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2022 International Juvenile Substance Abuse Prevention and Counseling Seminar

Dear scholars and experts:

With the support of the Ministry of Education, the National Chung Cheng University of Crime Research Center held the “International Juvenile Substance Abuse Prevention and Counseling Seminar” at the National Chung Cheng University International Conference Hall in the middle and second half of October 2022.

Many experts and scholars from Japan, Germany, Thailand, Canada, North Europe and Taiwan have been invited to publish papers on juvenile substance abuse, preventive and counseling strategies, the effectiveness of implementation and future directions in their respective countries. An insight into new strategies adopted by advanced countries to prevent substance abuse will aid Taiwan in keeping pace with the times in substance abuse prevention, establishing good and forward-looking preventive practices and effectively reducing the increasingly serious substance abuse problem. Additionally, the ministers of the central government ministries, experts and scholars from the academia, the drug prevention and control centers of the cities and counties and off-campus student life counseling committee supervisors, instructors, student well-being personnel, security personnel and other representatives committed to drug problems and prevention have also been invited. New research reports and practical recommendations focusing on juvenile substance issues are expected to be proposed in order to improve the current juvenile drug abuse problems and propose feasible suggestions for reference by the government.

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UNODC Reports

Putting people first at the forefront of balanced opioid governance

➤ Editorial Office

Vienna (Austria), 4 May 2022 – Balanced opioid governance is the key to ensure access for pain relief and suffering while preventing diversion, misuse, and other harms, and only through strong partnerships and information sharing can we achieve it.

In a webinar jointly organized by UNODC Civil Society Unit (CSU), the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs (VNGOC), and the International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care (IAHPC), the Chairs of the Lancet Commission on Pain and Palliative Care and the Stanford-Lancet Commission on the North American Opioid Crisis presented the main findings of their reports, followed by a discussion on the way forward with representatives of the International Narcotics Control Board, the World Health Organization, UNODC, and other stakeholders. They highlighted the need for cooperation across all sectors, international organizations, governments, civil society, caregivers, and patients.

H.E. Ghislain d’Hoop, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium and Chair of the 65th session of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND) moderated the webinar after short opening remarks from Mirella Dummar Frahi, Chief of the CSU. The online event gathered over 125 participants from around the world.



Dr. Keith Humphreys and Dr. Felicia Knaul the respective chairs of the Stanford-Lancet Commission on the North American Opioid Crisis and the Lancet Commission on Pain and Palliative Care presented the main findings of their reports, showing on one hand a crisis of access, and on the other hand, mainly in North America, a crisis of overdose. Dr. Humphreys concluded that “we should not be pro-opioid, or anti-opioid, we should be pro-patient”.

The two civil society experts Maria-Goretti Ane Loglo, a lawyer and contributor to the Model West African Drug Law and Dr. Rajagopal, a founder-chairman of “Pallium India” presented various cases on how the simplification of narcotic regulations can help remove regulatory barriers in availability of oral morphine for pain relief. Dr. Rajagopal highlighted that community engagement is key and that “the principle of balance opioid should be a joint effort”.

The presentations were followed by interventions from Dr Justice Tettey, Chief, Laboratory and Scientific Section, UNODC, Dr Gilles Forte, Head, Special Projects, Access to Medicines and Health Products, WHO, and Mark Colhoun, Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board who responded to the reports of the two Lancet Commissions and presented the work of UNODC, WHO and INCB. All three drew attention to the joint call of action launched together with CND during its recent 65th session to continue working towards the Sustainable Development Goals, stop the global pain divide and #LeaveNoPatientBehind.



Concluding the event, H.E. Ghislain d’Hoop marked the importance of “putting people first” before drafting policies or making decisions and stressed the importance of civil society in improving health through access and rational use of pain relief medication.

This paper is from : United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/ngos/putting-people-first-at-the-forefront-of-balanced-opioid-governance.html>



NIDA Reports



Drug use severity in adolescence affects substance use disorder risk in adulthood

➤ **Editorial Office**

April 1, 2022- People who reported multiple symptoms consistent with severe substance use disorder at age 18 exhibited two or more of these symptoms in adulthood, according to a new analysis of a nationwide survey in the United States. These individuals were also more likely, as adults, to use and misuse prescription medications, as well as self-treat with opioids, sedatives, or tranquilizers. Published today in *JAMA Network Open*, the study is funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), part of the National Institutes of Health.

