



CQUIN 5th Annual Meeting

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HIV services for people who use drugs

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HIV Learning Network
The CQUIN Project for Differentiated Service Delivery

Topics covered

Global drug use

HIV and other consequences of drug use

Essential packages of services for people who use drugs

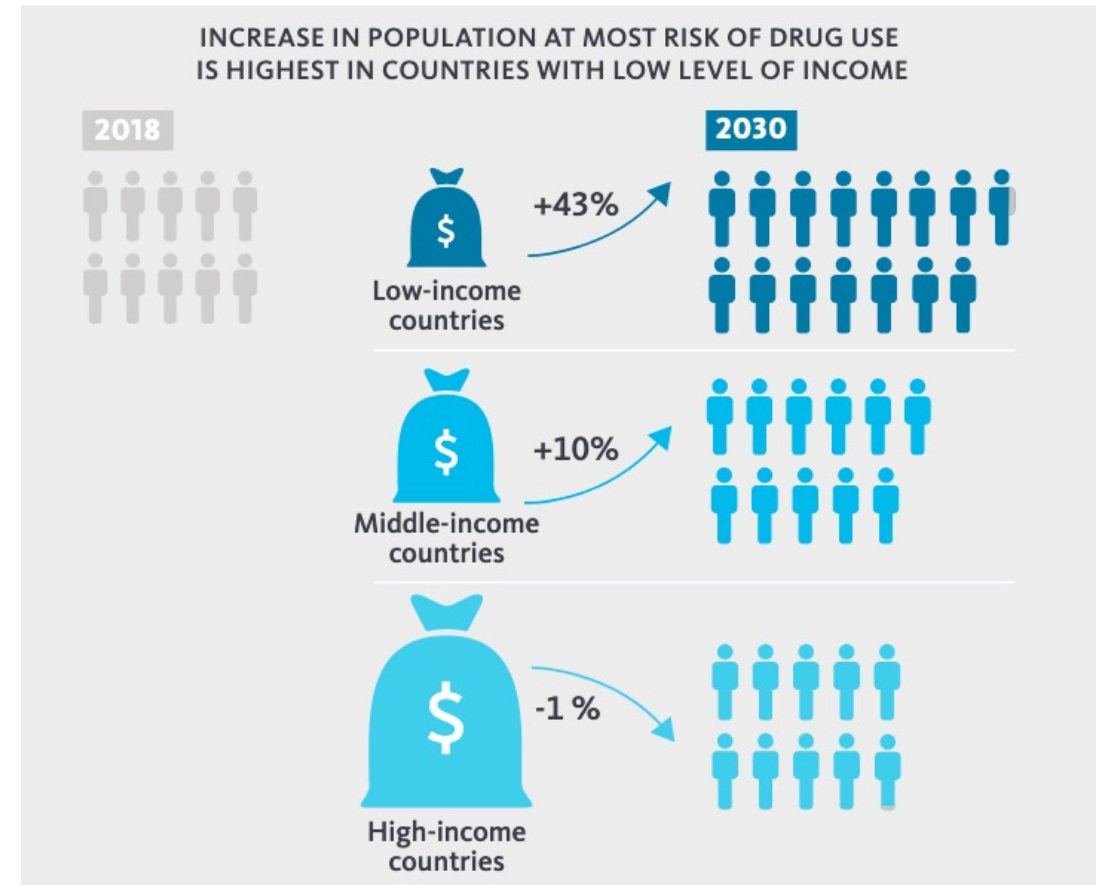
Enabling environment

Integration of services

Measuring effectiveness

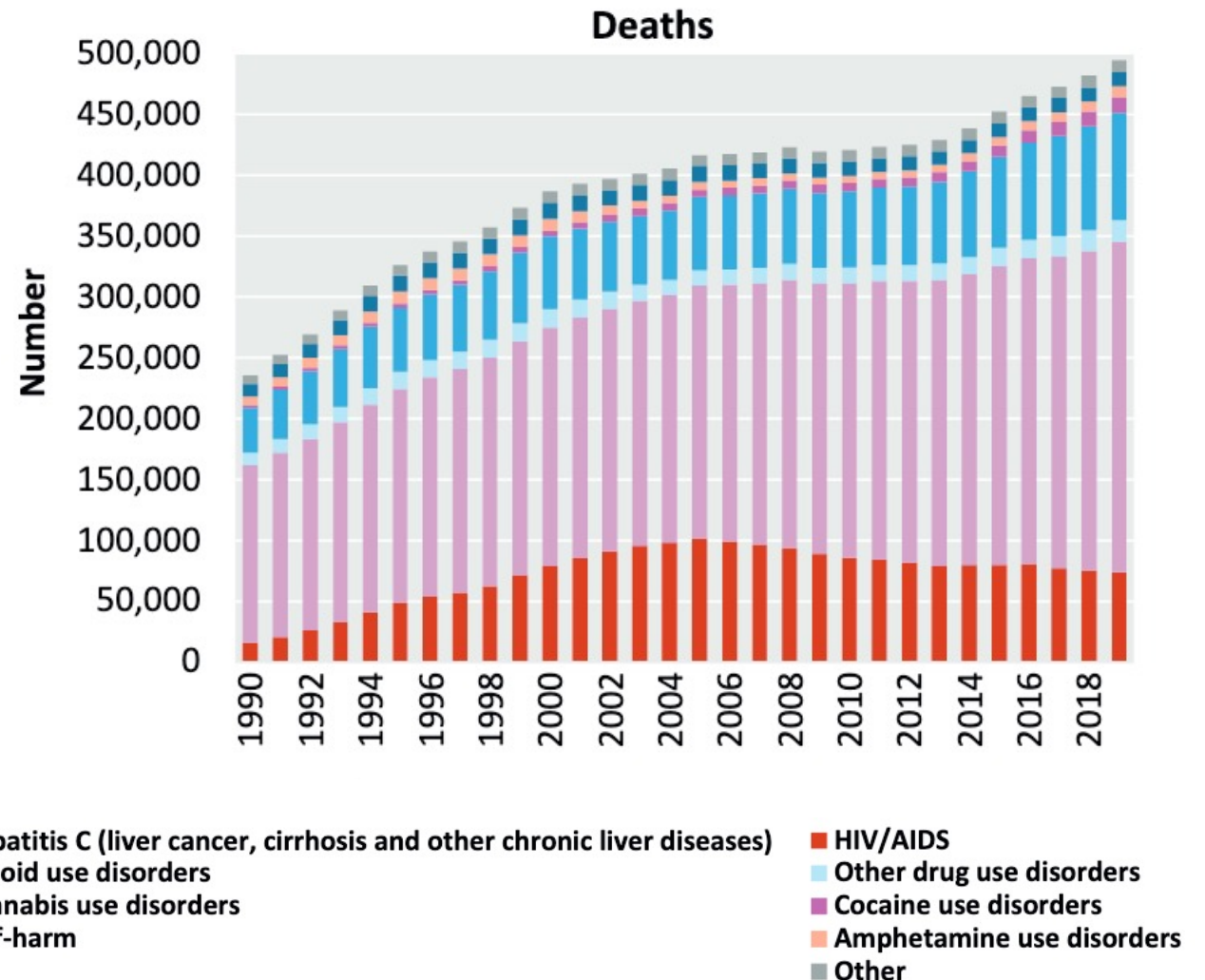
Global drug use

- 275 million people use drugs
 - 60 million located in Africa
- 36 million people suffer from drug use disorders
- 11 million people inject drugs (PWID)

