

Reducing drug-related deaths in Europe: a systemic perspective with focus on take-home naloxone

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Take-home naloxone: its role in preventing opioid-related deaths in Europe LisbonAddictions, 24 October 2019

Conflict of interest

None to declare.



Global health goals European drug policies



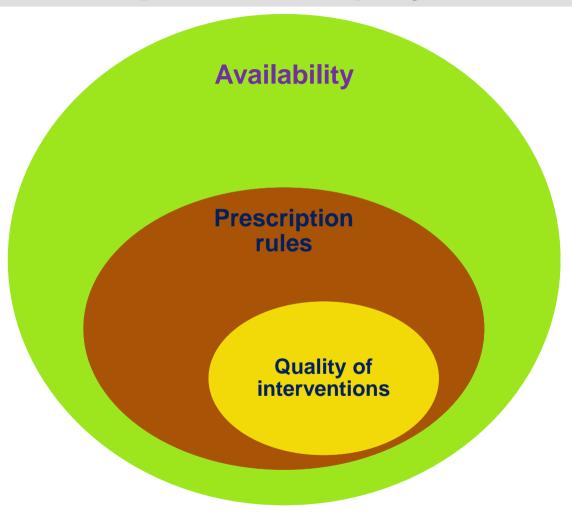


3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature **mortality** from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.

EU Drugs Strategies aim at reduction of the health and social risks and harms caused by drugs, namely the number of drug-related deaths.

Action Plan 2017-2020: provide access to naloxone to trained laypeople (Action 8b).

Reducing drug-related deaths: ...multiple factors play a role ...

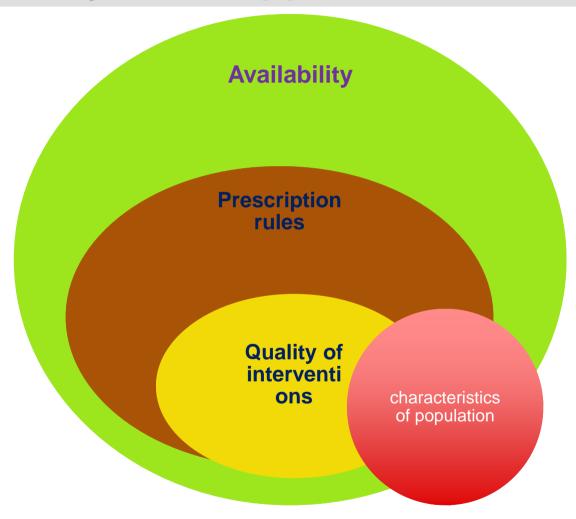


Supply-related factors; monitoring of market cycles; sudden changes in purity; low price

...Regulatory system; , e.g. (prohibition of) advertising of prescription medications; Guidance on prescribing for medical professions

.... Training and implementation practice: e.g. quality of OST implementation affects its effectiveness

...multiple factors play a role ... a 'systems-approach' is needed

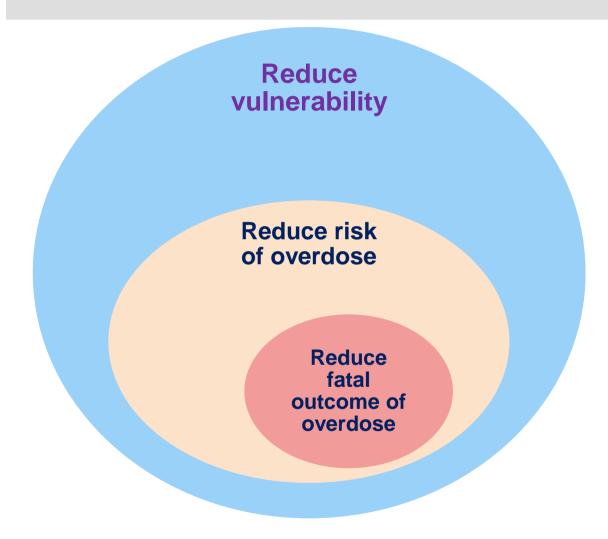


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How to reduce opioid-related deaths:

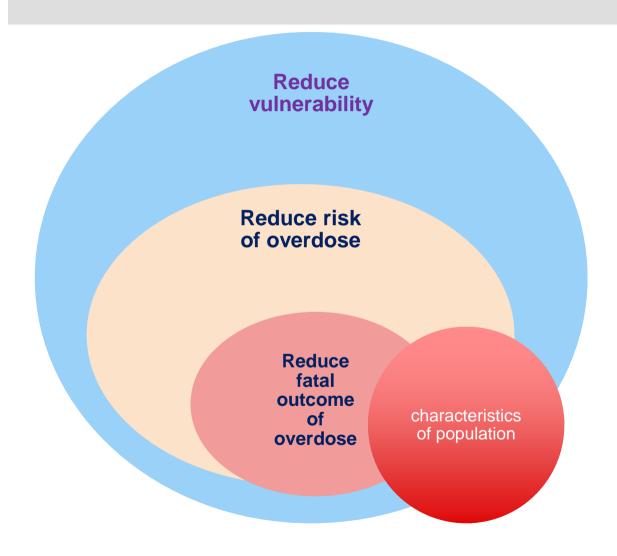


Better accessibility of services, enabling environment no barriers; reduce stigma; empowerment of PWUD; integration;

