



Frequency of injecting among people who inject drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis

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Background

- ~15 million PWID

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- Frequency?

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- NSP coverage

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- Harms
 - Overdose
 - Injection site infection
 - Injecting risk behaviour

Background

- ~15 million PWID
- Frequency?
- NSP coverage
- Harms
 - Overdose
 - Injection site infection
 - Injecting risk behaviour
- Variation
 - Drug type
 - Treatment availability/engagement

Aims

- Estimate



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- Associations:
 - Socio-demographic sample characteristics → Daily+ injecting
 - Daily+ injecting → Harms

Aims

- Estimate
- Associations:
 - Socio-demographic sample characteristics → Daily+ injecting
 - Daily+ injecting → Harms
- Compare:
 - NSP coverage

Methods

- Screening
 - 2008-2018
 - 60,000+ articles

Methods

- Screening
 - 2008-2018
 - 60,000+ articles
- Measures
 - Daily+ vs. < Daily

Methods

- Screening
 - 2008-2018
 - 60,000+ articles
- Measures
 - Daily+ vs. < Daily
- Analysis
 - STATA

Results

- Daily or more vs. less than daily

Results

- Daily or more vs. less than daily
- 74/179 countries with data

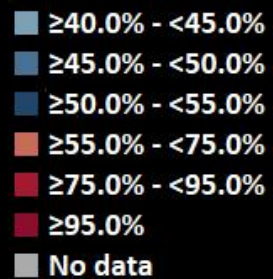
Results

- Daily or more vs. less than daily
- 74/179 countries with data
- 68.1% or 10.5 million people

