



Tervise Arengu Instituut
National Institute for Health Development



Profile and characteristics of NSP first time visitors in Estonia and a general DRID update

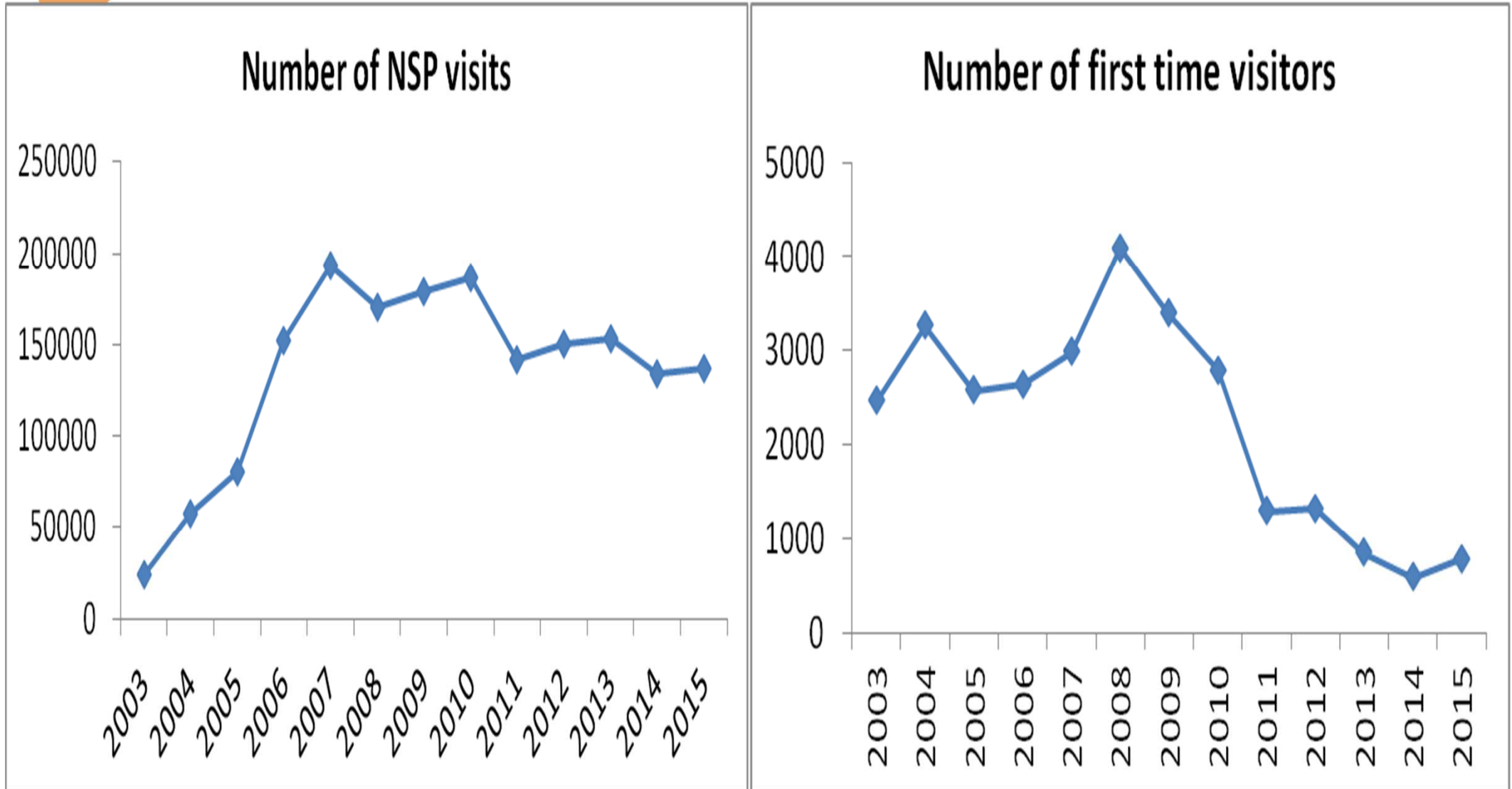
Maris Salekešin



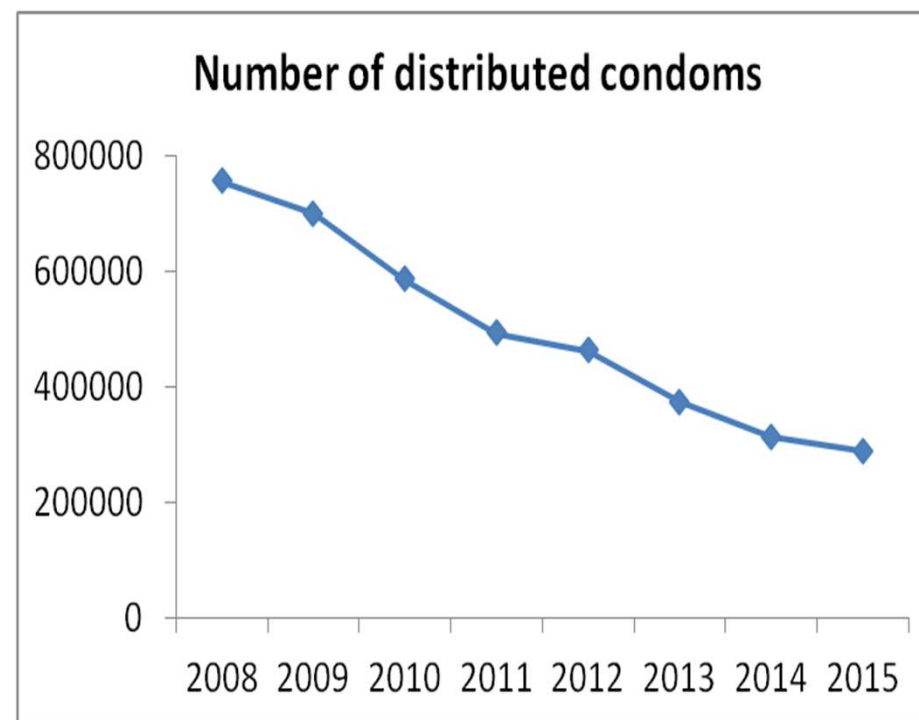
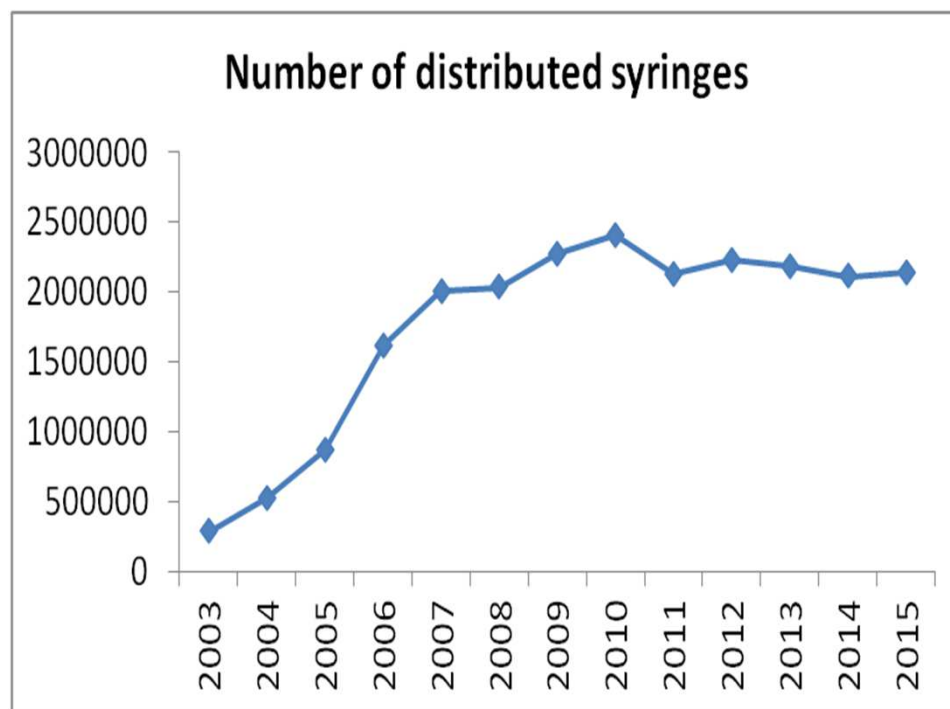
Needle and syringe programmes in Estonia

- First program 1997
- NSPs run by NGOs
- Coordinated, financed and monitored by NIHD
- Coverage of needle/syringe exchange points has increased past 13 years (13 points in 2002 to 37 points in 2015)
- 14 inpatient, 23 outreach
- Located in capital area (Tallinn, Maardu), Central-Estonia (Tapa, Paide) and North-East Estonia

NSP visits



Number of distributed syringes and condoms (NIHD)



344.6 needles per visitor in 2015 (16.5 needles per visit)



Syringe exchange database

- Has been operating since 2007
- Working tool for service providers and routine monitoring system for NIHD, since 01.07.2014
 - web-based service reporting system
 - web-based electronic client monitoring form for service providers personnel
 - web-based questionnaires (for new and repeat clients, with reminders)



NSP first time visitor (FTV) profile (1)

- 2015 in total 776 FTV: 348 Eastern part, 419 capital region, 9 other regions
- Questionnaires are filled among 43% (n=337) of FTV



NSP first time visitor (FTV) profile (2)



- Mean age 29 (range 16-55)

