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Data are provisional and subject to change.



Trends in drug use and harms from the Needle Exchange Surveillance Initiative (NESI)

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SDF conference 30th May 2024







- What is the Needle Exchange Surveillance Initiative (NESI)?
- Participant demographics
- Trends in drugs injected in the last six months
- Trends in drugs smoked/snorted or ingested in the last six months
- Trends in injecting risk behaviours
- Trends in injecting-related harms

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NESI is a national, cross-sectional survey of people who inject drugs (PWID) in Scotland.

Setting

Sites that provide sterile injecting equipment in mainland Scotland

Eligibility:

Ever injected drugs (but 70-80% injected in the last 6 months)

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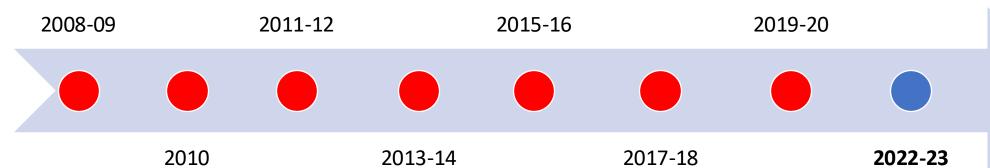
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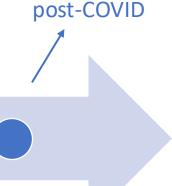
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Eight sweeps of NESI have been undertaken to date:

2008-09 2011-12 2015-16 2019-20



First sweep

2010 2013-14 2017-18 **2022-23**

Participants complete a questionnaire



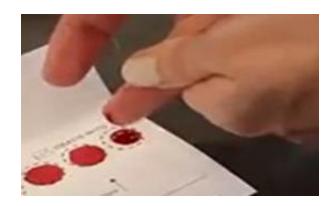


Participants complete a questionnaire





and provide a blood spot sample



Participants complete a questionnaire

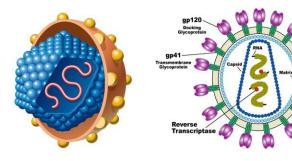




and provide a blood spot sample



Samples are tested for **HCV** and **HIV**

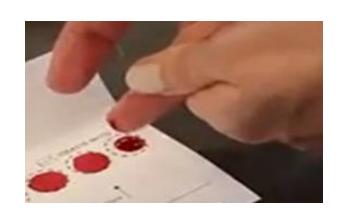


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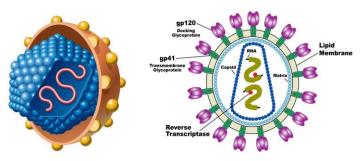




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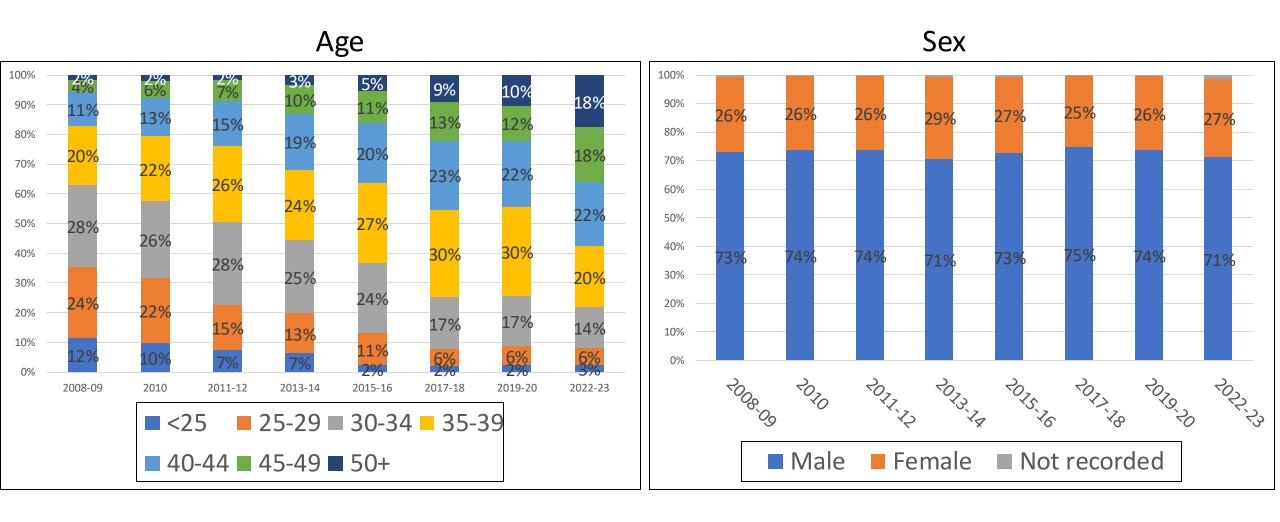




