

# Update from the EMCDDA

Public Health Unit - EMCDDA

CSF meeting, Luxembourg, 17 June 2019

### Overview

Two new reports: highlights

Elimination agenda: progress

Support to countries to increase access to HCV treatment and care for PWID (EMCDDA Harm Reduction Initiative)

Outlook 2019/2020



# New reports (June 2019) Trends in drug use and drug-related infections







# EDR 2019: The package

### **Trends and Developments**

providing a top-level analysis of key developments (print and PDF)





### **Country Drug Reports**

graphic-rich reports presenting summaries of national drug phenomena (online)

EU 28, Turkey and Norway

#### Statistical Bulletin

containing full data arrays and methodological information (online)





# **EDR 2019: Highlights**









Cocaine: record seizures, new distribution methods and evidence of growing health problems

Synthetic opioids: acute poisonings

Synthetic opioids: acute poisonings and deaths a concern, opioid-containing medicines appear to play increasing role in drug problems

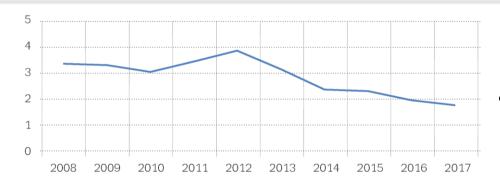
**Heroin**: increased quantity of heroin+ precursors seized; more laboratories detected

**NPS**: diversity of substances; problematic use patterns observed in marginalised groups

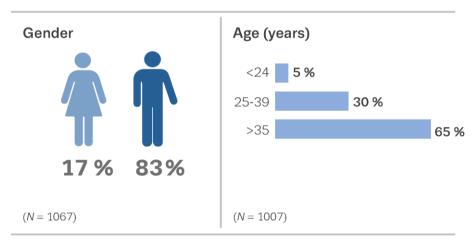
**Cannabis**: increased potency, new production techniques; main drug reported for new treatment entrants



### **HIV among PWID**



 Decline in new HIV notifications ongoing: < 2/million;</li>



Local HIV outbreaks linked to injecting of stimulants: Munich, Glasgow, Luxembourg;

 Prison HIV outbreak in Lithuania; effective prevention limited/unavailable;

<200 | 200-349 | 350-499 | ≥500 | 233 % | 18 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 31 % | 3

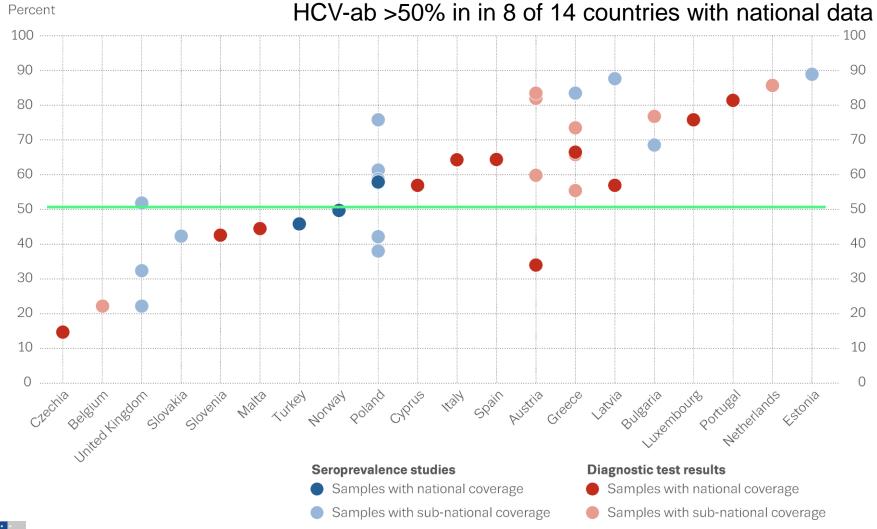
HIV/AIDS burden high in countries with old epidemics;

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CD4 counts (cells/cm³)

Data: ECDC and WHO, 2018.

