“Stop the Deaths”

Preventing Drug-Related Deaths from a Custodial Setting
The Wider Picture

A total of 8,159 Take Home Naloxone (THN) kits were issued in Scotland in 2016/17, a decrease of 1% on the previous year, bringing the cumulative number of kits issued since the start of the programme (2011/12 to 2015/16) to 37,609.
Prison Statistics
Prison Statistics (THN)

• 5,043 THN kits issued in prisons in Scotland from 2011/12 to 2016/17
• In Scotland in 2016/17, 700 kits were issued by NHS Prison Healthcare
• A 25% decrease compared to 2015/16 and the lowest number since the beginning of the National Naloxone Programme
Of the 700 kits issued

- 52% were recorded as a first supply
- 31% a repeat supply and 1% a spare supply.
- Status was unknown for 16% of cases
- First supplies (346) - highest in the Lothian area (98) & Forth Valley area (79)
- 4 establishments increased the number of THN kits supplied between 2015/16 and 2016/17
- Supply decreased in eleven establishments
- 76% of kits issued in 2016/17 were to males and 24% to females
By Age

• In 2016/17, 40% of kits supplied in prisons were to those aged 35-44 and 39% were to those aged 25-34

• The age distribution of prison THN recipients has changed since the beginning of the National Naloxone programme (2011/12) when 53% of kits supplied in prisons were to those aged 25-34 and 23% were to those aged 35-44

• This change reflects a wider trend towards increasing age among the problem drug use and prison populations
The Impact

In 2016, the number of opioid-related deaths within four weeks of prison release was 23 (an increase of one compared to 22 in 2015). The percentage of opioid-related deaths that occurred within four weeks of prison release was 3.5% (compared to 4.5% in 2015).
THN supplied in prisons (Scotland; 2011/12 to 2016/17)
THN supplied to persons at risk in prisons, by gender (Scotland; 2011/12 to 2016/17)
THN supplied to persons at risk in prisons, by age group (Scotland; 2011/12 to 2016/17)
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• On liberation, what changes for the individual that increases their risk of overdose?

• How do we ‘make safer’ the transition from prison into the community?