in the US

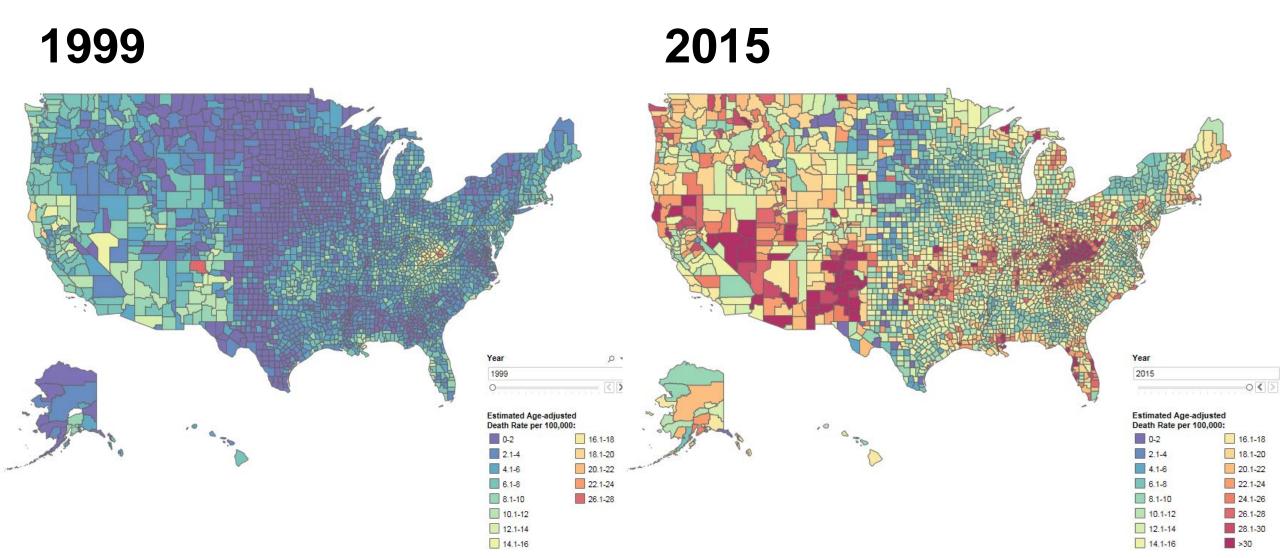






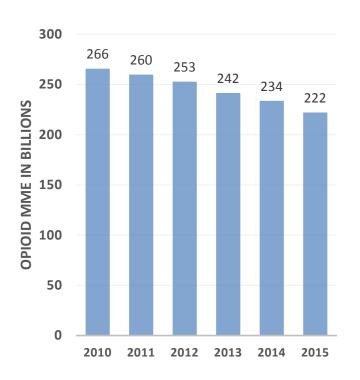
Source: SAMHSA, 2015 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2016.

Overdose Death Rates

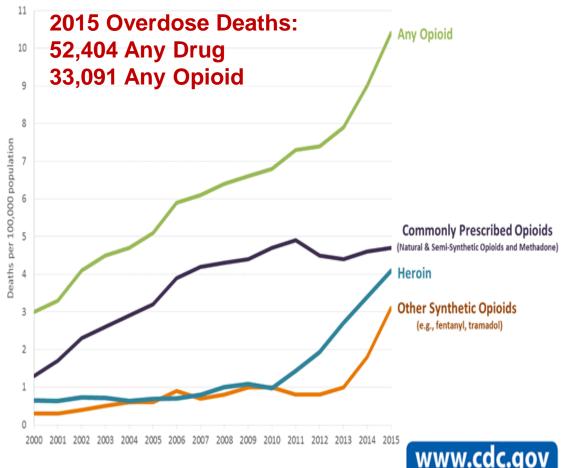


Opioid Prescriptions have started to Decrease but Opioids Fatalities are still Increasing

Opioid morphine milligram equivalents (MME) dispensed fell by over 15% from 2010-2015



