

## Evidence for Harm Reduction Practices (Selected References)

Collins S, et al. Project-Based Housing First for Chronically Homeless Individuals with Alcohol Problems: Within-Subjects Analysis of 2-Year Alcohol Trajectories. *American Journal of Public Health* 102(3):511-9 · March 2012

Findings did not support enabling hypothesis. Though abstinence was not required, participants decreased their alcohol use and alcohol-related problems as a function of time and intervention exposure.

Larimer M, et al. Health Care and Public Service Use and Costs Before and After Provision of Housing for Chronically Homeless Persons with Severe Alcohol Problems. *JAMA* May 2009; 301(13):1349-57

A harm reduction housing first program for patients with severe alcohol use disorder and high utilization and costs was associated with a relative decrease in costs.

Maher L. Supervised injecting facilities: How Much Evidence is Enough? *Drug and Alcohol Review* 26, 351-353 July 2007

Editorial about the evidence base indicating SIFs are associated with safer injection practices, decreased overdoses, decreased publicly discarded syringes, increased uptake in drug detoxification and addiction treatment programs without leading to an increase in drug-related crime or rates of relapse among former drug users.

Collins S, et al. Randomized Controlled Trial of Harm Reduction Treatment for Alcohol for People Experiencing Homelessness and Alcohol Use Disorder, pending publication

Those receiving harm reduction counseling showed significantly greater decreases than control participants in peak alcohol use (-66%), alcohol-related harm (-71%), AUD symptoms (-63%), and positive urinary ethyl glucuronide tests (-20%; ps < .05).

Hunt N, et al. A review of the evidence base for harm reduction approaches to drug use.

<https://www.hri.global/files/2010/05/31/HIVTop50Documents11.pdf>

Bernadette P, et al. Harm Reduction and Illicit Substance Use. Implications for Nursing. June 2017.

<https://www.cna-aiic.ca/~media/cna/page-content/pdf-en/harm-reduction-and-illicit-substance-use-implications-for-nursing.pdf?la=en>

Collins S, et al. Extended-Release Naltrexone and Harm Reduction Counseling for Chronically Homeless People with Alcohol Dependence. *Substance Abuse Journal* Vol. 36, 2015—Issue 1

[https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08897077.2014.904838?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%3Dpubmed#.U3qQOoZN1cg](https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/08897077.2014.904838?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori%3Arid%3Acrossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%3Dpubmed#.U3qQOoZN1cg)

Beieler A, et al. Successful Implementation of Outpatient Parenteral Antimicrobial Therapy at a Medical Respite Facility for Homeless Patients. *J. Hosp. Med.* 2016 August;11(8):531-535

Patients in a harm reduction medical respite program successfully completed their indicated antibiotic course and this was associated with significant cost savings.

## **Harm Reduction Clinical Resources:**

**Overdose Prevention Tips** [http://harmreduction.org/wpcontent/uploads/2012/11/HRC\\_ODprevention\\_worksheet9.pdf](http://harmreduction.org/wpcontent/uploads/2012/11/HRC_ODprevention_worksheet9.pdf)

**Safer Use Strategies: Alcohol** <https://depts.washington.edu/harrtlab/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Safer-Use-Alcohol.pdf>

**Safer Use Strategies: Uppers/Stimulants** <https://depts.washington.edu/harrtlab/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Safer-Use-Stimulants.pdf>

**Safer Use Strategies: Downers/Depressants** <https://depts.washington.edu/harrtlab/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Safer-Use-Stimulants.pdf>

**H is for Heroin** <http://harmreduction.org/drugs-and-drug-users/drug-tools/h-is-for-heroin/>

**C is for Cocaine** <http://harmreduction.org/drugs-and-drug-users/drug-tools/c-is-for-cocaine/>

**S is for Speed** <http://harmreduction.org/drugs-and-drug-users/drug-tools/s-is-for-speed/>

**Getting Off Right Safety Manual** <http://harmreduction.org/drugs-and-drug-users/drug-tools/getting-off-right/>