

UNODC/WHO Stop-Overdose-Safely (SOS) initiative

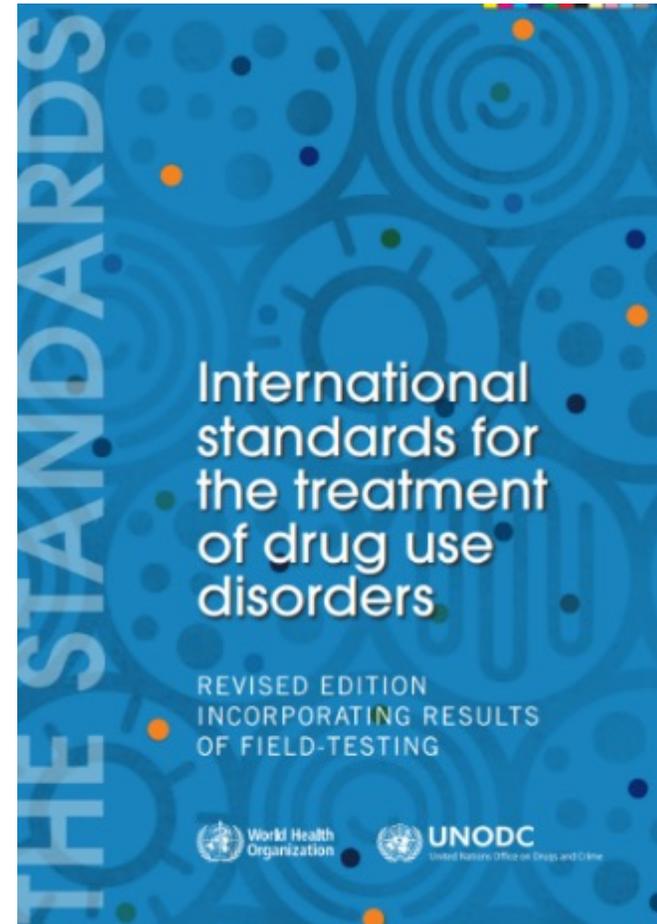
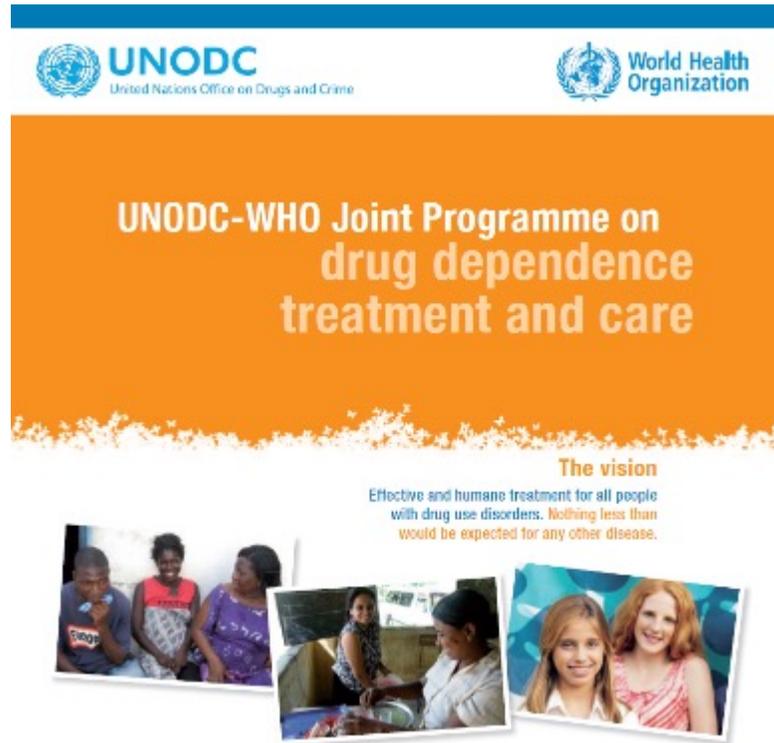
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Background



