



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

PRÁTICAS NA INTERVENÇÃO EM CAD –

Quality assurance in Europe – towards a knowledge exchange system

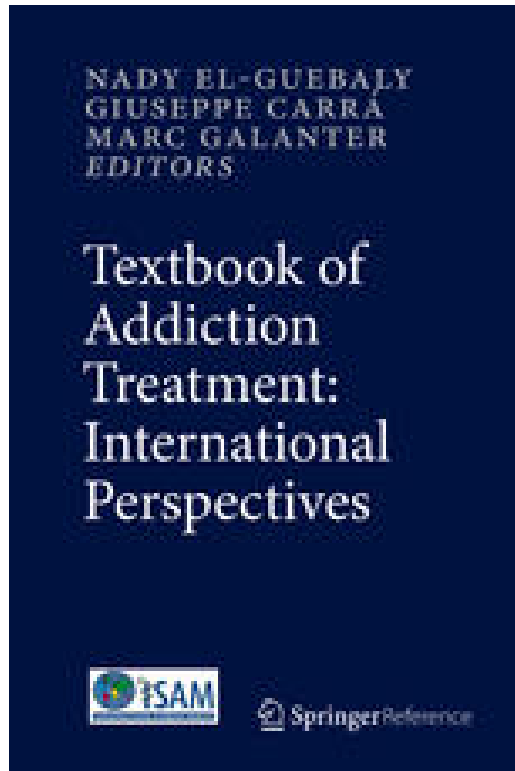
Marica Ferri – Head of Sector Best Practice Knowledge Exchange and Economic issues
Lisbon, SICAD Conference, April 2016



Conteúdos

- Eficácia das intervenções em CAD (3)
- O problema (3)
- A abordagem baseada nas evidências (3)
- Os Países Europeus (3)
- O OEDT (3)

Eficácia das intervenções em CAD



Good Practice and Quality Standards

85

Marica Ferri and Paul Griffiths

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Abstract



Eficácia das intervenções em CAD

NARCOTIC BLOCKADE— A MEDICAL TECHNIQUE FOR STOPPING HEROIN USE BY ADDICTS*

BY VINCENT P. DOLE, MARIE E. NYSWANDER AND
MARY JEANE KREEK
NEW YORK, NEW YORK



In principle it would seem that the removal of physical dependence by gradual withdrawal of drug followed by psychiatric treatment would enable a significant proportion of drug addicts to become normal member of society.

In practice this approach has consistently failed as a treatment for chronic addiction to heroin.

Dole, Vincent P., Nyswander, Marie E. and Kreek, Mary Jeanne: Narcotic blockade: a medical technique for stopping heroin use by addicts. Trans. Assoc. Am. Phys., 79:122-136, 1966.

Eficácia das intervenções

2003 meta-analysis Cochrane;

2008 standards UNODC-WHO;

2009 guidelines WHO;

2012 treatnet UNODC

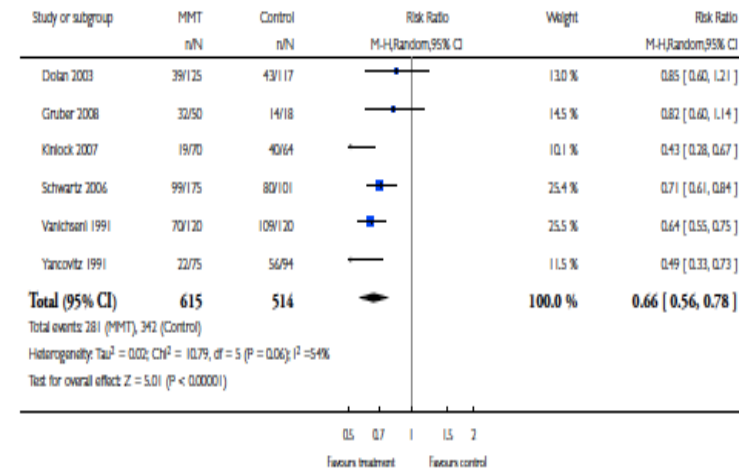
2016 Standards UNODC-WHO

Analysis I.2. Comparison 1 Methadone maintenance treatment vs No methadone maintenance treatment, Outcome 2 Morphine positive urine or hair analysis.

