SIEP Cempa Community Care



WHAT IS HARM REDUCTION?

Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use, drug policy, drug laws, sex work, sex worker policy, and sex worker-related laws.

Harm reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs and engage in sex work.







WHAT IS HARM REDUCTION?

Harm reduction includes a range of cost-effective and evidenced-based public health and social services:



Syringe Service Programs



Overdose Prevention



Drug Testing



Mental Health Services



Housing First Programs



Condom Distribution



Guidance on safer drug use, safer consumption, and safer sex work





Harm reduction is about giving people resources and trusting those people to manage them.



This can challenge practices that we have come to rely on almost automatically...

- Providing ID
- Proof of income
- Medication adherence
- Drug screening
- Psych evaluations



RISKS OF BEING "ON THE GRID"

People who use drugs face discrimination in finding . . .















MEDICAL CARE

Stewardship vs Gatekeeping

"The authority of a steward derives from her expertise and knowledge, not from any innate privilege or sense of absolute power. The only way a steward can ensure her desired outcome is to consistently win over the hearts and minds of key stakeholders with her skillset, securing the trust of the community. Gatekeepers, on the other hand, have the power to open and close the gate at will and hold nearly absolute authority in each transaction."

Gatekeeper to Steward: The Evolving Concept of Radiologist Accountability for Imaging Utilization. Daniel J. Durand, MD, Geraldine McGinty, MD, MBA, Richard Duszak Jr, MD



ENGAGING WITH HARM REDUCTION





Provide a space where people will never be punished for honesty



Share the power that your program holds with program participants



Recognize that participant goals won't be your goals



Avoid gatekeeping services



Celebrate people's victories

INTERNALIZED STIGMA: Negative Outcomes

- Increased Depression
- Avoidant Coping
- Social Avoidance
- Decreased persistence in accessing mental health services & other supports
- Decreased Hope & Self-Esteem
- Worsening Psychiatric Symptoms





LANGUAGE

Do not say:

- Substance Abuse
- Dirty/Clean
- Addict
- Abuser
- Junkie
- Druggie
- Drug Abuse
- Tweaker
- Crack Head





Health and justice terminology that is accurate, clinical, and not prejudiced

- Respect people's preferences
- Person-first language
- Person with substance use disorder
- Used syringe/pipe, sterile syringe/pipe
- Person who uses drugs
- People in recovery
- People involved in the justice system
- People who have been incarcerated
- People with lived experience in the justice system

Care Trauma-Informed

Safety



Choice



Collaboration



Trustworthiness



Empowerment



Ensuring physical and emotional safety

Individual has choice and control

Definitions

Making decisions with the individual and sharing power

Task clarity. consistency, and Interpersonal Boundaries

Prioritizing empowerment and skill building

Common areas are welcoming and privacy is respected

Individuals are provided a clear and appropriate message about their rights and responsibilities

Principles in Practice

Individuals are provided a significant role in planning and evaluating services

Respectful and professional boundaries are maintained

Providing an atmosphere that allows individuals to feel validated and affirmed with each and every contact at the agency



BENEFITS





Participants are 5x more likely to enter drug treatment



Lower incidence of HIV infection by up to 80% and HEP C by up to 50%



Participants are 3x more likely to stop injecting drugs



Improves community by helping to eliminate improper disposal



Connects people to care

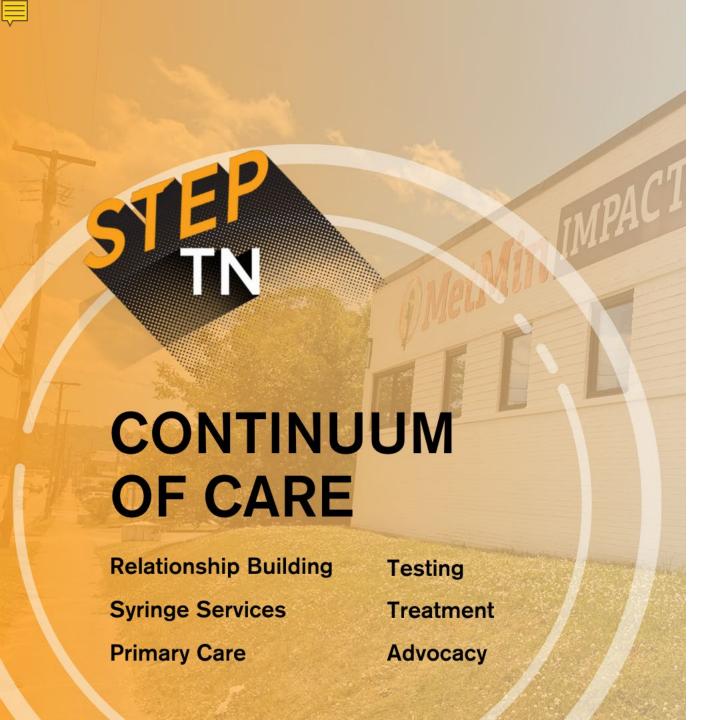


enforcement needle stick injuries by 66%, and crime by 11% through programs that connect people who use drugs to public and private social services