Self-report data

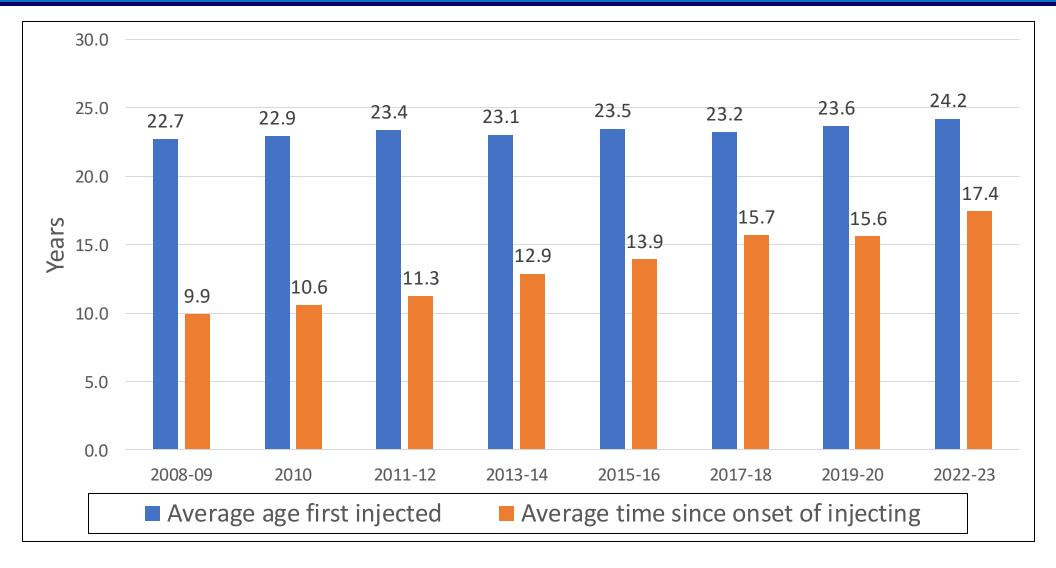
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Demographics of participants*



^{*}restricted to those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

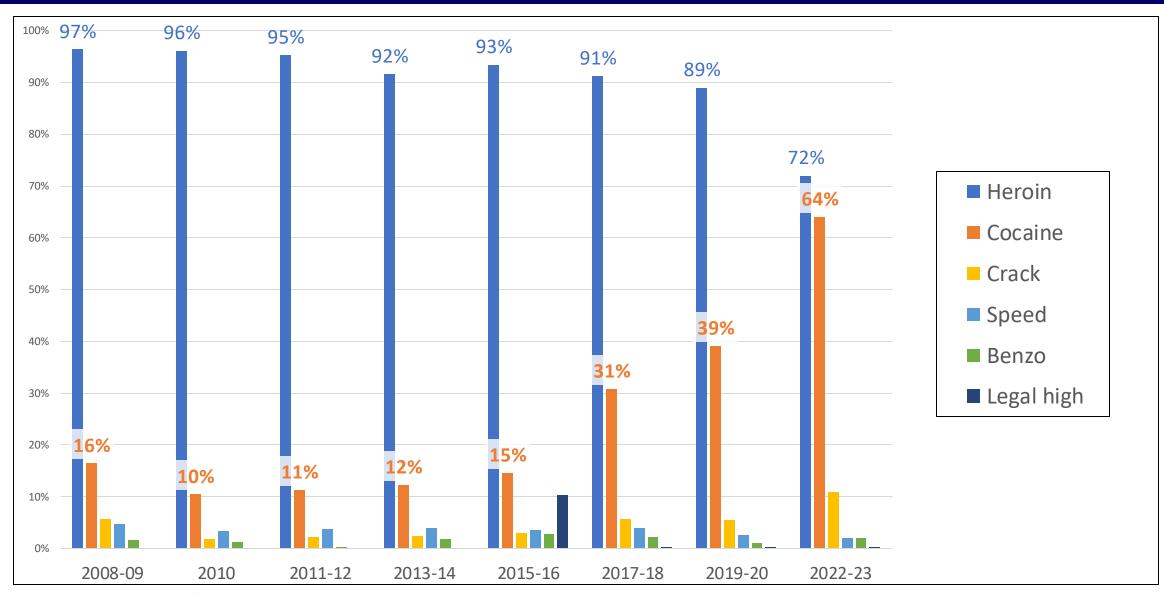
Age first injected and duration of injecting*



