

ISDC 2025

Opioid Crisis and Mortality in the U.S.: When Quick Fixes Make Things Worse

Opioid Use Disorder Crisis in the United States (actual data)

PROBLEM DEFINITION



Since the late 1990s, the U.S. has faced a growing opioid crisis driven by:

- Aggressive pharmaceutical marketing
- Widespread overprescription

In the 2010s, as legal access decreased:

- •Many users transitioned to illicit opioids like heroin and fentanyl
- •The crisis intensified, increasing health and social burdens

Despite public policy and healthcare interventions:

•The number of people with **Opioid Use Disorder (OUD)** remains **critically high**

By 2025, an estimated 6 million people are living with OUD

Without **structural reforms** and **long-term investment** in:

- Treatment infrastructure
- Prevention and education
- → The number could exceed 10 million by 2045

Target (2045):

Reduce the OUD population to below 3 million

ACTORS

PROBLEM OWNER

US.GOVERMENT

VICTIM 1

US.GOVERMENT

VICTIM 2

Citizens

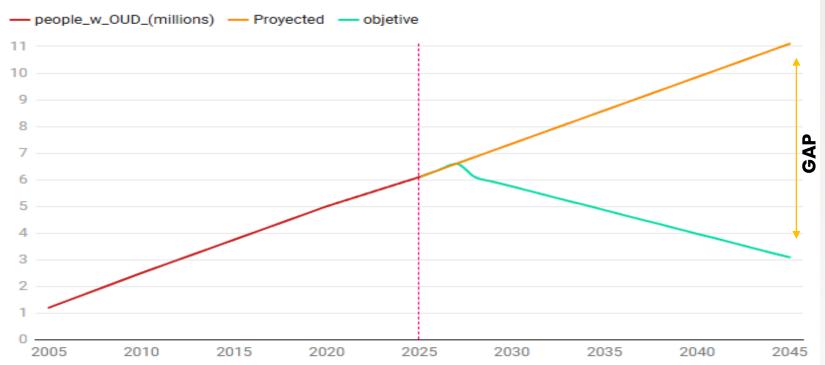


REFERENCE MODE - MAIN VARIABLE

People with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) in the U.S.