Review: Methadone maintenance therapy versus no opioid replacement therapy for opioid dependence

Comparison: 1 Methadone maintenance treatment vs No methadone maintenance treatment

Outcome: 2 Morphine positive urine or hair analysis

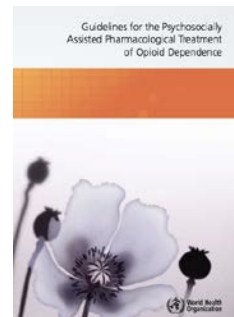
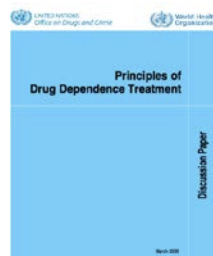
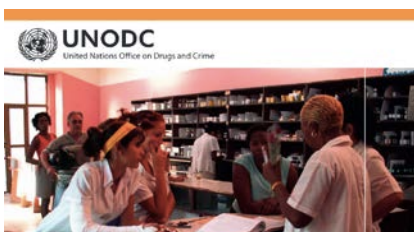
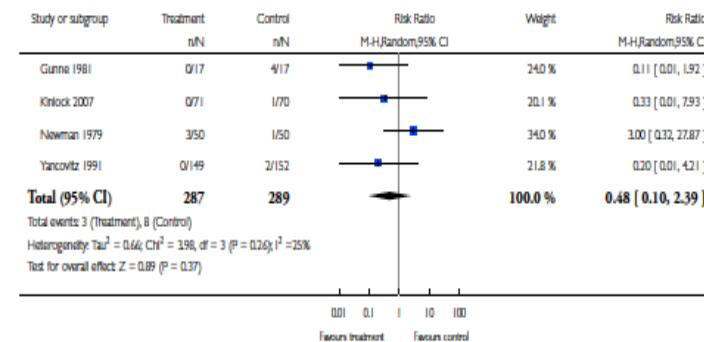


Analysis I.5. Comparison 1 Methadone maintenance treatment vs No methadone maintenance treatment, Outcome 5 Mortality.

Review: Methadone maintenance therapy versus no opioid replacement therapy for opioid dependence

