The Injecting Rooms Scam in the words of their government evaluators

6. Reducing ambulance overdose callouts



In 2010 NSW Parliament turned the 2001 injecting room trial permanent

• What evidence was used?

The MSIC provides considerable benefits including major savings to the wider health system. The number of local ambulance callouts to drug overdoses has fallen by 80 per centin the Kings Cross Area. The two economic evaluations conducted on the MSIC to date (in 2003 and 2008) provide cample evidence of the savings to the health system, on top of the savings for the individuals involved in terms of their improved health, social well being and quality of life.

 The facility has constantly peddled the same misinformation

Our Success story

We've taken the pressure off emergency services with an early study showing the number of ambulance callouts to Kings Cross dropping by 80%.



Uniting Medically Supervised Injecting Centre

Get to know our story.



https://www.uniting.org/content/dam/uniting/documents/community impact/uniting-msic/Get-to-know-our-story.pdf

The truth:

places. Coincident with the opening of the MSIC there was a decline across New South Wales in events related to opioid related overdoses that have been sustained over the past six years and attributed to a reduction in heroin availability and subsequent changes in patterns of drug use. Based on ambulance attendances, the reduction in opioid-related overdoses was much more substantial in the immediate vicinity of the MSIC than in other neighbouring areas and in New South Wales in general. This finding suggests that the Sydney MSIC provided an environment where injecting drug users at risk of overdose were able to receive early intervention and thereby avoid the need for ambulance services. It also suggests that supervised injecting facilities are most effective in preventing drug-related morbidity and mortality in areas of concentrated drug use and not in broader geographical areas.



Sydney Medically Supervised Injecting Centre Evaluation Report No. 4: Evaluation of service operation and overdose-related events

> A report for the NSW Department of Health by the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research

June 2007

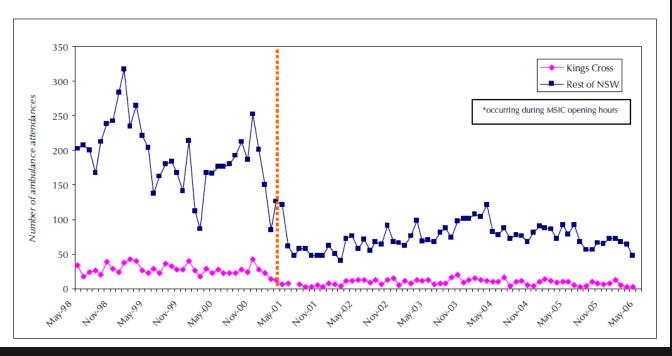
e National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research is funded by the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing and is affiliated with the Faculty of Medicine. University of New South Wales

nttps://www.kirby.unsw.edu.au/sites/default/files/documents/EvalRep4SMSIC.pdf

NSW reductions

• Evaluation 4 - p 26

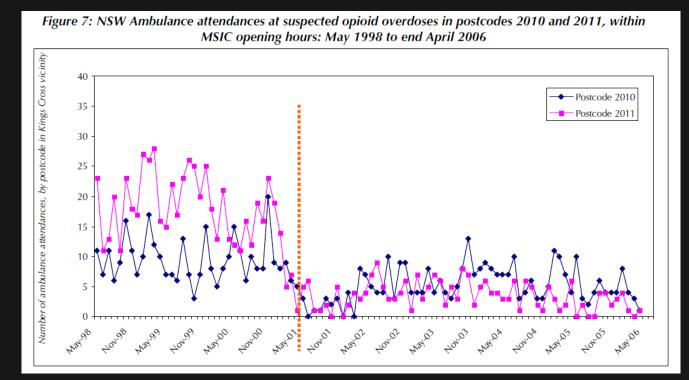
Figure 6: NSW Ambulance attendances at suspected opioid overdoses, within MSIC opening hours: May 1998 to end April 2006





