

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

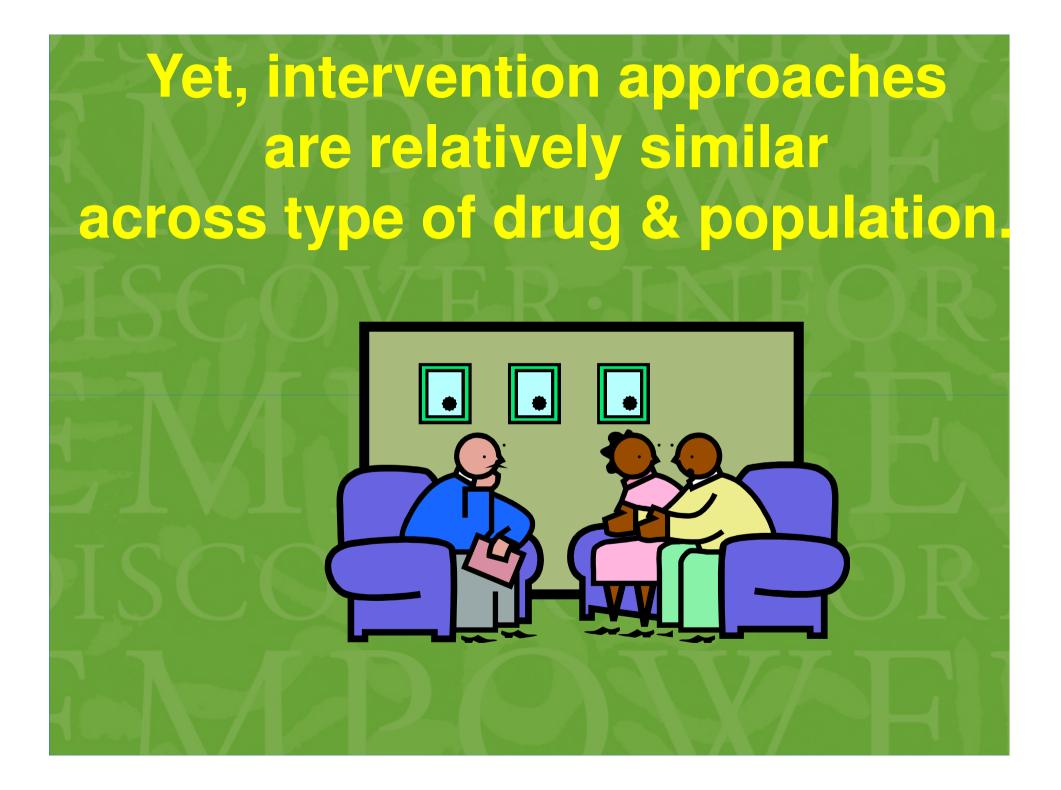
MSM, young women, & CSW more likely to become HIV+ over 10 years MSM vs heterosexual 8.8 X Female sex worker vs non-worker 5.1 X Women > 40 years vs 2.8 X young women Kral et al.,

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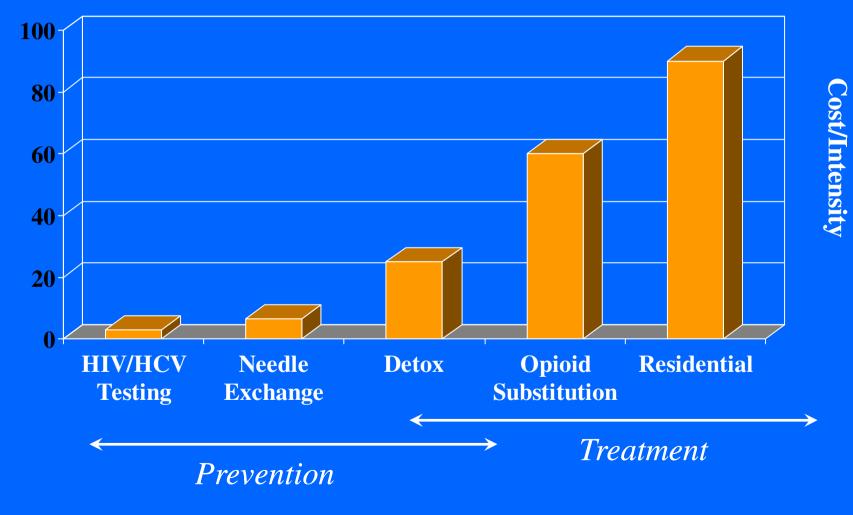
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**HIV or HCV testing Needle exchange** Detoxification Methadone Maintenance **Residential TX** 

#### Costs rise along the Prevention-Treatment Continuum



## Access shapes Utilization, not consumers' preferences



#### Creqaz et al., 2004

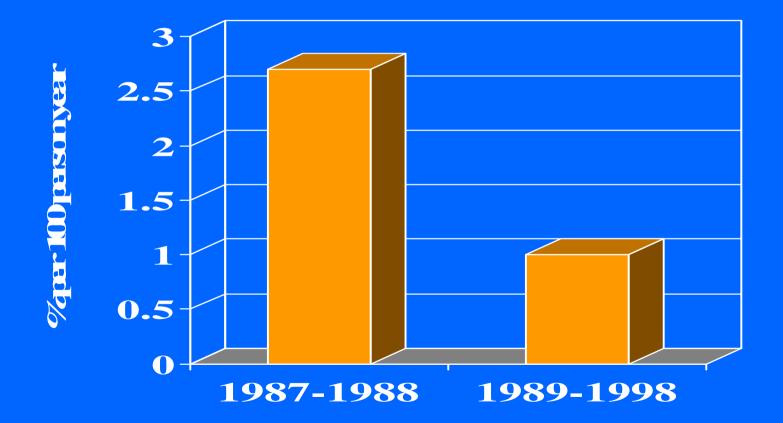


## Knowing HIV+ Status Reduces Sexual Transmission 50%-66%



#### 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**

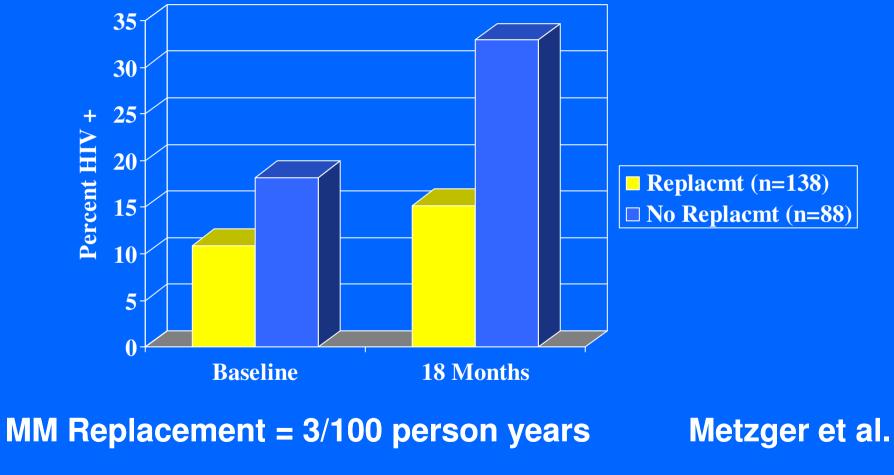




Decreases injection Results in less unprotected sex (Sorensen & Copeland, 2000) Opioid Replacement & Sexual Behaviors

- 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 <sup>↑</sup> 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