# **HCV-ab prevalence in PWID**





Source: EMCDDA Rapid Communication DRID, 2019



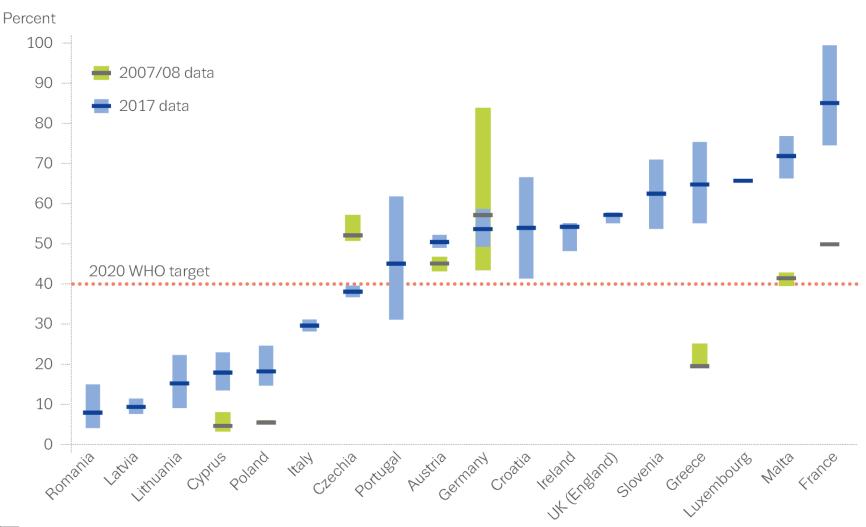
# Eliminating viral hepatitis as public health threat

# Elimination barometer for PWID in Europe

Area	Indicator	Related 2020 target	
CONTEXT AND NEED	<ul> <li>Number of PWID</li> <li>Main drugs injected</li> <li>Sharing of needles/syringes</li> <li>Prevalence of HCV and HBV</li> </ul>	✓ Indicators available and context documented	
INPUTS	<ul> <li>Hepatitis national policy/action plan inclusive of PWID</li> </ul>	✓ National policy adopted	
PREVENTION	<ul> <li>Needles/syringes coverage</li> <li>Opioid substitution treatment coverage</li> <li>HBV vaccination availability in prison</li> </ul>	<ul><li>✓ 200 per PWID per year</li><li>✓ 40% in treatment</li><li>✓ Targeted vaccination in place</li></ul>	
-			
TESTING & LINKAGE TO CARE	<ul> <li>HCV/HBV testing availability in drug facilities/prisons</li> <li>Proportion of PWID tested for HCV in the last year</li> <li>Notifications of acute and chronic HVC/HBV cases</li> </ul>	✓ 50% of PWID with chronic HCV/HBV diagnosed	
CARE	DAA treatment availability for PWID	√ 75% of eligible patients treated	
IMPACT	<ul> <li>Prevalence of HCV among young and new PWID (proxy for incidence)</li> </ul>	✓ 30% reduction (baseline =2015)	