Opioid OD Deaths US, 2000-2015

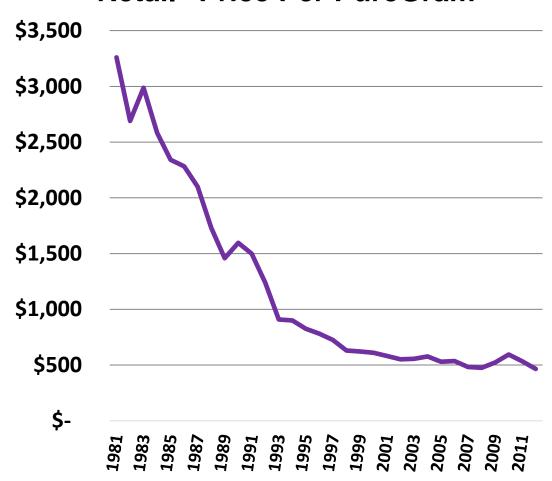


Source: IMS Health, U.S. Outpatient Retail Setting

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality. CDC WONDER, Atlanta, GA: US Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2016. https://wonder.cdc.gov/.

Heroin Price Has Decreased in Recent Years

"Retail" Price Per PureGram

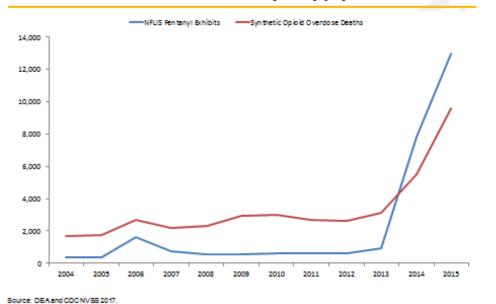


National Drug Control Strategy--Data Supplement 2014. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/ondcp/policy-and-research/ndcs data supplement 2014.pdf

Emerging Illicit Synthetic Opioids



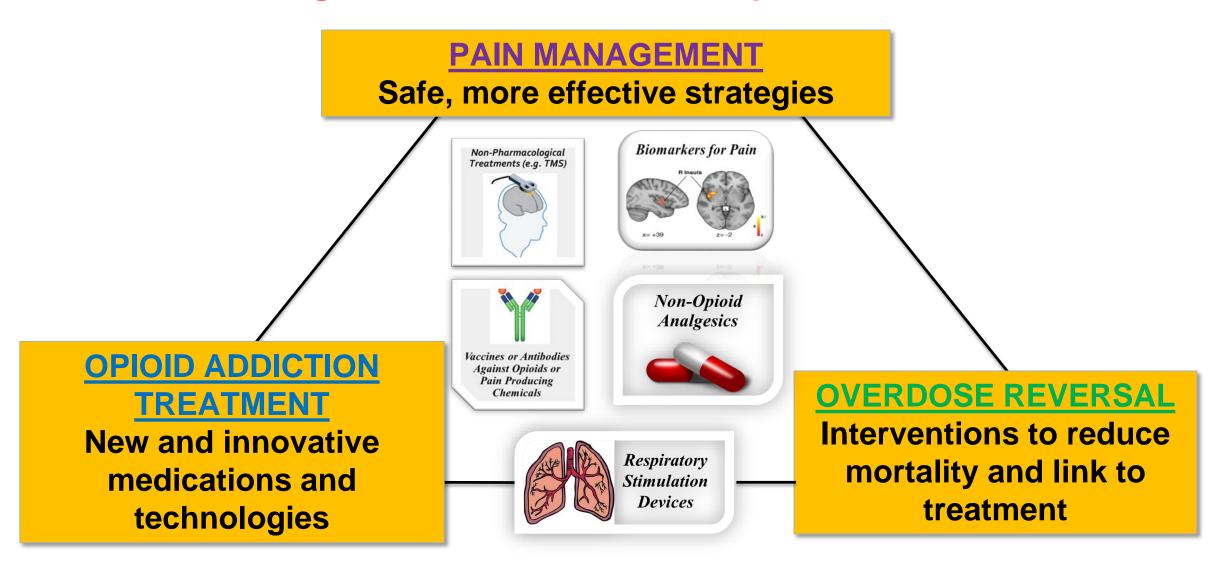
Synthetic opioid deaths closely linked to illicit fentanyl supply



- Increasing reports of fentanyl laced-heroin and prescription pills
- Other synthetic opioids emerging i.e., Carfentanil

