



Haittoja vähentävät interventiot & yliannostuskuolemat

Eurooppalaisia näkymiä

Tuukka Tammi

13.3.2020

Terveyden ja hyvinvoinnin laitos

Taustaa

WHAT IS HARM REDUCTION FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS?

[WATCH THE VIDEO](#)

A video explainer from
the European Union Joint Action
on HIV and Co-infection Prevention
and Harm Reduction (HA-REACT)

NEWS & EVENTS

STRUCTURE

ABOUT HA-REACT

Overview

The three-year project was launched in late 2015

Work Package 4

TESTING AND LINKAGE TO CARE

Objective 1

To improve early diagnosis of HIV, TB and viral

Work Package 5

SCALING UP HARM REDUCTION

Objective 2

To scale up harm reduction services in the EU

- Community driven survey
- Complement data from other sources (e.g. EMCDDA, HRI)
- Collect data from civil society's perspective
- *Tammi, T., Rigoni, R., Matičič, M., Schäffer, D., van der Gouwe, D., Schiffer, K., Perez Gayo, R., Schatz, E. (2020)*

Available at:

<https://www.correlation-net.org/hepatitis/>



CIVIL SOCIETY MONITORING OF HARM REDUCTION IN EUROPE, 2019

DATA REPORT



SO-PREP - Strengthening health systems' preparedness to timely and effectively respond to increases in prevalence, use and harms of Synthetic Opioids

PARTNERS

Finnish institute

for Health and Welfare (FIN)

Estonian National Health Institute (EE)

Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences (DE)

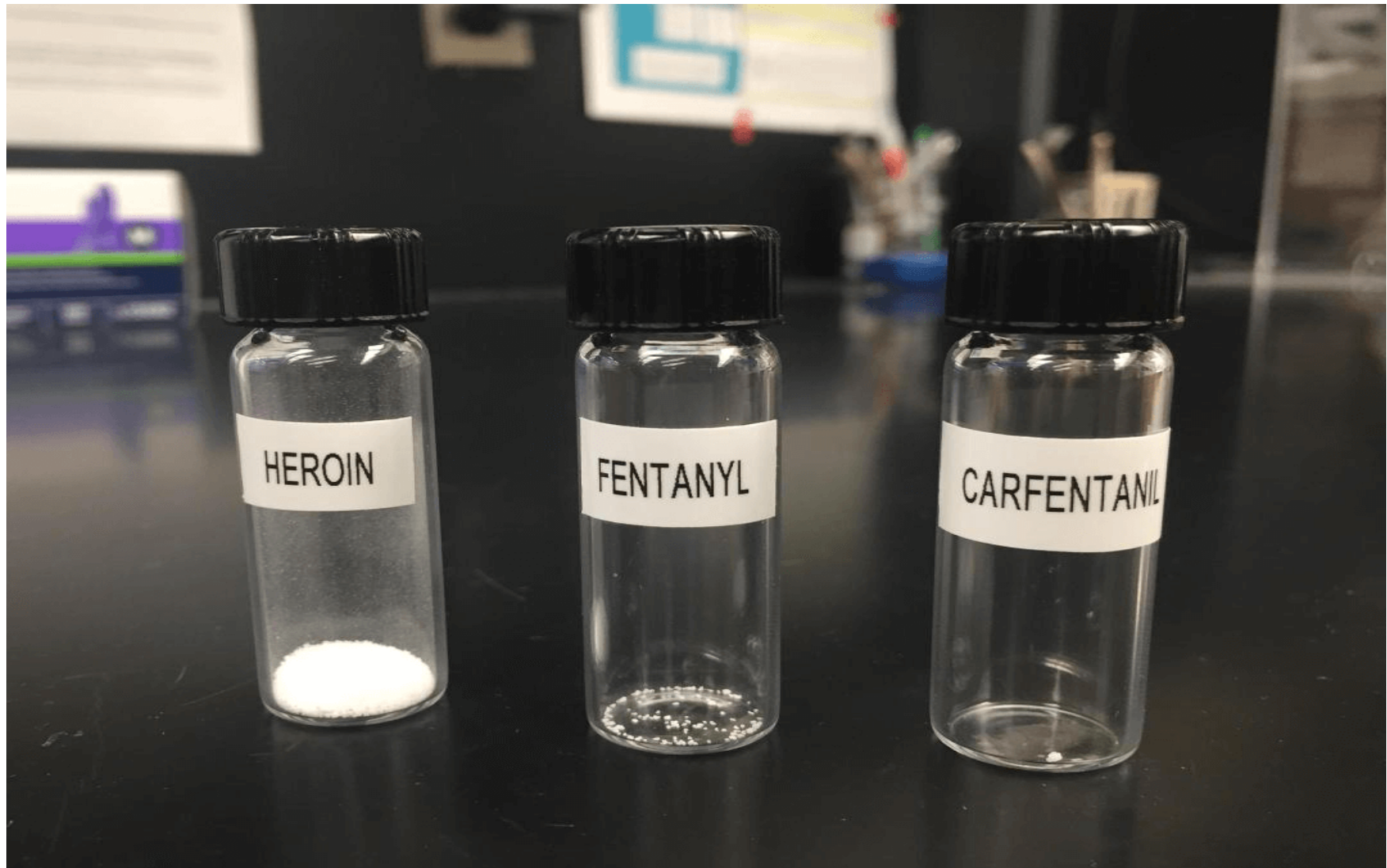
Ghent University (BE)

