

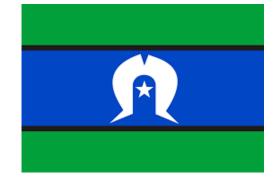
HARM REDUCTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE USING DRUGS IN THE COVID ERA

Joint Addiction and Mental Health ECHO Sessions December 2nd, 2021 A/Prof. Gill Bedi

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of the lands on which we meet. I pay my respects to Elders past, present and emerging, and to any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people present with us today.





DISCLOSURES

Research funded by:

- National Institutes of Health (USA)
- Gandel Philanthropy
- Federal Government via National Centre for Clinical Research on Emerging Drugs
- Victorian Government via Alcohol and Drugs Research Innovation Agenda
- Youth Support and Advocacy Service
- University of Melbourne
- Medical Research Future Fund

OBJECTIVES

To describe:

- Changes to alcohol and other drug (AOD) use in young people during the pandemic
- COVID-related harm minimisation strategies for young people who use AOD



CHANGES TO AOD
USE IN YOUNG
PEOPLE DURING THE
PANDEMIC

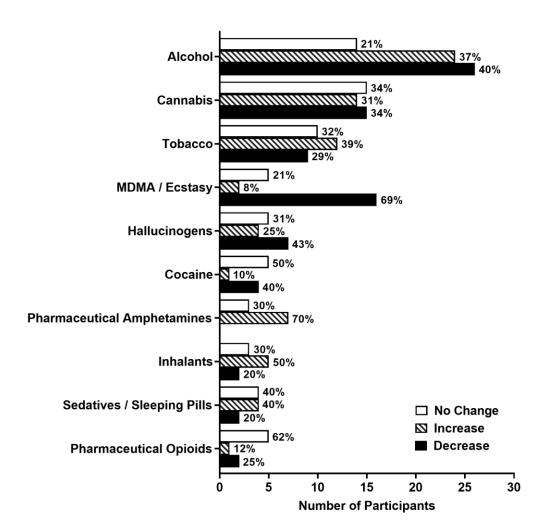
BEHAVIORAL CHANGES DURING THE PANDEMIC

- Abrupt behavioural changes during 2020-2021
- Young people have been particularly affected by COVID-19 lockdowns/restrictions:
 - Lack of certainty
 - Social isolation social relationships key in adolescence/early adulthood
 - Job loss/remote schooling
 - Longer-term effects on young people remain unclear

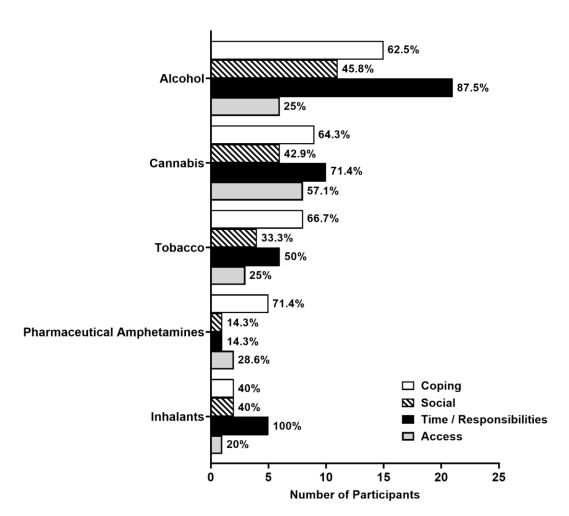


AOD USE CHANGES IN LOCKDOWN

- Australians' drug use: Adapting to pandemic threat (ADAPT) study Sutherland et al, 2020
 - 18+ Australians who use illicit drugs at least once/month
 - N=702 Wave 1 (April-June 2020)
 - Since March 2020, alcohol and cannabis use most commonly increased
 - MDMA, cocaine, and ketamine decreased
 - BUT, variability (some increased, some decreased, some stayed the same)
- Increased alcohol use during lockdown often persisted after restrictions eased ADF. 2020



Karanges et al, in prep



Karanges et al, in prep



HARM MINIMISATION IN THE TIME OF COVID



CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS

- Young people may have increased or decreased their AOD use, or both
- Increases in use during lockdown often persist afterwards
- Flow on effects increased alcohol use during lockdown linked to:
 - Decreased exercise
 - Unhealthy eating
 - Disrupted sleep ADF, 2020
- Decreased use of some drugs in young people reduced tolerance, increased risk of OD

HARM MINIMISATION STRATEGIES

- Wash/sanitise hands before and after handling drugs, cash or equipment
- Wash/wipe down drug packages and cash with disinfectant wipes, soap or sanitiser
- Sanitise equipment (e.g. vapes) frequently especially the mouthpiece
- Avoid physical contact with others when getting or using drugs intoxication may make social distancing less likely
- Prepare drugs yourself for example, rolling your own joints, etc.
- Avoid sharing equipment for example, bongs, vaping devices, etc
- Avoid sharing drugs for example, passing joints, etc

HARM MINIMISATION STRATEGIES

- Avoid touching equipment parts that contact the mouth

 e.g. vape mouthpieces.
- Avoid touching face with hands at all times, in particular while using things like e-cigarettes or bongs
- Be aware that tolerance may have changed substantially if use of a particular substance has changed
- Be aware that usual dose may have unpredictable effects every time that drug is taken because of possible changes to supply chain; may be the case long after lockdown is lifted or restrictions are eased
- Consider whether changes in patterns of use during lockdown have persisted; whether additional support is needed



QUESTIONS

REVOLUTION IN MIND • r y 9 e ~

THANK YOU