- 35% 18-24 y/o



- 72% male, 28% female

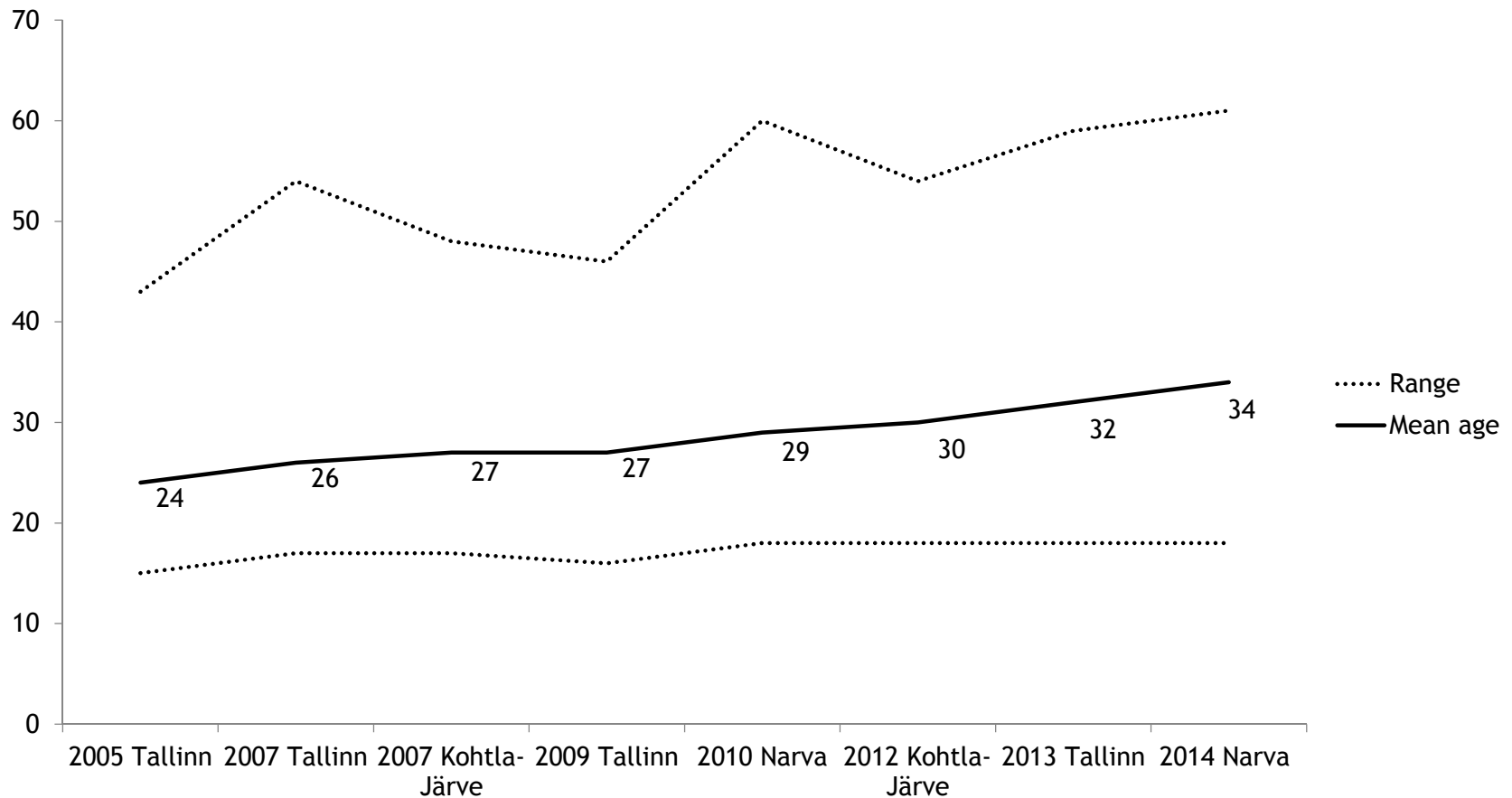
- Mainly russian speaking (88%)

RDS study, mean age*

*inclusion criteria was being 18 or older

Mean age was 34 years (range 18 to 61 years)

Females were slightly younger than males (32 years versus 35 years)





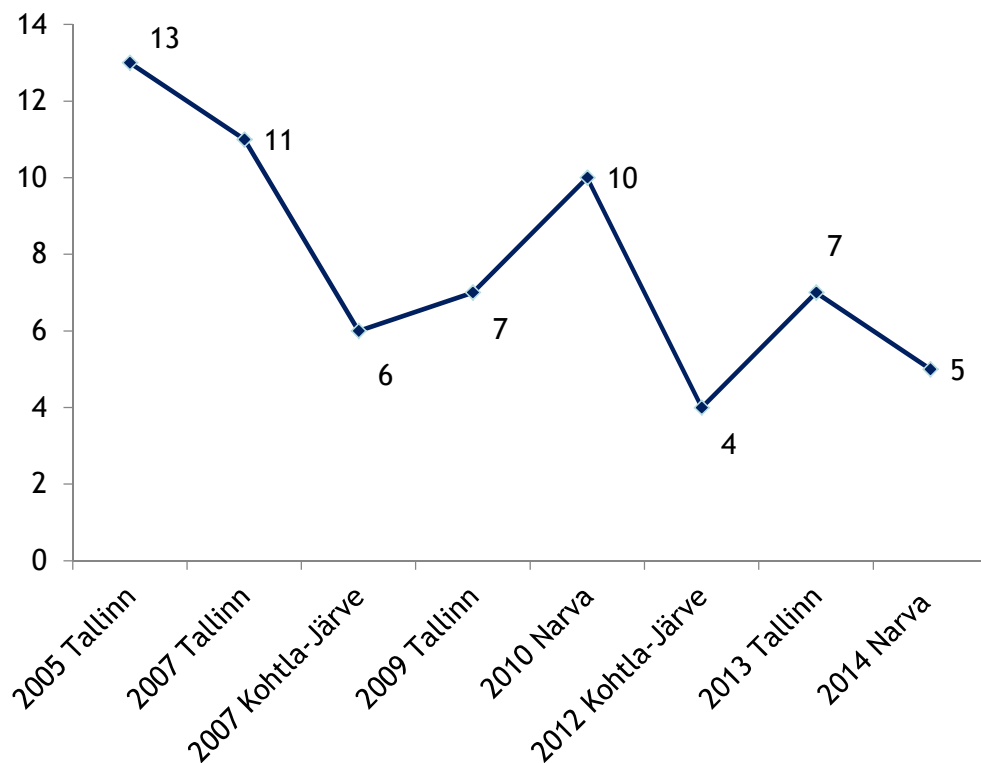
NSP first time visitor (FTV) profile (3)

- Main sources for clean syringes (last 4 weeks): 49% from other injecting drug users; 39% pharmacy
- 36% polydrugusers (injecting and other administration routes), mainly cannabis
- 32% never HIV tested
- 29% used every time condom with occasional partner
- 26% of respondents self-reported life-time non-fatal overdose experience
- 33% received psychological counselling during their life
- 15% received methadone therapy during their life