^{*}restricted to those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

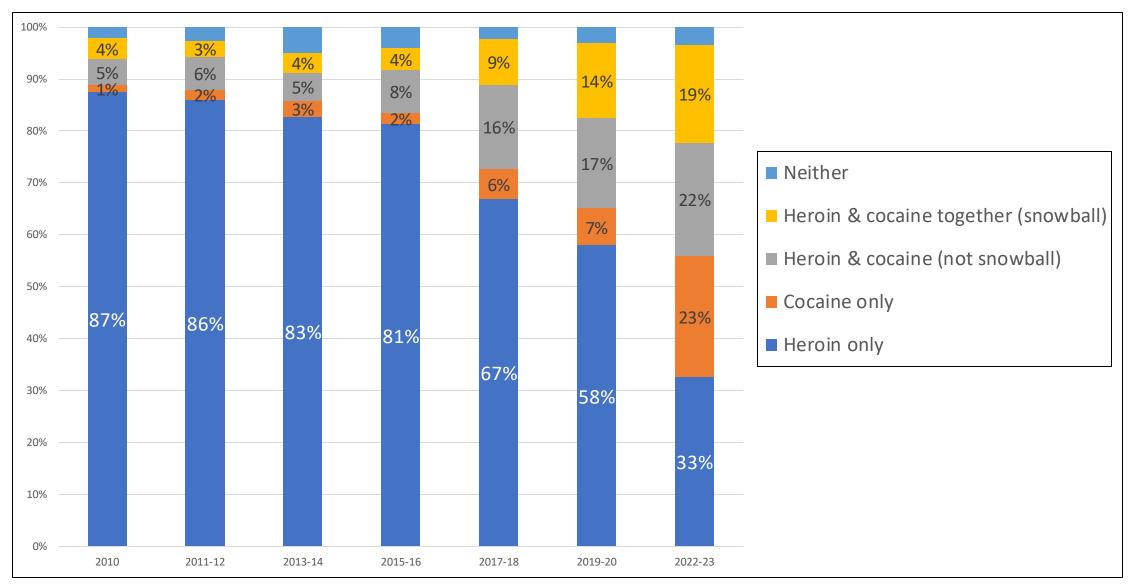
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Drugs injected in the last 6 months*



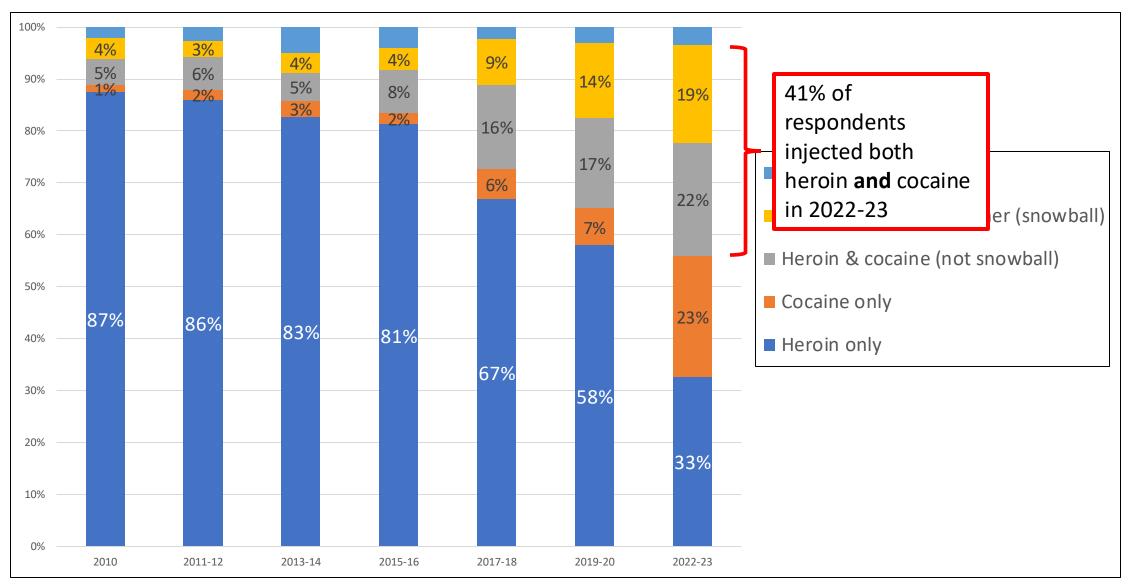
^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months; respondents can choose multiple drugs

Drugs injected in the last 6 months: heroin & cocaine*



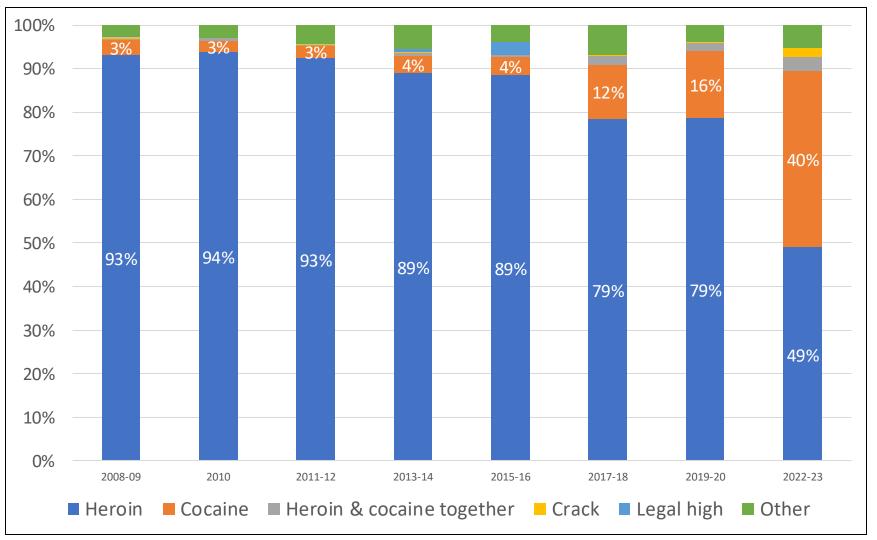
^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months; individuals may have reported injecting drugs other than heroin or cocaine in the last 6 months

