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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Sanchez ORIGINAL DATE 2/9/2020
LAST UPDATED _____ HM 44
SHORT TITLE Alcohol Use Disorder Drug Awareness SB _____
ANALYST Esquibel

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY20	FY21	FY22	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total		Minimal	Minimal	Minimal	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Aging and Long-Term Services Department (ALTSD)

Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD)

Human Services Department (HSD)

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNMHSC)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

House Memorial 44 (HM44) resolves that primary care physicians, licensed clinical social workers, and other health care providers be urged to become aware of potential drugs for successfully treating alcohol use disorder.

HM44 resolves that a copy of the memorial be transmitted to the Secretary of the Department of Health.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

House Memorial 44 does not include an appropriation. Costs associated with the memorial would include educating and informing primary care physicians, licensed clinical social workers, and other health care providers about potential drugs for successfully treating alcohol use disorder.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The Human Services Department (HSD) reports the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has approved three medications for treating alcohol dependence: Naltrexone; Acamprosate; and Disulfiram. According to the FDA, these prescription medications may be used alone or in combination with behavioral treatments. (<https://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/brochures-and-fact-sheets/treatment-alcohol-problems-finding-and-getting-help>).

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

The University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNMHSC) indicates the New Mexico Department of Health (DOH) reports an increase in alcohol-related deaths in New Mexico in 2018, when 1,544 New Mexicans died from alcohol-related causes. That is up six percent from 2017, when there were 1,461 alcohol-related deaths. New Mexico has had the highest alcohol-related death rate of any state in the U.S. since 1997.

Alcohol-related deaths include all deaths from causes that are 100 percent alcohol-attributable (such as alcohol poisoning), and a fraction of deaths are due to causes that are partially alcohol-attributable (such as fall injuries and suicide). About a third of all alcohol-related deaths in New Mexico are due to chronic liver disease.

UNMHSC reports in the five-year period of 2014 through 2018:

- Alcohol-related death rates were higher for men (93.1 per 100,000 people) than women (39.3);
- McKinley and Rio Arriba counties had the highest alcohol-related death rates (166.1, and 144.8 respectively);
- Harding and Los Alamos Counties had the lowest alcohol-related death rates (22.3 and 30.5 respectively);
- American Indians/Alaska Natives bore the highest burden of alcohol-related deaths with a death rate of 170 per 100,000 people during 2014 through 2018.

RAE/rl