

COVID-19 and Addiction – Addiction and COVID-19

Amy Edmonds, Ball State University Libraries

“Vulnerable” populations in discussions of COVID-19 risk assessments usually point to underlying co-morbidities such as age, diabetes, obesity, and hypertension. The role of addiction in risk of infection and severe disease is beginning to be an object of study, especially substances ingested through the lungs.

Pre-existing social and economic conditions have also exacerbated the social and economic impact of COVID-19 on individuals. Those with a history of substance use disorders or behavioral addictions suffered medically, socially, and economically in unique ways that are beginning to come to light. And at a time when they need services most, those services became unavailable for many.

The following resources and links include recently published information and, when possible, permalinks of searches performed on both free and subscription databases. These links can be bookmarked for future reference, and the link will yield newer resources each time. Some articles of possible interest to ACDC members follow these links.

LitCovid

LitCovid is the National Institutes of Health’s hub for articles about COVID-19. The following link explains its mission: <https://reporter.nih.gov/project-details/10177278>

The link below shows the results of a search for Substance Abuse as keywords: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/docsum?text=substance%20abuse>

The link below shows results for the same search terms, limited to United States:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/research/coronavirus/docsum?text=tobacco&filters=countries.United%20States&sort=date%20desc&page=1>

PubMed

PubMed is a free indexing service provided by the United States National Institutes of Health. Many other indexing services refer to its system for listing articles, the PubMed ID, or PMID.

Review articles summarize relevant articles that meet the authors' criteria. The following link shows date-sorted results for review articles on addiction and COVID-19: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=covid-19+and+addiction&filter=pubt.review&sort=date>

Ebscohost Platform (Institutional log in required from off campus)

Ball State's subscription databases for health include CINAHL, Medline Full-Text, and Health Source-Nursing. The permalink below searches the three simultaneously using keywords Covid-19 and addiction, and displays the results ordered by recency:

<https://proxy.bsu.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=cin20&db=hch&db=mnh&bquery=covid-19+AND+addiction&type=1&searchMode=Standard&site=ehost-live&scope=site>

Selected Articles

In December 2020, the CDC's Health Alert Network reported that deaths from opioid and cocaine overdose increased during 2020. Indiana was among the states

with the highest increase in overdose deaths: <https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2020/han00438.asp>

Alheneidi, H., et. al. "Loneliness and Problematic Internet Use during COVID-19 Lock-Down." *Behavioral Science*, January, 2021. <https://orca.cf.ac.uk/137361/1/behavsci-11-00005.pdf>

Dubey, J., et. al. "COVID-19 and addiction." *Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome*, September-October, 2020.

DOI: [10.1016/j.dsx.2020.06.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.06.008)

The [Ebscohost page](#) for this review article provides PubMed IDs (PMD) for over sixty articles.

Glober, N., et. al. "Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Drug Overdoses in Indianapolis." *Journal of Urban Health*, December

2020. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007%2Fs11524-020-00484-0>, PMID: [33005988](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33005988/).

Cone, D., et. al. "Naloxone Use by Emergency Medical Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A National Survey." *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, September

2020. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/pmid/32717504/>,

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.108176>

Gupta, A., et. al. "Tobacco Use as a Well-Recognized Cause of Severe COVID-19 Manifestations." *Respiratory Medicine*, January

2021. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7674071/>

Helping End Addiction Long-Term (HEAL)

A special issue of *Drug and Alcohol Dependence* features articles about the HEALing (Helping End Addiction Long-term) Communities study, which began in 2019. Articles in this issue discuss adaptations to the COVID-19 pandemic. The following article discusses the study:

Chandler, R., et. al. "Addressing Opioid Overdose Deaths: The Vision for the HEALing Communities Study." *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, December 2020.

PMCID: [PMC7528974](#), DOI: [10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2020.108329](#)

Note: Publications relating to the HEALing Communities trial will automatically be linked at this site: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT04111939>

This initiative was announced in a 2018 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA):

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6688196/>