While use of alcohol, cannabis, or other drugs is common among adolescents, previous studies have suggested that most teens reduce or cease drug use as they enter adulthood. However, this study indicates that adolescents with multiple symptoms of substance use disorder – indicating higher severity – do not transition out of symptomatic substance use.

“Screening adolescents for drug use is extremely important for early intervention and prevention of the development of substance use disorder,” said Nora Volkow, M.D., director of NIDA. “This is critical especially as the transition from adolescence to adulthood, when brain development is still in progress, appears to be a period of high risk for drug use initiation.” Dr. Volkow further discusses the findings and implications of this study in a related commentary.



Researchers in this study argue that key knowledge gaps currently hinder the initiation of screening, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment efforts for teens with substance use disorders. For example, previous methods evaluating persistence of substance use disorder tended to treat substance use disorder as one broad category, without looking at severity. They also failed to account for the possibility of polysubstance use, whereby individuals may use multiple drugs or switch the types of drugs they use as they grow older.

The NIDA-funded Monitoring the Future Panel study at the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor helped close this research gap by examining substance use behaviors and related attitudes among 12th graders through their adulthood in the United States. Since 1976, the study has surveyed panels of students for their drug use behaviors across three time periods: lifetime, past year, and past month. In this study, researchers looked primarily at a subgroup of 5,317 12th graders first evaluated between 1976 and 1986, who were followed with additional surveys at two-year, then five-year intervals for up to 32 years, until they reached age 50. Among the respondents, 51% were female and 78% were white.

The research team examined the relationship between substance use disorder symptom severity at age 18 and prescription drug use, prescription drug misuse, and substance use disorder symptoms up to age 50 in these individuals.

To measure severity of substance use disorder symptoms in adolescence, researchers recorded the number of substance use disorder symptoms that participants reported in response to initial survey questions. These questions were based on criteria for alcohol, cannabis, and “other drug” use disorders in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM). The researchers categorized substance use



disorder symptoms into five levels of severity: exhibiting no symptoms, one symptom, two to three symptoms, four to five symptoms, and six or more symptoms. Symptoms included, but were not limited to, substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations and repeating substance use even when dangerous to health.

Approximately 12% of surveyed teens indicated “severe” substance use disorder, defined by this study as reporting six or more symptoms. Among this group, more than 60% exhibited at least two symptoms of substance use disorder in adulthood – an association found across alcohol, cannabis, and other drug use disorders. By comparison, roughly 54% of teens reporting two to three symptoms – indicative of “mild” substance use disorder – had two or more substance use disorder symptoms in adulthood. Higher severity of substance use disorder symptoms at age 18 also predicted higher rates of prescription drug misuse in adulthood.

Overall, more than 40% of surveyed 18-year-old individuals reported at least two substance use disorder symptoms (across all substances). More than half of the individuals who were prescribed and used opioids, sedatives, or tranquilizers as adults also reported two or more symptoms at age 18. This finding underlines the importance of strategies to increase safety and properly assess a potential history of substance use disorder symptoms when prescribing controlled medications to adults.

“Teens with substance use disorder will not necessarily mature out of their disorders, and it may be harmful to tell those with severe symptoms that they will,” said Dr. Sean Esteban McCabe, senior author of this study and director of the Center for the Study of Drugs, Alcohol, Smoking and Health at University



of Michigan. “Our study shows us that severity matters when it comes to predicting risk decades later, and it’s crucial to educate and ensure that our messaging to teens with the most severe forms of substance use disorder is one that’s realistic. We want to minimize shame and sense of failure for these individuals.”

The authors note that more research is needed to uncover potential neurological mechanisms and other factors behind why adolescents with severe substance use disorder symptoms are at increased risk of drug addiction and misuse in adulthood. Characterizing possible causes of more severe substance use disorder could help improve understanding of vulnerability to chronic substance use and help make prevention and treatment strategies more effective.



