

Scale-up Harm Reduction and Community-Based Programs

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Prevalence rates and the response





- Prevalence rates range from **18% to 84%**
 - **64%** of all HCV diagnoses in Europe among people who inject drugs
 - **50%** of people who use opioids access OST in EU
- Large national variations**
- **Less than 10%** Latvia, Slovakia and Poland

Coverage of harm reduction services

TABLE

Assessment of human immunodeficiency virus trends among people who inject drugs, in EU/EEA, Croatia and Turkey, 2010–2012 (n=31 countries^a)

	Countries ^a																														
	AT	BE	BG	HR	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IS	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	TR	UK
HIV trend HIV case reports ^b and prevalence ^c	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Transmission risk prevalence of injecting drug use, changes in injecting risk behaviour	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red	White	White	Yellow	White	Green	White	Red	Red	White	White	Yellow	Red	White	White	Green	White	Green	White	Green	White	Green	White	White	White	Red	Green
OST coverage Percent of estimated problem opiate user population receiving OST: cut-off 30%	Green	White	White	Green	Red	Green	White	White	White	Green	Green	Green	Red	White	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	White	Green	White	Red	White	White	Red	White	Green	White	Green	
NSP coverage Number of syringes given out per PWID per year: cut-off 100 syringes	White	Red	White	Green	Red	Green	White	Green	White	White	White	Red	Red	White	White	White	White	White	Green	White	White	Green	White	White	Red	Red	White	Green	White	Red	White

	NO ALERT – no evidence for increase in HIV case reports or HIV/HCV prevalence and/or transmission risk and/or low intervention coverage.
	CONCERN – subnational increase in HIV/HCV prevalence and/or transmission risk or consistent but non-significant rise at national level.
	ALERT – evidence for significant increase in HIV case reports or HIV/HCV prevalence and/or increase in transmission risk and/or low intervention coverage.
	Information unknown/not reported to EMCDDA/ECDC.

ECDC: European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control; EMCDDA: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction; HCV: hepatitis C virus; HIV: human immunodeficiency virus; NSP: needle and syringe programmes (NSP); PWID: people who inject drugs; OST: opioid substitution treatment.

^a Liechtenstein did not take part in the study. Countries included in the Table are Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Estonia (EE), Finland (FI), France (FR), Germany (DE), Greece (EL), Hungary (HU), Iceland (IS), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Norway (NO), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Serbia (SE), Turkey (TR), United Kingdom (UK).

^b Except for Liechtenstein, data on HIV diagnoses with injecting drug use as the mode of transmission from 2010 to 2012 were provided by all EU/EEA countries, as well as Croatia and Turkey.

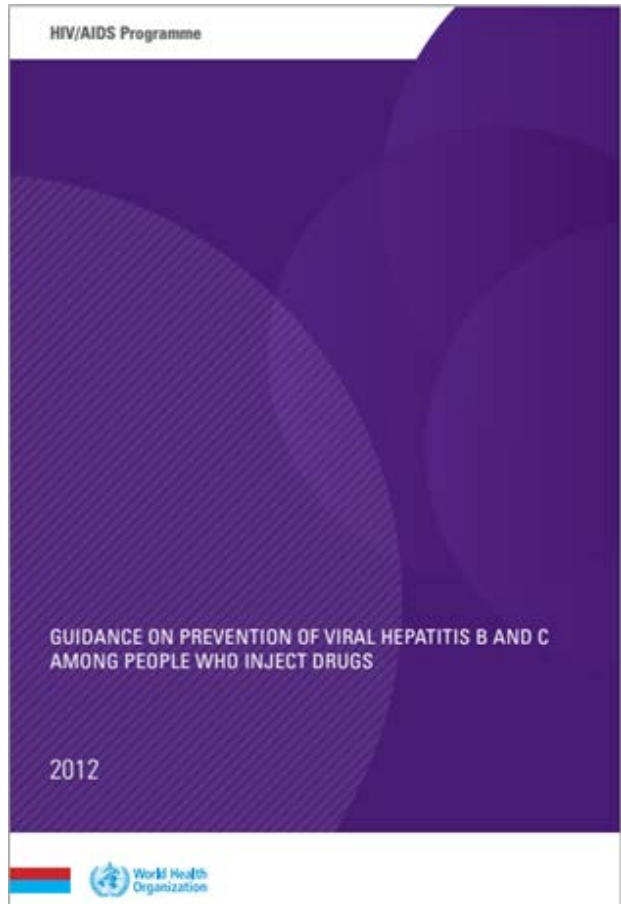
^c No data on HIV prevalence among PWID were available from Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Ireland. Only subnational data were available from Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