NIH OPIOID RESEARCH INITIATIVE

Using Research to End the Opioid Crisis

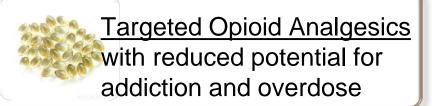


Safe, More Effective Strategies for Pain Management



Non-Opioid Analgesics
Cannabinoids;
Inflammatory mediators;
Ion channel blockers

Biased Mu-Opioid Receptor Ligands: New Generation Of Pain Therapeutics

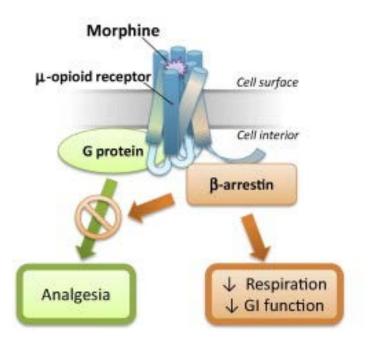


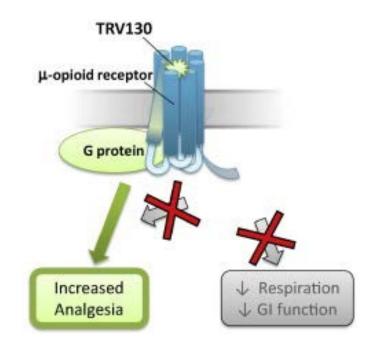


Biologics

e.g. antibodies that bind to pain producing cytokines

Non-pharmacological treatment
Neural stimulation;
Surgical interventions;
Meditation



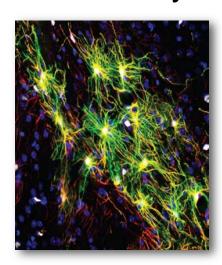


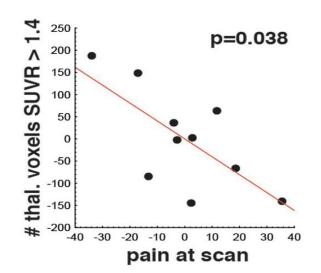
Knowledge of Pain Pathways –

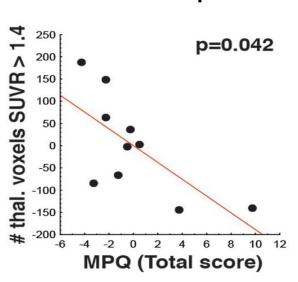
New Biomarkers for Pain?

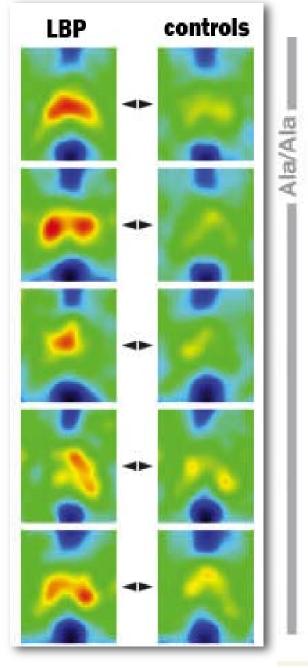
New study assess glial role in human pain

- Patients with low back pain (LBP) versus controls
 - Uses PET to detect levels of glial protein (TSPO)
 - Demonstrates role of glial activation in human pain
 - Possible biomarker
 - May suggest new treatments for chronic pain





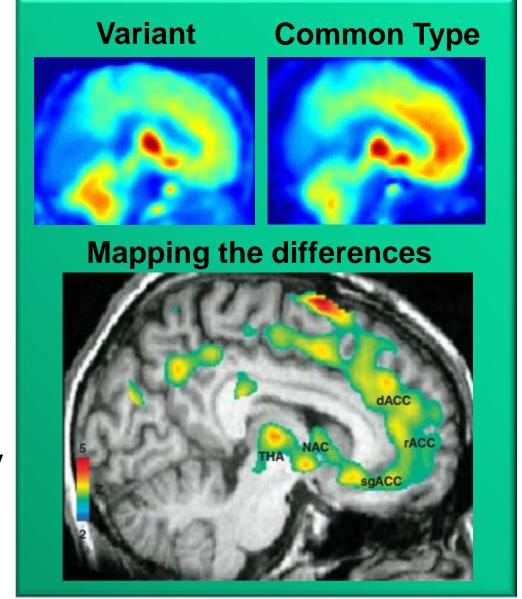




Loggia et al., Brain 2015;138.