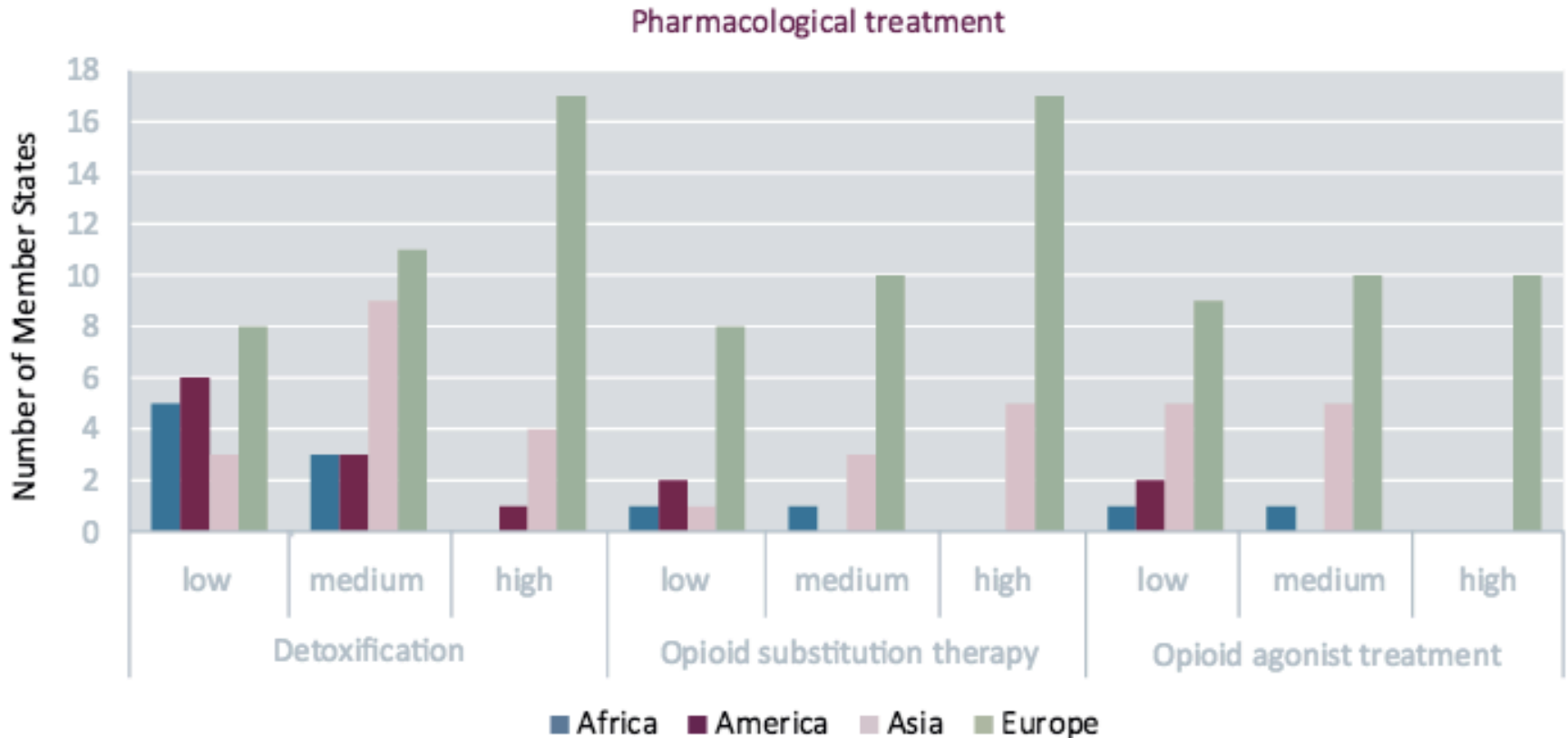
Comparison: 1 Methadone maintenance treatment vs No methadone maintenance treatment

Outcome: 5 Mortality



Eficácia das intervenções em CAD

FIG. 28. Global extent of drug dependence treatment services, by region



Opiate substitution treatment has been implemented in 70 countries, but remains unavailable in 66, and in several countries detoxification or residential rehabilitation is the primary mode of treatment. (McArthur 2012)



O problema

- Falta de clareza na métrica para dos objetivos;
- Forte componente ideológica;
- Estatuto social dos clientes/doentes

Os objetivos (Estratégia UE de Luta contra a Droga (2013-2020))

- **contribuir para uma redução quantificável da procura de droga, da toxicod dependência e dos riscos e danos sociais e para a saúde por elas causados;**
- contribuir para o desmantelamento do mercado das drogas ilícitas e para reduzir, de forma quantificável, a oferta desse tipo de drogas;
- fomentar a coordenação adotando um discurso ativo e analisando a evolução e os desafios que se colocam no âmbito da luta contra a droga a nível internacional e da UE;
- intensificar o diálogo e a cooperação em torno de questões ligadas à droga entre a UE, os países terceiros e as organizações internacionais;
- contribuir para uma melhor divulgação dos resultados das ações de controlo e das atividades de investigação e avaliação e para uma melhor compreensão de todos os aspetos ligados ao fenómeno da droga e ao impacto produzido pelas intervenções operadas, a fim de criar uma base de dados concreta, sólida e abrangente, em que possam assentar as políticas e ações desenvolvidas.



Os objetivos

➤ contribuir para uma redução quantificável da procura de droga;

prevenção :
redução de consumo.

