



harm reduction
COALITION

The shape of an epidemic: Opioid Related Mortality and Prevention in the United States

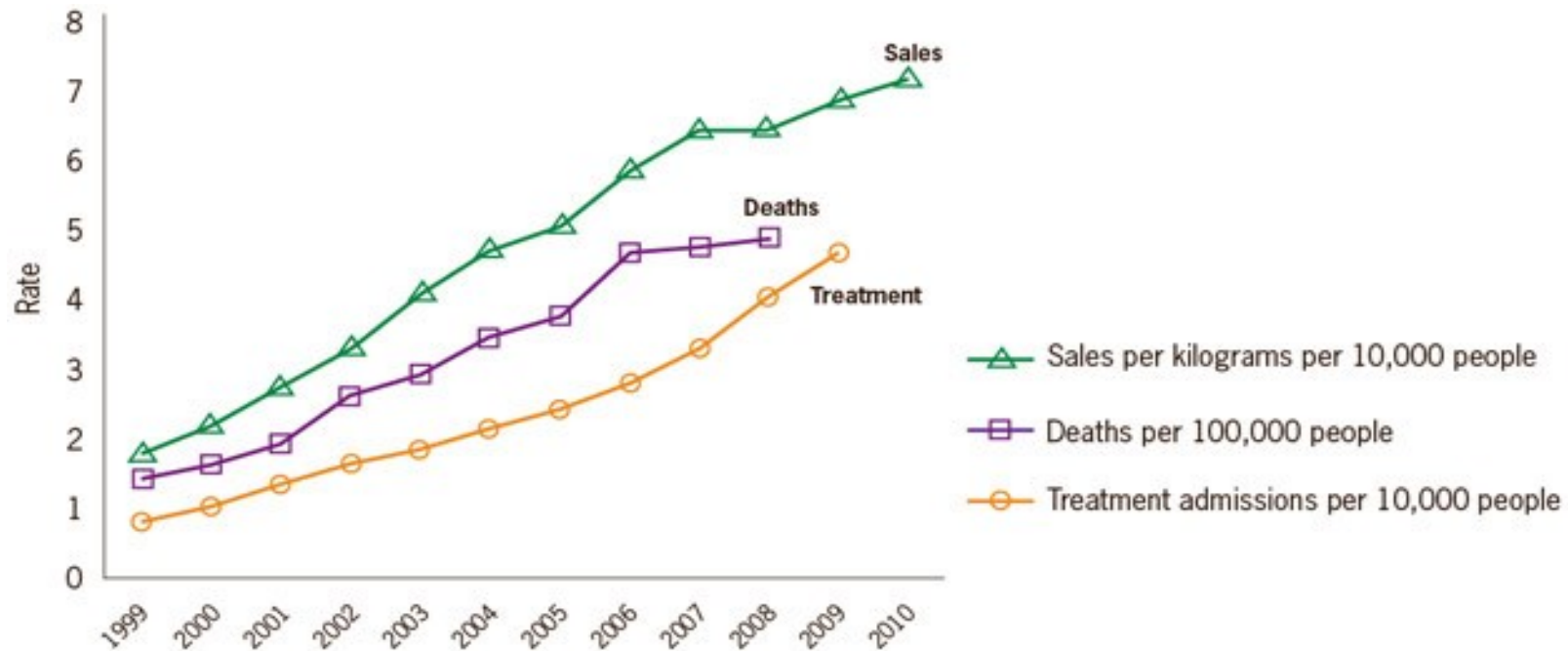
Sharon Stancliff

Harm Reduction Coalition

Overdose prevention: heroin

- 1988- Naloxone over the counter in Italy
- 1996- Chicago Recovery Alliance start naloxone distribution; ramps up in 2000
- 2000- The first conference on overdose- *Preventing Heroin Overdose: Pragmatic Approaches*
- 2004- New Mexico legislation
- 2005/6- New York legislation

