



Opioids and Florida Agricultural Industries

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Introduction



What we will cover

Background opioids and opioid crisis

Research questions

Current study

Results

Resources

Summary

Background

Concerns brought to SCCAHS by FNGLA

Personal experiences among members

Workforce impact

- Not enough employees
- People can't pass drug tests
- People get addicted
- Come to work high, don't show up

What are opioids?

Opioid Data Analysis and Resources

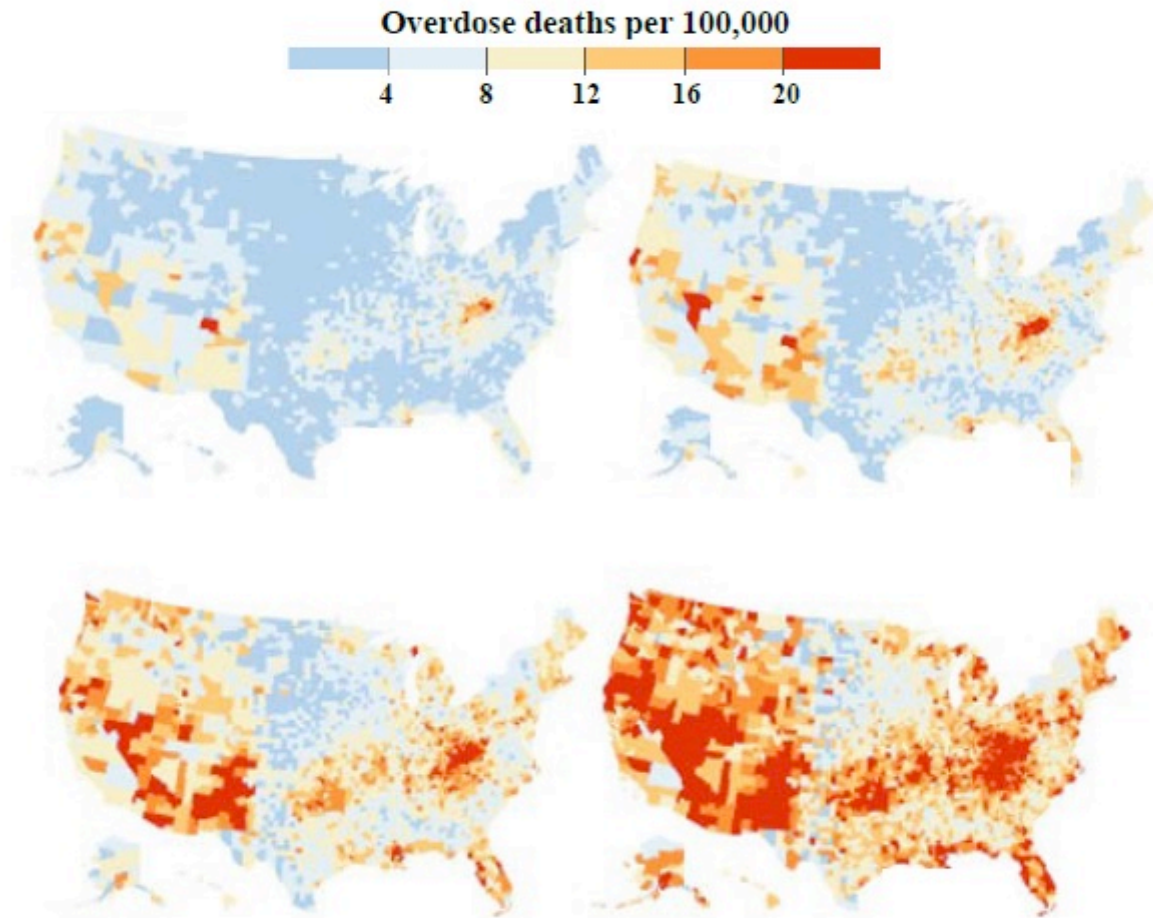


CDC's Injury Center looks at deaths and nonfatal overdoses for four categories of opioids:

- **Natural opioids** (including morphine and codeine) and **semi-synthetic opioids** (drugs like oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone)
- **Methadone**, a synthetic opioid
- **Synthetic opioids** other than methadone (drugs like tramadol and fentanyl)
- **Heroin**, an illicit (illegally made) opioid synthesized from morphine that can be a white or brown powder, or a black sticky substance.

Opioid Crisis

Figure 4: U.S. County Drug Overdose Death Rates over Time

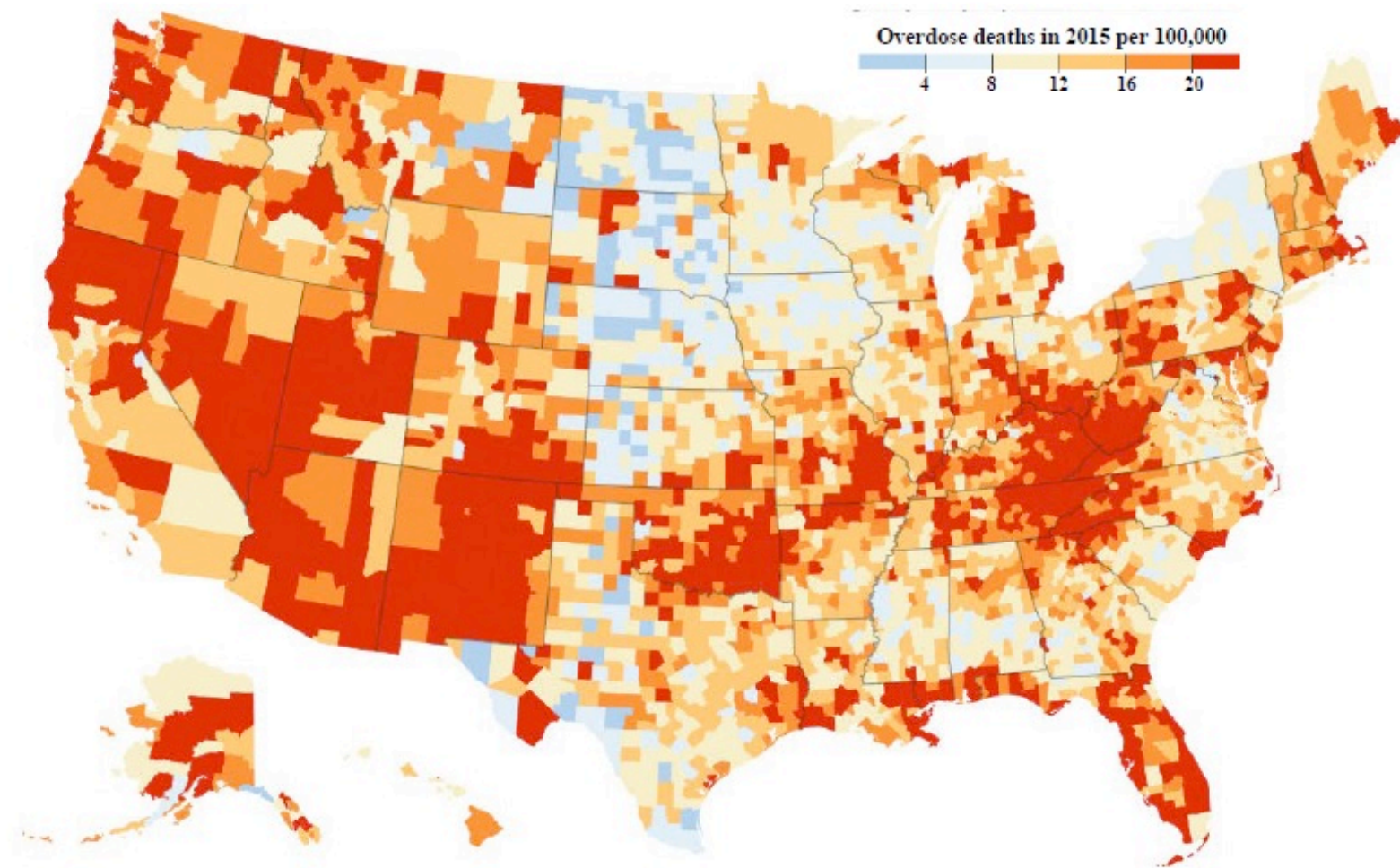


Note: The source article has a series of maps for each year from 1999 through 2014.