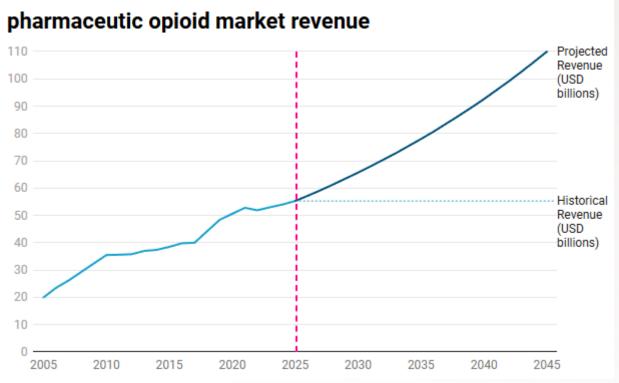
TIME HORIZON: 20 years

People with Opioid Use Disorder (OUD) in U.S

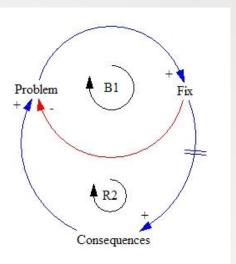


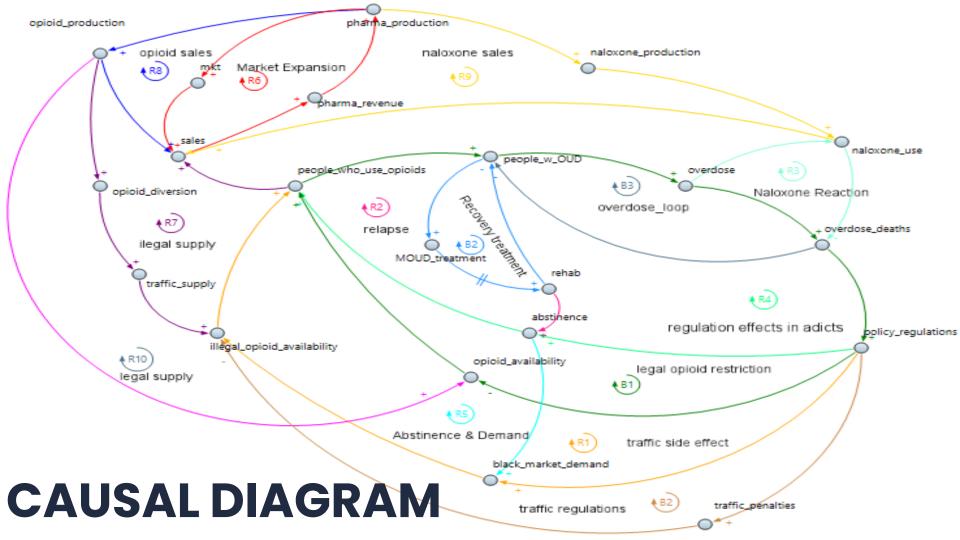
REFERENCE MODE - SECONDARY VARIABLE

PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY REVENUE



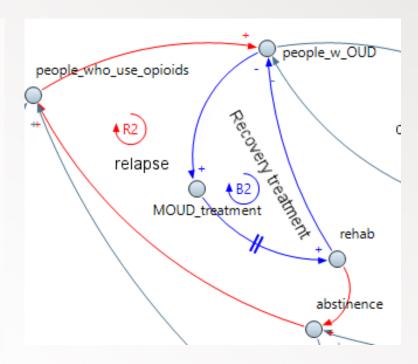
ARCHETYPE: Fixes that fail people_w_OUD people_who_use_opioids overdose + overdose_deaths **♦** B policy_regulation illegal_opioid_availability opioid_availability black_market_demand





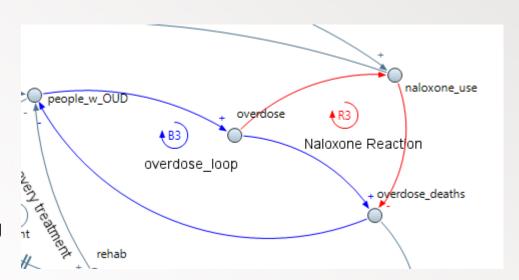
Sector: Recovery & Relapse Dynamics

- ·R Relapse Loop
- More people with OUD → higher risk of relapse.
- Relapse increases the number of people who use opioids.
- This reinforces a cycle of use and re-addiction.
- •B Recovery Treatment Loop
- More people with OUD → more demand for MOUD treatment.
- MOUD increases rehab
- rehab decreases the OUD population, balancing the system.



Sector: Overdose Response

- •B Overdose Loop
- More people with OUD → more overdoses.
- Overdose deaths reduce the stock of OUD.
- This loop limits growth through mortality.
- •R Naloxone Reaction
- Overdoses trigger naloxone use.
- Naloxone saves lives.
- Survivors remain in the system, reinforcing demand.



Sector: Policy & Regulation Feedback R – Regulation Effects in Addicts

- Overdose deaths trigger public pressure.
- Policymakers respond with new regulations.
- Policies affect opioid access and behavior.

B – Legal Opioid Restriction

- Regulations reduce legal opioid availability.
- Lower availability reduces consumption.

