**Literature search results**

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| Emergency Medicine | **Search date: 20/05/2020** | **Time Taken:** 150 mins |
| **Search query: Links between Covid-19 and recreational drug use; supply of drugs in country and changes in accessing drug services** | | |
| **Sources searched: Cinahl, Embase, HMIC, Medline, PsychInfo, NICE Evidence, Clinical Key, Google Scholar** | | |
| **Limits: Search for specific drug names limited to 2020** | | |
| **Search terms used in HDAS:**   |  | | --- | | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab AND | | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab OR "opioid use disorder" OR  (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab |   **Please let us know if you would like any additional keywords added to the search or if the search requires amending.** | | |
| **Comments about the results:**  **How?** I have used the search terms that you provided in your original request, alongside further synonyms and alternative terminology, to formulate the search strategy. I have searched the above databases and used Boolean operators to ensure the highest success rate. I have also hand sifted the final results. I used terms from Mind’s A-Z list of recreational drugs to inform my search strategy: <https://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/drugs-recreational-drugs-alcohol/recreational-drugs-a-z/>  **What?** I have found the following articles that I believe answer your search query. | | |
| **Requesting full text papers:** If you would like to consult the full text of any of the papers from the search, please email [library@uhbristol.nhs.uk](mailto:library@uhbristol.nhs.uk) with the full bibliographic details.  Please be aware that we cannot request full text papers for conference abstracts as the abstract you see is all that has been published. | | |
| **Disclaimer:** Every effort has been made to ensure that the information supplied is accurate, current and complete. However for various reasons it may not represent the entire body of information available. No responsibility can be accepted for any action taken on the basis of this information. Searching the literature retrieved the information provided. We also recommend checking the relevance and critically appraising the information contained within when applying to clinical decisions. | | |
| **Feedback:** It would be really useful for the future development of our literature search service if you could complete this short feedback survey: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/9PBVQKT>. | | |

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| Google ScholarCOVID-19 and Substance Use Disorders: Recommendations to a Comprehensive Healthcare Response. An International Society of Addiction Medicine (ISAM) Practice and Policy Interest Group Position Paper Ali Farhoudian, Alex Baldacchino, Nicolas Clark, Gilberto Gerra, Hamed Ekhtiari, Geert Dom, Azarakhsh Mokri, Mandana Sadeghi, Pardis Nematollahi, Maryanne Demasi, Christian Schütz, Seyed Mohammadreza Hashemian, Payam Tabarsi, Susanna Galea-Singer, Giuseppe Carrà, Thomas Clausen, Christos Kouimtsidis, [Serenella Tolomeo](https://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/en/persons/serenella-tolomeo), Seyed Ramin Radfar, Emran Mohammad Razaghi Abstract Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is escalating all over the world and has higher morbidities and mortalities in certain vulnerable populations. People Who Use Drugs (PWUD) are a marginalized and stigmatized group with weaker immunity responses, vulnerability to stress, poor health conditions, high-risk behaviors, and lower access to health care services. These conditions put them at a higher risk of COVID-19 infection and its complications. In this paper, an international group of experts on addiction medicine, infectious diseases, and disaster psychiatry explore the possible raised concerns in this issue and provide recommendations to manage the comorbidity of COVID-19 and Substance Use Disorder (SUD)  [Autonomic Neuroscience: Basic & Clinical](https://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/en/publications/covid-19-and-substance-use-disorders-recommendations-to-a-compreh) 11(2) April 2020; 129-146  <https://discovery.dundee.ac.uk/en/publications/covid-19-and-substance-use-disorders-recommendations-to-a-compreh> Screening for adolescent substance use; Changing routines during COVID-19 Current Psychiatry. 2020 May;19(5):11,16  <https://www.mdedge.com/psychiatry/article/221318/addiction-medicine> [When Epidemics Collide: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the Opioid Crisis](https://annals.org/aim/fullarticle/2764312) WC Becker, DA Fiellin - Annals of Internal Medicine, 2020 - annals.org  <https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/10.7326/M20-1210> Addiction telemedicine comes into its own with COVID‐19 [Alison Knopf](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/action/doSearch?ContribAuthorStored=Knopf%2C+Alison)  Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly 32(20); 18 May 2020  First published:27 March 2020  [**https://doi.org/10.1002/adaw.32673**](https://doi.org/10.1002/adaw.32673) [A smartphone based e-Consult in addiction medicine: An initiative in COVID lockdown](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7194985/) A Ganesh, P Sahu, S Nair, [P Chand](https://scholar.google.co.uk/citations?user=nFtzLeUAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=sra) - Asian Journal of Psychiatry, 2020 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov  [Asian J Psychiatr](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7194985/). 2020 Jun; 51: 102120.  Published online 2020 Apr 22. doi: [10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102120](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.ajp.2020.102120) [An overdose surge will compound the COVID-19 pandemic if urgent action is not taken](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-0898-0) SE Wakeman, TC Green, [J Rich](https://scholar.google.co.uk/citations?user=HTyiXjAAAAAJ&hl=en&oi=sra) - Nature Medicine, 2020 - nature.com 1 May 2020  <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-0898-0> |

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| Covid-19 and people who use drugs. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction The implications of COVID-19 for people who use drugs (PWUD) and drug service providers <https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/topic-overviews/covid-19-and-people-who-use-drugs> Scottish Drugs Forum. Guidance on contingency planning for people who use drugs and COVID-19 <http://www.sdf.org.uk/covid-19-guidance/> |

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| [Evolution of Psychoactive Substances Consumption in Connection With COVID-19 Containment - EPILOGUE](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/content/clinical_trial/24-s2.0-NCT04343339) Published April 13, 2020. Conditions: Addiction, Substance; COVID-19.  The current containment linked to COVID-19 will have consequences for people suffering from addiction and there is a risk of overdoses when the containment ends. So the investigators hypothesize that this health crisis is an opportunity to develop risk reduction and access to care for vulnerable people who lives with an addiction. The main objective of this study is to describe the changes in the psychoactive substances consumption during the containment in people suffering from addiction. The secondary objectives are to describe the evolution at 1 month from the end of the containment of problematic consumption and the level of access to care of these users [Changes in the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances by People Incarcerated at the Villeneuve-Lès-Maguelone Prison During Containment Linked to COVID-19.](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/content/clinical_trial/24-s2.0-NCT04380714) First received on May 7, 2020. Last updated on May 7, 2020.  The SARS-CoV 2 pandemic started in China in December 2019, then reached France on January 24, 2020. On March 14, France moved into phase 3 of the epidemic threshold with the implementation of containment measures on March 17 Measures were put in place by N.Belloubet (French Minister of Justice) from March 17, including suspension of visiting rooms and activities in detention. Containment provides boredom and isolation with many potential consequences: sleep disturbance, anxiety, PTSD, depression, suicide, addictive behavior and violence. However,prisoners have a higher prevalence of substance use disorders than the general population. What will have been the impact of the confinement on the consumption of psychoactive substances by prisoners at the Villeneuve Les Maguelone prison. - Anonymous questionnaire from the start - Collection of socio-demographic data - Collection of consumption data before and during containment - Collection of monitoring data [Preventing problematic internet use during the COVID-19 pandemic: Consensus guidance](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/content/journal/1-s2.0-S0010440X20300225) [Download PDF](https://www.clinicalkey.com/service/content/pdf/watermarked/1-s2.0-S0010440X20300225.pdf?locale=en_US&searchIndex=) [Comprehensive Psychiatry](https://www.clinicalkey.com/#!/browse/journal/0010440X/1-s2.0-S0010440X20X00046).  Király, Orsolya; Potenza, Marc N.; Stein, Dan J.… Show all.. Published July 1, 2020. Volume 100. Article 152180. © 2020. |