Drugs injected in the last 6 months: heroin & cocaine*



^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

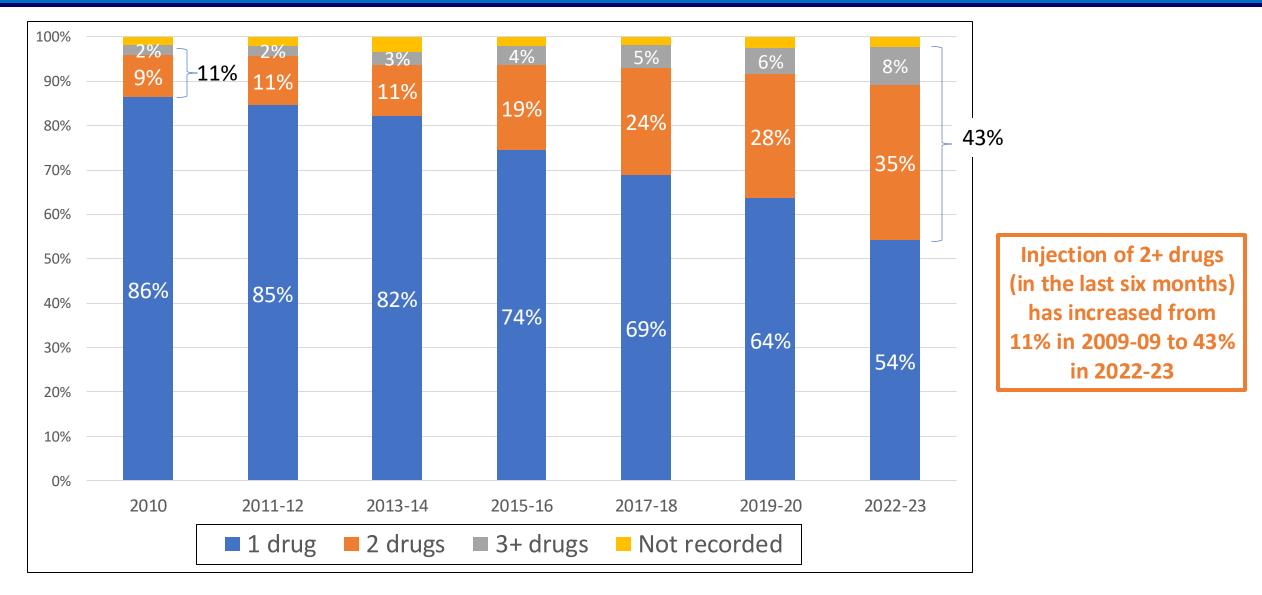
Drugs injected in the last 6 months: main drug injected*



The % of participants
who report cocaine
as their main drug of
injection has
increased from
3% in 2008-09 to
40% in 2022-23

*among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

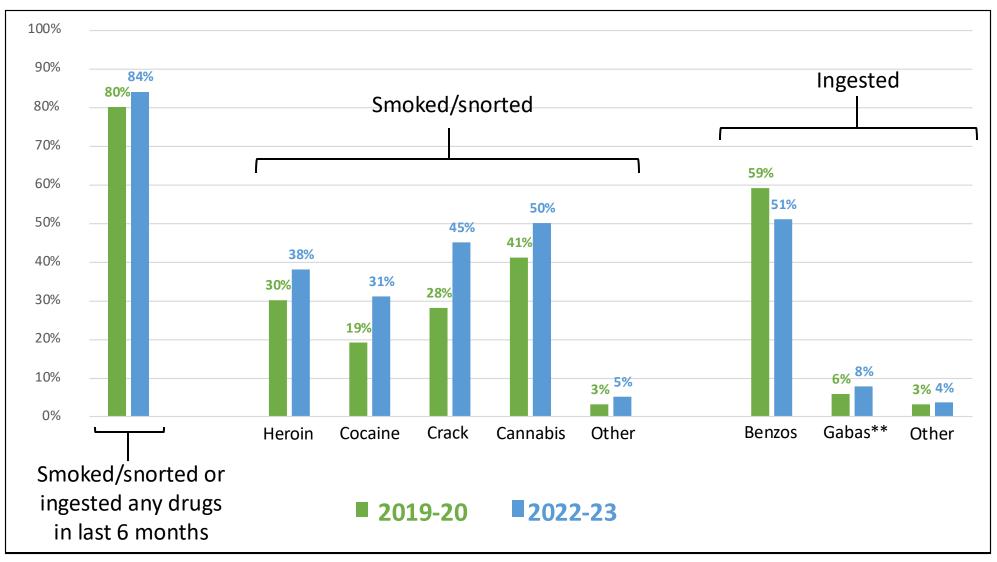
Drugs injected in the last 6 months: polydrug injection*



