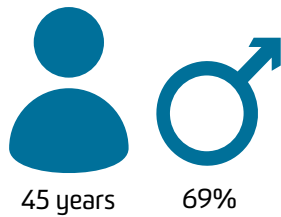


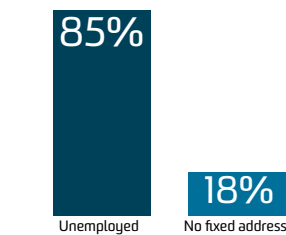
2022 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2022, 100 participants, recruited from Brisbane/Gold Coast, QLD were interviewed.



The mean age in 2022 was 45, and 69% identified as male.

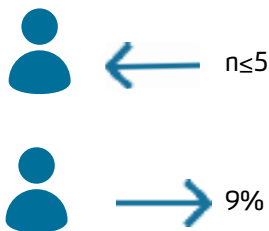


In the 2022 sample, 85% were unemployed and 18% had no fixed address.

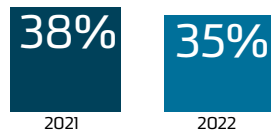
- ☒ Injected heroin
- ☒ Injected methamphetamine
- ☒ Injected other illicit or non-prescribed drugs

Participants were recruited on the basis that they had injected drugs at least monthly in the previous 6 months.

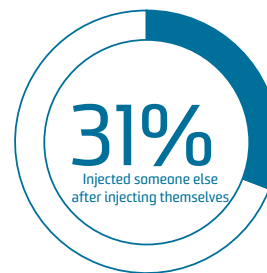
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2022, few (n≤5) participants reported receptive sharing in the past month and 9% reported distributive sharing.



35% of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2021 (38%).

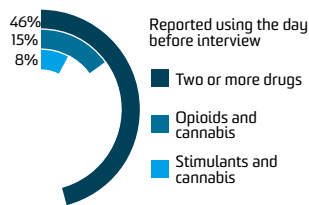


31% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, a decrease relative to 2021 (48%).

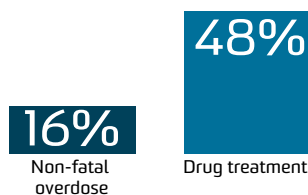


34% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2021 (42%).

OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



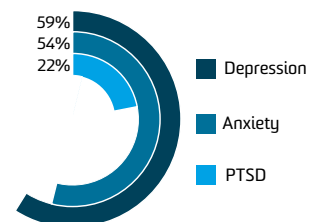
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and opioids, and cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose (16%) and past 6-month drug treatment (48%) remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021.

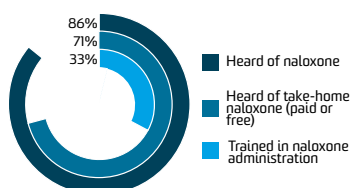


In 2022, 56% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 26% had seen a mental health professional.



Among those who reported a mental health problem, the three most common mental health issues were depression, anxiety and PTSD.

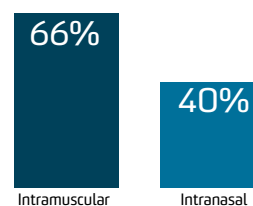
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



Knowledge of naloxone, and take-home naloxone programs, remained high and stable in 2022, however fewer participants reported ever being trained in naloxone administration.



One-quarter (23%) of the sample reported using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed at least once in their lifetime.

