

Preliminary Results of a Street-Based, Drug Checking Needs Assessment in the Southeastern United States

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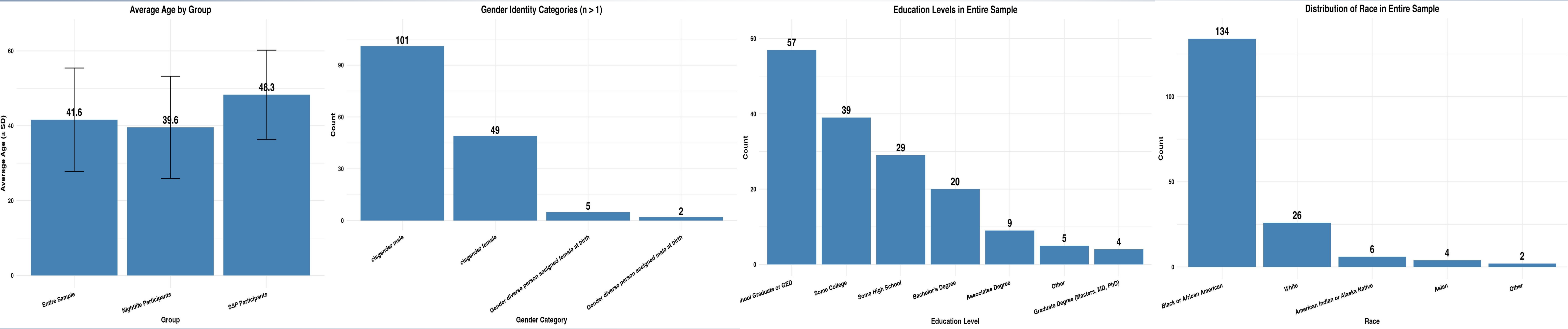
BACKGROUND

- Polysubstance use is common, both intentional and unintentional.
- Higher rates of overdose and drug-interactions.
- Drug supplies vary based on the community.
 - Philadelphia – confirmed xylazine and medetomidine.
 - Atlanta – worries of xylazine, but unconfirmed.
- Need street-based drug checking programs.

METHODS

- Survey of persons utilizing syringe service programs (n=37) and a community sample from bars, nightclubs, festivals, and trap houses (n=124) in Atlanta, GA.
- Descriptive statistics to analyze participant demographics.
- Network analysis to investigate substance co-usage.
- K-means cluster analysis to investigate clusters of substance use.

DEMOGRAPHIC RESULTS



Polysubstance use is common in persons who use drugs. Community resources should be designed to detect unintentional polysubstance use to reduce potential adverse events due to overdose and novel drug-drug interactions.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS

Substance Pairs	Co-Usage
Crack & Cocaine	28
MDMA & Cocaine	27
Cocaine & Adderall	22
MDMA & Adderall	22
Oxycontin & Adderall	22
Xanax & Adderall	21
Codeine & Adderall	19
Fentanyl & Cocaine	18
Oxycontin & Cocaine	18

