

GLOBAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

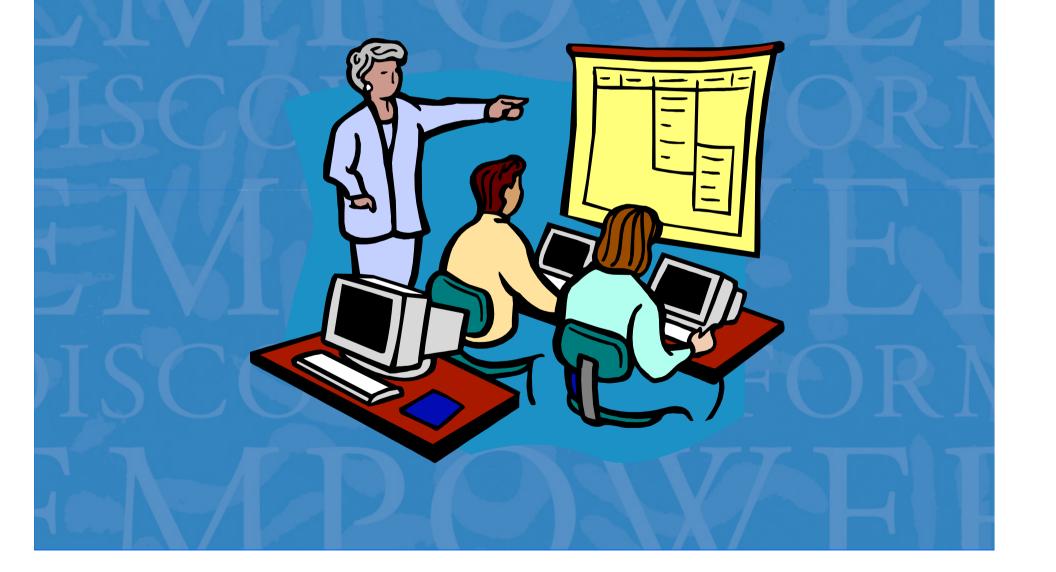
Substance Abuse Treatment is HIV Prevention

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Funding is highly categorical, creating bureaucracies that are narrowly focused.



Professional training is also highly specialized.



Yet, substance abuse impacts multiple areas of users' lives.



Treating or reducing substance abuse also improves multiple areas of users' lives.



Substance abuse treatment reduces not only drug use, but also reduces HIV risk.



The Type of Drug & Risk Population interact in predictable ways to increase Risk for HIV.



Sexual Risk Based on Type Drug

Heroin decreases sex Cocaine increases sex **Methamphetamine** increases sex for 6 mo. due to prolonged arousal - after 6 mo., impotence increases risk

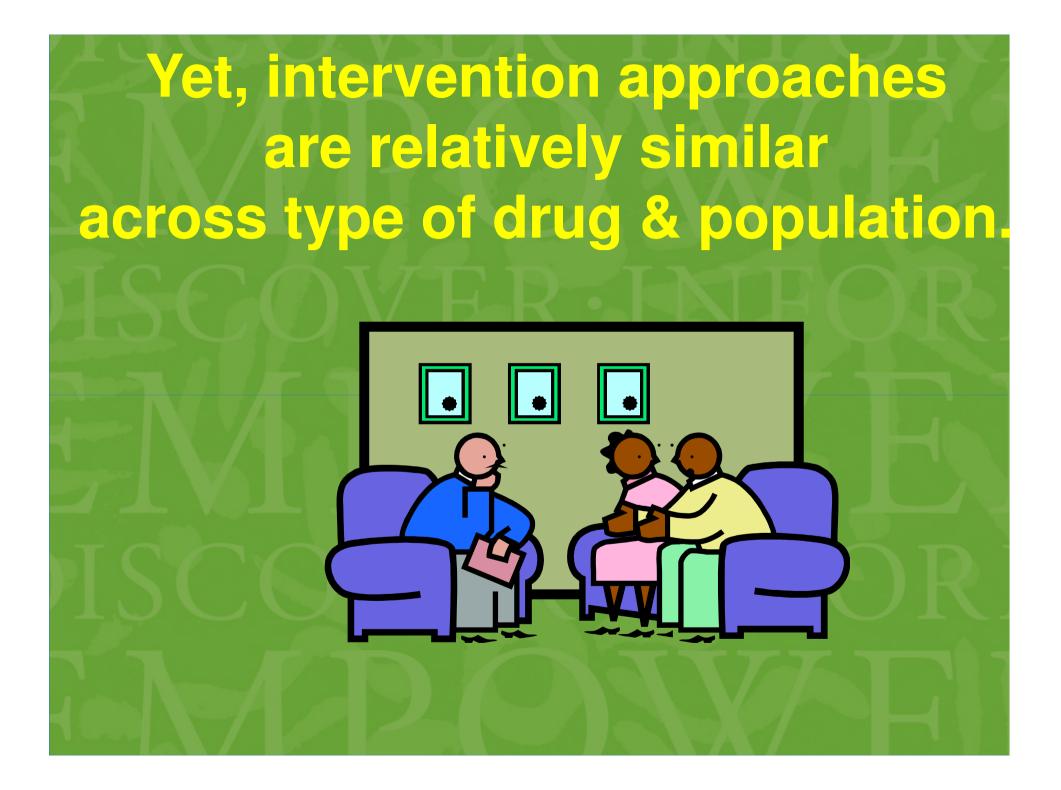
MSM, young women, & CSW more likely to become HIV+ over 10 years MSM vs heterosexual 8.8 X Female sex worker vs non-worker 5.1 X Women > 40 years vs 2.8 X young women Kral et al.,