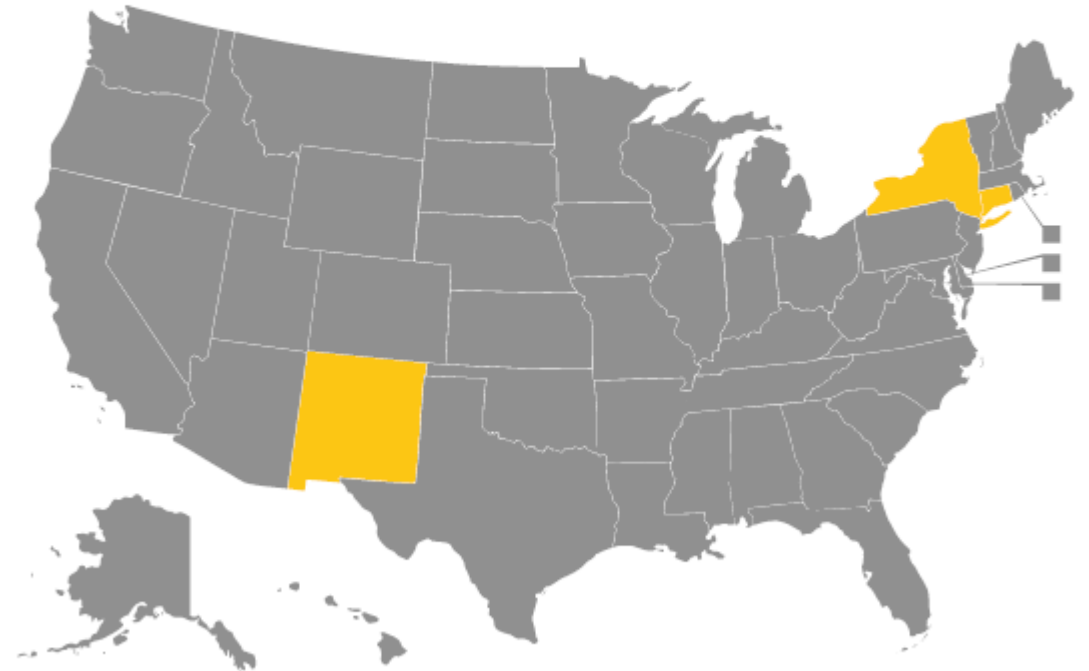
Rates of prescription painkiller sales, deaths and substance abuse treatment admissions (1999-2010)



National Vital Statistics System, 1999-2008; Automation of Reports and Consolidated Orders System (ARCOS) of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), 1999-2010; Treatment Episode Data Set, 1999-2009

2006

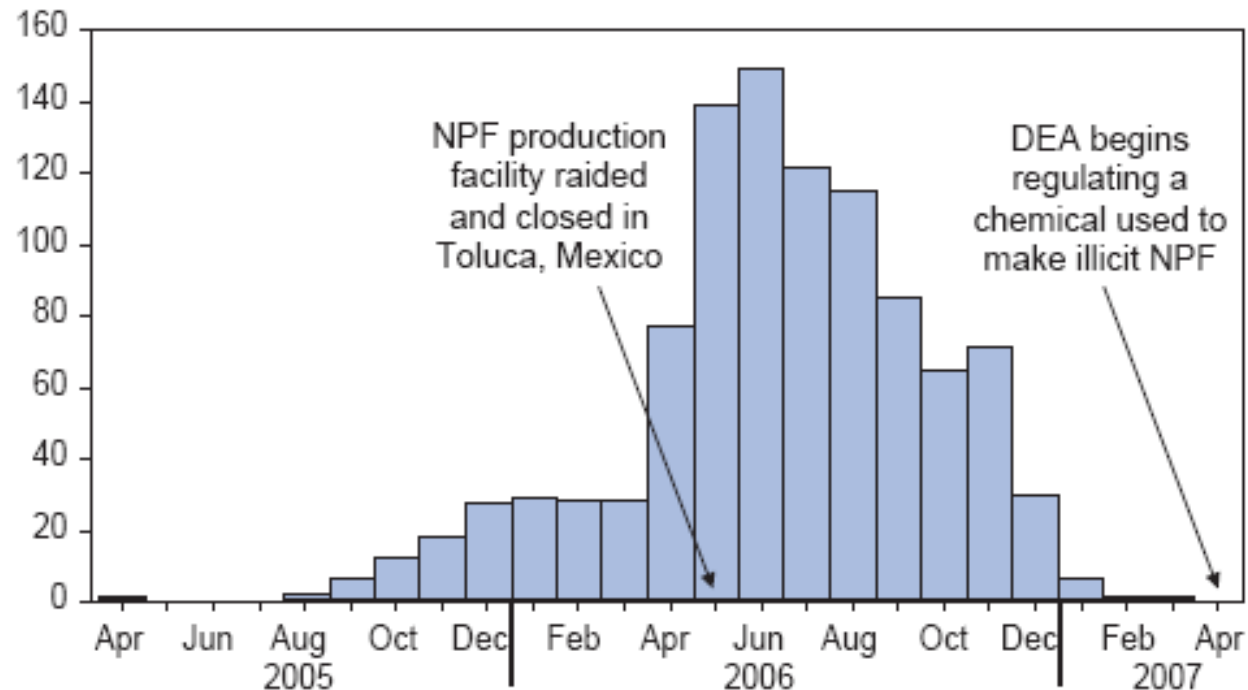
3 states with laws
regarding naloxone
and a number of city
programs (San Francisco)
as well as NGO programs
(Chicago)