For further detail and information about data sources see Supplementary Table available from: <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-publications/hiv-in-injecting-drug-users/update-2013/supplementary-table>

Will harm reduction programmes prevent hepatitis C?

- OST and NSP at **high coverage rates** can have an impact on HCV transmission
- **Additional paraphernalia** should be distributed
- Drug Consumption Rooms
- Referral to **treatment**

Will harm reduction programmes prevent hepatitis C?



Recommendation 1:

It is suggested to offer people who inject drugs the rapid **hepatitis B vaccination** regimen.

Recommendation 2:

It is suggested to offer people who inject drugs **incentives** to increase uptake and completion of the hepatitis B vaccine schedule.

Recommendation 3:

It is suggested that needle and syringe programs also provide **low dead-space syringes for distribution** to people who inject drugs.

Recommendation 4:

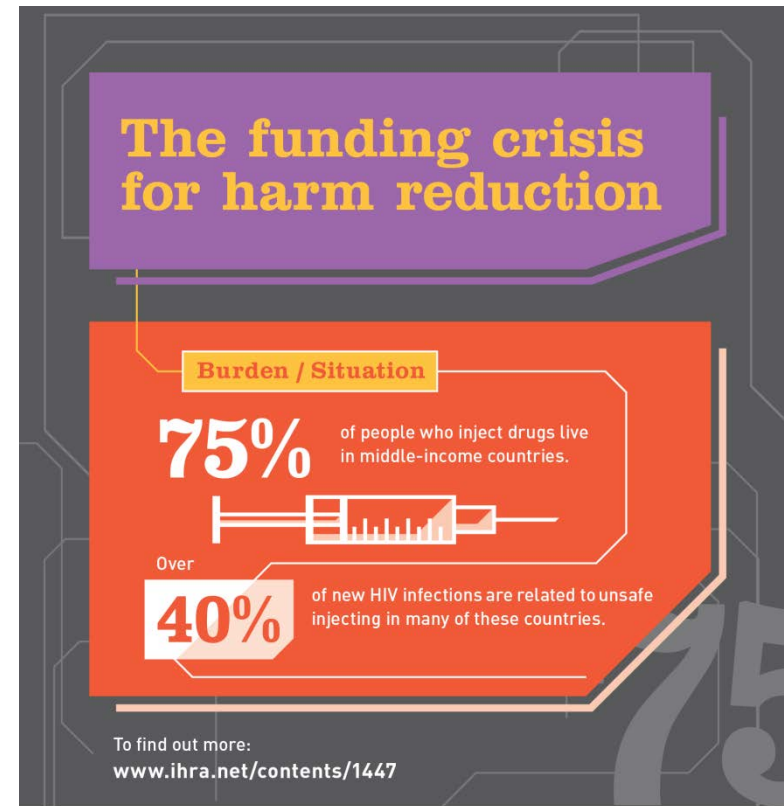
Psychosocial interventions are not suggested for people who inject drugs to reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis.

Recommendation 5:

It is suggested to offer **peer interventions** to people who inject drugs to reduce the incidence of viral hepatitis.

The Funding Crisis for Harm Reduction

- 7% of what is needed is currently invested in harm reduction
- Between EUR 3.7 billion and EUR 5.9 billion is spent on drug related imprisonment per year





HARM REDUCTION
INTERNATIONAL

formerly known as the International Harm Reduction Association

Thank you!

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