Methamphetamine Increases HIV Incidence among MSM

1.55 per 100 person years in CA 19% prevalence

6.3% among IDU vs 2.1% non-IDU

3 times greater for meth & popper users



Services vary substantially in their intensity & HIV impact

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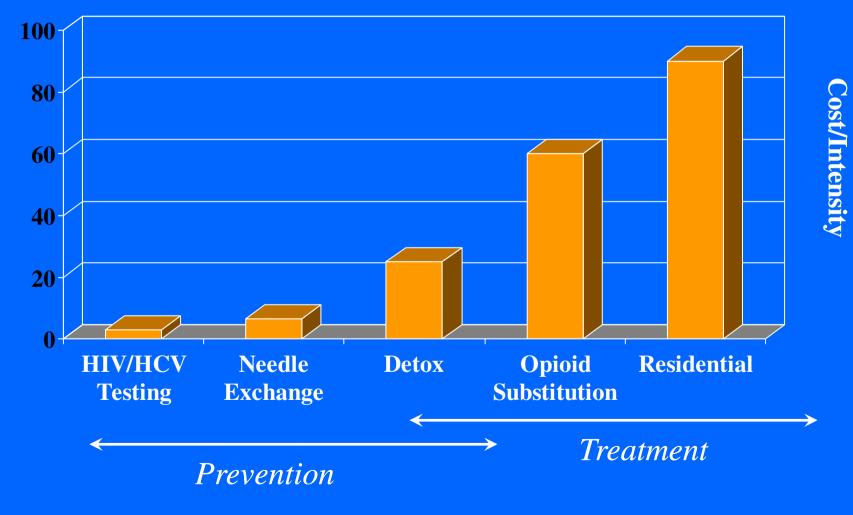
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HIV or HCV testing Needle exchange Detoxification Methadone Maintenance **Residential TX**

Costs rise along the Prevention-Treatment Continuum



Access shapes Utilization, not consumers' preferences



Creqaz et al., 2004

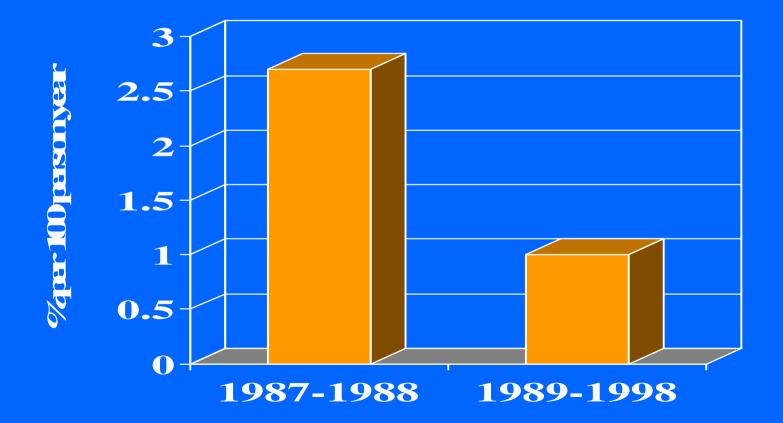


Knowing HIV+ Status Reduces Sexual Transmission 50%-66%



Creqaz et al., 2004

Repeated HIV Testing works for reducing risk among IDU



Kral et al., 2003

Needle Exchange has been repeatedly demonstrated Efficacious

Reduces HIV transmission Keeps skin clean Part of more comprehensive Community morality problem



Contingency Management



 Longer retention ✓ More clean urine Longer periods with consecutive clean urine samples

Opioid Detoxification Alone is a Prescription for Failure

- Inpatient detoxification acceptable
 (Day et al., 2005)
- Outpatient detoxification ineffective (Amato et al., 2004)
- Psychosocial programs ineffective (Mayer et al., 2005)
- Opioid maintenance lifetime tx

Opioid abuse is effectively Managed with drugs, resulting in Reductions in HIV Risk



Methadone Replacement Tx

- Relatively inexpensive,
 ~\$4500
- –10% 20% of addicts get methadone in U.S.
- Tx programs platforms for comprehensive health: education, HIV testing, Hepatitis C, TB

