

ADOLESCENTS AND SUBSTANCE USE FACT SHEET

Addiction is a Developmental Disorder of Pediatric Onset

- Approximately 8.7% of American adolescents had a substance use disorder (SUD) in 2022.
- Adolescents most commonly use <u>alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco/nicotine</u>.
- Within 4 years of first use, more than <u>20%</u> of adolescents develop a cannabis use disorder.
- Mental health and substance use issues can often <u>co-occur</u> among adolescents.
- More than <u>90%</u> of all adults who have a SUD developed problems earlier than age 18.

Prevalence, Harms and Risk Factors

Substance use has decreased among youth in the past 20 years.

<u>Over 60%</u> of 12th graders in the United States have <u>not</u> used alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco/nicotine in the past month, while <u>over 70%</u> of 10th graders have never used drugs or alcohol.

The opioid overdose crisis is reaching youth.

<u>Nearly four out of five</u> adolescent drug overdose deaths involved opioids in 2022, and the largest increases were seen among Hispanic and Black adolescents. Risk factors for highrisk substance use are <u>numerous</u>.

These include having a family history of SUD, mental health issues, childhood sexual abuse and exposure to peers who use substances.

Adolescent Substance Use "Best Practice" Considerations

- 1. Care should be implemented in <u>developmentally relevant ways</u> (e.g., taking age, maturation, cognitive processing, decision-making skills and special needs of the individual adolescents into consideration).
- Providers should let parents know that a firm standard of "<u>Not in my house</u>" for substance use is an important boundary to keep, as delaying all substance use until after <u>age 18</u> can be useful in staving off eventual SUD.
- 3. Psychosocial treatments such as family-based therapy, motivational enhancement, cognitive behavioral therapy and multicomponent approaches remain the <u>most</u> <u>effective</u>.
- 4. For adolescents who develop opioid use disorder, the best treatment includes medications, primarily buprenorphine or extended-release naltrexone.