

Definition

- A public health program for people who are intravenous drug users (IDUs)
- Proven to reduce the spread of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne infections



- Provides new, sterile syringes and clean injection equipment.
- Properly disposes of contaminated syringes.

An evidence-based practice to connect IDUs to:

- Counseling and treatment
- Testing for HIV, hepatitis, and other infections
- Education about the harms associated with drug use and how to minimize them
- Safe disposal of contaminated equipment



In 194 US cities in 2014 including:

Nashville, TN Kansas City, MO Cincinnati, OH Pittsburgh, PA Grand Rapids, MI Greensboro, NC

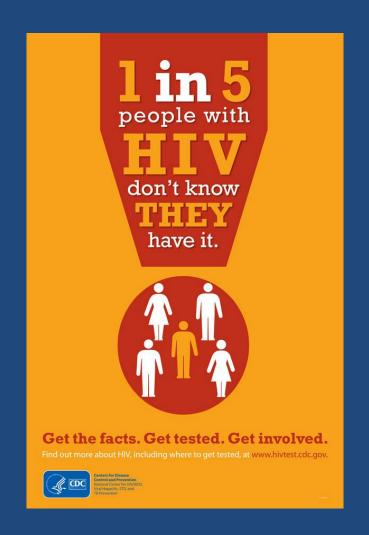
Syringe Services Program Coverage in the United States – June 2014 Washington Kelso Shelton Kenosha Superior Vermont Wisconsin Minnesota Michigan Massachusetts Maine Waukesha Okanogan Spokane La Crosse Detroit Burlington Augusta Aberdeen Appleton Blaine Boston Olympia Tacoma Madison Wausau Bellingham Brooklyn Park Flint St. Johnsbury Bangor Cambridge Port Angeles Union Gap Milwaukee Grand Rapids White River Junction Ellsworth Bremerton Eau Claire Duluth Holvoke Port Townsend Vancouver Racine International Falls Colfax Green Bay Ypsilanti Portland Northampton Pullman Walla Walla Ellensburg Mahnomen Provincetown Ohio Seattle Minneapolis Worcester Everett Kankakee Indiana Illinois Cleveland St. Cloud Sprinafield Indianapolis Belleville Cincinnati Connecticut California Montana Champaign Portsmouth Bridgeport Arcata Missoula Chicago Missouri Oregon Danbury Berkelev Kansas City Bend Pennsylvania Eureka Hartford Corvallis Philadelphia New Haven Fremont Eugene Pittsburgh Willimantic Fresno Grants Pass Inglewood Hermiston Los Angeles Rhode Island Medford Lower Lake Providence Portland Modesto Roseburg Oakland **New Jersey** Orange Atlantic City Nevada Redway Camden Redwood City Reno Jersev City Reseda Newark Richmond Paterson Sacramento Salinas **New York** San Diego Colorado Albany San Francisco Delaware Boulder Beacon San Jose Wilmington Denver Buffalo San Luis -Grand Junction Hempstead Obispo Fort Collins Ithaca San Rafael Marvland Johnson City Santa Barbara Baltimore Mt. Vernon Santa Cruz Arizona Newburgh Santa Maria Phoenix Utah North Carolina New York City Santa Rosa Salt Lake City Tucson Asheville Bronx Seaside Brooklyn Durham Ukiah Clovis Hobbs Portales New Mexico Socorro Queens Greensboro Venice Tennessee Sunland Park Alamogordo Demina Las Cruces Raton Manhattan Hendersonville Ventura Nashville Espanola Las Vegas Roswell Taos Albuquerque Roxboro Staten Island Farmington Lordsburg Ruidoso Tesuque Anthony Winston-Salem Poughkeepsie Puerto Rico Ft. Sumner Santa Fe Truth or Los Lunas Bemalillo Rochester Fajardo Gallup Santa Rosa Carlsbad Lovington Consequences Schenectady Louisiana Mayaguez Grants Moriarty Silver City Tucumcari Chaparral Baton Rouge Florida Georgia District of Columbia Shirley San Juan 0 C New Orleans Syracuse Miami Atlanta Washington Hawaii Hilo Syringe services programs (SSPs) serve as a safe, effective HIV Alaska Kauai prevention method for people who inject drugs (PWID) to exchange Anchorage Kona Fairbanks used syringes for sterile needles, thereby significantly lowering the Maui risk of HIV transmission. Since the 1980s, SSPs in conjunction with Juneau O'ahu other HIV prevention strategies have resulted in reductions of up to 80% in HIV incidence among PWID. This map was prepared by amfAR. The Foundation for AIDS There are currently 194 syringe services programs in 33 states, the Research. Information on syringe services programs was provided by the North American Syringe Exchange Network (NASEN) and District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Indian Mount Sinai Beth Israel from their lists of syringe services Nations, (NASEN) programs that confirmed their willingness to have this information This map shows the location of 196 cities with SSPs. made public.

