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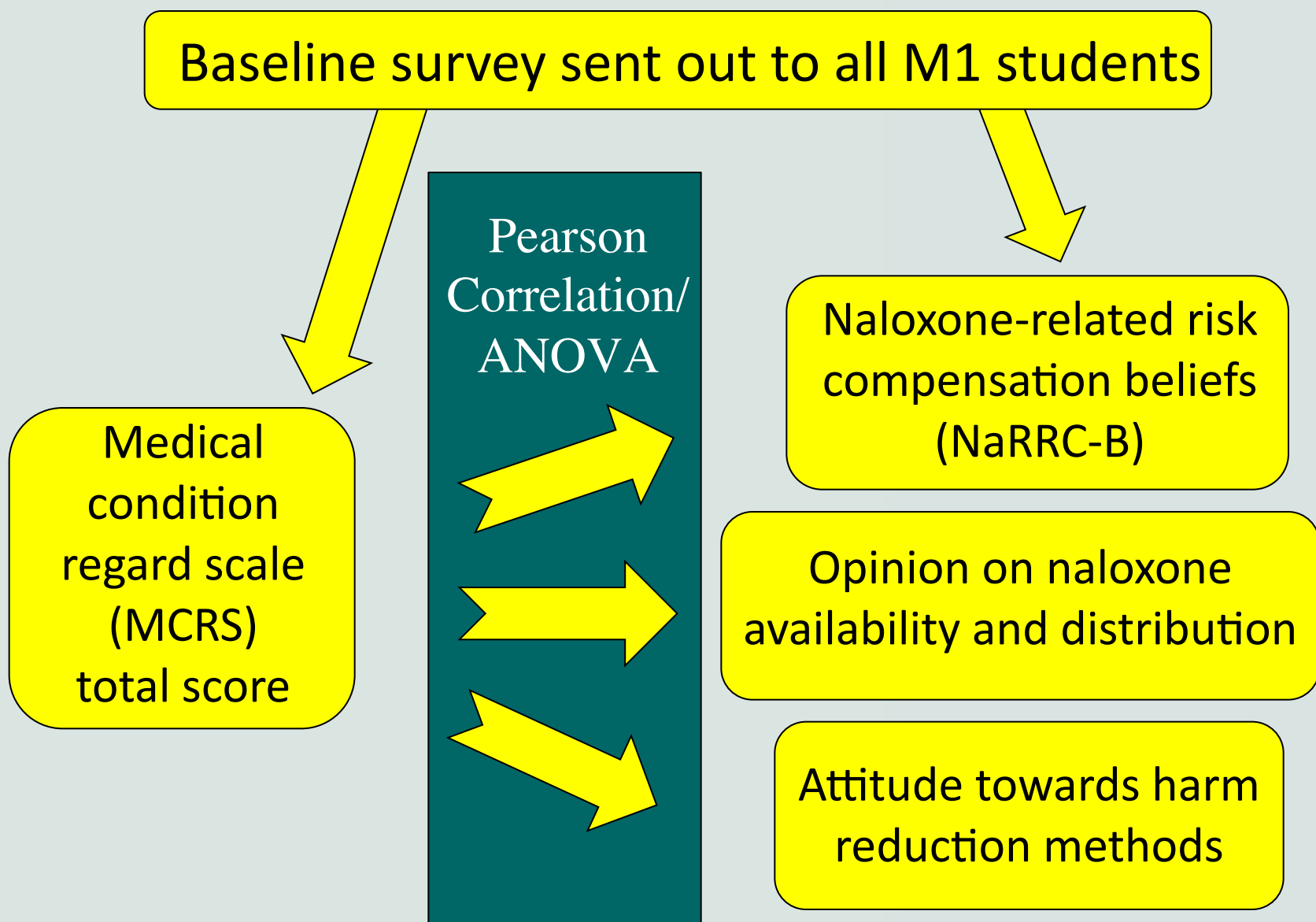
BACKGROUND

- Overdose is the leading cause of preventable death in the USA¹
- Harm reduction efforts aim to minimize harms related to substance use without requiring abstinence
- Despite widespread education, barriers remain for people who use drugs, and physician disapproval of harm reduction methods is still a major barrier²