➤ da toxicodependência;

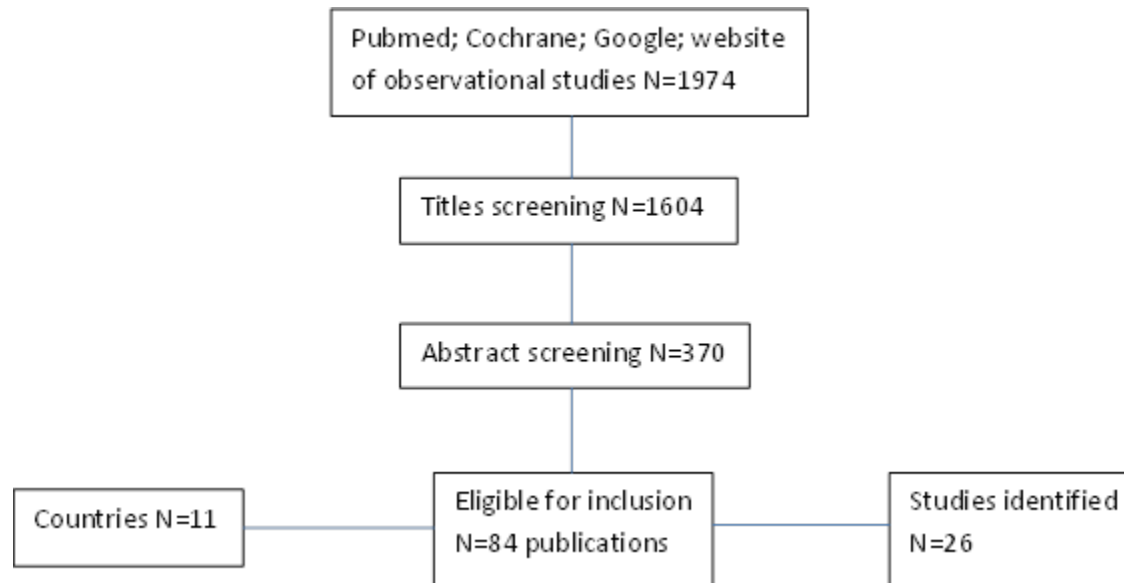
tratamento: êxitos.

➤ danos sociais e para a saúde por elas causados;

harm reduction:
diminuição de doenças e danos sociais



Quais são os exitos do tratamento?



Wiessing, Ferri et al. in submission

Falta de clareza na métrica dos objetivos

Table 2. Treatment outcomes reported

Authors (Study name)	Drug use	Crime	Health (mental and physical)	Treatment-related	Social functioning	Harms	Mortality	Economic
INITIATED BEFORE 1990								
Hser et al	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	-
Simpson et al. (DARP)	●	●	-	●	●	-	-	-
De Leon et al. (Study3)	●	●	-	-	●	-	-	-
Haastrup et al. (Study4)	●	-	●	-	●	-	●	-
Kosten et al. (Study5)	●	●	●	●	●	-	-	-
Condelli et al. (TOPS)	●	-	-	●	-	-	-	-
Sanchez-Carbonell et al. (EMETYST)	●	●	●	●	●	-	●	-
Termorshuizen et al. (ACS)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galai et al. (ALIVE)	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bovasso et al. (Study10)	●	●	●	-	●	-	-	-
	100%	50%	40%	40%	60%	0%	30%	0%

Wiessing, Ferri et al. in submission



Falta de clareza na mensuração dos objetivos

Authors (Study name)	Drug use	Crime	Health (mental and physical)	Treatment- related	Social functioning	Harms	Mortality	Economic	Domains covered
INITIATED SINCE 2000									76.2%
Bloor et al., McKeganey et al. (DORIS)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		7
Darke et al. Havard et al. Teesson et al. (ATOS)	•	•	•	•	-	•	•	-	6
Soyka et all., Wittchen et al. (PREMOS)	•	-	•	•	-	-	•	-	4
Comiskey et al. (ROSIE)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	7
Donmall et al., Jones et al. (DTORS)	•	•	•	•	•	•	-	•	7
Marsden et al. (NDTMS)	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	100%	66%	83%	83%	50%	83%	83%	16%	

Forte componente ideológica;

- Decisões sobre tratamento através de referendums populares (US; Swiss);
- Standards de tratamento que stressam a centralidade do doente (UNODC; WHO, EU);
- Debate sobre a definição de doença (Brain disease vs model of behaviour)