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| COVID-19: guidance for commissioners and providers of services for people who use drugs or alcohol Published 15 April 2020. Last updated 18 May 2020 — [see all updates](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-commissioners-and-providers-of-services-for-people-who-use-drugs-or-alcohol#history)  From: [**Public Health England**](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/public-health-england) and [**Department of Health and Social Care**](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-health-and-social-care)  <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-commissioners-and-providers-of-services-for-people-who-use-drugs-or-alcohol> [An epidemic in the midst of a pandemic: opioid use disorder and COVID-19](https://www.acpjournals.org/doi/pdf/10.7326/M20-1141) Source:  [RAND Europe](https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/search?om=%5b%7b%22srn%22:%5b%22RAND%20Europe%22%5d%7d%5d&q=drug+abuse+and+covid+19&s=Date&sp=on) - 02 April 2020 - Publisher: RAND Europe [EMCDDA special report: COVID-19 and drugs – Drug supply via darknet markets](https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/13042/EMCDDA-report_COVID19-darknet-final.pdf) [PDF] Source:  [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/search?om=%5b%7b%22srn%22:%5b%22European%20Monitoring%20Centre%20for%20Drugs%20and%20Drug%20Addiction%22%5d%7d%5d&q=drug+use+and+covid+19&s=Date&sp=on) - 01 May 2020 [EMCDDA trendspotter briefing - Impact of COVID-19 on drug services and help-seeking in Europe](https://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/13073/EMCDDA-Trendspotter-Covid-19_Wave-1-2.pdf) [PDF] Source:  [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction](https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/search?om=%5b%7b%22srn%22:%5b%22European%20Monitoring%20Centre%20for%20Drugs%20and%20Drug%20Addiction%22%5d%7d%5d&q=drug+use+and+covid+19&s=Date&sp=on) - 01 May 2020 [Protecting vulnerable people during the COVID-19 outbreak](https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/COVID-19_vulnerable%20people%20briefing%20updated.pdf) [PDF] Source:  [Local Government Association](https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/search?om=%5b%7b%22srn%22:%5b%22Local%20Government%20Association%22%5d%7d%5d&q=drug+use+and+covid+19&s=Date&sp=on) - 03 April 2020 [Guidance for substance misuse and homelessness services: COVID-19](https://gov.wales/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-for-substance-misuse-and-homelessness-services-html) Source:  [Welsh Government](https://www.evidence.nhs.uk/search?om=%5b%7b%22srn%22:%5b%22Welsh%20Government%22%5d%7d%5d&q=drug+use+and+covid+19&s=Date&sp=on) - 19 March 2020 |

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| **Database results** |
| [1. Opioid use disorder and the COVID 19 pandemic: A call to sustain regulatory easements and further expand access to treatment.](#804118e8-4e9f-63b3-14e5-c504c70ce7e5-1)  [2. Informations relatives aux psychotropes et a leurs adaptations eventuelles pour les patients souffrant de troubles psychiques en France pendant l'epidemie a SARS-CoV-2Informations on psychotropics and their adaptations for patients suffering from mental disorders in France during the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic](#b1c26acd-e46e-d93a-815a-6e8559f25023-2)  [3. Addressing Problems With Alcohol and Other Substances Among Older Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#76bdd578-b994-2343-9dcb-37d1289d910c-3)  [4. Alcohol withdrawal management during the Covid-19 lockdown in Kerala.](#451bd89e-8b98-dc5b-c3a9-2ed70278f524-4)  [5. Coronavirus Anxiety Scale: A brief mental health screener for COVID-19 related anxiety.](#93c33262-4afc-bcc6-95d5-6b8acdb0a9fa-5)  [6. COVID19 pandemic and people with opioid use disorder: innovation to reduce risk](#ef2f7fa3-1cc8-7d0d-bc1d-72d17dca8fbd-6)  [7. Substance misuse during COVID-19: protecting people who use drugs](#9813ebd8-9363-cdaf-3959-2f14c590137f-7)  [8. Buprenorphine for adolescents via telephone.](#03944bb2-a2f4-1b45-185a-0791a26f3ee7-8)  [9. Prescribing buprenorphine for adolescents via telephone.](#a1cca440-7612-8119-e583-fe0f91f5b7da-9)  [10. Innovation During COVID-19: Improving Addiction Treatment Access.](#2a9f9e44-d293-6a2a-de90-d36e850032b8-10)  [11. Assessing the validity of the Australian Treatment Outcomes Profile for telephone administration in drug health treatment populations.](#b5410be8-924c-59ea-812e-0d4f8cbb25c0-11)  [12. Challenges in maintaining treatment services for people who use drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic.](#75d60f71-95c6-c6bb-3957-4d2b1463d89f-12)  [13. Addressing psychosocial problems associated with the COVID-19 lockdown.](#90ab8517-8b62-5b2b-a8c0-69b6acf41db8-13)  [14. The COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Substance Use: Implications for Prevention and Treatment.](#2cc038bd-c478-0c99-2d66-be03b817fa7c-14)  [15. Opioid Use Disorder and COVID-19: Crashing of the Crises.](#cdb8dc2e-9baf-21d4-53aa-d00b00efdcc7-15)  [16. Optimizing Medication Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder During COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2).](#da0beb8e-3ccf-317f-f544-977061ba520f-16)  [17. Heaviest drinkers still drinking during lockdown: UK research.](#fc32b05e-4dc1-b9eb-41dd-75beef98cb67-17)  [18. Alcohol and COVID-19](#888ca1da-dea7-149f-c8d5-5db5c87b2ac1-18)  [19. Complicated Alcohol Withdrawal-An Unintended Consequence of COVID-19 Lockdown](#02ef304f-33a8-c37a-02e6-e21f79724e6c-19)  [20. Public health perspectives of smokeless tobacco and areca nut use in the COVID-19 era](#e8f1ddaf-0ecf-89ac-e259-8929dc6e67ae-20)  [21. Cannabis in the Time of Coronavirus Disease 2019: The Yin and Yang of the Endocannabinoid System in Immunocompetence](#441b3f67-1649-a4b1-01af-9290127653c8-21)  [22. COVID-19 Hangover: A Rising Tide of Alcohol Use Disorder and Alcohol-Associated Liver Disease](#b17bcb9c-d670-6f63-4bcc-b0a4fc086ab4-22)  [23. Alcohol use and misuse during the COVID-19 pandemic: a potential public health crisis?](#db54cc98-b7b4-4a2b-25e7-cb12f81812a0-23)  [24. Alcohol use in times of the covid 19: Implications for monitoring and policy](#c0e9f03a-5930-a9af-b85e-97b555b0a48b-24)  [25. Tobacco smoking and COVID-19 pandemic: old and new issues. A summary of the evidence from the scientific literature.](#fe3263fa-5020-6ef7-980c-72a171e5e907-25)  [26. Are Patients With Alcohol Use Disorders at Increased Risk for Covid-19 Infection?](#8d7adaeb-7f0b-0e20-36da-303e4e59ac22-26)  [27. Lifestyle behaviours during the COVID-19 - time to connect](#719912c0-0137-b01a-9eef-9e90c8838267-27)  [28. ASAM recommends virtual treatment of SUD for some patients.](#2bc95b00-53d8-7533-0c9d-68117564d590-28)  [29. NAATP on telemedicine and a 'disease of isolation'.](#a6536330-b23c-36ff-ec2d-571835b0ca3e-29)  [30. The challenge of treating addiction during the COVID-19 outbreak.](#8783f784-a667-2706-c0e1-b71ec99ce27a-30)  [31. DEA allows buprenorphine inductions based on telephone