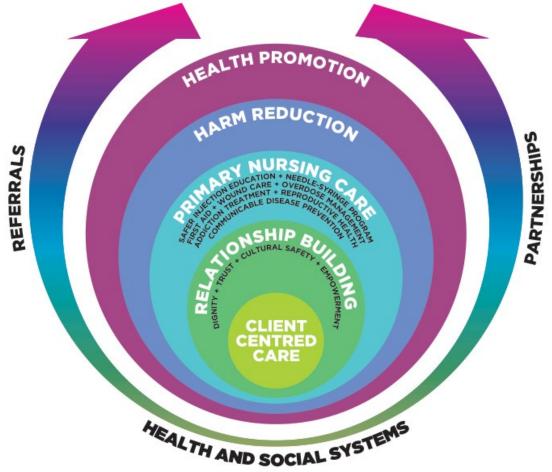
Decreases overdoses

- Robert Childs



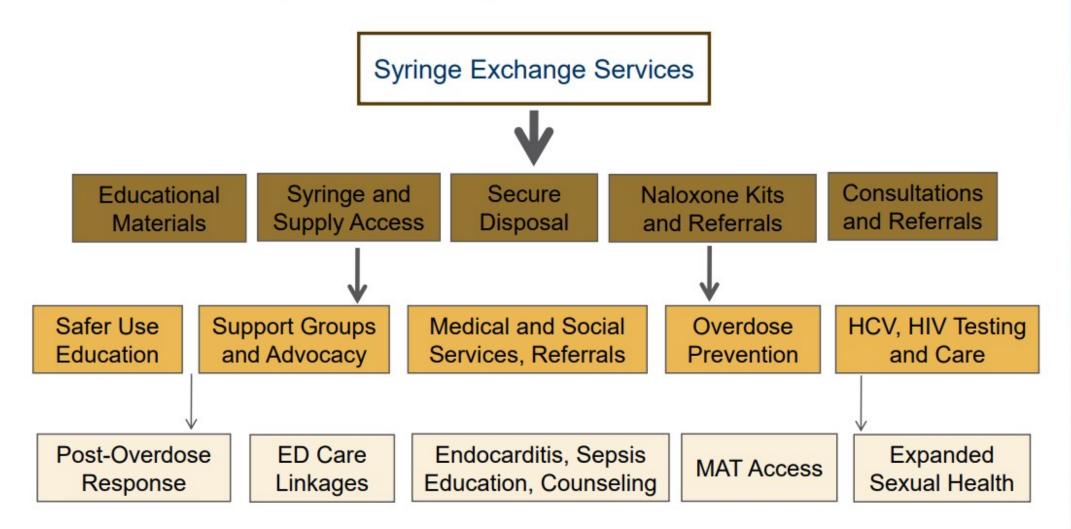
Gaining Insite: Harm Reduction in Nursing Practice

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES FOR HEALTH PROMOTION



Source NC DHHS

Syringe Exchange Starts a Conversation



People who use exchanges care about their health





SSP PRACTICES TO AVOID

- Requiring identifying documents
- Restricting frequency of access
- Collecting unnecessary data
- Imposing geographic limits
- Limiting syringe access through exchange

TYING THIS MODEL INTO TIC & HARM REDUCTION

RESOURCE PROVISION

- Easy to access
- Anonymous
- Low administrative demands

COLLABORATION

- We take our cues from people accessing the service
- Participants are taken at their word
- Responsive to the needs of the people who access, advocate to get those needs met.
- Coordinate with other levels of care

MUTUAL TRUST

- We are not here to manage the people who access the programs.
- Participants' goals will be heard and respected.
- We provide a space for participants to be heard and respect their autonomy.









Cempa Community Care



Syringe Distribution



Safer Injection & Wound Care Supplies



Biohazard Disposal



Naloxone Distribution



HIV/HCV Testing & Treatment



Safer Injection Education,
Overdose Prevention
Education, and Treatment
& Recovery Resources



BARRIERS THE STEP TN PROGRAM FACES



Tennessee Law



Law Enforecement & Service Provision Disconnect



Funding



Rurality of Opioid Use



Program Access



Community Skepticism

Giving people resources and trusting them to manage them

Harm reduction is about implementing evidencebased strategies that advocate for the health and human rights of people who use drugs and sex workers.



STEP TN provides a judgement-free environment and focuses on the early steps of the continuum of care.





Do SSPs help people to stop using drugs?

Yes. When people who inject drugs use an SSP, they are more likely to enter treatment for substance use disorder and stop injecting than those who don't use an SSP. New users of SSPs are five times as likely to enter drug treatment as those who don't use the programs. People who inject drugs and who have used an SSP regularly are nearly three times as likely to report a reduction in injection frequency as those who have never used an SSP.





Do SSPs reduce infections?

Yes. Nonsterile injections can lead to transmission of HIV, viral hepatitis, bacterial, and fungal infections and other complications. By providing access to sterile syringes and other injection equipment, SSPs help people prevent transmitting bloodborne and other infections when they inject drugs.





How do Harm Reduction programs impact law enforcement and first responders?

CHR programs promote public health and safety by taking used syringes off the streets and protecting police, fire personnel, and other first responders from needle stick injuries. A study in San Diego, CA showed that nearly 30% of police officers had been stuck by a needle at some point in their careers and a study in Connecticut found that needle stick injuries were reduced by 2/3 after CHR programs were implemented.





Why prioritize money for harm reduction when it could go to treatment programs?

Both of things are in dire need of funding, but often harm reduction programs act as a bridge towards treatment programs. SSPs have been proven to reduce risk behaviors related to substance use, and that is an important achievement.





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