Limiting Abuse by Predicting Addiction

- OPRM1 encodes for the target of opioids
- Can variants predict likelihood of addiction?
- OPRM1 variant
 - Affects receptor levels in brain
 - Associated with increased risk for addiction, overdose severity



Hancock et al., Biol Psychiatry 2015; 78.

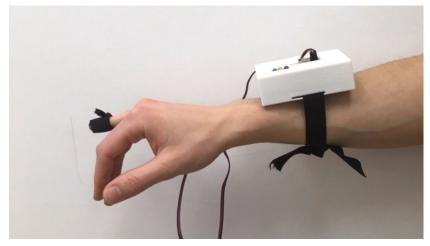
Manini et al., J Med Toxicol 2013; 9.

Peciña et al., Neuropsychopharmacology 2015; 40.

Overdose Treatment: Saving Lives for Future Recovery

- New stronger, longer acting formulations to address more potent opioids (e.g. fentanyl)
- Stimulation devices to prevent respiratory depression
- Overdose detection and alert technologies
- Post-overdose interventions to ensure engagement in treatment

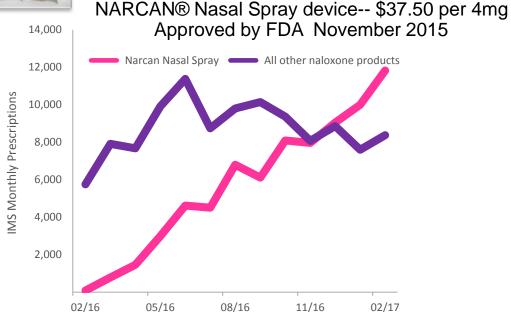




An early prototype of a device students at the University of British Columbia have created to detect drug overdoses. (THE CANADIAN PRESS/HO-Courtesy of Sampath Satti)

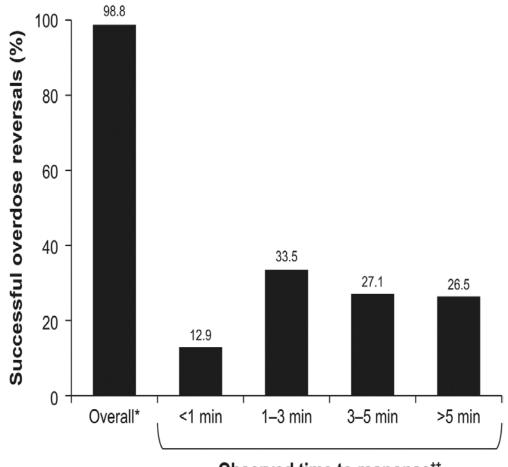


User Friendly Naloxone



- Naloxone Px increased 3.5X in past year
- NARCAN® Nasal Spray is the most prescribed naloxone
- 900,000 NARCAN® Nasal Spray doses distributed since launch in 2/16

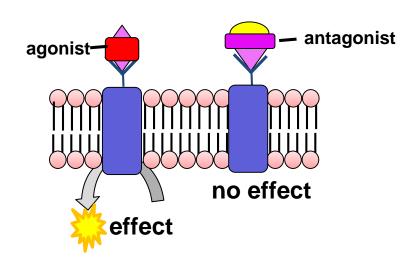
Opioid Overdose Reversal By Narcan® Nasal Spray

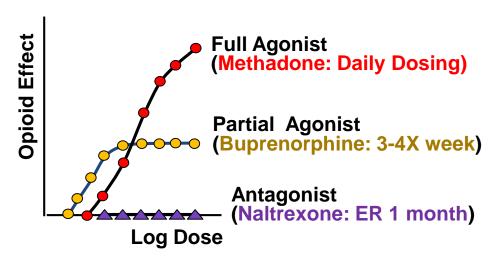


Observed time to response^{†‡}

Avetian GE et al., Current Medial Research and Opinion, 23 May 2017.

