

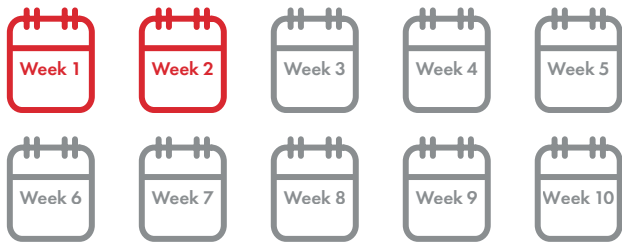


In the UK, 9 out of 10 overdose deaths (89%) involved some form of opioid¹

Individuals leaving prisons are particularly vulnerable to opioid overdose within the immediate post-release period²

~3-8-fold increased risk of drug-related deaths

in the first 2 weeks after release in comparison to the subsequent 10 weeks³



~1 in 200 prisoners with a history of injecting heroin will die of an overdose within **4 weeks** of release⁴

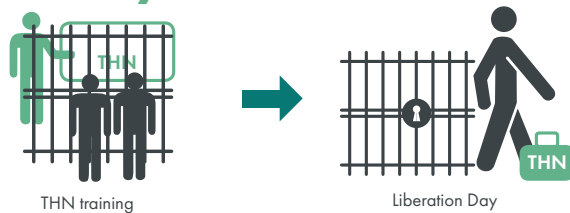
What can you do to prevent these deaths?

Currently, in England...

Only a third of adults leaving prison engaged with their community drug treatment provider within 21 days of release⁵



Ideally...



Only 12% of released opioid users were provided with THN and training in England (2017/18)²

What is naloxone?⁷

A **life-saving medicine** that can reverse potentially fatal breathing impairment caused by opioid overdose

Supplied by drug treatment services commissioned by local authorities or the NHS for use in an emergency⁸

Available as an intranasal spray or pre-filled syringe

No abuse potential, and adverse reactions are extremely rare

Case study:

Between 2011-16, Scotland's national naloxone programme (NNP) distributed ~36,000 (~5,000 in prisons) THN kits. During this time, opioid-related deaths within 4 weeks of prison release declined by 50%.⁶



THN programmes in prisons



49% of prisons and custodial establishments in England had no THN programme in 2017/18.²

In the prison setting, naloxone training can be provided to prisoners:

- Just before release
- In a group session(s)
- As 1:1 peer-led or staff-led training sessions
- In the individual's induction to the prison when they arrive

Training can also be offered to untrained members of staff, visiting family members and friends

THN should be given to anyone who:

- Requests THN
- Is at risk of overdose
- Is likely to witness an overdose (e.g. family)

Training generally includes:

- Identifying signs of an overdose
- When to call the ambulance
- When to provide naloxone
- The recovery position and CPR
- How to use the THN kit

Step 1



Overdose & THN training

94%

of detained people who inject drugs say they would use THN to resuscitate a friend if they were trained⁹

How can THN be implemented in the prison setting?

Provide THN kits



Step 2

Both intranasal sprays and pre-filled syringes:^{10,11}

- Do not require refrigeration
- Have a shelf-life of ~3 years
- Priced at £18–27.50 exc. VAT¹² (subject to change)

Following training, THN kits can be:

- Placed in the individual's belongings prior to liberation day
- Given to individuals by staff members or peers outside the prison's premises as they leave
- Handed out at reception to the individual before they leave

Contact your healthcare service provider, NHS England, drug services, prison governors, local commissioner or MP to secure funding for a THN programme



For more information on THN programmes, visit:

- EuroNPUD. Naloxone access and advocacy project (UK), 2019: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58321efcd1758e26bb49208d/t/5cc1981b71c10b09dab48ac4/1556191397550/EuroNPUD_Naloxone_Access_and_Advocacy_Project_Process_Report_final.pdf
- EuroNPUD. Peer-to-peer distribution of naloxone (P2PN) technical briefing, 2019: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/58321efcd1758e26bb49208d/t/5cc1b6e58165f5f7caf78294/1556199312966/EuroNPUD_Technical_Briefing_P2P_Naloxone_final_3.pdf
- EMCDDA. Preventing opioid overdose deaths with take-home naloxone, 2016: <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/2089/TDXD15020ENN.pdf>
- Public Health Wales. Harm Reduction Database Wales–Take Home Naloxone, 2017/18: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/documents/888/Naloxone%20HRD%20report%202017-18.pdf>
- NHS Scotland. National Naloxone Programme Scotland, 2017/18 Monitoring report: <https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Drugs-and-Alcohol-Misuse/Publications/2018-11-27/2018-11-27-Naloxone-Report.pdf>
- SDF Scottish Drugs Forum: www.sdftraining.org.uk
- Public Health England: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/providing-take-home-naloxone-for-opioid-overdose>
- Harm Reduction Coalition: <https://harmreduction.org/issues/overdose-prevention/overview/overdose-basics/understanding-naloxone/> (US): <https://harmreduction.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/od-manual-final-links.pdf>
- IDPC: Naloxone-on-Release: http://fileserv.idpc.net/library/My_first_48_hours_out_Naloxone-on-Release_Guidelines1.pdf
- Guidance on regulations 'widening the availability of naloxone': <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/widening-the-availability-of-naloxone/widening-the-availability-of-naloxone>
- IOTOD THN toolkit: <https://iotodeducation.com/resources-and-tools/case-studies/>

References:

1. EMCDDA. European Drug Report, 2019; **2.** Release. Finding a needle in haystack - 2017/2018, 2019; **3.** Merral et al. *Addiction* 2010; 105(9):1545-1554;
4. Strang et al. *J Urban Health* 2013; 90(5):983-996; **5.** Public Health England. Secure setting substance misuse statistics from NDTMS, 2019; **6.** Bird SM, McAuley A. Scotland's National Naloxone Programme. *Lancet* 2019; 393:10169. **7.** EMCDDA. Preventing opioid overdose deaths with THN, 2016; **8.** Peter Burkinshaw. PHE Naloxone in England: national policy for local action, 2017: https://www.addiction-ssa.org/images/uploads/PETE_BURKINSHAW_Naloxone_for_NAC_100317.pdf **9.** Curtis et al. *Harm Reduction Journal* 2018; 15:48; **10.** EMC, 2018: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/3590/smpc/>; **11.** EMC, 2019: <https://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/product/9292/>; **12.** NHS, 2019: [https://www.lambethccg.nhs.uk/news-and-publications/meeting-papers/south-east-london-area-prescribing-committee/Documents/New%20Medicine%20Recommendations/Recommendation%20102%20Naloxone%20nasal%20Nyxoid%20\(RED\)%20MAY%202019.pdf](https://www.lambethccg.nhs.uk/news-and-publications/meeting-papers/south-east-london-area-prescribing-committee/Documents/New%20Medicine%20Recommendations/Recommendation%20102%20Naloxone%20nasal%20Nyxoid%20(RED)%20MAY%202019.pdf)