only.](#c99ec182-3624-ff6d-6dd9-49e370e563c4-31)  [32. AMA COVID-19 recommendations: MAT, pain and harm reduction.](#aa4ebd47-64d4-a11d-f869-e08583a37793-32)  [33. An Epidemic in the Midst of a Pandemic: Opioid Use Disorder and COVID-19](#3d1f71ef-abc2-a9b0-387f-7c5ef6c9b5f0-33)  [34. A Primary Care Response to COVID-19 for Patients with an Opioid Use Disorder](#5467a0ab-1cc0-d251-81f4-dd6d28453de1-34)  [35. ?Se observaran cambios en el consumo de alcohol y tabaco durante el confinamiento por COVID-19?Will changes in alcohol and tobacco use be seen during the COVID-19 lockdown?](#053aca6f-b8a5-979e-ce11-39eaf7336d6e-35)  [36. Change in tobacco and electronic cigarette use and motivation to quit in response to COVID-19](#c231a9db-703a-97c4-130b-ac6a7a48c7de-36)  [37. Accessibility of 'essential' alcohol in the time of COVID-19: Casting light on the blind spots of licensing?](#5c1b59c4-5f8a-7e56-cec8-18c129766f28-37)  [38. Tobacco use and vaping in the COVID-19 era.](#e68c9752-6524-c6f5-582a-6d74f26b2c41-38)  [39. Alcohol and isolation: Experts comment on drinking behavior during COVID-19.](#8b7ccd44-8c01-10d1-1981-e64c280c5f65-39)  [40. Alcohol consumption in the Covid-19 Era](#3eb290f1-0f32-61a4-c859-918adfa58ea5-40)  Results  **1. Opioid use disorder and the COVID 19 pandemic: A call to sustain regulatory easements and further expand access to treatment.**  **Author(s):** Green, Traci C; Bratberg, Jeffrey; Finnell, Deborah S  **Source:** Substance abuse; 2020; vol. 41 (no. 2); p. 147-149  **Publication Date:** 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Editorial  **PubMedID:** 32314951  Available at [Substance abuse](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/08897077.2020.1752351?needAccess=true) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**We highlight the critical roles that pharmacists have related to sustaining and advancing the changes being made in the face of the current COVID-19 pandemic to ensure that patients have more seamless and less complex access to treatment. Discussed herein is how the current COVID-19 pandemic is impacting persons with substance use disorders, barriers that persist, and the opportunities that arise as regulations around treatments for this population are eased.  **Database:** Medline  **2. Informations relatives aux psychotropes et a leurs adaptations eventuelles pour les patients souffrant de troubles psychiques en France pendant l'epidemie a SARS-CoV-2Informations on psychotropics and their adaptations for patients suffering from mental disorders in France during the SARS-CoV-2 epidemic**  **Author(s):** Javelot H.; Llorca P.-M.; Drapier D.; Fakra E.; Hingray C.; Meyer G.; Dizet S.; Egron A.; Straczek C.; Roser M.; Masson M.; Gaillard R.; Fossati P.; Haffen E.  **Source:** Encephale; 2020  **Publication Date:** 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  Available at [L'Encephale](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.encep.2020.04.006) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**The 2019-20 coronavirus pandemic (SARS-CoV-2; severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) has dramatic consequences on populations in terms of morbidity and mortality and in social terms, the general confinement of almost half of the world's population being a situation unprecedented in history, which is difficult today to measure the impact at the individual and collective levels. More specifically, it affects people with various risk factors, which are more frequent in patients suffering from psychiatric disorders. Psychiatrists need to know: (i) how to identify, the risks associated with the prescription of psychotropic drugs and which can prove to be counterproductive in their association with COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019), (ii) how to assess in terms of benefit/risk ratio, the implication of any hasty and brutal modification on psychotropic drugs that can induce confusion for a differential diagnosis with the evolution of COVID-19. We carried out a review of the literature aimed at assessing the specific benefit/risk ratio of psychotropic treatments in patients suffering from COVID-19. Clinically, symptoms suggestive of COVID-19 (fever, cough, dyspnea, digestive signs) can be caused by various psychotropic drugs and require vigilance to avoid false negatives and false positives. In infected patients, psychotropic drugs should be used with caution, especially in the elderly, considering the pulmonary risk. Lithium and Clozapine, which are the reference drugs in bipolar disorder and resistant schizophrenia, warrant specific attention. For these two treatments the possibility of a reduction in the dosage - in case of minimal infectious signs and in a situation, which does not allow rapid control - should ideally be considered taking into account the clinical response (even biological; plasma concentrations) observed in the face of previous dose reductions. Tobacco is well identified for its effects as an inducer of CYP1A2 enzyme. In a COVID+ patient, the consequences of an abrupt cessation of smoking, particularly related with the appearance of respiratory symptoms (cough, dyspnea), must therefore be anticipated for patients receiving psychotropics metabolized by CYP1A2. Plasma concentrations of these drugs are expected to decrease and can be related to an increase risk of relapse. The symptomatic treatments used in COVID-19 have frequent interactions with the most used psychotropics. If there is no curative treatment for infection to SARS-CoV-2, the interactions of the various molecules currently tested with several classes of psychotropic drugs (antidepressants, antipsychotics) are important to consider because of the risk of changes in cardiac conduction. Specific knowledge on COVID-19 remains poor today, but we must recommend rigor in this context in the use of psychotropic drugs, to avoid adding, in patients suffering from psychiatric disorders, potentially vulnerable in the epidemic context, an iatrogenic risk or loss of efficiency.Copyright © 2020 L'Encephale, Paris  **Database:** EMBASE  **3. Addressing Problems With Alcohol and Other Substances Among Older Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic**  **Author(s):** Satre D.D.; Hirschtritt M.E.; Sterling S.A.; Silverberg M.J.  **Source:** American Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry; 2020  **Publication Date:** 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Editorial  Available at [The American journal of geriatric psychiatry : official journal of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry](https://auth.elsevier.com/ShibAuth/institutionLogin?entityID=https://idp.eng.nhs.uk/openathens&appReturnURL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.clinicalkey.com%2Fcontent%2FplayBy%2Fdoi%2F%3Fv%3D10.1016%2Fj.jagp.2020.04.012) - from ClinicalKey  Available at [The American journal of geriatric psychiatry : official journal of the American Association for Geriatric Psychiatry](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jagp.2020.04.012) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **4. Alcohol withdrawal management during the Covid-19 lockdown in Kerala.**  **Author(s):** Varma, Ravi Prasad  **Source:** Indian journal of medical ethics; 2020  **Publication Date:** 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32393446  **Abstract:**The lockdown declared to prevent the spread of Covid 19 in India created unforeseen problems, including severe alcohol withdrawal symptoms and the need to manage them. The state of Kerala in India saw suicide deaths by six affected individuals, prompting the state government to instruct government doctors to prescribe alcohol to addicts. The local medical association approached the courts against this. These events raise interesting ethical issues discussed here. Keywords: alcohol withdrawal, prescribing alcohol, Covid 19, ethics of alcohol prescription.  **Database:** Medline  **5. Coronavirus Anxiety Scale: A brief mental health screener for COVID-19 related anxiety.**  **Author(s):** Lee, Sherman A.  **Source:** Death Studies; Aug 2020; vol. 44 (no. 7); p. 393-401  **Publication Date:** Aug 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal  Available at [Death studies](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/07481187.2020.1748481?needAccess=true) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Mental health concerns of people impacted by the coronavirus pandemic have not been adequately addressed. The objective of this study was to develop and evaluate the properties of the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS), which is a brief mental health screener to identify probable cases of dysfunctional anxiety associated with the COVID-19 crisis. This 5-item scale, which was based on 775 adults with anxiety over the coronavirus, demonstrated solid reliability and validity. Elevated CAS scores were found to be associated with coronavirus diagnosis, impairment, alcohol/drug coping, negative religious coping, extreme hopelessness, suicidal ideation, as well as attitudes toward President Trump and Chinese products. The CAS discriminates well between persons with and without dysfunctional anxiety using an optimized cut score of ≥ 9 (90% sensitivity and 85% specificity). These results support the CAS as an efficient and valid tool for clinical research and practice.  **Database:** CINAHL  **6. COVID19 pandemic and people with opioid use disorder: innovation to reduce risk**  **Author(s):** Vecchio S.; Ramella R.; Drago A.; Somaini L.; Carraro D.; Littlewood R.  **Source:** Psychiatry Research; Jul 2020; vol. 289  **Publication Date:** Jul 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32387795  Available at [Psychiatry research](https://auth.elsevier.com/ShibAuth/institutionLogin?entityID=https://idp.eng.nhs.uk/openathens&appReturnURL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.clinicalkey.com%2Fcontent%2FplayBy%2Fdoi%2F%3Fv%3D10.1016%2Fj.psychres.2020.113047) - from ClinicalKey  Available at [Psychiatry research](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113047) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**The Covid-19 pandemic is creating a vast and growing number of challenges for all. People with a history of opioid use disorder (OUD) also may be exposed to additional risks. Piedmont one of the areas most severely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, with large numbers of people infected and related mortality. In the region, specialists responsible for OUD care identified the risk that the existing care system exposed patients to. Teams designed and implemented innovation approaches to enable continuation of care and reduce the inherent system risk to patients with OUD.Copyright © 2020 Elsevier B.V.  **Database:** EMBASE  **7. Substance misuse during COVID-19: protecting people who use drugs**  **Author(s):** Armitage R.; Nellums L.B.  **Source:** Public Health; Jun 2020; vol. 183 ; p. 63  **Publication Date:** Jun 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Letter  **PubMedID:** 32405098  Available at [Public health](https://auth.elsevier.com/ShibAuth/institutionLogin?entityID=https://idp.eng.nhs.uk/openathens&appReturnURL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.clinicalkey.com%2Fcontent%2FplayBy%2Fdoi%2F%3Fv%3D10.1016%2Fj.puhe.2020.05.010) - from ClinicalKey  Available at [Public health](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2020.05.010) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **8. Buprenorphine for adolescents via telephone.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Brown University Child & Adolescent Behavior Letter; Jun 2020; vol. 36 (no. 6); p. 9-10  **Publication Date:** Jun 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal  **Abstract:**In April as this issue went to press, America was grappling with two epidemics — opioid overdoses and COVID-19. Requiring in-person visits is contraindicated by social distancing recommendations. And expanding treatment for opioid use disorder as much as possible is viewed as one of the most important ways to cut back on overdose deaths. Authorities are trying to get out of the way of treating both epidemics.  **Database:** CINAHL  **9. Prescribing buprenorphine for adolescents via telephone.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Brown University Child & Adolescent Psychopharmacology Update; Jun 2020; vol. 22 (no. 6); p. 1-4  **Publication Date:** Jun 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Academic Journal  **Abstract:**As this issue went to press, America was grappling with two epidemics — opioid overdoses and COVID-19. We have already written about the growth of telepsychiatry, including for youth (see CPU, May 2020). Requiring in-person visits is contraindicated by social distancing recommendations. And expanding treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD) as much as possible is viewed as one of the most important ways to cut back on overdose deaths. Authorities are trying to get out of the way of treating both epidemics.  **Database:** CINAHL  **10. Innovation During COVID-19: Improving Addiction Treatment Access.**  **Author(s):** Samuels, Elizabeth A; Clark, Seth A; Wunsch, Caroline; Keeler, Lee Ann Jordison; Reddy, Neha; Vanjani, Rahul; Wightman, Rachel S  **Source:** Journal of addiction medicine; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32404652  **Abstract:**: During the COVID-19 pandemic, many addiction treatment and harm reduction organizations have had to reduce their hours and services for people with substance use disorders, placing these individuals at increased risk of death. In order to address restricted treatment access during COVID-19, guidance from the Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, the US Drug Enforcement Administration, and the US Department of Health and Human Services has allowed for use of audio-only telehealth encounters for buprenorphine induction without requiring an in-person evaluation or video interface. This has enabled innovations in order to try to meet the needs of the most vulnerable among us during the current pandemic. In this new regulatory environment, we established the Rhode Island Buprenorphine Hotline, a phone hotline which functions as a "tele-bridge" clinic where people with moderate to severe opioid use disorder can be linked with a DATA 2000 waivered provider who can provide an initial assessment and, if appropriate, prescribe buprenorphine for unobserved induction and linkage to outpatient treatment. In this correspondence we briefly share our experience developing this common sense approach to addressing the complex problem of access to treatment only now permissible due to regulatory changes during COVID-19.  **Database:** Medline  **11. Assessing the validity of the Australian Treatment Outcomes Profile for telephone administration in drug health treatment populations.**  **Author(s):** Deacon, Rachel M; Mammen, Kristie; Holmes, Jennifer; Dunlop, Adrian; Bruno, Raimondo; Mills, Llewellyn; Graham, Robert; Lintzeris, Nicholas  **Source:** Drug and alcohol review; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32395850  **Abstract:**INTRODUCTION AND AIMSThe Australian Treatment Outcomes Profile (ATOP) is a brief clinical tool measuring recent substance use, health and wellbeing among clients attending alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment services. It has previously been assessed for concurrent validity and inter-rater reliability. In this study we examine whether it is suitable for administration over the telephone.DESIGN AND METHODSWe recruited a sample of 107 AOD clients across public sector specialist AOD treatment services in New South Wales, Australia between 2016 and 2018. Participants had a mean age of 47 years and 46% were female. Participants completed a face-to-face ATOP and a phone ATOP with a researcher within 5 days. Comparisons between the two administration modes were undertaken using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient for continuous or ordinal variables, and Cohen's Kappa for nominal variables.RESULTSAmong 107 participants, 59% were attending for alcohol treatment and 41% for opioid treatment. Most ATOP items (76%) reached above 0.7 (good) or 0.9 (excellent) agreement between face-to-face and telephone use.DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONSOur findings suggest that the ATOP is a suitable instrument for telephone monitoring of recent substance use, health and social functioning among AOD clients. Its validation for remote use over the telephone will support staff to monitor clients' risks and outcomes-of particular relevance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic in which services are increasingly relying on telework approaches to client monitoring.  **Database:** Medline  **12. Challenges in maintaining treatment services for people who use drugs during the COVID-19 pandemic.**  **Author(s):** Dunlop, Adrian; Lokuge, Buddhima; Masters, Debbie; Sequeira, Marcia; Saul, Peter; Dunlop, Grace; Ryan, John; Hall, Michelle; Ezard, Nadine; Haber, Paul; Lintzeris, Nicholas; Maher, Lisa  **Source:** Harm reduction journal; May 2020; vol. 17 (no. 1); p. 26  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32375887  Available at [Harm reduction journal](https://harmreductionjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12954-020-00370-7) - from BioMed Central  Available at [Harm reduction journal](http://europepmc.org/search?query=(DOI:10.1186/s12954-020-00370-7)) - from Europe PubMed Central - Open Access  Available at [Harm reduction journal](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&site=ehost-live&db=mdc&AN=32375887) - from EBSCO (MEDLINE Complete)  Available at [Harm reduction journal](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_id=xri:pqm&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=48304&rft_val_fmt=ori/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&issn=1477-7517&volume=17&issue=1&spage=26) - from ProQuest (Health Research Premium) - NHS Version  Available at [Harm reduction journal](https://harmreductionjournal.biomedcentral.com/track/pdf/10.1186/s12954-020-00370-7) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**The impact of COVID-19 across health services, including treatment services for people who use drugs, is emerging but likely to have a high impact. Treatment services for people who use drugs provide essential treatment services including opiate agonist treatment and needle syringe programmes alongside other important treatment programmes across all substance types including withdrawal and counselling services. Drug and alcohol hospital consultation-liaison clinicians support emergency departments and other services provided in hospital settings in efficiently managing patients who use drugs and present with other health problems.COVID-19 will impact on staff availability for work due to illness. Patients may require home isolation and quarantine periods. Ensuring ongoing supply of opiate treatment during these periods will require significant changes to how treatment is provided. The use of monthly depot buprenorphine as well as moving from a framework of supervised dosing will be required for patients on sublingual buprenorphine and methadone. Ensuring ready access to take-home naloxone for patients is crucial to reduce overdose risks. Delivery of methadone and buprenorphine to the homes of people with confirmed COVID-19 infections is likely to need to occur to support home isolation.People who use drugs are likely to be more vulnerable during the COVID-19 epidemic, due to poorer health literacy and stigma and discrimination towards this group. People who use drugs may prioritise drug use above other health concerns. Adequate supply of clean injecting equipment is important to prevent outbreaks of blood-borne viruses. Opiate users may misinterpret SARS-CoV2 symptoms as opiate withdrawal and manage this by using opioids. Ensuring people who use drugs have access to drug treatment as well as access to screening and testing for SARS-CoV2 where this is indicated is important.  **Database:** Medline  **13. Addressing psychosocial problems associated with the COVID-19 lockdown.**  **Author(s):** Mackolil, Julia; Mackolil, Joby  **Source:** Asian journal of psychiatry; May 2020; vol. 51 ; p. 102156  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Letter  **PubMedID:** 32413617  Available at [Asian journal of psychiatry](https://auth.elsevier.com/ShibAuth/institutionLogin?entityID=https://idp.eng.nhs.uk/openathens&appReturnURL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.clinicalkey.com%2Fcontent%2FplayBy%2Fdoi%2F%3Fv%3D10.1016%2Fj.ajp.2020.102156) - from ClinicalKey  Available at [Asian journal of psychiatry](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2020.102156) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**The lockdown imposed by the governments of various countries to contain the spread of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is associated with various psychosocial problems. The complications within the family and time management issues that can occur during this time period are explored. The stigma and anxiety associated with the coronavirus disease are also addressed. It is noted that the problems faced by vulnerable communities including individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) tend to be ignored. These crucial areas that psychologists and mental health professionals should consider before providing intervention are discussed.  **Database:** Medline  **14. The COVID-19 Pandemic and its Impact on Substance Use: Implications for Prevention and Treatment.**  **Author(s):** Ornell, Felipe; Moura, Helena Ferreira; Scherer, Juliana Nichterwitz; Pechansky, Flavio; Kessler, Felix; von Diemen, Lisia  **Source:** Psychiatry research; May 2020 ; p. 113096  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32405115  Available at [Psychiatry research](https://auth.elsevier.com/ShibAuth/institutionLogin?entityID=https://idp.eng.nhs.uk/openathens&appReturnURL=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.clinicalkey.com%2Fcontent%2FplayBy%2Fdoi%2F%3Fv%3D10.1016%2Fj.psychres.2020.113096) - from ClinicalKey  **Abstract:**The COVID-19 pandemic has brought major challenges to healthcare systems and public health policies globally, as it requires novel treatment and prevention strategies to adapt for the impact of the pandemic. Individuals with substance user disorders (SUD) are at risk population for contamination due to multiple factors - attributable to their clinical, psychological and psychosocial conditions. Moreover, social and economic changes caused by the pandemic, along with the traditional difficulties regarding treatment access and adherence - will certainly worsen during this period, therefore aggravate their condition. In addition, this population are potential vectors of transmission. In that sense, specific strategies for prevention and treatment must be discussed. health care professionals dealing with SUD must be aware of the risks and challenges they will meet during and after the COVID-19 outbreak. Addiction care must be reinforced, instead of postponed, in order to avoid complications of both SUD and COVID-19 and to prevent the transmission of coronavirus.  **Database:** Medline  **15. Opioid Use Disorder and COVID-19: Crashing of the Crises.**  **Author(s):** Khatri, Utsha G; Perrone, Jeanmarie  **Source:** Journal of addiction medicine; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32404651  **Abstract:**: The COVID19 crisis has created many additional challenges for patients with opioid use disorder, including those seeking treatment with medications for OUD. Some of these challenges include closure of substance use treatment clinics, focus of emergency departments on COVID-19 patients, social distancing and shelter in place orders affecting mental health, bystander overdose rescue, threats to income and supply of substances for people who use drugs. While the initial changes in regulation allowing buprenorphine prescribing by telehealth are welcomed by providers and patients, many additional innovations are required to ensure that additional vulnerabilities and hurdles created by this pandemic scenario do not further fan the flames of the opioid epidemic.  **Database:** Medline  **16. Optimizing Medication Treatment of Opioid Use Disorder During COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2).