Naloxone scaling up - first results

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EMCDDA drug-related death expert meeting
Lisbon, 29-30 September 2016
Drug-induced deaths per million population aged 15-64 years

Unusual toxicology pattern - fentanyl

Absolute numbers of DRD, Estonian Causes of Death Registry
Profile of the victims: sex and age

Absolute numbers of DRD, Estonian Causes of Death Registry
Profile of the victims: place of residence

Absolute numbers of DRD in 2015, Estonian Causes of Death Registry
Profile of the victims: ethnic origin

2011
- Estonian 16%
- Other 13%
- Russian 71%

2015
- Estonian 19%
- Other 6%
- Russian 75%

DRD, Estonian Causes of Death Registry
IDU prevalence estimated by capture-recapture method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Absolute number</th>
<th>Prevalence 15-44 years age group, per cent, 95%CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>13,886</td>
<td>1.4–5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15,675</td>
<td>1.8–7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>11,493</td>
<td>1.4–5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5,362</td>
<td>0.7–1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New study is planned for 2017
Results (2)

- In September 2013, the take home naloxone pilot program was launched in Estonia by National Institute for Health Development.
- Programs are implemented in Harju and Ida-Virumaa Counties, where the problem of injecting drug use is most acute.
- In total 1336 people received training (incl 1054 drug users) and 1331 naloxone kits were disseminated during the period of September 2013-December 2015.
- Most of the syringes were distributed to users of narcotic substances (n=1047).
- In 2015, in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice (special project with Switzerland), the program expanded to prisons for providing training and disseminate naloxone kits to the prisoners with prior history of opioid use before their release.
- In total 23 people received training and 11 naloxone kits were disseminated in 2015.
## Results (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harju County</th>
<th>Ida-Virumaa County</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Harju County</th>
<th>Ida-Virumaa County</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>Harju County</th>
<th>Ida-Virumaa County</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training courses</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participants in the training</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including drug users</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons receiving naloxone</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>513</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including drug users</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>629</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeated naloxone prescriptions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2015, out of the 115 repeated prescriptions, 111 was reported as intended for medical use (4 were lost)
References

• NIHD Health Statistics and Health Research database / Mortality Table SD41: Direct drug-related deaths by sex and age

• Validation study NIHD and Estonian Forensic Science Institute
  G. Denissov et al “The impact of changing classifications on official fatal poisoning figures.” Rom J Leg Med, 2012 (open access)

• The latest IDU population study

• An overview of fentanyl misuse