Medications Assisted Therapies for OUD





DECREASES:

- Opioid use
- Opioid-related OD deaths
- Criminal activity
- Infectious disease transmission

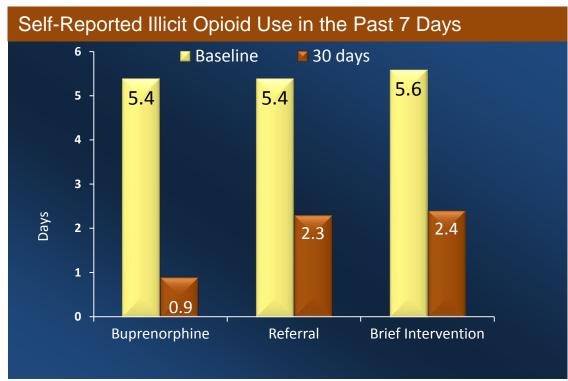
And INCREASES

- Social functioning
- Retention in treatment
- Outcomes in NAS

MAT is <u>highly underutilized</u>

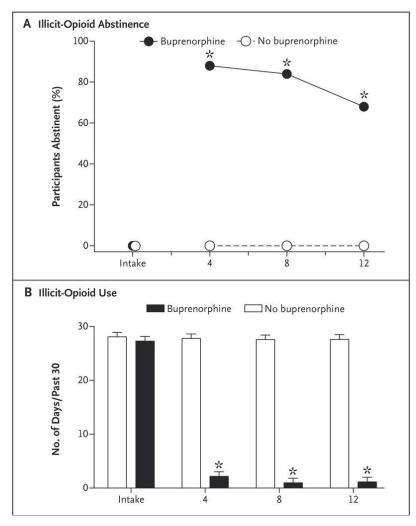
Emergency Department-Initiated Buprenorphine

- Reduced self-reported, illicit opioid use
- Increased engagement in addiction treatment
- Decreased use of inpatient addiction treatment services



D'Onofrio G et al., JAMA April 28, 2015.

Abstinence from Illicit Opioids over 12 Weeks with Interim Buprenorphine

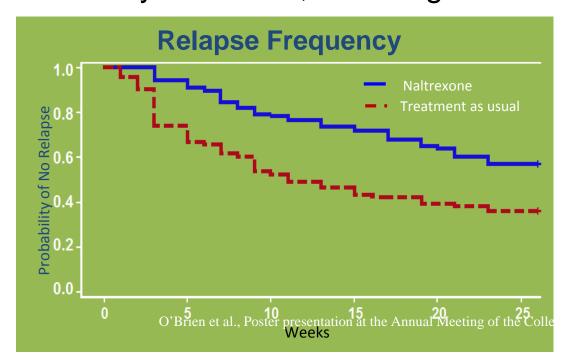


Sigmon SC et al. N Engl J Med 2016.

Improving Treatments for Addiction:

Naltrexone Trial in CJ Populations

- Participants: parolees/probationers with opioid addiction all volunteers received either
 - Monthly injections of extended release naltrexone for 6 months
 - Community treatment, including methadone or Suboxone (encouraged)





Overdoses in 78 weeks:

Control: 7

Naltrexone: 0

Lee et al. NEJM March 31, 2016.