Source: Park and Bloch (2016).

Opioid Crisis

Figure 5: U.S. County Drug Overdose Death Rates, 2015



Source: Park and Bloch (2016).

Situation



Rising incidence opioid use



Number prescriptions quadrupled 1999-2015 (CDC, 2017)



Easy physical addiction



Need larger quantities to produce effect (tolerance)



Number of deaths tripled 2000-2015 (CDC, 2017)



In Florida opioid deaths increased 35% 2015-2016 alone (FDLE, 2017)

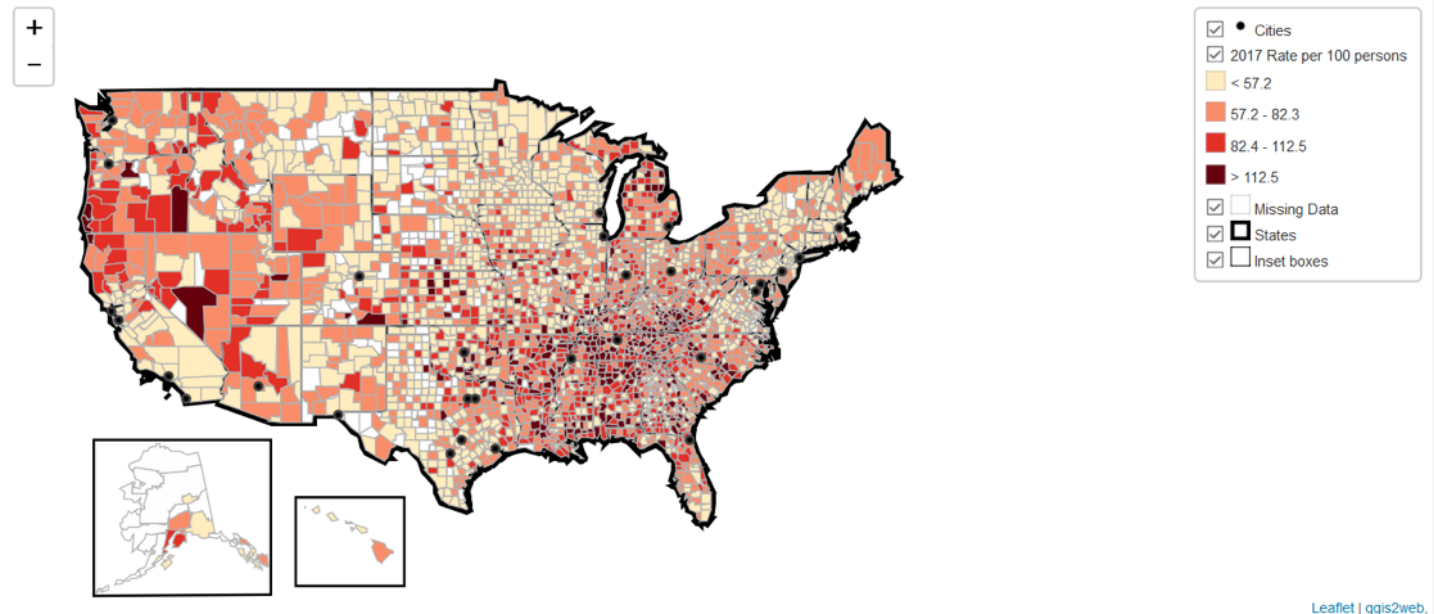
Situation

U.S. County Prescribing Rates, 2017



[U.S. County Prescribing Rates, 2016](#)

[U.S. Prescribing Rate Maps](#)



Center for Disease Control and
Prevention

Overdose



92,000 ER visits in 2014



53,000 hospitalizations



Work is harder to get/do if using/misusing opioids



Absenteeism, accidents, wage loss



Trauma to children and families



Burden to medical and penal system

Rural areas



Higher rates in rural areas



45% rural residents report directly affected by opioid abuse (Farm Bureau study, 2017)



74% in Ag industries report being affected by opioids (Farm Bureau study, 2017)



Rural areas have fewer resources to prevent, treat

What increases risk?

Chronic pain

Emotional pain/distress
(including economic)

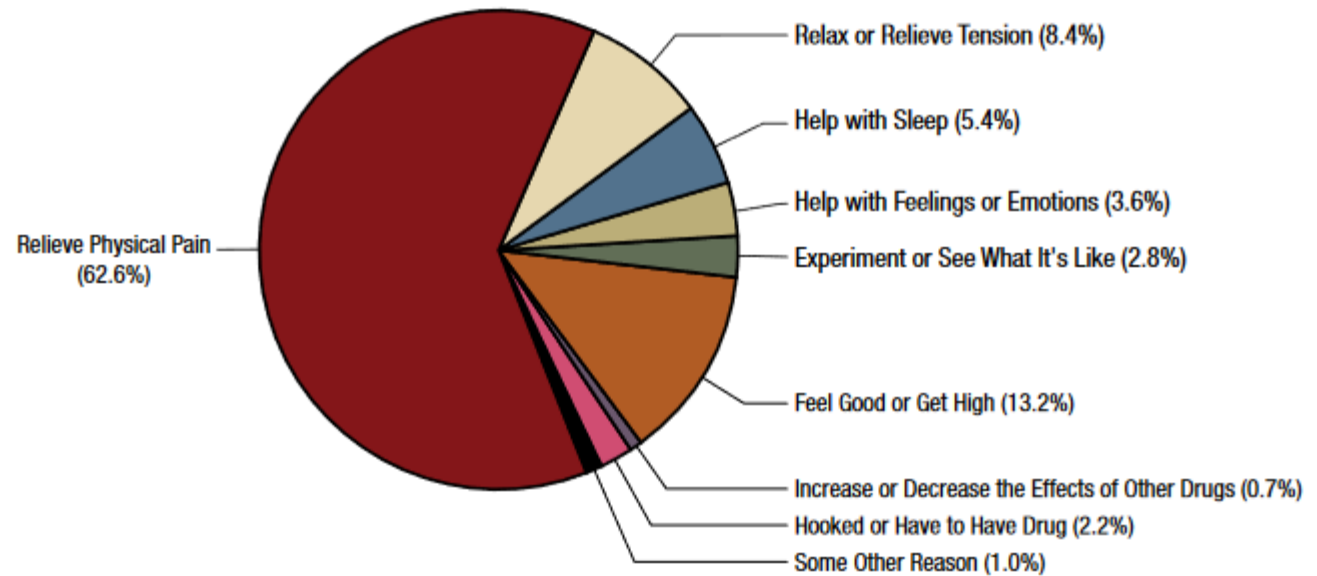
Rural location

History of abuse/family history

States without mandatory reporting

Why people misuse opioids

Figure 25. Main Reason for the Most Recent Prescription Pain Reliever Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year: Percentages, 2017