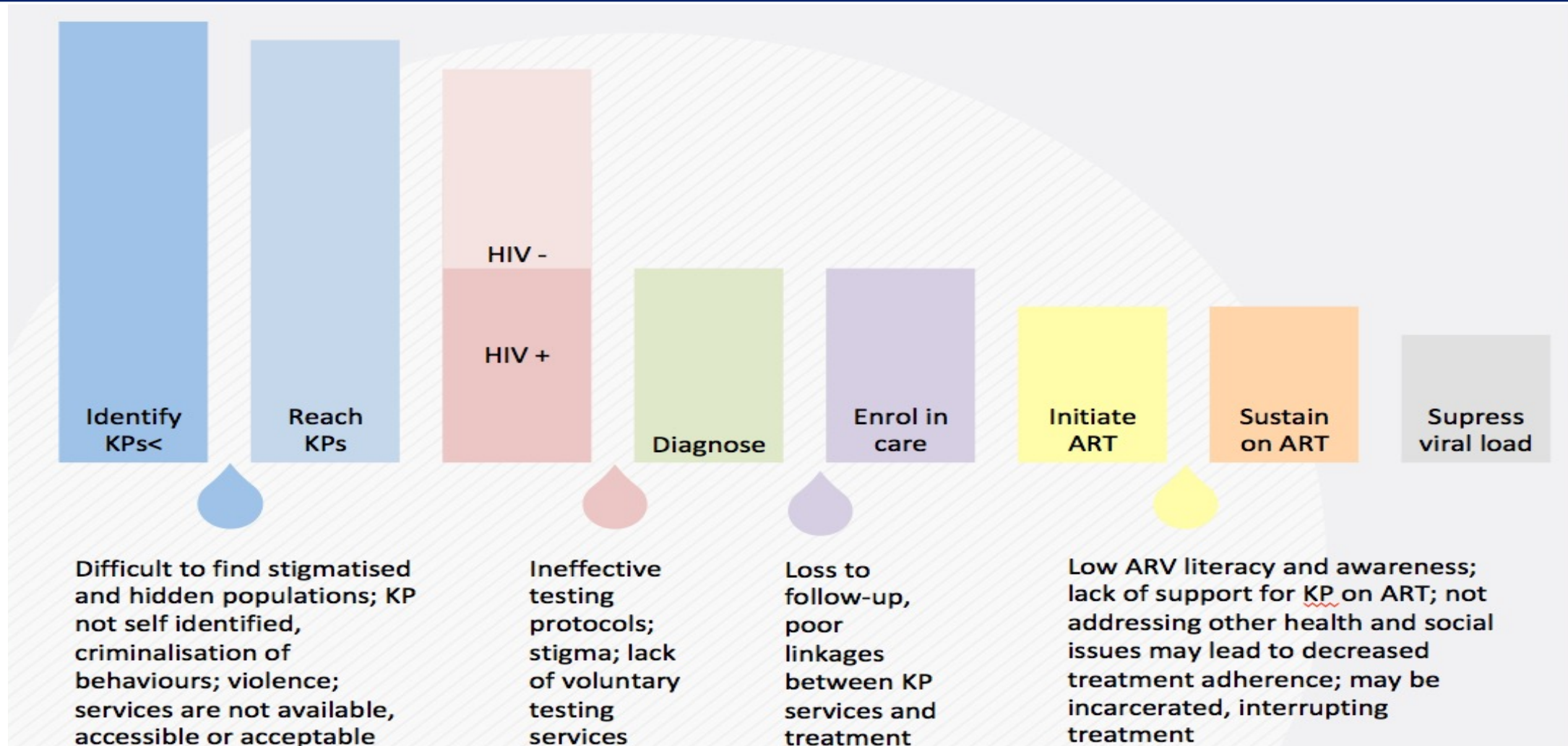


Health consequences of drug use

- Almost 500,000 drug-use related deaths
- Injecting drug use accounted for 10% of all new adult HIV infections globally
- One in eight people who inject drugs worldwide is living with HIV