Estatuto social dos pacientes

É notório que existe uma relação social entre a doença e o estado social;

Existe também uma relação entre o nível socioeconómico dos pacientes e a qualidade das intervenções;

Os toxicod dependentes que acedem aos serviços públicos tendem a ser socialmente fracos



A abordagem baseada nas evidências científicas

The screenshot shows the homepage of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMODDA) Best Practice Portal. The navigation bar includes links for EMODDA home, Press room, Vacancies, Contact, See map, and Quick links, along with social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and RSS. The main header features the EMODDA logo and a search bar. Below the header, there are menu items for Data, Countries, Topics (A-Z), Our activities, Best practice (highlighted), Publications, News and events, and About. The main content area is titled "Best practice portal" and includes a sub-menu with Overview, Evidence, Guidelines, Examples, Tools, News, and Collaborations. The "Evidence" section is highlighted, with a description: "Peruse the latest evidence to find out what works (and what doesn't) in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration." Other sections include "Guidelines" (Many countries have guidelines and standards for drug-related interventions...), "Examples" (A searchable database of real-life implementations of drug-related interventions in Europe...), and "Tools" (An online archive of freely available instruments for evaluating prevention, treatment and harm reduction interventions). A section titled "Collaborations and partnerships in best-practice" features logos for The Cochrane Collaboration, GRADE, DECIDE, and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.

60,000 visitants/year; referenced in 80 .gov docs

A abordagem baseada nas evidências científicas



emcdda.europa.eu

Drugs in focus

Briefing of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Drug demand reduction: global evidence for local actions

The development of evidence-based demand reduction interventions is a primary drug policy objective at national, European Union (EU) and global level. A particular discourse, with its own set of concepts, is used to discuss implementation of this

objective, including terms such as: best practice, quality standards, guidelines, protocols, accreditation systems and benchmarking. This paper provides readers with straightforward definitions of the terms used, whilst highlighting

achievements and current challenges in transferring scientific knowledge into practice in the drug demand reduction arena. A special focus is given to 'best practice' because of this concept's increasing popularity and importance in Europe.


<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drugs-in-focus/best-practice>



A abordagem baseada nas evidências científicas

Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy

Volume 22, Issue 1, 2015

 Seleziona lingua ▼

[Translator disclaimer](#)



CrossMark

[← click for updates](#)

Commentary

What is needed in future drug treatment research? A systematic approach to identify gaps on effectiveness of drug treatment from the EMCDDA

DOI: 10.3109/09687637.2014.954988

Marica Ferri^{a*}, Alessandra Bo^a, Laura Amato^b, Inês Correia Guedes^a, Carla Sofia Esteves^a, Lucas Wlissing^a, Sandy Oliver^c, Matthew Hickman^d & Marina Davoli^b
pages 86-92



Preview



Full text HTML



PDF

O que fazem os Países Europeus

Process	Output	N
Accreditation		12
Continuing education		11
Training		19
	Standards Guidelines	28
Evaluation		5

O OEDT

Overdose mortality

- Take-home Naloxone review
- Anti-diversion strategies

Recreational use

- BI in emergency department
- Treatment of cannabis/cocaine
- Internet based interventions

Juvenile delinquency

- Communities that care
- Drug testing in school
- Overview of law enforcement activities

Dependence

- Treatment of pregnant drug users
- Contingency management
- Psychosocial interventions



O OEDT

The screenshot shows the homepage of the EMCDDA Best Practice Portal. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for 'EMCDDA home', 'Press room', 'Vacancies', 'Contact', 'Site map', and 'Quick links'. Social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, and RSS are also present. Below the navigation bar is the EMCDDA logo and a search bar. A secondary navigation bar contains links for 'Data', 'Countries', 'Topics (A-Z)', 'Our activities', 'Best practice', 'Publications', 'News and events', and 'About'. The main content area is titled 'Best practice portal' and features a sub-navigation bar with tabs for 'Overview', 'Evidence', 'Guidelines', 'Examples', 'Tools', 'News', and 'Collaborations'. The 'Evidence' tab is selected, and the content is organized into four columns: 'Evidence', 'Guidelines', 'Examples', and 'Tools'. Each column provides a brief description of the resources available. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Collaborations and partnerships in best-practice' featuring logos for The Cochrane Collaboration, GRADE, DECIDE, and the World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe.

