

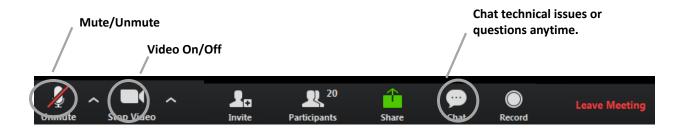
What's the Latest? A quarterly webinar series addressing current MOUD trends

February 15, 2023



Zoom Housekeeping

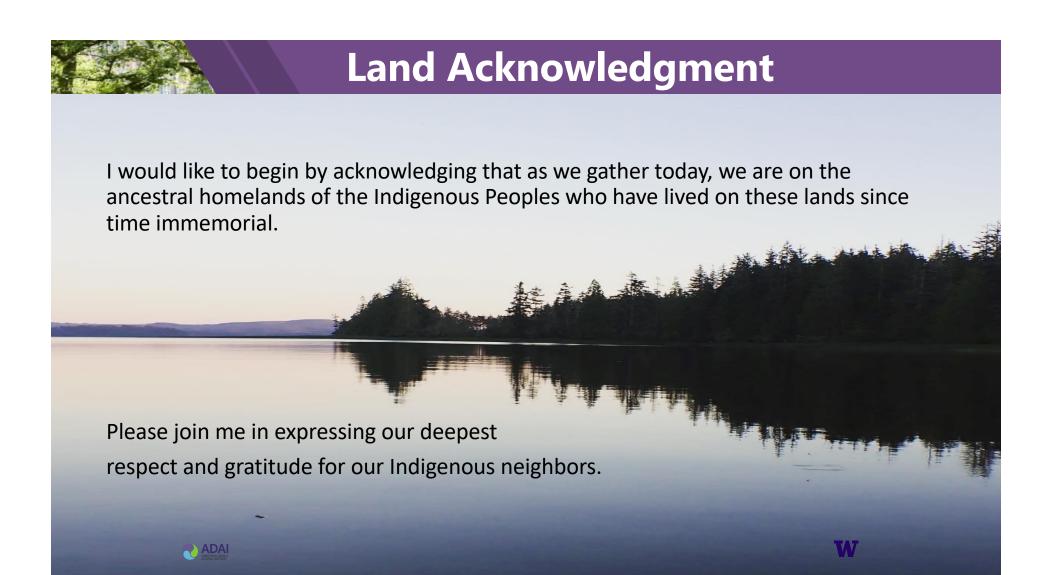
- This call is being recorded
- Mute when not speaking
- Audio & video controls in lower left corner





Call Agenda

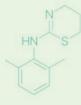
- Land Acknowledgement
- Introduction
- Xylazine: History, Emergence, and Public Health Concerns
 - Mary Figgatt, PhD Candidate, University of North Carolina Gillings School of Global Public Health
 - Don Jackson, SSP Director, North Carolina Survivors Union
- Questions & Discussion



Xylazine

Xylazine





What is Xylazine?

Xylazine is a veterinary anesthetic that's often used as a cut in street drugs. It's sometimes called tranq, tranq dope or sleep cut and people usually use xylazine unknowingly when their drugs are cut with it.

Uses

For humans there isn't a prescribed use because it's intended for use in animals.

Effects

Sedation, analgesia (pain killing like ibuprofen or advil but not opioids) and muscle relaxation. Strong sedative effects and excessive sleepiness without euphoria have been anecdotally reported to happen anywhere from 5 to 200mg.

Withdrawal

Withdrawal symptoms have been reported to be mild but because of the lack of human information about xylazine your results may vary.

Withdrawal Management

Research suggests that if withdrawal symptoms are present, low dose clonidine can be used to manage withdrawal symptoms.