Close to Sydney facility

Compare Kings Cross (pink) with Darlinghurst next door (blue) - p 27



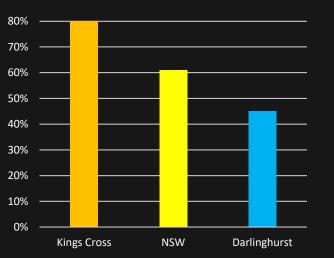


90%

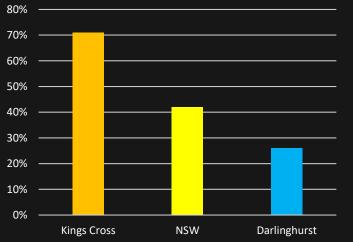
It can't be the injecting room

ambulance callout reductions greater when it was closed

Reductions in ambulance callouts caused by heroin drought - injecting room hours



Reductions in ambulance callouts caused by heroin drought - injecting room closed



Pub Med[®]

> Addiction. 2010 Apr;105(4):676-83. doi: 10.1111/j.1360-0443.2009.02837.x. Epub 2010 Feb 9.

Save Email

The impact of a supervised injecting facility on ambulance call-outs in Sydney, Australia

Allison M Salmon ¹, Ingrid van Beek, Janaki Amin, John Kaldor, Lisa Maher

Affiliations + expand PMID: 20148794 DOI: 10.1111/j.1360-0443.2009.02837.x

Abstract

Aims: Supervised injecting facilities (SIFs) are effective in reducing the harms associated with injecting drug use among their clientele, but do SIFs ease the burden on ambulance services of attending to overdoses in the community? This study addresses this question, which is yet to be answered, in the growing body of international evidence supporting SIFs efficacy.

Design: Ecological study of patterns in ambulance attendances at opioid-related overdoses, before and after the opening of a SIF in Sydney, Australia.

Setting: A SIF opened as a pilot in Sydney's 'red light' district with the aim of accommodating a high throughput of injecting drug users (IDUs) for supervised injecting episodes, recovery and the management of overdoses.

Measurements: A total of 20,409 ambulance attendances at opioid-related overdoses before and after the opening of the Sydney SIF. Average monthly ambulance attendances at suspected opioidrelated overdoses, before (36 months) and after (60 months) the opening of the Sydney Medically Supervised Injecting Centre (MSIC), in the vicinity of the centre and in the rest of New South Wales (NSW).

Results: The burden on ambulance services of attending to opioid-related overdoses declined significantly in the vicinity of the Sydney SIF after it opened, compared to the rest of NSW. This effect was greatest during operating hours and in the immediate MSIC area, suggesting that SIFs may be most effective in reducing the impact of opioid-related overdose in their immediate vicinity.

https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20148794/

Cause?

- Displacement
- changed 2001 policing sent users into a frenzy

ZDNet / Nsw Police Minister / Story

UPDATE: Drug sniffer-dog alert site strains under pressure

By Rachel Lebihan, ZDNet.com.au on May 23rd, 2002

Topics

nsw police minister, drug detection dogs, nsw council for civil liberties.

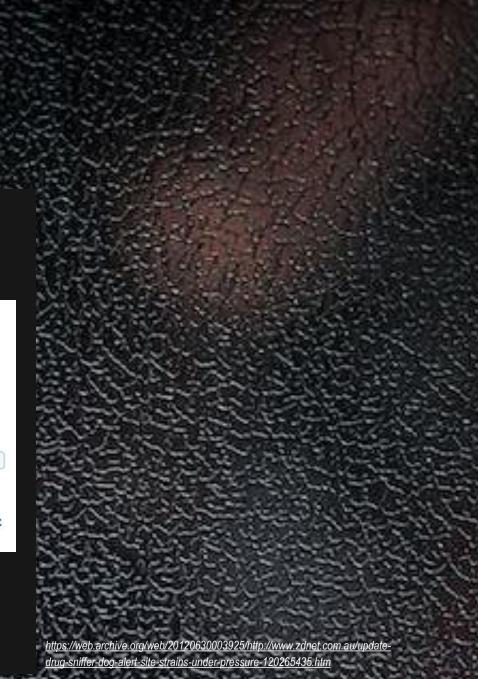
The controversial site, that sends registered members of the public SMS messages to warn them where police are patrolling drug detection dogs, was swamped by so many people yesterday that outages were prevalent as the server struggled to cope with demand.