(Krambeer et al., 2001)



Opioid Agonist Replacement

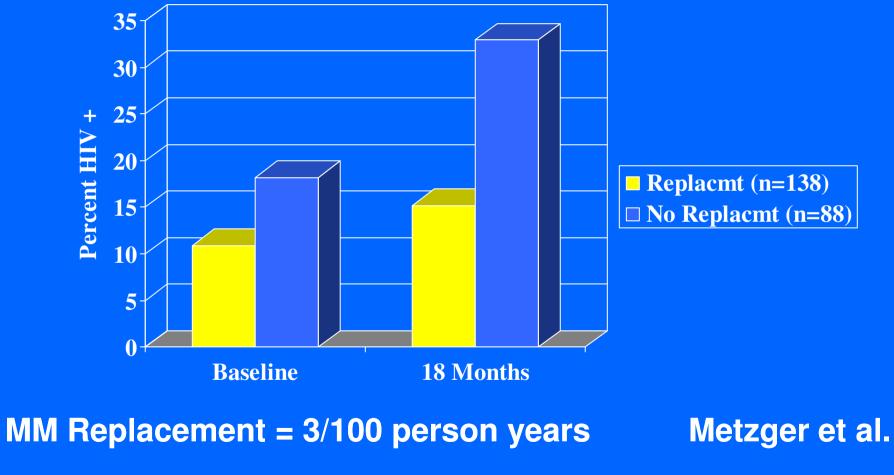




Decreases injection Results in less unprotected sex (Sorensen & Copeland, 2000) Opioid Replacement & Sexual Behaviors

- Reduces need for drug & associated sex work
- Reduces libido, decreasing number of sex partners
- Improves cognitive functioning & judgment about sexual risk situations

HIV Seroconversion among IDU



No Replacement = 10/100 person years

1993

HIV incidence < among IDU with MMT & multiple HIV tests $< 12 \text{ months MMT} \rightarrow 7.6\%$ >12 months MMT $\rightarrow 2.1\%$ Recruited from MMT \rightarrow 1.4% / person year Recruited in detoxification \rightarrow 3.1% / person year

Moss et al., 1994

Continuous Methadone Manintenance decreases HIV Incidence

Continuous MM

0.7 / 100

Interrupted MM

4.3 / 100

Williams et al., 1992

Drug Interactions: Methadone & HIV

- Liver enzymes impacted by Protease Inhibitors (HIV) & Rifampin (TB)
- Methadone decreases ddl 61% (dose [↑] or ddl EC)
- Methadone efficacy \$\frac{1}{2}\$ with HIV & TB medications; monitor for withdrawal & consider dose increase

Pocket Guide to HIV/AIDS Rx, 2005

Best Outcome: Prevent Seroconversion



Current trial to examine HIV incidence ongoing among **Chinese IDU**

Buprenorphine is an emering drug treatment

Suboxone 4:1 ratio buprenorphine to naloxone



(buprenorphine HCI/sublingual tablets)

Subutex – buprenorphine only Expensive, but clinicians can deliver Slow uptake now available



4 global challenges **Stay Healthy Stop Transmission Healthy Mind** Family, parenting, friends

HIV- INTERVENTIONS

HIV+	HIV+ (+)	Age	Delivery Modality	Recruitment
TLC	-	12 – 23	Small group	1993 – 1995
CLEAR	+ drugs	14 – 29	Individual	1999 – 2001
SUUBI		11 – 23	Small group	2003 – 2004
Healthy Living	+ Sex	> 18	Individual	2000 – 2002

Publications: TLC (2001); CLEAR (2004); CLEAR Uganda (in submission); Healthy Living (2006)

OUTCOMES

	SEX	SUBSTANC E ABUSE	FOLLOW- UP,
	45% sex partners	31%	MONTHS
TLC	50% HIV- sex partners	weighted use index	6
- 7 64	82% unprotected sex		
CLEAR	59% HIV- sex partners	21% alcohol, mar., hard drugs	15
SUUBI	in # sexual partners	N/A	3
Healthy Living	53% sex acts	alcohol, mar., hard drugs, days of use	25

Prevention for HV+ Individual & small group Adolescents & Adults



Reduces frequency of use No elimination of a drug Harm reduction model Reductions in sex risk Both effective formats

Families get intergenerational benefits

< **Depression** < Drug relapse < HIV risk < Family conflict **Healthier teens** Healthier grandbabies

Intervention Grandchildren: 18 & 36 mo.

> Better adjusted

Tend better home environments



 \succ Tend > IQs

Multiple Drug Treatment Strategies Reduce Risk for HIV

HIV testing **Needle Exchange Contingency Management Opioid Replacement Behavioral Prevention Programs** Our primary challenge is to provide access to Drug Tx & providers & funders delivering comprehensive programs



Science provides strategies that are not implemented.

Challenge is IMPLEMENTATION.

Move across professional boundaries, value others, & implement a realistic agenda

