

Evidence for Future HIV and Hepatitis C Outbreaks Related to Injection Drug Use

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Determination of Need

- Federal funding may be allocated to fund syringe services programs (SSPs)
- A state or region is required to submit evidence that it is at risk for increased HIV/Hepatitis C (HCV) cases or outbreaks related to injection drug use

Assessment Goals

- Triangulate data from multiple sources to search for evidence of increased injection drug use
- Investigate risk factors for HIV/HCV outbreaks in New Hampshire

Syringe Services Programs

- Prevent HIV/HCV by eliminating need to share syringes and injection supplies
- Harm reduction education
- Infectious disease testing services: HIV, HCV, STDs
- Referrals to medical care and substance abuse treatment
- Naloxone distribution

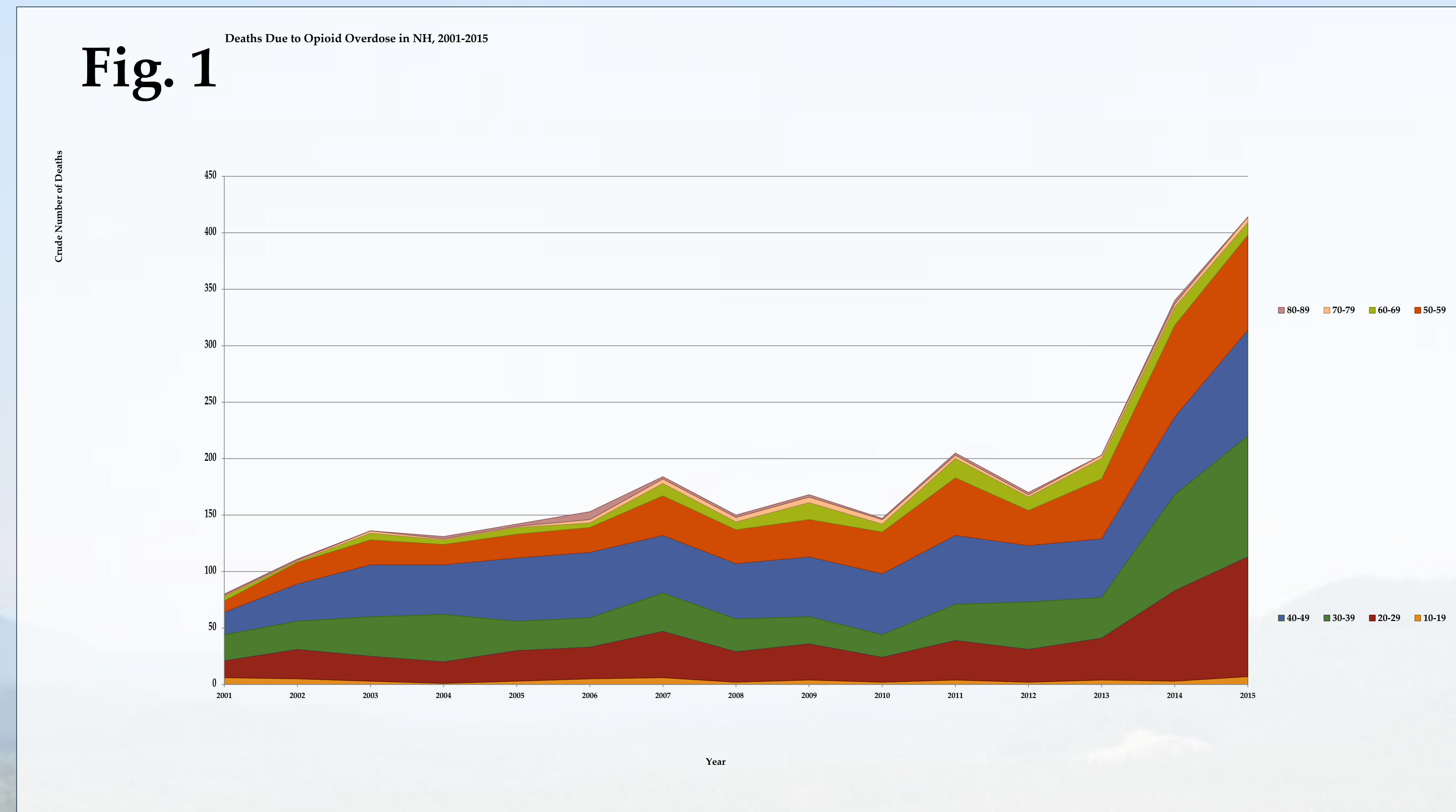


Fig. 1: Deaths due to opioid overdose have increased dramatically in recent years (NH Vital Records Administration)

