



ST VINCENT'S
HEALTH AUSTRALIA

Substance Use Disorders and PTSD

Seeking relief through drugs

Prof. Edward Ogden PSM

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

- **A large number of clients in substance abuse treatment have current PTSD**

- 33%-59% in women
- 12%-34% in men

- **Traumas include**

- Child abuse
- Child sexual assault
- Rape
- Criminal assault
- Serious accidents
- Natural disasters
- Combat

Najavits, L. M., et al. (1997). "The link between substance abuse and posttraumatic stress disorder in women." The American journal on addictions **6**(4): 273-283.

Clark, H. W., et al. (2001). "Violent traumatic events and drug abuse severity." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment **20**(2): 121-127.

PTSD

Unhelpful messages

- “Don’t work on PTSD until you are sober”
- “We can’t treat your mental health while you are using”
- “Substance abuse is the only problem to focus on”

Invalidate the trauma history and **PTSD symptoms may worsen as clients use less**

There is growing support for an integrated approach with the one clinician

Najavits, L. M. and D. Hien (2013). "Helping vulnerable populations: A comprehensive review of the treatment outcome literature on substance use disorder and PTSD." Journal of Clinical Psychology **69**(5): 433-479.

If you don't know it, let me introduce the



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Psychopharmacology Algorithms: PTSD



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PTSD - Introduction

PTSD

Neurotransmitters

Dysregulation of
systems

Neuroendocrine

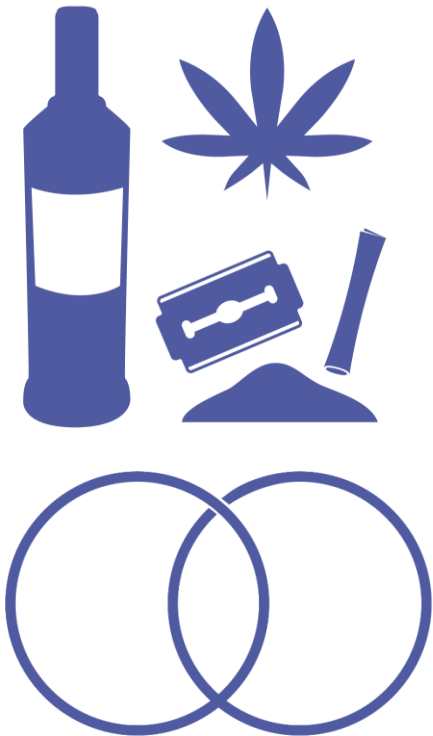
Neuroanatomical

Susceptible to
pharmacotherapy

Psychotherapy IS important:
but not our focus here



Substance use disorders and PTSD



Common

Increased risk of abusing
prescription medications

Substances are used to

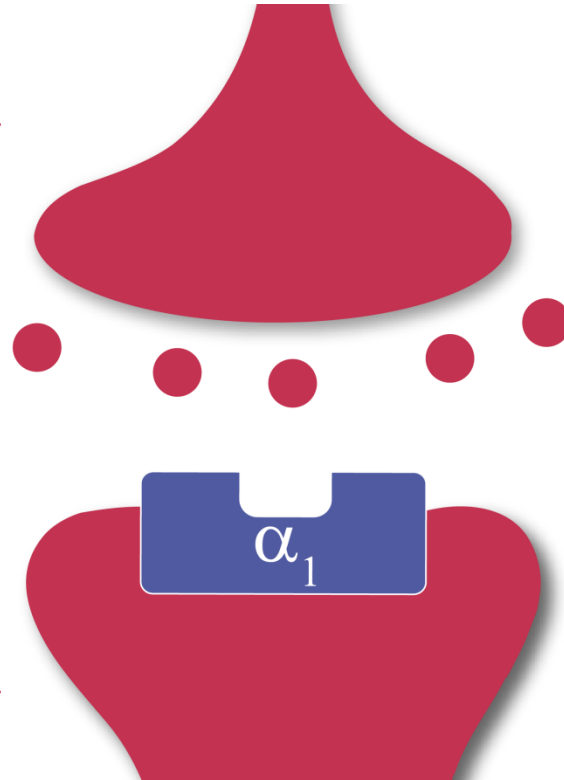
SLEEP

'Relieve the pain'

