Sex, Drugs, Rock 'n' Roll for a New Generation

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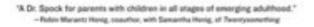


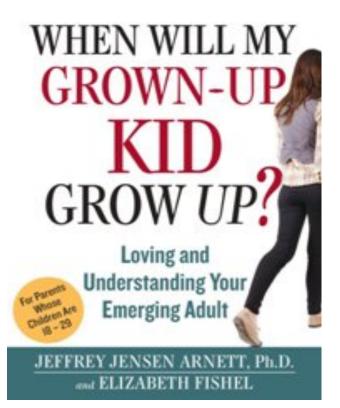


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The Concept of Emerging Adulthood

- Emerging adulthood is a distinct phase
 - First described by J.J. Arnett in 2000
 - Period of transition between 18 and 25 years
 - An age of
 - Identity exploration
 - Instability
 - Self-focus
 - Feeling in between
 - Possibilities









"I'm not a girl not yet a woman"

The transition period is becoming more prolonged

- Post WWII, social and economic forces
 - → young adults needed to become financially independent at early age
- Now, much more protracted
 - Moving out of home later
 - More people pursuing post-secondary education
 - Delayed marriage and childbearing
 - More women working







• HPI:

- 23 y/o M, presents to establish care and STI testing. No concerns today.
- PMH: none
- PSH: none
- Meds: none
- Social history: sexually active with women, only smokes while drinking, occasional alcohol on the weekends. Law student.
- Physical exam:
 - Vitals: T 98.6, BP: 118/72, RR: 16, P: 66, O2 sat 99% RA, BMI 24
 - Physical exam unremarkable





USPSTF Recommendations for 23 y/o M

Grade A recommendations

- Blood pressure: All \geq 18 y adults
- HIV: Adolescents and adults
- Syphilis: At increased risk





USPSTF Recommendations for 23 y/o M

Grade B recommendations

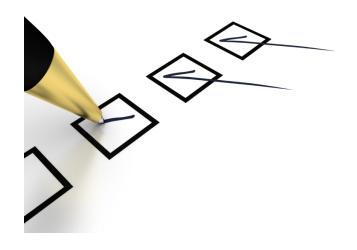
- Screening for alcohol abuse
- Screening for tobacco use
- Hepatitis B screening
- Depression screening*
- Lipid screening: for men 20-34 yo with CV risk
- Diet and activity counseling for patients with CV risk
- Screen for obesity
- STD counseling
- Skin cancer evaluation





Meeting the guidelines for this patient...

- STD screening: Urine GC, CT, HIV, RPR
- Blood pressure: Normal
- Obesity: Weight is normal, continue healthy diet and exercise
- Alcohol: Only drinks socially on weekends
- Tobacco: Rarely smokes, advised to stop
- Depression screening: Denies
- Vaccinations: Had all his childhood vaccinations including Hepatitis B







30 years later...

53 y/o male presents with severe chest pain

- Not seen for several years, as has had no medical issues
- Smokes 1 pack per day, is a partner for a law firm.
- •He is obese, BMI 32
- •Vitals significant for BP 176/82
- •EKG c/w STEMI \rightarrow cath lab \rightarrow 2 stents placed
- •Labs: LDL 172, HDL 20, HbA1C 9.2%





What happened? Could this have been prevented?







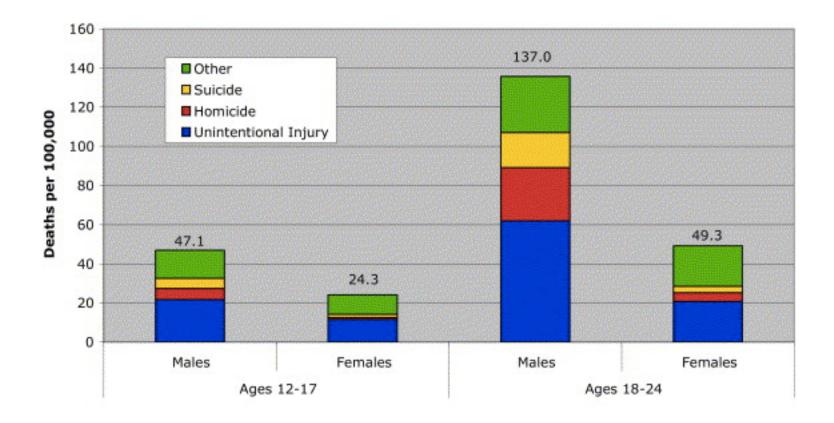
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Emerging adults have worse health than adolescents



Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control [23]





Emerging adults have low rates of preventive care

	Cholesterol	Diet	Exercise
	screening	counseling	counseling
	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)
	N=3670	N=2955	N=2955
	Pop est.= 4,529,411	Pop est. = 3,557,718	Pop est.= 3,557,718
Overall	50.6%	18.1%	22.0%

	Flu	STD	Emotional health
	vaccination	screening	screening
	(2005)	(2005)	(2007)
	N= 3670	N=2827	N=3229
	Pop est. = 4,529,411	Pop est. =3,329,306	Pop est. = 4,143,427
Overall	16.7%	42.2%	21.5%



