Building and enhancing capacity for HCV prevention; BC case scenario

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Main messages from BC:

- Good data is important
 - Develop policy, where to target, evaluate interventions
- Don't assume because there is a policy....
 - What is really happening? Ask the experts i.e. peers and frontline staff
 - Relevance Nothing about us without us
- Consistent clear messages/knowledge dissemination
 - Collaboration/partnerships
 - One stop information/data

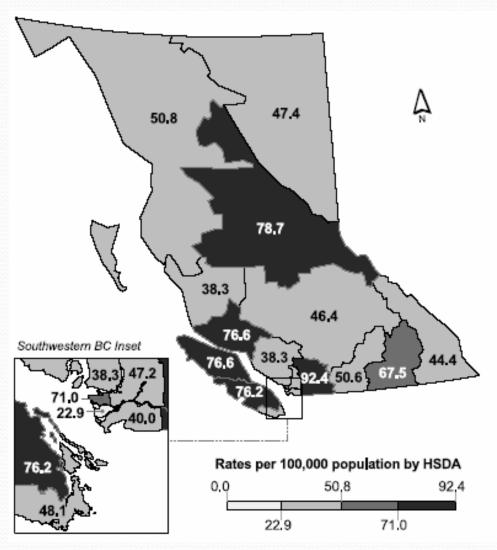
Good data/evidence should inform policy

- Surveillance: ongoing systematic, collection, collation, analysis of data with timely dissemination to those who need to know
- Data for Action: i.e. to create policy/ identify where to target efforts/ evaluate interventions
- Data sources in BC:
 - HCV
 - Reportable disease/laboratory data; Excellent cohort studies
 - Harm reduction i.e. HCV prevention
 - Harm reduction supplies distribution; Methadone
 - Lots we don't know about drug use!

Hepatitis C reported in Vancouver, BC and Canada, 1995-2009 Rate per 100,000 population Vancouver Hepatitis C Reports BC Hepatitis C Reports ★─Vancouver Hepatitis C Rate BC Hepatitis C Rate Canada Hepatitis C Rate

>67,000 cases of HCV reported in BC since 1992

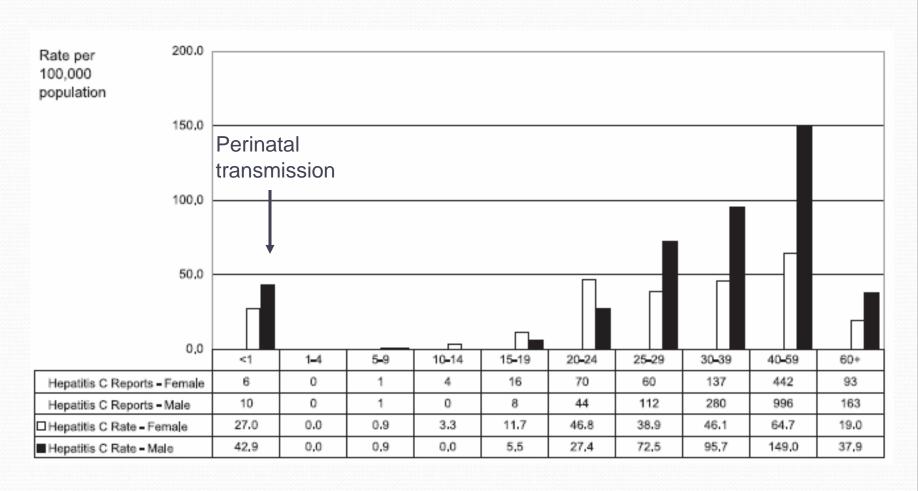
Hepatitis C, rates by HSDA, 2009



HSDA	Health Service Delivery Area	Cases	Rate
11	East Kootenay	35	44.4
12	Kootenay Boundary	53	67.5
13	Okanagan	177	50,6
14	Thompson Cariboo Shuswap	103	46,4
21	Fraser East	260	92,4
22	Fraser North	282	47.2
23	Fraser South	278	40.0
31	Richmond	44	22,9
32	Vancouver	455	71.0
33	North Shore/Coast Garibaldi	106	38.3
41	South Vancouver Island	177	48.1
42	Central Vancouver Island	200	76.2
43	North Vancouver s and	92	76.6
51	Northwest	38	50.8
52	Northern Interior	112	78.7
53	Northeast	32	47.4