**  **Author(s):** Leppla, Idris E; Gross, Marielle S  **Source:** Journal of addiction medicine; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32412931  **Abstract:**: The COVID-19 health crisis joined, rather than supplanted, the opioid crisis as the most acutely pressing threats to US public health. In the setting of COVID-19, opioid use disorder treatment paradigms are being disrupted, including the fact that methadone clinics are scrambling to give "take-home" doses where they would typically not. The rapid transition away from in-person examination, dosing and group therapy in an era of social isolation calls for adjustments to clinical practice, including emphasizing patient-provider communication, favoring new inductees on buprenorphine and leveraging technology to optimize safety of medication treatment.  **Database:** Medline  **17. Heaviest drinkers still drinking during lockdown: UK research.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; May 2020; vol. 32 (no. 20); p. 5-6  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  **Abstract:**Lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic doesn't necessarily result in an across-the-board increase in alcohol consumption, according to research commissioned by Alcohol Change UK and released last month. The study found that 21% of adults who drink alcohol are drinking more often since the March 23 lockdown began in England, but that 35% reduced their frequency of consumption or stopped drinking altogether. Of those surveyed, 6% of previous drinkers chose to stop drinking altogether during lockdown. The study, a representative survey of more than 2,000 people, extrapolates to 8.6 million adults in the United Kingdom drinking more frequently since lockdown, while 14 million are drinking less often or have stopped drinking entirely. In addition, many people are seeking help based on visits to the "Get help now" section of Alcohol Change UK's website increasing 355% between March 23 and April 13, compared to the same period last year.  **Database:** CINAHL  **18. Alcohol and COVID-19**  **Author(s):** Chick J.  **Source:** Alcohol and alcoholism (Oxford, Oxfordshire); May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32400878  **Database:** EMBASE  **19. Complicated Alcohol Withdrawal-An Unintended Consequence of COVID-19 Lockdown**  **Author(s):** Narasimha V.L.; Shukla L.; Mukherjee D.; Menon J.; Huddar S.; Panda U.K.; Mahadevan J.; Kandasamy A.; Chand P.K.; Benegal V.; Murthy P.  **Source:** Alcohol and alcoholism (Oxford, Oxfordshire); May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32400859  **Abstract:**AIM: To assess the impact of COVID-19-related lockdown in India on alcohol-dependent persons. METHOD(S): We examined the change in the incidence of severe alcohol withdrawal syndrome presenting to hospitals in the city of Bangalore. RESULT(S): A changepoint analysis of the time series data (between 01.01.20 to 11.04.20) showed an increase in the average number of cases from 4 to 8 per day (likelihood ratio test: chi2 = 72, df = 2, P < 0.001). CONCLUSION(S): An unintended consequence of the lockdown was serious illness in some patients with alcohol use disorders.Copyright © The Author(s) 2020. Medical Council on Alcohol and Oxford University Press. All rights reserved.  **Database:** EMBASE  **20. Public health perspectives of smokeless tobacco and areca nut use in the COVID-19 era**  **Author(s):** Kaur J.; Rinkoo A.V.  **Source:** Nicotine & tobacco research : official journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32382754  **Database:** EMBASE  **21. Cannabis in the Time of Coronavirus Disease 2019: The Yin and Yang of the Endocannabinoid System in Immunocompetence**  **Author(s):** Sexton M.  **Source:** Journal of alternative and complementary medicine (New York, N.Y.); May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32380847  Available at [Journal of alternative and complementary medicine (New York, N.Y.)](https://www.liebertpub.com/doi/pdf/10.1089/acm.2020.0144) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **22. COVID-19 Hangover: A Rising Tide of Alcohol Use Disorder and Alcohol-Associated Liver Disease**  **Author(s):** Da B.L.; Im G.Y.; Schiano T.D.  **Source:** Hepatology (Baltimore, Md.); May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32369624  **Abstract:**The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had a tremendous global impact since it began in November of 2019. However, there are concerns that the COVID-19 pandemic will not affect all equally and some populations will be particularly vulnerable. Relevant to liver disease, patients with alcohol use disorder (AUD) and alcohol-associated liver disease (ALD) may be amongst the populations that are the most severely impacted. The reasons for this include being at a higher risk of severe COVID-19 infection due to a depressed immune system and high-risk underlying comorbidities, the injurious effect of COVID-19 on the liver, the inability to attend regular visits with providers, diversion of hospital resources, and social isolation leading to psychological decompensation and increased drinking or relapse. As a result, we fear that there will be a dramatic rising tide of alcohol relapse, admissions for decompensated ALD, and an increase in newly diagnosed patients with AUD/ALD post-COVID-19 pandemic. Liver centers should implement pre-emptive strategies such as telehealth and aggressive patient outreach programs now to curb this anticipated problem. Liver transplant programs need to consider offering some leniency to patients with AUD/ALD who cannot obtain alcohol treatment due to the current situation. In conclusion, we expect that the COVID-19 pandemic will be especially detrimental to patients with AUD/ALD and actions need to be taken now to limit the scope of this anticipated problem.Copyright This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.  **Database:** EMBASE  **23. Alcohol use and misuse during the COVID-19 pandemic: a potential public health crisis?**  **Author(s):** Clay J.M.; Parker M.O.  **Source:** The Lancet Public Health; May 2020; vol. 5 (no. 5)  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Letter  **PubMedID:** 32277874  Available at [The Lancet. Public health](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2468-2667(20)30088-8) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **24. Alcohol use in times of the covid 19: Implications for monitoring and policy**  **Author(s):** Rehm, Jürgen; Kilian, Carolin; Ferreira-Borges, Carina; Jernigan, David; Monteiro, Maristela; Parry, Charles D. H.; Sanchez, Zila M.; Manthey, Jakob  **Source:** Drug and Alcohol Review; May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Peer Reviewed Journal  **PubMedID:** 32358884  **Abstract:**Based on a literature search undertaken to determine the impacts of past public health crises, and a systematic review of the effects of past economic crises on alcohol consumption, two main scenarios—with opposite predictions regarding the impact of the current COVID-19 pandemic on the level and patterns of alcohol consumption—are introduced. The first scenario predicts an increase in consumption for some populations, particularly men, due to distress experienced as a result of the pandemic. A second scenario predicts the opposite outcome, a lowered level of consumption, based on the decreased physical and financial availability of alcohol. With the current restrictions on alcohol availability, it is postulated that, for the immediate future, the predominant scenario will likely be the second, while the distress experienced in the first may become more relevant in the medium- and longer-term future. Monitoring consumption levels both during and after the COVID-19 pandemic will be necessary to better understand the effects of COVID-19 on different groups, as well as to distinguish them from those arising from existing alcohol control policies. (PsycInfo Database Record (c) 2020 APA, all rights reserved) (Source: journal abstract)  **25. Tobacco smoking and COVID-19 pandemic: old and new issues. A summary of the evidence from the scientific literature.