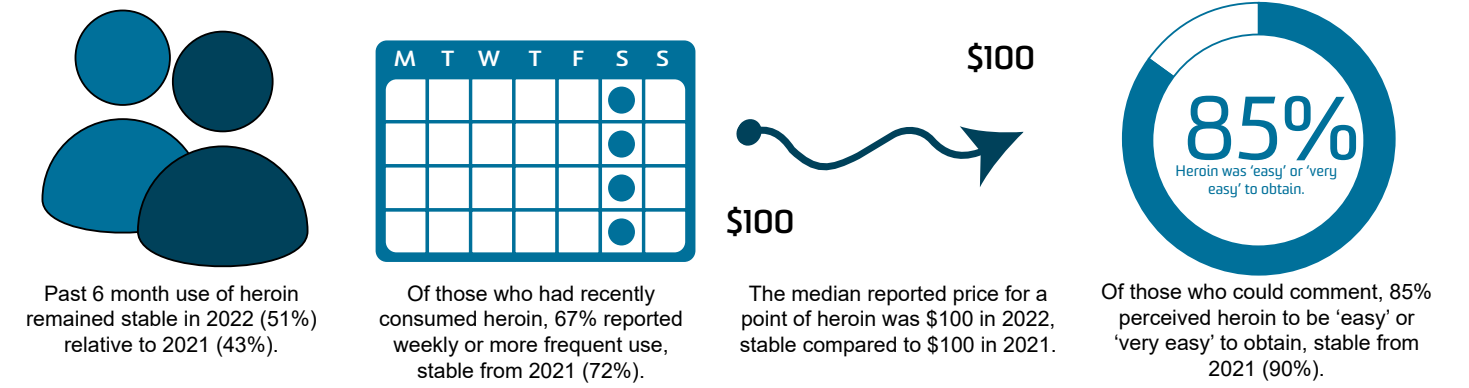


Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, two-thirds (66%) of participants reported receiving intramuscular naloxone on the last occasion of access.

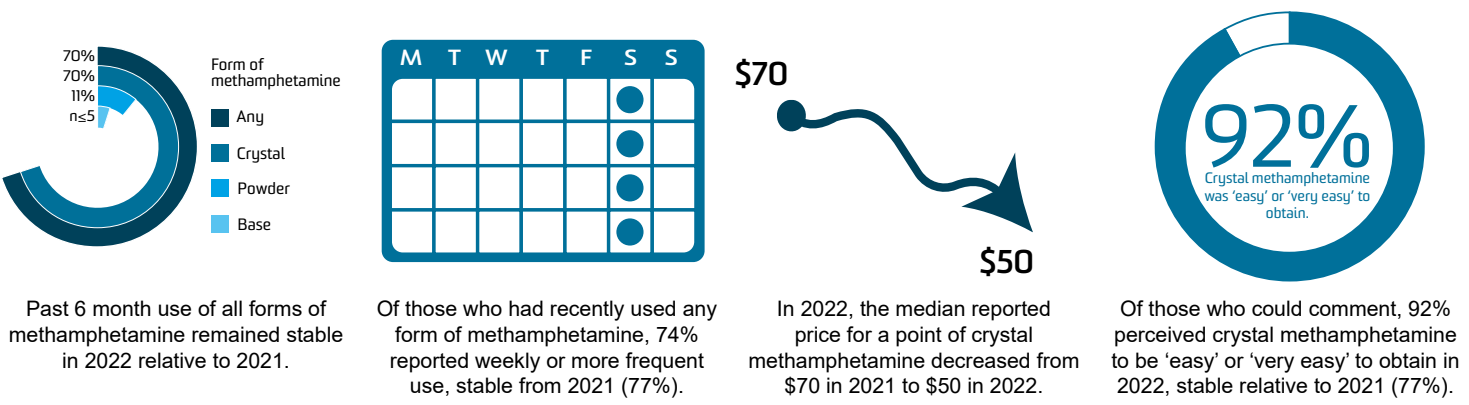


In 2022, 10% of the sample reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

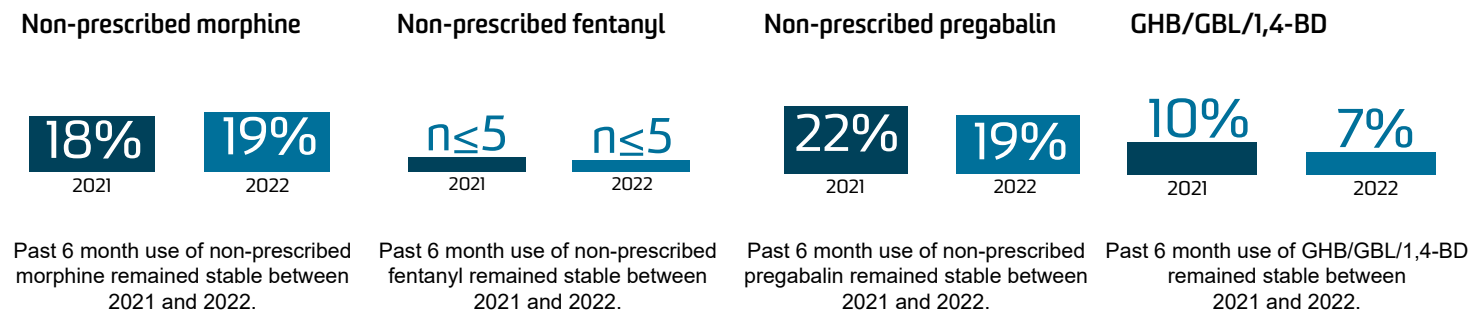
HEROIN



METHAMPHETAMINE



OTHER DRUGS



CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID RELATED PRODUCTS