Correlation European HR Network

Trimbos Institute (NL)



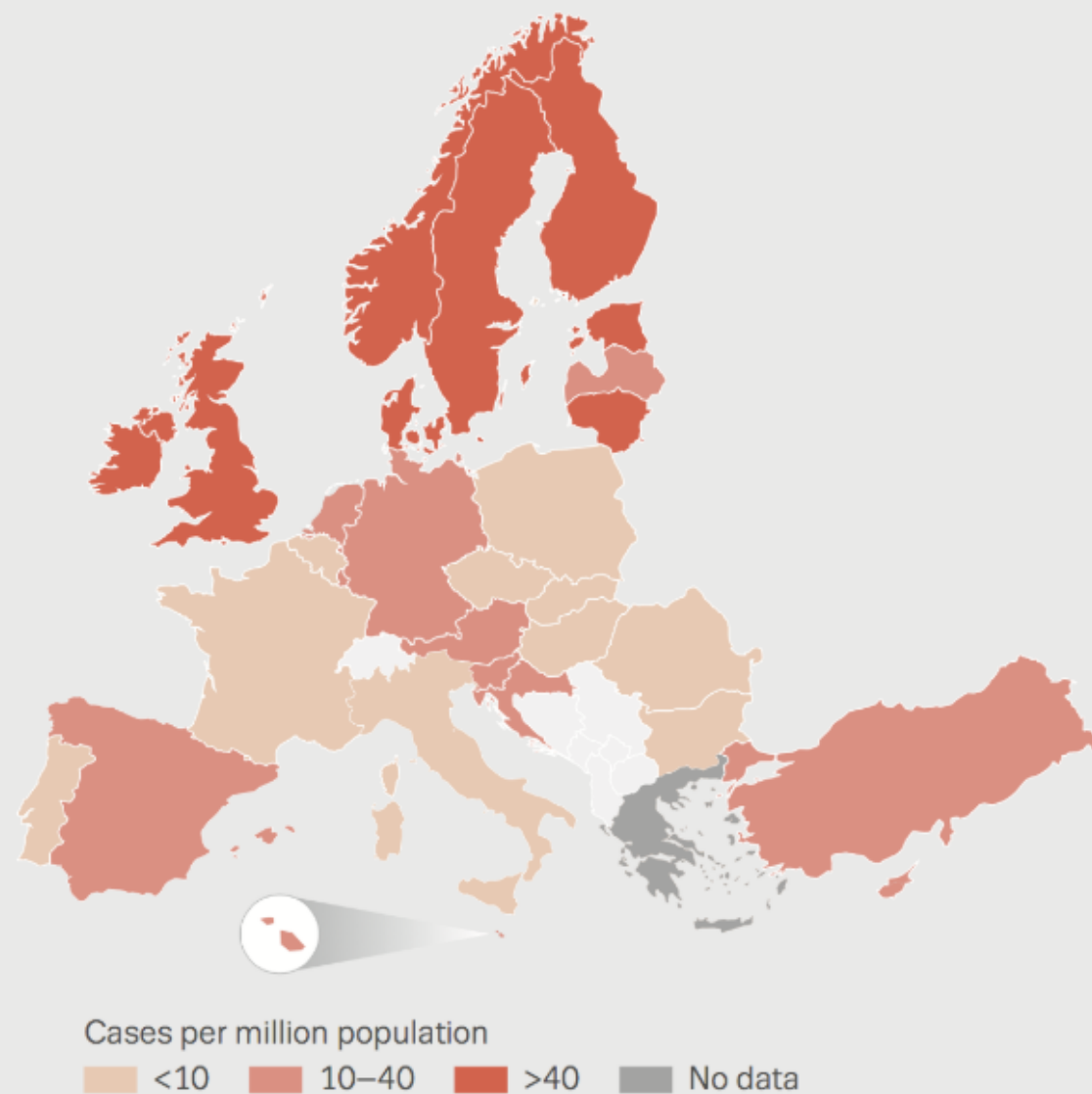
