

Informing Supporting Representing Leading

Substance use trends, injecting and drug related deaths

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A national resource of expertise on drug issues

www.sdf.org.uk www.scottishdrugservices.com

Drug trends

- How would we know?
- What do you see?

'Street' 'Valium'

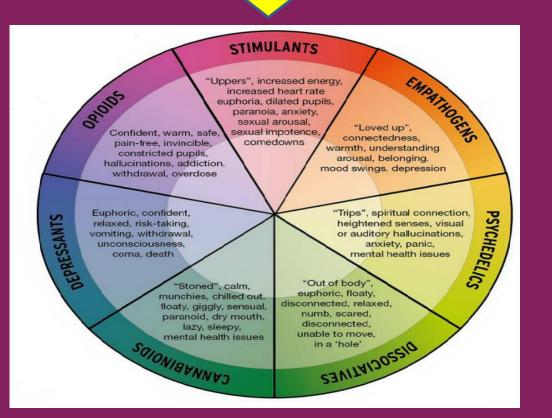
	Diazepam	Phenazepam	Etizolam
Max Daily Dose (mg)	15	10	3
Onset (minutes)	20-30	60-75	30-60
Duration (hours)	1-1.5+	6-9	6-8
Half life (hours)	20-100	60+	8

Other trends:

- Gabapentin
- New Psychoactive substances

• Changes in the 'street' scene

Injecting Stimulants



Stimulants: •Amphetamine •Cocaine •Methamphetamine •Mephedrone •Mexedrone •Methiopropamine (MPA) •Ethylphenidate

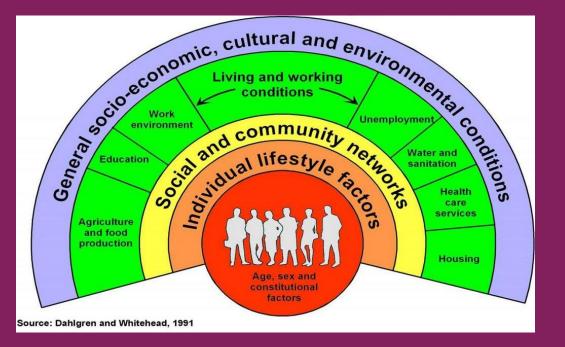
Injecting patterns

- Frequent injecting
- Bingeing
- High risk injecting sharing, reusing, not filtering

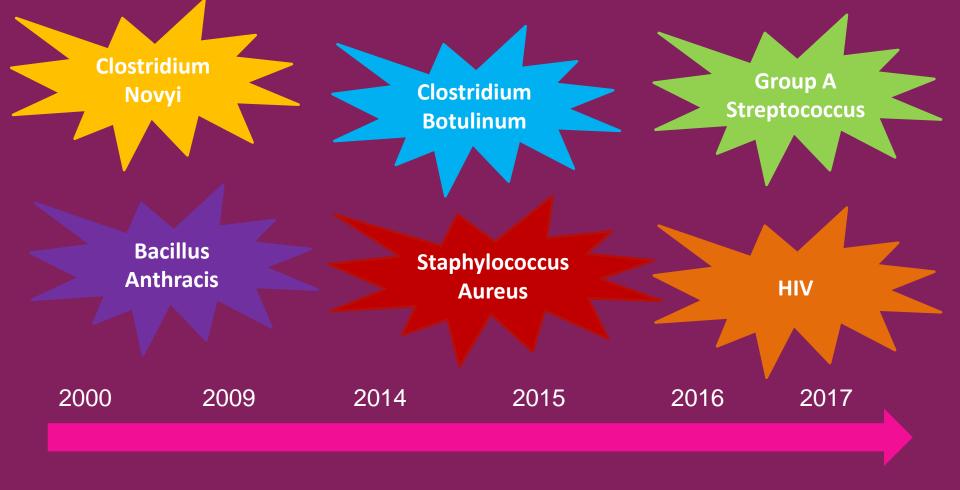
Harms associated with injecting stimulants

- Burning sensation
- Irritation to injecting site
- Skin erosion
- Large holes at overused injecting sites
- Abscesses
- Blocked veins
- Blood clots

Health



Source: https://twitter.com/theking sfund/status/5296090337 21053185

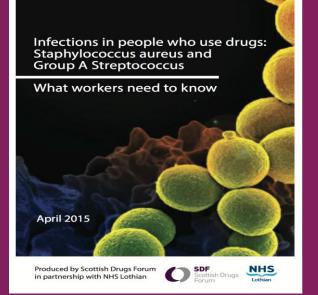


Scottish Outbreak Time Line

Case study: NHS Lothian Group A Streptococcus/ Staphylococcus Aureus

- Part of bodies own bacterial flora
- Found in nose, skin, anal and genital areas (GAS – throat)
- Most of time do not cause problems
- Infection when bacteria gets through a cut or break in the skin

