

HARM REDUCTION BEST PRACTICES FOR SERVING PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

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PRESENTATION FRAMEWORK

- The Overdose Epidemic
- Drug Use Basics
- Understanding Harm Reduction
- Practical Strategies
- Responding to Emergencies



KNOWING THE BASICS Psychedelics LSD Magic mushrooms MDMA/Ecstasy Ketamine Mephedrone Nitrous Oxide THC Cannabis: (herbal) (resin) Amphetamines: GHB/GBL Nicotine Benzodiazepines Cocaine Alcohol Caffeine Lean

Polysubstance Use is common

Polysubstance use (of both licit and illicit substance) can increase risk

Route of Administration Matters

Injection, smoking, snorting, eating, drinking, vaporizing, booty bumping

Alcohol and Drug Foundation

STIM	PSY	DEP
Speedy, increased energy, increased heart rate, euphoria, dilated pupils, paranoia, anxiety, sexual arousal, sexual impotence, comedowns	Tripping, spiritual connection, heightened senses, loss of control, visual or auditory hallucinations, nausea, anxiety, panic	Buzzing, euphoric, confident, relaxed, risk-taking, withdrawal, unconsciousness, coma, disinhibition, vomiting, death

STIM+PSY	DEP+PSY	STIM+DEP+PSY
Loved up, connection, understanding, sweating,	Out of body, euphoric, floaty, scared, disconnected, relaxed, numb,	Stoned, calm, hypersensual, visual or auditory hallucinations,
dehydration, facial flushing, mood swings, serotonin syndrome	unable to move, visual or auditory hallucinations, pain-free, in a 'hole'	unresponsive, paranoid, aggressive, dry mouth, risk of mental ill health

Alcohol and Drug Foundation

Tolerance can change rapidly

After brief periods of abstinence due to incarceration, cessation of use, OD risk is high

Mindset and Setting

Environmental factors can have a large impact on drug experience

Fentanyl and Emerging Synthetic Opioids





Figure 1. Hand and Wrist Visibly Soiled with Fentanyl.

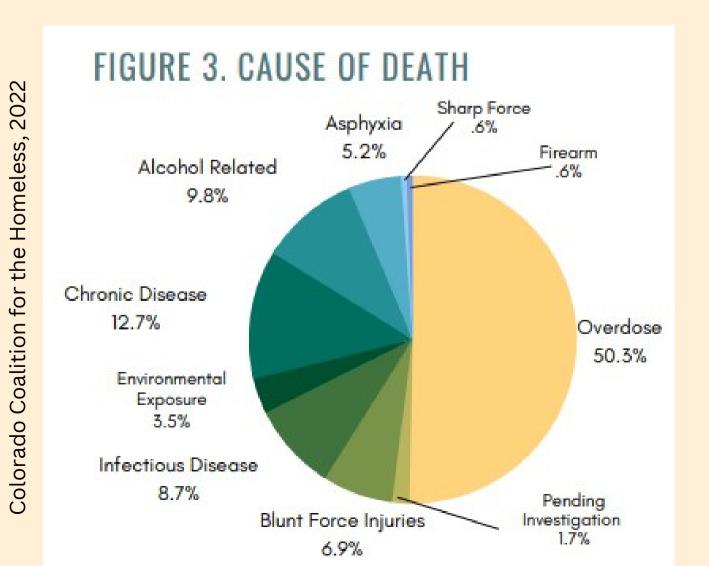
Note: Larger liquid volumes appear more visible, however nearly full surface area was exposed. Arrow shows 0.5cm

Busting common myths

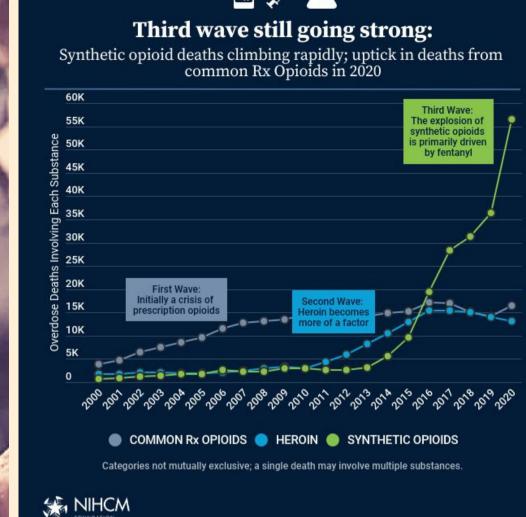
- Fentanyl is not naloxone resistant
- Overdoses are not caused by incidental contact
- Fentanyl isn't in every drug
- Some people use fentanyl knowingly

The Overdose Epidemic

- 1,258 overdose deaths involving opioids including heroin
- 749 overdose deaths due to methamphetamine or other psychostimulant
- 60 overdose deaths due to alcohol poisoning









What is Harm Reduction?

What is Harm Reduction?