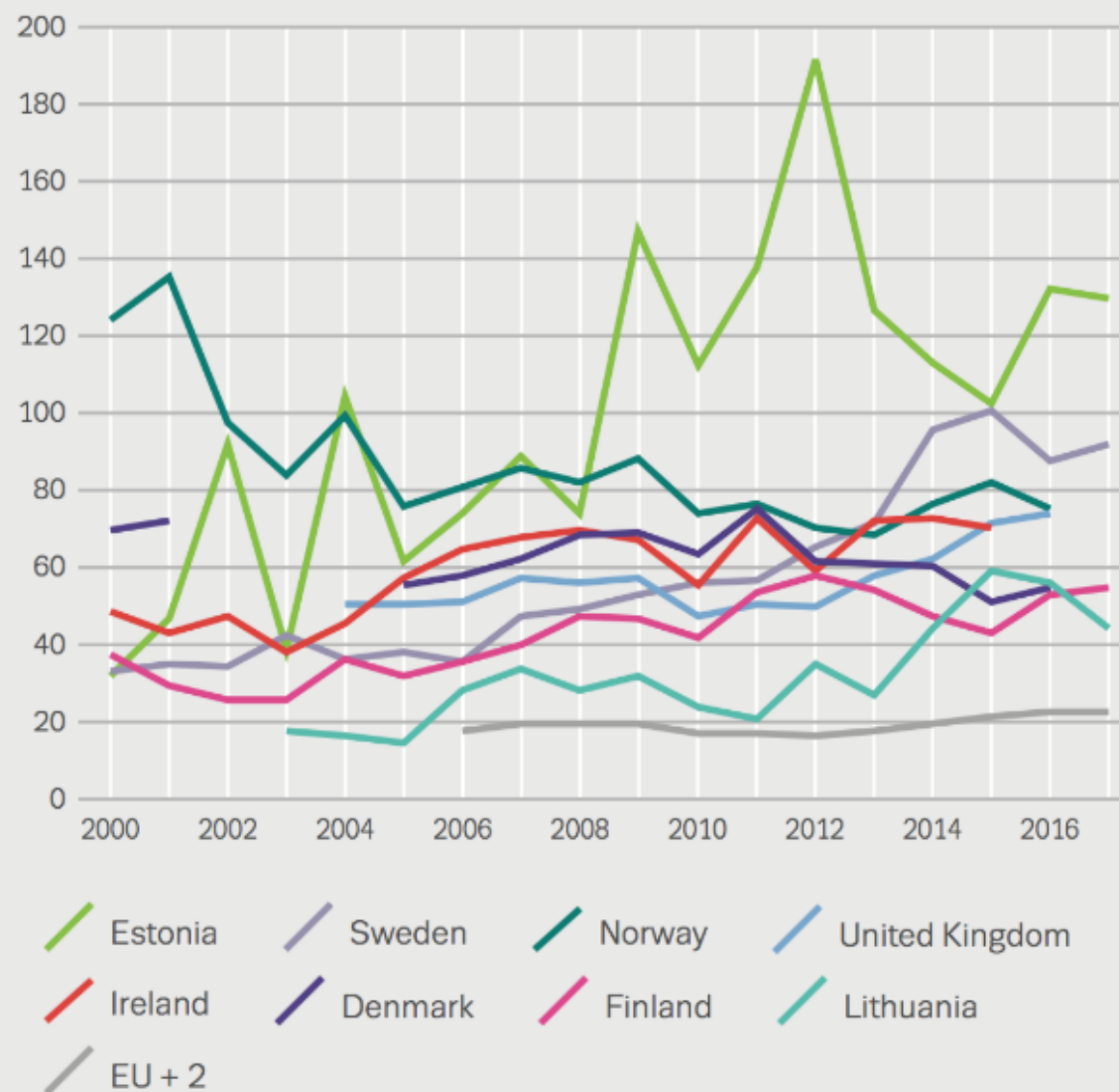
High potency of S.O.