Note: Map classification by Jenks natural breaks method,

Hepatitis C by age and sex, 2009



But newly identified ≠ newly infected

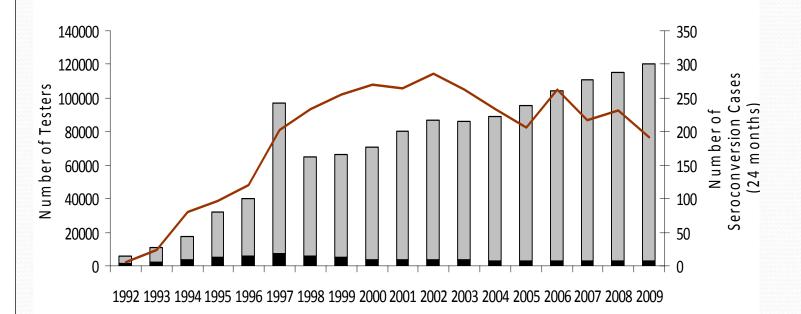
Why tested?

- Identification remote infection
 - Awareness of past risk factor
 - Routine insurance medical
 - Symptoms of liver disease (i.e. past infection)
- Recent acute infection
 - Ongoing risk factors
 - Part of cohort study
 - Prison population

Laboratory data

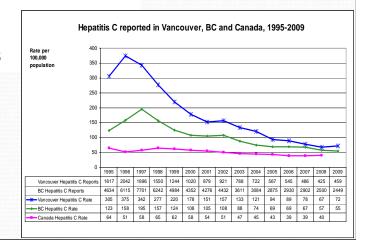
- In BC 95% tests performed at provincial lab
 - Reflex anti-HAV/anti-HBs testing for vaccine eligibility
- Allows longitudinal data analysis
 - Negative to positive anti-HCV; 24mth seroconversion
 - Test volume

Anti-HCV testers & seroconversion (24m)

