

16th Annual Conference of the National HIV Nurses Association (NHIVNA)

National HIV Nurses Association

Amy Johnson

Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, London

26-27 June 2014- City Hall, Cardiff

Too Shy Shy? Use of a patient-completed annual review questionnaire to obtain a recreational drug-taking history in a HIV outpatient clinic.

Amy Johnson and Breda Patterson



Background: Drug Use

theguardian

News Sport Comment Culture Business Money Life & style

News \rangle Society \rangle Sexual health \rangle

Gay men warned on risks of 'chemsex'

First British study of 'chemsex' reveals gay men taking serious risks with their health and with HIV after using drugs



Denis Campbell The Guardian, Tuesday 8 April 2014 21.02 BST

THE LANCET

Search for	in All Fields	GO Advanced S
Home Journals Content Collections	Multimedia Conference	es Information for Submi
The Lancet, <u>Volume 381, Issue 9875</u> , Pages 1358 - 1359, 20 April 2013 doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(13)60882-X (?) <u>Cite or Link Using DOI</u>	×	Previous Article Next Article >



High-risk drug practices in men who have sex with men

Victoria L Gilbart a^M, Ian Simms a, Maya Gobin a, Isabel Oliver a, Gwenda Hughes a

Tony Kirby and Michelle Thornber-Dunwell (Jan 12, p 101)¹ highlight a "perfect storm"² for HIV and hepatitis C transmission in high-risk drug practices in men who have sex with men (MSM). As part of an ongoing investigation of the continuing shigellosis epidemic in MSM in the UK,³ we did in-depth interviews that explored the lifestyle and sexual behaviour of 12 MSM diagnosed with *Shigella flexneri* serotype 3a.

Mephedrone, ketamine, crystal metamphetamine, and γ -butyrolactone had been used by most MSM (nine of 12) during sexual encounters. "Slamming"—a term probably used to reduce the social stigma of injecting recreational drugs—occurred at sex parties and was reported by two.



There has been a change in gay cultural, social and sexual networks.' Photograph: Dosfotos/PYMCA/Rex

Gay men are suffering serious harm and are in danger of spreading HIV by having unprotected sex while under the influence of illegal drugs, the first British study into the growing popularity of "chemsex" has revealed.

Background: Drug Use

- 'Chem-sex' is...sex that occurs under the influence of drugs, which are taken immediately preceding and/or during the sexual session¹
- Frequently involves poly-drug use, simultaneously or sequentially to counter some of the effects/side effects.
- Drug sessions can extend over several days.
- Certain means of linking up (online apps) are either used specifically for or are associated with increased likelihood of chem-sex.

Background: MSM use of recreational drugs - %

Drug	EMIS Survey	ASTRA
Recreational drug		51
Cocaine	11	40
Ecstasy	7	23
Ketamine	6	25
Mephedrone	5	14
Crystal meth	3	15
GBL	6	19
Amyl Nitrate	33	53
Cannabis	16	42

Bourne et al, 2014. The Chemsex Study; Daskalopoulou et al. 2013, ASTRA.

Background: Why ask?

- Negative impact on adherence to HAART
- Drug-drug interactions.
- High risk sexual behaviour increased STIs and genital trauma²
- MDMA known to decrease CD4 count, T-cell function and increase NK Cells³
- Shigella flexneri outbreak 34 MSM interviewed 76% recreational drugs ⁴

1.Marquez 2009; Halkitis 2008; Gokarn 2012; Stuart 2013; Lampe 2013. 2. Bourne et al, 2014. The Chemsex Study 3. Pacifici 2000, 2002, Pichini 2010. 4. Gilbart 2013

Background: Communication

- A major barrier to effective communication is awkwardness and embarrassment of patient and clinician when discussing sexual practices or recreational/injecting drug use.
- In particular, a clinician who has a long-standing relationship with a patient may be unable to broach certain topics

Huffman et al, 2008. HIV, viral hepatitis and STIs: a guide for primary care.

Background: Communication

Reported observations of clinicians avoiding discussion of the emotional and social impact of patients' problems because it caused distress that they could not handle or they did not have the time to do so adequately

Maguire P and Pitceathly C. 2002. Key communication skills and how to acquire them BMJ. 2002

Background: Annual Review

- The Annual Review clinic is a nurse-led health assessment in operation since 2012.
- It involves the patient completing a questionnaire on an electronic tablet and then seeing a member of the nursing team to follow-up on any issues raised.
- The questionnaire takes a holistic view of health
- It included a question about whether the patient has used recreational drugs in the past year and if so, which ones.

Methods

- Notes review conducted. Self completed questionnaire reviewed.
- The electronic notes of those disclosing recreational drug use in the past year were audited for a drug history and any action taken.
- Patients seen between July 2012 and December 2013 were included.

Results: Demographics

- Sample size: 158
- Median age: 42
- 93% identified as MSM



Results

Drugs Used	No. (%)
Overall Drug Use	43/158 (27%)
Cannabis	22/43 (51%)
Cocaine	18/43 (42%)
Crystal Meth	7/43 (16%)
GBL	8/43 (19%)
Mephedrone	8/43 (19%)
Ketamine	7/43 (16%)

No. of recreational drugs used

No. of Recreational Drugs Used	Number (%)
1 drug	21 (49%)
2 drugs	14 (33%)
3 drugs	6 (14%)
4 drugs	2 (5%)

Patients using more than 1 drug

Drug	No (%) who used additional drugs
Cannabis	13/22 (59%)
Cocaine	11/18 (61%)
Crystal Meth	7/7 (100%) - all used more than 2
GBL	8/8 (100%) – all used more than 2
Mephedrone	5/8 (62.5%)
Ketamine	7/7 (100%)

Results

- Of those identified as recreational drug users, 6/43 (14%) had a documented drug-taking history in their electronic medical notes within the previous year.
- 1 patient who was identified as using cocaine and ketamine for many years had no documented drug use in his notes.

Annual Review Outcomes



JA1

JA1 I think this looks a bit awkward, like I'm trying to tabulate for the sake of it. What do you think? Johnson, Amy, 24/06/2014

Further Research/Limitations

- Further research is needed to determine the reasons for the increase in disclosure during annual review .
- Patients paper notes were not checked. However, most clinicians use electronic notes.

Conclusion

- Use of a computer-based questionnaire appears to facilitate disclosure of recreational drug use.
- Screening for recreational drug use is important in order to offer support where needed and facilitate referral to appropriate help.
- Nurse-led services can lead the way to providing better care for those struggling with substance misuse.

Recommendations

 Appropriate training for nurses in the assessment and management of patients using Club Drugs in clinics where these drugs are common.

Acknowledgements

- Kobler Patients
- Nursing Colleagues
- Dr Ann Sullivan