HIV, Hepatitis B and C prevention, treatment, care and support among people who use New Psychoactive Substances

Monica Ciupagea, MD
Expert - Drug use and HIV, HIV/AIDS Section
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Despite of ongoing scheduling, there are three times as many identified NPS than there are psychoactive substances under international control.

Most identified NPS are stimulants (synthetic cathinones and phenethylamines), followed by synthetic cannabinoids ("spice" products). Most of the identified opioids have been fentanyl analogues.

Depending on the form, NPS are taken orally, smoked, inserted anally or injected.
1. HIV, HBV HCV:
   • **The injecting route of transmission** → increased risk of bloodborne viruses, compared to heroin injecting, due to:
     ➢ higher frequency of injection,
     ➢ more frequent sharing,
     ➢ reusing of needles and syringes,
     ➢ sharing filters, mixers and containers.
   • **The sexual route of transmission** → might be particularly elevated among men who sex with men.

2. **NPS acute cases of intoxication** present particular challenges for first responders and emergency health services.
Technical Guide: HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support for People Who Use Stimulant Drugs

- Introduction
- Chapter 1. Stimulant drugs, HIV and hepatitis, and key populations
- Chapter 2. Core interventions
- Chapter 3. Care and support for people who use stimulant drugs
- Chapter 4. Critical enablers
- Chapter 5. Implementation considerations
- Annexes (Check lists)

Each chapter contains
- Description of actions and short justification
- Illustrations: case studies or tools
- List of additional resources
Core interventions

1. Condoms, lubricants and safer sex programmes
2. Needle and syringe programmes (NSP) and other commodities
3. HIV testing services (HTS)
4. Antiretroviral therapy (ART)
5. Evidence-based psychosocial interventions and drug dependence treatments
6. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of STIs, hepatitis and tuberculosis (TB)
7. Targeted information, education and communication (IEC) for people who use stimulant drugs and their sexual partners
8. Prevention and management of overdose and acute intoxication

Case study: Viva Melhor Sabendo
Increasing access to HIV testing for key populations in Brazil
1. Supportive Laws and Policies
2. Community Empowerment and Meaningful Involvement
3. Addressing Stigma and Discrimination
4. Provide Alternatives to Arrest and Incarceration
5. Preventing and Addressing Violence
Specific modules on implementing HIV programmes for people who use stimulant drugs:

1. Amphetamine / Methamphetamine
2. Crack cocaine / Pasta coca
3. NPS stimulant drugs (injecting)

Purpose

The training package is designed for training:
- implementers of harm reduction programmes
- members of community-based organizations

Target audience

National trainers
Train-the-Trainer workshops in 2019

- Brazil
- Dominican Rep.
- Vietnam

- Eastern Europe
- South East Asia
- Middle East & North Africa
NPS training in Eastern Europe

- 29-31 October – Kyiv, Ukraine
- 36 participants from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine
- Guidance on implementing harm reduction interventions for people who use new psychoactive substances
UNODC HIV & COVID19 INFOGRAPHICS

Webinars for service providers

Global webinars for service providers and civil society on COVID-19 and HIV Harm Reduction Programme Implementation: Sharing Experiences in Practice

One webinar dedicated to Stimulants and non-injecting drug use
THANK YOU

@UNODC_HIV