R - Traffic Side Effect

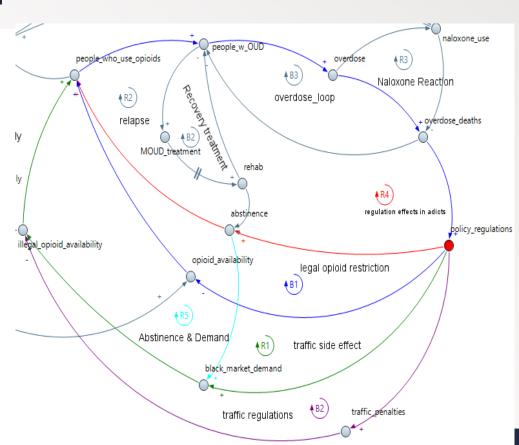
- Restrictions push users to illegal markets.
- Black market demand increases illegal supply.

R - Abstinence & Demand

- higher abstinence increases overall opioid demand.
- Demand feeds back into availability.

B - Traffic Regulation

- More regulations lead to tougher trafficking penalties.
- Penalties reduce illegal supply over time.



Sector: Pharma & Supply System R – Market Expansion

- Pharma income increases marketing.
- Marketing boosts opioid sales.
- More sales \rightarrow more income \rightarrow more marketing.

R - Legal Supply

- Increased production boosts legal opioid availability.
- More legal supply increases consumption.
- Consumption justifies further production.

R – Market Expansion

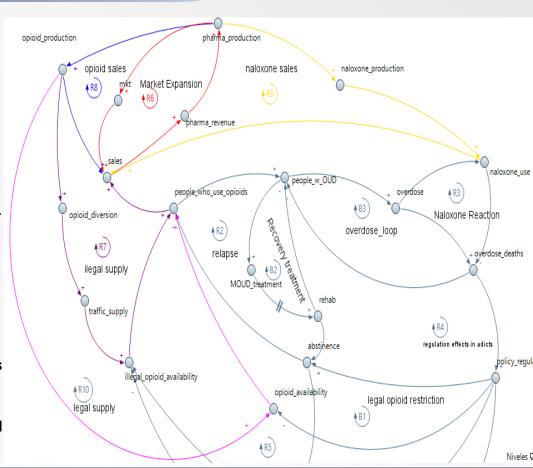
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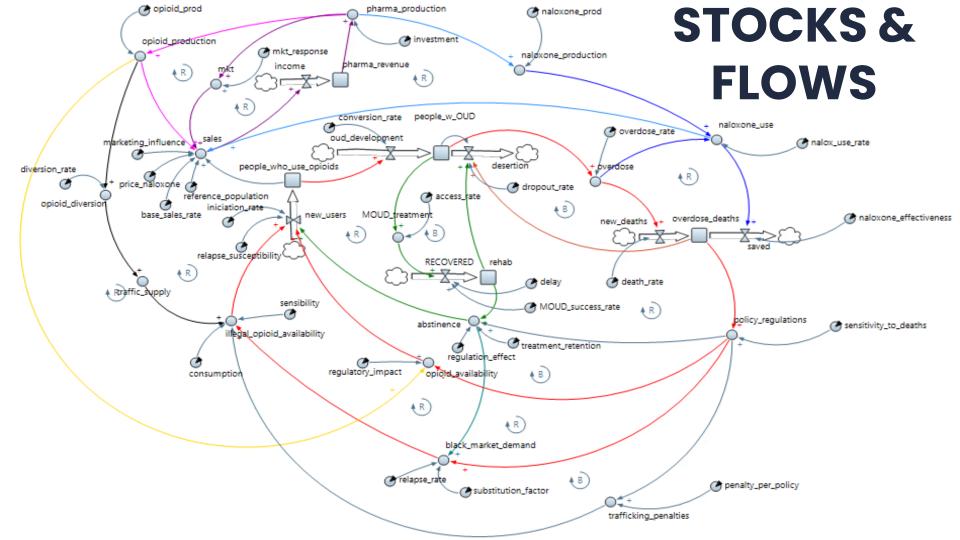
R - Pharma Revenue

• More sales generate higher revenue. • Revenue drives more production. • Production supports more sales.

R – Illegal Supply•

Some legal opioids are diverted. This feeds the illegal market. Illegal availability reinforces opioid use.