<http://lawatlas.org/query?dataset=laws-regulating-administration-of-naloxone>

An Outbreak of non-pharmaceutical fentanyl kills over 1,000 heroin users

FIGURE 1. Number of reported deaths (N = 1,013) related to nonpharmaceutical fentanyl (NPF), by month of death — CDC/ Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) surveillance system, United States, April 2005–April 2007



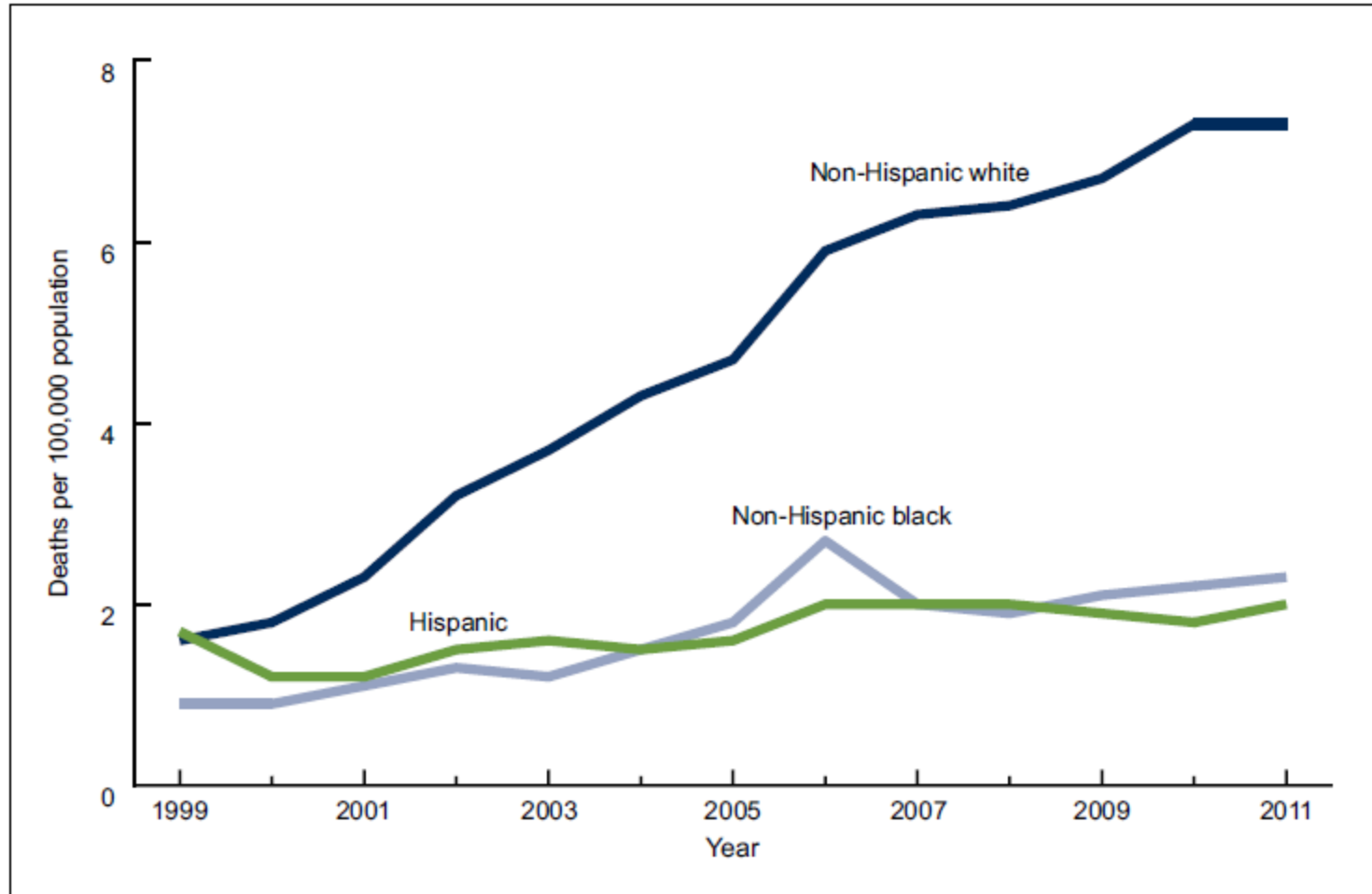
An informal coalition was formed:

- Substance Abuse Mental Health Service Administration
- Poison Control
- Drug Enforcement Administration
- State and local health department
- Center for Disease Control
- Harm Reduction Professionals

Strategies to address overdose

- Prescription monitoring programs
- Prescription drug take back events
- Safe opioid prescribing education
- Expansion of opioid agonist treatment
- Expanding access to naloxone
- Supervised injection facilities

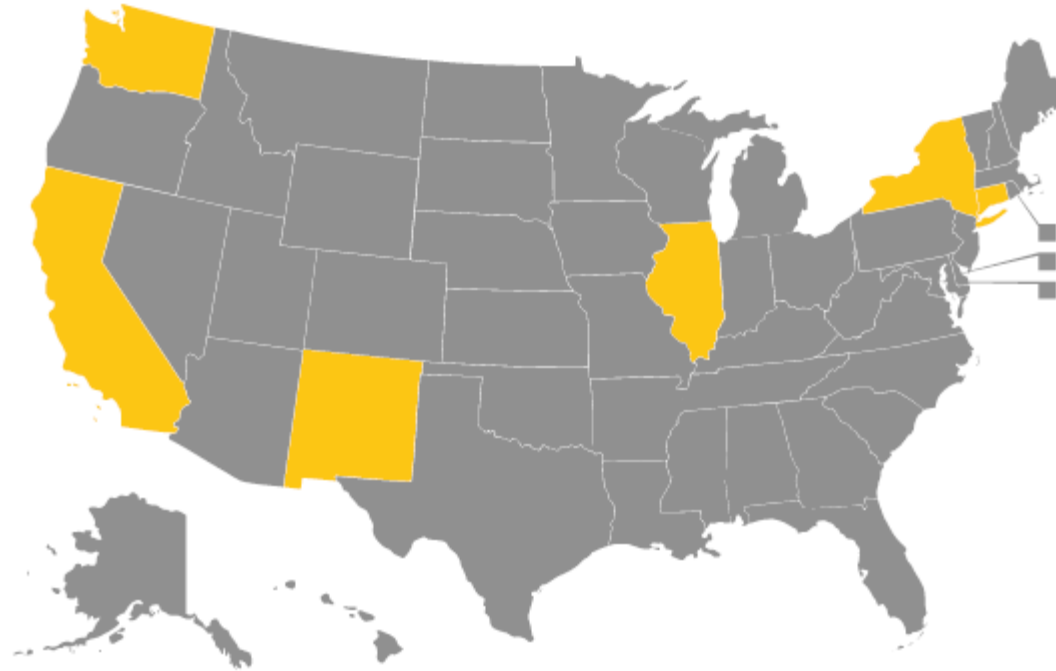
Figure 5. Age-adjusted opioid-analgesic poisoning death rates, by race and ethnicity: United States, 1999–2011



NOTES: Deaths for Hispanic persons are underreported by about 5%. See "Deaths: Final Data for 2010." Access data table for Figure 5 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db166_table.pdf#5.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality File.