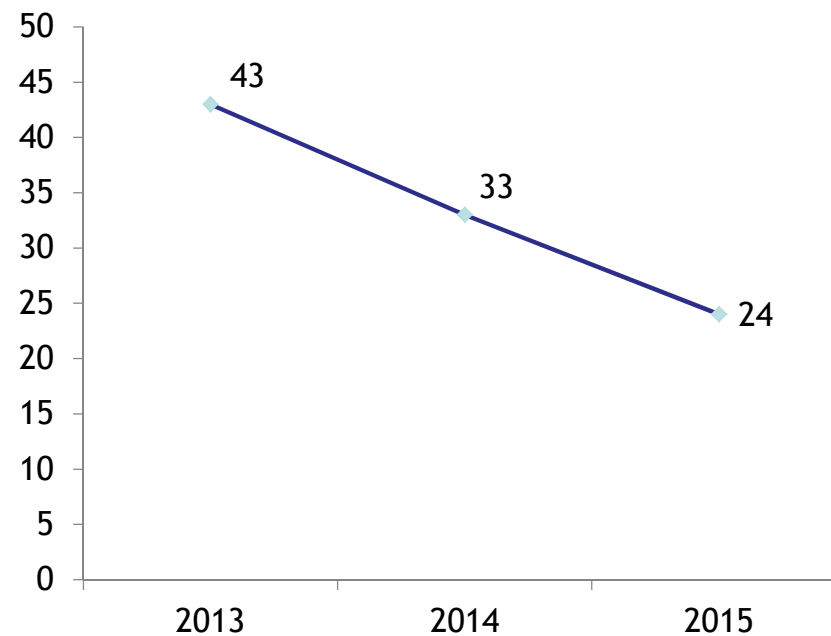
Injecting career 2 years and less (%) RDS VS NSP



RDS (%)



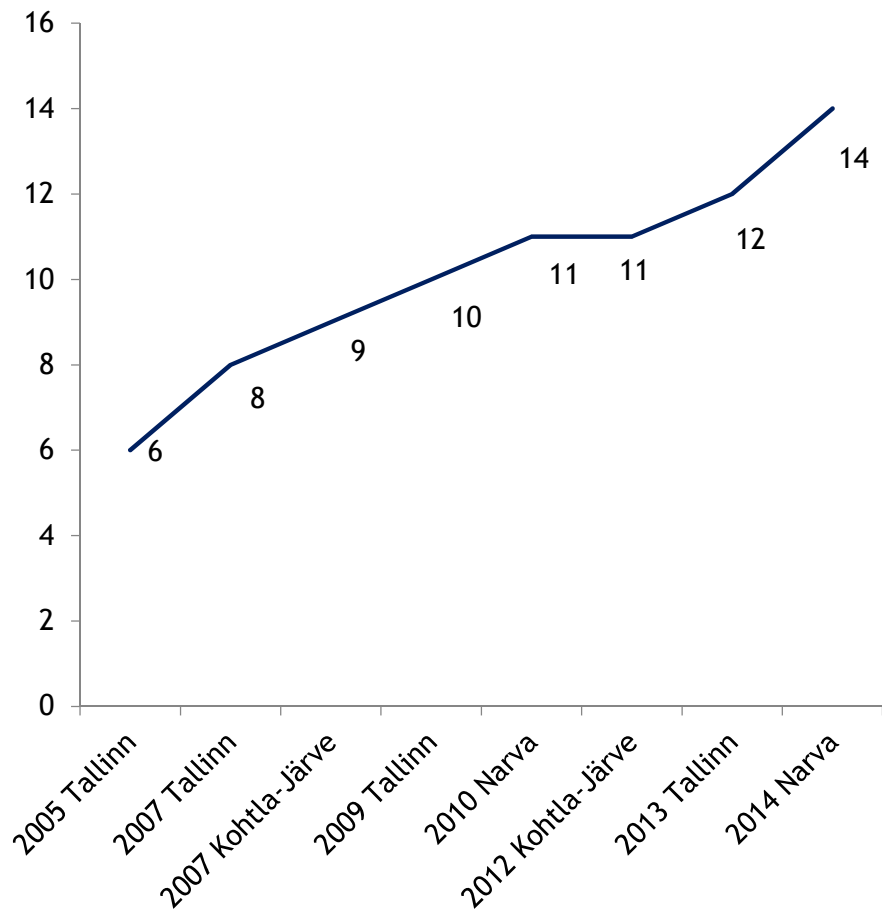
NSP FTV (%)



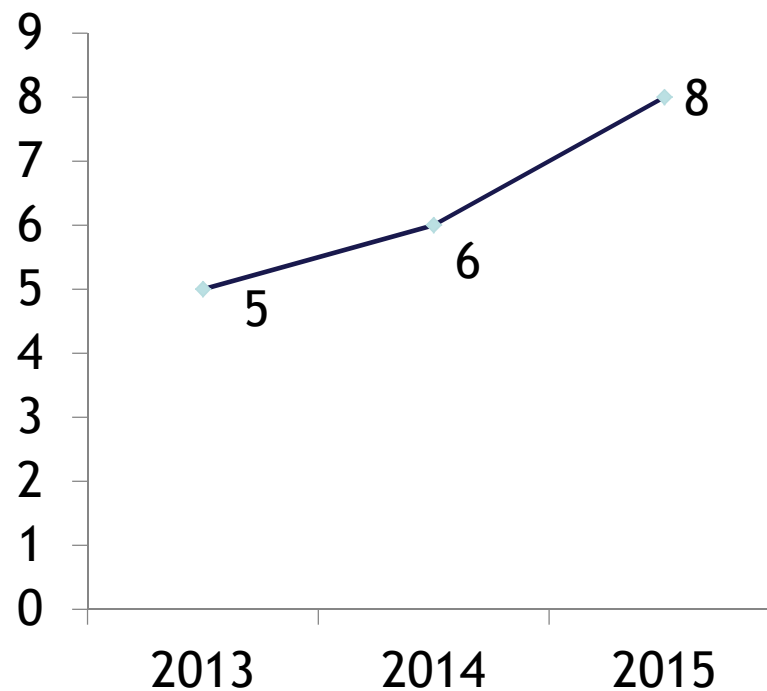
Median duration of injecting drug use RDS VS NSP