... improve OD risk awareness, e.g. info on risk behaviour, early warnings on composition and potency of drugs; effective treatment of opioid dependence (e.g. OST, HAT)

... supervise drug consumption (DCR); Take-home naloxone programmes to train bystanders and have antidote naloxone at hand.

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Interventions to reduce 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

Source: EMCDDA (2017) Health and social responses to drug problems: a European guide.

Availability of selected interventions





Source: EMCDDA Health and social responses to drug problems: a European guide, 2017 (updated for AT, BE, PT & SE).



Take-home naloxone programmes

Heroin-assisted treatment

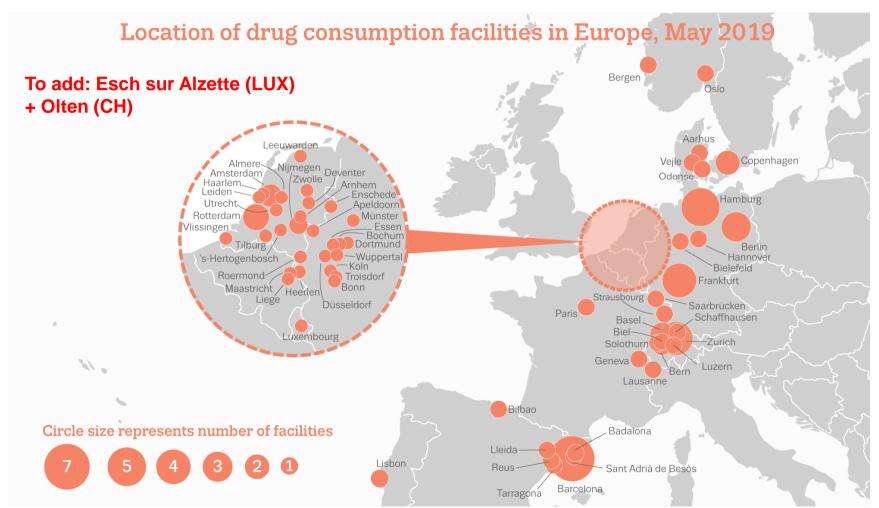


Drug consumption rooms



Opioid substitution treatment

Geographical distribution of DCRs in Europe



Source: Drug consumption rooms: an overview of provision and evidence. EMCDDA,2018 (updated for PT) mcdda.europa.eu





Since 2015: New Nasal Kits

USA (Nov 2015) **Canada** (Oct 2016; OTC)



NARCAN 4mg/0.1ml (also 1.8mg/3.6mg/0.1ml)

Adapt Pharma



France:

July 2016 (temp.), July 2017 (Marketing Authorization)



NALSCUE 0.9mg/0.1ml

Indivior



EMA Nov 2017

(EU-wide Marketing authorization) available: AT, DK, DE, EE, FR, NO, SE UK



NYXOID 1.8mg/0.1ml **Mundipharma**



.eu



Topic overview (2019)



Factsheets

- General information
- Regulatory challenges
- Medication
- Distribution, re-fill and post-training monitoring
- Performance and resources
- Project reports and evaluations

ONLINE

http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/topic-overviews/take-home-naloxone_en

What is naloxone and why is it important?

Drug overdose continues to be the main cause of death among problem drug users. Heroin or other opioids — often consumed alongside other central nervous system depressants such as benzodiazepines and alcohol — are present in the majority of reported fatal overdoses (1). Overdose is common among opioid users: many of them have experienced a non-

Toolbox: THN programmes (2020)



Health and social responses to drug problems

A EUROPEAN GUIDE



Problem definition

Aims and outcomes sought

Response selection

Response

Implementation

Assessment of outcomes achieved



Diagnostic process

Mapping the current DRD situation – Dashboard; Checklist of Barriers to THN, Manual for Roundtable discussion & Action planning



Models of care

- Factsheets THN programmes in Europe; Compilation of case studies (vignettes) illustrate how to overcome barriers; 'real-life' Implementation experience



Materials for action

 Information material for drug services to raise OD awareness among staff and clients; Knowledge Questionnaire, Training curricula

Acknowledgements

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