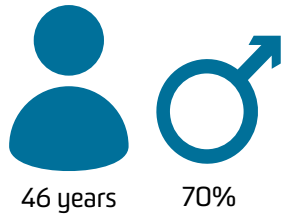


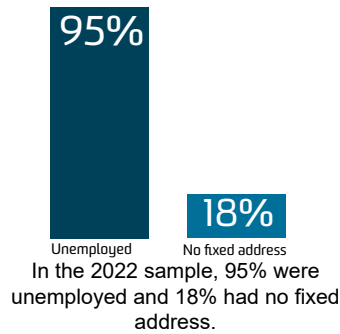
2022 SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS



In 2022, 152 participants, recruited from Sydney, NSW, were interviewed.



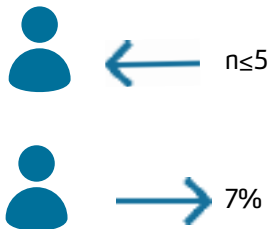
The mean age in 2022 was 47, and 70% identified as male.



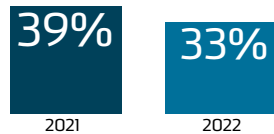
- ☒ Injected heroin
- ☒ Injected methamphetamine
- ☒ Injected other illicit or non-prescribed drugs

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

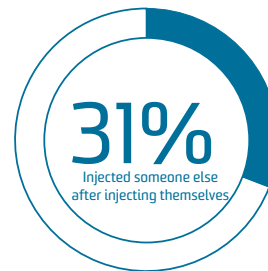
INJECTING RELATED RISKS AND HARMS



In 2022, few (n≤5) participants reported receptive sharing in the past month and 7% reported distributive sharing.



33% of participants reported re-using their own needles in the past month, stable from 2021 (39%).

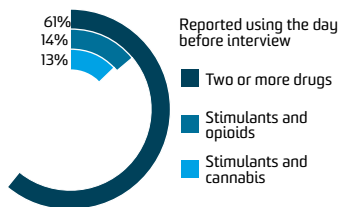


31% of participants reported injecting someone else after injecting themselves in the past month, stable from 2021 (26%).

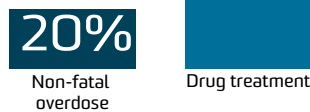


28% of participants reported having an injection-related health issue in the past month, stable from 2021 (32%).

OTHER HARMS AND HELP-SEEKING



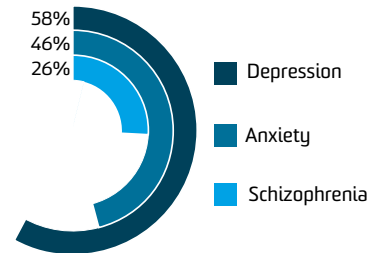
The most common patterns of poly substance use on the day preceding interview were cannabis and opioids, and cannabis and stimulants.



Past year non-fatal overdose (20%) and past 6-month drug treatment (43%) remained stable in 2022 relative to 2021.

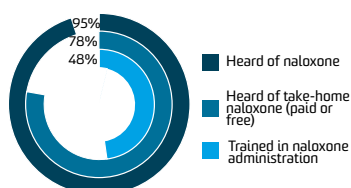


In 2022, 38% of participants reported a mental health problem in the 6 months preceding interview, and 24% had seen a mental health professional.



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

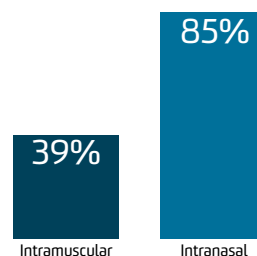
NALOXONE AND HARM REDUCTION



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 (25%) of the sample reported using naloxone to resuscitate someone who had overdosed at least once in their lifetime.