RDS (years)



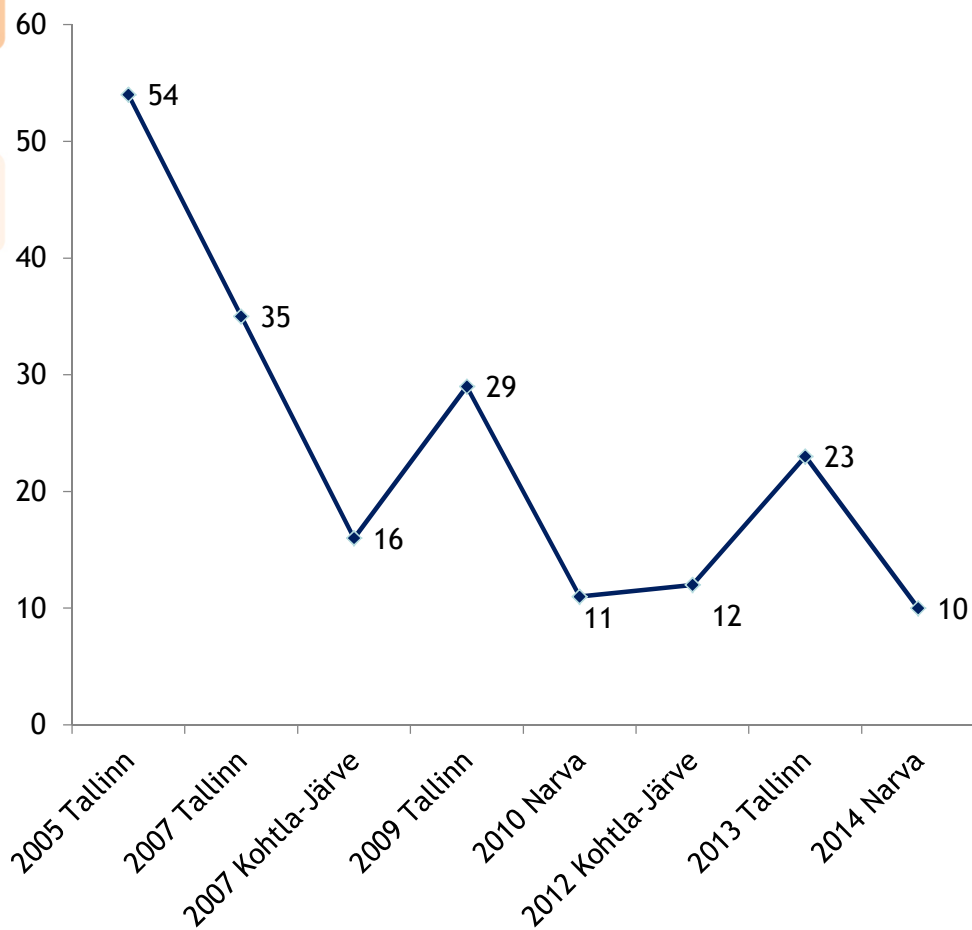
NSP FTV(years)



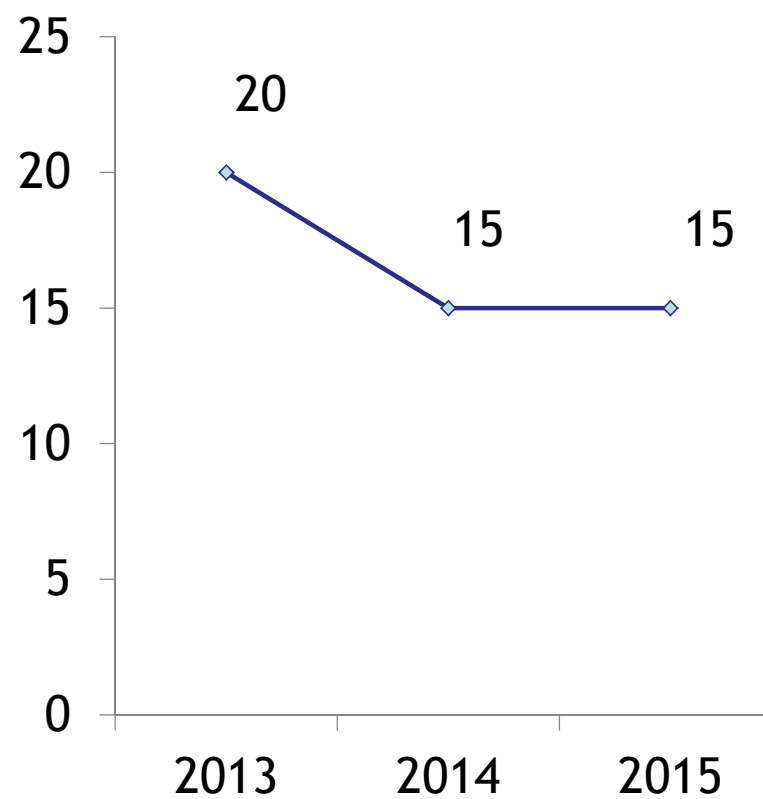
Sharing of used syringes (last 4 weeks):