Tilanne

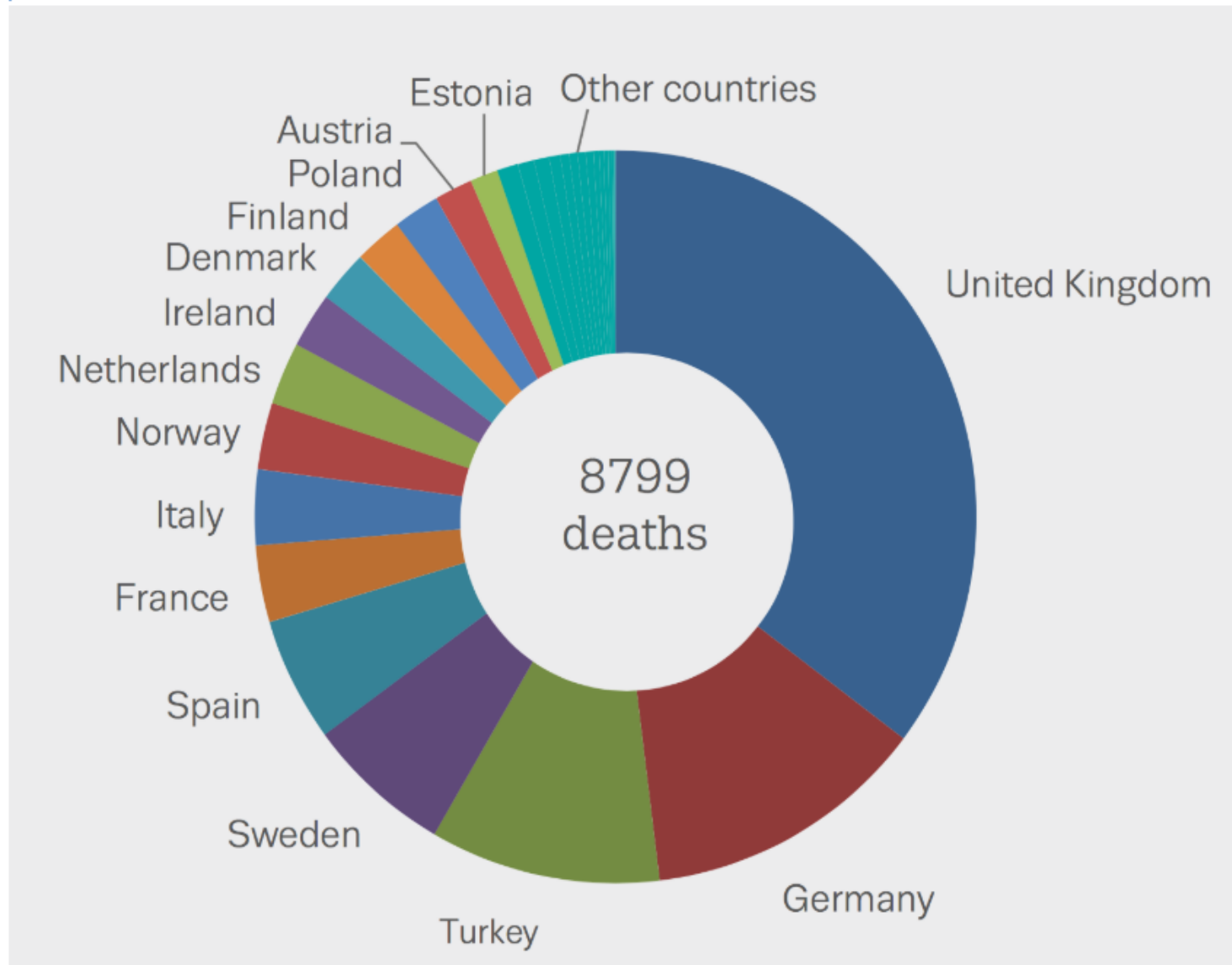
Drug-induced mortality rates among adults (15-64): selected trends and most recent data

Cases per million population



NB: Trends in the eight countries reporting the highest rates in 2017 or 2016 and overall European trend. EU + 2 refers to EU Member States,

Drug-induced deaths in the European Union, Norway and Turkey: total number among adults aged 15-64 years, 2017