2012





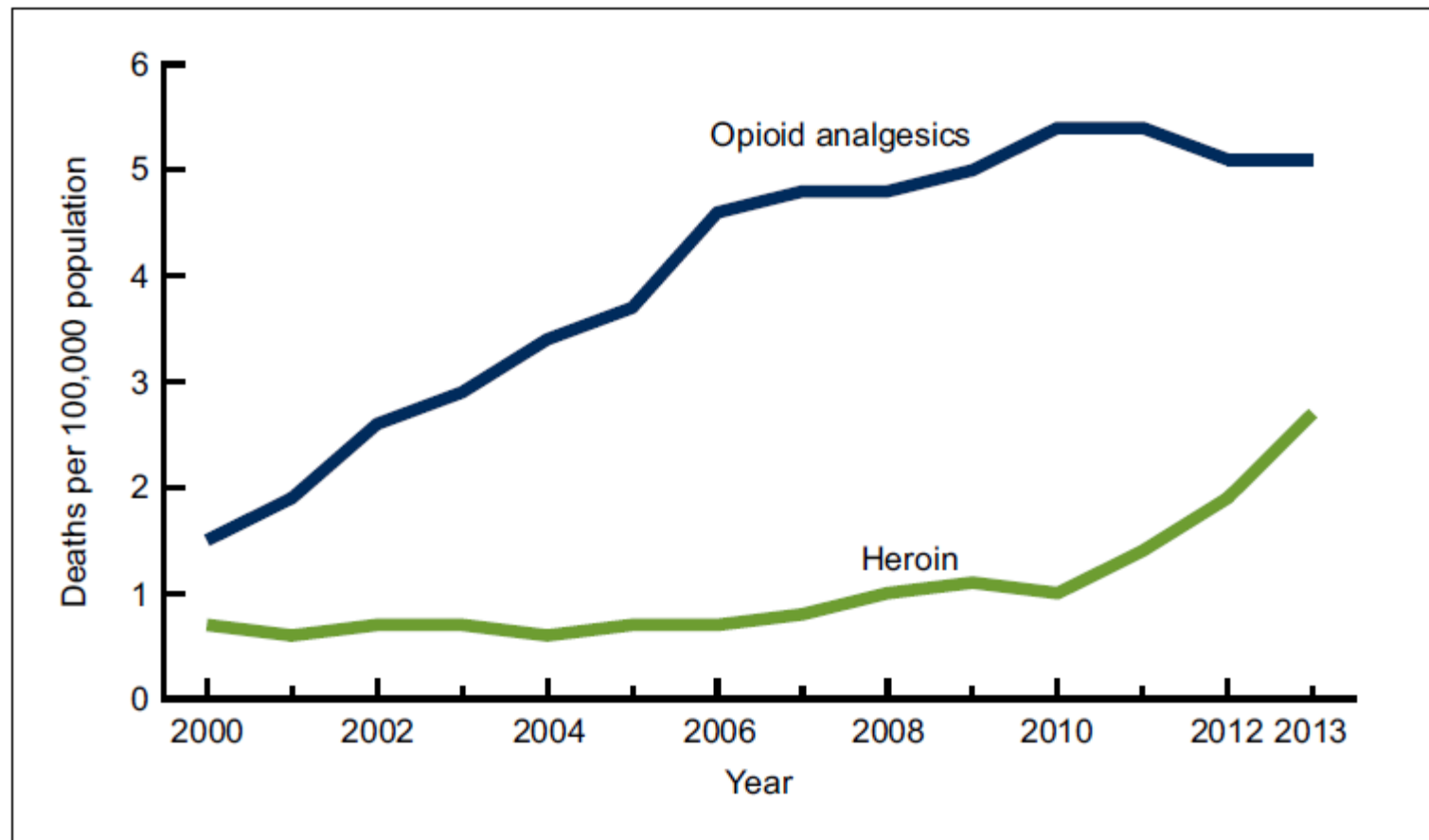
“Heath Ledger dies battling drugs and depression 2008”