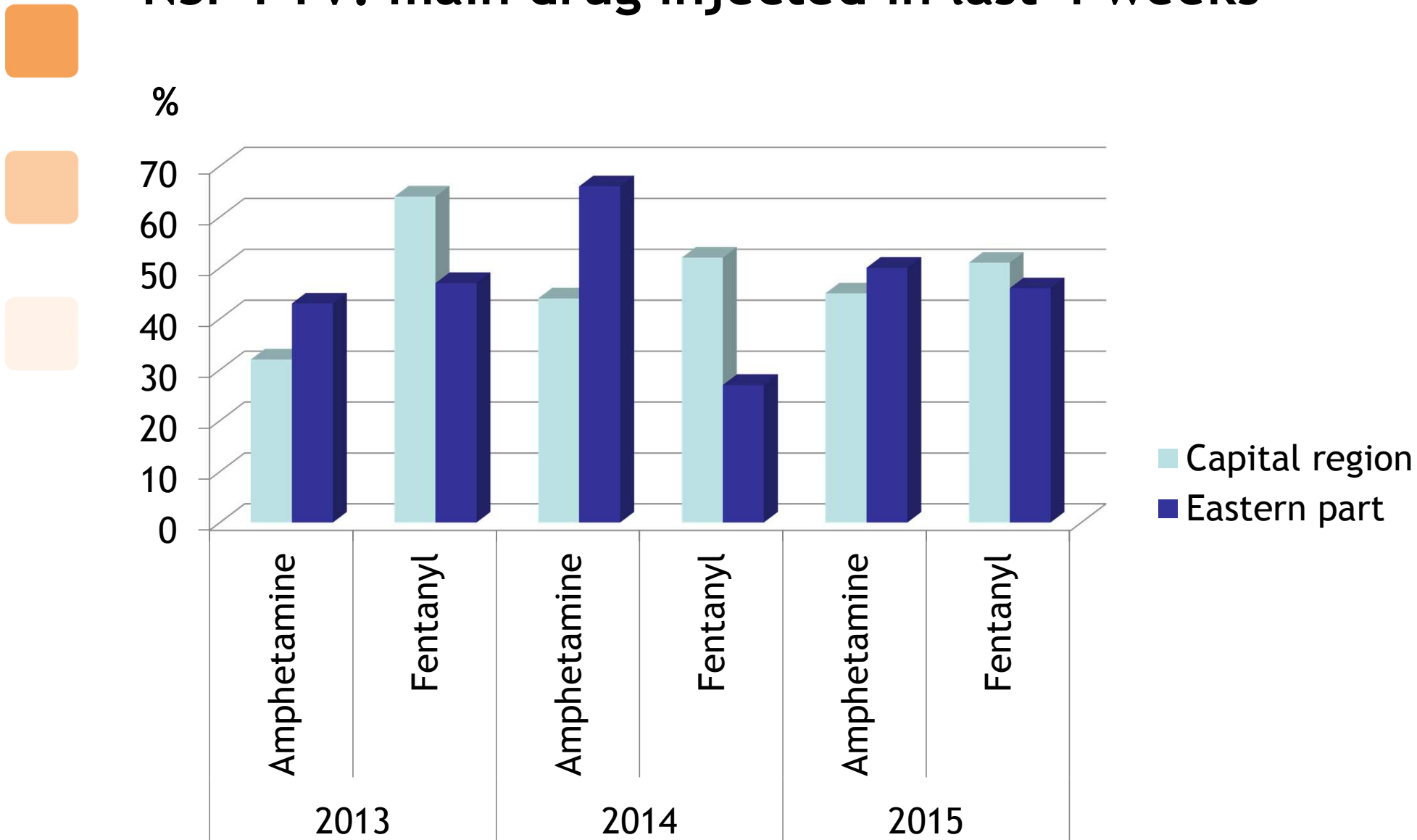
RDS (%)



NSP FTV (%)

