

# Opioid withdrawal and autonomic complications associated with medetomidine adulteration

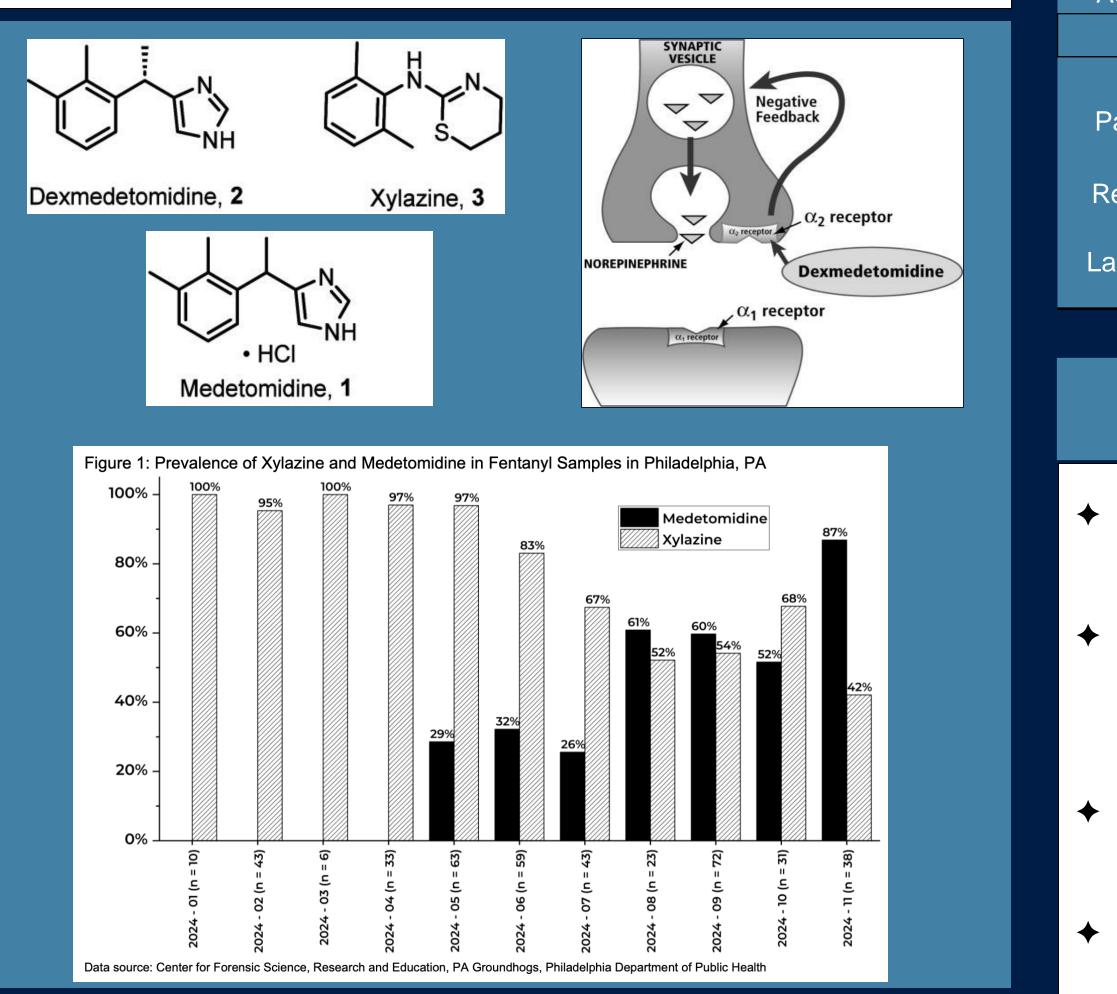


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# INTRODUCTION

- Medetomidine is an emerging α<sub>2</sub>-AR agonist adulterant in the illicit fentanyl supply
- Composed of racemic dexmedetomidine and levomedetomidine (inactive)
- + ( $\alpha_2/\alpha_1$  of 1620)
  - + clonidine ( $\alpha_2/\alpha_1 = 220$ )
  - + xylazine ( $\alpha_2/\alpha_1 = 160$ )
- Marketed as Domitor® for veterinary sedation
- Associated with bradycardia in animals



