



Methamphetamine treatment outcomes among clients attending ACON's Substance Support Service

Never Stand Still Arts & Social Sciences Centre for Social Research in Healt

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Design and methods







- · Secondary analysis of treatment outcomes
- · Longitudinal observational design
- · Decision to limit to methamphetamine
- Clients completed questionnaires at treatment entry (n=107), session 4 (n=64; 59.8%) and session 8 (n=35, 32.7%)

Measures





- · Days of methamphetamine use in past 4 weeks
- Methamphetamine dependence (Severity of Dependence Scale)
- · Other substance use in past 4 weeks
- · Injecting drug use
- Psychological distress (Kessler Psychological Distress Scale [K10])
- Quality of life (European Health Interview Survey -Quality of Life [EUROHIS-QOL-8])





Sample characteristics





	(n=107)
Median age (interquartile range [IQR]	41 (31-44)
Male gender (%)	94.4
Gay / lesbian (%)	96.3
Born in Australia (%)	69.2
Aboriginal / Torres Strait Islander (%)	3.7
Employment (%)	
Full-time employed	48.6
Unemployed / welfare	30.8
HIV status (%)	
Positive	53.3
Negative	39.3
Untested / unknown	7.5
Previous AOD treatment	31.8
Self-referral	67.3



Treatment retention





100		Median	Interquartile range
g 14	Sessions	5	2-9
.≝ 75 -	Days of treatment	117	42 – 169
# - 5	Days at session 4	47	33 - 76
₹ 50-	Days at session 8	117	86 - 141
75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 7	24 28		



Methamphetamine use

58.9 31.8



Methamphetamine use



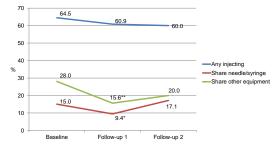
	Baseline (n=107)
Any use in past 4 weeks (%)	82.2
Days used in past 4 weeks (median)	4
Severity of dependence (median SDS score)	8
Methamphetamine dependent (%)	89.7
Route of administration	





Injecting drug use



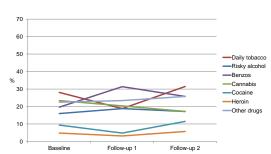




Other substance use









Psychosocial wellbeing

71.0

21

K10 score (median) High/very high psychological distress (%)

Quality of life score (median)





Psychosocial wellbeing





	Baseline (n=107)	Follow-up 1 (n=64)		Follow-up 2 (n=35)	
K10 score (median)	26	21	0.001	18	0.002
High/very high psychological distress (%)	71.0	48.4	0.005	34.3	0.01
Quality of life score (median)	21	25	<0.001	24	0.01





Reduced methamphetamine use (by 50% at follow-up 1)



	*		
Baseline (%)	No (n=21)	Yes (n=33)	
Quality of life score (median)	25	20	0.047
HIV-positive	57.1	51.5	ns
First treatment episode	14.3	27.3	ns
Number of sessions (median)	7	8	ns
Days of methamphetamine use (median)			
	4	6	ns
Methamphetamine dependent	76.2	90.9	ns
Primarily inject methamphetamine	71.4	48.5	ns
Cannabis use	38.1	18.2	ns
High/very high psych distress	61.9	72.7	ns

Excludes n=10 who were abstinent at baseline.

Completed at least four sessions



Baseline (%)	No (n=43)	Yes (n=64)	
Medium or high-risk alcohol use	0.0	26.0	<0.001
Paid employment	41.9	65.6	0.02
Benzodiazepine use	9.3	26.6	0.03
HIV-positive	53.5	53.1	ns
Days of methamphetamine use (median)	5	4	ns
Methamphetamine dependent	81.4	81.3	ns
High/very high psych distress	79.1	65.6	ns
Quality of life score (median)	19	23	ns

UNSW



Conclusions

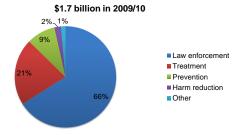


- Reduced methamphetamine use, injecting risk practices, and improved psychosocial wellbeing after entering
- · Sample almost all gay men and mostly HIV-positive
- · Need to better engage with other LGBTI people
- · First study of its kind in Australia

Australian government drug budget (2009/10)







Shanahan & Ritter 2013.







Conclusions





- Few LGBTI-specific drug treatment services and at capacity
- Need funding for expanded services and training for mainstream services

