Universal access to HIV prevention and care by 2010: can we achieve it in the Baltic States?

Access to pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence in Lithuania 2006-2008

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Universal access to HIV prevention and care by 2010: can we achieve it in the Baltic States?
Riga, 2009.01.29-30
### WHO Collaborative Study on Substitution Therapy of Opioid Dependence and HIV 2004 -2006 (N.Clark, 2008)

#### Table 3.7 Treatment retention over the course of the study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>3-month</th>
<th>6-month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>N (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>100 (98)</td>
<td>90 (88)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>94 (93)</td>
<td>86 (85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>98 (83)</td>
<td>80 (68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>97 (76)</td>
<td>87 (69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>85 (83)</td>
<td>75 (74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>56 (90)</td>
<td>50 (81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>57 (75)</td>
<td>53 (70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>32 (76)</td>
<td>23 (55)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Treatment outcomes: heroin use

WHO Collaborative Study on Substitution Therapy of Opioid Dependence and HIV/AIDS - Heroin use

Graph showing the number of uses per day of heroin over time (Baseline, 3-month, 6-month) for different countries: China, Indonesia, Thailand, Iran, Australia, Lithuania, Poland.
The WHO Collaborative Study on Substitution Therapy of Opioid Dependence and HIV/AIDS - injecting risk behaviour
Brief history of pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence in LT

- Pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence with methadone in 1995 in Vilnius, Kaunas and Klaipeda
- 1998 in pharmacotherapy with methadone Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) in Druskininkai
- 2002 official decentralization of pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence with methadone in Vilnius in 6 PHCC
- 2005 – 2009 buprenorphine used for pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence (withdrawal treatment and increasingly used in long term pharmacotherapy)
Subutex® and Suboxone® tablets
Indicators of the access to pharmacotherapy among IDU*

- **Availability** - number of sites (Y/N)

- **Coverage** - % of IDU who use pharmacotherapy from the total number of IDU:
  - 10-19% - low;
  - 20 – 39% - moderate

- **Quality** - use of WHO/UNODC recommendations (Y/N)

* WHO/UNODC/UNAIDS TECHNICAL GUIDE FOR COUNTRIES TO SET TARGETS FOR UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HIV PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND CARE FOR INJECTING DRUG USERS, 2008
Estimation of the number of IDU in Lithuania


- 5715 - incidence of drug dependence (official statistics)

- 3200 - number of IDU (Hay, G., 2007)

Methods used:

Mortality Multiplier analysis
Capture-recapture analysis
Truncated Poisson analysis

Main results:

“Using the best available estimates in Vilnius and extrapolating to the whole country using the Ministry of information data on drug offences, there will be 3200 drug injectors and 4300 problem drug users in Lithuania in 2006”.

Availability of pharmacotherapy in LT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of sites:</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 2009:
Centres for Addictive Disorders - 4
Primary Health Care Centres - 10
Mental health centres - 3
Expansion of pharmacotherapy with methadone 2007-2008 in Lithuania
(Rotberga S., 2008)
Number of patients in the pharmacotherapy of with methadone and buprenorphine 2005-2008 in LT

![Graph showing the number of patients in pharmacotherapy from 2005 to 2008. The number of patients increased from 402 in 2005 to 512 in 2008.](image-url)
Coverage with pharmacotherapy of estimated number of IDU in LT 2005-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated number of IDU</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8000</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3200</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHO/UNODC recommendations on the quality of pharmacotherapy

Legal regulation of pharmacotherapy with methadone and buprenorphine by MoH (August 6, 2007):

indications and requirements for pharmacotherapy with methadone and buprenorphine in correspondence with WHO/UNODC recommendations
WHO/UNODC recommendations on the quality of pharmacotherapy

- Clinical protocol for pharmacotherapy of opioid dependence with naltrexone (Lithuanian Psychiatric Association, 2008)

- Draft clinical protocols on pharmacotherapy 2009 prepared by working groups of Lithuanian Psychiatric Association
  1) with methadone
  2) buprenorphine and buprenorphine/naloxone
WHO/UNODC recommendations on the quality of pharmacotherapy

3 day (18 h) training course approved by the Vilnius University Medical Faculty for psychiatrists, child psychiatrists, family physicians and multidisciplinary team of specialists

(based on the module developed by the Harm Reduction Knowledge Hub of Eurasian Harm Reduction Network, EHRN, 2005)
Conclusions

- There was a 41% increase of the number of sites in 2007-2008, which provide pharmacotherapy with mainly methadone.
- There was a 27% increase in the number of patients in pharmacotherapy with methadone and buprenorphine, though the coverage is not sufficient.
- Activities are implemented in promoting the quality of pharmacotherapy by developing appropriate legal acts, clinical protocols and training programs.