Units

Element			Description	
rehab	Stock	People	People currently in MOUD treatment	
recovered	Flow	People/Month	Flow of individuals successfully treated	
overdose_deaths	Stock	People	Cumulative overdose deaths	
new_deaths	Flow	People/Month	Flow of overdose deaths per month	
saved	Flow	People/Month	People saved by naloxone per month	
people_who_use_opioids	Stock	People	People currently using opioids	
new_users	Flow	People/Month	New people initiating opioid use	
people_w_OUD	Stock	People	People diagnosed with OUD	
oud_development	Flow	People/Month	People developing OUD	
desertion	Flow	People/Month	Dropout from MOUD treatment	
pharma_revenue	Stock	USD Ac	cumulated revenue of pharmaceutical compane	
income	Flow	USD/Month	Monthly pharmaceutical income	

GOLDEN RULES

1.A stock can only be modified by flows ⊗

2. All loops include at least one stock ⊗

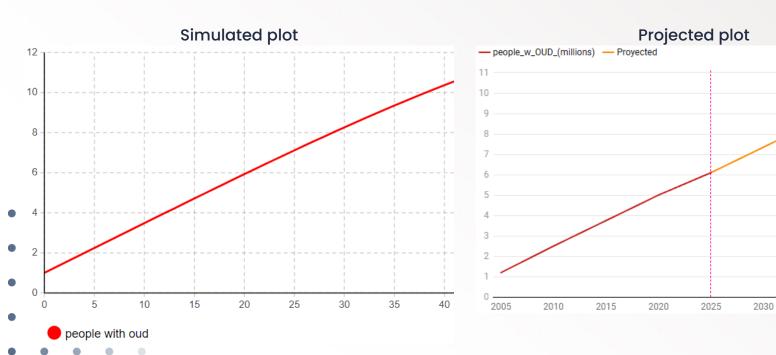
3. Flow units = Stock units / time ⊗

4. Same number of loops in the causal loop diagram and the stock & flow diagram

Causal loops = 10 = S&F loops ⊗

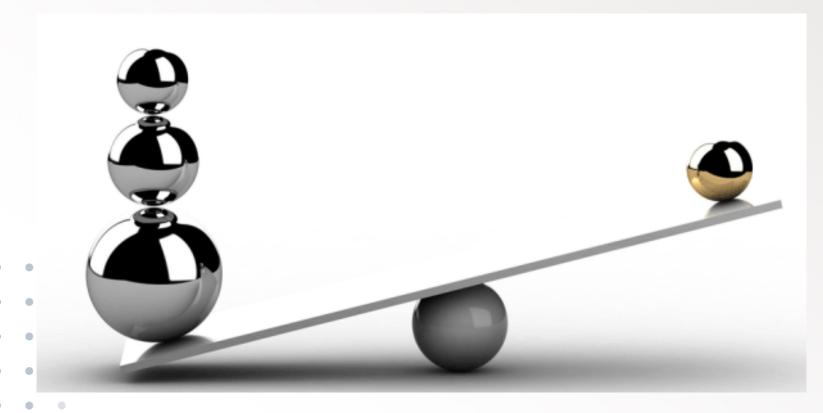


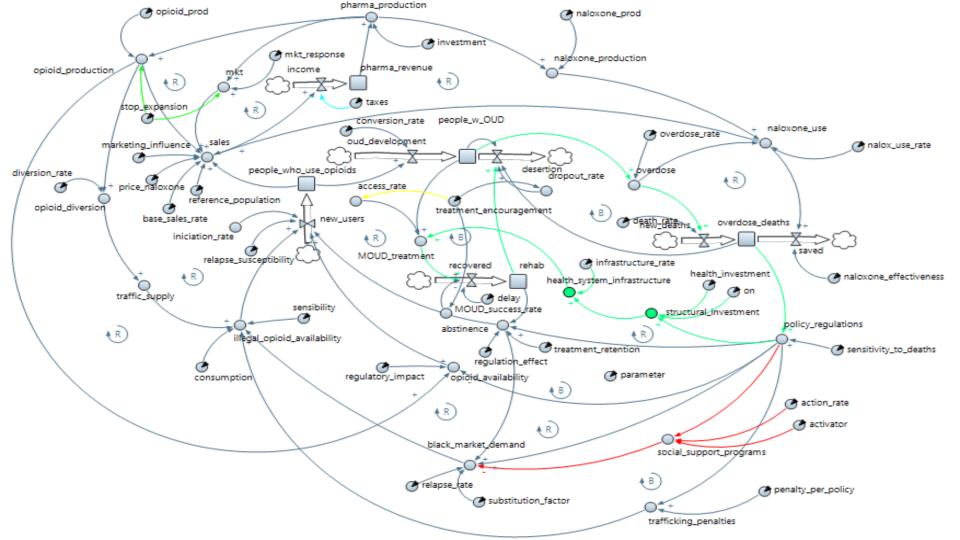
ANYLOGIC MODEL VERIFICATION



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LEVERAGE

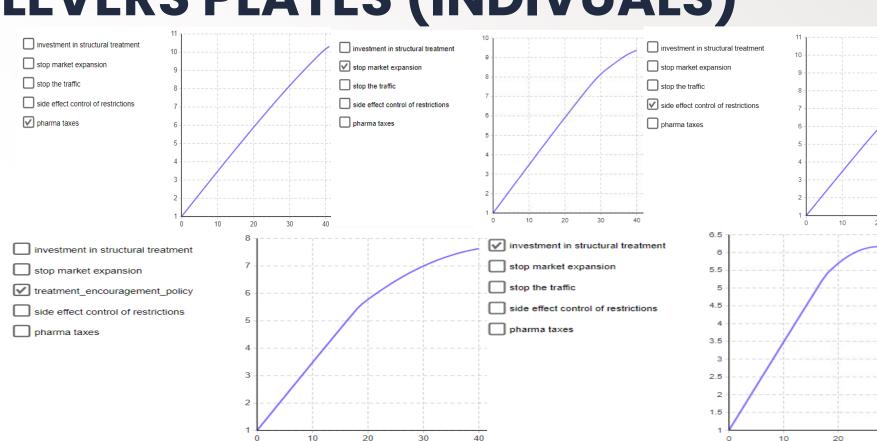




LEVERAGE EFFECTS

