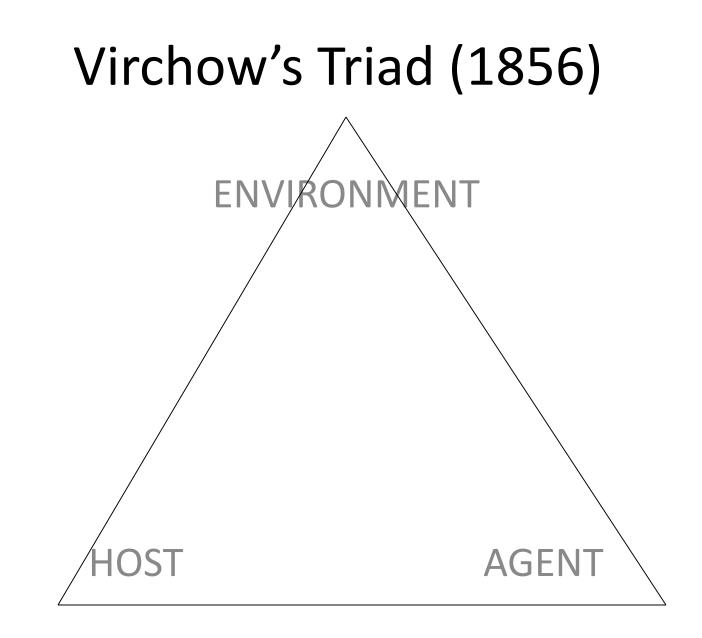
Health, Homelessness and Harm reduction

John Budd Edinburgh Access Practice







Remit of Edinburgh Access Practice (EAP)

"To provide primary care services to patients who are homeless, at risk of homelessness or who have a severe and established difficulty in engaging with mainstream services"

AND a TAP partner-agency with social work and housing.

Homeless people who need healthcare:-

- Relationship problems
- Personality difficulties
- Victims of abuse
- Fleeing violence
- History of head injury
- Previously in LA care
- Experience of prison
- Armed forces veterans
- Refugees or asylum seekers

- Sleeping rough
- Sofa surfing
- In temporary accommodation
- Accessing Drop-in centres

EAP experience of healthcare needs -PHYSICAL HEALTH

Arising from

- Neglect
- Poverty
- Poor nutrition
- Alcohol and drug use
- Self Harm
- Poor health literacy
- Exclusion

Issues

- Injecting related Problems

 BBVs, wounds/abscesses,
 DVTs, vascular damage
- Chronic Pain
- COPD
- Head injury
- Musculoskeletal issues
- Dermatological problems
- Feet problems

EAP experience of healthcare needs -MENTAL HEALTH

Arising from

- History of inter-personal problems
- Pre-existing mental illhealth
- Exacerbated by negative sub-cultures in temp accommodation
- Homelessness becomes a 'state of mind'
- Defeated by the system

ISSUES

- Substance use/dependence
- Anxiety/Depression
- Low Self Esteem
- Boredom
- Personality Disorder
- Self Harm
- Overdoses
- Psychological distress

Health burden

- 133 registered patients, 86% men, Av. Age 42.8 yrs
- Group characterised by severe and multiple disadvantage 53.4% with experience of homelessness, substance use and prison
- 63.2% of registered patients with a long term physical health problem
- 61.7% with a long term mental health condition
- History of attempted suicide or self harm in 26.4%
- 60.9% with chronic co-morbidity of physical and mental health problems
- In 2015, 48.1% attended A+E and of these 95% had a mental health condition.
- Health profile comparable to that of a general population cohort in their 80s

Queen et al(BJGP 2017)

EAP admissions, Sept '13-Aug '14

- 187 Patients admitted from a list size of approx. 600
- 534 Hospital admissions;
- 90 patients 1 admission
- 59 patients 2-4 admissions
- 25 patients 5-9 admissions
- 12 patients 10-14 admissions (Ave. 1.19 days)