UNODC-WHO Programme on Drug Dependence Treatment and Care (since 2009)



- Global overdose data

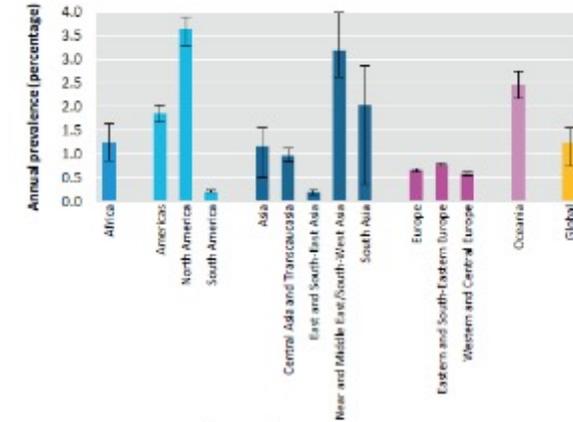
62 million people using opioids (UNODC,2021) (1.2% of population 15-64 yrs)

0.5 mln deaths attributable to drug use annually (WHO)

115 000 people died of opioid overdose in 2017 (WHO)



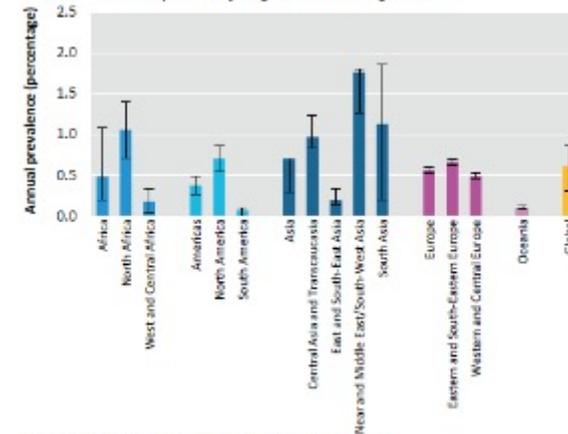
FIG. 14 Use of opioids, by region and subregion, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Opioids include opiates and synthetic opioids, including pharmaceutical opioids (non-medical use). Data are not shown for subregions where recent estimates (not older than 10 years) were not available from countries and thus subregional estimates could not be computed. For 2019, the estimated global prevalence of opioid use in the past year is based on estimates from 85 countries, covering 80 per cent of the world's population. Of these, nine data points were reported for seven countries in 2019.

