Workforce Development Series

A Primer on Harm Reduction and Our Role in Prevention

Wednesday, April 12, 2023

Presented by Carlton Hall & Dorothy Cheney







Disclaimer

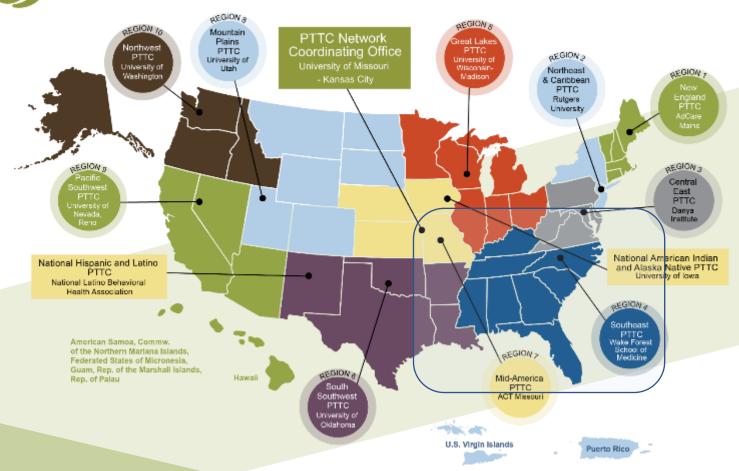
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The use of affirming language inspires hope. LANGUAGE MATTERS. Words have power. PEOPLE FIRST.

The PTTC Network uses affirming language to promote the application of evidence-based and culturally informed practices.

PTTC Network



Co-Directors

Kimberly Wagoner, DrPH, MPH and Mark Wolfson, PhD



- Develop training and technical assistance tools, products, and services for the substance misuse prevention field
- Disseminate these across the southeast region
- **Improve** implementation & delivery of effective substance misuse prevention interventions
- **Reduce** substance misuse





Housekeeping

After the webinar:





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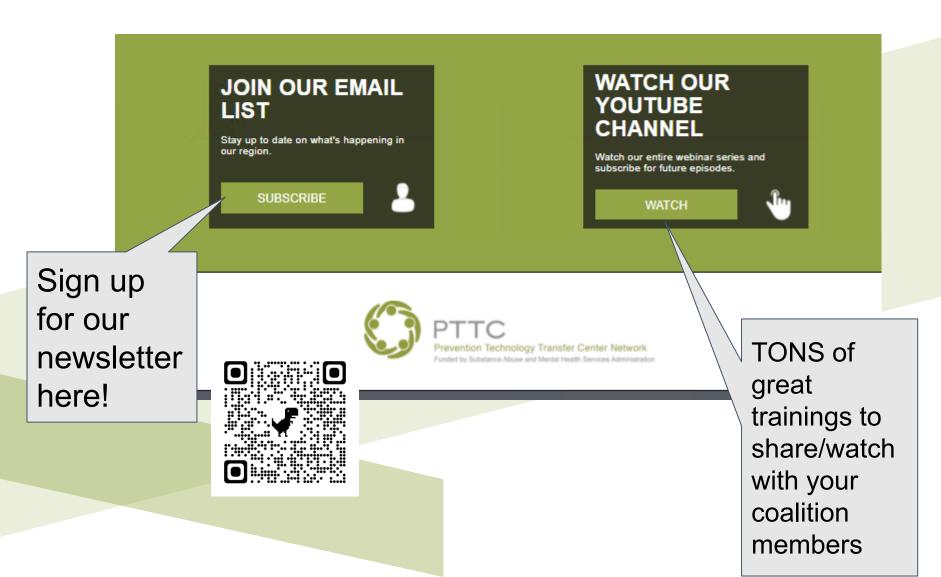
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Bottom of our main webpage