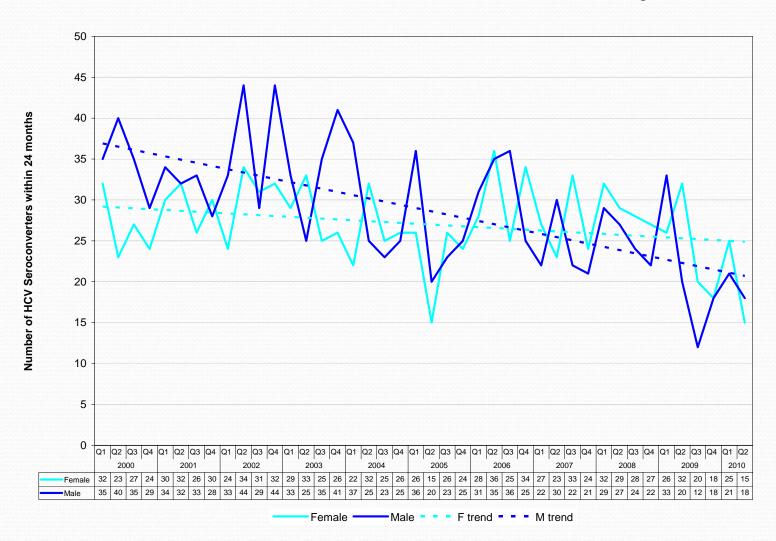


positive hcv testers megative hcv testers seroconversion cases

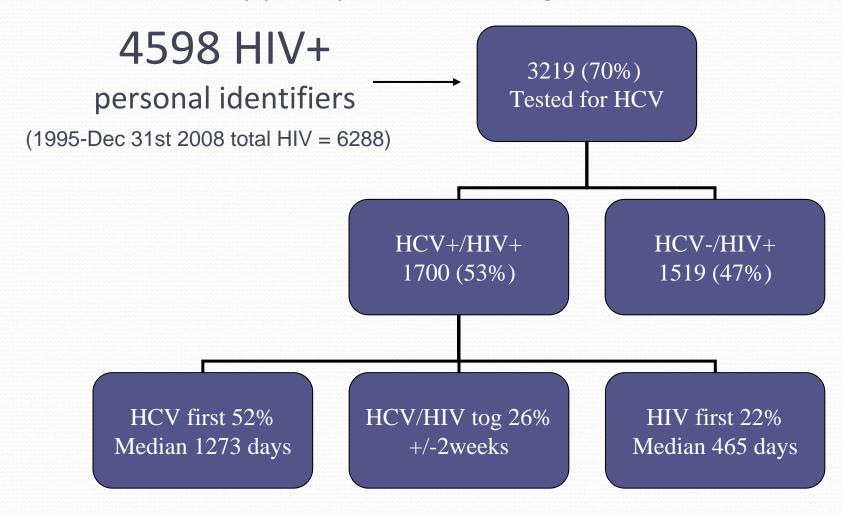
Year



HCV 24mth seroconversion by sex, BC



Use data to support policies; linkageHIV/HCV co-infection



HCV identified before HIV in >half persons co-infected with HIV/HCV (median time to HIV infection 3.5 yrs); therefore opportunity for HR to prevent HIV infection

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 - Harm reduction supplies distribution; Methadone

Harm reduction works!

- Public health response to reduce the harmful effects of a behaviour. Provides non-judgmental strategies enhancing knowledge, skills and supports for individuals, their families and communities to make decisions to be safer and healthier
- Van Den BC, Smit C, Van Brussel G, Coutinho R, Prins M
 Full participation in harm reduction programmes is
 associated with decreased risk for HIV and hepatitis C
 virus: evidence from the Amsterdam Cohort Studies among
 drug users. Addiction 2007, 102:1454-1462

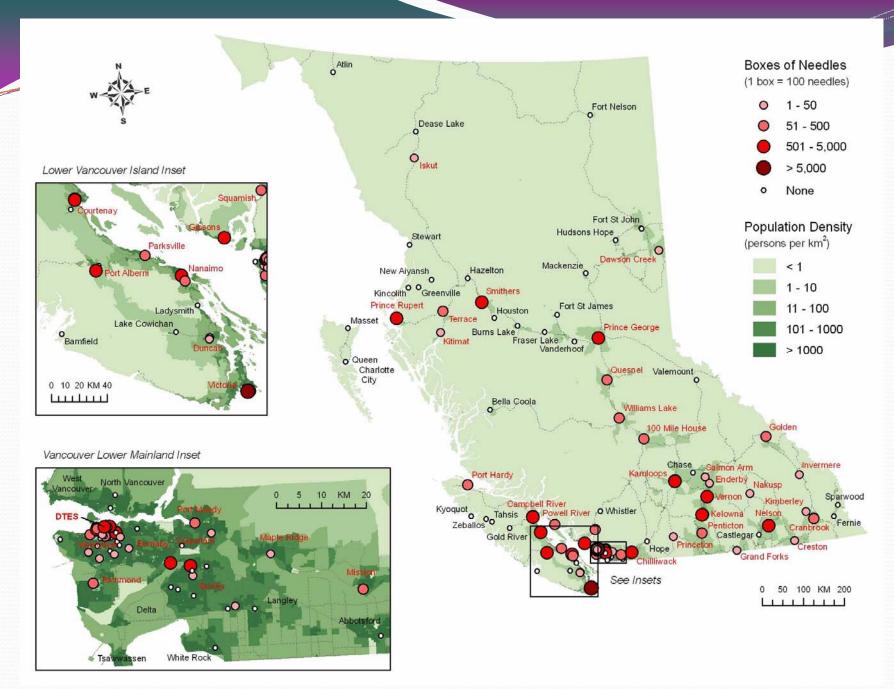
Provincially funded harm reduction supplies