Photo by © Getty Images/AntonioGuillem



References:

- SE McCabe, JE Schulenberg, TS Schepis, VV McCabe, PT Veliz. Longitudinal analysis of substance use disorder symptom severity at age 18 and substance use disorder in adulthood. *JAMA Network Open*. DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.5324 (2022)
- ND Volkow, EM Wargo. Association of Severity of Adolescent Substance Use Disorders and Long-term Outcomes. *JAMA Network Open*. DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2022.5656 (2022)

This paper is from : National Institute on Drug Abuse

<https://nida.nih.gov/news-events/news-releases/2022/04/drug-use-severity-in-adolescence-affects-substance-use-disorder-risk-in-adulthood>



Taiwan Research News

The RE-AIM Evaluation of the Evidence-based Multiple Drug Treatment Program in Taiwan

Shu-Lung Yang 、 Shen-Feng Tai 、 Tzu-Hao Wu 、 Ting-Ya Wang

In order to ensure the quality of the Scientific Evidence-based Drug Offender Treatment Program Implemented by the Agency of Corrections, the Ministry of Justice and assist in enhancing the effectiveness of treatment, the RE-AIM Based 360-degree feedback analysis has been adopted to inspect the program operations. It is expected to improve the treatment program, increase the possibility of drug addicts successfully returning to the society, thereby achieving the goals of preventing recidivism and recreating a meaningful life.

In this study, qualitative interviews with 9 female treatment cases, 14 first-line practitioners, 2 sessions of focus group discussion with first-line practitioners, 1 session of focus group discussion-supervisors' meeting, pre-test and post-test scale scores, questionnaire surveys for case managers and analysis results of official statistical data were valuated using the RE-AIM model. The research findings show that in terms of coverage rate (R), the ratio of drug abuse cases having completed professional treatment before release from prison showed a yearly increase; in terms of intervening effects (E), the scale scores, the subjective feelings of students under treatment and the official statistical data produced positive effects on students under treatment (behavioral change and self-understanding). On the other hand, there is still room for



improvement in terms of the completeness of the course design, reduce recidivism rates and other aspects; as for agency participation (A), in addition to the practical workers, other employees from the other sections and offices in the agency also participated in the intervention plan. However, there is still room for improvement in terms of horizontal contact and integration among the departments; service consistency (I), the services of first-line practical workers, input time and other work statuses were consistent with the core value of the Scientific Evidence-based Drug Offender Treatment Model Program; on the part of continuity (M), the data of recidivism after release from prison shows that the treatment program shows continuity in terms of the effects of case intervention. It has also been found that the agencies and the Agency of Corrections, Ministry of Justice not only intend to continue promoting the treatment model but also declare its stands that it will continue improving the plights, inject resources, and engage in a rolling correction, deeming “scientific evidence-based drug offender treatment” as a routine service in the organization. Finally, based on the research findings, relevant recommendations on course planning, resource allocation and auxiliary tools for executing treatment and practical work have been put fort.



Taiwan Research News

The recent planning for Icelandic Model Primary Prevention(IPM) for substance abuse

➤ Editorial Office

The IPM was created and implemented in Iceland in 1998 as a response to the nation's rising substance use cases among teens. The IPM is rooted in a 'society is the patient' approach (Myers, 2009 in Kristjansson, Mann, et al., 2020). That is to say, Kristjansson, Mann, et al. (2020, p. 63) outline that the IPM targets children as social products rather than rational individual actors.

The IMP is a collaborative community approach designed to support protective factors and minimize risk factors within schools, communities, families, and peers (Kristjansson, 2019). This theory-based model aims for long-term reductions rather than the often ineffective short-term solutions advanced by individual, school-based programs (Halsall, Lachance & Kristjansson, 2020).

