

PREVALENCE OF MENTAL DISORDERS AMONG PEOPLE WITH OPIOID USE DISORDER: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Santo Jr T¹, Campbell G^{1,2}, Gisev N¹, Martino-Burke D¹, Wilson J³, Colledge S¹, Clark B¹, Tran L¹, & Degenhardt L¹

¹ National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, UNSW Sydney, ² School of Health and Behavioural Sciences, University of Sunshine Coast, ³ Matilda Centre, The University of the Sydney

Background:

Opioid use disorder (OUD) and mental disorders are major public health issues and comorbidity is common. To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review and meta-analysis to estimate the prevalence of mental disorders among people with OUD.

Methods:

We searched Embase, MEDLINE, and PsycInfo to identify studies of people with OUD with mental disorder data from January 1990 to July 2021. Observational studies of people with OUD that assessed depression, anxiety, bipolar, personality, attention-deficit, and other pre-specified mental disorders among people with OUD were included. We extracted prevalence of each mental disorder, sample characteristics, and methodological factors from each publication. Random-effects meta-analyses were used to pool prevalence estimates for each disorder with 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs). Meta-regressions and stratified analyses were used to assess differences in mental disorder prevalence estimates by sample characteristics.

Results:

Of the 36,971 publications identified, we included data from 345 studies and 104,135 people with OUD in at least one pooled estimate. Among people with OUD, the prevalence of current depression was 36.1% (95%CI 32.4-39.7%), anxiety was 29.1% (95%CI 24.0-33.3%), attention-deficit disorder was 20.9% (95%CI 15.7–26.2%), post-traumatic stress disorder was 18.1% (95%CI 15.4-20.9%), and bipolar disorder was 8.7% (95%CI 6.7-10.7%). Lifetime prevalence of anti-social personality disorder was 33.6% (95%CI 29.1-38.0%) and borderline personality disorder was 18.2% (95% CI 13.4-23.1%). Sample characteristics and methodological factors, such as participant sex and recruitment setting, were associated with variance in pooled estimates for specific disorders.

Conclusion:

Mental disorders were far more common among people with OUD than the general population, which provides further evidence of the rates of comorbidity between these disorders. Our findings emphasise the need for access to mental disorder treatment among this population. Results may inform clinical guidelines, treatment services, and future research among this people with OUD.

Disclosure of Interest Statement:

LD has received investigator-initiated untied educational grants for studies of opioid medications in Australia from Indivior and Seqirus. GC has received investigator-initiated untied educational grants for studies of opioid medications in Australia from Indivior..

Figure: Prevalence estimates of a range of mental disorders among people with opioid use disorder (OUD)

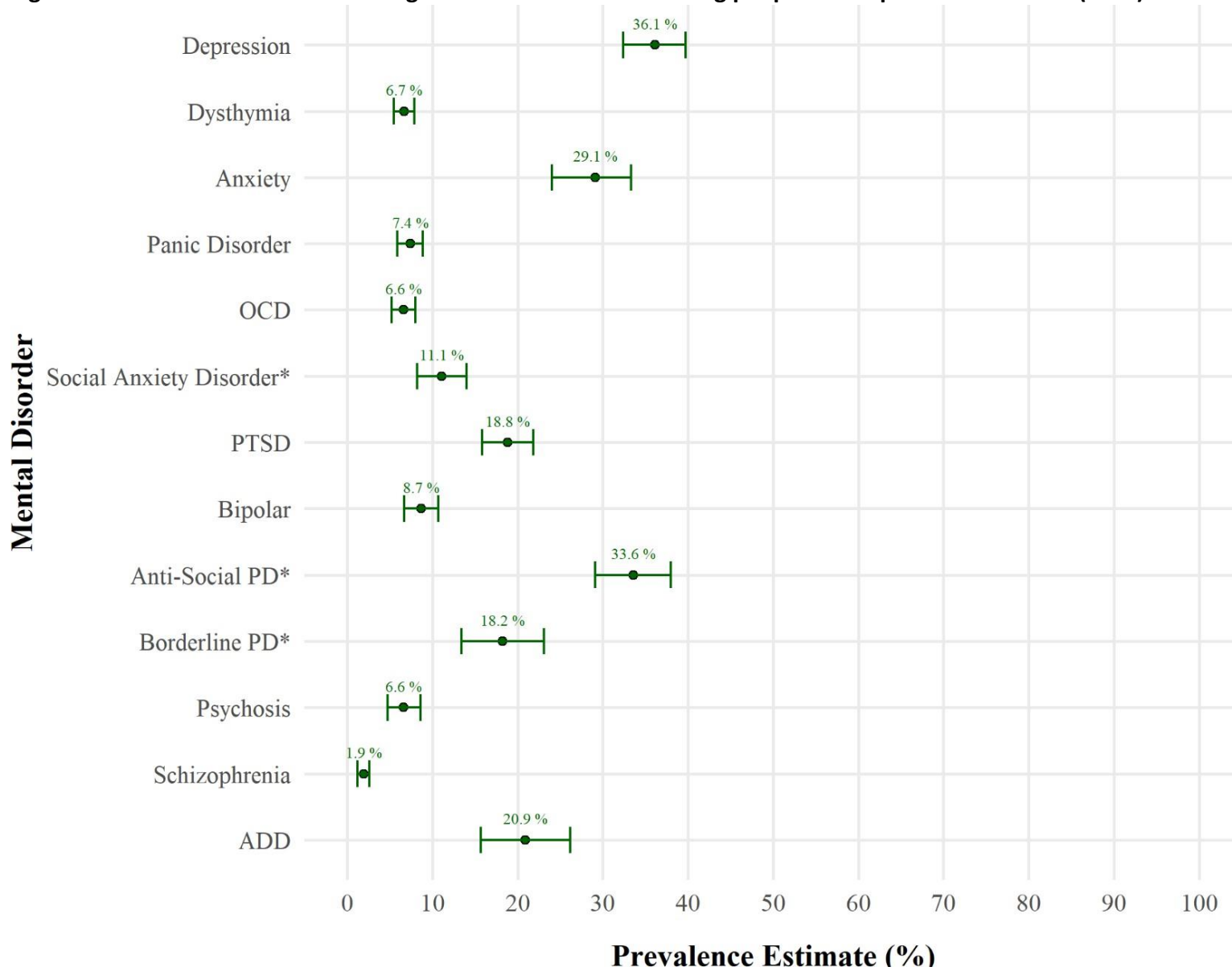


Figure Notes: Point estimates displayed above each confidence interval; OCD=Obsessive Compulsive Disorder; PTSD=Post-traumatic stress disorder; PD=Personality disorder; ADD=Attention Deficit Disorder with or without hyperactivity