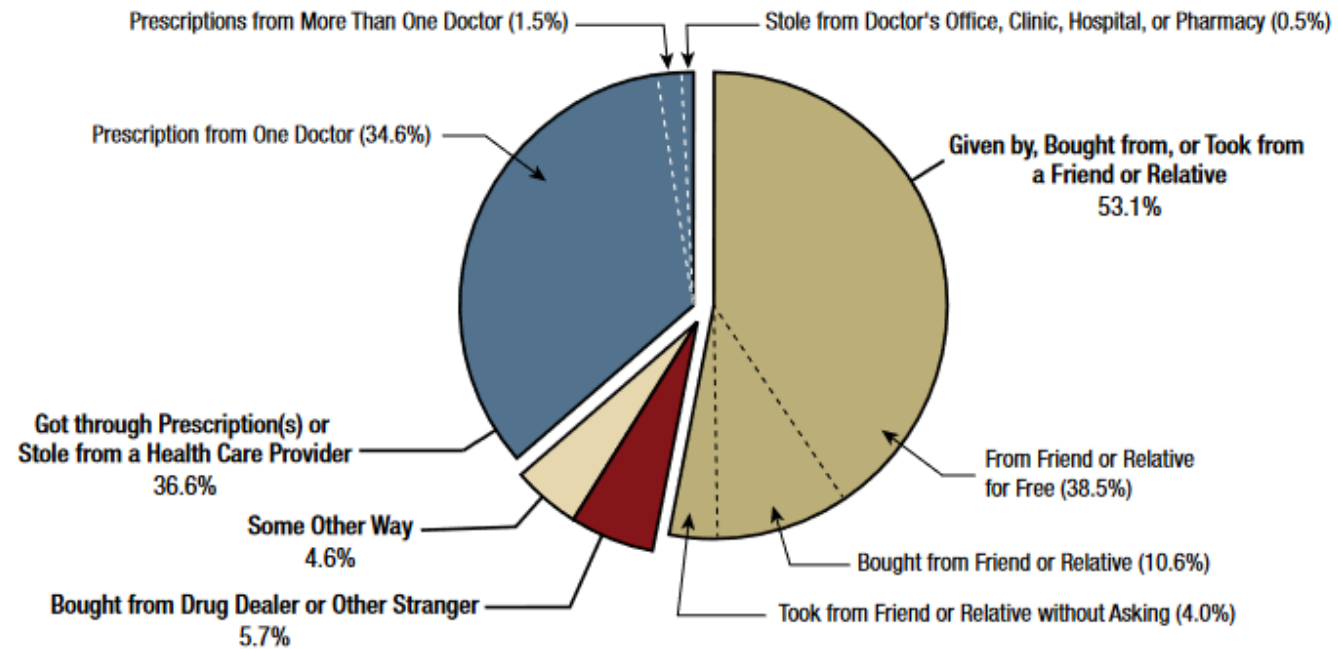
11.1 Million People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year

Note: The percentages do not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SAMHSA (2017) <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/cbhsq-reports/NSDUHFFR2017/NSDUHFFR2017.pdf>

Where do people who misuse get their opioids

Figure 26. Source Where Pain Relievers Were Obtained for Most Recent Misuse among People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year: Percentages, 2017



11.1 Million People Aged 12 or Older Who Misused Prescription Pain Relievers in the Past Year

Note: Respondents with unknown data for the Source for Most Recent Misuse or who reported Some Other Way but did not specify a valid way were excluded.

SAMHSA (2017) <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/cbhsq-reports/NSDUHF2017/NSDUHF2017.pdf>

Treatment?



Hard to find, especially rural areas



Cost can be prohibitive, even if available



Often not enough is available/covered, especially follow-up



Medication assisted treatment has good results (methadone)



Need new coping (pain management, emotional coping)

Forces at play



NEED BETTER PAIN
MANAGEMENT



PRESCRIBING –
EDUCATING
DOCTORS



FL – VOLUNTARY
PRESCRIPTION
MONITORING (NOT
MANDATORY)



MEDICATION
DISPOSAL



DRUG COMPANIES

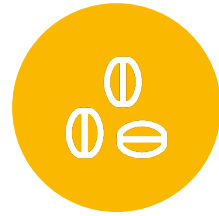


DRUG CARTELS
DEVELOPING NEW
MARKETS



LIMITED RESOURCES
AVAILABLE TO TREAT
AND PREVENT, ESP.
RURAL AREAS

Questions



How are Florida industries related to agriculture impacted by opioids?



Are there differences among industries?



Are there differences between owners and workers?



What about impact on families?



What roles do pain, stress and depression play in opioid use for this population?



What could help support our agricultural industries related to opioids?

Current study



Specific to Florida owners/workers in ag and nursery/landscape



Online survey (5-15 minutes); qualitative interviews next



Look at: opioid use; impact on workplace and family; depression, pain, and stress



To date 131 participants

Information on
industry, owner/worker,
location

Investigator generated
opioid questions

Center for
Epidemiological
Studies Depression
Scale, Revised (20
questions)

Perceived Stress Scale
(10 questions)

Short Form McGill Pain
Questionnaire (15
questions)

Measures Used

Participants



131 to date



56.5% own their business/43.5% work at a business



79 Nursery/landscape; 18 livestock; 31 crops; 3 none of these

Preliminary results



High level of opioid use (over 54%)



Opioid use highly associated with reports of pain and depression (some stress)

