

CHAMP
Syringe Program Survey Results
and Screening Discussion
APRIL 2022

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- CHECK IN
- Refer a Friend
- Screening check in
- WA State Syringe Service Program Health Survey

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Refer-A-Friend

REFER SOMEONE YOU KNOW TO CHAMP

CHAMP Collaborating to Heal Addiction and Mental Health in Primary Care (CHAMP)

YOU CAN REFER OTHERS TO CHAMP
If someone you know is struggling with the unhealthy use of opioids they may be eligible to participate in the CHAMP study.

HOW TO REFER
Send them the link or the QR Code
<https://adai.uw.edu/champ>

HOW CAN YOU REFER?
Send them the link or the QR Code to your referral

YOU WILL RECEIVE \$50 FOR EACH SUCCESSFUL REFERRAL

If the person you refer contacts the clinic and meets the below eligibility criteria, then you will receive a \$50.00 gift card from the University of Washington.

HOW WILL YOU GET PAID?

WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO REFER?

Someone who:

1. is 18 or of age or older
2. is willing and able to receive treatment at one of the CHAMP clinics in your health system.
3. has an opioid use disorder and,
4. has depression, anxiety, and/or post-traumatic stress disorder, as determined by clinic staff

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Screening

- How is it going?
- PHQ9/GAD7/ PC-PTSD/SOS/NMA?
- Any suggestions/ frustrations/ successes to share
- What is working well with your screening workflows?
- In what way could screening workflows be improved at your site?

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WA State Syringe Service Program Health Survey

- <https://adai.uw.edu/syringe-survey-2021/>

New ADAI Report
Results from the
2021 WA State
Syringe Service
Program Health
Survey

Survey Respondents by Zip Code

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Demographics

- Limitations- these are programs that primarily serve people who inject drugs, a subset of all users; a snapshot in time
- 955 respondents from 20 counties (out of 39), Age Range 18-72, mean age of 40, median age of 38
- 67% reported having unstable or no housing at all
- 92% had health care coverage (83% Medicaid)
- 53% had used an ER in previous 12 months
- 25% had been incarcerated

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Drugs Used



- More respondents had used methamphetamine by itself than heroin by itself (86% versus 69%)
- Almost half (48%) had used both mixed together (as a “goofball”)
- Main drug used
 - Heroin (41%)
 - Methamphetamine (29%)
 - Goofball (21%)
- Almost half (42%) reported using Fentanyl in past three months

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Polysubstance use/Fentanyl



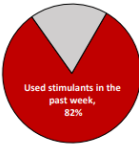
- Over three quarters (79%) of respondents reported using more than one substance in the past week (excluding tobacco and cannabis)
- Polysubstance use particularly high among those whose main drug was goofball or fentanyl
- Almost half (42%) reported using Fentanyl in past three months
 - 2/3s of these last used fentanyl “on purpose”, mainly in pill form
 - Unintentional fentanyl use was due to it being mixed in with another drug

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Opioid and Stimulant Use

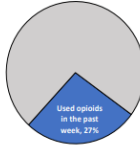


Main drug heroin
(n=386)



Used stimulants in the past week, 82%

Main drug meth
(n=268)



Used opioids in the past week, 27%

Figure 3. Past week use of opioids or stimulants

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Routes of Drug Administration


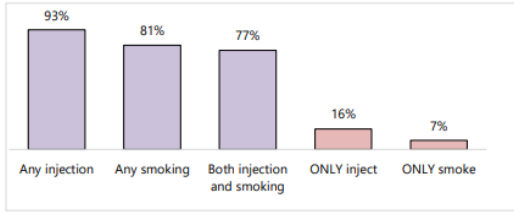



Figure 5. Routes of illicit drug administration in past 3 months

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Opioid Overdose




Figure 9a. Number of opioid overdoses had in past 12 months, among people who used opioids
n=764

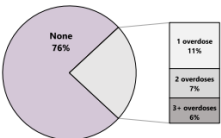
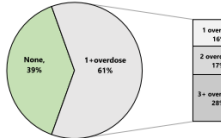



Figure 9b. Number of opioid overdoses witnessed in past 12 months, among all respondents
n=955



- People using fentanyl were more likely to have overdosed in the past twelve months than those who had not used fentanyl (27% vs 20%)

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Mental/Physical/Substance Use Treatment Needs



- 63% were not vaccinated against covid
 - Of these 27% wanted to get vaccinated or were not sure
- 37% had been diagnosed with Hepatitis C
 - Of those not treated for this disease, 69% said they were interested in treatment for HCV
- 17% had seen a provider for MH medications in past 12 months, and 23% had seen a MH counselor
- 35% of respondents had utilized at least one type of Substance use treatment or support group

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Summary



- Obvious trends
 - Increase in fentanyl use
 - Concurrent use of opioids and stimulants
 - Prevalence of drug smoking
- What will be the impact on harm reduction activities with less people using syringes?
- Safe smoking supplies? Legal questions
- What trends are you seeing in your area?

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ADDICTIONS, DRUG & ALCOHOL INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON

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Addictions, Drug & Alcohol Institute

» ADAl News & Events » Results from the 2021 WA State Syringe Service Program Health Survey

Results from the 2021 WA State Syringe Service Program Health Survey

The biennial WA State Syringe Service Program Health Survey is the state's primary source of data on the substance use patterns, health behaviors, and health care needs of people who use drugs and utilize syringe service programs (SSPs). The University of Washington's Addictions, Drug & Alcohol Institute (ADAI) conducts the survey in collaboration with Public Health Seattle & King County (PHSKC) and the statewide SSP network.

The results of the survey provide important findings for those planning state and local services and policies, especially around fentanyl use and interest in safer smoking supplies.

Resources & Webinar

Full report (pdf)
[Watch the recording of our webinar about the report \(March 10, 2022\)](#)
[LW News press release](#)

Questions & Discussion

