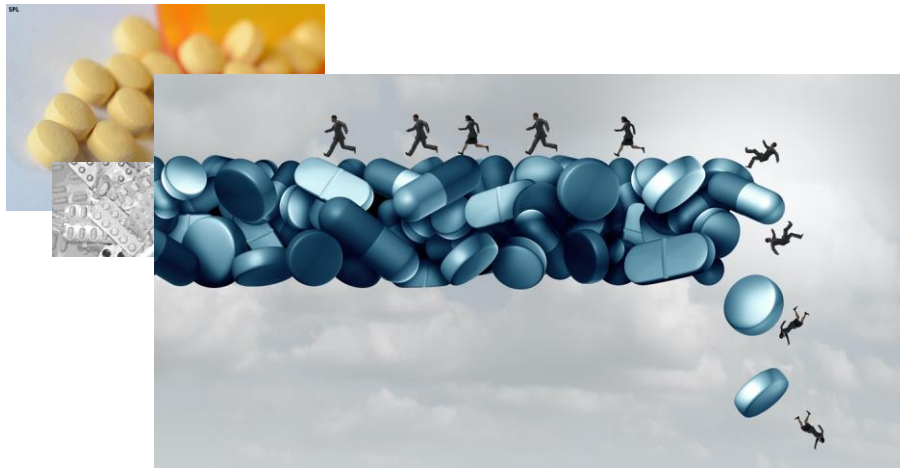


NMP Lunch & Learn Training Session

Drug misuse and safe prescribing

16th June 2026

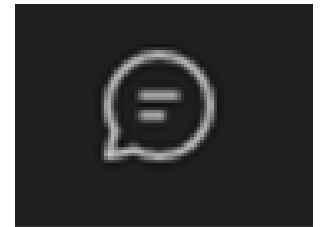
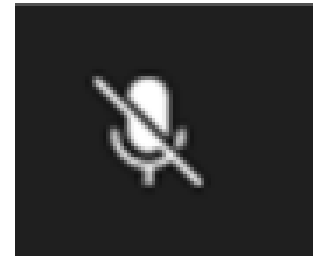
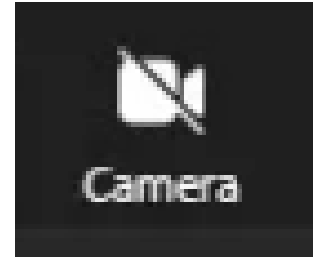


Dr Muhammad Akhtar
GP
Bay Medical Group
Director
Morecambe Bay Primary Care Collaborative

Welcome & Housekeeping

Thank you for joining us today!

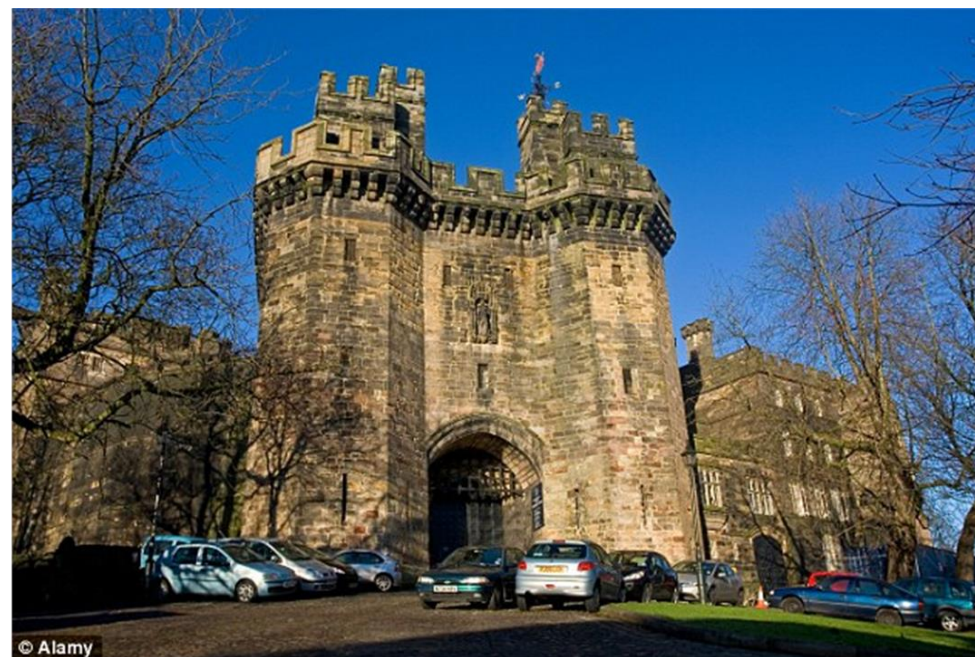
- ✓ The session is for 45-minutes (30-minute presentation and 15-minute Q&A session).
- ✓ Please switch off your cameras and put yourselves on mute.
- ✓ Please use the chat function if you want to ask a question or for comments.
- ✓ Please respect others' views and opinions. (We have prescribers from across the system on the call – primary, secondary care and community).
- ✓ Please use the chat function to network with your peers and share ideas.
- ✓ At the end of the session there will be a short online feedback form (live!).