Levers	Investment in structural treatment	Treatment encouragem ent policy	Side effect control of restrictions	Pharma taxes	Stop market expansion
Grade of leverage	7. Boosting positive feedback loops.	9: Parameters	8. Regulation of negative feedback loops	4. The rules of the system	4. The rules of the system
Effects	5	7.63	9.7	10.2	9.3

LEVERS PLATES (INDIVUALS)

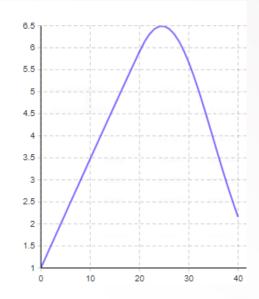


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Suggested Combination:

- investment in structural treatment
- stop market expansion
- treatment encouragement policy
- side effect control of restrictions
- pharma taxes

RESULTS: 2.4M PERSONS W OUD in 20 years



✓ Investment in Structural Treatment

Strengthens the healthcare system infrastructure, improving MOUD treatment effectiveness and enabling a higher long-term recovery rate.

Represents campaigns and incentives that promote treatment-seeking behavior (e.g., awareness, stigma reduction, economic support), leading to higher access, lower dropout, and greater retention in treatment programs.

⊘ Side Effect Control of Restrictions

Addresses unintended consequences of strict policies (such as diversion to black markets), helping to reduce relapse rates and stabilize the transition away from opioid use.

Thanks!