Fig. 2: Patient-reported drug of choice on intake to state funded treatment facilities. Data indicates an increasing percentage of patients reported using prescription opioids and heroin between 2001 and 2013. (Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services)

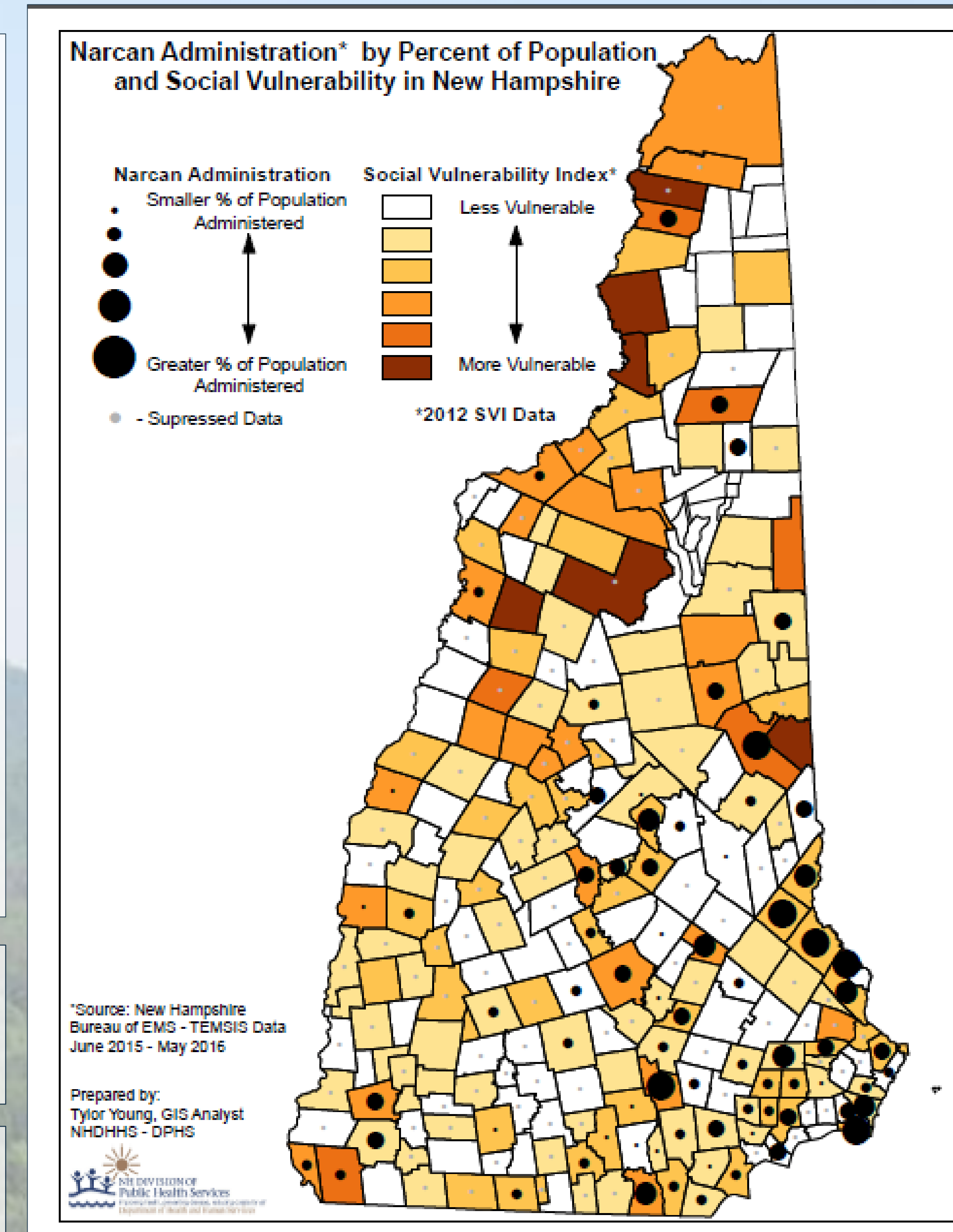