Case study: NHS Lothian



- Problem with NPS injecting since early 2014.
- Bacterial infection outbreak

Sept 2014 – Oct 2015

Injecting NPS

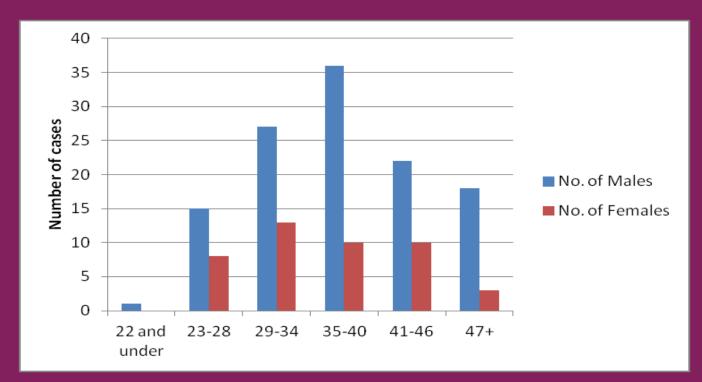


Case study: NHS Lothian - cases

Table 1. Cases by infection (Epidemic curve figure. 5)

Infection	Number of Cases	Percentage of all cases (%)
Total number of cases strep and/or staph	201	93.9
Streptococcus pyogenes Group A	27	13.4
Staphylococcus aureus	99	49.8
Streptococcus pyogenes Group A and Staphylococcus		
aureus	75	36.8
Number of cases with Other soft tissue infection	10	4.7
No growth but clinical signs of infection	3	1.4
Total	214	100

Case study: NHS Lothian – gender and age distribution



Case study: NHS GGC

• Ongoing outbreak of HIV since 2015



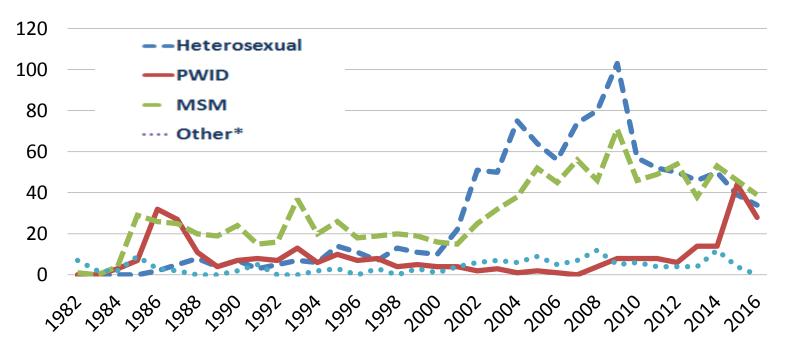
 At risk group: highly chaotic, vulnerable and often homeless people who inject psychoactive drugs, mainly heroin.

Public injecting, casual sharing of injecting equipment and paraphernalia



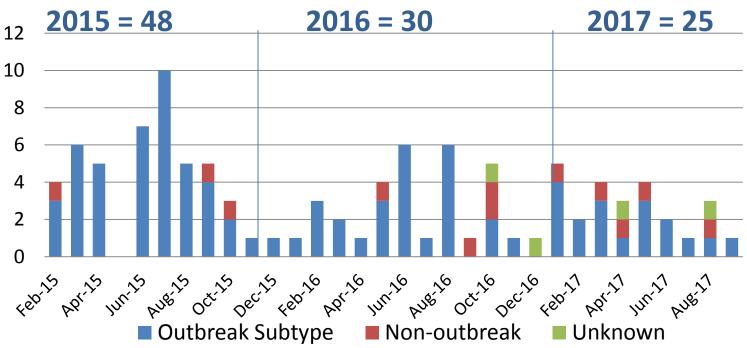
HIV in People who Inject Drugs in NHS GGC

NHS GGC: New HIV Reports by Risk Group





New Cases of HIV In PWID by Month and Sub-type



Glasgow cohort:



Key risk factors:















Things to consider:

- Injecting practice
- Older drug users
- Poly drug use and increasing reports of stimulant drug use
- Homelessness
- Welfare reform
- Poor housing
- Poverty

Drug related deaths:

- Latest statistics
- Causes
- Responses including treatment and why treatment 'works'

Responding to homelessness

What is Housing First?



Source: Turning Point Scotland

Aim: To reduce re-occurring homelessness

What makes Housing First, Housing First?

Underlying Principles
No requirement for housing readiness
Independent accommodation in scattered site housing
Harm reduction approach
Provision of permanent housing and holistic support
Description of a second state was an extension by the of an example of the second state.

Respect for service user choice re: apartment, levels of engagement, location and times of support

24/7 support from multidisciplinary team

Targets most vulnerable – those that have difficulty coping with traditional

services, resistant to service engagement

Target Group

Source: Report on Homelessness,

Housing Options Model did not

Traditic with t

February 20

Housing First: target group

Originally, chronically homeless people with severe mental health problems

Subsequently, homeless people with 'complex needs', i.e. co-occurring mental health and alcohol and/or drug problems

Also recently (to lesser extent) 'lower / less complex needs' groups, e.g. families

Outcomes

The existing evidence would therefore strongly support **scaling up** the Housing First model up as the default option for homeless adults with complex needs in Scotland,

•Housing retention: generally 80-90% still accommodated after 2 years

•Health: clinical outcomes more mixed but positive on balance

•Criminal and anti-social behaviour: decreased involvement; stakeholder anxieties re: ASB rarely borne out

•Financial wellbeing and social support: typically improve, but clients often still 'poor' and/or lonely

References and Thanks

- Mark Adley The Drugs Wheel <u>www.drugswheel.com</u>
- Public Health England Shooting Up Report 2017
- Katy MacLeod Scottish Drugs Forum
- Best practice portal: Harm reduction interventions for stimulant injectors http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice/harm-reduction/stimulant-injectors

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