Overdose Prevention

Treat xylazine like you would any other drug that can cause respiratory depression such as opioids, benzos or alcohol. If combining with other drugs, keep the doses low especially if they are other depressant drugs. There isn't an overdose reversal drug for xylazine so it's recommended to not to use alone and practice harm reduction if you decide to use xylazine.

https://nextdistro.org/resources-collection/xylazine-quick-guide



Xylazine: Local Data

- What's happening with xylazine in Washington State?
 - As of January 2023, data indicate xylazine is present at low levels in Washington and appears to usually be found in combination with fentanyl.



Xylazine: Local Data

- Where has xylazine been detected in Washington?
 - 2021 and 2022: Xylazine was identified in less than 1% of fentanyl-involved overdose deaths.
 - 2021 and 2022: Xylazine was seen in much less than 1% of police evidence that also tested positive for fentanyl.
 - Vancouver, WA 2022: In drug testing among those in treatment for opioid addiction, less than 10% of those who tested positive for fentanyl tested positive for xylazine.
- These proportions are generally much lower than seen in recent years in the Eastern United States.



Overdose response





Risks of the unregulated drug market



Visit https://stopoverdose.org/basics/drug-market-risk/

Xylazine:

History, Emergence, and Health Implications

Mary Figgatt

PhD Candidate in Epidemiology UNC Gillings School of Global Public Health

Don Jackson

Syringe Service & Drug Checking Program Director NC Survivors Union

What is xylazine?

- An Alpha-2 agonist used in veterinary medicine, typically for surgical procedures
- Not approved for use in humans
- Little is known about the health effects of chronic exposure to xylazine



1960s: Xylazine's Origin

- 1962: Xylazine was developed as an antihypertensive medication for humans.
 - Not approved by FDA: clinical trials were shut down due to excessive central nervous system depression and hypotension.
 - Instead, it started to be used as a sedative and analgesic in veterinary use.

1970s - 1980s: Case Reports of People Who Overdosed from Xylazine

- 1979: First case report of xylazine overdose among humans.
- 1980s: Additional case reports of xylazine overdoses.
 - Direct use of veterinary medication, typically among people working in veterinary settings.
 - Both intentional and unintentional overdoses.
 - Common symptoms included hypotension, bradycardia, and lethargy.

Carruthers SG et al. Xylazine hydrochloridine (Rompun) overdose in man. Clin Toxicol. 1979 Oct;15(3):281-5. Ball NS et al. Xylazine poisoning: a systematic review. Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2022 Aug;60(8):892-901.

Early 2000s: Emergence in Puerto Rico

- Early 2000s, Puerto Rico:
 - People reported intentional use of xylazine and unintentional use via heroin supply.
- 2005, Puerto Rico:
 - First report of skin wounds among people who regularly used xylazine.

Rodríguez N, et al. GC-MS confirmation of xylazine (Rompun), a veterinary sedative, in exchanged needles. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2008 Aug 1;96(3):290-3. Torruella RA. Xylazine (veterinary sedative) use in Puerto Rico. Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy. 2011 Apr 11;6:7. doi: 10.1186/1747-597X-6-7. Ruiz-Colón K, et al. Xylazine intoxication in humans and its importance as an emerging adulterant in abused drugs: A comprehensive review of the literature. Forensic Sci Int. 2014 Jul;240:1-8.





Mid 2000s: Xylazine spreads (Philadelphia)

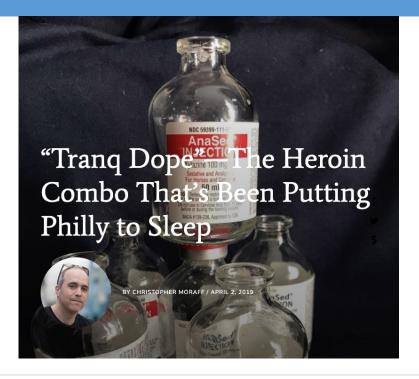
- 2006, Philadelphia: Xylazine identified in the heroin supply.
 - Identified alongside heroin and cocaine among 7 people who fatally overdosed.
 - Did not appear to be widespread in the drug supply.
- 2007 2018, Philadelphia: Xylazine seems to temporarily disappear.

