Needle and Syringe Programmes in Prisons: A Global Overview

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Laurence Stocking Photo taken in Joyceville Penitentiary, Ontario



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"

1. High rates of both HIV and hepatitis C among persons in detention worldwide



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"

2. Injecting drug use and the sharing/reuse of injecting equipment is widespread in prisons and places of detention



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"

3. Evidence of blood-borne virus transmission/outbreaks of infection among individuals/networks of people who inject in prisons



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"

4. Needle and Syringe Programmes are Public Health Best Practice



"Why Prison Syringe Exchange?"

5. Human Rights Obligations



Prison Syringe Exchange: The Beginning



Prison Syringe Exchange: The Beginning

- 1992/93 First prison needle exchange program established in Oberschöngrün prison for men in Switzerland
- June 1994 Second Swiss program established in Hindelbank institution for women.
- 1995 Hindelbank project scientifically evaluated



Prison Syringe	Exchange:	Expansion
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Country	Year of Initiation	Current Status
Switzerland	1992/93	7+ prisons
Germany	1996	1 prison (down from high of 7)
Spain	1997	20+ prisons
Moldova	1999	13 prisons (+3)
Kyrgyzstan	2002	12 prisons
X Belarus	2003	None
Luxembourg	2005	2 prisons
X Iran	2006(?)	None
Armenia	2006	11 prisons
X Romania	2008	None
Tajikistan	2010	1 prison
Canada	2018	2 prisons





Models of Distribution: Machines



Models of Distribution: Hand Distribution

Harm Reduction Kit Soto de Real Prison, Madrid



Models of Distribution: Peer Distribution



Programme Evaluations

• Scientific evaluations have been conducted in at least 11 prisons with syringe distribution programmes

1) The provision of syringes did not lead to an increase in drug consumption or an increase in injecting

2) Syringes were not used as weapons, and safe disposal of used needles was not a problem

3) Syringe sharing disappeared almost completely

4) In prisons where blood testing was performed, no new cases of HIV or hepatitis infection were found





Review of the Evidence and Experience

 Are prison syringe exchange programmes effective in reducing risk behaviour and preventing disease transmission?
 YES



- Are prison syringe exchange programmes effective in reducing risk behaviour and preventing disease transmission?
 YES
- Do prison syringe exchange programmes encourage drug use or injecting among non-injectors?

NO



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- Do prison syringe exchange programmes encourage drug use or injecting among non-injectors?
 NO
- Are prison syringe exchange programmes safe?
 YES



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 YES
- Do prison syringe exchange programmes encourage drug use or injecting among non-injectors?

NO

- Are prison syringe exchange programmes safe?
 YES
- Do syringe exchange programmes have other positive outcomes on prison heath?
 YES





 Are syringe exchange programmes suitable for different prison environments? YES



- Are syringe exchange programmes suitable for different prison environments? YES
- Do prison syringe exchange programmes undermine abstinence-based programs?
 NO



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- Do prison syringe exchange programmes undermine abstinence-based programs?
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- Is the provision of bleach alone a sufficient response to the risk of HIV/HCV transmission via syringe sharing among prisoners?
 NO



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- Do prison syringe exchange programmes undermine abstinence-based programs?
 NO
- Is the provision of bleach alone a sufficient response to the risk of HIV/HCV transmission via syringe sharing among prisoners?
 NO
- Is the provision of methadone alone a sufficient response to the risk of HIV/HCV transmission via syringe sharing among prisoners?
 NO



Conclusions



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• Prison syringe programmes are a pragmatic and necessary health response to the problems of HIV, HCV and injecting drug use that have been proven to be effective and safe



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- No matter how effective in practice, prison health initiatives related to injecting drug use remain controversial



Conclusions

- Prison syringe programmes are a pragmatic and necessary health response to the problems of HIV, HCV and injecting drug use that have been proven to be effective and safe
- No matter how effective in practice, prison health initiatives related to injecting drug use remain controversial
- There is an urgent need for leadership from government officials and prison authorities on the issue of prison syringe programmes



Thanks

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