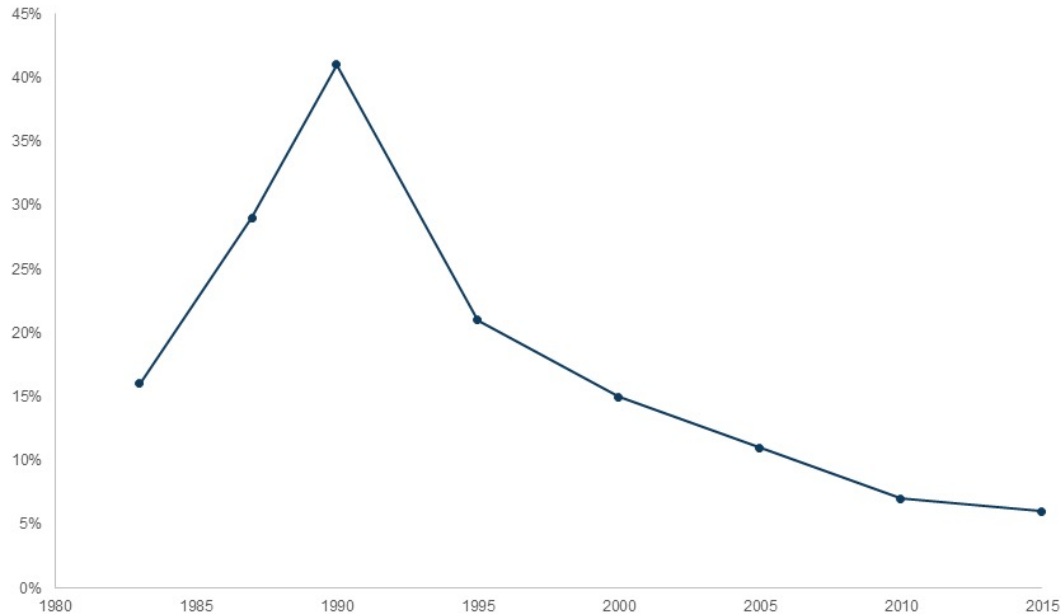
HIV and Substance Use



Rapid spread of HIV, frequent outbreaks

Figure 1

Share of HIV Infections Attributed to Injection Drug Use Overtime, 1980-2015

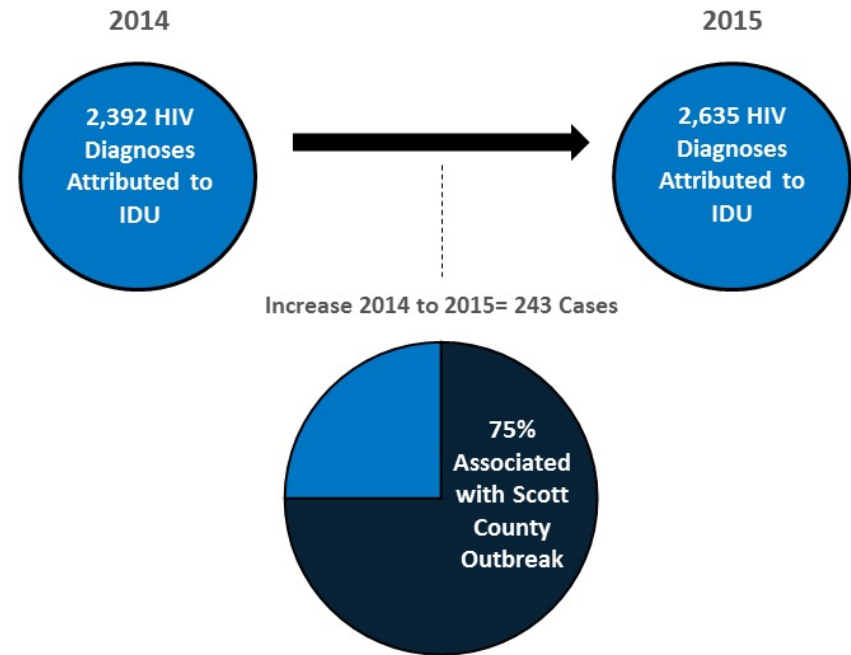


Source: Data through 2006 - CDC data request; Data from 2008-2015 - CDC Atlas.
 Note: Methodologies used to obtain data from the two different sources may differ and may not directly compare.