“Philip Seymour Hoffman Death Emblematic of
Rise in Heroin Use in U.S. 2014”

“Jon Bon Jovi applauds NJ overdose law after
daughter's Hamilton College incident 2012”



Figure 1. Age-adjusted rates for drug-poisoning deaths, by type of drug: United States, 2000–2013

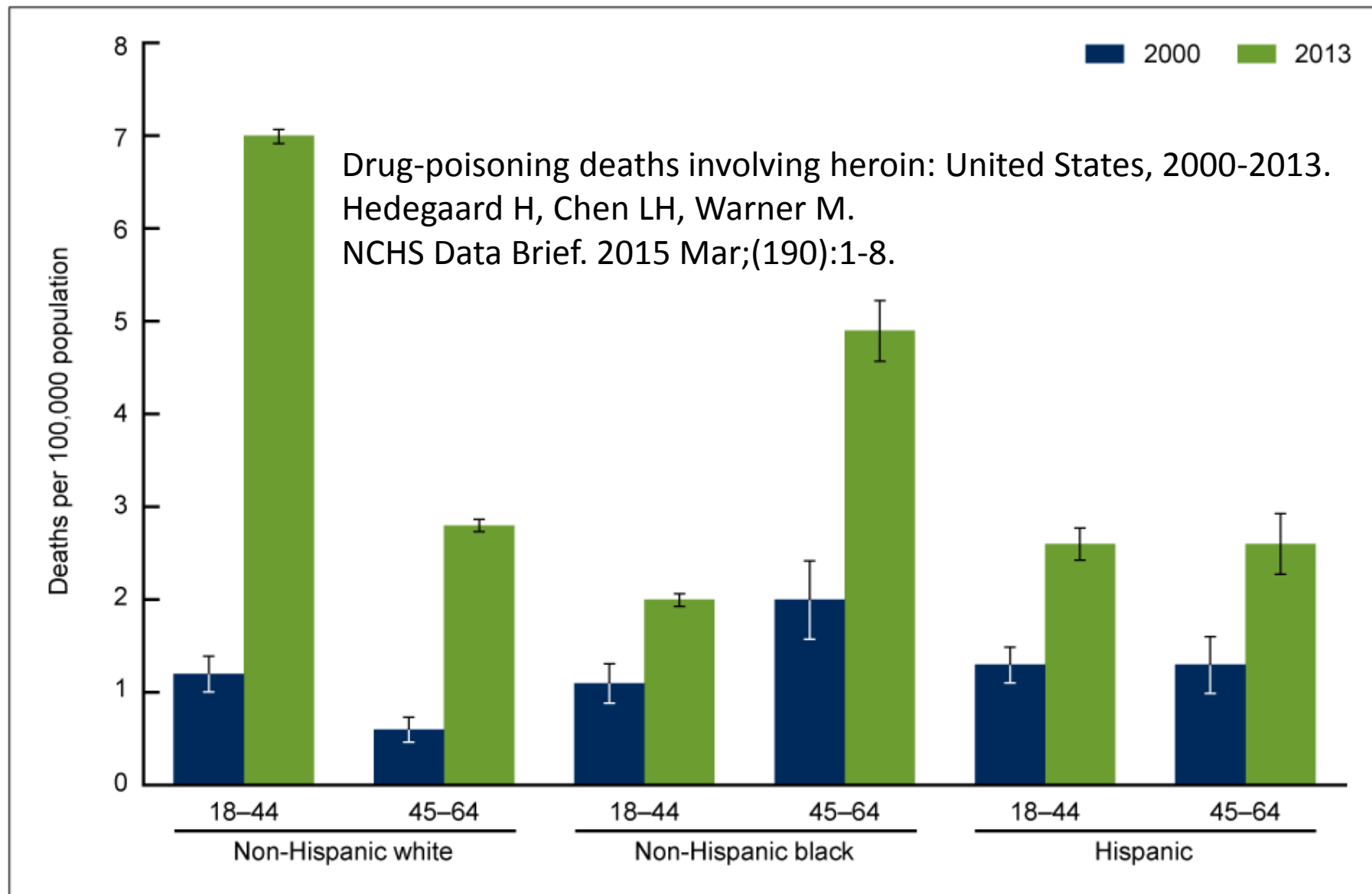


NOTES: The number of drug-poisoning deaths in 2013 was 43,982, the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving opioid analgesics was 16,235, and the number of drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin was 8,257. A small subset of 1,342 deaths involved both opioid analgesics and heroin. Deaths involving both opioid analgesics and heroin are included in both the rate of deaths involving opioid analgesics and the rate of deaths involving heroin. Access data table for Figure 1 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db190_table.pdf#1.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