Interventiot

Opioidimyrkytyskuolemien ehkäisy – toimivat interventiot

Interventions to reduce the risk of opioid-related deaths

Reducing fatal outcome of overdose

Supervised drug consumption
Immediate first-aid in drug emergencies

Take-home naloxone programmes
Improved bystander response

Reducing risk of overdose

Retention in opioid substitution treatment
Reduce drug use and injecting

Overdose risk assessments
In treatment facilities and prisons

Overdose awareness
Knowledge of risk and safer use

Reducing vulnerability

Outreach and low-threshold services
Accessible services

Enabling environment
Removing barriers to service provision

Empowerment of drug users
Enabling drug users to protect themselves

Public health approach
Recognition of wider impact

OD PREVENTION AT NATIONAL POLICY LEVELS: VALMIUS VAIKUTTAA HUUMEKUOLEMIIN ON SURKEALLA TOLALLA

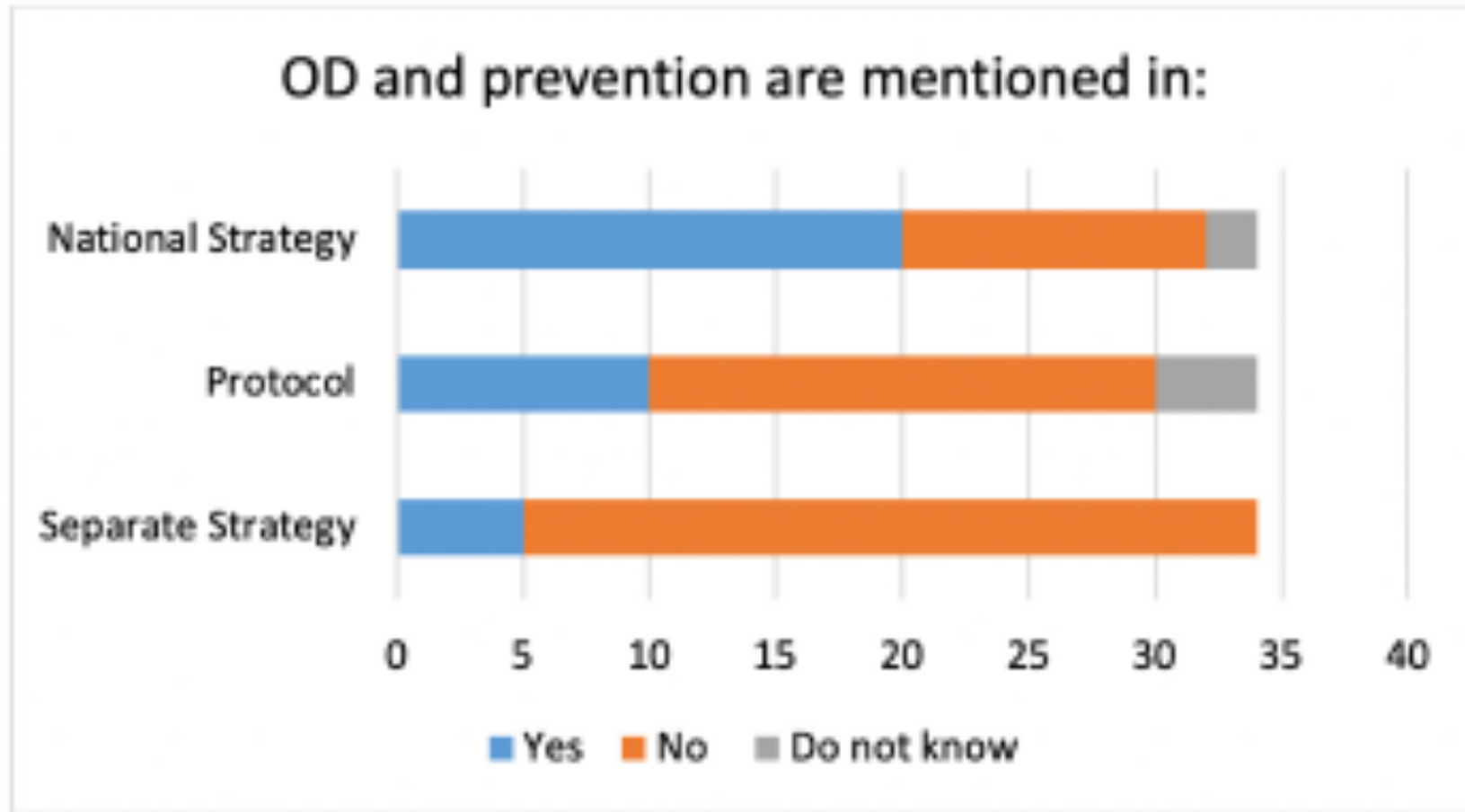


FIGURE 2.4

Interventions in place in European countries that can reduce opioid-related deaths