^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

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Drugs smoked, snorted or ingested in the last 6 months*

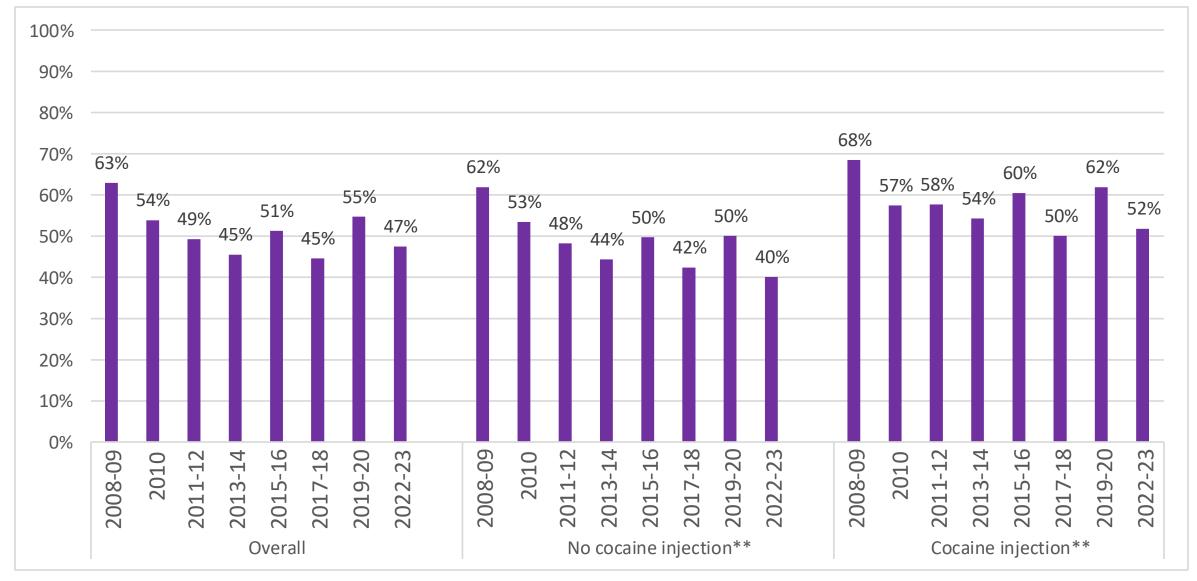


^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

^{**}Gabapentinoids: gabapentin or pregabalin

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% who report injecting daily or more in the last six months*



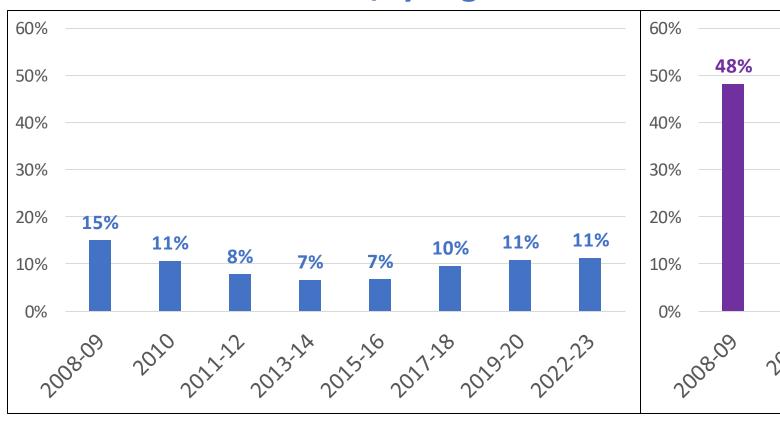
^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