Table 1. Substance Co-Usage Pairs

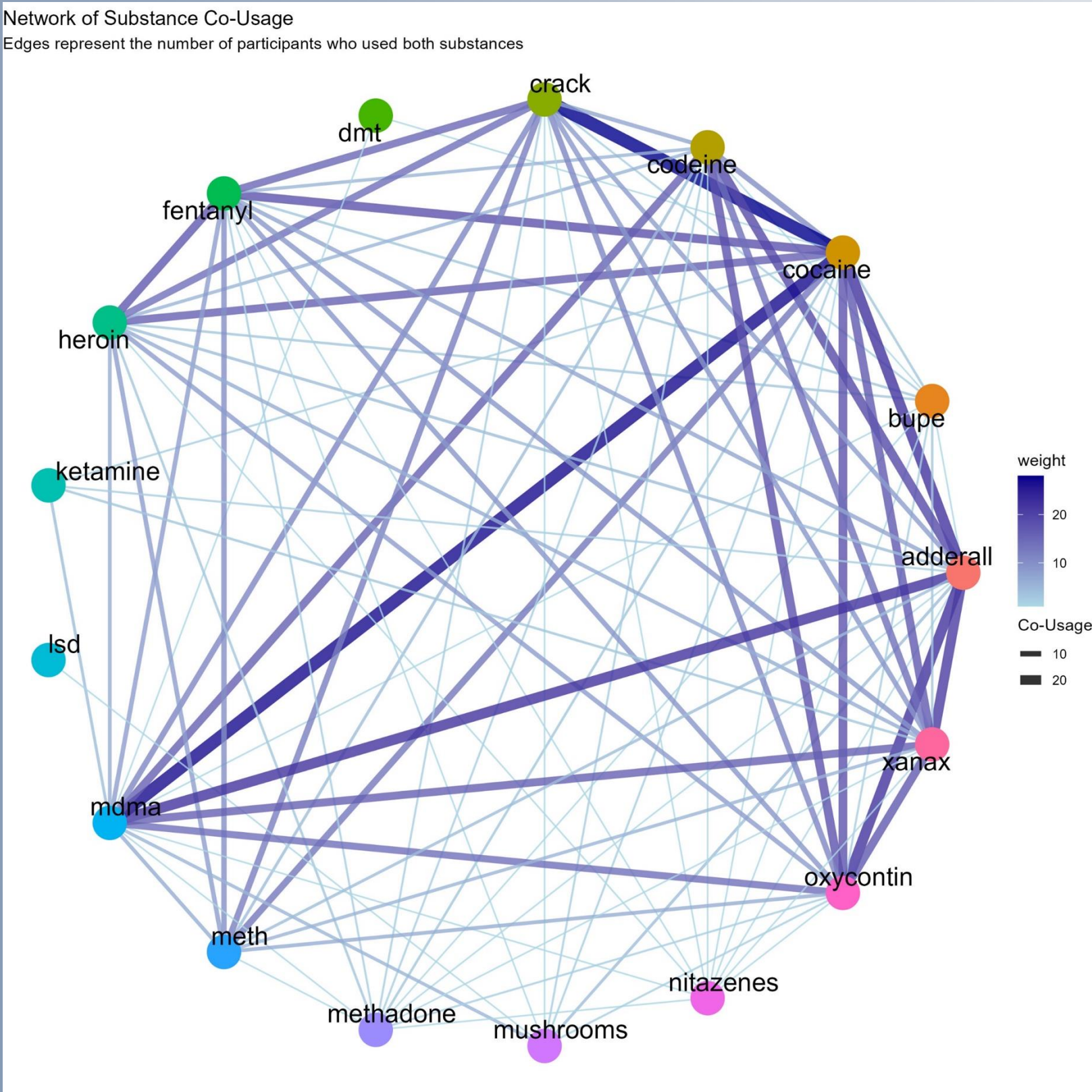


Figure 1. Network Analysis of Polysubstance Use

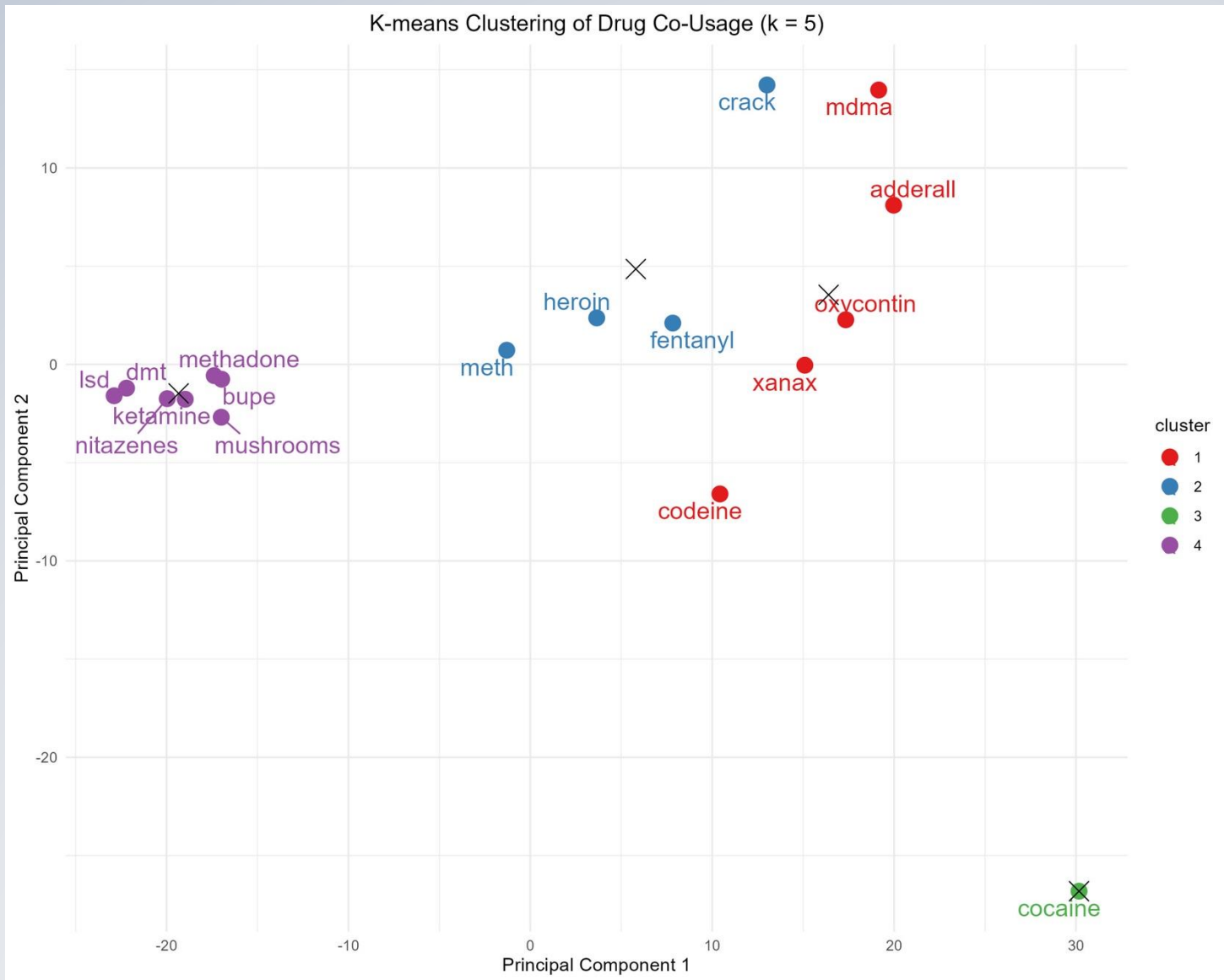


Figure 2. K-Means Cluster Analysis of Polysubstance Co-Usage.

- Proposed Clusters of Polysubstance Use:
 - 1 – Club/"Cuddle Puddle"
 - 2 – Street
 - 3 – Cocaine
 - 4 – Synthetics/Designer