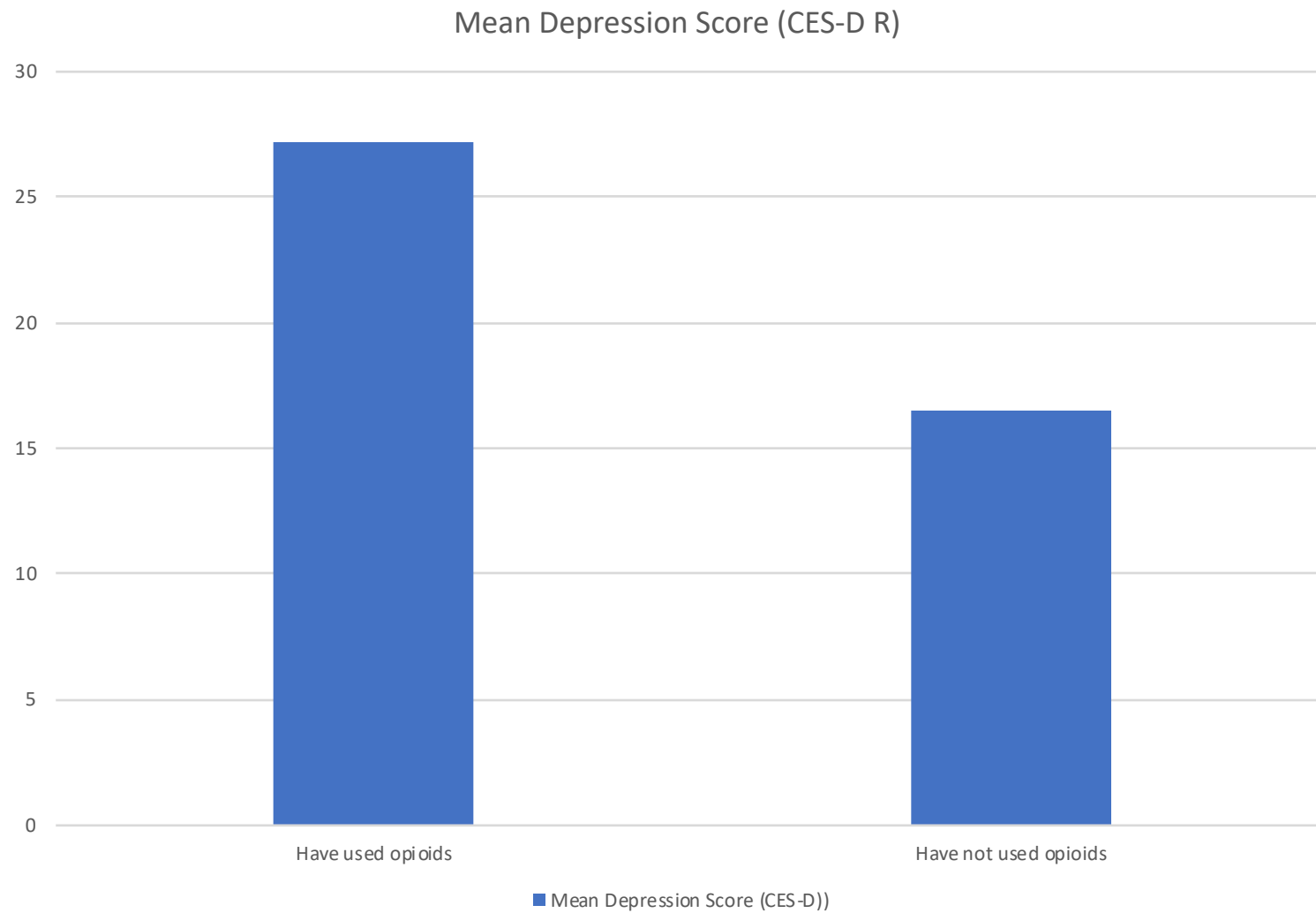


75% prescribed due to work injury

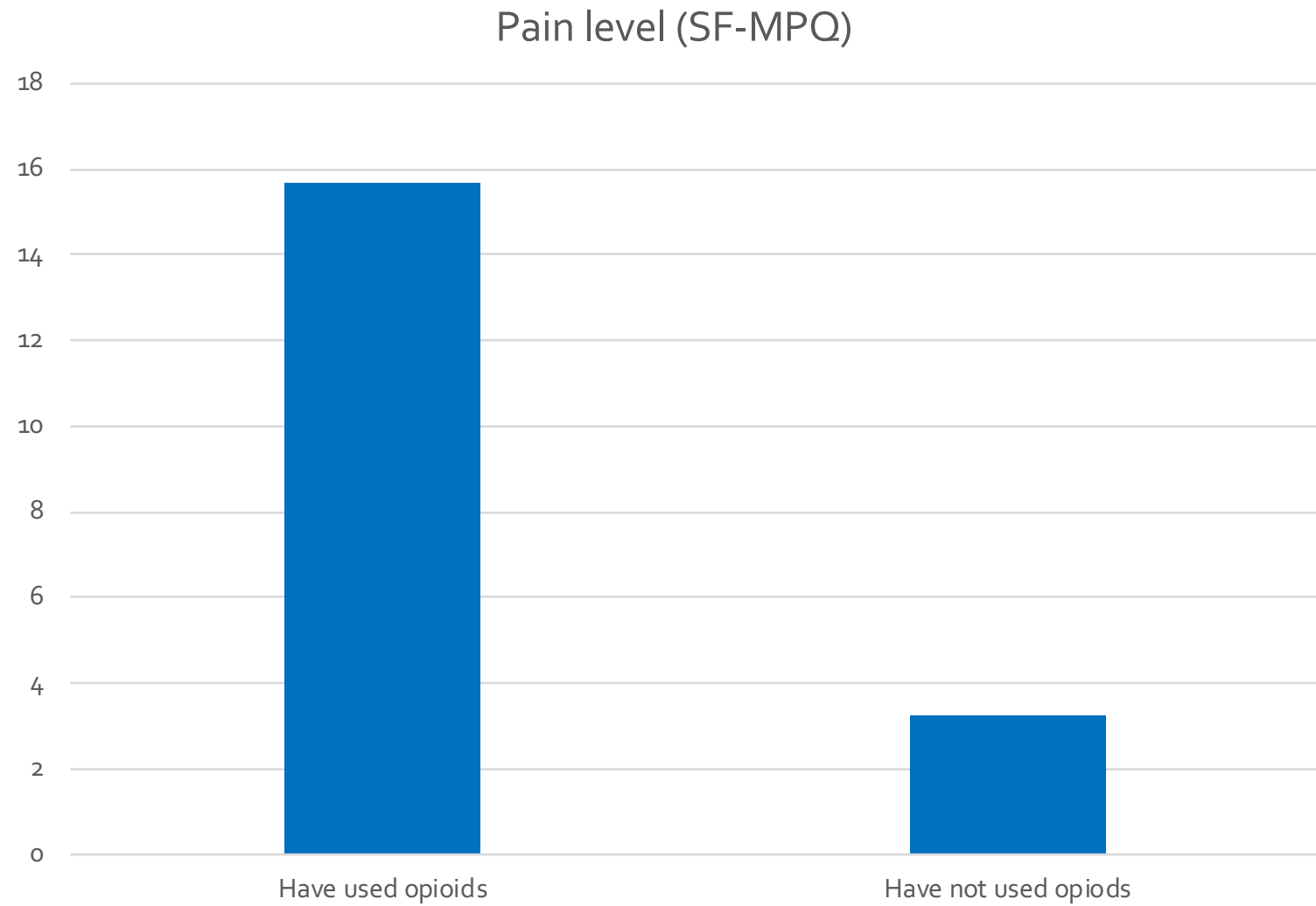


High level of addiction to opioids among those who use (64%), a lot seek treatment (87%)