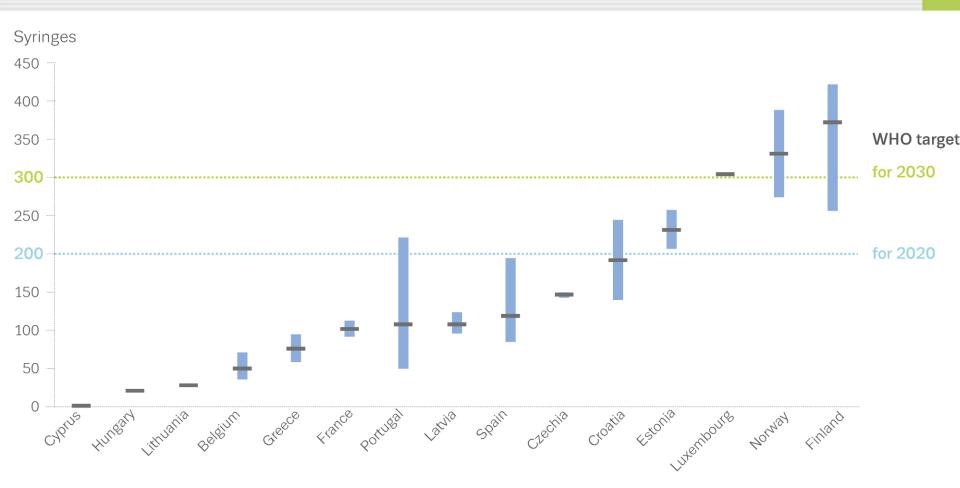


# OST coverage: EU average <u>above</u> 2020 WHO target but some countries far below; missing POU estimates





# Syringe coverage: most countries <u>below</u> WHO target Only four countries above; missing PWID estimates

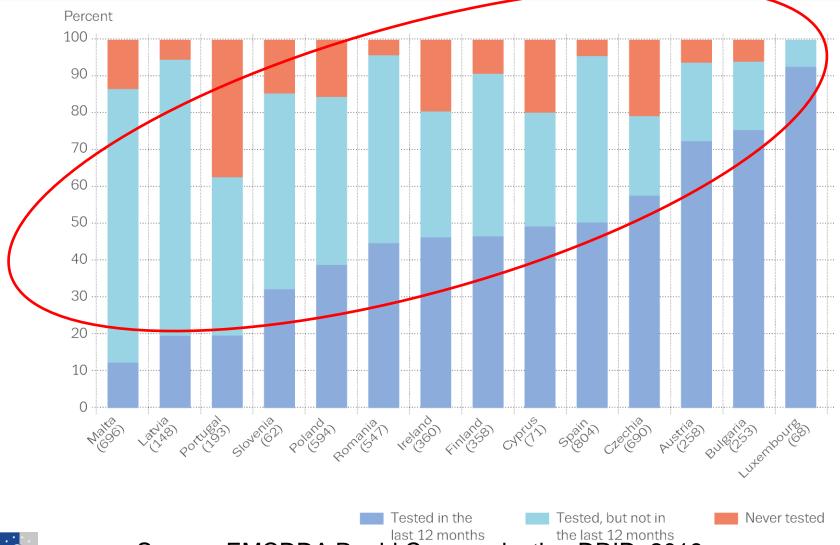




Number of syringes given out by official NSPs, per estimated person who injects drugs in 2017. Source: EMCDDA Rapid Communication DRID, 2019

## **HCV** testing among PWID entering treatment

Source: TDI network. Self-report, 2017

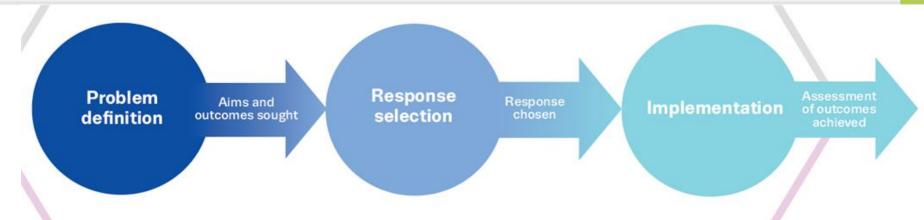






# Increasing access to HCV testing and care in drugs services

# EMCDDA Harm reduction initiative: Increasing access to HCV testing in drugs services

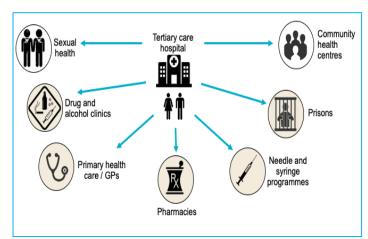


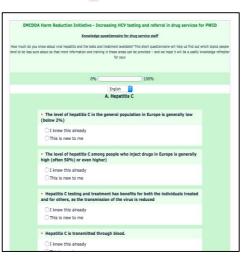
#### **EMCDDA Harm Reduction Initiative**

Increasing access to HCV Testing and Treatment in Drugs Services

A manual for undertaking a diagnostic process to identify barriers and opportunities for increasing HCV testing in drugs services for PWID in Europe

(Contract code: CT.18.HEA.00091.1.0)