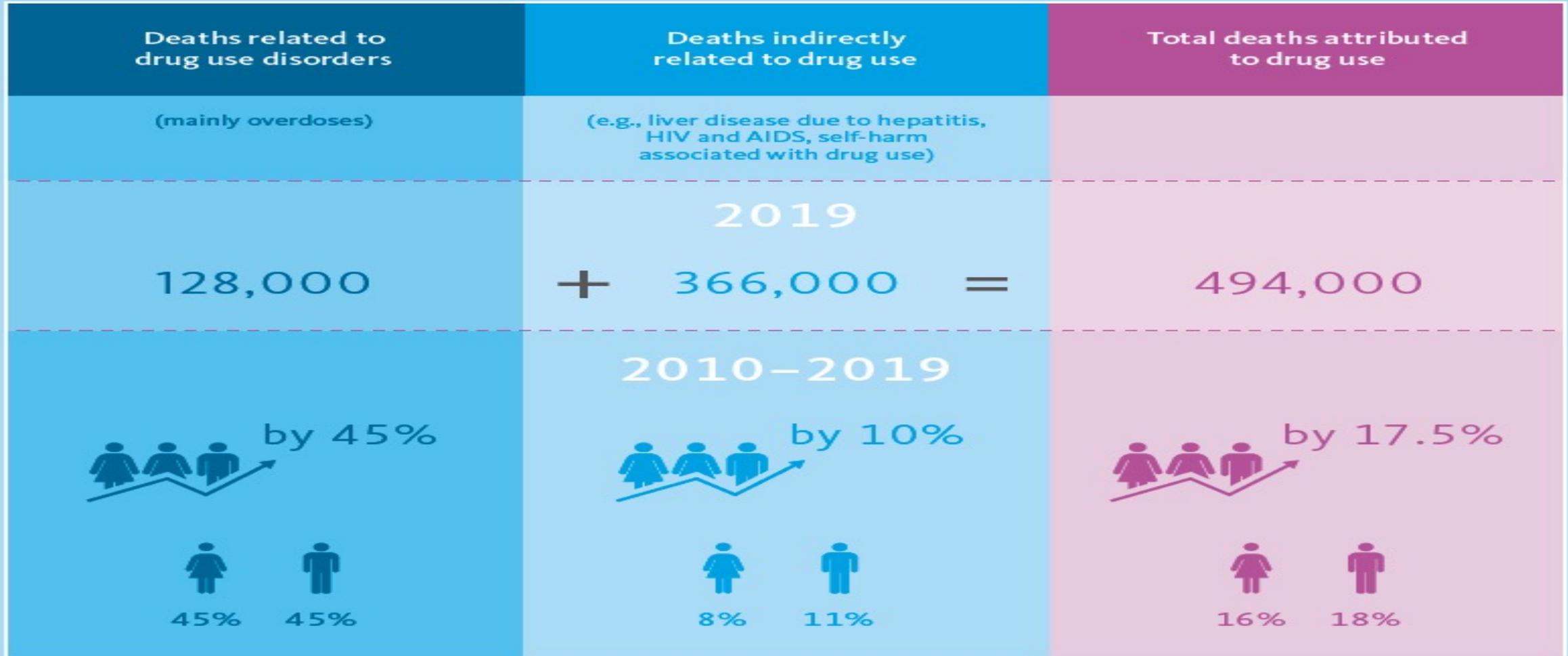
FIG. 15 Use of opiates, by region and subregion, 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

Note: Opiates include opium and heroin. Data are not shown for subregions where recent estimates (not older than 10 years) were not available from countries and thus subregional estimates could not be computed. For 2019, the estimated global prevalence of opiate use in the past year is based on estimates from 85 countries, covering 80 per cent of the world's population. Of these, nine data points were reported for seven countries in 2019.

Increase in drug related deaths



Background

CND resolution 55/7 (2012)



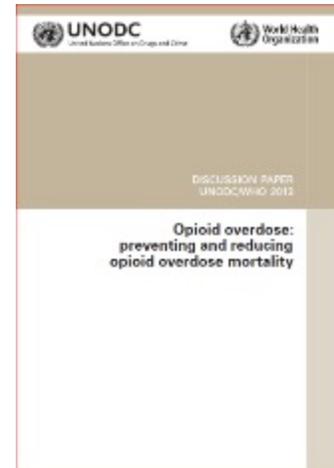
- **Promoting measures to prevent drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose:** *Encourages* all Member States to include effective elements for the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in national drug policies, ..., and to share prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose best practices and information on the prevention and treatment of drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose, including the use of (...) naloxone (...) and *requests* the UNODC /WHO (...) to include initiatives to prevent mortality from drug overdose, in particular opioid overdose (...) as part of drug demand reduction programming;



