Drug Related Deaths in Austria, Challenges and Responses

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EMCDDA Webinar Drug related deaths in Europe, current challenges and implication for response

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What is the current major concern around drugrelated deaths in Austria?

Current Situation

- Between 2003 and 2011 the numbers were quite stable
- Followed by a decrease until 2014
- Followed by an increase until now

Number of drug related deaths in Austria

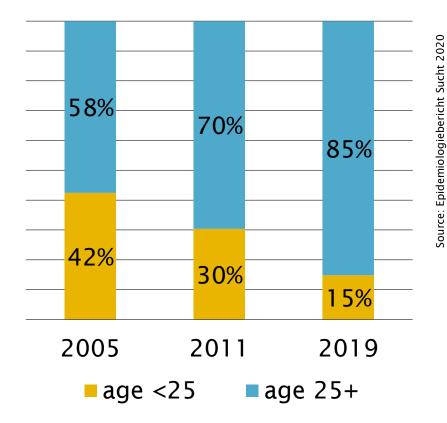


Similar numbers but different age structure

2005 the proportion of DRD aged under 25 was 42 %

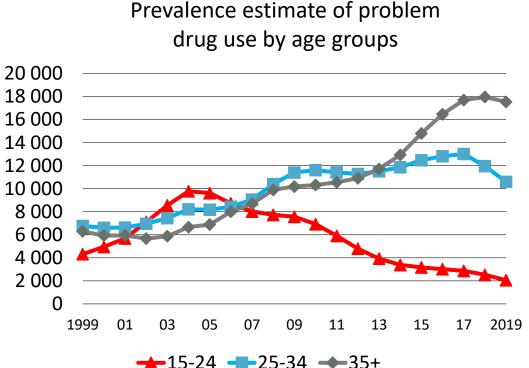
2011 the proportion of DRD aged under 25 was 30 %

2019 the proportion of DRD aged under 25 was 15 %



Challenges of an aging population of drug users

- The good thing is: Drug users survive and get older!
- The good thing is: less young people start opioid use
- Different needs of "older" drug users (do we kow about them)?
- More than half are in opioid substitution treatment (OST) – ways to further improve in-treatment rate?
- Do we reach "older" drug users with especially with DRD-prevention?



What is being done to address the problem?



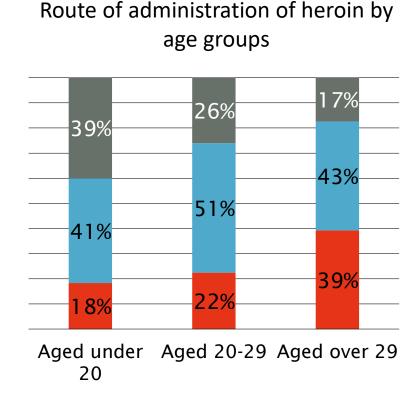
Measures to prevent drug related death implemented recently

- Peer-Naloxone projects in 3 of 9 provinces (including Vienna)
- Measures to improve in-treatment rate of opioid substitution treatment (OST)
 - Pilot project on OST with injectable morphine (planned)
 - Due to COVID-19 the control of prescription by the medical officers changed from personal to electronic way which makes OST easier to integrate into daily life - until now good experiences: no increase of misuse, new client groups reached

What are the most pressing challenges right now? What are the implications for policy, practice? And for research?

Challenges, implications and possibilities

- Extension of peer naloxone programmes to whole of Austria
- Improve in-treatment rate in OST
- Avoid change of route of administration to injection



Injecting Snorting Smoking