Figure 2

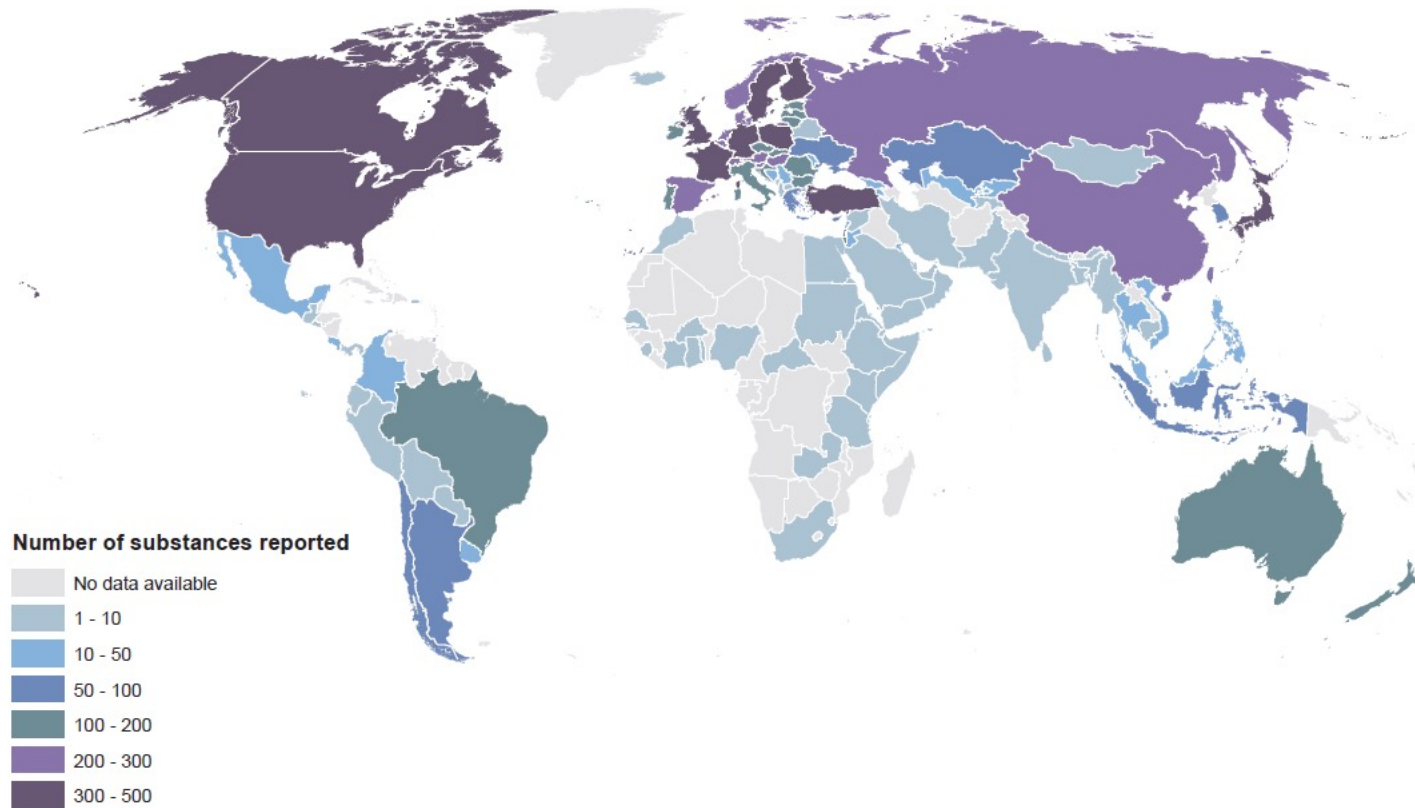
2014 & 2015 HIV Diagnoses and the Scott County, Indiana Opioid Epidemic



Source: CDC. Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2015. Vol. 27; CDC. Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2014. Vol. 26. Peter's et al. HIV Infection Linked to Injection Use of Oxycodone in Indiana, 2014-2015. NEJM, 375:229-239, 2016.



Diversification of substances



- Purity and composition are often not known
- Side effects include agitation, aggression, acute psychosis

Essential services for prevention and treatment

For all PWIDs:

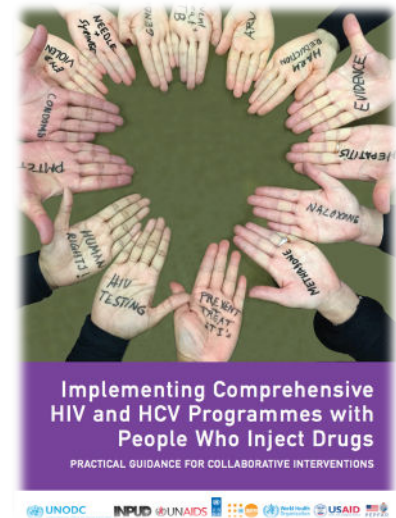
- Needle and syringe programs
- Opioid agonist maintenance therapy
- HIV testing services
- Condom and lubricant programs
- Targeted information, education and communication
- Diagnosis, prevention and treatment of TB, STIs, and viral hepatitis
- Community distribution of naloxone