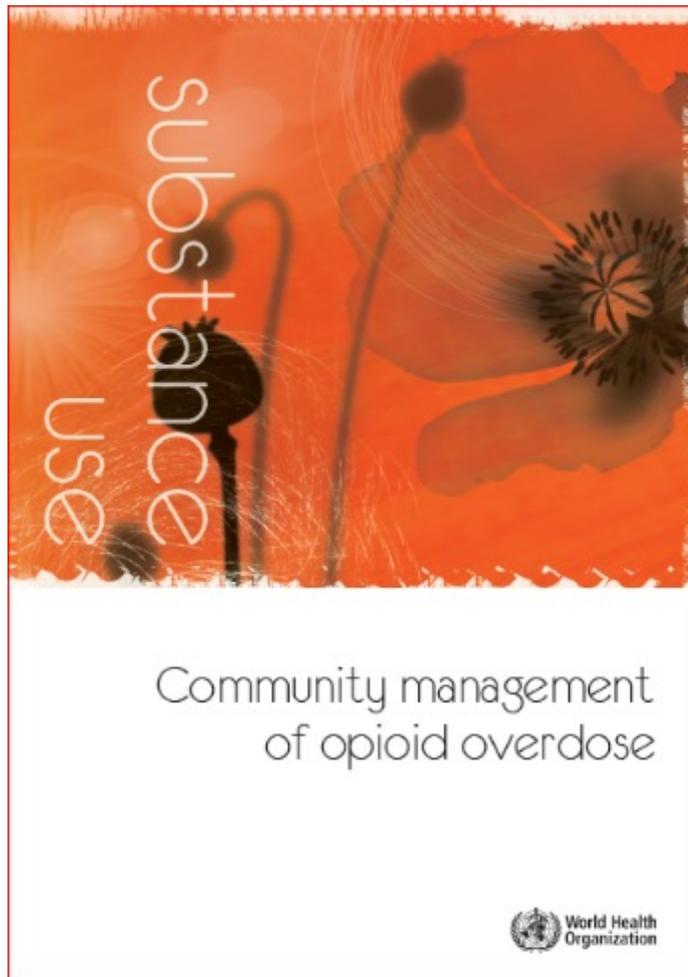
Background

UNODC- WHO: preventing and reducing opioid overdose mortality (2013)

- **Effective measures**
- *Reducing the availability of opioids and harmful opioid use*
- *Providing access to effective treatment for people with opioid dependence*
- *Availability of drug dependence treatment in prisons*
- *Effective treatment of opioid overdose*
- **New areas:** Naloxone has been traditionally used by medical staff to treat opioid overdose, **New approach:** to distribute naloxone to first responders (e.g., police and firemen) and to people dependent on opioids, their peers and family members who are likely to be present when an overdose occurs.



Background: WHO Guidelines on Community Management of Opioid Overdose (2014)

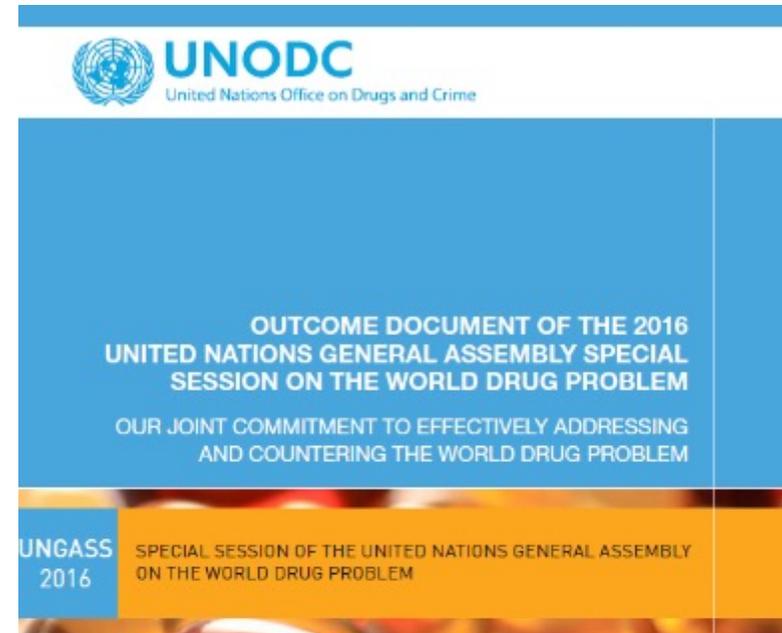


No.	Recommendation
1	People likely to witness an opioid overdose should have access to naloxone and be instructed in its administration to enable them to use it for the emergency management of suspected opioid overdose.
2	Naloxone is effective when delivered by intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intranasal routes of administration. Persons using naloxone should select a route of administration based on the formulation available, their skills in administration, the setting and local context.
3	In suspected opioid overdose, first responders should focus on airway management, assisting ventilation and administering naloxone.
4	After successful resuscitation following the administration of naloxone, the level of consciousness and breathing of the affected person should be closely observed until full recovery has been achieved.