Lau J Adol Health 2013



We can help alter the patient's life course

• Many adult health conditions originate in childhood and adolescence during critical periods of development







Major issues for emerging adults affect future health

- Weight gain
- Substance use
- Sexual risk behavior
- Contraception
- Education/employment
- Mental health







Home/Family/Community Environment Education/Future plans/Employment goals Activities/Hobbies/Exercise Diet Drugs Sex/Contraception/Fertility Suicide/Mental Health Safety





Case #1: James, 25 y/o M presents to urgent care

- Chief complaint: Palpitations
- HPI: Occasional episodes of flushing, nausea, palpitations, particularly when in public places
- No syncopal events
- Exam: VS WNL, cardiac exam normal, EKG NSR





- Assessment and Plan:
- Diagnosis of panic disorder
- Alprazolam 0.5 mg PRN









Home: Living with parents, frequent fights with mother, describes feeling anxious Education/Employment: Laid off from job 6 months ago Activities/Hobbies/Exercise: None Diet: Balanced diet Drugs: Nightly marijuana use for anxiety Sex: Not sexually active Suicide/Mental Health: Endorses feeling anxious, depressed, no suicidal ideation, mother bipolar Safety: No issues





What did HEADDSSS uncover?

- Home situation may be causing stress
- Patient unemployed
- Having symptoms of anxiety and depression
- Patient habitually using marijuana to selfmedicate
- ALL contributing to palpitations, not just anxiety!





Depression is not always caught early

- Palpitations not atypical presentation for underlying psychiatric disorder
- 45-95% of depressed patients report only somatic complaints.
- Patients twice as likely to have somatic presentation when no ongoing relationship with PMD
- Average delay between onset of symptoms of mental illness and intervention is 8-10 years.



Simon 1999; National Alliance on Mental Illness





Emerging adults are using substances not just to get high

- Classic model of drug use:
 - Recreation
 - Lack of impulse control
 - Means of escape
- Instrumental model:
 - "Use for a desired effect"
 - Self-medication
 - Workplace usage
 - Staying awake
 - Sleep aids









Emerging adults are using substances not just to get high

Drug	Shift in Usage pattern
Marijuana	Daily usage for anti-anxiety purposes
Heroin	Transition from abused prescription opioids to heroin as a cheaper alternative
LSD	"Microdosing" in workplace settings
ADHD medications	Usage in workplace and recreational environments



Leonard, 2015.



Case #2: Lisa, 24 yo F presents to establish care

- Chief complaint: Establish care
- No PMH, no meds
- FH benign, no substances, grad student
- Gyn: G0, monogamous, occ irregular menses
- Exam: VS WNL, BMI 28, otherwise normal







USPSTF Recommendations for 24 y/o F

- Cervical cancer: 21-65 y (Pap)
- Chlamydia: \leq 24 y, or \geq 25 y with risk factors
- Folic acid: All women planning or capable of pregnancy
- Blood pressure: All \geq 18 y adults
- HIV: Adolescents and adults
- Syphilis: At increased risk





Assessment and Plan:

1.OCPs, condoms recommended2.Pap with GC/CT done, HIV, RPR3.Diet and exercise counseling

That's it?







Applying HEADDSSS

- Home Lives alone, supportive parents
- Education/goals Grad student in Biology, plans research career
- Activities Yoga, walks 2x / week, has close friends Diet - Varied, eats fairly healthy, doesn't restrict Drugs - 1x/EtOH/week, no drugs
- Suicide/Mental Health No depression, no suicidality





Applying HEADDSSS

Sex/Relationships/Contraception:

- Met boyfriend on Tinder
- Uses condoms "most of the time"
- Interested in "the pill" only because of friends
- Not ready to be pregnant now
- Maybe wants to have a baby " in my midthirties," after grad school and early career





What did HEADDSSS uncover?

- Patient using online dating, which may be proxy for high-risk behaviors
- Poor contraception choices
- Considering having a baby in the future, should discuss fertility





The Implications of Online Dating

- Many adults are now dating online
 - 1 in 5 of 25-34 y/o
 - 1 in 10 all adults 18+ y/o



- People meeting online have higher risk sexual behaviors
 - More lifetime partners (15 vs 6)
 - More same sex partners (31% vs 6%)
 - MSM have more unprotected anal intercourse ("barebacking")
- Knowing basics can target screening, conversation





Application		Source	Basic Premise
Tinder		Cell phone app	Initially "hook-up" app, now mainstream for longer-term dating
Grindr		Cell phone app	Targeted to gay or bisexual men, "Hook ups" as main goal
Meetup	meetup	Online, Cell phone app	Connects people with similar interests, not specifically dating
Bumble	-	Cell phone app	Women initiate contact, "Sadie Hawkins" of dating apps



