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
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%)
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% polydrug users (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)

- 2005 Tallinn: 6
- 2007 Tallinn: 8
- 2007 Kohtla-Järve: 9
- 2009 Tallinn: 10
- 2010 Narva: 11
- 2012 Kohtla-Järve: 11
- 2013 Tallinn: 12
- 2014 Narva: 14

- 2013: 5
- 2014: 6
- 2015: 8
Sharing of used syringes (last 4 weeks):

RDS (%)

NSP FTV (%)
NSP FTV: main drug injected in last 4 weeks

- Amphetamine
- Fentanyl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern part</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Capital region
- Eastern part
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)
Thank you