



LISBON
ADDICTIONS
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Mood and anxiety symptoms following prescription opioid use

A systematic review and meta-analyses of longitudinal studies

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Conflict of interest

None.

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National Centre for Youth Substance Use Research



Social media could be encouraging young people to use substances



Cryptocurrency gambling with young people's mental health



Prescription opioid use linked to mood disorders



Wastewater useful for detection of new party drugs



E-cigarettes and vaping: what we know so far



Using cannabis regularly when you're young leads to negative life outcomes, says

AIMS

We investigated the longitudinal effects of prescription opioid use on mood and anxiety.

METHOD

Search:

Opioids & (Depression OR Bipolar OR Anxiety OR PTSD)

Inclusion criteria

Design: Longitudinal studies

Exposure: Prescription opioids use

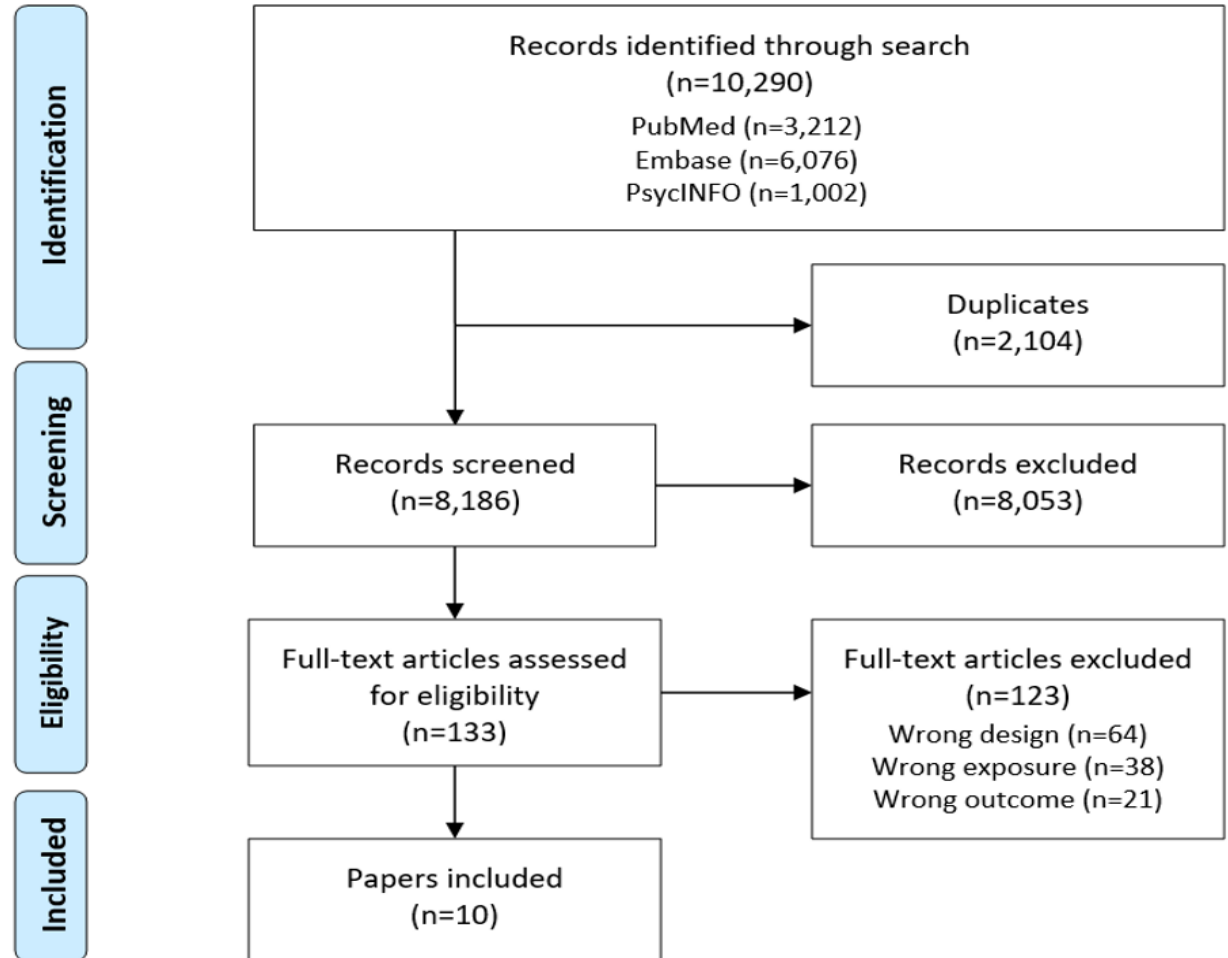
Comparison: Lower-levels or no use

Outcome: Mood or anxiety



PRISMA Flowchart

- Found 8186 unique titles
- Final inclusion: 10 papers



Results

Meta-analyses found prescription opioid use related to:

- Any mood outcomes: OR=1.80 (1.40-2.30)
- Anxiety outcomes: OR=1.40 (1.20-1.80)
- Any use not significant on depression: OR=1.18 (0.98-1.41)

Some evidence of increased risk of depressive symptoms following:

- Increased dosage: OR=1.58 (1.30-1.93)
- Prolonged use: 1.49 (1.19-1.86)

Conclusion

Mental health consequences are essential to consider when prescribing prescription opioids

Particular attention to:

- Increase in dosage and prolonged use

Current evidence is sparse, future studies needed



Thank you!

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