

How can we increase influenza vaccination among people who inject drugs?

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Disclosure of interests

I have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Co-authors of this research have received untied educational grants, none of which were related to or impacted this research.



Motivations for the study

Why influenza?

- Influenza is the greatest contributor to vaccine-preventable disease burden in Australia*
- People who inject drugs may experience more severe health outcomes due to prevalence of underlying conditions
- Annual vaccination is the most practical means to prevent influenza infection
- People who inject drugs may be less likely to access the influenza vaccine
- But we have very little data!

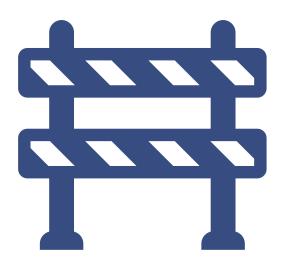


Objectives

In a sample of people who inject drugs...



How many had received an influenza vaccination in the past year?



What were the barriers to influenza vaccination?



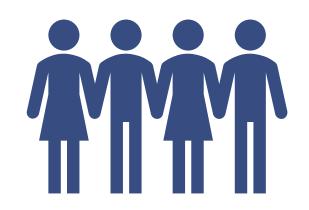
What were the differences in characteristics between those who did and did not get vaccinated?



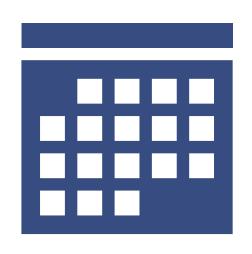
The study population

Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS)

Annual surveys with people from each capital city of Australia who...







Have injected illicit or nonprescribed drugs at least monthly in the past 6 months



