

Surveillance of HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, and related (risk) behavior among hard drug users under addictive care at Mondriaan centre in Heerlen

Published: 10-02-2009

Last updated: 05-05-2024

To assess the prevalence of HIV, hepatitis C and B, and (related) risk behavior among hard drug users in care at Mondriaan carecentre for addiction in Heerlen.

Ethical review	Not approved
Status	Will not start
Health condition type	Viral infectious disorders
Study type	Observational non invasive

Summary

ID

NL-OMON33186

Source

ToetsingOnline

Brief title

Surveillance of infectious diseases screening among hard drug users

Condition

- Viral infectious disorders
- Lifestyle issues

Synonym

AIDS, Hepatitis, HIV, infectious diseases, jaundice

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: RIVM

Source(s) of monetary or material Support: Ministerie van OC&W

Intervention

Keyword: addictive care, hard drug users, Heerlen, infectious diseases screening

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

The primary outcome of interest is to assess in the prevalence of viral infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis C and hepatitis B) among hard drug users in care at Mondriaan carecentre for addiction in Heerlen

Secondary outcome

Secondary outcomes encloses understanding of potential determinants for infectious diseases, and (related) risk factors like drug and sexual behavior, demographics, mobility of addicts, detention, sexual transmitted diseases and the use of Methadone.

Study description

Background summary

Since 1994, the national institute of public health and the environment (RIVM) has conducted several HIV surveys among (injecting) hard drug users in several cities in the Netherlands. These surveys have been accomplished under the authority of the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports with the purpose to increase the knowledge of the HIV epidemic among injecting drug users in the Netherlands.

In 2001, the Advisory Council on Health Research (RGO) betrayed advice about HIV surveillances in the Netherlands. One suggestion was to precede HIV surveys among (injecting) hard drug users every 5 years in different regions within the country. Moreover, the RGO also recommended expanding surveys toward specific risk groups, like sex workers and migrants from HIV endemic countries. The most recent survey among IDU was in 2002 in Rotterdam.

In 2007, the methods and objectives of HIV surveys among risk groups have been

evaluated by the RIVM. One of the main recommendations of this evaluation was to improve utilization of regular surveillance systems to facilitate monitoring of national HIV data among these groups.

Data of the HIV surveys and data of the Amsterdam Cohort Studies show that injecting drug has decreased and is less popular nowadays. National registration data of HIV in care at one of the HIV treatment centers showed that the contribution of hard drug users to the general HIV epidemic has decreased in the last years. In 1996, only 1% of all newly diagnosed HIV patients within HIV treatment centers could be attributed to injecting drug use, compared to 11% in 1992. However, results on HIV prevalence from HIV surveys show high prevalences.

Regular infectious diseases screening among hard drug users in care for their addiction in different regions in the Netherlands is needed to enlarge insights in the prevalence and its risk factors of viral infectious diseases among this group. Therefore, data from the questionnaires will be matched with data on infectious diseases screening from already existing registration systems among hard drug users in care in Mondriaan carecentre in Heerlen.

Data from studies and available data from registration systems of infectious diseases among hard drug users is reported at a yearly basis to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon by the Focal Point for Netherlands (Trimbosinstituut).

Study objective

To assess the prevalence of HIV, hepatitis C and B, and (related) risk behavior among hard drug users in care at Mondriaan carecentre for addiction in Heerlen.

Study design

The number of people using hard drugs in Heerlen is currently estimated to be 800. About 400 are in care at the Mondriaan carecentre for addiction and therefore known, the other part is unknown. Presently, approximately 300 hard drug users known at Mondriaan centre are in active follow-up.

Since 2003, regular voluntary infectious diseases screening on HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C is implemented. Results of this screening (e.g. test results, vaccination status, antibody information etc) from Mondriaan carecentre and laboratories within this region have been documented into a structured database.

Firstly, as part of the voluntary routine infectious diseases screening process, information on HIV, HCV and HBC screening from the database will be used to better understand prevalences. In addition, data on demographics, sexual behaviour, risk behaviour etc will be collected by means of an anonymous structured self-administered questionnaire to assess potential determinants and risk factors.

All drug users in the database and all participants in the study will receive a unique study number. This number gives us the opportunity to match anonymous data from the questionnaires with anonymous data on infectious diseases screening from already existing registration systems. Analyses will be carried out on this matched study database.

Study burden and risks

During the supply of methadone and heroin at Mondriaan centre, hard drug users will be asked to participate in the questionnaire study. The study will be explained by a healthcare worker (doctor or nurse), written informed consent will be asked. They will be asked to fill out the questionnaire themselves. Filling out the questionnaire will take approximately 20 minutes.

Contacts

Public

RIVM

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Nederland

Scientific

RIVM

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Nederland

Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age

Adults (18-64 years)

Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

- Individuals aged 18 and above
- Individuals who are under care at Mondriaan outpatient clinic for drug addicts in Heerlen
- Individuals who have used hard drugs at least once a week throughout the last 6 months. Hard drugs are defined as heroin, coke, opium, methadone, LSD, amphetamine (speed), or XTC
- Both injecting and non-injecting hard drug users
- Individuals with a signed written informed consent for participation in the study

Exclusion criteria

- Individuals under the age of 18 years
- Individuals without written informed consent
- Individuals who have participated in the study before
- Individuals who have not used hard drugs more than once a week throughout the last 6 months

Study design

Design

Study type: Observational non invasive

Masking: Open (masking not used)

Control: Uncontrolled

Primary purpose: Prevention

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status: Will not start

Enrollment: 100

Type: Anticipated

Ethics review

Not approved

Date: 10-02-2009

Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Universitair Medisch Centrum Utrecht (Utrecht)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
CCMO	NL26479.041.09