

Opioid Agonist Therapy reduces mortality risk among people with opioid dependence

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A new global review has found that receiving Opioid Agonist Therapy (OAT) is associated with lower risk of multiple causes of death among people with opioid dependence.

The [review](#) found that people with [opioid](#) dependence were less likely to experience overdose-related suicide, alcohol-related cancer, and cardiovascular-related mortality while receiving OAT.

Researchers from the National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) at UNSW Sydney, University of Bristol and several other global institutions reviewed the relationship between OAT and mortality across various types of drug-, setting-, and participant groups from over 700,000 participants, which is six times the number of any other previous review.

The review found that [mortality risk](#) was lower for those receiving either buprenorphine or methadone treatment, the two most common forms of OAT for people with opioid dependence.

Lead author, Thomas Santo Jr, Ph.D. candidate at NDARC, said, "People with opioid dependence who receive OAT are not only at lower risk of overdose than those who do not, but also at lower risk of suicide and several other common causes of death."

"This review provides further justification for expanding access to OAT to help lower the risk of mortality among people with opioid dependence," said Mr Santo.

"Importantly, the benefits of OAT were consistent across region, age, sex, and comorbidity status. The few studies that examined the impact of OAT after release from prison found that time in OAT lowered risk of mortality."

The review confirmed that there was a greater risk of death in the first month after OAT is stopped. For patients on methadone, there was a greater risk of mortality at the beginning of treatment, which was not seen for patients on buprenorphine.

"The first four weeks that follow treatment cessation are associated with particularly high rates of suicide and overdose-related mortality," said Mr. Santo.

"These findings emphasize the importance of retention in treatment for those with opioid dependence who start treatment on OAT. There is also a need for more detailed investigation and intervention development to minimize mortality risk during induction onto OAT."

The review shows that randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of OAT are underpowered (do not have a large enough sample size) to examine mortality risk.

"We looked at trial evidence but so few studies were powered to examine mortality, which is why we need to rely on cohort studies of people in treatment around the world," said Mr Santo.

Professor Matt Hickman, at the NIHR Health Protection Research Unit in Behavioural Science and Evaluation at University of Bristol, said, "The research evidence is clear—OAT reduces [mortality](#) risk—but the population benefits of OAT may not be realized if treatment periods in the community are too short and prisoners with opioid use disorders are not released on OAT after leaving prison. Countries—like the UK—with ongoing public health crises in drug related deaths—need to review both access to OAT and the way it is delivered to ensure the greatest number of deaths are averted.

"A clinical decision support system, stratifying clients' risk of dropout in real time, may facilitate the identification of those in need of service enhancements to increase engagement and prevent dropout.

"Work to scale up access and retention could have important population-level benefits."

More information: Thomas Santo et al, Association of Opioid Agonist Treatment With All-Cause Mortality and Specific Causes of Death Among People With Opioid Dependence, *JAMA Psychiatry* (2021). [DOI: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2021.0976](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2021.0976)

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