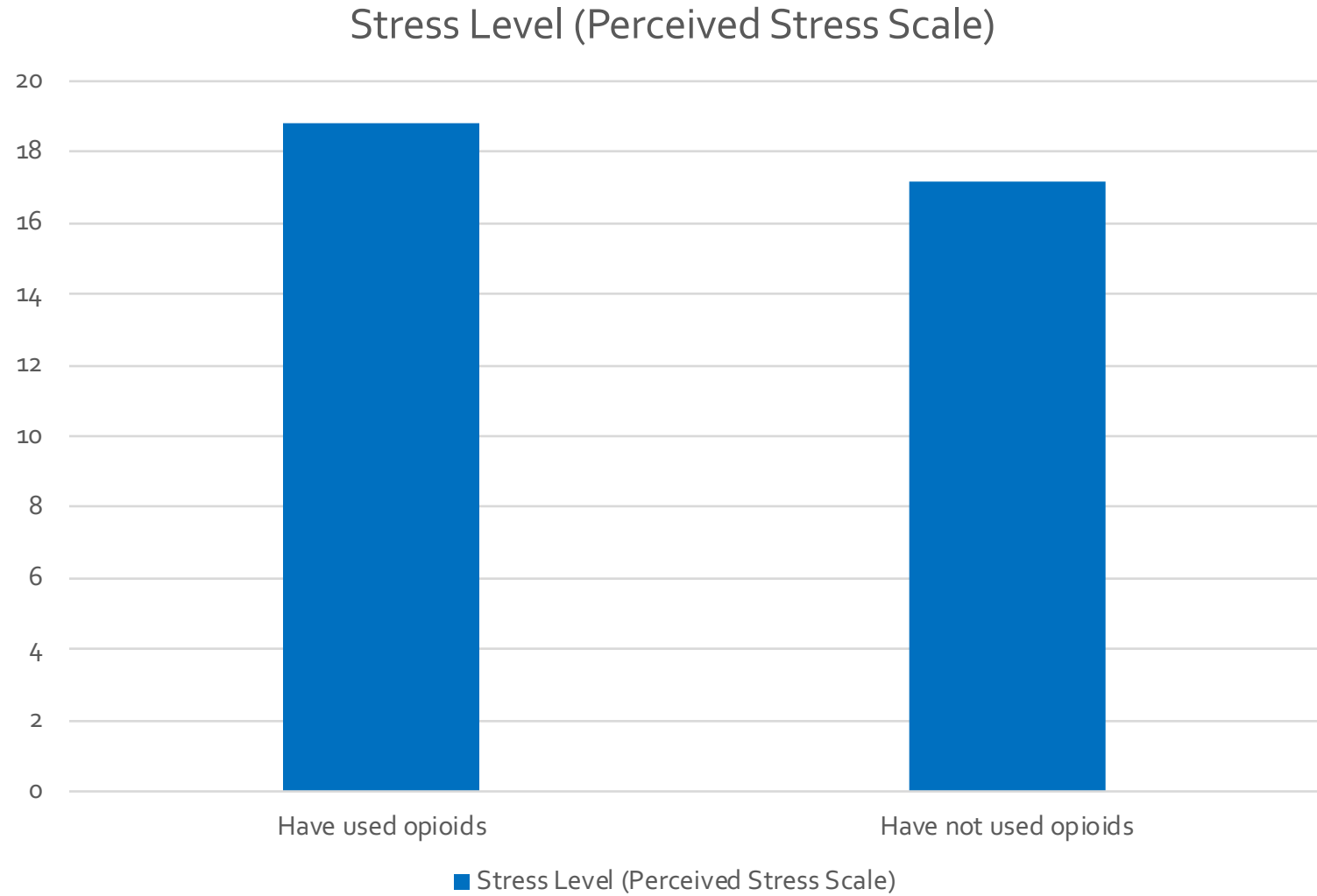
Depression and Opioid Use



Pain and Opioid Use



Stress and Opioid Use



Preliminary results

Only 8.1% owners say opioids have NOT affected workforce;
15% don't know of any opioid OD among employees



Work fall-out from opioids:

54% have work absences

46% quit or fired due to use

67% injured at work while using

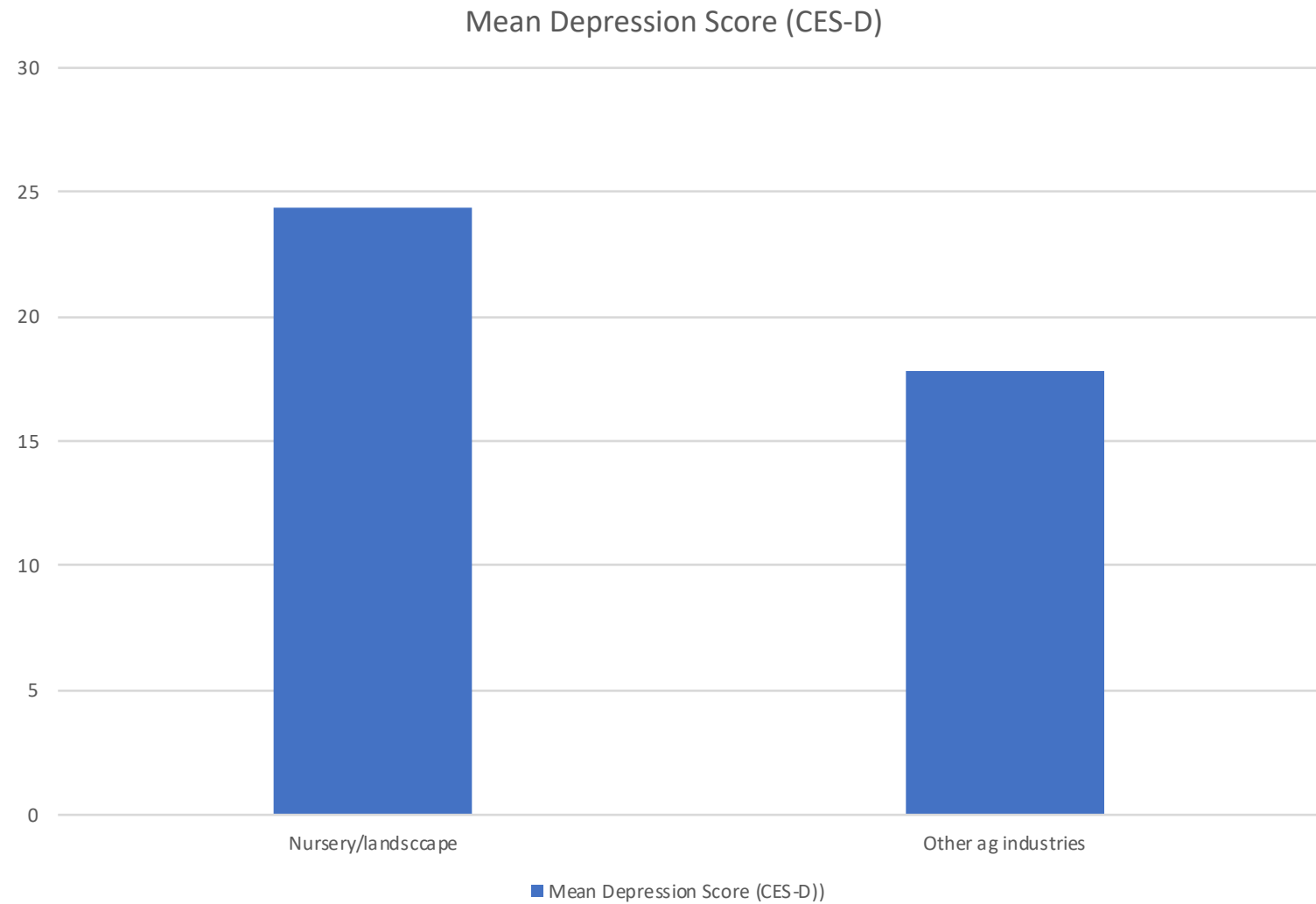
62.5% hard to do daily tasks

Worker absences due to drug treatment

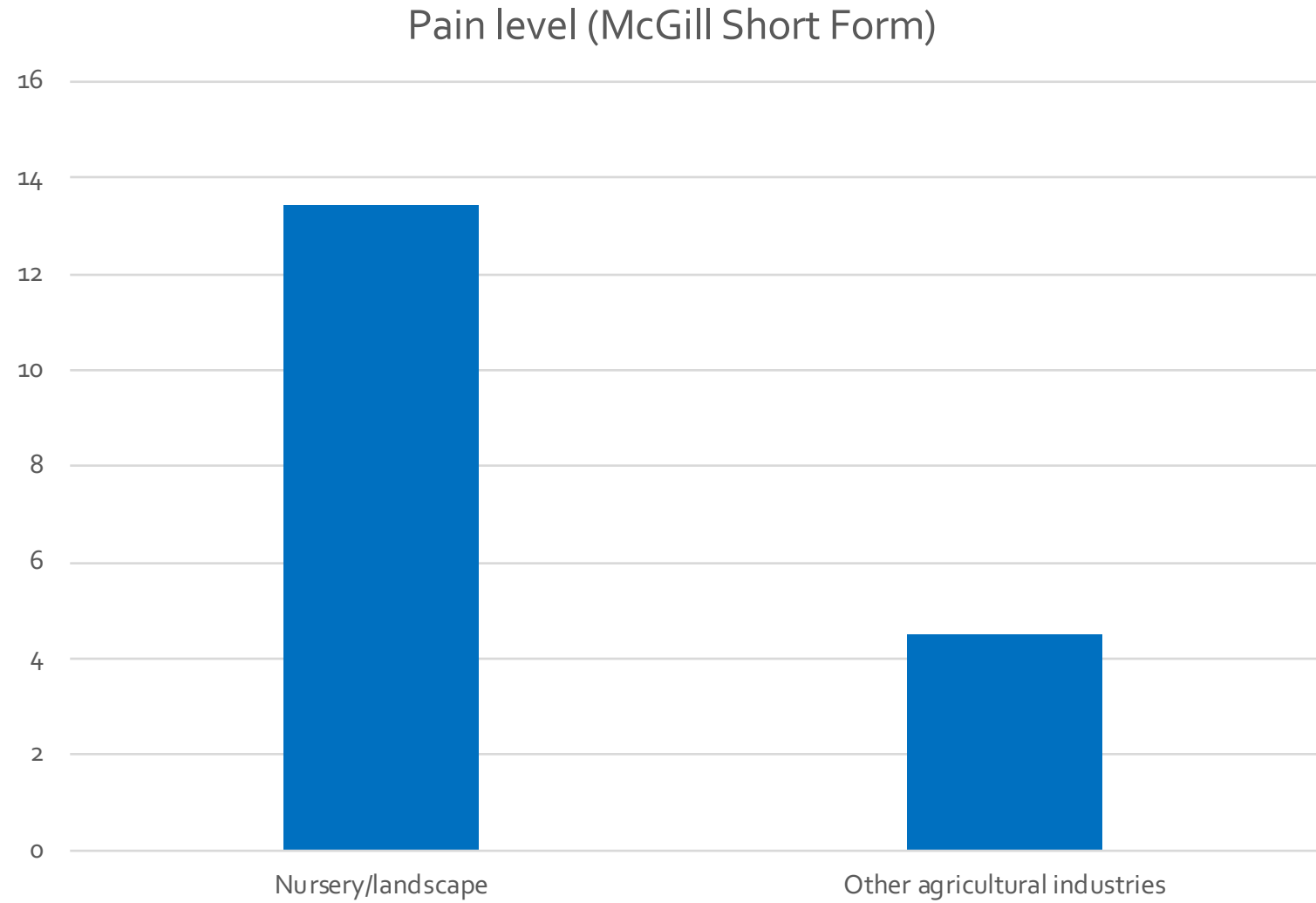
Less workplace productivity

Impacts worker turnover

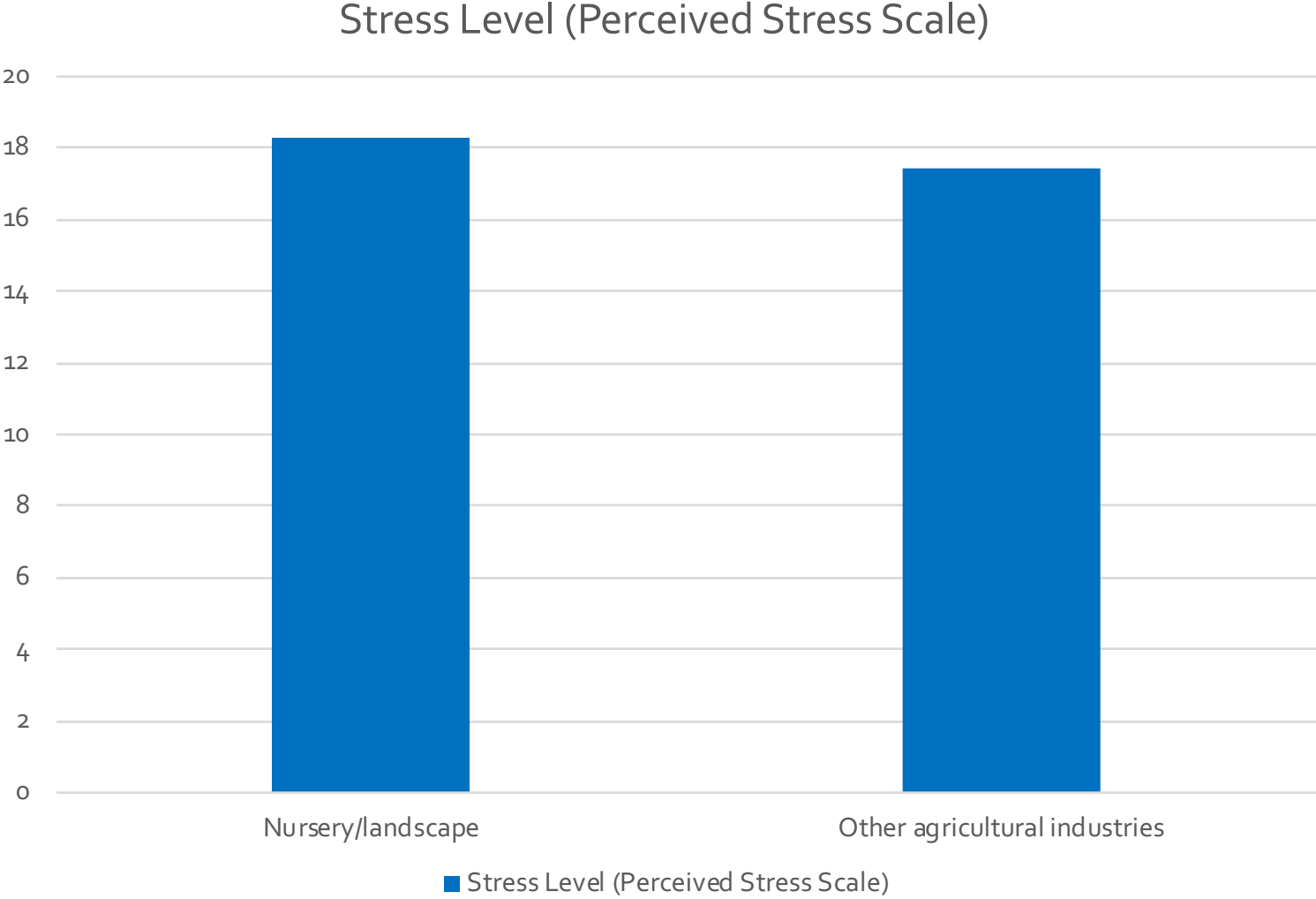
Depression and Industry



