Is it politically reasonable/feasible to prescribe heroin

The Swiss experience

Riaz Khan



Agenda

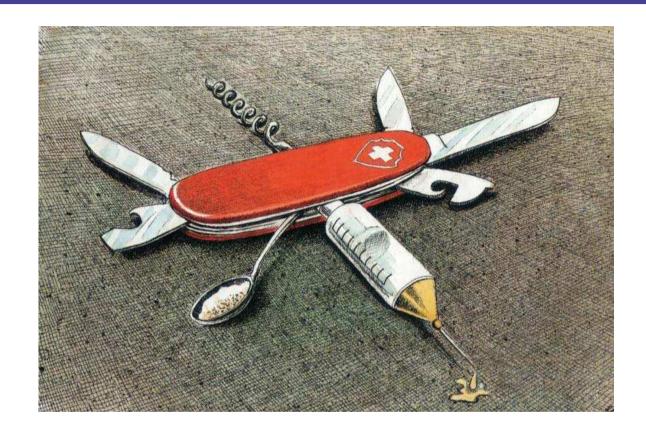
- Is HAT politically feasible
 - Yes, Switzerland does
 - How Switzerland did it
- Is it politically reasonable
 - Results
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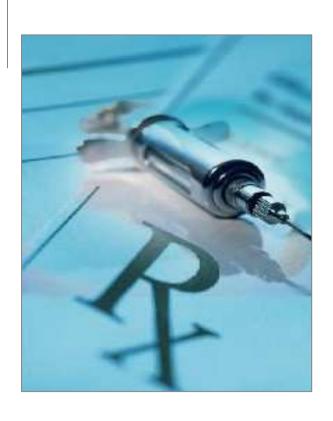




Heroin prescription is part of an integrated health delivery system in Switzerland



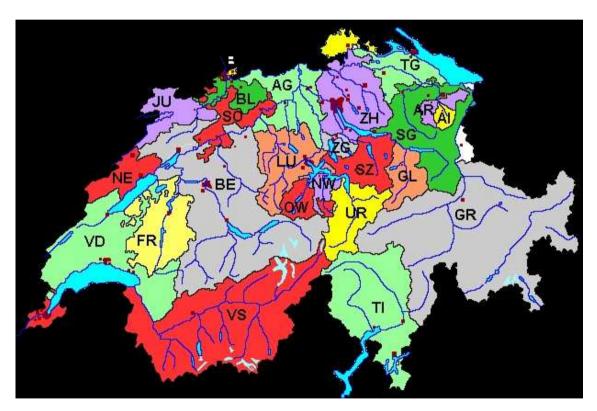
SFOPH: Heroin prescription



- The prescription of heroin ...
- ...part of a comprehensive, interdisciplinary treatment ...
- ...as an addition to treatment...
- ...for severe heroin users...
- ...whom other forms of treatment have failed



Switzerland



26 cantons

26 constitutions

26 parliaments

26 governments

26 court systems

26 health policies

4 languages



Swiss politics



- direct democracy
- strong citizen involvement
- important information work
- federal law can be put to a referendum
- any amendment needs support of both the majority of the voters and cantons



Swiss public health policies



- responsibility of the cantons
- Confederations roles ("Principle of complementarity")
 - supports cantons
 - scientific research
 - coordination
 - information



Historical review



confirms cantons ' responsibility for prevention ← Federal Law on and treatments



Revision of the narcotics



PRoMeDrog 1 (4 pillars)



PRoMeDrog 2 stabilization

1998

1991

1960's

1970's

1975

1980's

1990's

1972

political awareness of 1 drug consumption



first heroinrelated deaths



open « scenes »





Historical review (details 90')