Wong SC et al. Concurrent detection of heroin, fentanyl, and xylazine in seven drug-related deaths reported from the Philadelphia Medical Examiner's Office. J Forensic Sci. 2008 Mar;53(2):495-8.

2019: Xylazine Re-appears in Philadelphia

- 2019: Xylazine re-emerges.
 - In Philadelphia, xylazine was documented among nearly 1 in 3 people who fatally overdosed with heroin or fentanyl detections.

Moraff C. "Tranq Dope" – The Heroin Comb That's Been Putting Philly to Sleep. 2019. https://filtermag.org/tranq-dope-the-heroin-combo-thats-been-putting-philly-to-sleep/ Johnson J et al. Increasing presence of xylazine in heroin and/or fentanyl deaths, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2010-2019. Inj Prev. 2021 Aug;27(4):395-398.



Today: Increasing Detections and Awareness

- Increasingly found in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, and Midwest.
- But, the true prevalence is fairly unknown.
 - Not routinely tested in clinical settings or in postmortem toxicology.
 - Drug checking not yet available in most of the US.
- Recently, there was been more awareness and alerts from FDA, DEA, and the White House.



Friedman J et al. Xylazine spreads across the US: A growing component of the increasingly synthetic and polysubstance overdose crisis. Drug Alcohol Depend. 2022 Apr 1;233:109380.

Health Effects

Heavy Sedation

- Causes central nervous system depression, respiratory depression, hypotension, bradycardia.
- Acute toxicity from xylazine can be similar to opioid overdoses.
- Symptoms present for several hours (exceeds duration of fentanyl's effects).
- Risk of injuries associated with heavy sedation:
 - Hyper or hypothermia
 - Injuries from external causes (falls)

Skin Wounds

- Xylazine is thought to cause peripheral vasoconstriction leading to poor blood flow to the tissues.
- Xylazine-related wounds are distinct from injection-related abscesses:
 - Necrotic wounds
 - Can become extensive in size
 - Can be chronic and very difficult to heal on their own

Skin Wounds





(Left photo) Moraff C. https://filtermag.org/new-drugs-bad-policies-leave-philly-harm-reduction-groping-in-the-dark/ (Right photo) McNinch et al 2021. https://shmabstracts.org/abstract/a-case-of-skin-necrosis-caused-by-intravenous-xylazine-abuse/

Treatment Experiences Among People With Skin Infections

- In 2020, we surveyed 105 syringe service program participants at 5 different sites across North Carolina.
- 2 in 3 people had a lifetime history of skin and soft tissue infections.
- 1 in 2 people had a history skin and soft tissue infections in the past 12 months.

For the most recent infections experienced by participants:

- 9 in 10 people received antibiotic pills
- 7 in 10 people sought care at an emergency room
- 4 in 10 people were hospitalized

Figgatt MC et al. Treatment experiences for skin and soft tissue infections among participants of syringe service programs in North Carolina. Harm Reduct J. 2021 Jul 30;18(1):80.

Treatment Experiences Among People With Skin Infections

Of those with a history of infections, nearly all people (98%) had ever delayed or not sought care for an infection.

Main reasons for doing so included:

- Judgment or mistreatment by medical staff
- Self-treatment
- Takes too much time
- Legal concerns

Table 3 Main reasons participants had delayed or not sought care for a SSTI (N=46)

	Number of Participants	Percent of Participants, %
Judgement or mistreatment by medical staff	25	54.3
Self-treatment	24	52.2
Too busy or it takes too much time	17	37.0
Legal concerns (e.g., warrants, child protective services)	14	30.4
Bad experiences when sought care other times	13	28.3
Costs too much	7	15.2
Wanting to avoid withdrawal from being in the hospital	6	13.0
Transportation barriers	6	13.0
Thought it would go away on its own	6	13.0
Afraid of finding out the infection is serious	5	10.9
Worried about the medical procedures (e.g., drainage)	3	6.5

Figgatt MC et al. Treatment experiences for skin and soft tissue infections among participants of syringe service programs in North Carolina. Harm Reduct J. 2021 Jul 30;18(1):80.