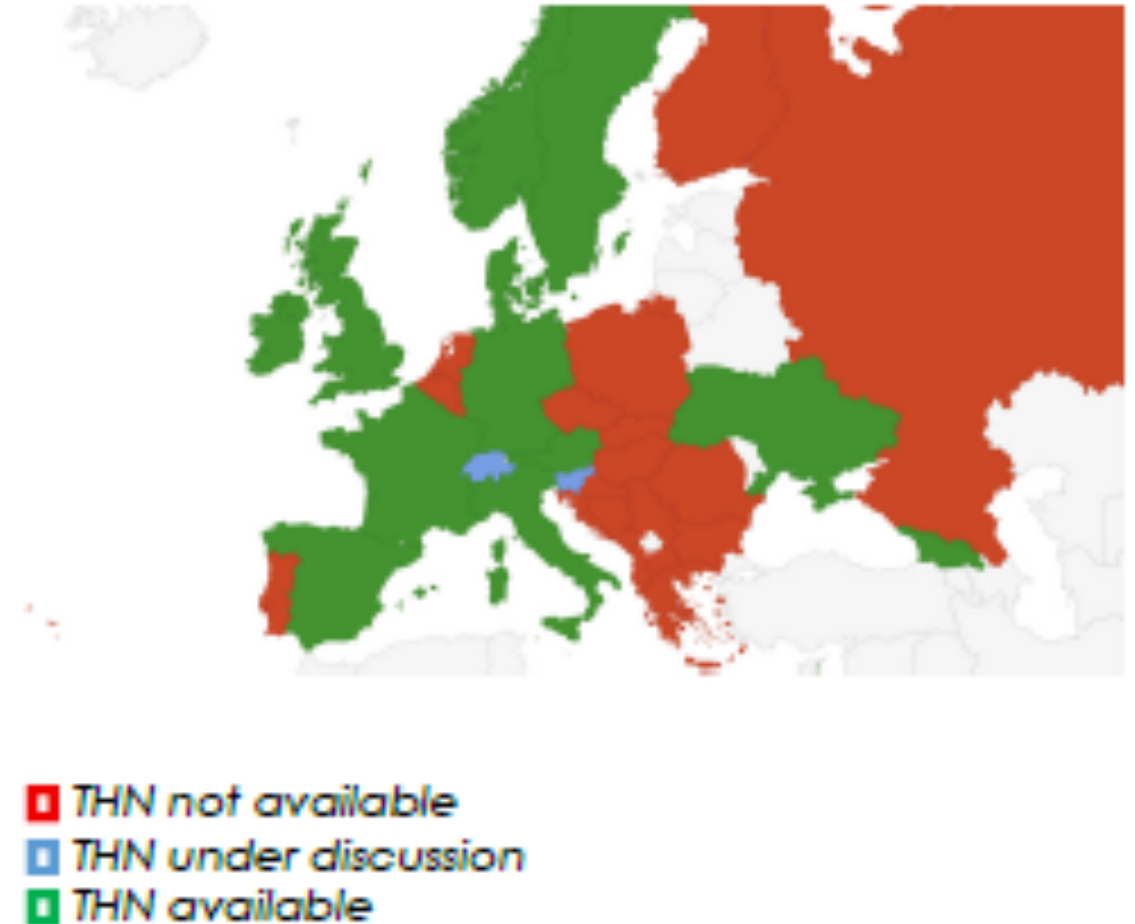


NB: Year of data, 2016.