	RE	SULT	<b>S</b>		
Characteristic	Jefferson	Penn	Temple	Total	
umber of Patients	55	48	62	165	
Maximum pulse (beats/min) median & IQR	144 (125-155)	136 (118-156)	148 (140-157)	145 (132-156)	
Maximum SBP (systolic blood ressure (mmHG))	191 (172-211)	196 (171-224)	200 (185-215)	195 (175-215)	
aximum diastolic P (median & IQR)	111 (103-123)	127 (109-137)	131 (119-143)	122 (109-136)	
Treated with exmedetomidine	51 (93%)	35 (73%)	51 (82%)	137 (83%)	
Intubated	12 (22%)	11 (23%)	16 (26%)	39 (23%)	
Admitted to ICU	49 (89%)	44 (92%)	57 (92%)	150 (90%)	
Disposition					
Home	15 (27%)	28 (58%)	32 (52%)	75 (45%)	
Patient-Directed Discharge	14 (26%)	13 (27%)	25 (40%)	52 (32%)	
Residential Drug Treatment	14 (26%)	7 (15%)	0 (0%)	21 (13%)	
aw Enforcement Custody	12 (22%)	0 (0%)	5 (8%)	17 (10%)	

# METHODS

- Collaboration with Thomas Jefferson, University of Pennsylvania and Temple hospitals in Philadelphia Patients identified by addiction medicine experts based on **atypical** and **severe** opioid withdrawal requiring hospitalization
- Retrospective chart review abstracted data elements to consensus derived data tool
- Data on demographics, vital signs, substance use, and hospital course





# CONCLUSIONS

- New phenomenon of severe opioid withdrawal requiring hospitalization in a cohort of 165 patients in 3 academic centers in Philadelphia
- In addition to opioid withdrawal findings, patients experienced refractory hypertension, tachycardia, vomiting, agitation, and tremor despite multi-modal therapies. All patients were treated with significant doses of full opioid agonists (methadone, oxycodone, hydromorphone, fentanyl).
- The onset parallels the emergence of medetomidine in the fentanyl supply and is similar to dexmedetomidine withdrawal in ICU patients
  Concomitant benzodiazenine or alcohol withdrawa
- Concomitant benzodiazepine or alcohol withdrawal was deemed unlikely by history and UDS
- Dosing strategies for dexmedetomidine and antihypertensive therapies will need to be optimized. Current medetomidine guidelines:
- https://penncamp.org/medetomidine/

## REFERENCES

- Bouajram RH, Bhatt K, Croci et al: Incidence of Dexmedetomidine Withdrawal in Adult Critically III Patients: A Pilot Study. Crit Care Explor. 2019 9;1.
- Pathan S, et al: Evaluation of dexmedetomidine withdrawal in critically ill adults. Journal of Critical Care 2021; 62:19-24. SUPHR: In Philadelphia, medetomidine, a potent non-opioid veterinary sedative, has been detected in the illicit drug supply.5/13/2024. PDPH Health Alert: https://hip.phila.gov/document/4421/PDPH-HAN-0441A-05-13-24.pdf/ accessed 1/18/2025

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Dr. Daniel Teixeira da Silva, Philadelphia Department of Public Health; Dr Douglas Stickle, Dr. Alberto Martinez Mencia Jefferson Laboratory; Dr. Wayne Satz, Temple University Hospital; Dr. Bridget Durkin, Addiction Consult Director, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. The authors have no disclosures relevant to this work.

# Resources

# Overall Design Recommendations:

- https://guides.nyu.edu/posters
- Specific Design Tools:
  - Icons: <u>https://thenounproject.com</u>
  - Free Stock Photos: <u>https://unsplash.com/</u>

- https://www.posterpresentations.com/
- https://scientificposterprinting.com/

 https://biorender.com/blog/top-5-tips-for-designing-a-scientific-poster http://www.personal.psu.edu/drs18/postershow/

 Color Palette Picker (if you don't want to use ASAM's): <u>https://coolors.co/</u> QR Code Generator: <a href="https://www.qr-code-generator.com/">https://www.qr-code-generator.com/</a> • Printing (ASAM has not independently verified the quality of these printers) <u>https://www.uprinting.com/large-format-posters-printing.html</u> https://www.makesigns.com/products/scientific-posters https://www.megaprint.com/research-posters.php