Have resided in an Australian capital city for 10 of the past 12 months



Illicit Drug Reporting System

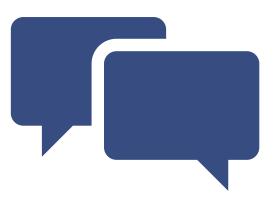
Recruited via



Needle syringe programs



Treatment services

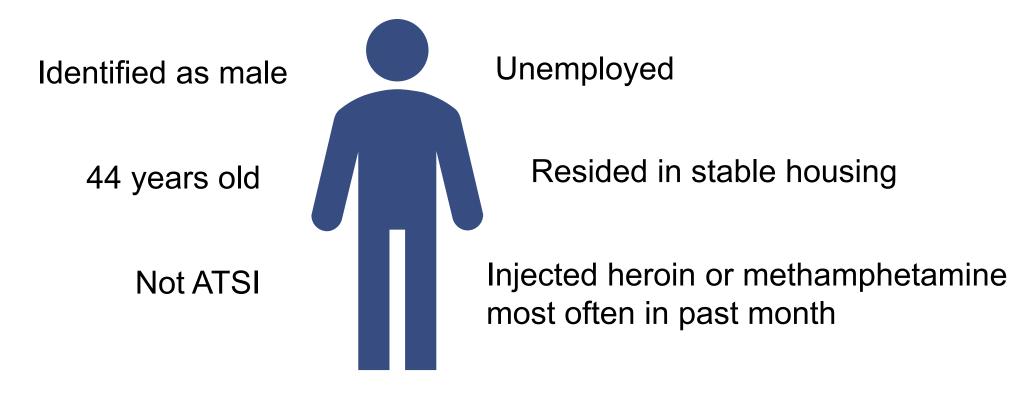


Word-of-mouth



We recruited 884 participants in 2020

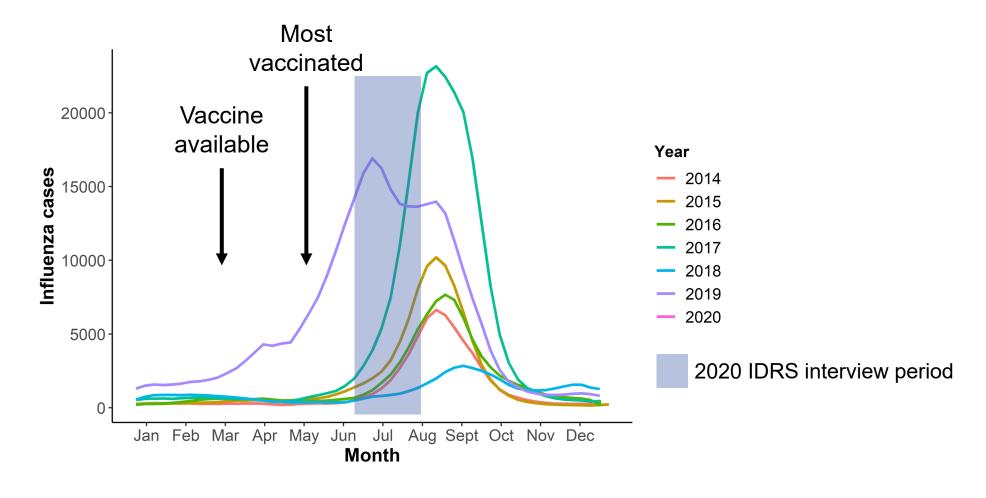
A typical 2020 participant



~half in drug treatment



Timeline



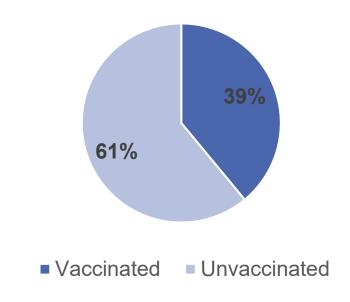


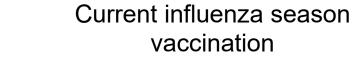
Plotted using publicly available NNDSS data. Weekly laboratory confirmed case numbers smoothed using 3-week moving average.

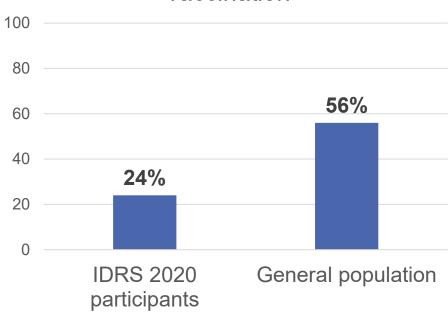
Results

Vaccine uptake among people who inject drugs was lower than that of the general population

Past year influenza vaccination in the 2020 IDRS sample

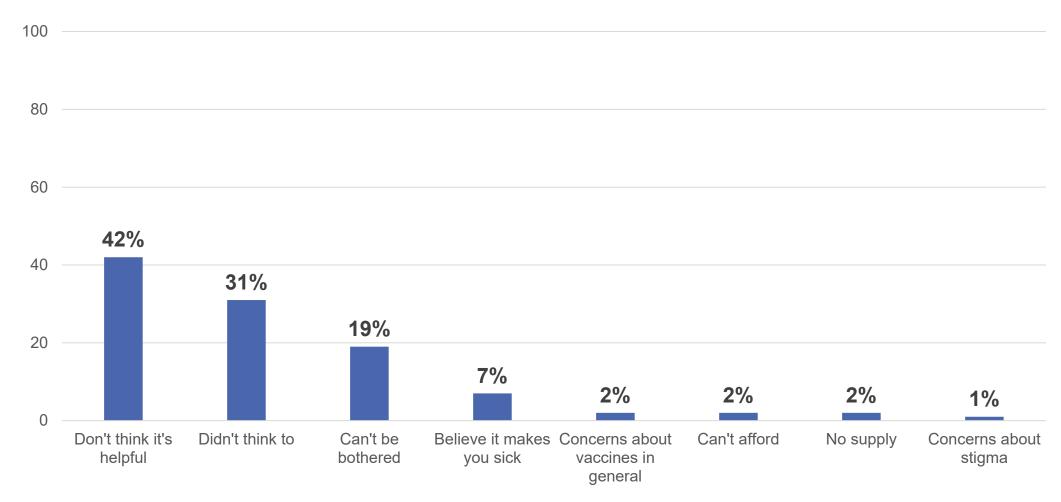








Barriers to vaccination were predominantly psychological rather than structural





Characteristics of vaccinated and unvaccinated participants were mostly similar

However, participants who reported a current season vaccination were





More likely to report past 6 month opioid agonist treatment



Less likely to live in Adelaide or Brisbane (relative to Sydney)



How can we increase influenza vaccination among people who inject drugs?

Maximising uptake

- Provision of vaccine at services people who inject drugs intersect with
 - Remove motivation barrier
 - A study¹ in Melbourne reported high rates of vaccine uptake and acceptability after deploying outreach van to needle syringe programs and homeless shelters
- Focus education on vaccine utility
- Annual vaccination requirement interventions need to take this into account
- Implications of our recruitment strategy what about people who don't live in capital cities or engage with services?



Summary

- People who inject drugs were less likely to be vaccinated for the current influenza season compared to the general population
- Barriers to vaccination mostly related to low risk perception of disease and motivation
- People who had recently received opioid agonist therapy were more likely to be vaccinated
- Providing influenza vaccinations at services people who inject drugs intersect with may increase vaccine uptake



Interested in more information?

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You can sign up to our monthly Drug Trends newsletter!

You can read more in Drug and Alcohol Dependence!



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Short communication

Uptake, barriers and correlates of influenza vaccination among people who inject drugs in Australia

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Thanks for watching!