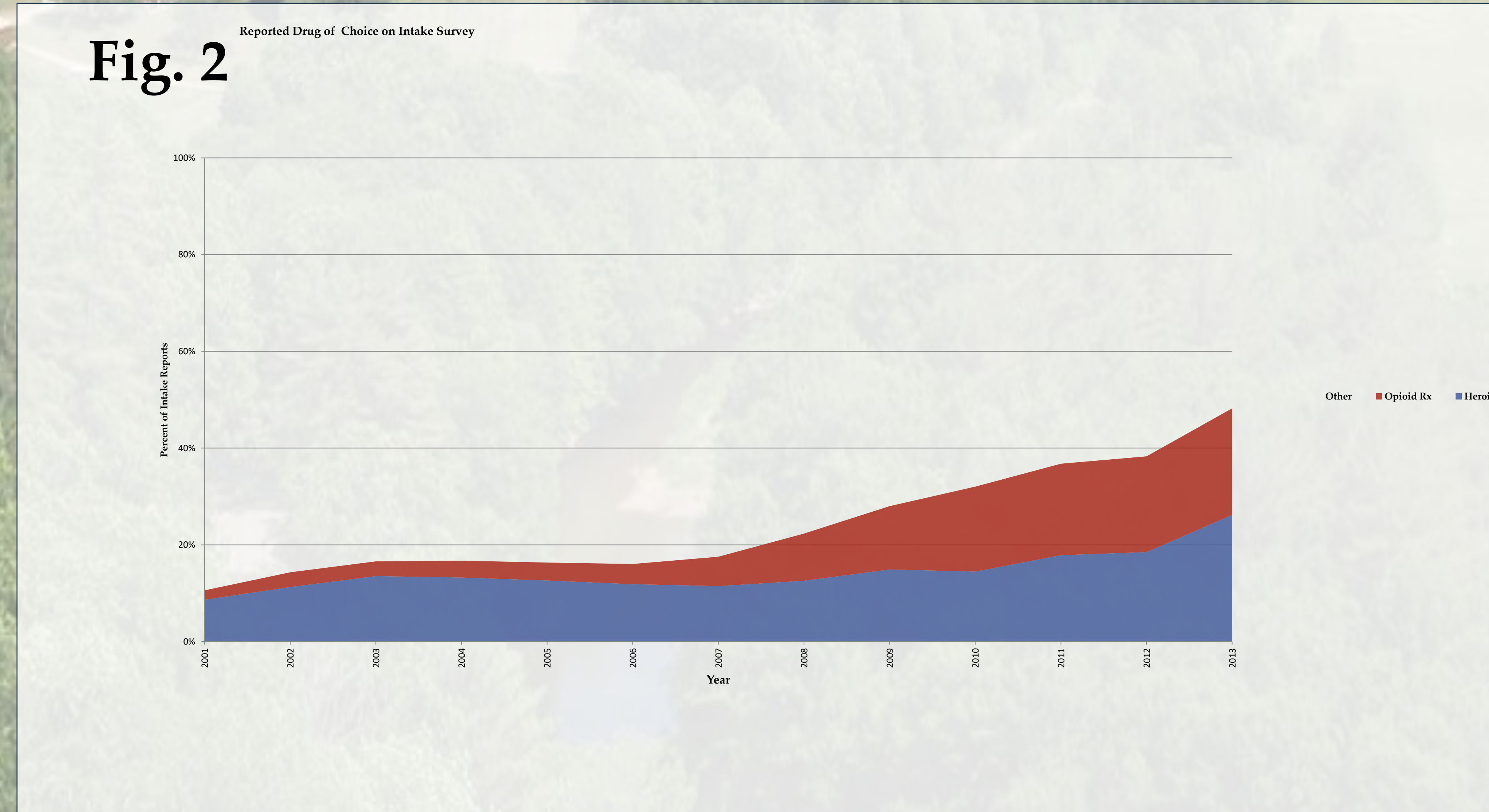


Fig. 3 Social vulnerability and EMS naloxone overdose reversals

Project Impact

- Inform policy decisions regarding HIV/Hepatitis C prevention
- Direct HIV/Hepatitis C surveillance efforts
- Encourage research into the health of vulnerable populations
- Increase communication between stakeholders