



European Monitoring Centre  
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

# Drug-related infectious diseases

Expert meeting, EMCDDA 2018

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# The role of the EMCDDA

## Our objective

To contribute to a more secure and a healthier Europe

## How?

By providing better evidence for decision making and action on drugs

## For who?

EU Institutions and national decision-makers

Professionals



# The DRID network

## A European Network

- 30 members
- 6 IPA
- 2 European Neighbourhood Policy partners
- External speakers

**Diversity of experience and expertise**



# DRID activities

- Surveillance/monitoring
- Documenting outbreaks
- Sharing information on best practices and responses



# Surveillance

Statistical bulletin  
2018

Prevalence of drug use

Overdose deaths

Drug-related  
infectious diseases

Problem drug use

Treatment demand

Seizures of drugs

Price, purity and  
potency

Drug use in prison

Drug law offences

Health and social  
responses

Wastewater data

Country search

Methods and  
definitions

Archive

## Statistical Bulletin 2018 — drug-related infectious diseases

Drug-related infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis B and C are among the most serious health consequences of drug use. Even in countries where HIV prevalence in injecting drug users (IDUs) is low, other infectious diseases, such as hepatitis B/C, sexually transmitted diseases, TB, anthrax, tetanus, botulism, hepatitis A, HTLV may disproportionately affect drug users. Methods and definitions for the data on this page can be found on the [Drug-related infectious diseases methods and definitions page](#).

### Data tables

Use the menu below to find data sets of interest.

#### + Notifications

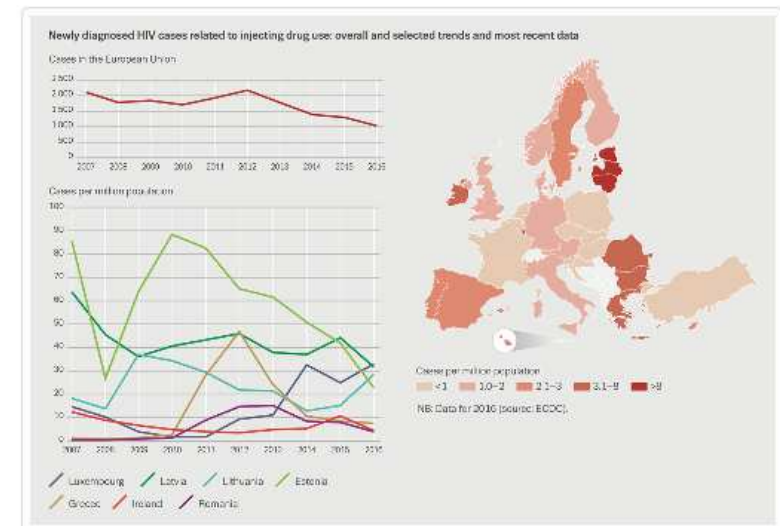
HIV  
AIDS  
HCV  
HBV

#### + Prevalence

+ HIV  
+ HCV  
+ HBV

### Graphics

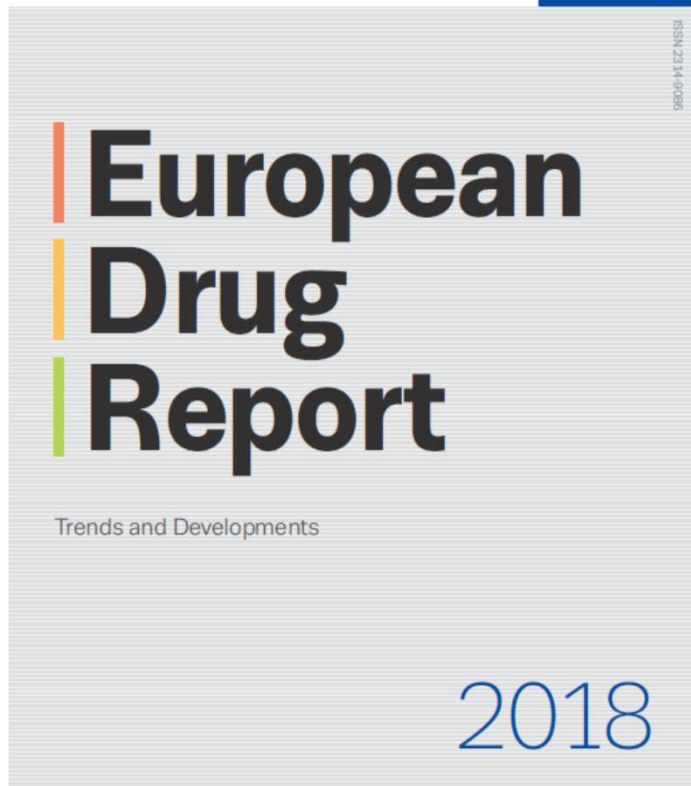
Click on a graphic from the thumbnails below