Treatment Experiences Among People With Skin Infections

What helps? Having access to a trusted doctor.

- Having a doctor people trusted with drug use-related concerns was associated with fewer recent infections, even after accounting for health insurance coverage.
- Yet, only 3 in 10 participants had access to a trusted doctor.

To improve skin infection-related treatment, participants suggested:

- Increased access to free antibiotics for infections and
- On-site wound care at syringe service programs.

Figgatt MC et al. Treatment experiences for skin and soft tissue infections among participants of syringe service programs in North Carolina. Harm Reduct J. 2021 Jul 30;18(1):80.

Xylazine's Emergence in North Carolina

How Xylazine was Detected in North Carolina: Community-Led Drug Checking Services

Drug checking is a process to identify what substances are present in drug samples, including adulterants such as xylazine.

People can be given the results in about 5-10 minutes, either when they are on site or called later on.

Using this information, they can make informed decisions to reduce potential risks, like overdose or skin infections.

Our community-led program has been operating since 2016 and started a drug checking program in 2020.



2021: Xylazine Emerges in North Carolina

People had been noticing changes: severe wounds, heavy sedation, and staying well for longer.

Early 2021: We identified xylazine in a sample using our drug checking machine.

At the time, no other reports or regular testing of xylazine was happening in North Carolina.

We began researching xylazine: The symptoms from the case reports matched what we were seeing in the community.



Experiences in North Carolina

- Many people had no idea they were using xylazine. Without the drug checking machine, we probably wouldn't have discovered it until much later on.
- The drug checking machine made it possible for us to:
 - Increase access to our drug checking services and
 - Raise awareness about xylazine and other adulterants across the region.

XYLAZINE



XYLAZINE, A VETERINARY TRANQUILIZER, IS SHOWING UP IN HEROIN AND FENTANYL.



To keep our people safe, we got a machine that tells us what's in drug samples.

When people came to us with really bad symptoms, we used our drug checking machine and identified a substance called **xylazine**.



This substance has been showing up in the drug supply in other places, too. In Philly, 1 out of every 3 people who fatally overdosed in 2020 had xylazine in their system.

WHAT WE KNOW

Xylazine can be very dangerous. If you think you have been using this drug, seeking medical attention can make the difference between life and death.

- Xylazine causes central nervous system depression. You may experience a low blood pressure, slowed breathing, and a slowed heart rate.
- e zzz

- → Tip: Go slow. Use with a friend if you can.
- Xylazine can cause painful skin ulcers.
- → Tip: Keep wounds clean. Ask us for help if you're worried.



- Naloxone works on opioids. It may work on xylazine, but the evidence is
- → Tip: Always use naloxone in the event of an overdose.



- Xylazine may make people out of breath and feel really tired.
- → Tip: Come talk to us if you are experiencing either of these symptoms.



Please contact North Carolina Survivors Union if you believe you have drugs that are poisoned with xylazine. We will test them for you.

Experiences in North Carolina: What the Community and Healthcare Providers Are Saying

Many people don't know what do to about xylazine-related wounds.

For people with wounds, many don't want to go to the doctor because of bad experiences they've had in the past.

Even a lot of doctors and nurses are often unsure of what do. There isn't clear guidance on how to treat or prevent these complicated and severe wounds. Some are treating them like burns.

Community Needs

- Expand access to community-based drug checking services.
- Develop wound care guidance specific to xylazine-related wounds.
- Create xylazine overdose reversal drug.
- In the healthcare system, improve compassionate care between providers and patients. Make it a safe, respectful place for people who use drugs.
- In the community (syringe services programs), increase access to wound care, antibiotics for infections, and training for people to care for their wounds.