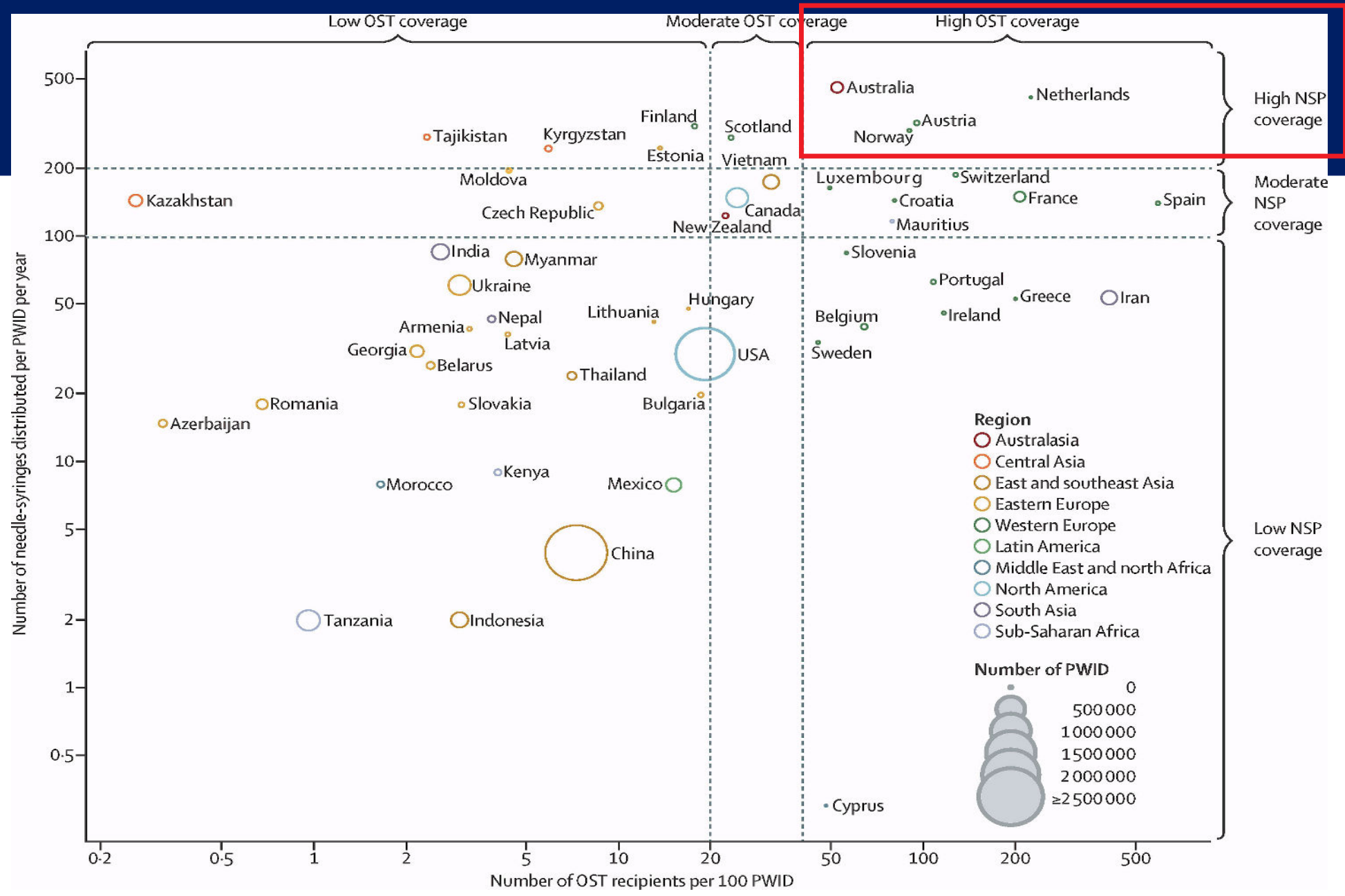
For HIV-Negative PWIDs:

- PrEP

For HIV-Positive PWIDs:

- Antiretroviral therapy
- Adherence support

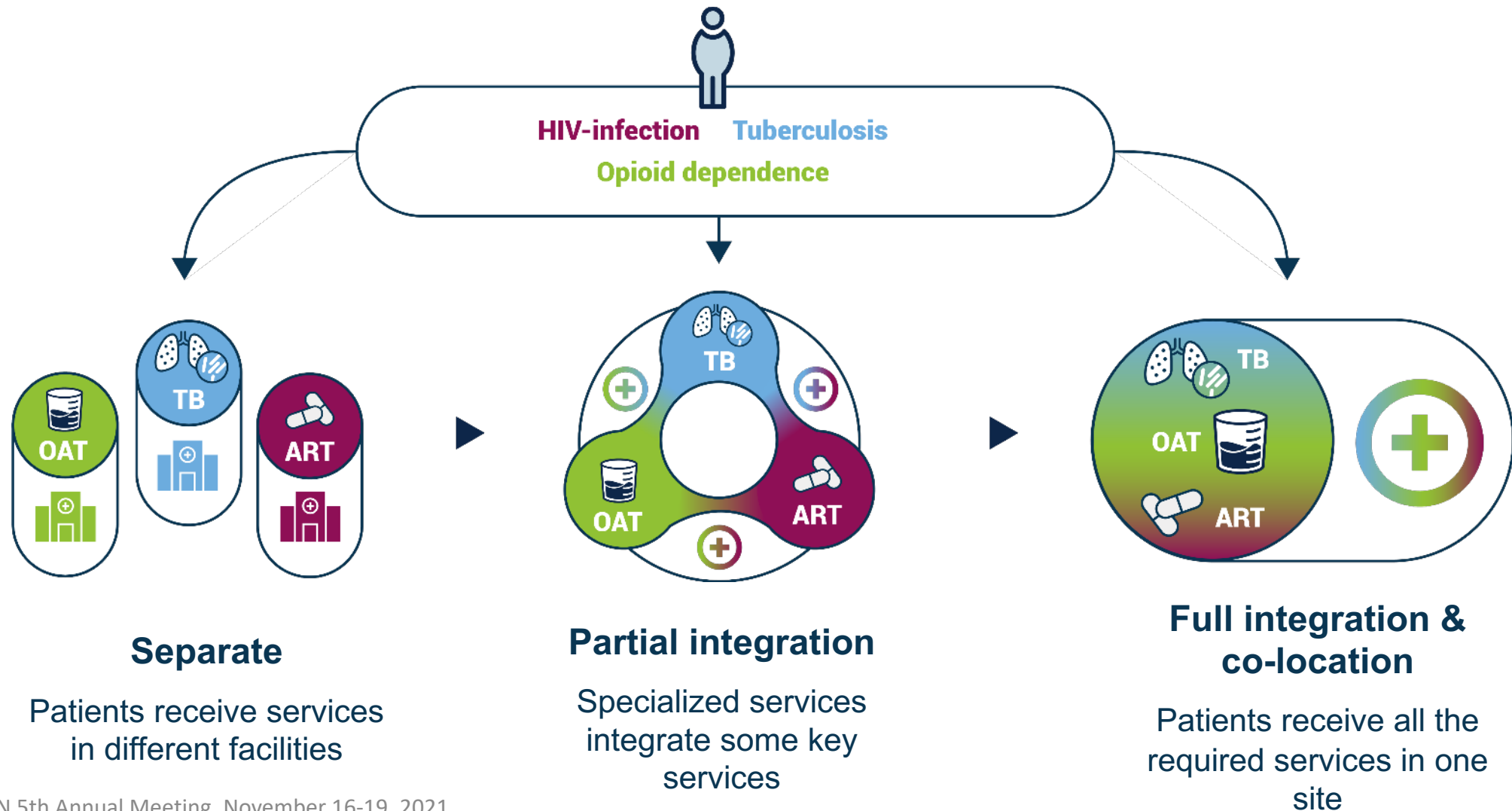




Essential strategies for an enabling environment

- Interventions to address and reduce stigma and discrimination
- Decriminalization of drug use and drug possession for personal use
- Community engagement
- User-friendly, low-threshold, and non-judgmental services
- Gender- and age-responsible programming, family-centered approach