pttcnetwork.org/southeast



Today's Presenters



Carlton Hall



Dorothy Chaney

Introduction to Harm Reduction for Prevention Professionals

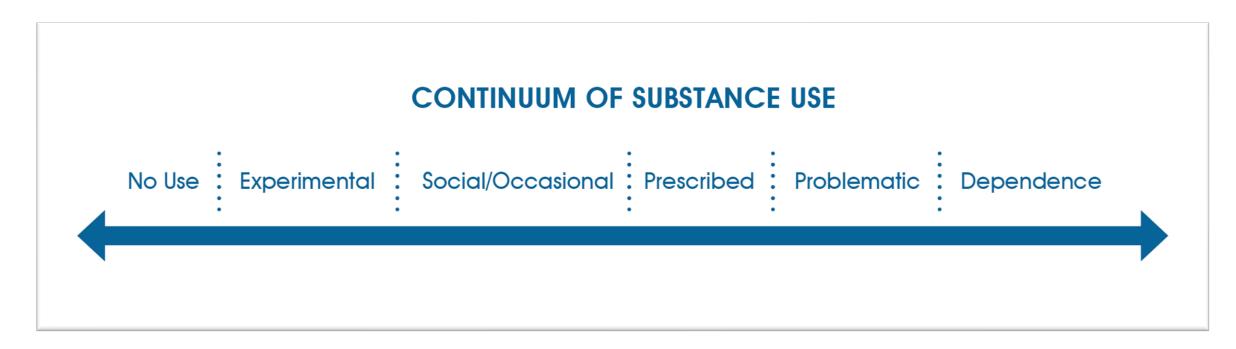
Carlton Hall

Dorothy Chaney

April 12, 2023



CONTINUUM OF SUBSTANCE USE



Source: https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/overdose-prevention-and-response/get-support/continuum-of-use-2/



Substance Users Represent a Range of Use Patterns

- In any population at any point in time we will find:
 - Resolute non-users
 - Vulnerable non-users
 - Initial users who discontinue use
 - Initial users with the potential to progress to abuse and substance use disorders
 - Those who are already using and may or not be experiencing the consequences of their use.
- Such a range in substance use patterns requires a range of interventions





Session Objectives

- Define and explain harm reduction
- Explore harm reduction across the Continuum of Care
- Dispel some common myths about harm reduction
- Identify the role of prevention professionals in harm reduction approaches



My goals for the session

 Have an open and safe discussion about what harm reduction is and why we need to understand it

 Network with professionals in our field – together we advance our understanding and our work

Challenge ourselves to expand our views



My Mentor

"Denying people access to harm reduction services is telling them that **your** opinion is worth more than **their** health and life"

-Patrick Reilly Senior Manager, New Site Launch Community Medical Services Milwaukee, WI







"There are many things you can point to as proof that the human is not smart. But my personal favorite would have to be that we needed to invent the helmet. What was happening, apparently, was that we were involved in a lot of activities that were cracking our heads. We chose not to avoid doing those activities but, instead, to come up with some sort of device to help us enjoy our headcracking lifestyles."

Jerry Seinfeld, "I'm Telling You for the Last Time."



Let's start with answering the Question of "WHY" people Use drugs





Why Do People Use Substances?

- . May help people feel good or feel better in the moment.
- . May help to manage physical and emotional pain.
- . May be more accessible or cheaper compared with prescribed drugs.
- . May help someone feel more social or connected (or less disconnected).



Why Do People Use Substances?

- May help other co-occurring situations feel more manageable including homelessness, lack of employment, lack of social support, unmet mental health needs.
- . May be physically dependent and experience withdrawal without continued use.
- May not have access to other options including support services to stop using drugs (drug treatment, mental health services, housing, jobs, healthcare, etc.) due to geographic proximity, methods of transportation, time to access services, insurance status, and/or immigration status.



Can you think of other reasons why people use substances?







What is Harm Reduction?

Harm reduction is an approach that emphasizes engaging directly with people who use drugs to **prevent overdose** and **infectious disease transmission**, improve the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of those served, and offer low-threshold options for accessing substance use disorder treatment and other health care services.

https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/harm-reduction



Harm reduction understands drug use as a complex, multi-faceted phenomenon that encompasses a continuum of behaviors from total abstinence to severe and chaotic use and acknowledges that some ways of using drugs are clearly safer than others.



www.harmreduction.org



Continuum of Drug Use

- ➤ **No Use** Either never picked it up, or stopped it
- >Social having a drink when out to dinner with friends
- > Experiment Trying a new drug, like cocaine
- ➤ **Binge** Heavy use during specific periods, like on weekends or on vacation
- >Situational taking pills at a party where everyone's taking them, "When in Rome"
- > Habitual or Daily if you don't use the heroin, you'll get sick (chemical dependence)
- >Chaotic Drug use has significant negative impact on life and health

