PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF HEROIN CONSUMPTION IN THE AMERICAS: THE COLOMBIAN EXPERIENCE
Background

Colombia has been the principal source of Cocaine for the global market for the last three decades. However, local consumption of Cocaine is limited, with only a 4% life time prevalence.
It is estimated that close to 30,800 people have consumed heroin at least once in their life, around 4,400 have used it in the last year and 3,000 have used it in the last month (National Study on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances, 2008).

The prevalence of heroin in the university population was 0.03% (DNE/CAN, 2009) and within that population, 0.33% injected the drug.

The prevalence of injections has increased 21% in 2002 (OMS, Bogotá, 2003) to 70% in Cucuta and by a third in the cities of Medellín, Armenia and Cali.

It is used less than cocaine, marijuana, an ecstasy, but qualitative studies indicate that a pattern of use exists and it is becoming increasingly common among certain age groups, socio-economic strata, and occupations.

National epidemiological studies demonstrate the limitations for exploring this type of drug use.

The prevalence of HIV in users of inject-able drugs in 2003 in Bogotá was 1%, and 47% of them reported exchanging used needles.

In 2011, the prevalence in Medellin was 3.8%, and 2% in Pereira, and close to 10% in Cucuta.

The risky sexual behavior and practices associated with heroin use are common, and around 20% report they shared syringes when they last injected the drug (MSPS/CES, 2011).
Background

In Summary:

• There is an emerging and increasing pattern of heroin use in areas of the country that cultivate, produce, and transport the drug.

• Injecting the substance is becoming common and risky behaviors are increasingly prevalent in this group of users. Even though the prevalence of HIV remains low, it is higher among users than in the general population and other priority groups under the National Response Plan to HIV/AIDS.

• Similarly, areas that coincide with local production and transport of poppies and heroin are calling for the attention of the national government, in particular the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, to meet the growing demand for treatment and detoxification services in cities like Bogota, Medellin, Cali, Santander de Quilichao, Armenia, Pereira, Cucuta, among others.

Response Plan to the Emerging Use of Heroin

Seeking to improve the capacity of the country to address this matter, with the following developments:

1. Research

• Three multi-method, exploratory studies in Santander de Quilichao, Bogota, Medellin, and Cucuta, based on Evaluation and Rapid Response methods.

• Study the prevalence of HIV in Drug Users who Inject in the cities of Medellin and Pereira (published in 2012).

2. **Technical Assistance**

Support the development of response plans to the emerging use of heroin: in the departments of Risaralda, Caldas, Quindio, and Norte de Santander.

3. **Strengthening Provided Services**

Detoxification and Treatment Units in:

- Santander de Quilichao (Quilisalud and the Hospital Francisco de Paula Santander).
- Cali (Fundar Colombia)
- Cúcuta (Hospital Rudesindo Soto).
- Pereira (Comprehensive Care Center for Drug Addiction at the Mental Health Risaralda Hospital of Risaralda and the Hospital de Dos Quebradas).
- Armenia, Calarcá, Montenegro and the Tebaida (Mental Health Hospital of Filandia, Detoxification Unit of San Juan de Dios, CAD La Primavera).
- Medellín (ESE CARISMA main and center headquarters).

Each Methadone substitution program accounts for approximately 150 users.
4. **Health services personnel training**

- International Seminar on Drugs and HIV in Colombia (July 2010, 120 participants).
- C.R.I.C. Diploma Program for the improvement of Institutional and Community Response Capacities for treating drug use, HIV, and associated problems (80 graduates).

5. **Clinical Management and Psychosocial Care Guidelines**

Development of Guidelines for Clinical Management and Psychosocial Care for Addicts of Heroin and other Opiates in Colombia, which is in the process of revision and validation.
6. **Promotion of Programmatic Agendas Outlining Actions concerning Drugs and HIV**

Action plans for both drugs and HIV in Medellin, Cali, Cucuta and Pamplona, Pereira and Manizales, that promote the active search for HIV and Hepatitis in the drug consuming population, to promote counseling and voluntary testing in this population, to promote the inclusion of this population into priority vulnerable groups as a response to HIV at the territorial and national level.

7. **Prevention and Communication Strategies for Changing Behaviors**

Technical and financial support for the development of prevention and communication strategies for changing behaviors associated with heroin use in the Departments of Eje Cafetero, Cauca, Valle del Cauca and Norte de Santander (communicative pieces and videos for creating awareness and education on this issue).
Response Plan to the Emerging Use of Heroin

8. Comprehensive Treatment Systems for Heroin Use

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Thank you,

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