- Supplies distributed to 300+ ordering sites
 - Needles and syringes (5 million)
 - Sterile water (3 million)
 - Alcohol swabs
 - Cookers; Ascorbic acid (Mar 2010)
 - Crack pipe mouth pieces/push-sticks (2008)
 - Condoms & lubricants

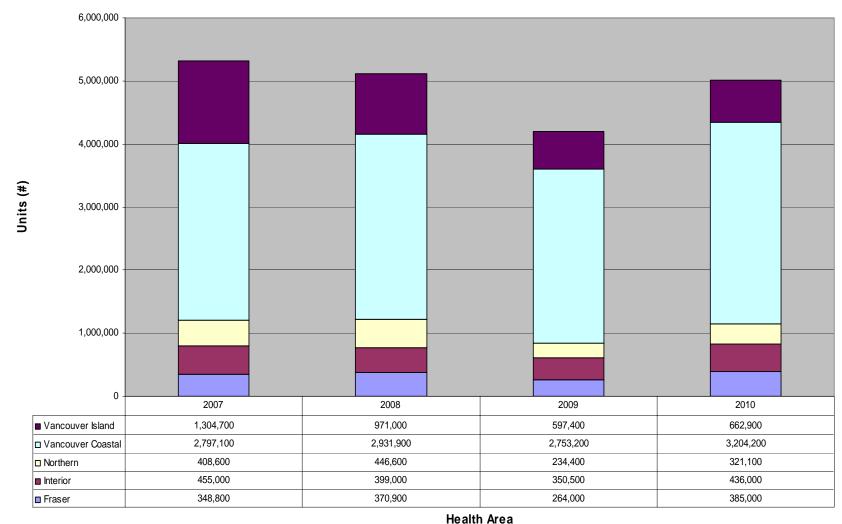
Crack pipes are available in some regions but not provincially funded

BC policy from exchange to distribution (2002)

Kerr T, Small W, Buchner C, Zhang R, Li K, Montaner J, Wood E. Syringe Sharing and HIV Incidence Among Injection Drug Users and Increased Access to Sterile Syringes AJPH 2009