**  **Author(s):** Cattaruzza, Maria Sofia; Zagà, Vincenzo; Gallus, Silvano; D'Argenio, Paolo; Gorini, Giuseppe  **Source:** Acta bio-medica : Atenei Parmensis; May 2020; vol. 91 (no. 2); p. 106-112  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32420934  **Abstract:**INTRODUCTIONCOVID-19 pandemic burst onto the international scene as a new disease not affecting patients uniformly; hence it has risen many questions yet to be clarified. The aim of this study was to outline the main issues that led tobacco smoking being discussed as a potential risk factor associated with COVID-19.METHODSarticles from MEDLINE and pre-prints published from January to April 2020 were identified.RESULTSdata from China showed that men had more severe outcomes of COVID-19 than women. Since smoking prevalence is very high among Chinese men in comparison to women, it was hypothesized that smoking could be a risk factor for poor prognosis. This was also supported by the higher prevalence of comorbidities, many of which are tobacco-related diseases, in patients with severe COVID-19, who were also more likely to have a smoking history. A meta-analysis confirmed these results reporting an OR=2.25 (95% CI: 1.49-3.39) for developing severe Covid-19 among patients with a smoking history. Some authors, noticing that reported smoking prevalence among hospitalized patients was substantially below smoking prevalence in the corresponding populations, speculated a protective role of nicotine. However, it is likely that low prevalence among hospitalized patients are partially due to many smokers misclassified as nonsmokers. Tobacco smoking seems to cause a dose-dependent upregulation of the angiotensin-converting- enzyme-2 (ACE2), the virus cellular entry receptor, which could explain the higher risk of severe COVID-19 in smokers.CONCLUSIONSThere is need for further independent studies to clarify the role of smoking on COVID-19 incidence, progression and mortality.  **Database:** Medline  **26. Are Patients With Alcohol Use Disorders at Increased Risk for Covid-19 Infection?**  **Author(s):** Testino, Gianni  **Source:** Alcohol and alcoholism (Oxford, Oxfordshire); May 2020  **Publication Date:** May 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32400858  **Database:** Medline  **27. Lifestyle behaviours during the COVID-19 - time to connect**  **Author(s):** Balanza-Martinez V.; Atienza-Carbonell B.; Kapczinski F.; De Boni R.B.  **Source:** Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Editorial  **PubMedID:** 32324252  Available at [Acta psychiatrica Scandinavica](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/acps.13177) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Loneliness and social isolation are associated with poor mental and physical health and may increase the likelihood of common mental disorders (depressive and anxiety disorders), substance use, and cognitive decline1,2 . At this moment, people around the globe have been urged to self-isolate and refrain from social interaction due to the COVID-19 pandemic. From public health and preventative care perspectives, there is a pressing need to provide individuals, communities and health agencies with information and interventions to maintain the healthiest possible lifestyle while in isolation.Copyright This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.  **Database:** EMBASE  **28. ASAM recommends virtual treatment of SUD for some patients.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; Apr 2020; vol. 32 (no. 15); p. 4-5  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  **Abstract:**The American Society for Addiction Medicine (ASAM) says residential substance use disorder (SUD) programs should treat patients with COVID-19 virtually, not in person. The organization also says to screen new patients by phone before admission and upon arrival, screen current patients and staff, and, if visitors are permitted, screen them as well. Screening is done clinically, not by test.  **Database:** CINAHL  **29. NAATP on telemedicine and a 'disease of isolation'.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; Apr 2020; vol. 32 (no. 15); p. 6-7  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  Available at [Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/adaw.32689) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Because of COVID-19 social distancing, many people are unable to go to in-person recovery support meetings, or to treatment. There's not a lot of evidence about telemedicine and substance use disorder (SUD) treatment, because telemedicine is so recent, said Chelsey Cusimano, executive administrator of the National Association of Addiction Treatment Providers (NAATP). But it is all people have now.  **Database:** CINAHL  **30. The challenge of treating addiction during the COVID-19 outbreak.**  **Author(s):** Johnson, Steven Ross  **Source:** Modern Healthcare; Apr 2020; vol. 50 (no. 15); p. 12-12  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Trade Publication  Available at [Modern Healthcare](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_id=xri:pqm&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=48304&rft_val_fmt=ori/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&issn=0160-7480&volume=50&issue=15&spage=12) - from ProQuest (Health Research Premium) - NHS Version  **Abstract:**The article reports on the challenges facing physicians in some states while dealing with addiction cases during the COVID-19 outbreak in the U.S. Topics discussed include challenges with the epidemic of opioid addiction in Ohio according to recovery services physician Tanvir Singh, increased mortality risks when dealing with two epidemics at the same time, and the decision of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to change its rules regarding patient eligibility.  **Database:** CINAHL  **31. DEA allows buprenorphine inductions based on telephone only.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; Apr 2020; vol. 32 (no. 14); p. 4-5  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  Available at [Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/adaw.32680) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Last week, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) said opioid treatment programs (OTPs) and Drug Addiction Treatment Act (DATA)–waived prescribers can treat new patients with buprenorphine based on a telephone call only. The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), enforced by the DEA, requires all new patients being treated with controlled substances to have an in-person — or, for now, telemedicine — physical exam. Now, however, because of the coexisting COVID-19 pandemic and opioid overdose crisis, the DEA has dropped this requirement. This follows the decision of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to allow exemptions from the OTP take-home regulations allowing stable patients to be given 14 or 28 days of methadone doses, instead of coming in more frequently (see DEA, SAMHSA relax OTP/OBOT regulations due to COVID-19, ADAW March 23, https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/adaw.32664).  **Database:** CINAHL  **32. AMA COVID-19 recommendations: MAT, pain and harm reduction.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; Apr 2020; vol. 32 (no. 14); p. 5-6  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  Available at [Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/adaw.32681) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Last month, the American Medical Association (AMA) made recommendations to help guide policymakers in reducing the stress experienced by patients with opioid use disorder (OUD) and pain, and urges the support of harm reduction.  **Database:** CINAHL  **33. An Epidemic in the Midst of a Pandemic: Opioid Use Disorder and COVID-19**  **Author(s):** Alexander G.C.; Stoller K.B.; Haffajee R.L.; Saloner B.  **Source:** Annals of internal medicine; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32240283  Available at [Annals of internal medicine](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&site=ehost-live&db=mdc&AN=32240283) - from EBSCO (MEDLINE Complete)  Available at [Annals of internal medicine](https://annals.org/acp/content_public/journal/aim/0/aime202007070-m201141.pdf) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **34. A Primary Care Response to COVID-19 for Patients with an Opioid Use Disorder**  **Author(s):** Wilson C.G.; Fagan E.B.; Ramage M.  **Source:** The Journal of rural health : official journal of the American Rural Health Association and the National Rural Health Care Association; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32277732  Available at [The Journal of rural health : official journal of the American Rural Health Association and the National Rural Health Care Association](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1111/jrh.12438) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **35. ?Se observaran cambios en el consumo de alcohol y tabaco durante el confinamiento por COVID-19?Will changes in alcohol and tobacco use be seen during the COVID-19 lockdown?