### **EMCDDA Viral Hepatitis Resource Area**

Diagnostic Tool ----- Models of care ----- 'Library of materials' Manual and Checklist database Knowledge Questionnaire



### Hep C Initiative Module 1: diagnostic process

What: Diagnostic process to identify barriers and opportunities to HCV testing and care for PWID at system-, provider- and client level

Who: Multi-disciplinary: policy makers, service providers, service users. Close collaboration between national Focal Points Infectious Diseases and Drugs

How: Needs-assessment (barometer) + roundtable + action plan

Where: Country or regional/city level

Piloted in Luxembourg (Jan) and Poland (June), Launch October 2019

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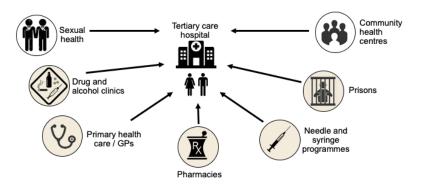


Consultants: I. Sperle-Heupel & R Zimmermann, RKI Berlin

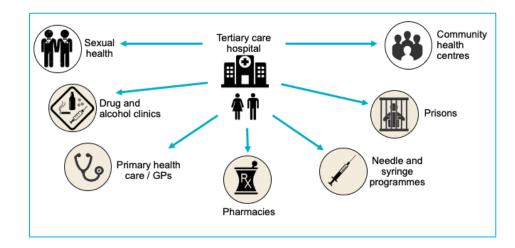
### Modules 2: Response selection and 3: implementation Eleven case studies New Models of care

Traditional models of care determined by interferon-based treatment regimens and based on referral of client to hospital (tertiary care).

# High loss to follow-up among PWID



Reference: Effective strategies to enhance testing, linkage to and retention in care and treatment for PWID. Treloar, C. & Grebely, J. 2019



Need to bring HCV care to the community where PWID access services

Compilation of 11 case studies from Europe illustrating **new models of HCV testing and treatment** that complement and replace traditional referral models



# Module 3: Library of materials to support staff The Knowledge Questionnaire

EMCDDA Harm Reduction Initiative - Increasing HCV testing and referral in drug services for PWID				
Knowledge questionnaire for drug service staff				
How much do you know about viral hepatitis and the tests and treatment available? This short questionnaire will help us find out which topics people tend to be less sure about so that more information and training in these areas can be provided – and we hope it will be a useful knowledge refresher for you!				
0%				
English •				
A. Hepatitis C				
	* The level of hepatitis C in the general population in Europe is generally low (below 2%)			
	○ I knew this already ○ This is new to me			
* The level of hepatitis C among people who inject drugs in Europe is generally high (often 50%) or even higher)				
	○ I knew this already ○ This is new to me			
<ul> <li>Hepatitis C testing and treatment has benefits for both the individuals treated and for others, as the transmission of the virus is reduced</li> </ul>				
	○ I knew this already ○ This is new to me			
	* Hepatitis C is transmitted through blood.			
	○ I knew this already ○ This is new to me			

40 simple statements on viral hepatitis:

☐ "I knew this already" ☐ "This is new to me"

A simple tool to assess training needs, or start a conversation...

7 languages: EN, DE, FR, IT, PL, EE, RUS

Tested by more than 100 respondents working in the field.

Consultants: I. Sperle-Heupel & R Zimmermann, RKI Berlin



### **Next Milestones**





- Hepatitis C elimination barometer (techn.paper)
- Compendium: Case studies new Models of care
- Knowledge Questionnaire

### LXAddictions "Futures" 23-25 October 2019



- Big debate: Involvement Civil Society & affected communities in addiction policies and practice
  - Full set of materials and tools HCV Initiative
- Update HepC policy landscape in Europe



#### **Outlook for 2020**

- Training module for interested national Focal Points
- Adaptation of new materials HCV initiative in EU4MD, IPA7 projects
- Health and Social Responses: a European Guide 2<sup>nd</sup> edition: YOUR INPUT



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Watch the EDR 2019 video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GpJn2Mmt1Ok&feature=youtu.be

Download the EDR in 24 languages

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### Thank you for your attention