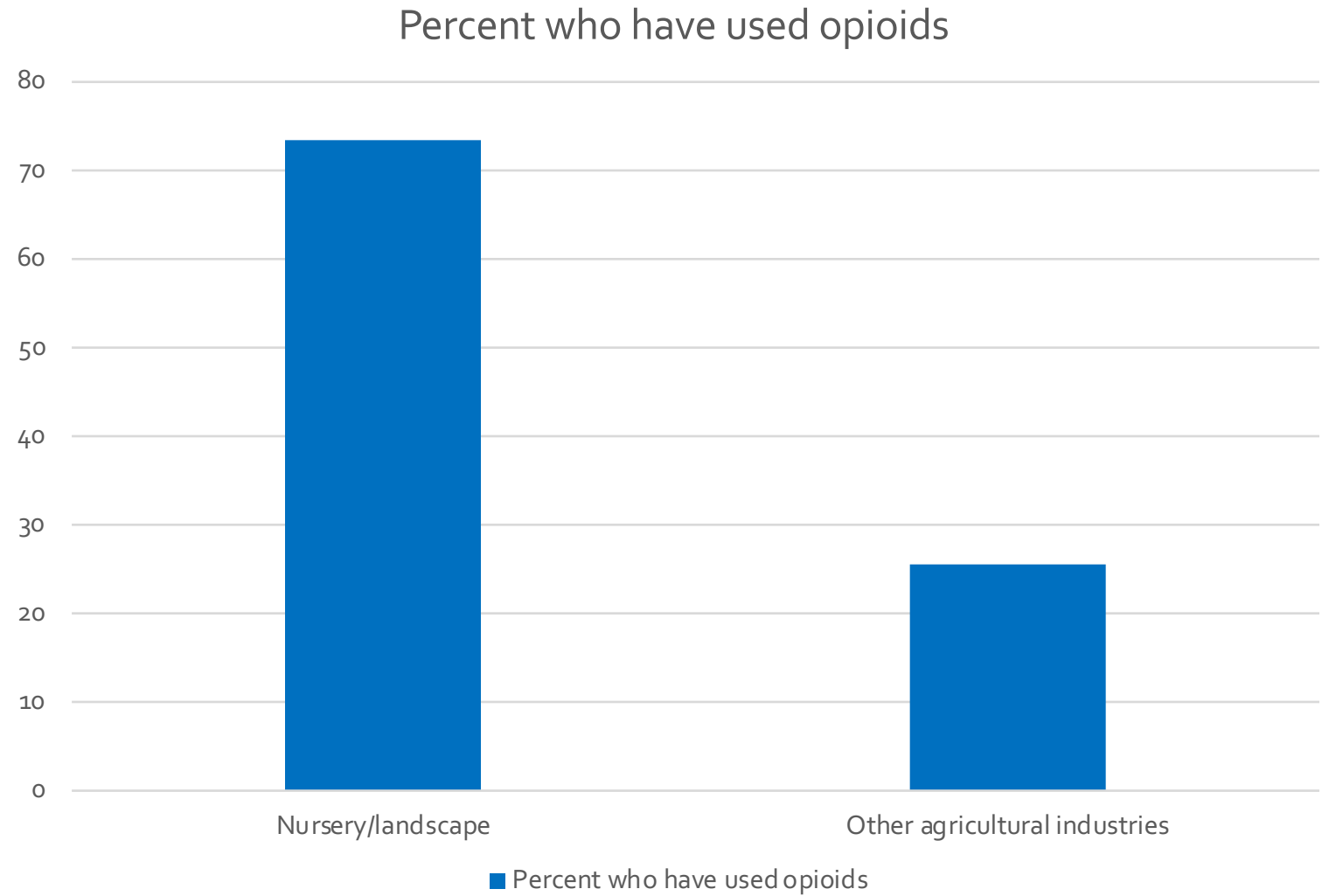
Pain and Industry



Stress and Industry

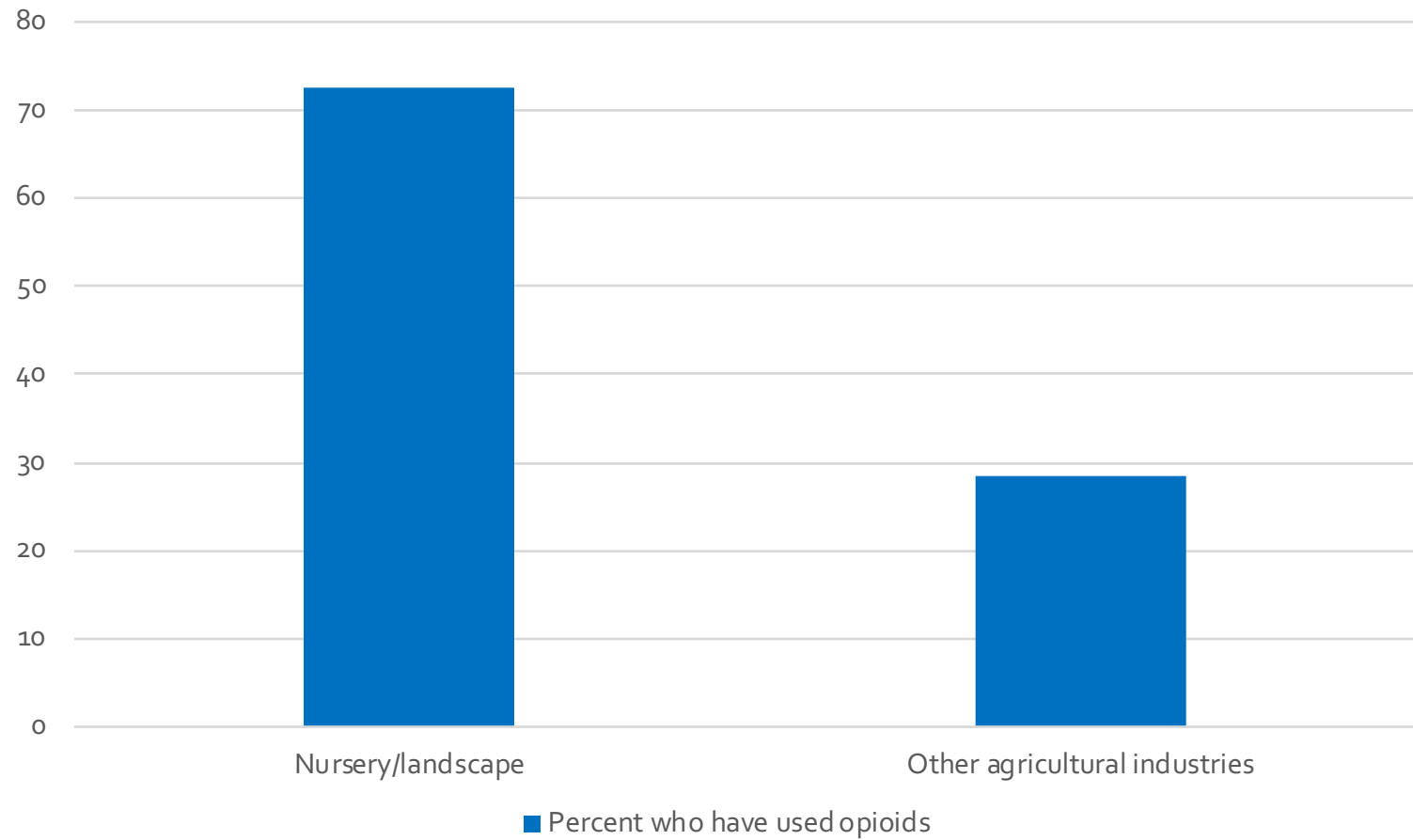


Opioid use and Industry



Opioid addiction and Industry

Percent who have used opioids reporting addiction diagnosis



Limitations



Online survey concerns



Not capturing all people (esp. non-English, non-computer/Internet use, non-survey takers, etc.)