While the age-adjusted rate for drug-poisoning deaths involving opioid analgesics has leveled in recent years, the rate for deaths involving heroin has almost tripled since 2010.

Figure 4. Rates for drug-poisoning deaths involving heroin, by selected age and race and ethnicity groups: United States, 2000 and 2013



I 95% confidence interval.

NOTES: Deaths for Hispanic persons are underreported by about 5%. See "Deaths: Final Data for 2010." Access data table for Figure 4 at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db190_table.pdf#4.

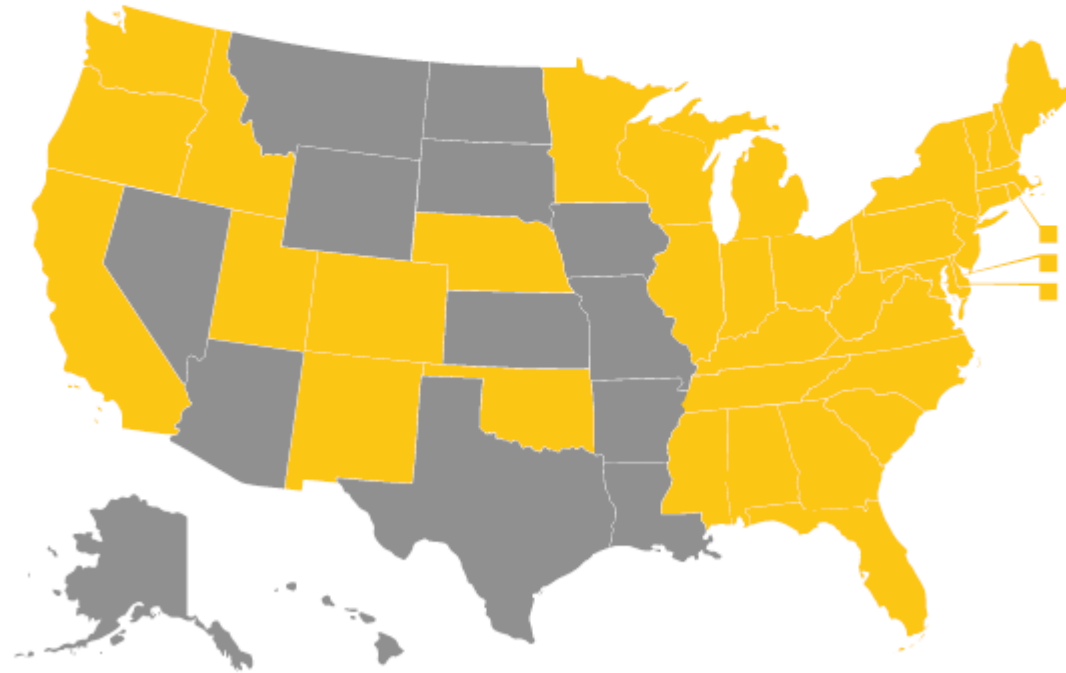
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

Further developments

- 2008 Project Lazarus forms in North Carolina 2010
- ASAM & AMA passed supportive policies
- 2012 collaborative conference convened by several federal agencies (CDC, SAMHSA, National Institute on Drug Abuse) to discuss naloxone
- 2012 United Nations passes a resolution on overdose prevention, follow by World Health Organization guidelines

Early 2015

A dramatic contrast to syringe access laws- overdose prevention with naloxone
But there is no dedicated federal funding and only a few states and cities provide funding



Concluding thoughts

- Opioid overdose prevention with naloxone in the community was initiated and implemented by people who use drugs or who are affected by drug use
- In the United States “the changing face of addiction” - white people dying of overdose was (probably) key in promoting the spread of naloxone