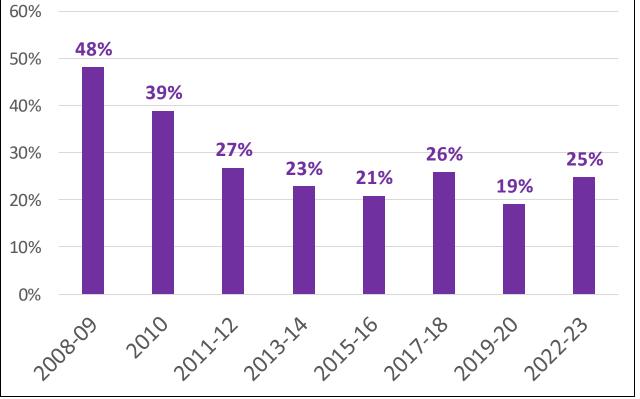
^{**}in the last 6 months

Sharing equipment in the last six months*

Shared needles/syringes

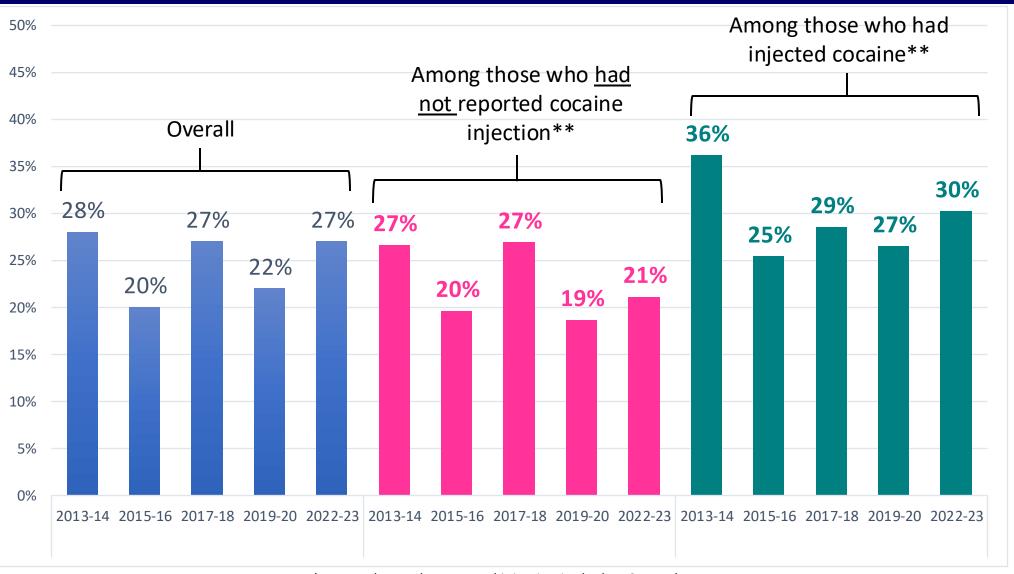
Shared paraphernalia (cookers, filters, water)





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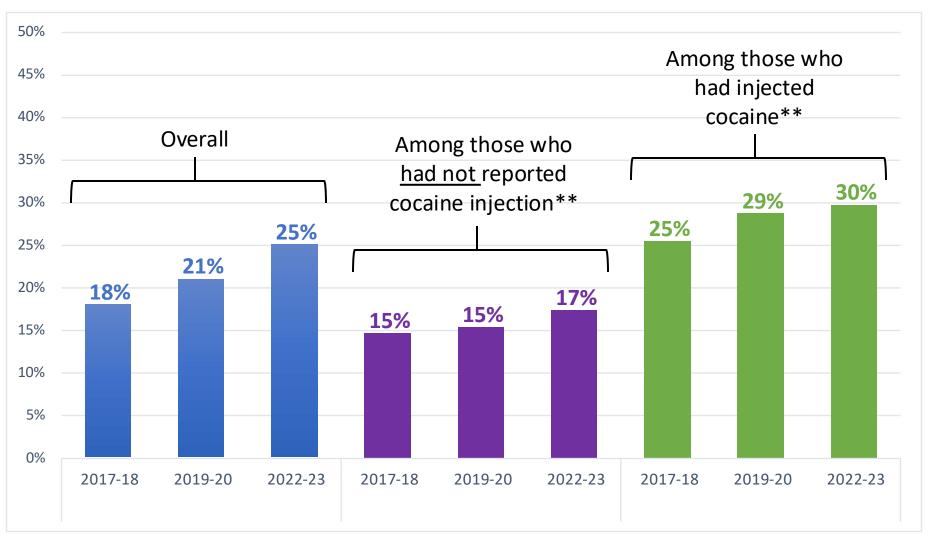
Harms: soft tissue infection in the last year (self-reported)*



^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

^{**} in last 6 months

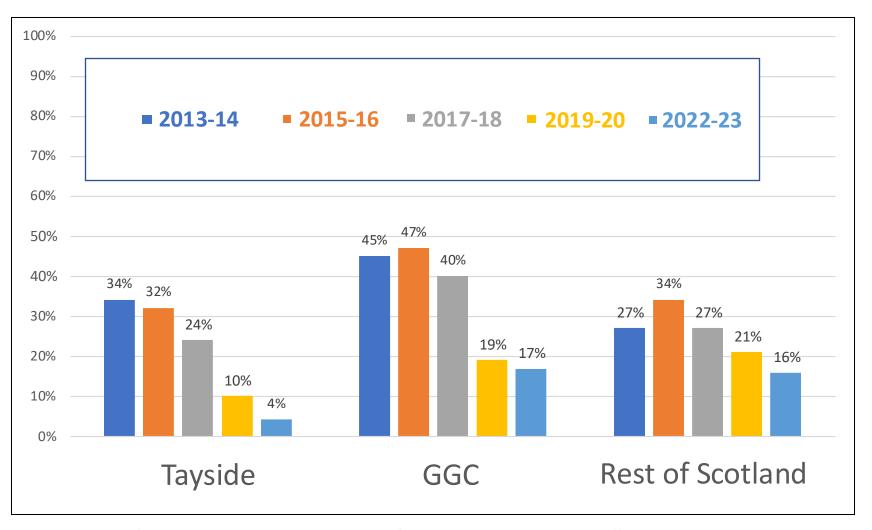
Harms: non-fatal overdose in the last year (self-reported)*