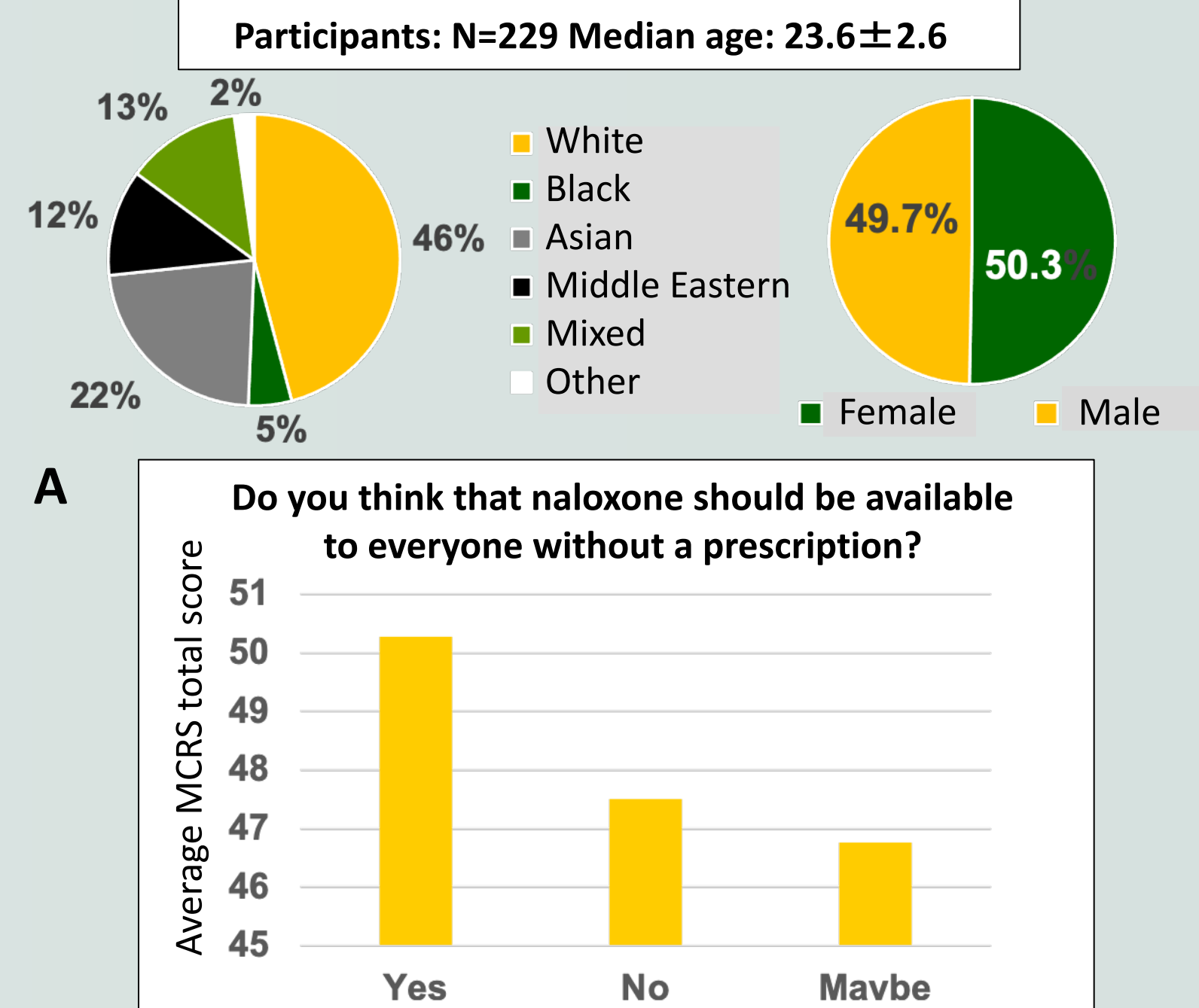
OBJECTIVE

Examine the relationship between regard for patients with SUDs and attitudes towards harm reduction among first-year medical students

