

## 2024 Hawai'i Addictions Conference: Poster Presentations

12:00PM – 1:00PM

\*Please note: All presenters have disclosed that they have no conflicts of interest within the context of their presentations.

1.

**Poster Title:** “Acute hyperlipidemia in the setting of heavy alcohol use”

**Presenter:** Hannah Mettias, M.D. Candidate, Class of 2024, John A. Burns School of Medicine, University of Hawai'i at Manoa

**Co-Authors:** Jennifer Yokoyama, Miki Kiyokawa, MD

**Abstract Introduction:**

Heavy alcohol intake has been shown to affect lipid levels through multiple proposed mechanisms of alterations in lipid metabolism.<sup>1,2</sup> This link between alcohol and hyperlipidemia is dose-dependent, with increased alcohol consumption leading to increased risk of elevated lipid levels. Severe hyperlipidemia is not uncommon in individuals with excessive alcohol use.<sup>3,4</sup> However, the standard workup for alcohol intoxication does not currently include lipid panels and there are no guidelines in place for subsequent follow-up.<sup>5,6</sup> This is a barrier to early detection and management of hyperlipidemia in individuals at higher risk due to heavy alcohol use and may lead to poor outcomes and increased mortality due to known complications of hyperlipidemia. These include both the short-term risk of acute pancreatitis and long-term risks of coronary artery disease, atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, and stroke. We report a patient with no previous history of hyperlipidemia with elevated triglycerides in the context of recent heavy alcohol use. Implementing lipid profile screening as part of the alcohol intoxication workup in both the emergency/inpatient setting as well as the outpatient setting may be beneficial for providing preventative care for these patients in addition to the current recommendations for addressing alcohol use disorder.

2.

**Poster Title:** “Hallucinations in alcohol intoxication and withdrawal”

**Presenter:** Serena Myatt

**Co-Authors:** Miki Kiyokawa MD

**Abstract Introduction:**

Alcohol-related psychosis, also known as alcohol hallucinosis, can occur during intoxication or withdrawal. Alcoholic hallucinosis is a relatively rare consequence of alcohol use and classically develops as a part of alcohol withdrawal syndrome. The etiology and pathophysiology of hallucinosis remains unclear. In most cases, acute alcoholic hallucinosis begins within two days after last alcohol consumption. The hallucinations do not usually concern the individual experiencing them directly, allowing the person to remain a witness to the hallucinatory events rather than a participant. Hallucinations may progress to “advanced stages” where they are accompanied by delusions and individuals may feel that the voices are mocking, judging, or scolding them.

3.

**Poster Title:** “Examination of Protective Factors by Gender for Early Initiation of Youth Substance Use”

**Presenter:** Michelle Stafford B.S., M.D. Candidate Class of 2024, University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine

**Co-Authors:** Jane Onoye Ph.D.

**Abstract Introduction:**

Transgender and gender diverse (TGD) people are disproportionately affected by mental health conditions, substance use, and violence, thus initiating substances earlier than their cisgender peers. However, there is little known about factors protective against early initiation of substance use in adolescence, and whether there are differences by gender. This study aims to identify protective factors among TGD youth in order to inform interventions to mitigate further health disparities.

4.

**Poster Title:** “Risk and Protective Factors for Probable Substance Use Disorder from the Hawai‘i Student ATOD Survey”

**Presenter:** Rachel Pai, John A. Burns School of Medicine, Class of 2027

**Co-Authors:** Mika D. Thompson, M.S., Jane Onoye, Ph.D.

**Abstract Introduction:**

Adolescent substance use and substance use disorders are influenced by a variety of risk and protective factors. The social-ecological framework of youth substance use posits that youth alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) involvement arises from a complex interaction of risk and protective factors on the individual, family, peer, school, and community levels. Less is currently known about protective factors in comparison to risk factors for substance use. The objective of this study is to examine a model for risk and protective factors for probable SUD (pSUD) in a large multi-ethnic sample of Hawai‘i students.

5.

**Poster Title:** “Acute Psychosis upon Abrupt Switch from Long-Term Ketamine Therapy to High-Dose Buprenorphine Treatment for Complex Regional Pain Syndrome”

**Presenter:** Zachary Bonzell, MD, Psychiatry Resident

**Co-Authors:** Miki Kiyokawa MD, Janette Abramowitz MD, Gerald Busch MD

**Abstract Introduction:**

Ketamine, originally developed as a dissociative anesthetic agent, has generated intense interest in recent years as a novel approach to a wide variety of treatment-resistant neuropsychiatric conditions. In this case, we describe a middle-aged female with complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) who presented to the emergency department with 24 hours of acute mental status change after having recently discontinued 3 years of high-dose ketamine treatment. Her hospital course was complicated by autonomic instability thought to be related to concomitant withdrawal from carisoprodol, a barbiturate-like muscle relaxer. Her diagnosis was further complicated by having recently been started on high-dose buprenorphine as an alternative chronic pain treatment, though she was opioid naïve. Ultimately, it was suspected that the high morphine milliequivalent (MME) in the buprenorphine started shortly prior to admission contributed to delirium.

6.

**Poster Title:** “Predictors of Hawaii’s largest psychiatric emergency department utilization during non-business hours”

**Presenter:** Micaiah Cape

**Co-Authors:** Jane Onoye, PhD

**Abstract:**

There have been concerns about increased emergency department utilization across the nation, leading to increased waiting times and lack of resources. The largest psychiatric emergency department (PED) in Hawaii is no different, especially during the nights and on weekends when staffing and other resources are limited.

7.

**Poster Title:** "Substance Use Issues in Hawai'i: A Scoping Review."

**Presenters:** Seunghye Hong, PhD, Constance Emory-Khenmy, MPH, Austin Ajimura, MPH

**Abstract:**

Substance use is a significant public health issue in the state of Hawai'i. However, literature and data about the most affected populations and geographies are scattered and limited.

We conducted a scoping review to gather existing literature and data about substance use among vulnerable populations across the lifespan and in high-need and high-demand areas across the state.