EMCDDA home Press room Vacancies Contact Site map Quick links - Twitter Facebook RSS

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Data Countries Topics (A-Z) Our activities **Best practice** Publications News and events About

Home / Best practice

Best practice portal

Overview Evidence Guidelines Examples Tools News Collaborations

Evidence
Peruse the latest evidence to find out what works (and what doesn't) in the areas of drug prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration.

Guidelines
Many countries have guidelines and standards for drug-related interventions, aimed at improving their quality and effectiveness. View them here.

Examples
A searchable database of real-life implementations of drug-related interventions in Europe, designed to help professionals and policy-makers.

Tools
An online archive of freely available instruments (e.g. questionnaires) for evaluating prevention, treatment and harm reduction interventions.

Collaborations and partnerships in best-practice

THE COCHRANE COLLABORATION*
GRADE
DECIDE
World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR Europe

60,000 visitants/year; referenced in 80 .gov docs

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Best practice UPDATE

Brand new content from the EMCDDA Best practice portal

Best practice portal

- What works?
- What doesn't work?
- What's unclear?

New features of the BPP

Improved access to the [Evaluation Instrument Bank](#) and the [Standards and Guidelines](#) section.



SURVEY

Please take a moment and tell us what you think of the Best practice portal!

We have put together a very brief survey to help us better understand if the BPP is useful and, most importantly, if we have met your expectations as final users of our portal.

Click on the image and you will be re-directed to a SurveyMonkey questionnaire.

<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice>



O OEDT



Brussels, 16 September 2015
(OR. en)

11985/15

CORDROGUE 70
SAN 279

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	DS 10371/1/15 REV 1
Subject:	Council conclusions on the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2013-2016 regarding minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction in the European Union

Delegations will find below the above-mentioned Council conclusions, as endorsed by the Council (General Affairs) on 14 September 2015.



INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DRUG USE DISORDERS



O OEDT

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Search

Results listed on [drugpolicy.com](#)

[Data](#) [Countries](#) [Topics \(A-Z\)](#) [Our activities](#) [Best practice](#) [Publications](#) [News](#) [Events](#) [About](#)

Home News 2016 Registration opens for fifth European drugs summer school

News by year

2016 (11)

2015 (35)

2014 (30)

2013 (35)

2012 (37)

2011 (25)

2010 (24)

2009 (20)

2008 (18)

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2005 (27)

2004 (18)

2003 (18)

2002 (18)

2001 (15)

2000 (15)

1999 (14)

1998 (8)

1997 (4)

1996 (2)

Upcoming ISCTE-IUL-EMCDDA Summer School: 27 June-8 July 2016

Registration opens for fifth European drugs summer school

Lisbon 08 01 2016 (Fact sheet 2/2016)

Related downloads

The University of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and the EU drugs agency (EMCDDA) will be joining forces this summer to hold the fifth European drugs summer school (EDSS) on 'Illicit drugs in Europe: demand, supply and public policies' (1). Registration opens today for the two-week course, which will take place in the Portuguese capital from 27 June to 8 July (2). The initiative is also supported by the US National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

Through a multidisciplinary and interactive approach to the drugs problem, EMCDDA scientific experts, leading academics, guest speakers and policymakers, will prepare participants to meet the complex policy challenges in this field — both in Europe and beyond.

Featured links

- European drugs summer school (EDSS) [external link]
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) [external link]

See also

- Drugnet Europe 82 [Publications]
- Drugnet Europe 86 [Publications]
- Drugnet Europe 90 [Publications]
- Drugnet Europe 85 [Publications]
- Registration opens for fourth European drugs summer school [News]
- Registration opens for third European drugs summer school

Faculty

João Goulão (SICAD)
Robert West (Addiction Journal)
Werner Sipp (INCB)
Keith Humphreys (Stanford)