Summary

- Xylazine has become prevalent in the drug supply. Though it appears to be more heavily concentrated in specific regions of the United States.
- It can cause heavy sedation and severe skin wounds.
- But, we still don't know the full health impact of xylazine in our communities.
- Strategies going forward should focus on compassionate and accessible care for people who use drugs.
- More research is needed to understand and treat the side effects of xylazine.

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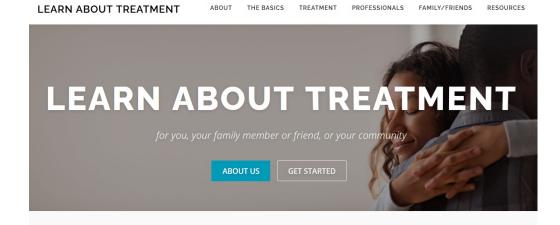
Acknowledgements: Louise Vincent, Nabarun Dasgupta, Nan Goldin, and the ACDC group



Overdose response



LearnAboutTreatment.org







Treatment Options

This section provides information about the treatments for opioid use disorder and stimulant use disorder. Learn more about these options and what might work for you.





For Professionals

This section features resources, tools, and information for professionals who work with people who have opioid or stimulant use disorder.





For Family/Friends

This page provides information and tools to help you better understand opioid or stimulant use disorder and how you can support someone you care about



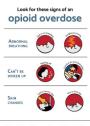
Educational materials







11" x 17" poster Narcan saves lives



Look for these signs of opioid

Reconozca las señales de una sobredosis de opioides (Spanish)



- Fentanyl warning poster
- Fentanyl warning postcards
- Order printed copies of "Fentanyl is Killing King County Residents"



Fentanyl warning infographic



The Risk is Real: Fentanyl-laced pills are flooding the Pacific Northwest





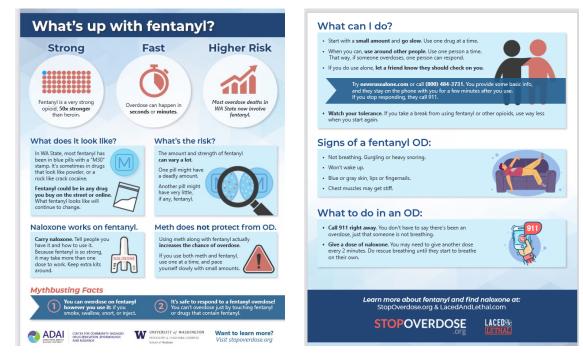


Available in English and Spanish at https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/overdoseprevention/order.aspx

https://kingcounty.gov/overdose



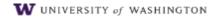
Educational materials



Available in English and Spanish

Programs in WA State can order copies at http://adaiclearinghouse.net/

http://stopoverdose.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Fentanyl-Handout-2022-10-Final-web.pdf



Questions, comments?

• Please write in the chat



Upcoming Training

- Next Statewide Webinar
 - Date in May/June | 12-1pm PST



UPCOMING: Foundational Nurse Care Manager Series

First Wednesday Apr – Sep | 9-10am PT

Monthly Topics

- April Opioid Use Disorder & Medications for Opioid Use Disorder
- May Opioid Use Disorder Care Management & Team Based Care
- June Patient Engagement & Retention
- July Addressing Ongoing & Return to Use
- August Clinical Factors & Comorbid Conditions
- September Self-Care & Boundaries

Registration: Email Ali Lenox, alilenox@uw.edu



Ongoing ADAI Trainings

- Monthly Care Navigator Call
 - Second Wednesday of the month | 10-11am PT
- Monthly Jail MOUD Call
 - Second Tuesday of the month | 11am-12pm
- Emergency Department Quarterly Learning Collaborative
 - Fourth Tuesday Jan, Apr, July, Oct | 9-10am PT
- NEW: Emerging Approaches to Treating Fentanyl Use Disorder Learning Collaborative
 - First Wednesday Feb, May, Aug, Nov | 12–1:30pm PT

To register email Ali Lenox, alilenox@uw.edu