Background

UNGASS April 2016

- Promote the inclusion in national drug policies, in accordance with national legislation and as appropriate, of elements of the **prevention and treatment of drug overdose**, in particular opioid overdose, including the use of opioid receptor antagonists such as **naloxone** to reduce drug-related mortality (OP1m)



Background

Launch of SOS Initiative March 2017



90% trained
90% supplied
90% carry

Stop - Overdose - Safely

First WHO-UNODC **S-O-S** project

Multisite implementation study on community management of opioid overdose (since **2016/2017**)

- Kyrgyzstan
- Kazakhstan
- Tajikistan
- Ukraine

Thanks to the support from US/INL

UNODC-WHO S-O-S

Multisite Study implementation study on community management of opioid overdose (since 2016)



May–December 2016

ASSESSMENT PHASE

- Governmental support
- Key-stakeholders' meetings
- Study protocol development
- Identification and engagement of national counterparts

January 2017–
June 2019

PREPARATORY PHASE

- Situational analysis/site visits/legal reviews
- Finalization of study protocol
- Ethics approval(s) for the study
- Development of training materials
- Trainings of national partners

June 2019–
July 2020

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

- OOD training and dissemination of naloxone
- Coordination of data collection
- Monitoring and evaluation

July 2020–
July 2021

EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION PHASE

- Data analysis
- Development of national and international reports
- Dissemination of results
- Assuring sustainability and scale up

WHO-UNODC S-O-S

Multisite Study implementation study on community management of opioid overdose (since 2016)



May–December 2016

January 2017–
June 2019

June 2019–
July 2020

July 2020–
July 2021

**ASSESSMENT
PHASE**

**PREPARATORY
PHASE**

**IMPLEMENTATION
PHASE**

**EVALUATION AND
DISSEMINATION
PHASE**



S-O-S Study Assessment Phase (2016)



Stop - Overdose - Safely

S-O-S Study Assessment Phase (2016)



First regional meeting on community management of opioid overdose (December 2016, Vienna): **Draft of the study protocol**

S-O-S Study Preparatory Phase (2017)