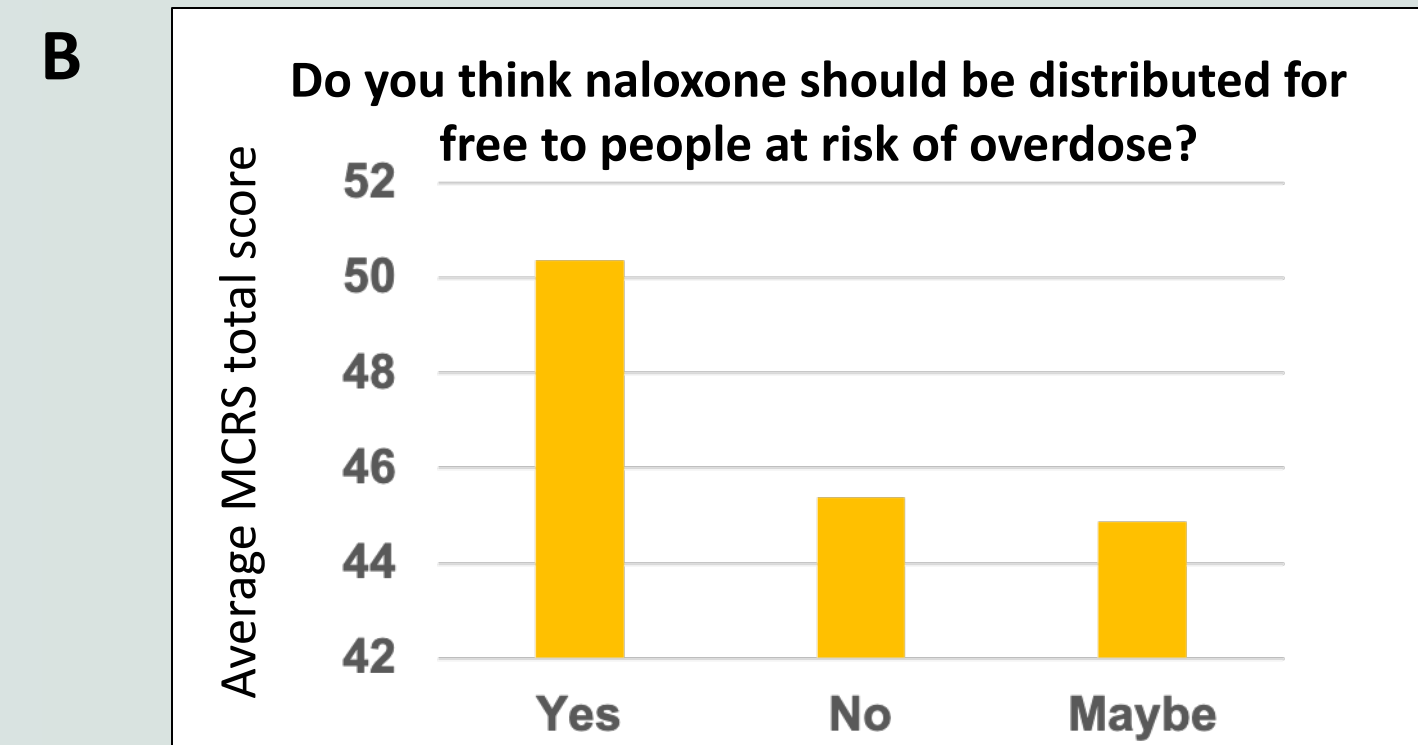
METHODS



RESULTS



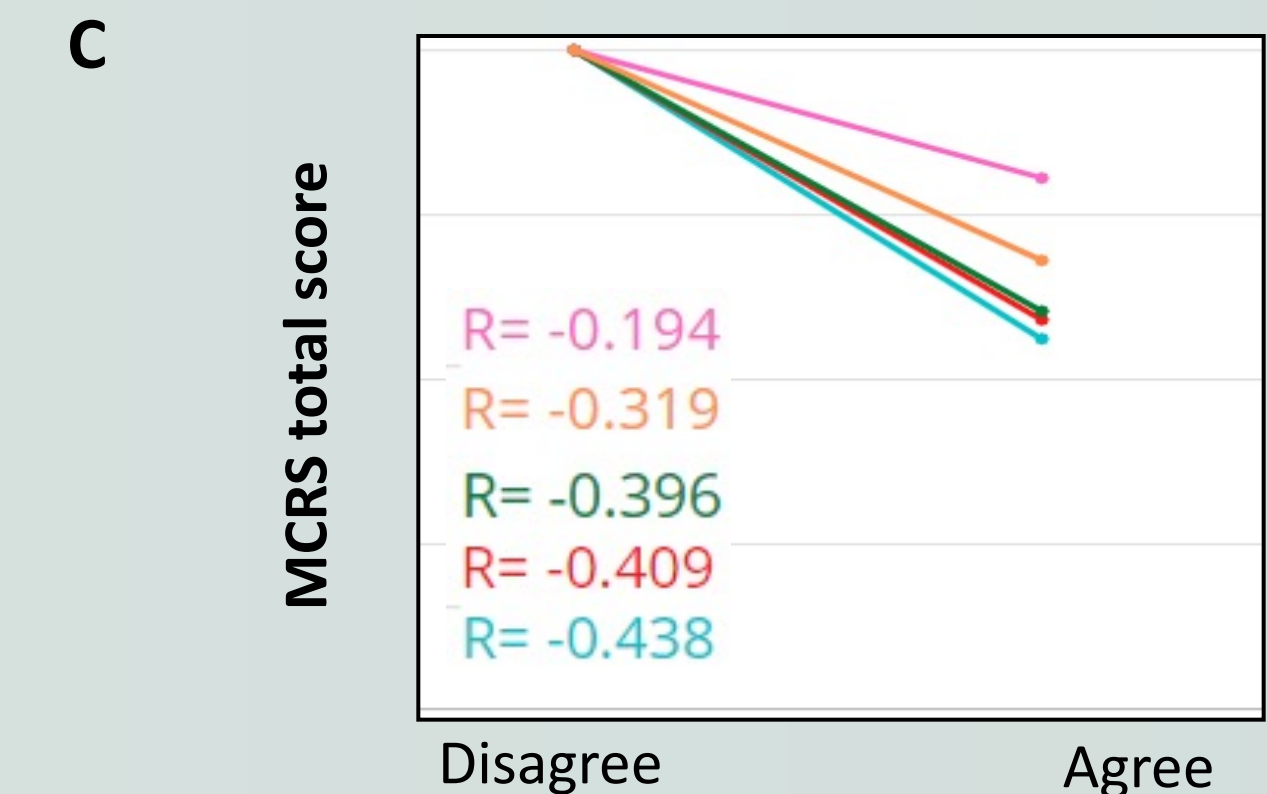
A. Students with a higher regard for patients with SUDs were more likely to believe that naloxone should be available to everyone without a prescription ($F(2,228)=6.687$; $p=.002$).



B. Students with a higher regard for patients with SUDs were more likely to believe that naloxone should be distributed for free to people at risk of overdose ($F(2,228)=14.190$; $p<.001$).

NaRRC-B responses

- **Blue:** Opioid/heroin users will use more opioids/heroin if they know they have access to naloxone.
- **Red:** Opioid/heroin users will be less likely to seek out treatment if they have access to naloxone.
- **Green:** Providing naloxone to overdose victims sends the message that I am condoning opioid misuse.
- **Pink:** There should be a limit on the number of times one person receives naloxone to reverse an overdose (refers to multiple overdose events, do not count repeated dose administrations during one overdose event).
- **Orange:** Naloxone is enabling for drug users (i.e., it enables them to continue or increase drug use when they otherwise might not).



C. Students with lower regard for patients with SUDs were more likely to have a negative attitude towards naloxone.

CONCLUSIONS

- Students with negative attitudes towards patients with SUDs are less likely to support harm reduction methods
- Education and sensitivity training during medical school may be critical to the implementation of harm reduction methods in clinical settings

REFERENCES

1 - Rudd RA, Aleshire N, Zibbell JE, Gladden MR, Gladden RM. Increases in drug and opioid overdose deaths — United States, 2000–2014. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. 2016 Jan 1;64(50–51):1378–82. 10.15585/mmwr.mm6450a3
2-Sandra H. Sulzer, Suzanne Prevedel, Tyson Barrett, Maren Wright Voss, Cassandra Manning & Erin Fanning Madden (2021) Professional education to reduce provider stigma toward harm reduction and pharmacotherapy, Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy, DOI: 10.1080/09687637.2021.1936457