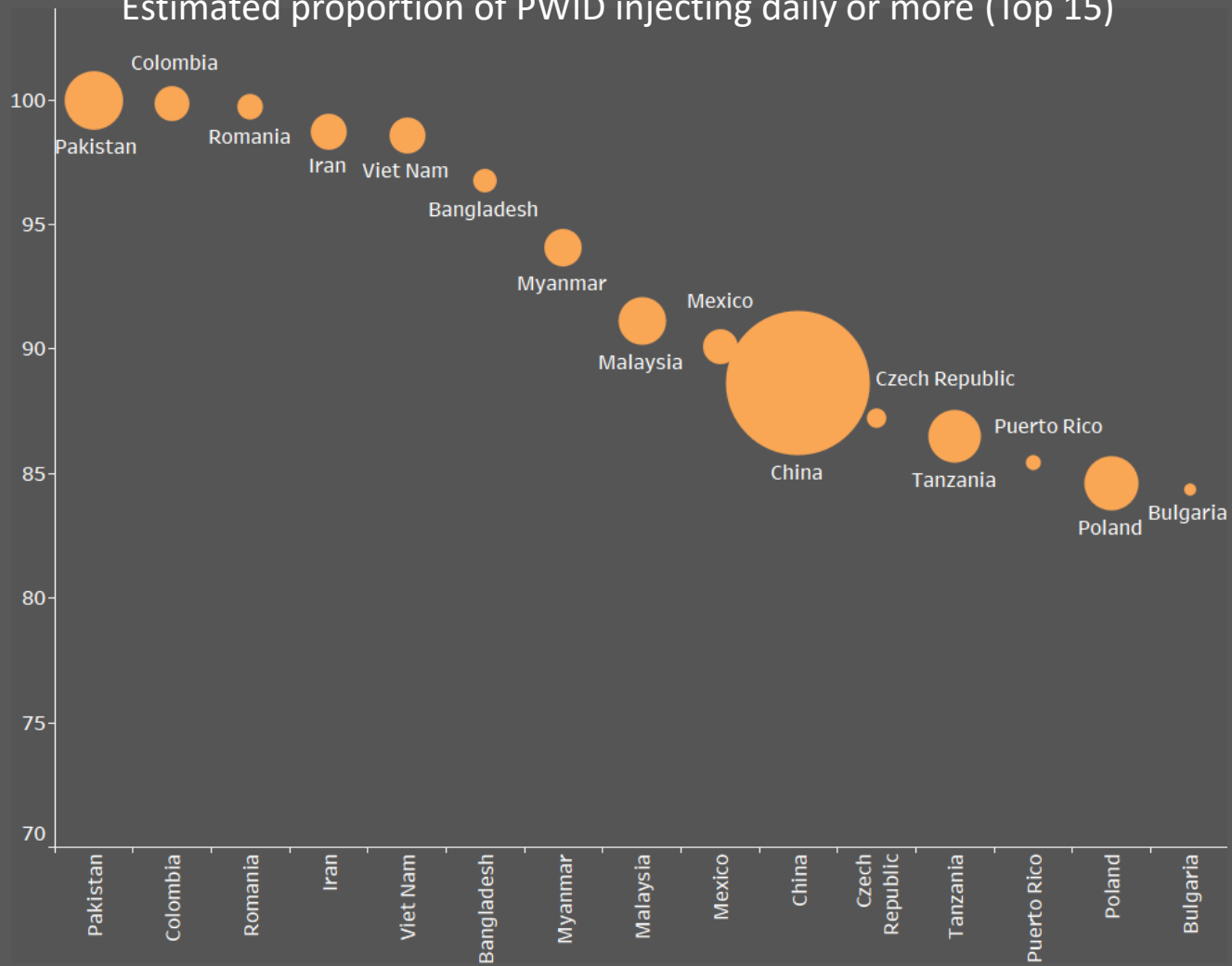


~ 68%

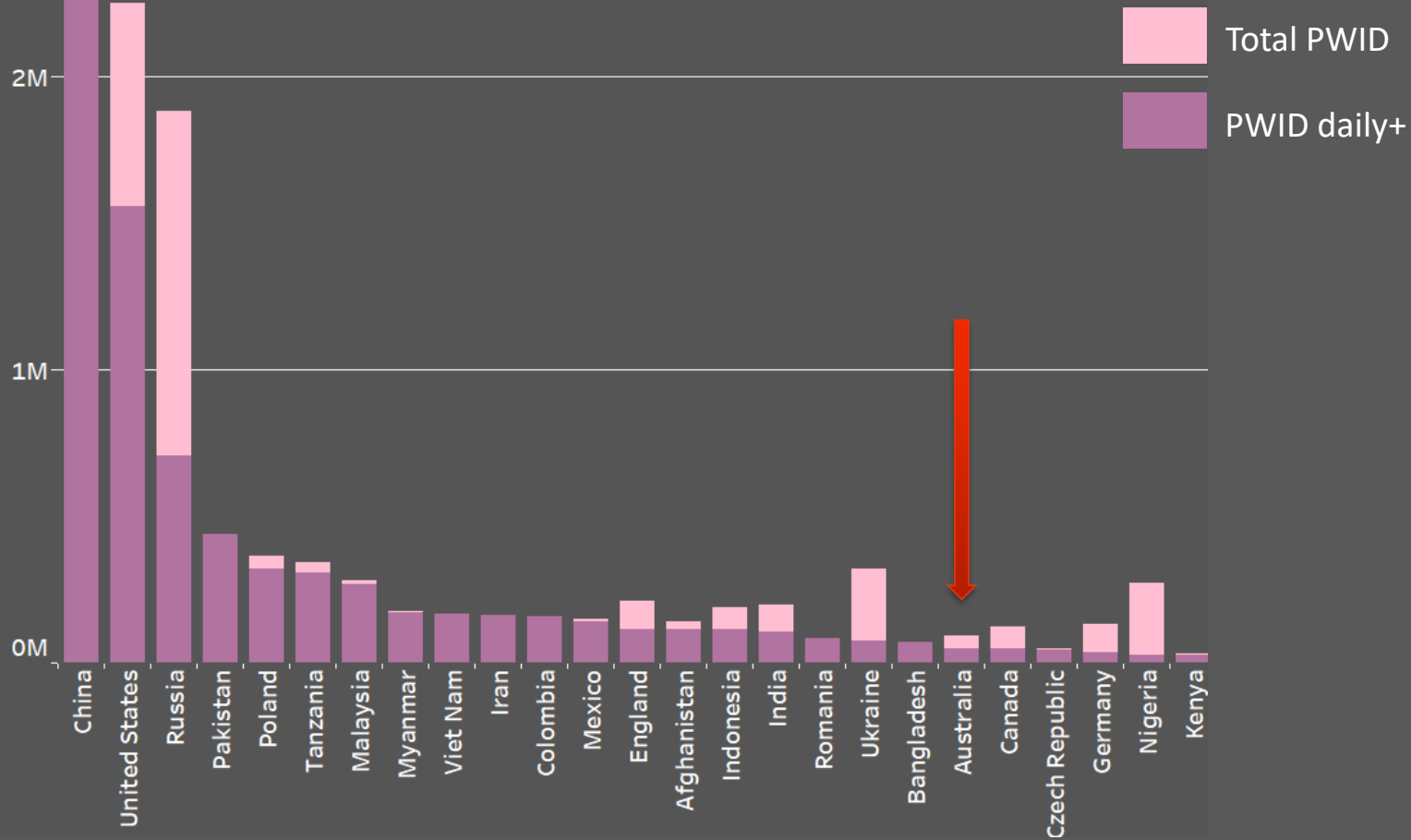
Percentage injecting daily
or more frequently



Estimated proportion of PWID injecting daily or more (Top 15)



Estimated number of PWID injecting daily or more (Top 25)



Results

Lower daily injecting:

Recent studies

Longer duration of injecting

Results

Lower daily injecting:

Recent studies

Longer duration of injecting

Higher daily injecting:

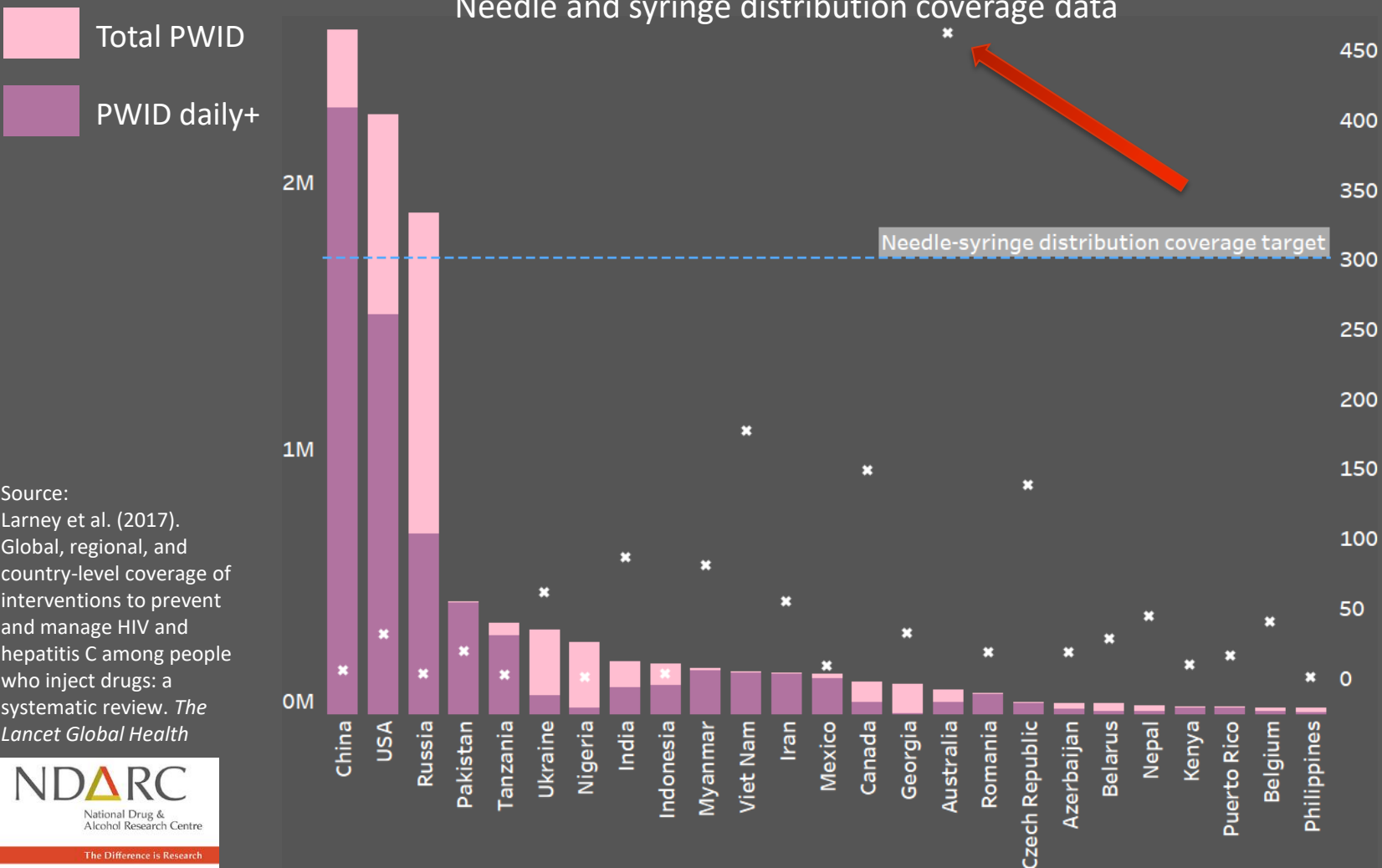
Higher HIV

Higher hepatitis C

Higher injecting risk

Higher overdose

Needle and syringe distribution coverage data



Source:
 Larney et al. (2017).
 Global, regional, and
 country-level coverage of
 interventions to prevent
 and manage HIV and
 hepatitis C among people
 who inject drugs: a
 systematic review. *The
 Lancet Global Health*

Implications

- Insufficient data

Implications

- Insufficient data
- Evidence to support daily+ injecting > harmful outcomes

Implications

- Insufficient data
- Evidence to support daily+ injecting > harmful outcomes
- Insufficient NSP coverage
 - Estimate 33 needles per PWID per year
 - Target 300 needles per PWID per year

Acknowledgements

- Professor Louisa Degenhardt
- Dr Sarah Larney
- Dr Amy Peacock
- Dr Janni Leung
- Professor Jason Grebely
- Professor Matt Hickman
- Professor Peter Vickerman
- Dr Evan Cunningham
- Dr Jack Stone
- Adam Trickey

Funding: Australian National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre

Australian National Health and Medical Research Council

University of New South Wales, Sydney

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