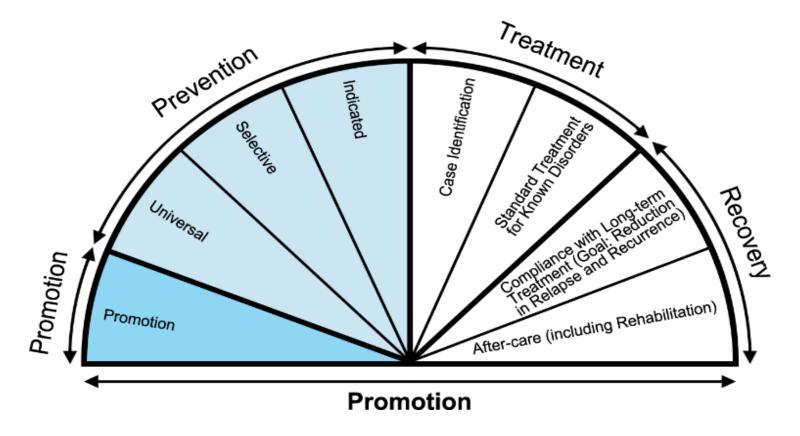


Harm Reduction

And the Continuum of Care

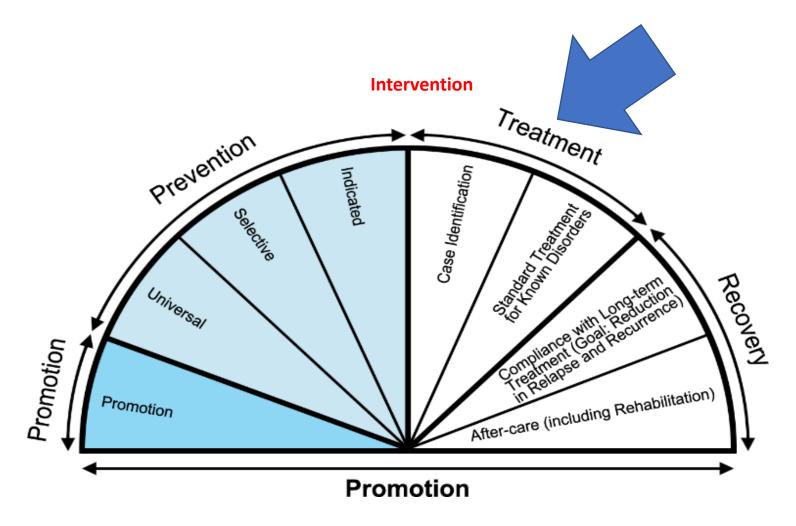


IOM Continuum of Care





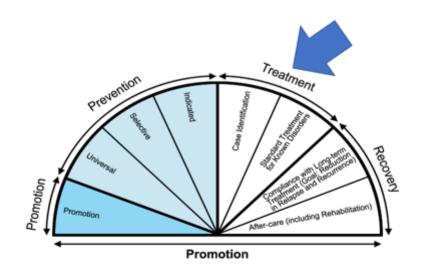
IOM Continuum of Care





Examples of Harm Reduction

- ➤ Syringe exchange programs
- > Education programs on safe injection
- ➤ Naloxone training and distribution
- ➤ Medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD/MAT)

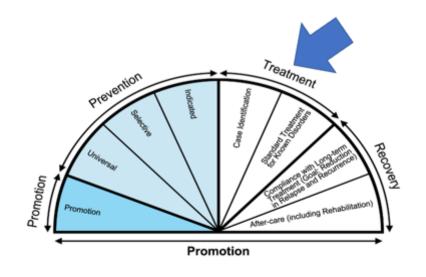




Examples of Harm Reduction

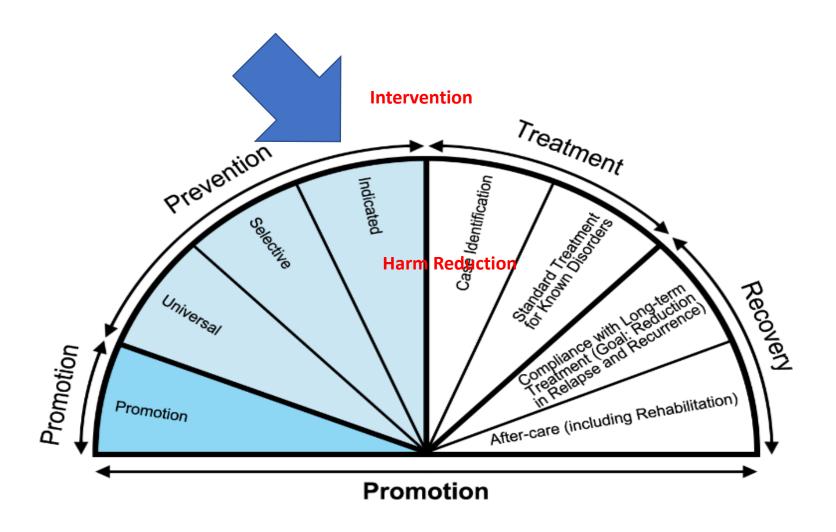
- ➤ Syringe exchange programs
- > Education programs on safe injection
- ➤ Naloxone training and distribution
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What are some other examples of harm reduction strategies – post diagnosis?