Emergency Admission Rate per 1,000 Population Patients admitted to hospital as an emergency



2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 HL1 Fife (Aged 15 - 64)

Harm Reduction

Stop drug use=Withdrawal programmes

Normalise lifestyle=Maintenance prescribing

Stop illicit drug use=Substitute prescribing

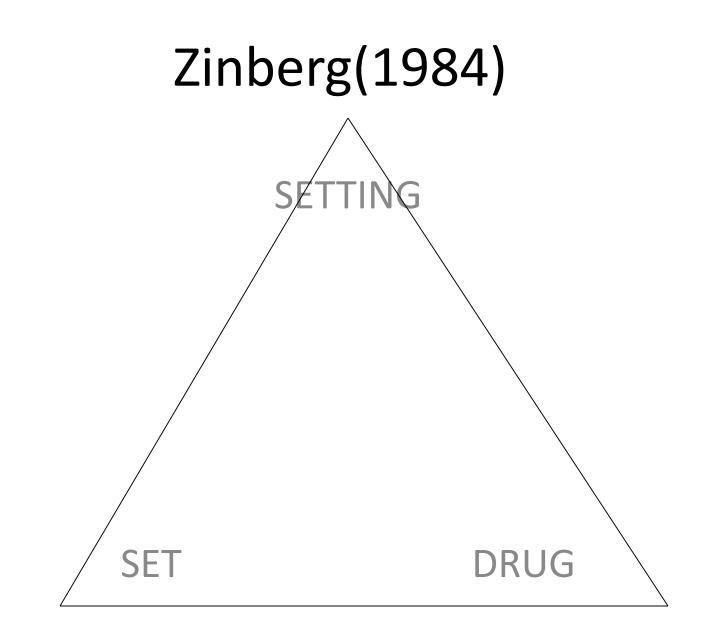
Stop injecting=Change subculture

Stop sharing =Needle exchange

Harm reduction

 'Harm reduction is a set of practical strategies and ideas aimed at reducing negative consequences associated with drug use. Harm Reduction is also a movement for social justice built on a belief in, and respect for, the rights of people who use drugs.'

Harm reduction coalition



Seen on outreach July'17 after recent d/c from RIE following a groin abscess



Colin – mid forties

- Early life trauma multiple care settings
- No secondary education
- Family loss
- Long history of drug problems + mental health difficulties + malnutrition
- 15 years history of homelessness + rough sleeping
- Multiple serious long term health conditions inc psoriasis, soft tissue infections, DVTs, femoral artery ligation, Hep C, self harm and multiple overdoses – both accidental and intentional.
- Sporadic contact with health services, frequent A+E attender

Service response

- Bridge building joined up response with street outreach team, housing, social work and health
- Developing trust
- Accessing money, food and accommodation
- Treating Colin's leg ulcer, malnutrition and drug dependence together – joined up care

Colin's response

- Getting used to sleeping in a bed
- Eating regularly + starting to put on weight
- He attends EAP weekly for ulcer dressings which are now healed
- He has stopped injecting heroin and is moving towards stability on Mmx
- His skin is improving
- He is starting to take care of himself

Poverty and ACEs

 'our analysis underlines the centrality of poverty, especially childhood poverty, to the generation of homelessness'

G Bramley and S Fitzpatrick (Housing studies, 2017)

• "The mind is the gateway by which social determinants affect health"

Michael Marmot (Polishing our Gems, 2017)

