

Syringe Services Programs (SSPs)



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# Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) Fact Sheet

- **The opioid crisis is fueling a dramatic increase** in infectious diseases associated with injection drug use.
- **Reports of acute hepatitis C virus (HCV) cases** rose 3.5-fold from 2010 to 2016.<sup>1</sup>
- **The majority of new HCV infections** are due to injection drug use.
- **Over 2,500 new HIV infections** occur each year among people who inject drugs (PWID).<sup>2</sup>
- **Syringe Services Programs (SSPs) reduce HIV and HCV infections** and are an effective component of comprehensive community-based prevention and intervention programs that provide additional services. These include vaccination, testing, linkage to infectious disease care and substance use treatment, and access to and disposal of syringes and injection equipment.



SSPs are associated with an estimated 50% reduction in HIV and HCV incidence.<sup>3</sup> When combined with medications that treat opioid dependence (also known as medication-assisted treatment), HCV and HIV transmission is reduced by over two-thirds.<sup>3,4</sup>

SSPs serve as a bridge to other health services, including HCV and HIV testing and treatment and medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.<sup>5</sup>

## Helps stop substance use

The majority of SSPs offer referrals to medication-assisted treatment,<sup>6</sup> and new users of SSPs are five times more likely to enter drug treatment and three times more likely to stop using drugs than those who don't use the programs.

SSPs prevent overdose deaths by teaching people who inject drugs how to prevent overdose and how to recognize, respond to, and reverse a drug overdose by providing training on how to use naloxone, a medication used to reverse overdose. Many SSPs provide "overdose prevention kits" containing naloxone to people who inject drugs.<sup>7-12</sup>

## Helps support public safety





SSPs have partnered with law enforcement, providing naloxone to local police departments to help them respond and prevent death when someone has overdosed.<sup>13</sup>


SSPs also protect first responders and the public by providing safe needle disposal and reducing the presence of discarded needles in the community.<sup>14-19</sup>

In 2015, CDC's National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System found that the more syringes SSPs distributed per the number of people who inject drugs in a geographic region, the more likely the people who inject drugs in that region were to dispose of used syringes safely.<sup>20</sup>

Studies in Baltimore<sup>21</sup> and New York City<sup>22</sup> have also found no difference in crime rates between areas with and areas without SSPs.

## Endnotes

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