Please note the 30-minute presentation will be recorded, and the slides and the recording will be uploaded to the LSC Training Hub website for you to download.

Disclaimer

- If you do access the slides and recordings to the bitesize sessions using the following link: [Independent Prescribing – Lancashire and South Cumbria Training Hub](#), please be aware that the sessions were intended to support Non-Medical Prescribers in their development and understanding of the subject area, however these sessions should not be considered the sole source of your learning. Please ensure that you also refer to your Trust/Employer guidance, up-to-date national guidance e.g. NICE guidance and professional body standards alongside these bitesize sessions.
- The information in the sessions are current and accurate at the time of creation.





Lancashire &
South Cumbria
PRIMARY CARE TRAINING HUB









Current challenges

- Substance Misuse Management in Primary Care
- Prescribed/ non prescribed medications misuse management .

Numbers!

UK has among the highest rates of illegal drug misuse in the western world

Estimated 346,000 problem heroin / cocaine users

Marked increase in drug treatment in primary care over the last few years

Increase in poly drug use means treatment is more complex

People who use drugs often have a range of health and social care problems

Significant impact of drug misuse on children, families and communities



Trends in treatment numbers

- 289,215-number of adults in contact with Drug and Alcohol services between April 2021 to March 2022
- 49% - issues with opioid addiction
- 29% - 2nd largest group – Alcohol! ; 10% increase over the previous year*
- CC with opiates – slight fall
- CC alone – slight fall in numbers, PC= 11% increase
- Cannabis 4% ^
- Benzo 11% fall*
- Ketamine- marked ^



DSM-V-TR

Criteria for Substance Abuse Disorders



Cravings to use
the substance



Wanting to cut
down or stop but
not managing to



Taking the substance in
larger amounts or for longer
than you're meant to



Neglecting other parts
of your life because of
substance use



Continuing to use,
even when it causes
problems in relationships



Using substances even
when it puts you in
danger

What Are Substance Use Disorders?

The DSM-5-TR recognizes substance-related disorders resulting from the use of 10 separate classes of drugs:

- Alcohol
- Caffeine
- Cannabis
- Hallucinogens
- Inhalants
- Opioids
- Sedatives
- Hypnotics, or anxiolytics
- Stimulants (including amphetamine-type substances, cocaine, and other stimulants)
- Tobacco









- Codeine
- Tramadol
- Morphine
- Mirtazapine
- Quetiapine
- Olanzapine
- Loperamide with Omeprazole
- Cyclizine

Benzos!

- One of the main calming systems in the brain is **GABA**(gamma-aminobutyric acid; primary inhibitory neurotransmitter)
- Benzodiazepines like diazepam, lorazepam, alprazolam make this brake system work more strongly.
- So the brain slows down, leading to:less anxiety muscle
- relaxation,sleepiness ,reduced panic and reduced seizures



Gabapentinoids

- **Gabapentin** and **Pregabalin** do **not** directly boost GABA, even though the name sounds like it!
- They reduce the release of “excitatory” nerve chemicals*
- Gabapentinoids turn the volume down on those overactive signals.
- That is why they can help with: nerve pain
epilepsy/seizures ***sometimes*** anxiety
restless/overactive nerve symptoms



Abuse Potential

- They reduce anxiety and emotional distress
- They can cause a “floaty” or euphoric feeling especially Pregabalin
- They enhance other sedatives
- People may combine gabapentinoids with: opioids, alcohol, benzodiazepines and sleeping tablets

Why dangerous?

- This can intensify sedation or euphoria, but it also increases the risk of respiratory depression and overdose. The MHRA has warned about abuse/dependence risk and gabapentin/pregabalin were made Class C controlled drugs in UK from 1 April 2019

What can we do ?

- Regular Medication Reviews
- Weekly scripts
- Swap from Pregabalin to Gabapentin where possible
- Do not initiate if at all possible
- Amitriptyline /Nortriptyline
- Duloxetine?
- Patient Expectations Vs Clinicians Responsibility
- Coroner!!!



Thank you for listening

Please complete our short online poll!



Next session: 21st July 2026

Web Lancashire and South Cumbria Training Hub – Supporting Quality Education and Development in Primary Care | **Facebook** @LSCTHUB

Question and Answer



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