^{*}among those who reported injecting in the last 6 months

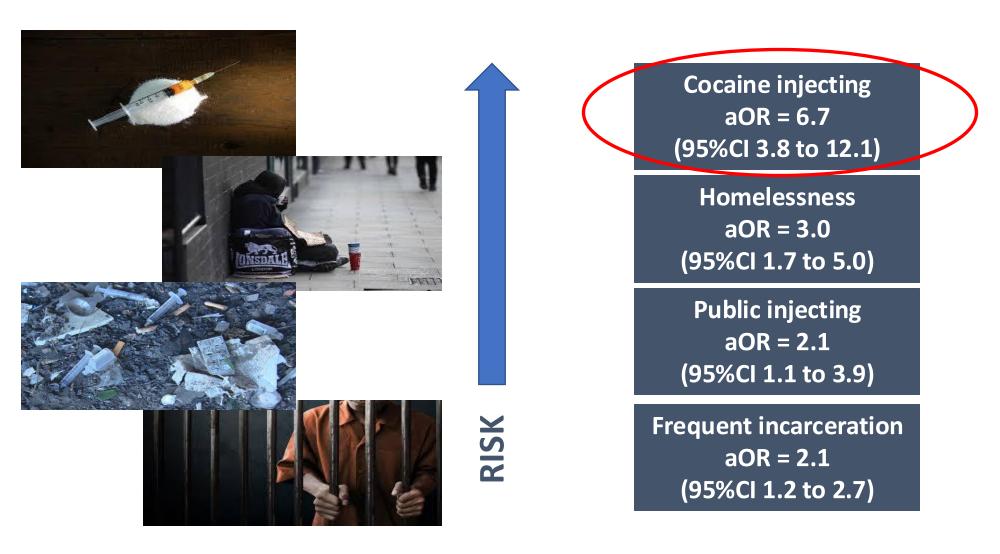
^{**} in last 6 months

Harms: Prevalence of chronic HCV infection (from laboratory testing)*



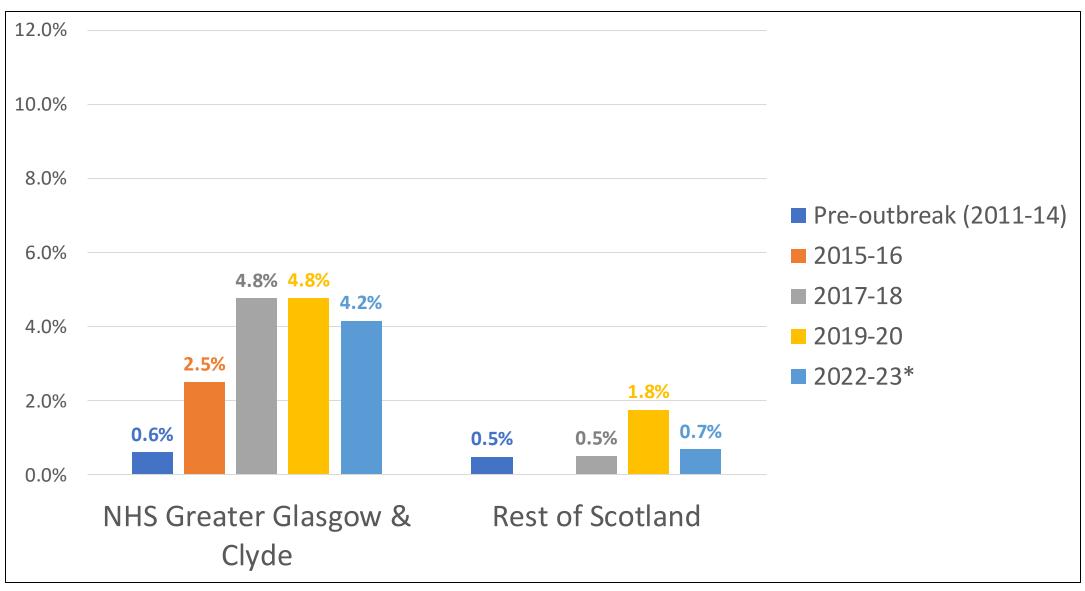
^{*}data have been imputed for missing laboratory DBS results for 2013-14 to 2017-18; insufficient samples have been excluded from the denominator in 2019-20 and 2022-23. **2022-23 data are provisional.**