**  **Author(s):** Garcia-Alvarez L.; Fuente-Tomas L.; Saiz P.A.; Garcia-Portilla M.P.; Bobes J.  **Source:** Adicciones; Apr 2020; vol. 32 (no. 2); p. 85-89  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Editorial  **PubMedID:** 32347962  Available at [Adicciones](http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&scope=site&site=ehost-live&db=mdc&AN=32347962) - from EBSCO (MEDLINE Complete)  Available at [Adicciones](http://gateway.proquest.com/openurl?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&res_id=xri:pqm&req_dat=xri:pqil:pq_clntid=48304&rft_val_fmt=ori/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&genre=article&issn=0214-4840&volume=32&issue=2&spage=85) - from ProQuest (Health Research Premium) - NHS Version  Available at [Adicciones](http://adicciones.es/index.php/adicciones/article/download/1546/1119) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **36. Change in tobacco and electronic cigarette use and motivation to quit in response to COVID-19**  **Author(s):** Klemperer E.M.; West J.C.; Peasley-Miklus C.; Villanti A.C.  **Source:** Nicotine & tobacco research : official journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32343816  Available at [Nicotine & tobacco research : official journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco](https://academic.oup.com/ntr/advance-article-pdf/doi/10.1093/ntr/ntaa072/33173780/ntaa072.pdf) - from Unpaywall  **Database:** EMBASE  **37. Accessibility of 'essential' alcohol in the time of COVID-19: Casting light on the blind spots of licensing?**  **Author(s):** Reynolds J.; Wilkinson C.  **Source:** Drug and alcohol review; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32329548  **Abstract:**Among the Australian and UK governments' responses to the COVID-19 pandemic has been the designation of outlets selling alcohol for off-premise consumption as 'essential' services, allowing them to remain open while pubs, hotels and restaurants have been forced to close. In a context of restrictions on movement outside the home in both countries, and where alcohol providers are trying to find new ways to reach their customers, this may lead to an intensification of the social and health harms associated with home drinking. By examining the current situation in both Australia and the UK, we argue that heightened risks from home drinking amid COVID-19 bring into sharp focus long-standing weaknesses within licensing systems in both countries: the regulation of off-premise outlets to minimise harms from drinking at home. We call for critical conversations on how licensing systems should be revised to take more responsibility for protecting people from the health and social harms associated with home drinking, both under COVID-19 and in the future.Copyright © 2020 Australasian Professional Society on Alcohol and other Drugs.  **Database:** EMBASE  **38. Tobacco use and vaping in the COVID-19 era.**  **Author(s):** Singh, Arjun Gurmeet; Chaturvedi, Pankaj  **Source:** Head & neck; Apr 2020  **Publication Date:** Apr 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Journal Article  **PubMedID:** 32338805  Available at [Head & neck](http://ovidsp.ovid.com/athens/ovidweb.cgi?T=JS&PAGE=fulltext&MODE=ovid&CSC=Y&NEWS=N&D=ovft&SEARCH=%2210.1002/hed.26208%22.di) - from Ovid (Journals @ Ovid) - Remote Access  Available at [Head & neck](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/hed.26208) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Health crises have become a popular topic of discussion. In the wave of the ongoing pandemic, experts have suggested the role of vaping and other tobacco product use exemplifying the vulnerability of the population to contract the COVID-19. We discuss some of the events that led up to these conclusions and also offer a unique insight into another form of tobacco use that is potentially propagating its spread especially in the South Asian region-chewed tobacco. Both of these have been a perennial issue that head and neck cancer surgeons have been dealing with. Governments and head and neck cancer care providers now have an opportunity to deal with a common enemy in the midst of this pandemic.  **Database:** Medline  **39. Alcohol and isolation: Experts comment on drinking behavior during COVID-19.**  **Author(s):** Knopf, Alison  **Source:** Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly; Mar 2020; vol. 32 (no. 13); p. 1-4  **Publication Date:** Mar 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Periodical  Available at [Alcoholism & Drug Abuse Weekly](https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdfdirect/10.1002/adaw.32670) - from Unpaywall  **Abstract:**Are people drinking more now that they are locked in a house with their nearest and dearest, facing job loss or having lost a job, bored and stressed? Probably. Is drinking a healthy way of coping? No.  **Database:** CINAHL  **40. Alcohol consumption in the Covid-19 Era**  **Author(s):** Testino G.; Pellicano R.  **Source:** Minerva gastroenterologica e dietologica; Mar 2020  **Publication Date:** Mar 2020  **Publication Type(s):** Article  **PubMedID:** 32221278  **Database:** EMBASE  Strategy  Reviewers note 31/5/20: Use a COVID-19 search string that includes subject headings and further synonyms – see [HEE COVID-19 Search Bank](https://kfh.libraryservices.nhs.uk/covid-19-coronavirus/for-lks-staff/literature-searches/) for some of these.  Use subject headings for the other concepts in the search.  Consider searching grey literature sources such as the NICE Evidence Search and SCIE online.   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **#** | **Database** | **Search term** | **Results** | | 1 | Medline | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab | 24397 | | 2 | Medline | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab | 159892 | | 3 | Medline | (1 AND 2) | 43 | | 4 | EMBASE | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab | 24469 | | 5 | EMBASE | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab | 204825 | | 6 | EMBASE | (4 AND 5) | 37 | | 7 | CINAHL | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab | 4033 | | 8 | CINAHL | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab | 80525 | | 9 | CINAHL | (7 AND 8) | 40 | | 10 | PsycINFO | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab | 187 | | 11 | PsycINFO | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab | 115427 | | 12 | PsycINFO | (10 AND 11) | 3 | | 13 | HMIC | (coronavirus OR covid\* OR sars-cov-2 OR 2019-ncov OR ncov).ti,ab | 28 | | 14 | HMIC | (((recreation\* OR street\* OR illicit OR illegal) ADJ3 drug\*) OR ((substance OR drug) ADJ3 (misuse OR abuse OR depend\* OR use OR addict\*))).ti,ab | 4207 | | 15 | HMIC | (13 AND 14) | 0 | | 16 | CINAHL | ("opioid use disorder").ti,ab | 1695 | | 17 | CINAHL | (7 AND 16) | 5 | | 18 | EMBASE | ("opioid use disorder").ti,ab | 2664 | | 19 | HMIC | ("opioid use disorder").ti,ab | 3 | | 20 | Medline | ("opioid use disorder").ti,ab | 2002 | | 21 | PsycINFO | ("opioid use disorder").ti,ab | 998 | | 22 | EMBASE | (4 AND 18) | 6 | | 23 | HMIC | (13 AND 19) | 0 | | 24 | Medline | (1 AND 20) | 7 | | 25 | PsycINFO | (10 AND 21) | 0 | | 26 | CINAHL | (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab | 148712 | | 27 | CINAHL | (7 AND 26) [DT 2020-2020] | 22 | | 28 | EMBASE | (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab | 876434 | | 29 | HMIC | (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab | 9176 | | 30 | Medline | (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab | 684677 | | 31 | PsycINFO | (alcohol\* OR amphetamine\* OR crystal meth OR benzodiazephine\* OR buprenorphine\* OR cannabis OR cocaine OR ectasy OR mdma OR ghb OR heroin OR ketamine OR khat OR lsd OR mephedrone OR tobacco OR phencyclidine OR pcp OR pregabalin OR psilpcy\* OR solvent\*).ti,ab | 190881 | | 32 | EMBASE | (4 AND 28) [DT 2020-2020] | 62 | | 33 | HMIC | (13 AND 29) [DT 2020-2020] | 0 | | 34 | PsycINFO | (10 AND 31) [DT 2020-2020] | 4 | | 35 | Medline | (1 AND 30) [DT 2020-2020] | 73 | |