Why Do We Need a Needle Exchange Program?

 In 2004, injection drug use accounted for about one-fifth of all HIV infections and most hepatitis C infections in the U.S.

 Nationwide, 1 in 5 people with HIV don't know they have it

 In 2014 – there were 2,669 people living in Louisville Metro diagnosed with HIV



 Preventing HIV infection in people who inject drugs also prevents HIV in pregnant women and newborn children

 KY hospitalizations for drug-dependent newborns went from 28 in 2000 to 824 in 2012



 Hospital charges for drugdependent babies in KY in 2013 was \$40.2 million By working with people who inject drugs we can get them into treatment

 Syringes and needles are disposed of safely reducing the number of discarded syringes on our sidewalks, yards, parks and play grounds.

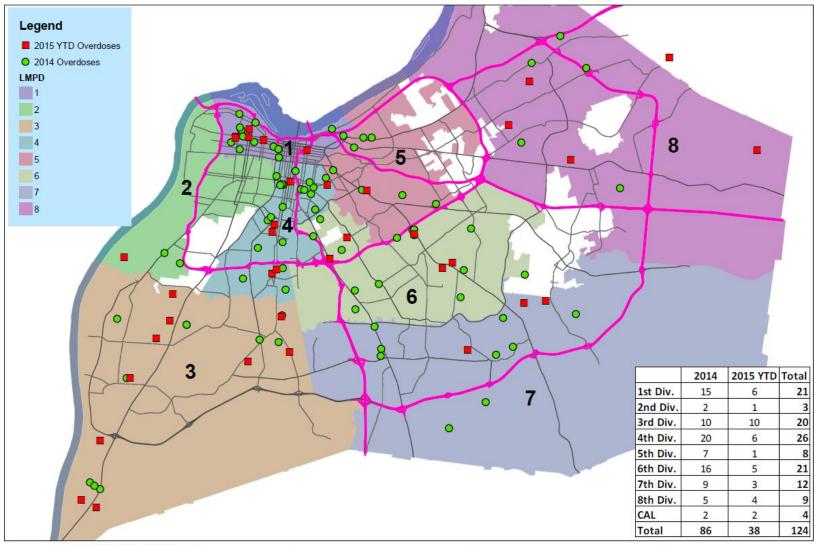
Who are We Trying to Reach?

- Intravenous drug users (IDUs)
 - 18-25 year olds fastest growing segment of IDUs





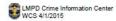
LMPD Overdoses





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Information Obtained from LMPD Homicide Unit



Our Work to Date:

- March 24, 2015 KY General Assembly gives municipalities authority
- April 2 LMPHW convenes 14 community partner agencies
 - 12 agencies volunteered to form special work group for program design and implementation
 - Researched best practices
 - Surveyed IDUs in treatment for knowledge about the target audience

Partner Agencies

- Kentuckiana AIDS Association
- UofL Emergency Department
- COPES, Inc.
- Center for Behavioral Health
- Jefferson Drug and Alcohol Abuse Center (JADAC)
- Walgreens
- UofL School of Public Health

- Metro Corrections
- Metro Louisville Harm Reduction Task Force
- Neighborhood Place Fairdale
- Family Health Centers Phoenix
- 550 Clinic
- Center for Behavioral Health
- AIDS Interfaith Ministries of KY

Next Steps

- Metro Council enacts an ordinance granting approval
- Select location(s), dates and times of operation (in progress)
- Determine policies, procedures, SOG, staffing (in progress)
- Cost analysis
- Purchase materials, supplies
- Continue to work with community partners to enlist connections to treatment and other resources
- Community education and outreach
- Begin operation by July 2015



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