Continuum of Care

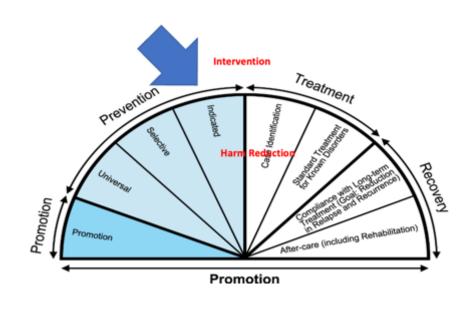




Examples of Harm Reduction

- > Programs for youth caught drinking at prom
- ➤Older adults who unintentionally mix alcohol and prescription meds
- ➤ Co-prescribing naloxone with opioid prescriptions

What are some other examples of harm reduction that falls into indicated prevention?





Harm Reduction IS Public Health

Opioid Treatment Programs

Incarceration Programs

Overdose Response Teams

Narcan Training & Distribution

Fentanyl Testing Strips Hepatitis C Testing & Treatment

Safe Consumption Sites

Presenting & Education

Mobile & Medication Units

Policy & Procedure Changes

Safer Use Supplies



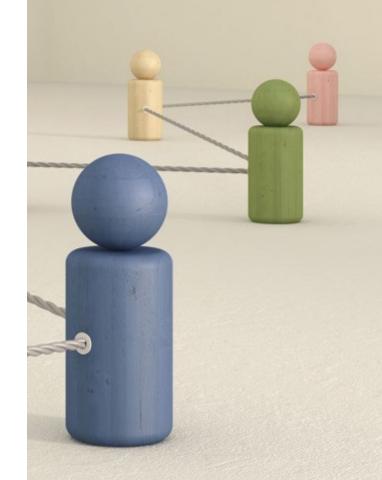
Harm Reduction

Key Principles



Harm Reduction Principles

- Health and Dignity
- Participant-Centered
 Services
- Participant Involvement
- Participant Autonomy
- Sociocultural Factors
- Pragmatism and Realism



Health & Dignity

- Treat clients/program participants with respect
- Language matters! Person first language
 - Instead of drug-user "People who use drugs"





Participant-Centered Services

- Interact with people in a non-judgmental manner
- ➤ Participants identify what will work for them what their priorities are and what their barriers are





Participant Involvement

Participants have an authentic voice and are active participants in the development of programs and services that will work for them





Participant Autonomy

- ➤ People will change when (and if) they are ready
- Each person is an expert in their own life and can determine how to reduce harms of their behaviors





Sociocultural Factors

- ➤ Poverty, race, trauma and many other sociocultural factors impact a person's ability and capacity to address behavior related harm.
- ➤ We can ask ourselves how existing systems harm or hurt participants because of their gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, race, class, history of trauma, violence, incarceration?





Pragmatism and Realism

- ➤ Practical tools and resources must be offered to address real harms and dangers for persons with significant risk
- ➤ Harm reduction does not attempt to minimize or ignore the real harm or danger associated with lawful and unlawful drug use but applies a reasonable way of addressing issues that is based on practical experience with specific situations





What about the harm reduction principles stands out to you?

- Health and Dignity
- Participant-Centered
 Services
- Participant Involvement
- Participant Autonomy
- Sociocultural Factors
- Pragmatism and Realism





STIGMA

Stigma and Harm Reduction

Stigma is a social process linked to power and control, which leads to creating stereotypes and assigning labels to those that are considered to deviate from the norm or to behave "badly."

Stigma creates the social conditions that make people who use drugs believe they are not deserving of being treated with dignity and respect, perpetuating feelings of fear and isolation.



Misconceptions about Harm Reduction (STIGMA)

- ➤ Providing syringes and naloxone encourages drug use
- ➤ Providing syringes and naloxone may tempt people to start using drugs
- ➤ MOUD/MAT is trading one drug for another
- > Harm Reduction strategies are anti-recovery or anti-abstinence



What are some other misconceptions about harm reduction?





Misconceptions about Harm Reduction

 How can we as prevention providers help dispel some of the misconceptions about harm reduction?

What are our own misconceptions?