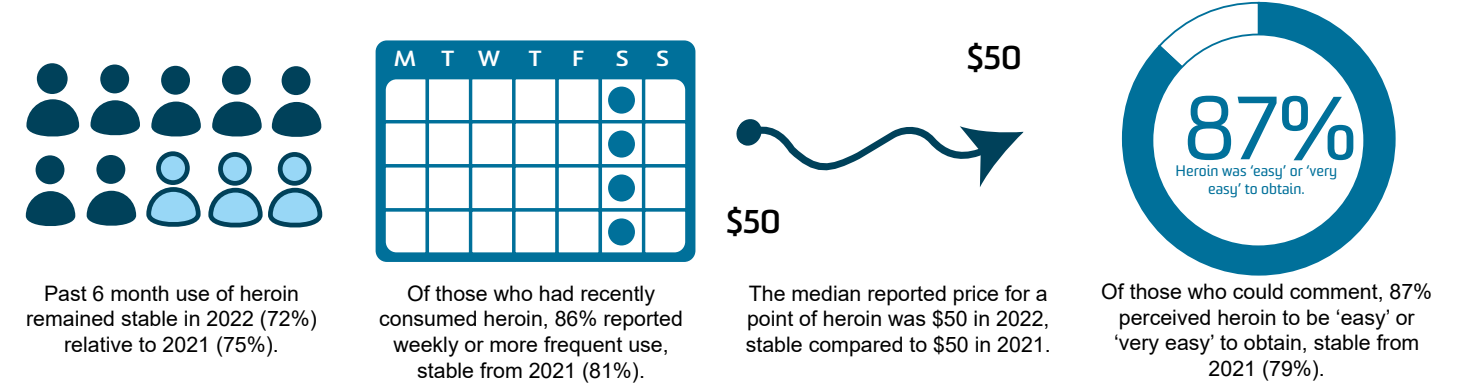


Of those who reported ever accessing naloxone, most (85%) participants reported receiving intranasal naloxone on the last occasion of access.

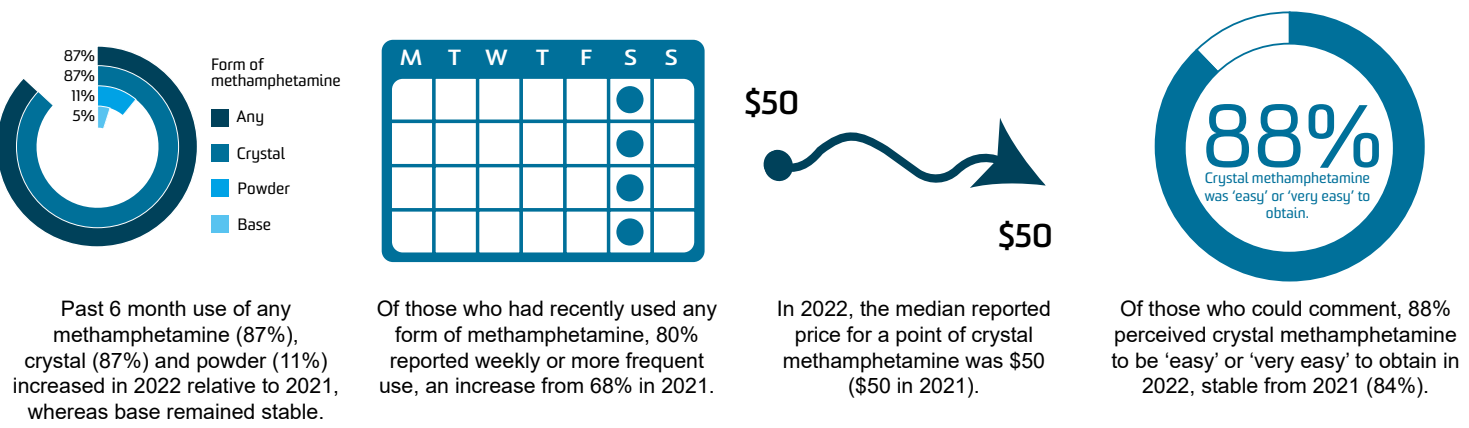


In 2022, 11% of the sample reported that they or someone else had tested the content and/or purity of their illicit drugs in Australia in the past year.

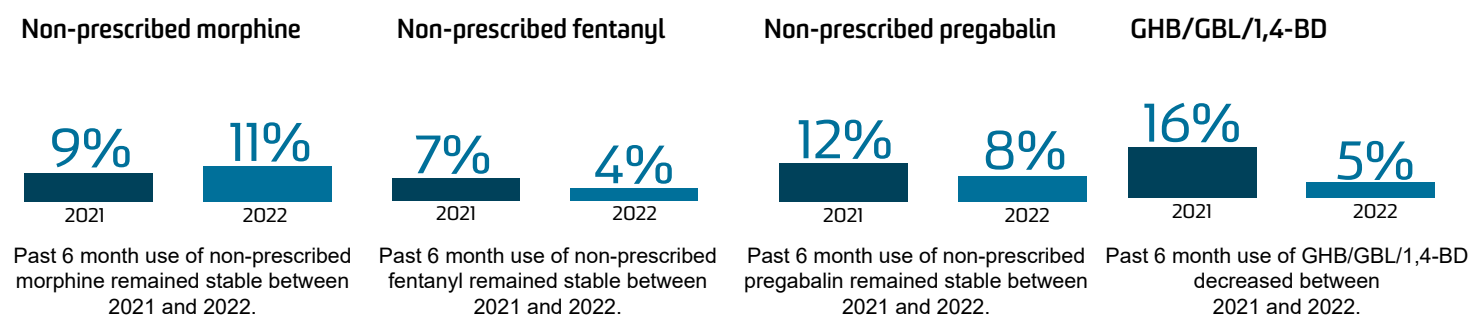
HEROIN



METHAMPHETAMINE



OTHER DRUGS



CANNABIS AND/OR CANNABINOID RELATED PRODUCTS