1991





PRoMeDrog 1 HAT
(4 pillars) trials

1992

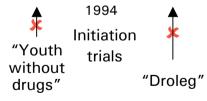
Closure of the last public scene

1995

PRoMeDrog 2 stabilization

1998

1990's







Schild commission Recommends HAT as a treatment

1996

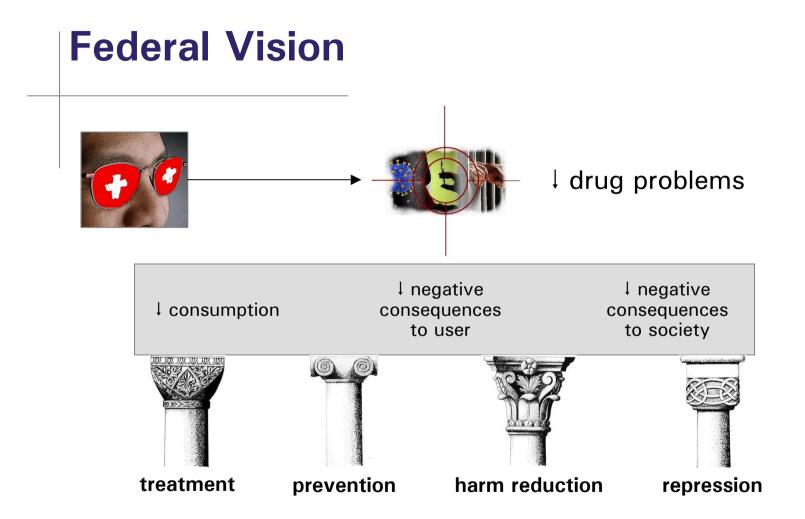
Wide acceptance of the report

1999

Federal referendum HAT Acceptation 54%









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BAG, 2005

- 1295 patients in 21 centers Jan 2006
- Mean retention 2.83 years
- 20% were already in the program in 1994
- 61% leave → methadone or abstinence based
 programs ²⁰⁰⁵

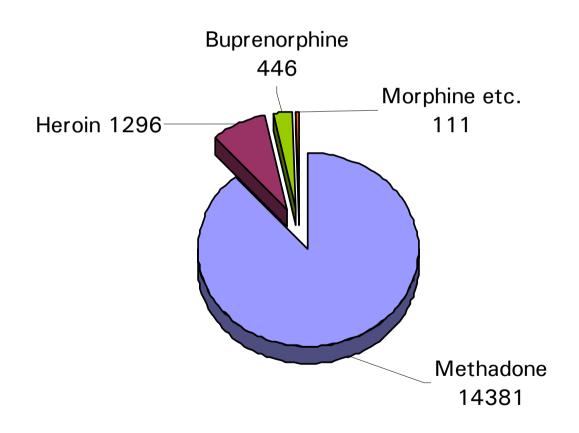


Costs 2004

- Mean daily costs: 57 CHF
- 20 805 CHF / patient / year
- Total costs for the centers 28.3 millions
- Covered by ...
 - Cantons and communes 20%
 - Health insurance 80%



Opiate assisted treatment in CH 16.9.2005





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Arguments against HAT



Moral arguments

- Providing treatment for selfinflicted problems
- Making currently illicit substance available

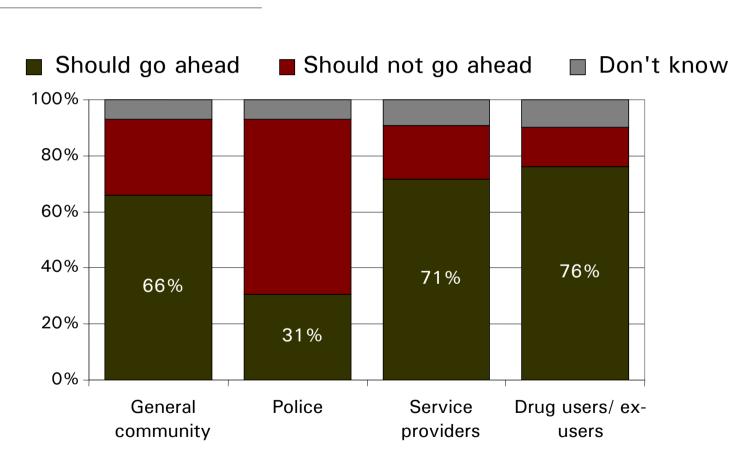


Risks

- "Immigration" of drug users
- More permissive attitudes to illicit drugs
- Road accidents
- Diversion onto black market
- Congregation at the treatment site
- Further institutionalization or marginalization