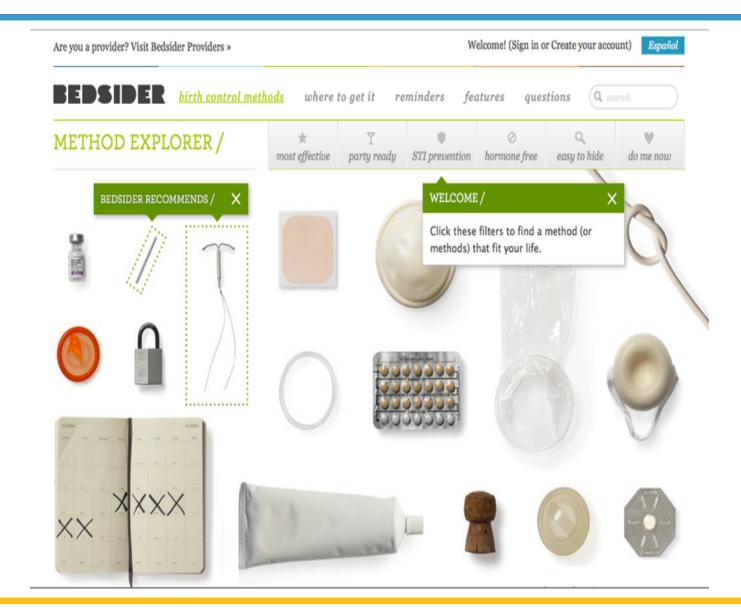


Condoms and OCPs are not ideal

- Failure rates
 - OCP annual failure rate: 9%
 - Condom annual failure rate: 18%
- 61% of women use condoms inconsistently
 - 2.6x more consistent if avoiding pregnancy "very important"
- Women 18-29 y/o, each point on contraceptive knowledge scale:
 - Odds of unprotected sex decreased by 9%
 - Using hormone or long-acting method increased 17%
 - Using no method decreased 17%





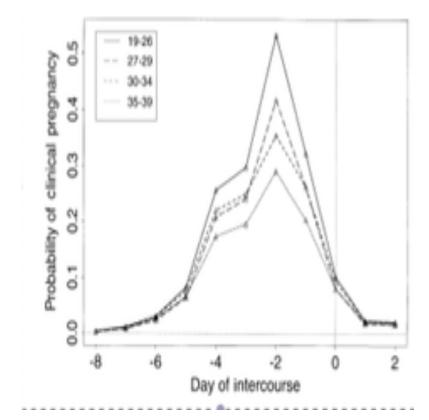






Young adults should be counseled on fertility

- ~ 50% drop in fertility from early 20's to late 30's¹
- ART cycles \rightarrow live birth²
 - Age 25: 31%
 - Age 30: 40%
 - Age 36: 30%
 - Age 41: 12%





Dunson et al., 2002.
 CDC Report on ART, 2012.

Birth defect risk increases with advanced maternal age

• Women 25-29 y/o vs 40+ y/o, aOR of baby¹

 Esophageal atresia: 	2.9 (95% Cl 1.7-4.9)
 Hypospadias: 	2.0 (1.4-3.0)
 Craniosynostosis: 	1.6 (1.1-2.4)

- Risk of 16-week old fetus with Down syndrome²
 - 1:733 for a 30 y/o
 - 1:265 for a 35 y/o
 - 1:60 for a 40 y/o

Gill et al., 2012.
 Rodeck et al., 2009.





Weight Impacts Future Pregnancies

- 3x ovulatory infertility for BMI > 27
- Pregnant women with $BMI \ge 30$ have higher risk
 - Gestational hypertension, diabetes
 - Pre- and post-term birth
 - Fetal growth and congenital anomalies
 - Cesarean section
 - Postpartum hemorrhage

• For each +5 units of maternal BMI

- Fetal death RR 1.21 (95% CI 1.09-1.35)
- Stillbirth RR 1.24 (1.18-1.30)
- Perinatal death RR 1.16 (1.00-1.35)





Missed opportunities at PMD visits

- 18% of 18-44 y/o F delivering live infants received preconception counseling
- 66% of 18-44 y/o F had annual routine check-ups¹
- Preconception counseling associated with:²
 - Daily pre-pregnancy MVI use (aOR 4.4)
 - First-trimester entry to prenatal care (aOR 2.1)
 - Drinking cessation before pregnancy (AOR 1.3)
 - 1. Robbins et al., 2014.
 - 2. Williams et al., 2012.





Conclusions...





Old Paradigm	New Paradigm
Prescribe birth control, do Pap	Explore healthy relationships and reproductive planning
Think medically (e.g. order Holter on someone with palpitations)	Think biopsychosocially (e.g. explore anxiety sources for palpitations)
Ask about substance use to document them	Actively engage in motivational interviewing and other resources to decrease substance use





Take-away points

- Emerging adulthood is a distinct developmental stage shaped by recent demographic shifts
- Emerging adults have specific health needs and challenges that are under-addressed
- USPSTF guidelines insufficient to address these needs →
 Use the HEADDSSS assessment to uncover issues that
 impact current/future health
- Counseling patients can change life course health development





Questions?





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