Integration of Services

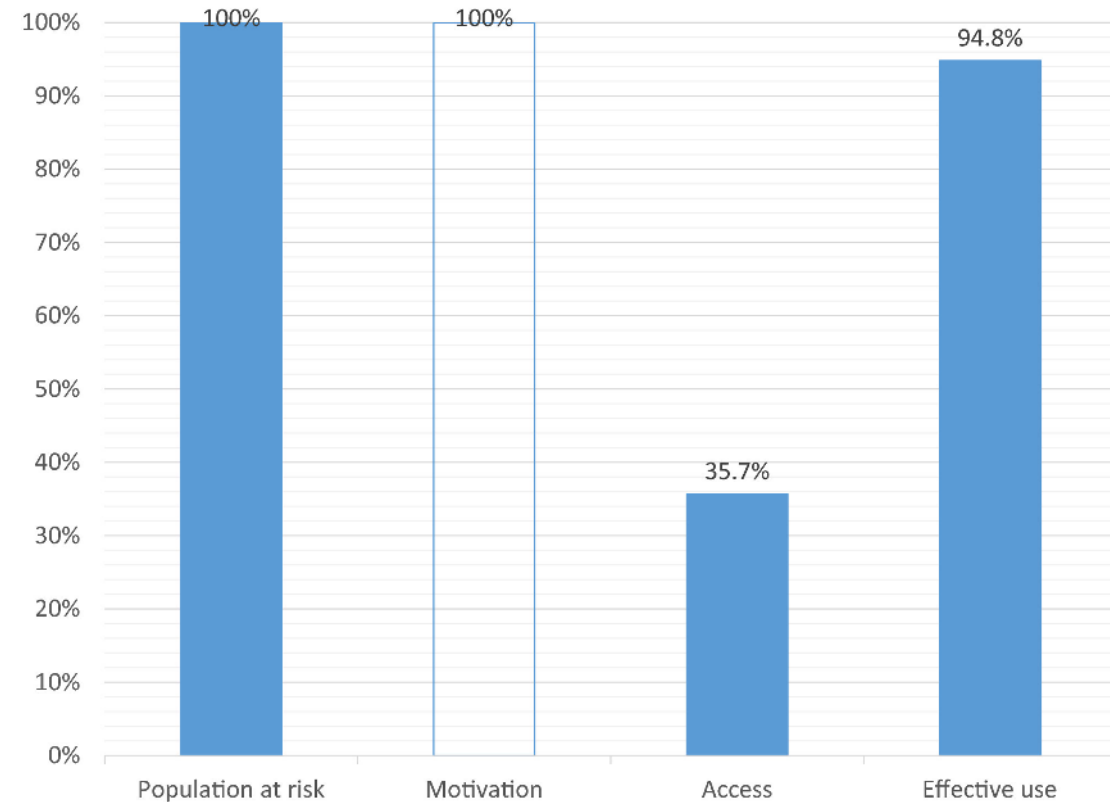


Measuring effectiveness of HIV programs for people who use drugs

- Implementation of regular biobehavioral surveys
- Program data analysis

Population-specific HIV prevention cascades and HIV treatment cascades

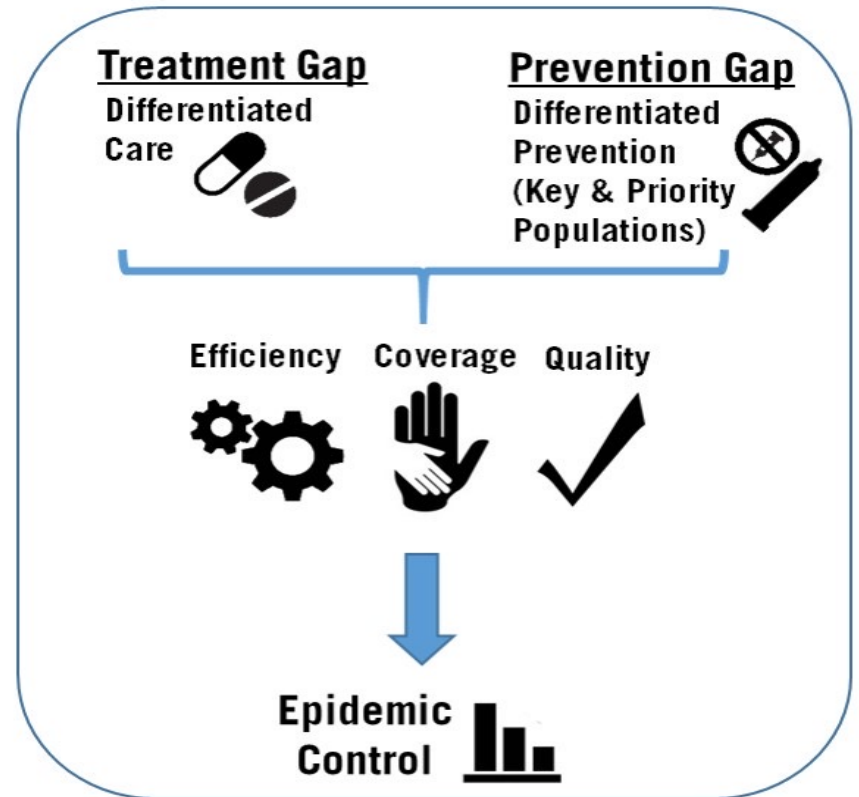
Operationalizing the HIV prevention cascade for PWID using the integrated bio-behavioural survey data from Ukraine



Journal of the International AIDS Society, Volume: 23, Issue: S3, First published: 30 June 2020, DOI: (10.1002/jia2.25509)

Conclusion

- HIV epidemic control requires achieving high coverage for prevention and treatment among people who use drugs
- Effective HIV programming includes implementation of integrated strategies including biomedical, behavioral and structural interventions
- Differentiated service delivery models for both prevention and management of HIV help to improve outcomes and make services more accessible
- Active community engagement is critical to accessing and engaging these populations
- Zero tolerance for stigma and discrimination is critical to confronting the threat of HIV among people who use drugs



El Sadr et al PLoS Med 2017

Thank you!

