

Comment on Häuser et al.: Medical use of opioids in Europe—Methodological concerns about data from the International Narcotics Control Board

Although opioids are necessary medicines, overprescribing is a serious issue, and it is, therefore, important to learn from the US opioid crisis. In a recent paper in your journal, it was concluded that ‘Europe as a whole is not facing an opioid crisis’ (Häuser et al., 2021). Based on data from the Swedish Medical Products Agency and on recent peer-reviewed papers (Bäckryd et al., 2017, 2021; Jarlbaek, 2019), we concur at least concerning the Scandinavian countries. However, it is with great surprise that we note that Häuser et al, relaying Bosetti et al. (2019), put such a heavy emphasis on data from the *International Narcotics Control Board* (INCB). Indeed, Table 1 in the Häuser paper is based solely on INCB data. This is problematic in many ways. For one thing, the table gives the impression that there is, indeed, an opioid crisis in Europe, and hence there is a deep incongruence between the conclusion of the study and the way results are presented in the paper’s only table. We acknowledge that the authors recognize that INCB data have limitations, but we think that those limitations are understated. Opioid availability, as expressed by INCB statistics, does not reflect medical opioid use. There are deep methodological problems with INCB opioid statistics, and we have previously shown (Bäckryd et al., 2021) that INCB data are markedly inconsistent with actual sales from Scandinavia, calling the reliability of the data into question. At least in a Scandinavian context, INCB statistics are deeply flawed, for example, by over-representing the volume of fentanyl, by under-reporting codeine, and by not including tramadol. These are not marginal divergences. Instead, the discrepancies between sales statistics and INCB data are staggering, in terms of both trends and volumes (Bäckryd et al., 2021). Frankly, based on these findings, we question the use of INCB data when analysing medical use of opioids in a scientific journal. Hence, although we agree with Häuser et al in their statement that there is no clear

indication that Europe is facing an opioid crisis as the one described in the United States, and although we applaud the endeavour to study this important question, we think that their use of INCB statistics is highly problematic. We understand that there might be a paucity of data in many countries, but sometimes acknowledging a lack of data is better than reproducing doubtful data.

Emmanuel Bäckryd¹ 
 Markus Heilig²
 Mikael Hoffmann³

¹Department of Health, Medicine and Caring Sciences, Pain and Rehabilitation Centre, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden
 Email: emmanuel.backryd@liu.se

²Center for Social and Affective Neuroscience, Department of Biomedical and Clinical Sciences (BKV), Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

³The NEPI foundation and Unit of Health Care Analysis, Department of Health, Medicine and Caring Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden

ORCID

Emmanuel Bäckryd  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4420-418X>

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How to cite this article: Bäckryd, E., Heilig, M., & Hoffmann, M. (2022). Comment on Häuser et al.: Medical use of opioids in Europe—Methodological concerns about data from the *International Narcotics Control Board*. *European Journal of Pain*, 26, 937–938. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejp.1919>