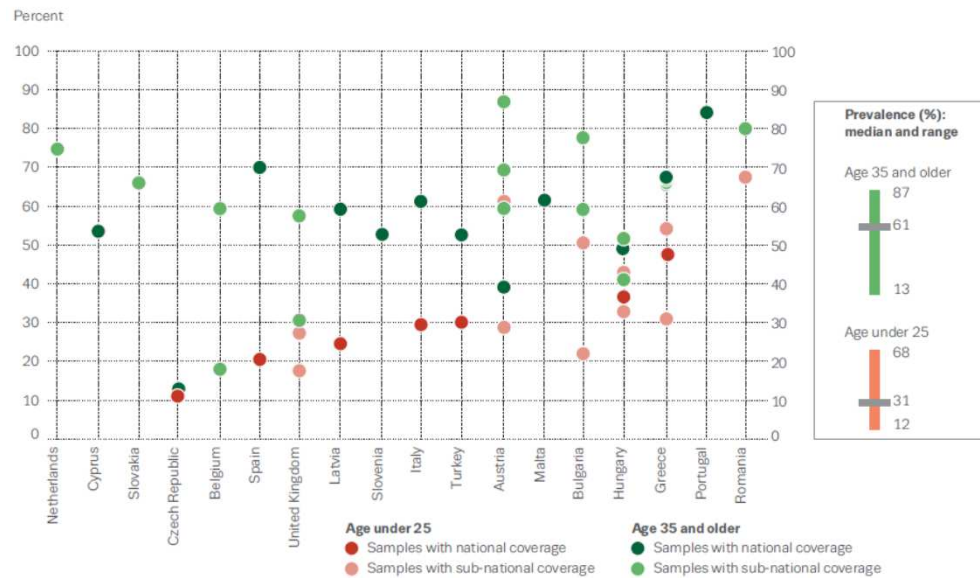
# Surveillance



EN



Prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection among people who inject drugs, by age, 2015 to 2016



NB: Samples smaller than 10 are not shown. The order of countries follows the under-25 data.

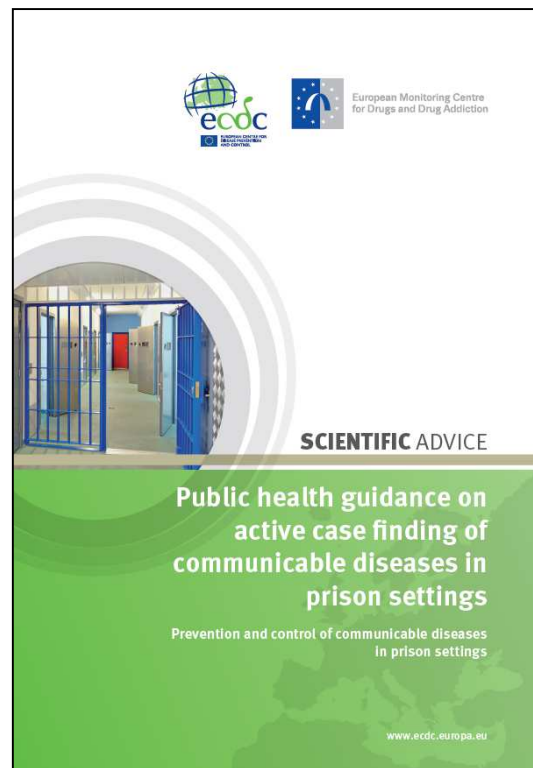
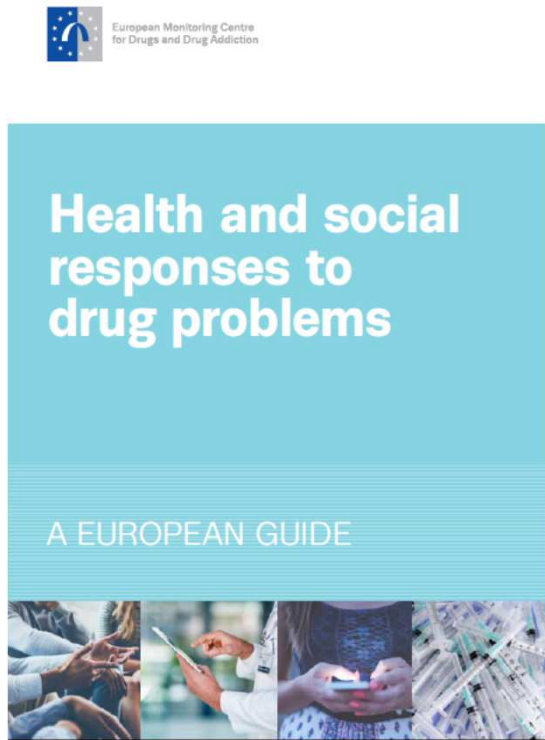