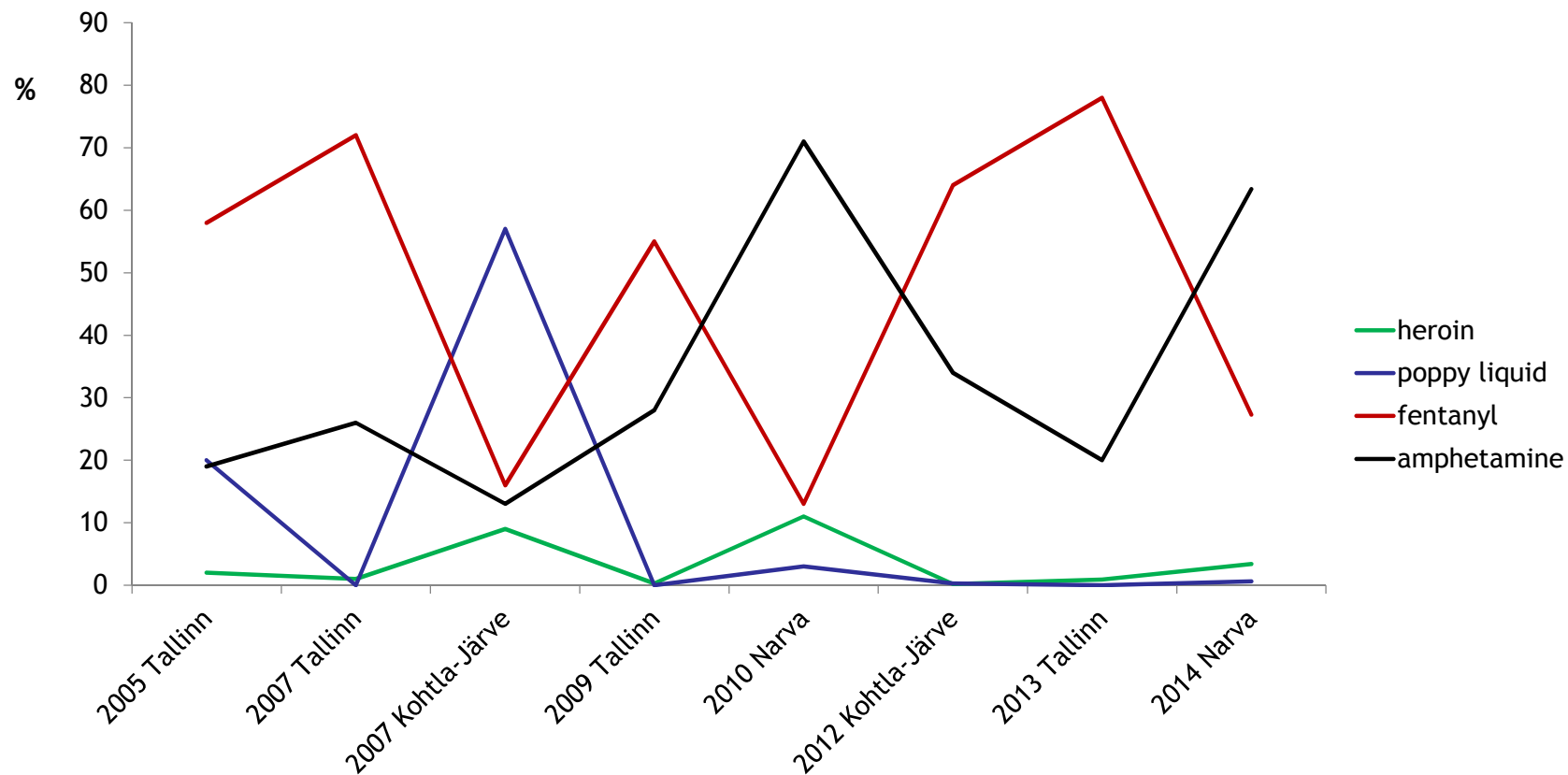


NSP FTV: main drug injected in last 4 weeks

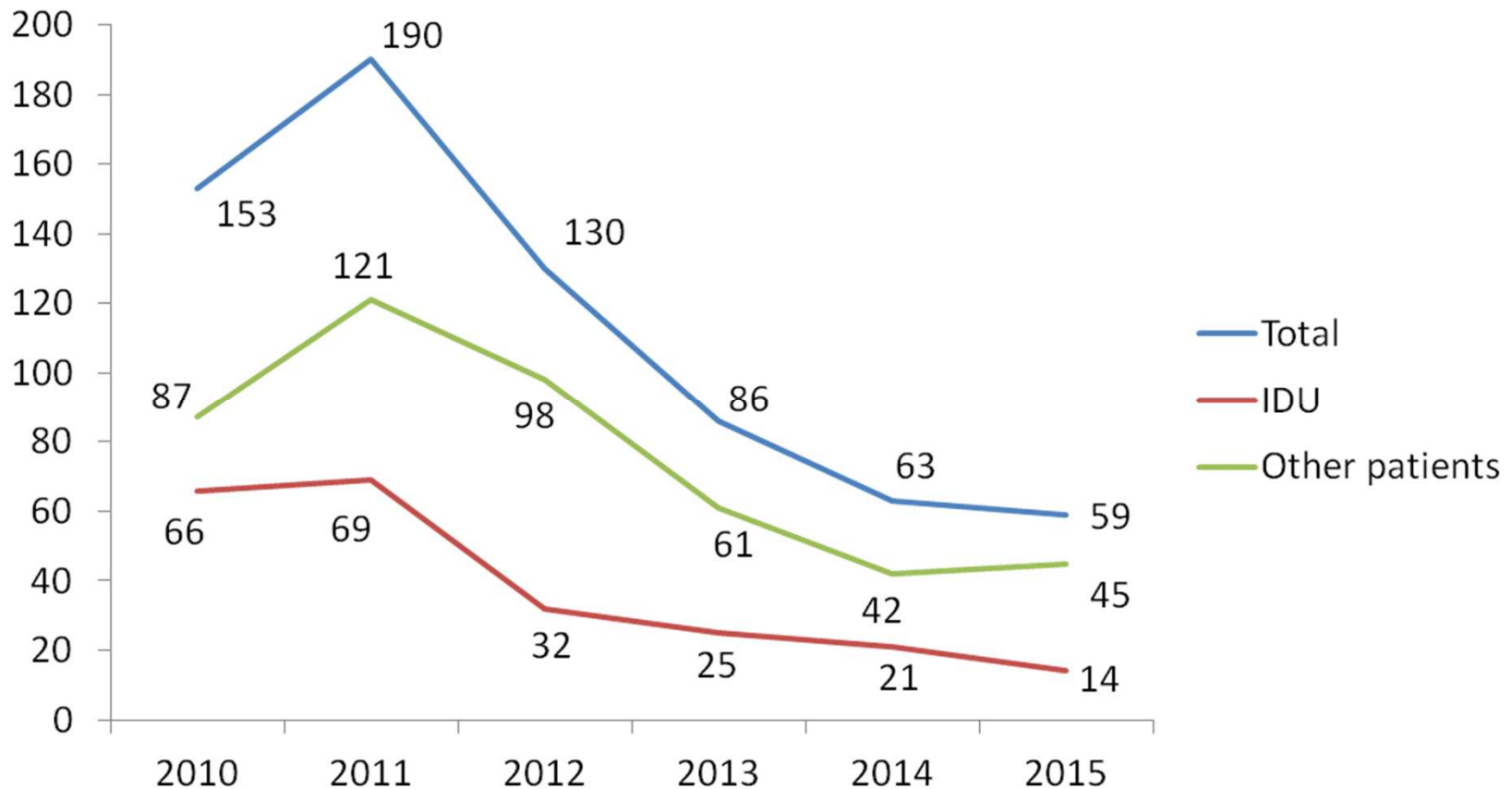


RDS: main drug injected in last 4 weeks

The main drugs injected during last four weeks were amphetamine (63%, n=204) and fentanyl (27%, n=88)



Newly diagnosed HIV cases in AIDS Counselling Centers by mode of transmission, 2009-2015 (NIHD)



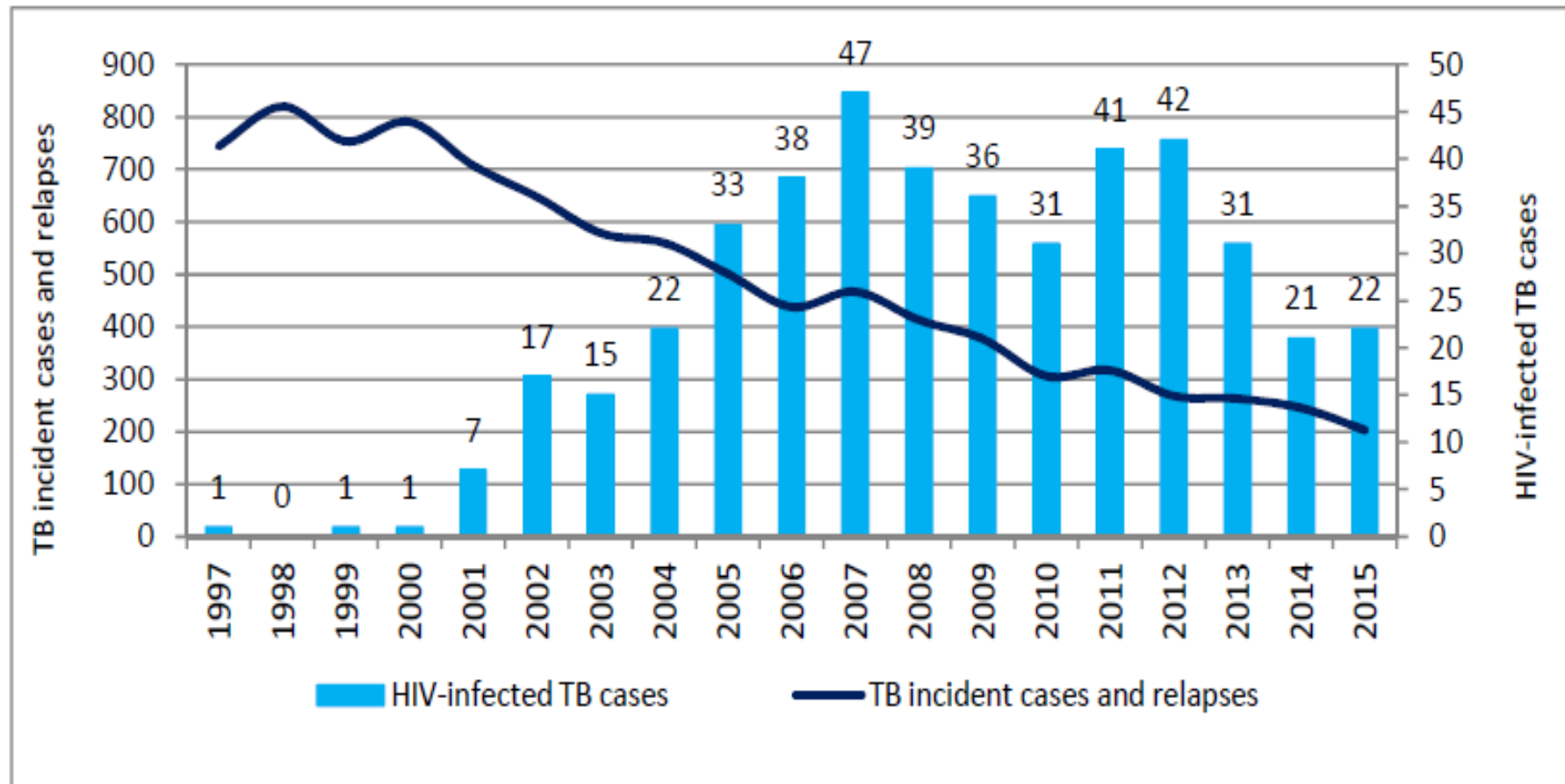


Hepatitis

- The incidence rate of acute hepatitis B has decreased from 1.2 per 100,000 population (n=16) in 2011 to 0.5 per 100,000 population (n=6) in 2015.
- The incidence rate of acute hepatitis C has decreased from 1.3 per 100,000 population (n=17) in 2011 to 0.8 per 100,000 population (n=10) in 2015
- HCV antibody prevalence among PWID ranges from 61 to 94% (61% in 2014 RDS study)
- HBsAg prevalence from 3 to 22% (22% in 2014 RDS study)



TB incident cases and relapses, and HIV-infected TB cases (National tuberculosis registry)





Tervise Arengu Instituut
National Institute for Health Development



Thank you