**Reduce anxiety/agitation
(? hypervigilance)**

Pathophysiology of sleep disturbances in PTSD

Increased
noradrenergic
activity during sleep



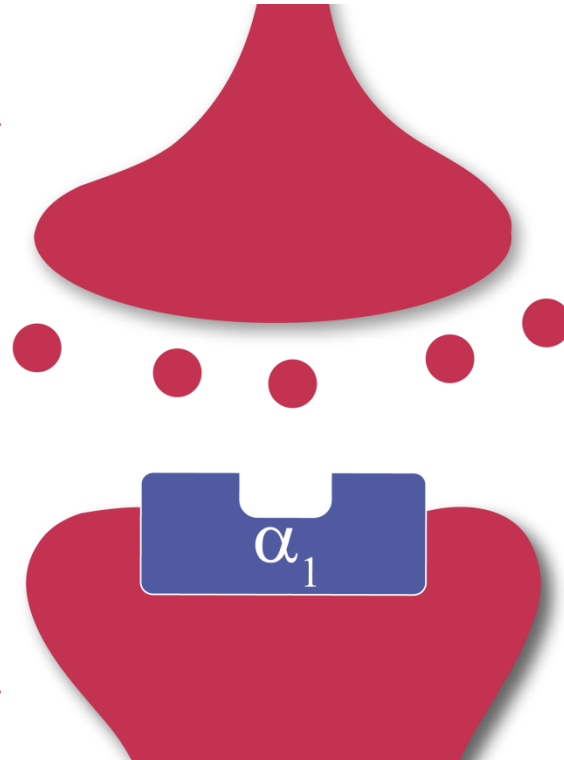
Mellman TA, Knorr BR, Pigeon WR, Leiter JC, Akay M. Heart rate variability during sleep and the early development of posttraumatic stress disorder. *Biol Psychiatry* 2004;55: 953–6.

Raskind, MA et al (2003, 2007)



Pathophysiology of sleep disturbances in PTSD

Increased
noradrenergic
activity during sleep



SSRIs

Can exacerbate
sleep symptoms

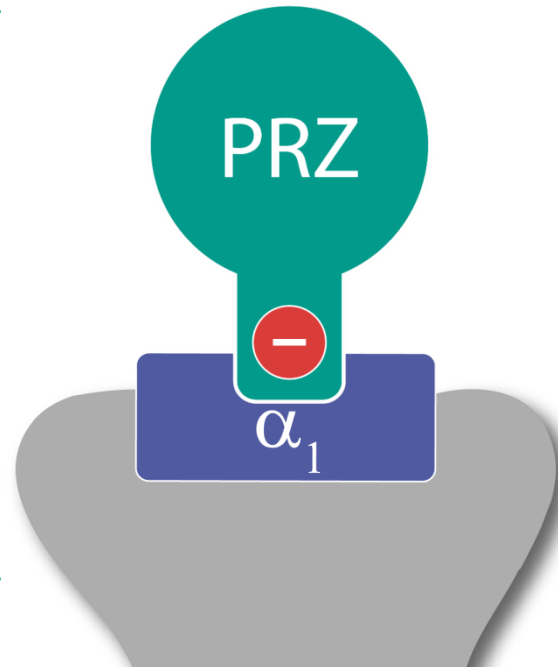
Lamarche LJ, De Koninck J. Sleep disturbance in adults with posttraumatic stress disorder: a review. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2007;68:1257–70.

Kobayashi I, Boarts JM, Delahanty DL. Polysomnographically measured sleep abnormalities in PTSD: a meta-analytic review. *Psychophysiology* 2007;44:660–9



Pathophysiology of sleep disturbances in PTSD

Prazosin
 α_1 adrenergic
blocker



Larger effect
sizes in PTSD
symptoms

Crosses the
blood-brain
barrier

- Lamarche LJ, De Koninck J. Sleep disturbance in adults with posttraumatic stress disorder: a review. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2007;68:1257–70.
- Taylor FB, Martin P, Thompson C, et al. Prazosin effects on objective sleep measures and clinical symptoms in civilian trauma posttraumatic stress disorder: a placebo-controlled study. *Biol Psychiatry* 2008;63:629–32.



Protocol for men

Mean average dose : 16 mg (15.6)

- 1 mg HS for 2 nights
- 2 mg for 5 nights
- 4 mg for 7 nights
- 6 mg for 7 nights
- 10 mg for 7 nights
- 15 mg for 7 nights

5 weeks to reach the average dose

Maximum: 25 mg HS

Goal of treatment: eliminate disturbed awakenings

Mid-morning dose (10-11 AM)

- Week 2:
 - 1 mg
- Week 3 – 4:
 - 2 mg
- Week 5-6:
 - 6 mg



Protocol for women

Median dose : 7 mg

- 1 mg HS x 3 nights
- 2 mg for 11 nights
- 4 mg for 7 nights
- 6 mg for 7 nights

Maximum dose: 10 mg

Mid-morning dose (10-11 AM)

- Week 2-3:
 - 1 mg
- Week 4-5:
 - 2 mg



Discussion