Support of Australian HAT program





Importance of using the right language

Heroin user ── *"can decide to use or not to use"*

Heroin misuser → "does it wrong"

Heroin abuser → "does something wrong"

Heroin addict ──── "isn't able to decide for himself"

Patient — ** "has to be cared for"

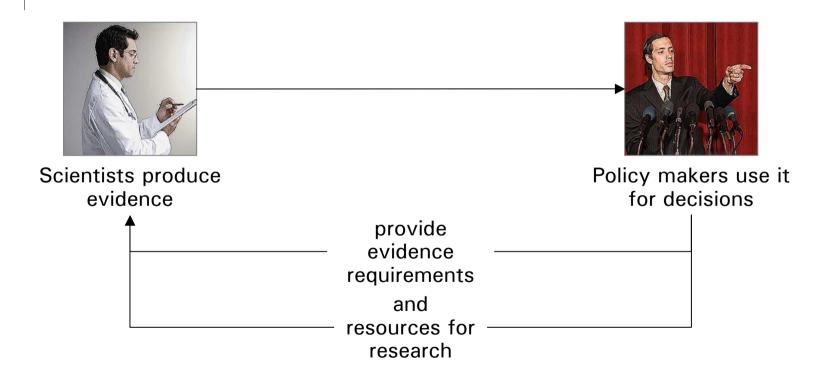
Client

"is assumed to be able to contract"



Evidence based policy making

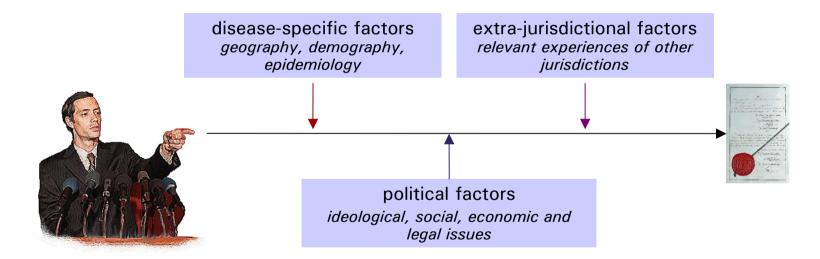
How it doesn't work





External decision-making context

Environment in which a decision is to be taken



External contextual factors are

- fixed
- uncontrollable
- cannot be manipulated by decision-makers (at least in the short-term)



Researchers and policy makers...





...live in different worlds





publications, professorship publish or perish

competition of hypotheses

search until you find MEDLINE, EndNotes

search for "truth" rational model





policy, practice, and people be everywhere

competition of viewpoints

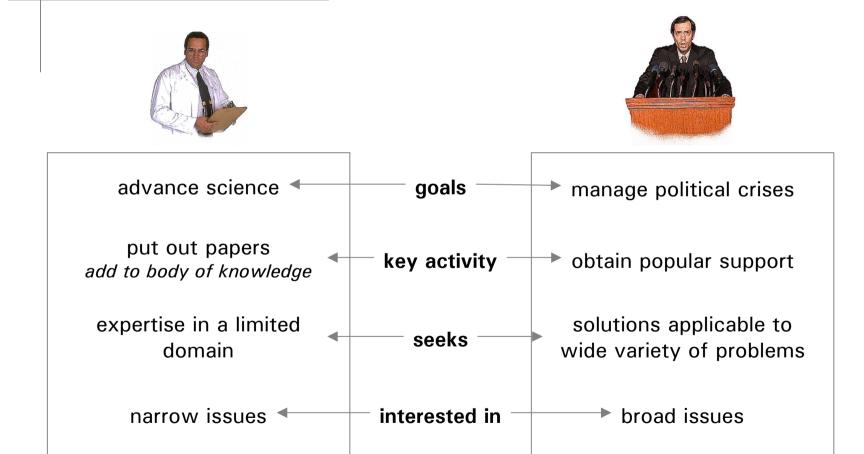
limited time frames "bullet points" reading

search for "solution" intuitive model

what counts



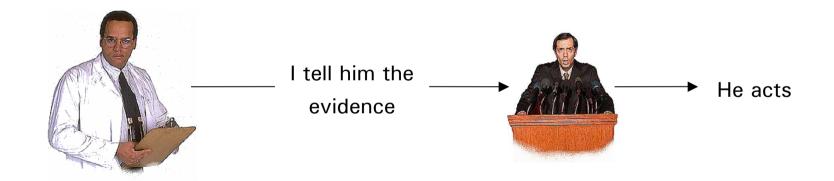
Natural selection?