TIGMA

The Impact of Stigma on People Who Need Services



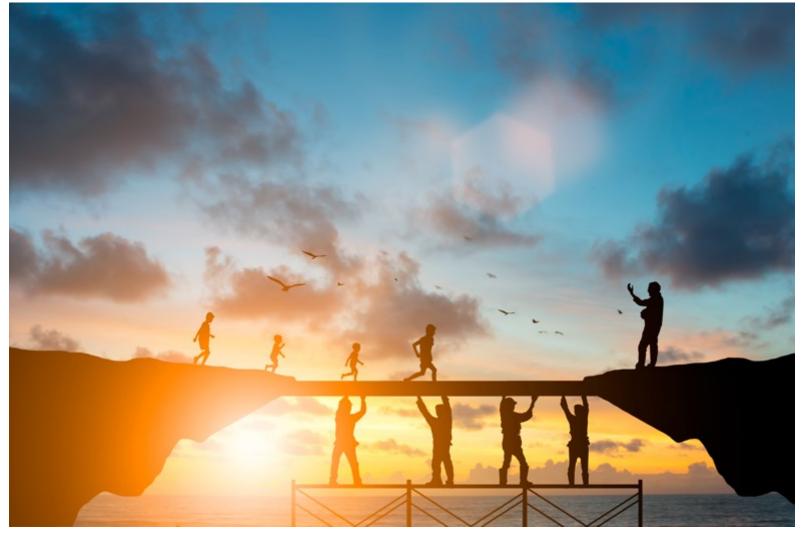
Stigma

• Stigma limits a person's ability to access services they need because they feel unworthy of receiving or requesting services

 Stigma creates barriers while receiving services by people feeling unwelcome or judged by program staff that offers services



Liberation from Stigma

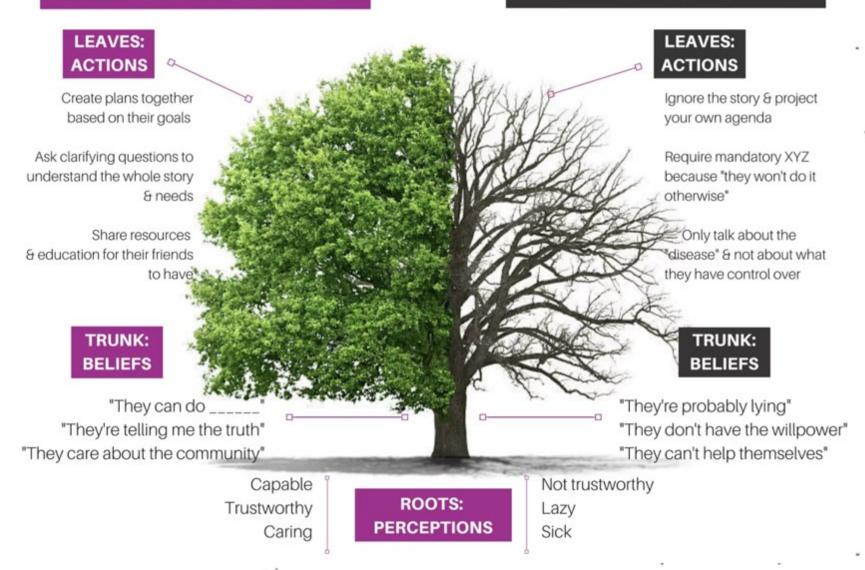




Liberation is the act of setting someone free

TREE OF LIBERATION

TREE OF STIGMA





Prevention's Role in Reducing Stigma

What is one action that we take as the result of today's session?





My Mentor

"Denying people access to harm reduction services is telling them that **your** opinion is worth more than **their** health and life"

-Patrick Reilly
Senior Manager, New Site Launch
Community Medical Services
Milwaukee, WI



THANK YOU!

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Register for the entire series

Pttcnetwork.org/southeast

Session 4: Communication Techniques for the Prevention Specialist, Wednesday, April 19, 10:00 a.m. ET

Q&A

https://ttc-gpra.org/P?s=114445



The purpose of the Prevention Technology Transfer Center (PTTC) Network is to improve implementation and delivery of effective substance abuse prevention interventions, and provide training and technical assistance services to the substance abuse prevention field. It does this by developing and disseminating tools and strategies needed to improve the quality of substance abuse prevention efforts; providing intensive technical assistance and learning resources to prevention professionals in order to improve their understanding of prevention science, epidemiological data, and implementation of evidence-based and promising practices; and, developing tools and resources to engage the next generation of prevention professionals.

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