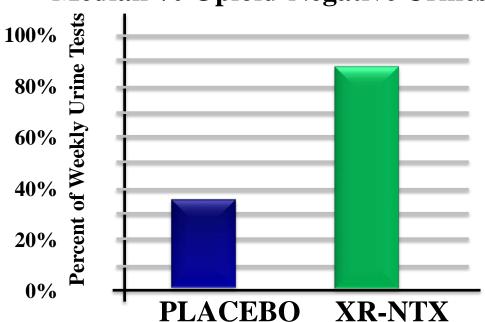
Extended Release Formulations

PROBUPHINE®



IM Injection q 4 weeks for 24 weeks

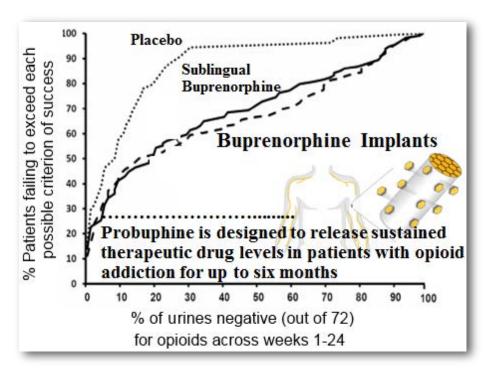
Median % Opioid-Negative Urines



Placebo: N=124XR-NTX: N=126

PROBUPHINE®





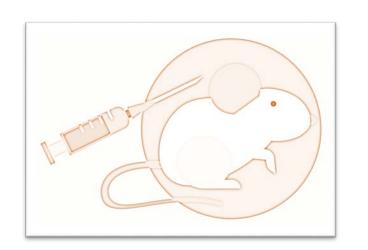
Rosenthal et al., Addiction 2013;105.

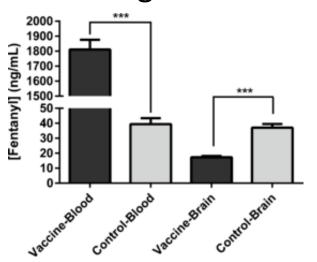
FDA approval – May 26, 2016

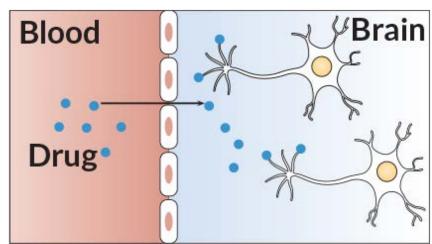
Krupitzky et al., Lancet 2011

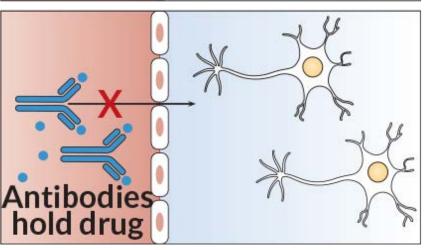
Innovative Opioid Addiction Treatments: Fentanyl Vaccine

- 2016: First vaccine for fentanyl and fentanyl analogs reported in a mouse model
- Successfully stimulated antibody production
- Reduced fentanyl reaching the brain
- Reduced analgesia and protected against overdose









Bremer et al, 2016; Janda and Treweek, 2012.

Cutting Edge Science Meeting Series to End the Opioid Crisis

1 Medications Development for Opioid Use Disorders and for Overdose Prevention and Reversal -- June 5, 2017

Development of Safe, Effective, Non-Addictive Pain

Treatments -- June 16, 2017

3 Understanding the Neurobiological Mechanisms of Pain -- July 7, 2017



Education

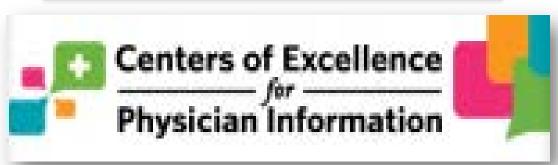
PAIN

NIH Pain Consortium Centers of Excellence in Pain Education



Improve pain treatment through education





Goal:

Prevent SUD and improve outcomes in addiction through education of health care providers



















SCIENTIFIC STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC

SHORT-TERM STRATEGIES

INTERMEDIATE STRATEGIES

LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

OVERDOSE PREVENTION & REVERSAL

Stronger opioid antagonist formulations

Novel medications (e.g., 5-HT1A agonists, ampakines)

Phrenic-nerve stimulation devices

Technologies to detect overdose & alert help or autoinject naloxone

TREATMENT
OF OPIOID-USE
DISORDERS

New formulations of existing medications

Repurposing approved therapies (e.g., lorcaserin)

Novel medications targeting neurobiology (e.g., lofexidine)

*Vaccines and monoclonal antibodies

Brain-stimulation technologies

TREATMENT
OF CHRONIC PAIN

Opioid formulations with abuse-deterrent properties

MOR-biased agonists

Cannabinoids

Novel or repurposed medications targeting pathophysiology (e.g., sodium-channel blockers)

Monoclonal antibodies

Brain-stimulation technologies

*Gene therapies

*Progenitor cell therapies

Precision medicine

Adapted from Volkow & Collins, NEJM, 2017.

Biomarkers