Would like more participants



Need qualitative follow-up



Only a single time point, can't predict

<http://www.sccaahs.org/index.php/ag-health-safety-topics/opioid-abuse/>

SCCAHS Resources

The screenshot shows a webpage titled "OPIOID ABUSE" with a teal header. Below the header, there is a paragraph describing the Southeastern Coastal Center for Agricultural Health and Safety (SCCAHS). The main content area is divided into sections: "Training Programs and Educational Resources" and "Extension Agents and Others Who Can Help". The "Training Programs and Educational Resources" section contains a list of 18 links. To the right of the main content, there are sections for "SEARCH" and "CONTACT US". The "CONTACT US" section includes input fields for Name, Email, and Message, and a Submit button.

OPIOID ABUSE

The Southeastern Coastal Center for Agricultural Health and Safety (SCCAHS) conducts research on important topics related to health and safety in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry (AFF) sector. The center also conducts safety training and serves as a repository for related training programs throughout the Southeast region.

|| Training Programs and Educational Resources

Following are links to relevant training programs or educational resources on this topic.

- [Opioid Overdose Prevention](#)
- [Decision in recovery - Treatments](#)
- [Principles of drug addiction - Treatment](#)
- [Recognizing opioid abuse](#)
- [Prescription opioids and heroin](#)
- [Naloxone for opioid overdose](#)
- [Misuse of prescription drugs](#)
- [Medications to treat opioid addiction](#)
- [Improving opioid prescribing](#)
- [Commonly used opioids](#)
- [Aberrant drug taking behaviors](#)
- [What to know about prescription opioids](#)
- [Promoting safer effective pain management](#)
- [Preventing an opioid overdose](#)
- [Pregnancy and opioid use](#)
- [Nonopioid treatments for pain](#)
- [Guidelines for prescribing opioids](#)

|| Extension Agents and Others Who Can Help

|| SEARCH

Type keywords...

|| CONTACT US

Name *

Email *

Message *

<http://www.sccaahs.org/index.php/fngla/>

SCCAHS Resources

SCCAHS's partnership with FNGLA

The Southeastern Coastal Center for Agricultural Safety and Health (SCCAHS) is partnering with the Florida Nursery, Growers and Landscape Association (FNGLA) to develop and make available to FNGLA chapter members a set of the best online resources on opioids, with a special focus on opioids in the agriculture/environmental horticulture workplace. We expect to continue to add to these resources over time and to make available trainings as they are developed for employers and business owners with respect to your rights and responsibilities to your workers. The goal is to provide the best developed resources on opioids to chapter members all in one place, which can be linked from the FNGLA web site. We are also including a social media tool kit which can be used to inform and raise awareness within your organization and your networks. Over time, we hope to add an FAQ section and to reach out to members to get input as to what else you would like to see on the web page.

Click the links below to view resources from the Centers for Disease Control, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute of Health, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to learn more about opioid prevention, treatment and care, and human resources.

|| Prevention

- [Opioid overdose prevention](#)
- [Recognizing opioid abuse](#)
- [Preventing an opioid overdose](#)
- [Guidelines for prescribing opioids](#)
- [Promoting safer and effective pain management](#)
- [What to know about prescription opioids](#)

|| Treatment and Care

- [Decision in recovery - Treatments](#)
- [Principles of drug addiction - Treatment](#)
- [Medications to treat opioid addiction](#)
- [Opioid treatment directory](#)
- [Heroin, Fentanyl, and Other Opioids eBook](#)
- [Naloxone for opioid overdose](#)

|| Human Resources

- [What Employers Should Do - Positive Opioid Tests](#)
- [The Proactive Role Employers Can Take - Opioids in the Workplace](#)
- [Mitigating the Effects Opioid Use Among Workers](#)
- [How Prescription Opioids May Be Affecting Workers Comp](#)
- [A Hidden Workplace Epidemic](#)
- [What can employers ask employees about prescribed drug use](#)

Turn the pages to explore the resources below from the Centers for Disease Control, National Institute of Health, and the National Safety Council, or click on each page to open up or download the PDF.

<https://dpt2.samhsa.gov/treatment/directory.aspx>

SAMHSA Resources



The screenshot shows the SAMHSA website header with the SAMHSA logo, a key icon, and the text "Medication-Assisted Treatment for Substance Use Disorders" and "dpt Division of Pharmacologic Therapies". Below the header is a navigation link "Back to MAT home" and a section titled "Opioid Treatment Program Directory". A dropdown menu is labeled "Select to view the opioid treatment programs in a State" with the text "- Select -". A note for screen readers is present: "Note to users of screen readers and other assistive technologies: Please report your problems to us at OTP-Help@jbsinternational.com". The footer contains a "Contact Us" link, a list of policies (Accessibility, Plain Language, Privacy Policy, FOIA, Disclaimers), and the SAMHSA logo. The footer text includes: "Department of Health and Human Services", "Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment", "Division of Pharmacologic Therapies", "5600 Fishers Lane • Rockville, MD 20857 • 240-276-2700 • OTP-Help@jbsinternational.com".

<https://dpt2.samhsa.gov/treatment/directory.aspx>

SAMHSA Resources

- [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)
- [1-800-273-TALK \(8255\)](#)
- Free and confidential support for people in distress, 24/7.

- [Behavioral Health Treatment Services Locator](#)
- Find treatment facilities confidentially and anonymously, 24/7.

- [National Helpline](#)
- [1-800-662-HELP \(4357\)](#)
- Treatment referral and information, 24/7.

<https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/>

Center for Disease Control and Prevention Resources

Opioids Portal

CDC in Action: 2018 Response to the Opioid Crisis

1 of 5

Drug overdose deaths continue to increase in the United States. From 1999 to 2017, more than 702,000 people have died from a drug overdose. In 2017, more than 70,000 people died from drug overdoses, making it a leading cause of injury-related death in the United States. Of those deaths, almost 68% involved a prescription or illicit opioid. Data released by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) revealed that opioid overdose deaths increased from 2016 to 2017.

General Information

- [About the Epidemic](#)
- [Opioid Data including Synthetics](#)
- [Opioid Overdose Prevention](#)
- [CDC's Response to the Epidemic](#)

Audience Information

- [Healthcare Providers](#)
- [Patients](#)
- [Public Health Professionals](#)
- [Public Safety Professionals](#)

Find Help and Treatment for Opioid Abuse

1 of 4

Topics and Resources

- Occupational Exposure to Fentanyl
- Infectious Disease Complications of Drug Use
- Opioid Prevention Resources
- Rx Awareness Campaign
- Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain
- Treating for Two Initiative
- Opioid Laboratory Testing Materials
- Opioid Rapid Response Teams (ORRT)

Opioid-Related Research

[Medication-Assisted Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder Study \(MAT Study\)](#)

HHS.GOV/OPIOIDS

Responding to the national opioid crisis is a priority for the Department of Health and Human Services. Learn more about efforts at HHS.

Summary



Significant impact on agricultural industries, esp. nursery/landscape



Impact on labor availability, productivity



High levels addiction



Pain and depression high association with use



Many prescribed due to work injuries

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