NALOXONE

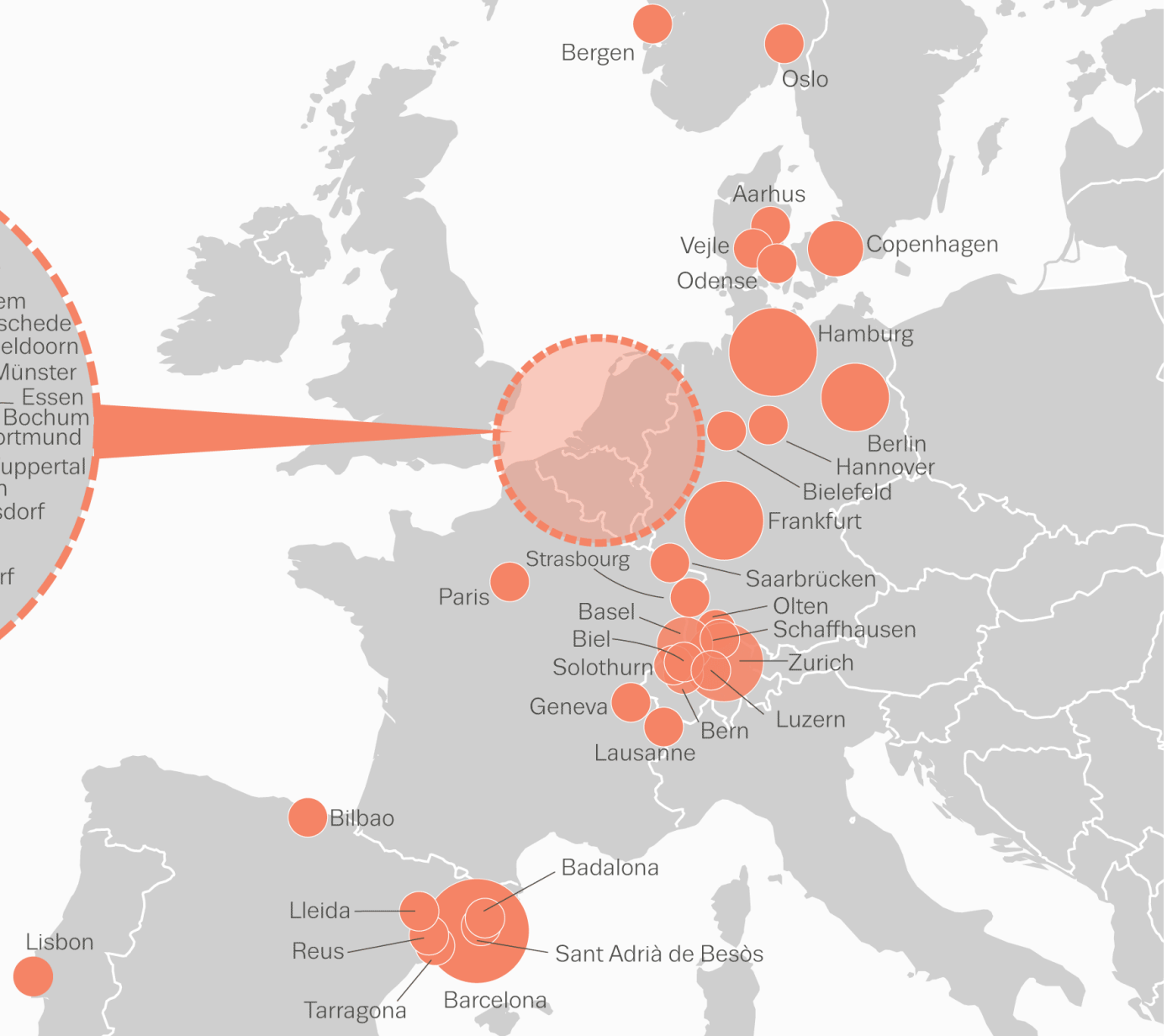
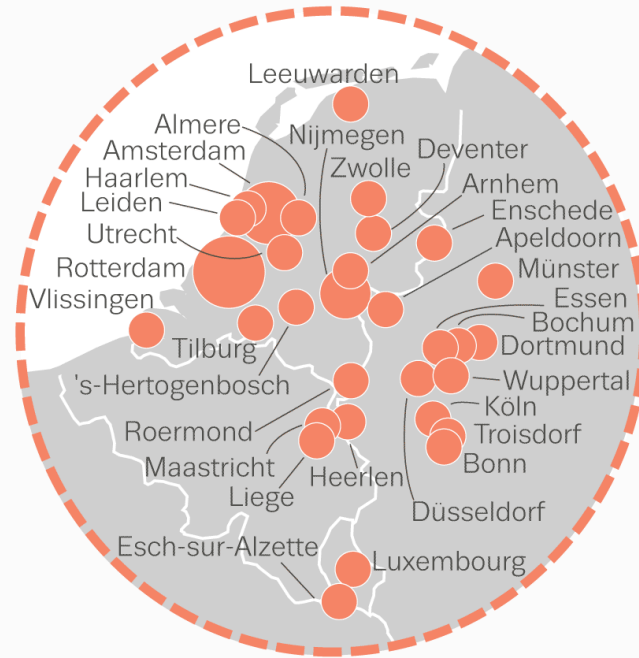
- From the 14 countries reporting to have THN programmes, only four (Georgia, Italy, Norway, and Spain) affirmed that THN is available and used as it should be
- the provision of THN is restricted in one way or another. One challenge is that some **THN programmes have remained project-based** and have not been established as a common practice in health services. (e.g. Denmark and Austria)
- Experience from Italy is a good practice example
- To obtain a real overview of the number of doses of naloxone administered and data on the successful use of naloxone, a national reference point should be established to collect and analyse this and other data.