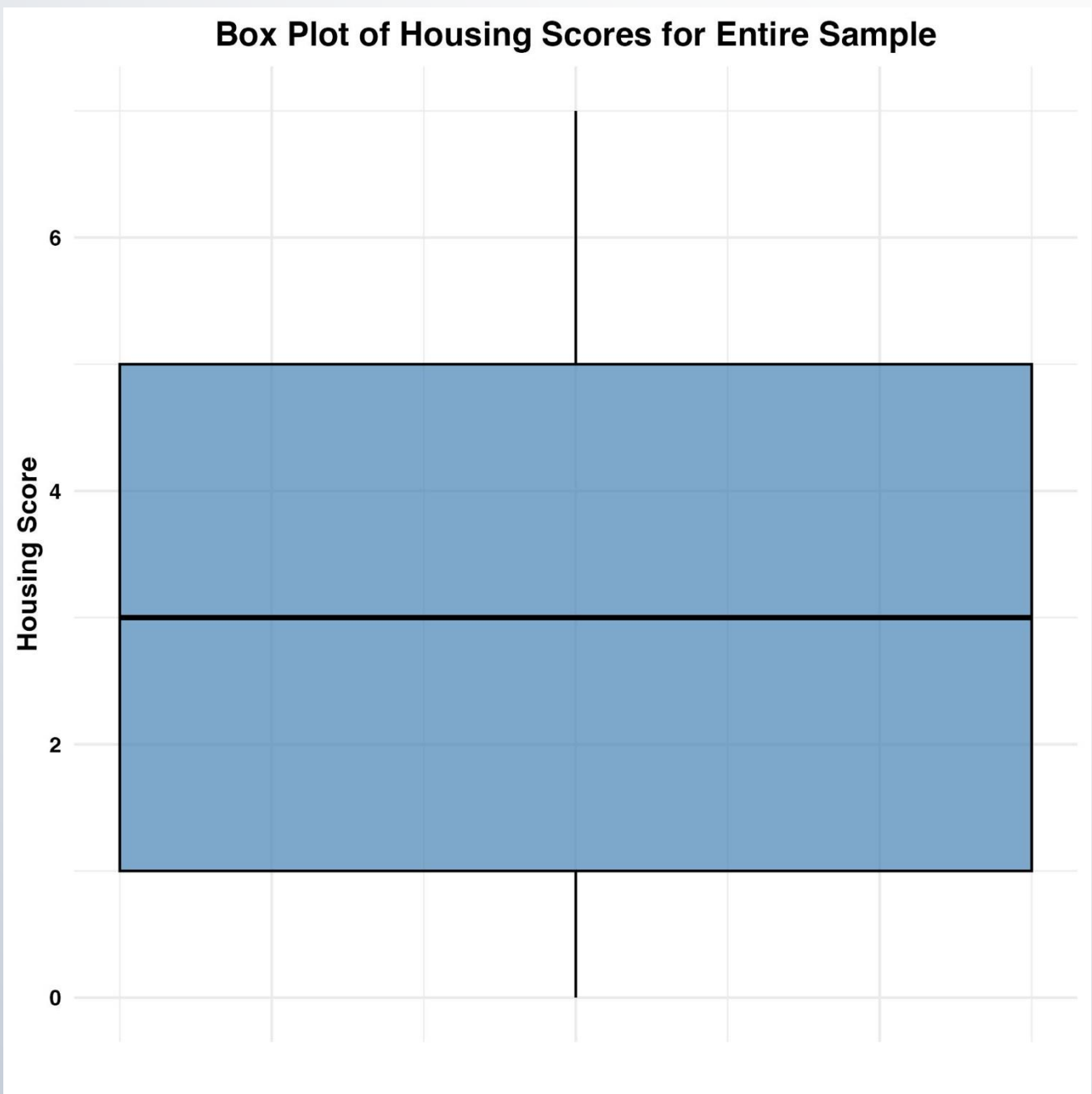


Figure 3. Levels of Housing Instability. Higher scores = higher instability.

Next Steps

- Contextualize these results through 1:1 qualitative-interviews, ongoing.
- Develop local recommendations for clinicians based on polysubstance use in Atlanta, GA, yet-to-come.



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Funding: This study was funded by the Injury Prevention Research Center at Emory (IPRCE) Core's Pilot Research Program (PReP), CDC funded: Funding source is R49CE003072; Emory award ID: 0000047964. D. Smith is also currently funded through NINR Grant 1K01NR021272.