

acy treatment...

IN A NEEDLE AND SYRINGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM

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- Background PBHRWA
- The Hepatitis C Treatment Program
- Implementations
- Summary



PBHRWA 2 fixed sites in Perth and Bunbury

NSEP

- Needle and syringe one for one exchange program – approx 12,000 client interactions yearly
- Provides advocacy & support for people on pharmacotherapies health promotion and information, resources and resource production
- Consultation on policy, consumer issues, NSEP etc
- Training and education for the broader AOD, Health, Mental Health, Community Welfare and other services

PBHRWA 2 fixed sites in Perth and Bunbury

OUTREACH SERVICES – METRO AND SOUTHWEST

- Ace program outreach to Aboriginal clients including home visits
- Youth program outreach to males and females aged 16-25
- Outreach to the general population
- Safe Disposal Program
- Overdose Prevention and Management Project
- Peer Administered Naloxone program

PBHRWA Low Threshold Health Clinic

STI's and Sexual and Reproductive Health

- STI education, testing, and treatment
- Contraceptive advice and scripts for the pill, Implanon insertion and removal
- Pap Smears

BBV's

- BBV testing
- HCV treatment
- Advanced liver disease – HCC screening

General

- Wound dressings
- Treatment for infections cellulitis, UTIs, URTIs
- Naloxone prescribing
- Vaccinations
- General Health care

How we went about it

Collaborative study between UWA and PBHRWA

Retrospective audit

Prospective study of patients undergoing hepatitis C treatment

About

Retrospective Audit

80% consumers self-reported a previous psychiatric history 54% who inject drugs use amphetamines 25% of the sample was hepatitis C antibody positive

Prospective Study

20 patients have undertaken treatment

10 have completed and achieved an SVR

Demographic Characteristics of the clinical population

	N=20	
Parameter		
Mean age	44	
Gender		
Male	11	(52%)
Female	9	(48%)
Drug Use		
Past drug history	1	(5%)
Current amphetamine use	12	(60%)
Current heroin use	5	(25%)
Current combined heroin/amphetamine	2	(10%)

Barriers

1. How to recruit

- 2. Poor venous access
- 3. Minimal support
- 4. Follow up
- 5. Re-infection issues
- 6. Patient complexity

Addressing the barriers

1. Peer based education

- Peers and NSEP workers were educated about HCV
- NSEP workers triage clients
 - Brief interventions substance related problems
 - Health issues
 - Education

2. Case management worker

- Outreach
- Transports clients to and from appointments
- Provide support during the hepatitis C treatment program – weekly phone calls
- Another person to reinforce reinfection issues
- Reminds clients of their appointments

3. NP Prescribing

One stop shop

- Reduce hospital admissions
- 4. Providing education toHealh professionals

What the consumer wants...

- More targeted education
- Patient incentives
- User friendly services feel safe
- One stop shop approach

How do T500 we reach the other

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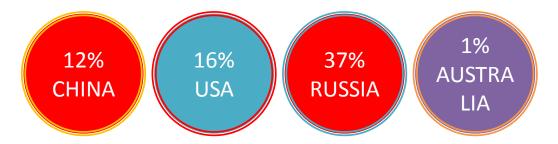
- Be more flexible in how we deliver care
- Consider the complex client
- Identify services engaged with people who use drugs
- Services at the forefront and engaged with people who use drugs should be enabled to access these clients

About

The Achievements of Harm Reduction

Harm Reduction also benefits the whole community, as well as respecting people's choices and enhancing our ability to have more control over our health

HIV prevalence among people who use drugs



Between 2000 and 2009, the Australian Government... spent \$243 million on Needle and Syringe Programs. this prevented an estimated 32,000 HIV and 97,000 hep C infections which saved \$1.2 billion in direct healthcare costs. if patient costs and productivity gains/losses are included, the community saved \$5.8 billion

For every \$1 invested in NSPs, \$27 was returned to Australian tax payers 1 fitpack = \$100 saving!

Summary.

