

## Symposium I：藥物濫用危機

時間：2019 年 6 月 28 日(五) 08:30~10:00

會場：101 會議廳

主持人：林志泉醫師(林口長庚醫院)、薛承君醫師(林口長庚醫院)

08:30~09:20 The opioid overdose crisis: the reasons for a worldwide threat.

主講人：Bruno Mégarbane, MD, PhD (Paris-Diderot University)

09:20~09:50 Novel Synthetic Opioids (NSOs) Intoxication and Management in the Emergency Department

主講人：陳燕嘉醫師(台北榮總)

09:50~10:00 綜合討論

## 課程簡介

從清朝鴉片戰爭至今，鴉片類毒品不曾減少，反是更大的威脅！從使仕女苗條、使士兵精神抖擻的安非他命到今日多樣化的新興毒品，毒品之危害範圍更形擴大及年輕化，更令人擔心不已。身為急診醫師，這是你、我的責任，更多的能認識毒品的危害及能更有力的救治毒品中毒病患！

- The opioid overdose crisis: the reasons for a worldwide threat.

Opioid analgesics represent the first cause of drug-induced fatalities in the US, with ~1000 Americans dying each week from opioid abuse. Partial reports confirm that opioids are responsible for a worldwide health issue. Several factors explain the increase in opioid abuse including the development of multiple molecules and formulations by the pharmaceutical companies, the facilitated opioid prescriptions to combat acute/chronic pain, the underestimation by physicians of the dependence risk in the chronically opioid-treated patients and the spread of new opioid-based psychoactive substances on the recreational scene. All these factors have contributed to the enhanced availability of opioids at home, while pathways resulting in dependence may facilitate cross-abuses. Opioid overdose is responsible for consciousness and ventilation depression. Toxicity onset and duration are variable, depending on the opioid properties, formulation and route of administration. The dose is not the unique factor determining the overdose risk: gene polymorphisms, drug-drug interactions, additional interactions at other receptors contribute to explain the individual vulnerability. Naloxone, a competitive opioid receptor antagonist, is the first-line antidote to reverse opioid-related neuro-respiratory toxicity. Maintenance treatments are the cornerstone for the management of opiate dependence. Recently take-home intranasal naloxone programs were developed to allow laypersons administering the antidote to the opioid-overdosed person, preventing respiratory arrest onset and giving enough time to hospital transport. Abuse of opioid analgesics in combination with the heroin return and frightening spread of new opioid-based psychoactive substances represents a threat that requires international cooperation, law harmonization, and pharmacological approach using maintenance treatments and take-home naloxone.