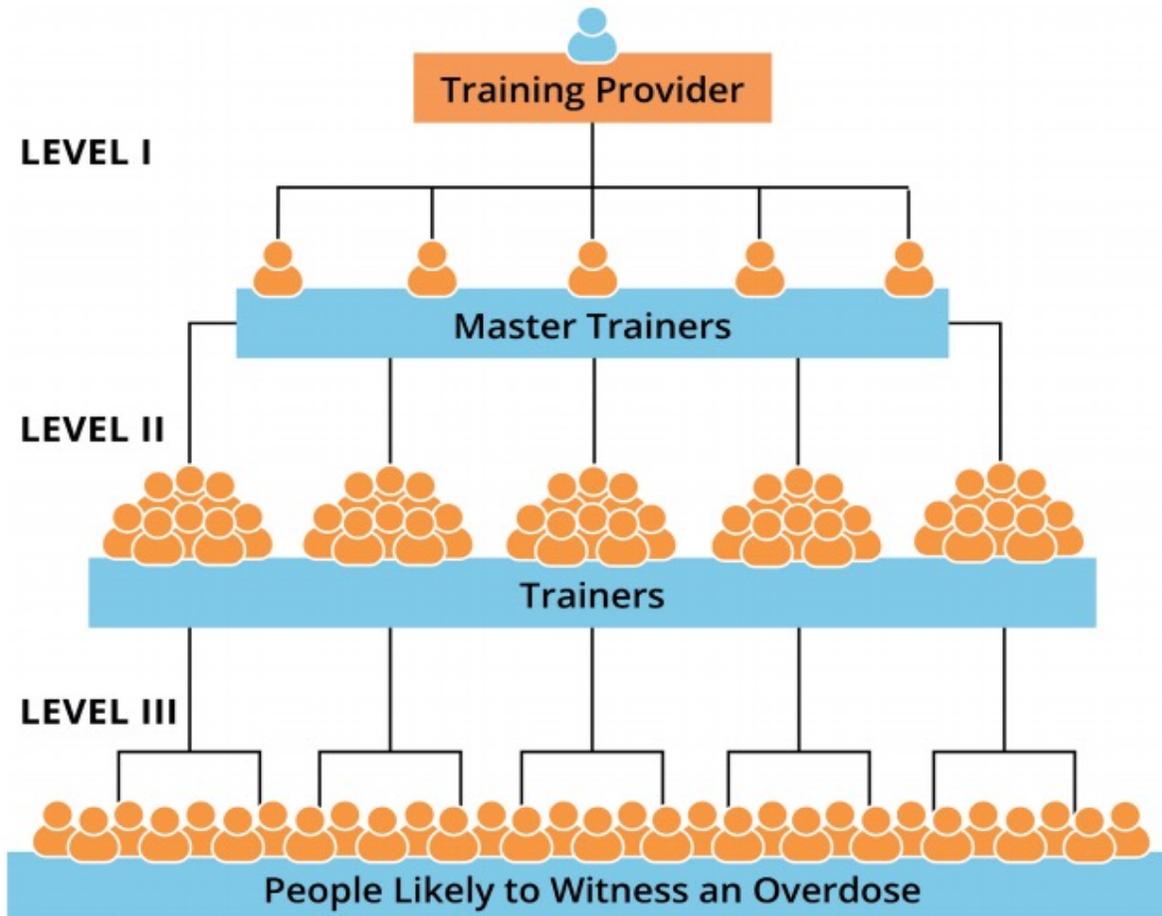
Second regional meeting on community management of opioid overdose (September 2017, Almaty): **implementation planning**

S-O-S Study Preparatory Phase (2018)



Third regional meeting on community management of opioid overdose (October 2018, Kyev): **Training and Research**

S-O-S Study Implementation Phase (2020)



**14 263 potential
witnesses of opioid
overdose were trained**

S-O-S Study Implementation Phase (2020)



**34 000
ampules of Naloxone
were disseminated**



SOS Take-Home Naloxone KIT

S-O-S Study

Evaluation & dissemination phase (2021)



FURTHER PUBLICATIONS:

- Translations of the report (Russian version launched on 31 August 2021)
- Paper 1: *“Does take-home naloxone program participation result in the use of naloxone at witnessed overdoses”*
- Paper 2: *“More than saving lives: Qualitative findings of the UNODC/WHO ‘Stop Overdose Safely’ (S-O-S) project”*
- Country-level publications
- SOS Training materials

Future directions

- Scaling-up and sustainability in project countries
- Use of data for advocacy and promotion of opioid overdose prevention in different countries and regions
- Implementation of SOS protocol in other countries
- Dissemination and implementation of training materials, integration in other training packages and initiatives
- **S-O-S Initiative**: Global partnership and advocacy for strengthening programmes on overdose prevention and management

Drug overdose: a film about life



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Tatyana Kozhnova
Social worker
Kyiv District

THE 5-5-5 INITIATIVE - STOP DRUGS, SAVE LIVES

A film about life

This video was developed in collaboration with UNODC.

WHO extends a special thanks to everyone who contributed to the development of this video.

World Health Organization

WHO 2020

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsi1PwghNXU&feature=youtu.be>

International Overdose Awareness Day 31 August



**# SOS Stop Overdose Safely #UNODC #WHO
#ShareTheFacts #SaveLives**

Send an email to partner with the SOS initiative.

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Follow us on Twitter!  UNODC_PTRS

#drug prevention #drugtreatment #accesstomedicines #listenfirst #SDG3

#SDG5 #SDG16



Stop - Overdose - Safely

UNODC-WHO Programme
on Drug Dependence
Treatment and Care