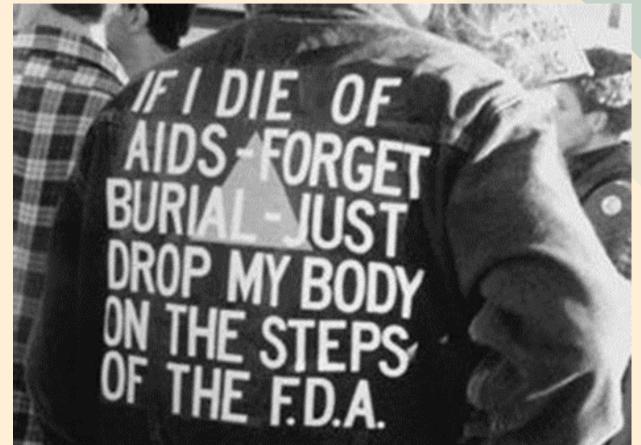
- Incorporating a spectrum of strategies including safer techniques, managed use, and abstinence to promote the dignity and wellbeing of people who use drugs
- A framework for understanding structural inequalities like poverty, racism, homophobia, classism, etc.
- Meeting people "where they are," but not leaving them there

We Use People First Language:

- A person is a person first, and a behavior is something that can change — terms like "drug addict" or "user" imply someone is "something" instead of someone
- Stigma is a barrier to care and we want people to feel comfortable when accessing services
- People are more than their drug use and harm reduction focuses on the whole person

Harm reduction was created by people who are most affected!

David Wojnarowicz, 1988





Health & Dignity:

Establishes quality of individual and community life and wellbeing as the criteria for successful interventions and policies.

Participant Centered Services:

Calls for nonjudgmental, non-coercive provision of services and resources to people who use drugs to assist them in reducing attendant harm.

Participant Involvement:

Ensures participants and communities impacted have a real voice.

Participant Autonomy:

Affirms participants as the primary agents of change, and seeks to empower participants to share information and support each other in strategies which meet their actual conditions of harm.

Sociocultural Factors:

Recognizes that the realities of various social inequalities affect both people's vulnerability to and capacity for effectively dealing with potential harm.

Pragmatism & Realism:

Does not attempt to minimize or ignore the real and tragic harm and danger associated with drug use or other risk behaviors.

If you have come here to help me, you are wasting your time.

But if you have come because your liberation is bound up with mine, then let us work together.

LILLA WATSON & ABORIGINAL ACTIVISTS GROUP
QUEENSLAND, 1970S

What harm reduction strategies or de-escalation tactics do you already use?

When should you draw the line?

"Black and white" scenarios

"Grey" scenarios

Service ban vs. Service

pause

PRACTICAL STRATEGIES

- Understanding your environment
- Recognizing personal bias
- Recognizing vicarious trauma
- Asking for participant feedback
- Establishing healthy boundaries



Psychostimulants

Shorter acting than most depressants, re-dosing is common

Potential Escalation

Euphoria, paranoia, fear

Overdose risk "Overamping"

Rapid heartrate, overheating, dehydration, impulsive behavior

Set clear expectations

- " Try another day"
- Agreed upon times to destimulate
- Redosing plan

Tactics for Deescalation

- Empty, cool, neutral spaces
- One-on-one
- Trusted staff
- Remain calm

Safety

- Aware of exits, never alone
- Sleep, water, nutritional drinks
- Indoors vs. outdoors

Depressants

Longer acting

Potential Escalation

Confusion, Unconsciousness, respiratory depression

Overdose risk

system depression, vomiting, dehydration, unconsciousness, no respiration

Set clear expectations

- How can staff support
- When will staff engage
- Monitoring (front desk staff, others)

THE FOLLOWING SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS MAY INDICATE AN OPIOID OVERDOSE EMERGENCY:



UNUSUAL SLEEPINESS OR NOT ABLE TO AWAKEN

> SKIN FEELS COLD AND

CLAMMY



BREATHING WILL BE SLOW OR ABSENT



SLOW HEARTBEAT OR LOW BLOOD PRESSURE



PUPILS ARE TINY



NAILS AND LIPS ARE BLUE

Safety

- Implementation of bathroom checks
- Sharps container on site
- Naloxone on site
- Withdrawal management

Health & Dignity

- Affirming messages and materials
- Accessible bathrooms

Participant Autonomy

- Having supplies and resources accessible without staff permission
- Allowing individuals to come and leave freely

Participant Centered Services

 Offering what participants say is most important (e.g. access to chargers, phones, computers)

Sociocultural Factors

- Multilingual resources
- Posters that explicitly state that all people are welcome
- Variety of images in the space

Participant Involvement

- Creating message boards for participants to contribute feedback or share resources with others
- Elections for services and space changes
- Opportunities to get involved

Pragmatism & Realism

- Consider posting community agreements in public
- Creating alternative spaces
 for people who need to
 move/be alone/pace

How can you apply harm reduction to your space?

Funding Resources

Colorado Department of Local Affairs- Office of Homelessness Initiatives

• Current Funding Opportunities

Daniels Fund

Applications accepted on an as-submitted basis

Grant Announcements through the Behavioral Health Administration

<u>Funding Supportive Housing Services for People with Behavioral Health</u>
<u>Needs: Federal Resources</u>

<u>Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment- Funding Opportunities</u>

<u>Colorado Consortium for Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention</u> <u>Grant Writing Assistance</u>

Additional Resources

SAMHSA- Mental and Substance Use Disorders and Homelessness Resources

Housing First and Harm Reduction-HOPWA

<u>Homelessness Learning Hub- Harm Reduction</u>
<u>Training</u>

Colorado Coalition for the Homeless- We Will Remember 2022

National Harm Reduction Coalition: Homelessness and Harm Reduction

National Health Care for the Homeless Council-Harm Reduction

QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU! SAM.BOURDON@STATE.CO.US