The Icelandic model focuses on three potential risk factors for adolescent substance abuse, namely adolescent culture, family and social capital. Previous studies in Iceland have shown that adolescents who have friends who smoke, drink alcohol, or use cannabis increase the likelihood of similar behaviors during periods; relatively, increasing the participation rate of adolescents in legitimate leisure activities can help prevent adolescent substance abuse problems (Kristjansson, A.L., Sigfusdottir, I. D., Allegrante, J. P., & Helgason, A. R. (2008). On the family side, both parental support and supervision of their children can help reduce the likelihood of substance abuse among adolescents (Thorlindsson, T., & Vilhjalmsen, 1991). If



parents are willing to spend more time with their children, it is also helpful to reduce the possibility of substance abuse in their children. Social capital refers to the connection between the parent and the child's friend, and the network of relationships formed through the connection between the parents is an important key to preventing the substance abuse of adolescents; if the stronger the network, that is, the higher the social capital, the less likely the adolescent is to abuse or engage in deviant behavior (Thorlindsson, T., Bjarnason, T., & Sigfusdottir, I. D. ,2007;Yang and Wu, 2021)

As part of its plan, Iceland supports families by allocating \$500 per child with “leisure cards” to engage in sports and arts through extracurricular activities. The goal is to provide mentorship to develop character and minimize unsupervised time (Cave,2021). A controversial aspect of the original IPM was its recommended 10 p.m. curfew in response to the intoxicated teens in public in the 1990s. This suggested curfew time was introduced under the Child Protection Act, in which 12-year-olds needed to be home by 8 p.m. and teens aged 13 to 16 needed to be home by 10 p.m. (New Brunswick, 2021) Although this was a recommended curfew with no legal repercussions, it heavily relied on parental cooperation and enforcement.

Source:

Excerpt from A Closer Look at New Brunswick's Plans to Adopt the Icelandic Prevention Model,

Updated: Apr 12,2021, Policy Brief by Vrinda Agnihotri, Shu- Lung Yang & Tzu-Hao Wu, Adolescent Drug Abuse Prevention Strategies and Actions, Criminal Law Journal)



Taiwan Events News

The 5th “I Decide My Own Future” Campus Drug Use and Bullying Prevention Microfilm Contest

The video types in this contest include drama and non-drama (including animation); the categories include: “College Student Group”, “Senior High School Group” and “Junior High School Group”. Gold medal, silver medal and bronze medal” Judges’ Special Award for International Students” and “Judges; Special Award for Ungrouped Individuals” are designated. The panel of judges are made up of experts and scholars of substance abuse and prevention and academic counseling, animation professionals, drama and non-drama related professional, directors, producer, etc. who will conduct reviews. The list of nominees will be announced on August 3, 2022, and the awarding ceremony will be held on September 17. By then, the nominated work creation teams will be invited to attend the ceremony. The winning works will have the chance to be made into anti-drug and anti-bully advocacy materials. This year, the Campus Film Festival will be held for the first time where the winning teams will be invited to share the concept of their filmed work, ideas about the shooting, actual execution contents and so on.

For information related to the contest, visit the official website: www.antidrug.tw/, or contact the undertaker by phone:(05)534-2601#2275



★ Registration deadline: June 8, 2022 (Wednesday) at 3:00P.M.

★ Registration method: online registration: Upload the video to the YouTube website (set as “private”)

and get the video link URL (the deadline for uploading videos is: June 8, 2022 (Wednesday) at 3:00P.M.).

Applications after the deadline will not be accepted.

★ Eligibility:

(I) Students enrolled in the Republic of China: Enclose the certificate of enrollment in Taiwan.

(II) International students: Enclose documents of schooling in Taiwan and the residence permit.

(III) Group registrations are limited to 1~10 people.

★ Video length: Videos cannot exceed 7 minutes in length.

The information source is from the Department of Student Affairs and Special Education, MOE

<https://enc.moe.edu.tw/New/Info/474>



Latest Conferences Information

Conference	Host Organization	Date	Location
84th Annual Scientific Meeting	College on Problems of Drug Dependence (CPDD)	June 11-15 2022	Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA Contact: info@cpdd.org
The 32nd Annual International Cannabinoid Research Society Symposium	International Cannabinoid Research Society (ICRS)	June 25-30 2022	Galway, Ireland Contact: ICRS@ICRS.com
The 24th International AIDS Conference	International AIDS Society (IAS)	July 29 - August 2 2022	Montreal, Canada, and Virtual Contact: info@aims2022.org
117th ASA Annual Meeting	American Sociological Association (ASA)	August 5-9 2022	Los Angeles, California, USA Contact: asa@asanet.org
23rd International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety Conference	International Council on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety (ICADTS)	August 28-31 2022	De Doelen, Rotterdam, The Netherlands Contact: t2022@congressbydesign.com