Map 4. Availability of take-home-naloxone



Location of drug consumption facilities in Europe, November 2019

Circle size represents number of facilities



OD prevention responses & OST referral upon prison release



Map 6: Availability of prison post-release OST referral

- Post release OST referral not available
- Post release OST referral available

Table 22: OD prevention responses upon prison release

| | OD prevention for prison release | Respondent description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Albania | ✗ | n/a |
| Austria | ✓ | Carried out by one CSO only, not systematically. The organisation Neustart has a monopoly on helping released prisoners and can decide to convey the client to institutions with a main emphasis on drug prevention. Apart from that, there is no directly linked procedure for ex-convicts and OD prevention. |
| Belgium | ✗ | n/a |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | ✗ | n/a |
| Bulgaria | ✗ | n/a |
| Croatia | ✓ | Carried out by some CSOs, but not systematically. Udruga "Vida" provides services aimed at the social integration of ex-inmates who are on OST, including health counseling and encouraging regular contact with care services. |
| Czech Republic | ✓ | Carried out by some CSOs, but with difficulties. A few NGOs prepare inmates for release and post penitentiary care, which includes information on the state of the black market and support to go to inpatient or outpatient care (therapeutic communities, OST, etc.). The communication with the prison system is difficult as they resist admitting that their facilities are not drug-free. Only after many years of negotiation, a machine for condoms was set up. |
| Denmark | ✓ | Carried out by one CSO, but with difficulties. The Center for Vulnerable Adults and Families has tried to implement smaller THN projects in Danish prisons but they are not supported by senior prison management. |
| Finland | ✓ | Carried out by health professionals working in prisons. They deliver prevention information, such as a first 48 hours OD booklet and OST referral to community. |
| France | ✓ | Carried out by health professionals working in prisons. They deliver prevention information to inmates about the OD risk and sometimes also naloxone, although this not common practice. |
| Georgia | ✗ | n/a |
| Germany | ✗ | Only the state of Bavaria is now allowing, and funding, trainings at the point of release from prison within a statewide pilot project. |
| Greece | ✗ | n/a |
| Hungary | ✗ | There are no overdose prevention responses for prison release. |
| Ireland | ✗ | n/a |
| Italy | ✓ | Carried out by a few prisons, but still very limited. At an experimental stage, few prisons deliver naloxone for prisoners who are drug users upon their release. |

Table 24: OD prevention and fentanyl

| | Fentanyl / new SO available | Changes in country/region/ city situation | Fentanyl or other new SO campaigns | Fentanyl test strips being used |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Albania | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Austria | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ |
| Belgium | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Bulgaria | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Croatia | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Czech Republic | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ ⁶² |
| Denmark | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Finland | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| France | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Georgia | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Germany | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Greece | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Hungary | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Ireland | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Italy | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Luxembourg | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Montenegro | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Macedonia, North | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Netherlands | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Norway | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Poland | ✓ | ✗ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Portugal | ✗ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Romania | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Russia | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Scotland | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |

| | Fentanyl / new SO available | Changes in country/region/ city situation | Fentanyl or other new SO campaigns | Fentanyl test strips being used |
|----------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Serbia | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Slovakia | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Slovenia | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Spain | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✓ |
| Sweden | ✓ | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Switzerland | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| Ukraine | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |
| United Kingdom | ✓ | ✗ | ✗ | ✗ |

Fentanils and OD prevention

Yhteenvetona

- **Huumekuolemat kasvussa monessa Euroopan maassa**
- **Uusia uhkia, mm. fentanyylit**
- **Strateginen ote ja ohjelmallisuus puuttuu**
- **Paljon paikallisia edistysaskelia, mutta tarvitaan isoja linjoja sekä kansallisia ja alueellisia toimenpideohjelmia**