Factors associated with HIV infection



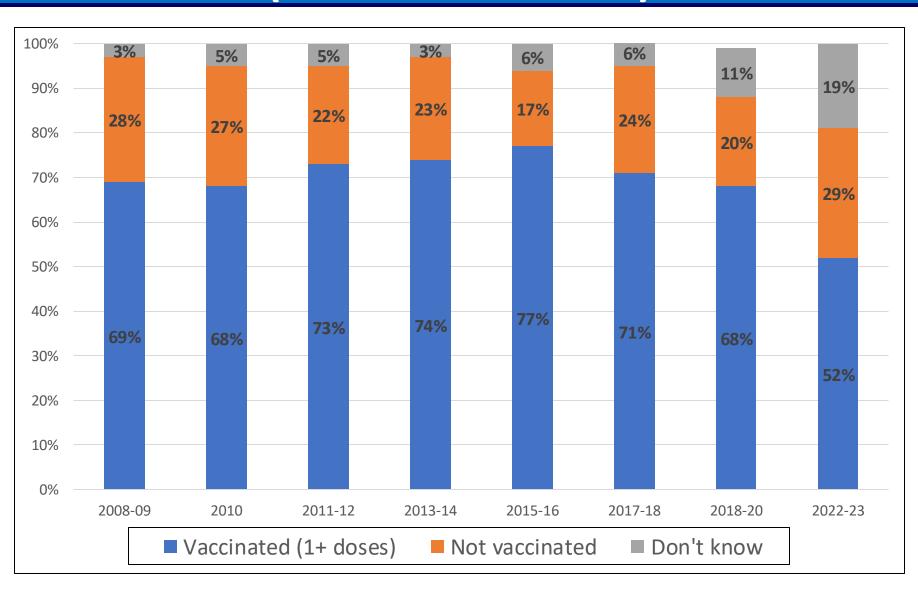
Source: McAuley et al, 2019; Trayner et al, 2020

Harms: HIV prevalence (from laboratory testing)

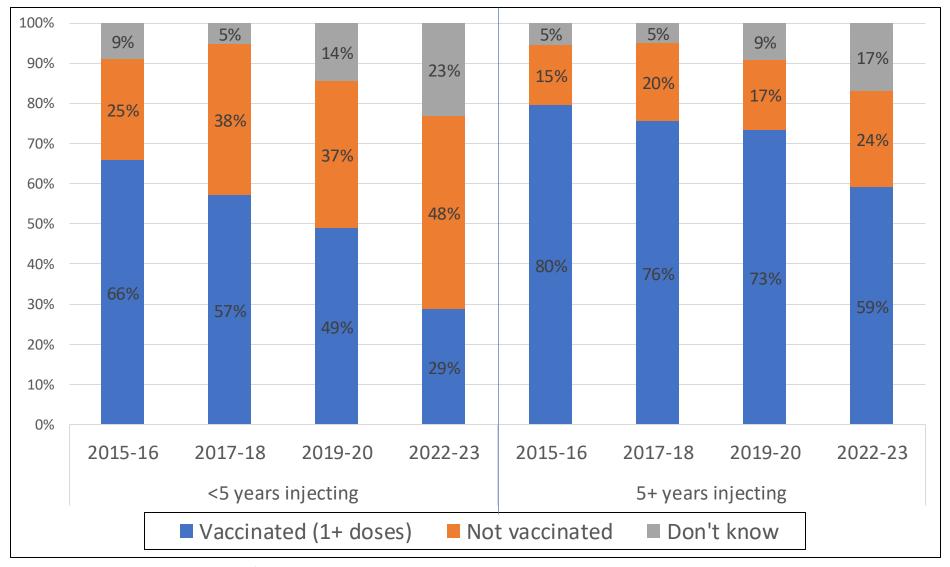


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Proportion who reported having been vaccinated for HBV (at least one dose)



Proportion who reported having been vaccinated for HBV (at least one dose), by time since onset of injecting*



^{*}and who reported injecting in the last six months

Summary

- 2022-23 was the first NESI sweep undertaken since the COVID-19 pandemic
- Cocaine injection has continued to rise dramatically
- Smoking/snorting and ingesting drugs is very prevalent (>80%) among people who are currently injecting
- There is no evidence of an overall increase in injecting frequency or sharing equipment, although people who report cocaine injection are more likely to report risk behaviours
- There is some evidence of an increase in self-reported harms (increase in NFOD and higher rates of STI compared to 2019-20)
- Progress towards HCV elimination slowed somewhat during the pandemic
- HIV prevalence does not appear to have increased, but risk factors are still prevalent

Acknowledgements





University for the Common Good



West of Scotland
SPECIALIST VIROLOGY CENTRE

- NESI participants!
- NESI project team: Sharon Hutchinson, Andy McAuley, Chris Biggam, Samantha Shepherd, Rory Gunson, Kirsten Trayner
- NESI interviewers
- Participating services
- NESI Steering Group

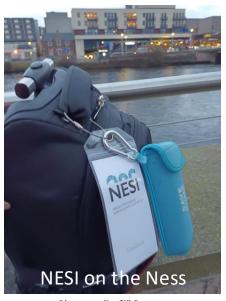


Photo credit: Gill Donnan