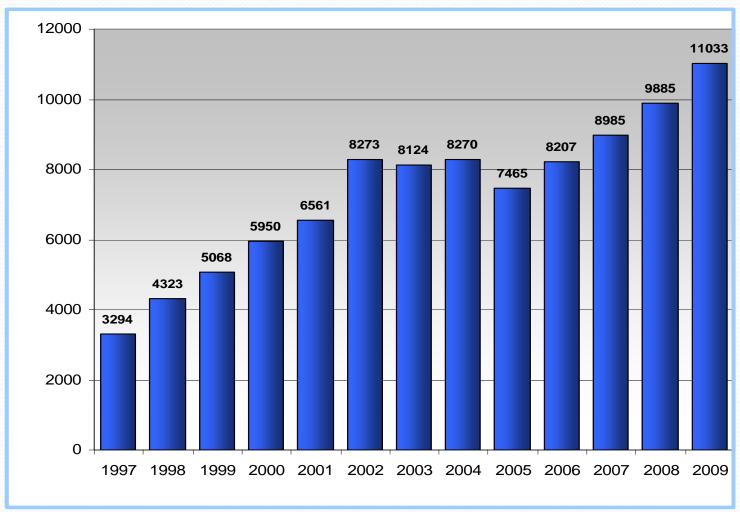


Needles distributed by HA by fiscal year



Identify trends over time and btw. regions

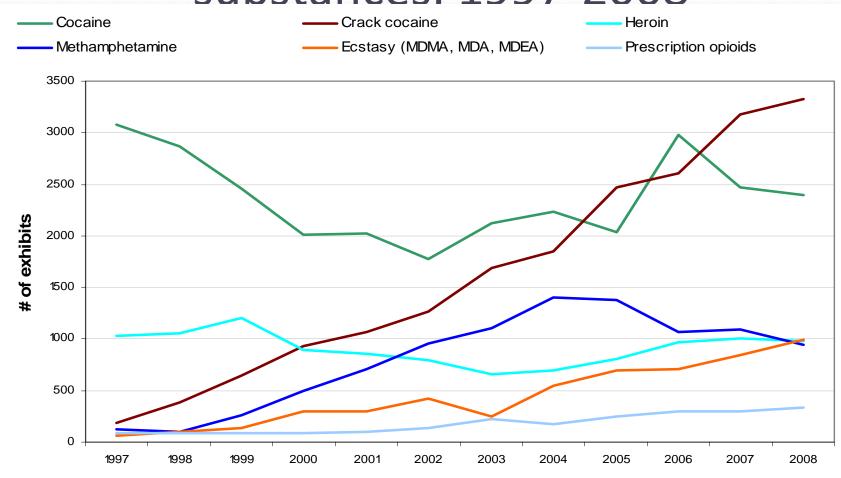
Methadone prescribing in BC



Lots we don't know about drug use

- Be creative and collaborative, develop partnerships
 - Ambulance data
 - Coroners data
 - Hospital utilization
 - Vital stats
 - Police
 - Health Canada Drug Analysis Lab
 - Treatment data
- Participation (not tokenism)
 - Experts Youth study; User groups
 - People who have been in prison
- Identified increase crack smoking; 60% do not inject
 - Need to be engaged provide supplies
 - Specific issues e.g. levamisole in crack <u>www.bccdc.ca/cocaine</u>

BC exhibits analyzed for selected substances. 1997-2008



Source: Drug Analysis Service (DAS) – Laboratory Information Management System

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Don't assume because there is a policy...

- More than just needles
 - Assess range, adequacy and methods of HR product distribution including client engagement and community development using qualitative interviews
 - Frontline staff report: feel isolated, lone advocates, stigmatization of clients; practices vary from the policy

http://www.harmreductionjournal.com/content/5/1/37

- Therefore developed resources-training manual, news letters, Q and As, webpage etc
- The Caravan
 - Partnering with Drug User Activists to Conduct a Harm Reduction and Health Needs Assessment
 - Purpose What are the needs and priorities of drug users in BC and how can they organize to meet them?

Caravan Format

- 2 hour workshops
- User-facilitated
- Note taker
- 17 communities
- Identified priorities



Priorities identified

- Improve interactions w. health professionals; Methadone; too much, too little, too far away
- Access to a range of housing options
- Improve treatment by RCMP
- Ensure harm reduction best practices followed everywhere
- Connect with illicit drinkers
- Support user-run organizations
- Engage with and encourage allies
 - Work with professionals as allies instead of providers; Engage the public as allies
- Next steps:
 - Use priorities to develop provincial campaigns

Consistent clear communication / knowledge translation

- Academic publications
 - Excellent for academic community
 - Policy ideology vs. evidence base
 - Make it real & accessible who is your target audience?
- Health care/service providers providing HR isolated
 - Need tools, training in person, training manual
 - 5-minute elevator pitch; safer injecting practices etc

Communication/Knowledge translation

- Consistency:
 - All using same numbers, same language, resources, latest order form
 - Strategies newsletters- needles distributed/year
- Colleagues and public lack understanding, stigma, ideology etc
 - Support local community development meetings
 - Newsletters- human face and stories
 - Harm reduction health files, Q and As about supplies

www.BCCDC.ca





BC Centre for Disease Control

An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

SEARCH Information for..