# Documenting outbreaks

- 19-22 March 2018: ECDC/EMCDDA joint technical mission to Luxembourg – HIV in people who inject drugs



# Promoting best practices for PWID



# DRID activities

## Good evidence of (cost)-effectiveness of interventions among PWID

- Harm reduction
- Treatment effectiveness, adherence
  - <http://www.inhsu2018.com/>

## Gaps in monitoring among PWID

- The changing situation
- Implementation of interventions
- Impact



# DRID activities

## Challenges in data collection

- Multi-disciplinary field
- Methodological challenges
  - Studies vs routine data collection

## Making the most of observational studies

- Multiplier for population size
- Behavioural data



# Agenda

1. HepB&C elimination barometer
2. Infectious disease outbreaks among drug users
3. Cornerstone lab on European Project
4. Testing for Hepatitis C
5. Data session 1: quality criteria
6. Data session 2: behavioural data
7. Drug-related infectious diseases in prisons

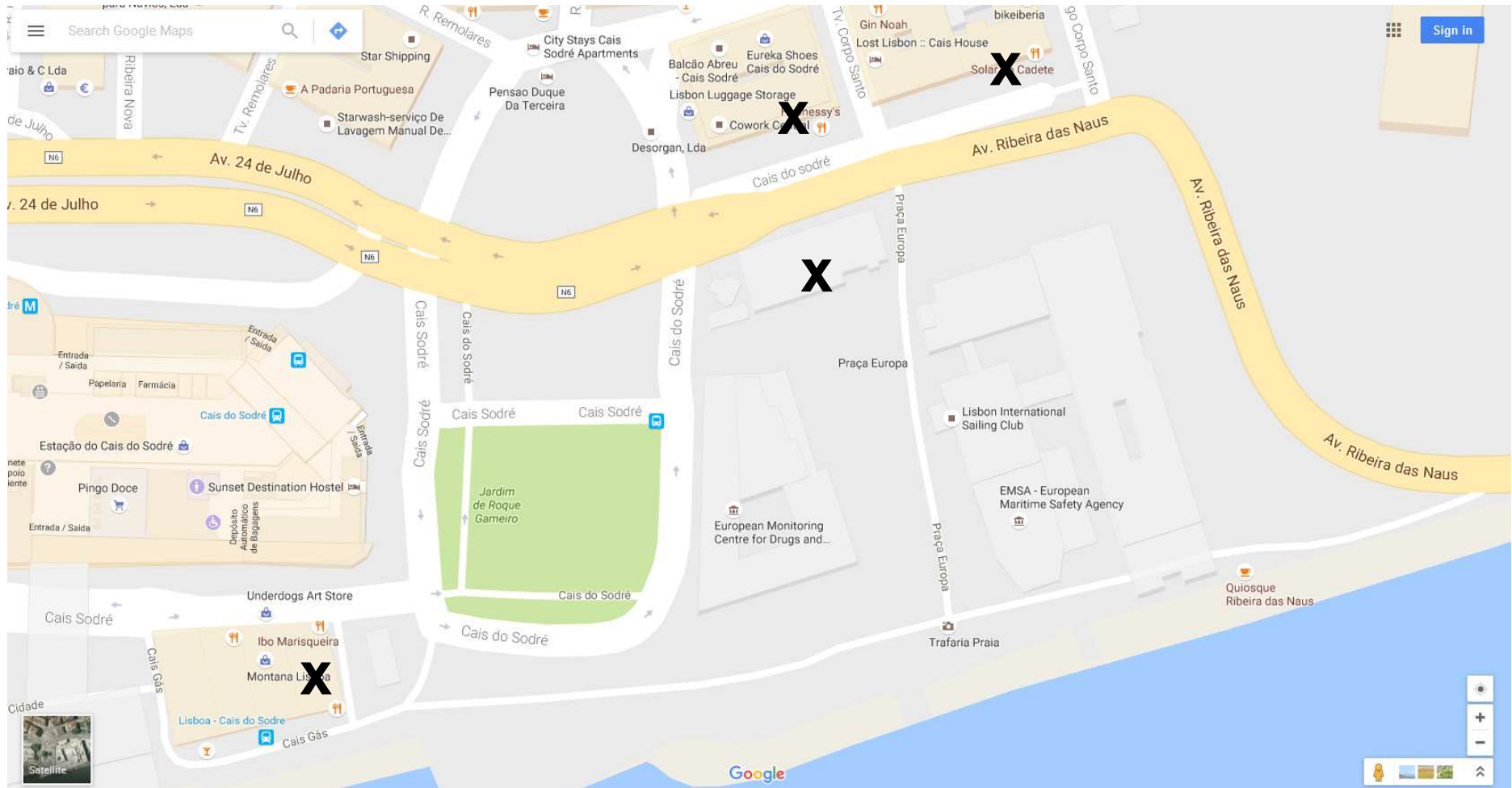


# General

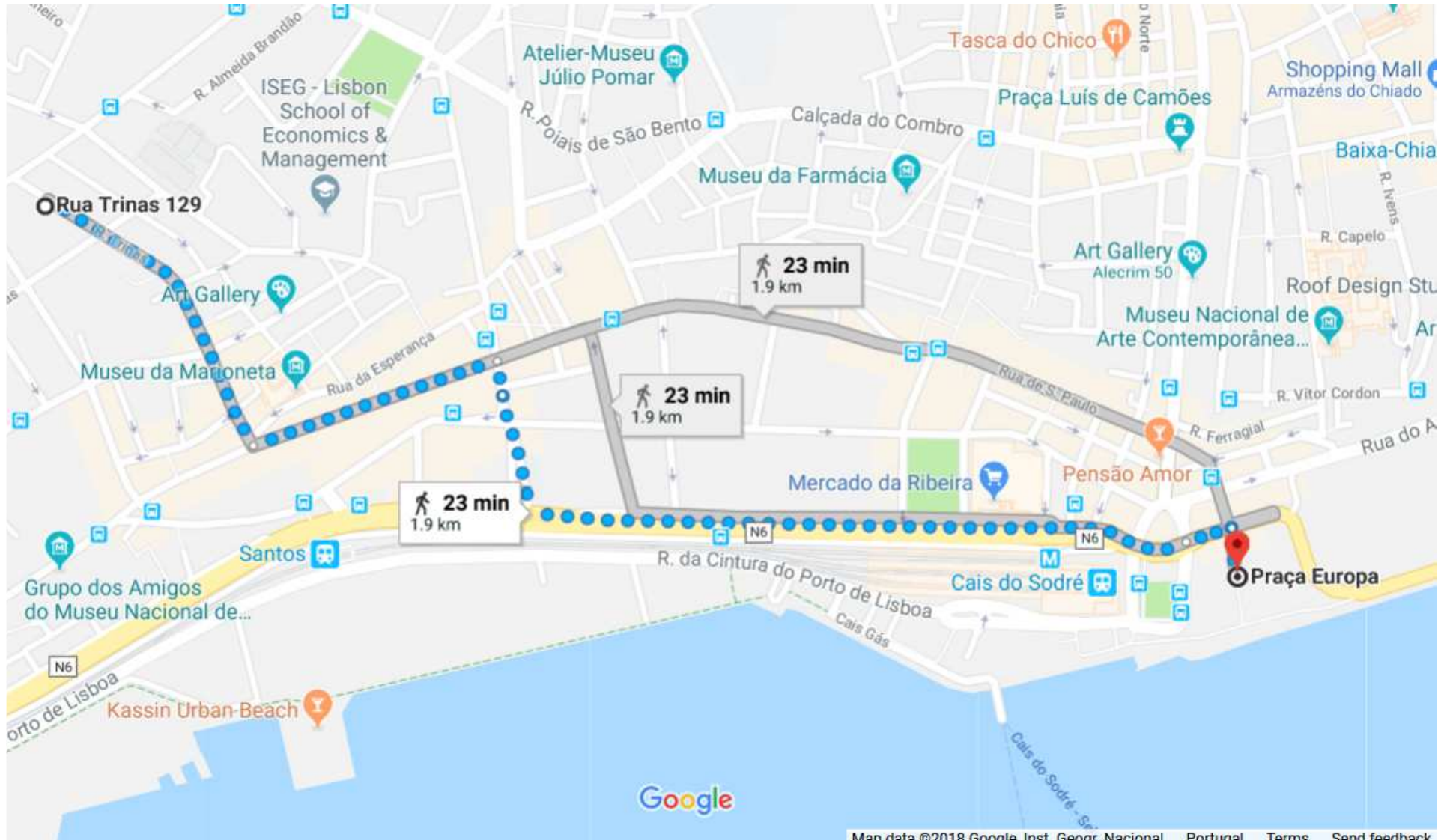
- Thank you for your abstracts and feedback
- Thank you for speakers, chairs and rapporteurs
- Speak slowly for non-native English speakers
- Keep time limits
- Question time after each presentation or at the end of the session
- Agreement for uploading of presentations
- Report of the meeting: Rapid Communication
- Coffee and lunch breaks



# Some lunch options



# Clube de Jornalistas 19.30



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