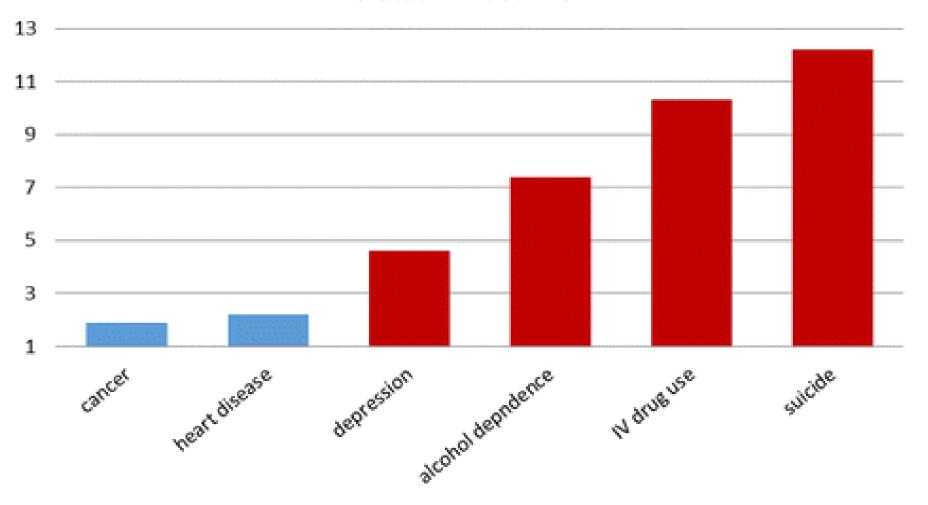
Adverse childhood events

- Physical/sexual/emotional abuse
- Neglect (physical/emotional)
- Domestic substance abuse
- Domestic violence
- Parental mental illness
- Parental criminality
- Highest risks ... are concentrated within lowincome populations. Luchenski et al (Lancet 2017)

Association of childhood adversity with some adult physical health problems (shown in *blue*) and mental health and addiction problems (shown in *red*). The graph is adapted from Felitti [12], & shows odds ratios adjusted for age, gender, race, and educational attainment for adults exposed to four or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)

ACE and health outcomes

(adjusted odds ratio, 4+ ACE)



PIE

An enabling environment is an environment;

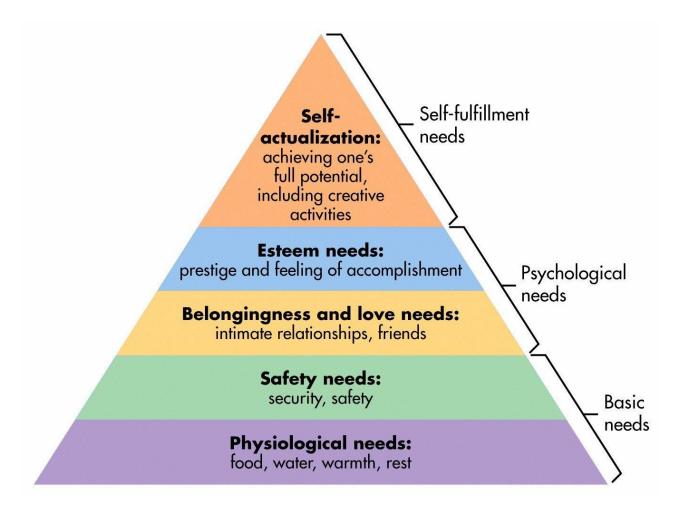
- In which the **nature and quality of relationships between participants or** members would be recognised and highly valued
- Where the participants share some measure of responsibility for the environment as a whole, and where all participants – staff, volunteers and service users alike – are equally valued and supported in their particular contribution
- Where engagement and purposeful activity is encouraged
- Where there are opportunities for creativity and initiative, whether spontaneous or shared and planned
- Where decision-making is **transparent**, and both formal and informal leadership roles are acknowledged
- Where power or authority is clearly accountable and open to discussion
- Where **behaviour, even when potentially** disruptive, is seen as **meaningful**, **as a** communication to be understood.

Source: Haigh et al., 2012

RELATIONSHIPS WITH PATIENTS

Initially face to face, eventually side by side

Julian Tudor Hart A NEW KIND OF DOCTOR





Aspiration

"I would just like to get a job and all that and just be like a normal person, but certain months of the year take a break, take a holiday and ... (I'd) just like to be living like the same mundane existence that eight tenths of the population are living."