Point of view of scientists/clinicians

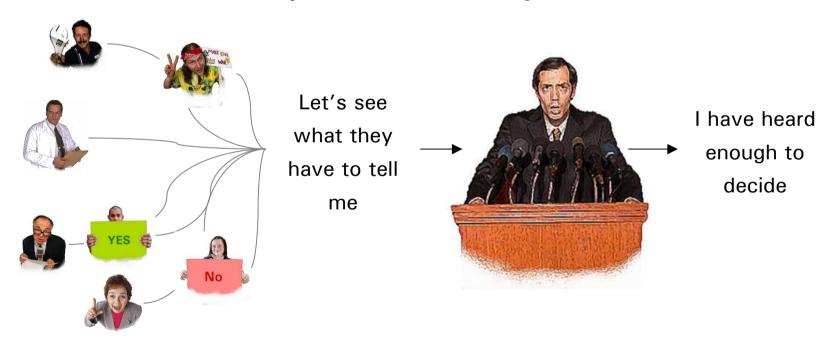
relationship is a one to one



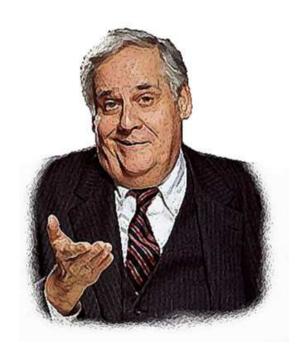


Point of view of policy makers

many-to-one relationship







"I have made up my mind, don't confuse me with the facts"



Barriers for interactions

Innvaer et al., 2002 power and budget struggles absence of personal contact political political instability or high mutual indifference turnover of policymaking mistrust



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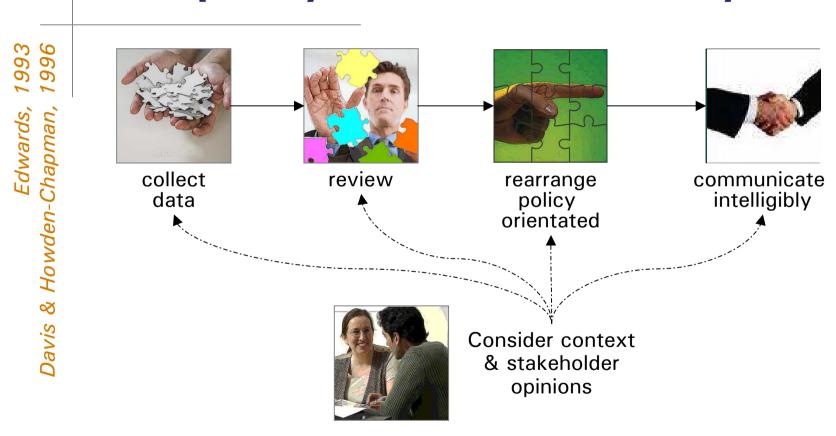


How to do





Give policy makers what they need





- The current Swiss drug policy has been successfully put to test on strategies having succeded and efficient programmes.
- The partial revision of the law on narcotics inscribes in the law, the policy approach of 4 pillars ineffect for nearly 20 years.
- It was unanimously adopted by the council of states in spring 2007



- The right wing referendum is seen as targeting this acquired practice
- The failure to legally anchor the four pillar approach is seen as endangering the existing programmes :
- a) Heroin, adopted by the Swiss in 1995
- b)Harm reduction measures having decreased HIV infection and mortality amongst users.



Conclusion

- HAT in different contexts feasible,
 effective and safe
- Switzerland and Netherlands: scientific data translated into a politico-legal frame work



"Evidence does not make decisions

people do''





Service d'addictologie