**Reviewing the impacts of the Melbourne Supervised Injecting Room.**

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**Introduction and Aims:** The Melbourne Supervised Injecting Room was established in in 2018 with stated harm reduction aims, including a reduction in overdose fatalities. In this presentation we detail some of the initial findings of the review along with plans for a new comprehensive review methodology to provide additional information on the effectiveness of the MSIRs.

**Design and Methods:** We used the SuperMIX prospective cohort study (N=1328) to provide an initial examination of the impact of the MSIR on key outcomes self-report and linked data such as ambulance attendances at non-fatal overdose. Here, outcome incidence rates for cohort participants who used the facility for the majority of their injections were compared with those who used the facility infrequently (>0% but <50% of their injections) and those who did not use the facility at all.

**Results:** Incidence of non-fatal opioid overdoses attended by ambulance decreased after the MSIR opened for those who used the facility frequently (IRR=0.39, $p<0.05$), but not for those who used the facility infrequently (IRR=1.03, $p>0.1$) compared to cohort members who did not use the facility. There was no evidence of impacts of the facility on the remaining outcomes likely reflecting the relatively short time series available for examination.

**Discussions and Conclusions:** We observed a positive effect of the MSIR on overdose. We propose a new evaluation framework, extending the prospective cohort design involving more extensive participant recruitment and longer data linkage to examine the effectiveness of supervised injecting facilities in the Melbourne context.

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