DISEASES & CONDITIONS FOOD & YOUR HEALTH

HEALTH & YOUR ENVIRONMENT

IMMUNIZATION & VACCINES

OUTBREAKS & **EMERGENCIES** PREVENTING INFECTION

SEXUAL **HEALTH**

You are here: Home > Preventing Infection > Harm Reduction

Text Size: S M L

IN THIS SECTION

Antibiotic Resistance

Hand Hygiene

Chee Mamuk Aboriginal Program

Harm Reduction

Frequently Asked Questions

Research Articles

Agranulocytosis Associated with Levamisole in Cocaine

Outreach / Street Nurse Program

Resources

Harm Reduction

"Harm reduction" aims to keep people safe and minimize death, disease, and injury from high risk behaviour.

Harm reduction involves a range of support services and strategies to enhance the knowledge, skills, resources, and supports for individuals, families and communities to be safer and healthier.



A range of services is available to prevent harms from substance use. Some examples include:

- Impaired driving prevention campaigns: Create awareness of the risks of driving under the influence of alcohol and other legal or illegal substances
- Peer support programs: Groups for people who use substances to improve their quality of life and to address gaps in services
- Needle distribution programs: Distribute clean needles and other harm reduction supplies and educate on their safe disposal
- Outreach and education: Make contact with people who use substances to encourage safer behaviour
- Substitution therapies: Substitute illegal heroin with legal, non-injection methadone or prescription heroin
- Supervised consumption facilities: Prevent overdose deaths and other harms by providing a safer, supervised environment for people using substances

What are the benefits of Harm Reduction?



Harm reduction has many benefits for people who use substances, their families, and communities.

SUPPLY REQUISITION FORM

Print Email 1 Share Subscribe

Authorised Distribution Sites:

To Order Supplies Use the Harm Reduction Supply Requisition Form

Policy on Primary, Secondary and One-off Distribution Sites including Order Form Mar 2010 [pdf, 94 KB]

RELATED PAGES

History of Harm Reduction in British Columbia Oct 2010 [pdf 33 KB1

Harm Reduction Training Manual for Frontline Staff Aug 2010 [pdf 8.25 MB]

Harm Reduction Strategies and Services Policy Feb 2009 [pdf, 45 KB]

Best practices for BC's harm reduction supply distribution program Sept 2008 [pdf, 308KB]

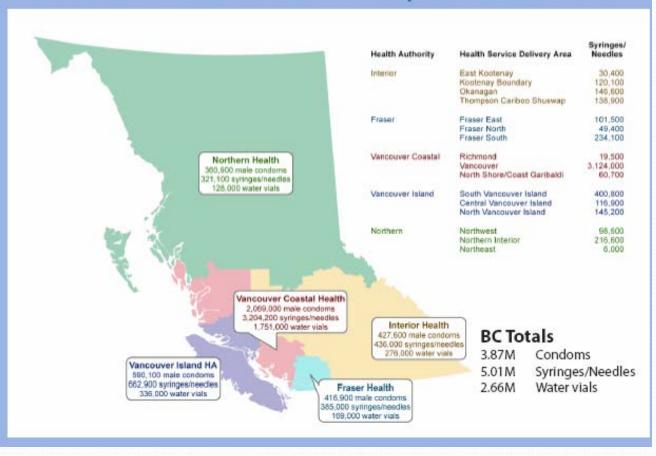
Harm Reduction Strategies and Services Committee Terms of Reference Jan 2009 [pdf, 22 KB]

Online 'strategies' newsletter ensures consistent distribution #s reported by all

HR Product Distribution Update 2009/10

Transportation of Supplies

Upon a review of our 2009/10 distribution statistics, we identified that 30% of current sites in the province order below the threshold of \$600, so that transportation costs are incurred. Working with regional health authorities we have established a primary and secondary site policy to maximize efficiency of distribution. This enables a primary site (a larger centre) to order supplies that can then be collected by, or transferred to, the secondary site (a smaller centre), subsequently reaching order thresholds and encouraging communication and training of the staff at the smaller sites.



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