Submit

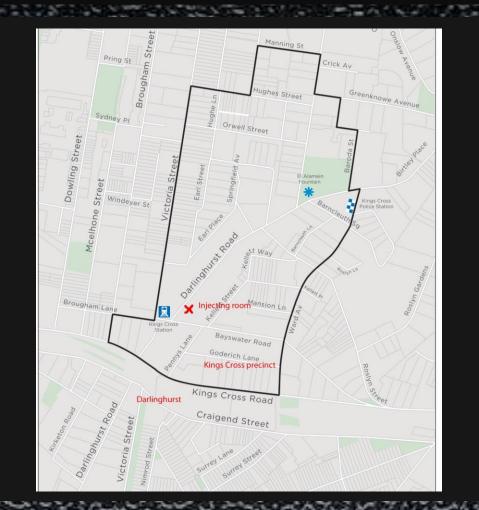
Share

Sniffer dog policing commenced operations 3 weeks after the injecting room opened - see

https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/Hansard/Pages/HansardResult.aspx#/docid/HANSARD-1323879322-25542/link/11







https://druginfo.sl.nsw.gov.au/drugs/drugs-and-law/police-powers

LIQUOR ACT 2007 - SCHEDULE 2 (austlii.edu.au)

Displacement

• The gurus of the 2001 policing displacement effect

The Cost of Crackdowns: Policing Cabramatta's Heroin Market

LISA MAHER 🔭 🗠 DAVID DIXON**

Authors of the 2007 injecting room study

This report was prepared for the NSW Department of Health by Ms Allison Salmon, Professor John Kaldor and A/Professor Lisa Maher of the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology & Clinical Research (NCHECR), University of New South Wales.



The Cost of Crackdowns: Policing Cabramatta's Heroin Market

Sydney M Evaluation Evaluation

LISA MAHER^{*} & DAVID DIXON**

Introduction

At a time of increasing enthusiasm for proactive crime control, this paper draws on extended research in Cabramata, Sydney's principal street-level heroin market to coattion that crackdowns on such markets may have counterproductive effects. These include serious risks to public health, threats to community safety as a result of geographical, social and substance displacement, and harm to police-community relations and threby to police efficiency. The beneficial effects – such as potentially improving the quality of life in local areas and reducing some recorded crime rates – must be weighed against these costs. There may be goals no less important than reducing crime, and disorder comes in more than one form.

The National Ce

Previous evaluations of police crackdowns have concentrated on their effect on crime, particularly violent crime (of Sherman 1990, 1997). Displacement has been narrowly conceived. Discussion of police-public relations has focused on civil libertics. In cach, respect, we argue that the effects of crackdowns require more complex analysis. Furthermore, the impacts of drug market crackdowns on public beath deserve central consideration. Much needs to be done in order to translate fine policy commitments to harm minimization into operational policing practice. In this article, we suggest that the current deployment of law enforcement is inappropriate because it threatens to increase, rather than robuce the risks and harms associated with allegal drug markets. We consider harms to public health, to community safely, and to police-community relations. Data are drawn from in-depth ethnographic study of Cabramatid's drug market which has been underway since 1995. Sources unclude tape-recorded, in-depth interviews with drug market participants, more than 2000 pages of fieldnotes, and structured questionnaires.

During the early period of the study (1995-97), Cabramatta was the subject of several high profile, intensive, and sustained policing interventions which targeted heroin users and user-dealers.² In this period, the principal police tactic was undercover buy/bust operations.

https://www.popcenter.org/sites/default/files/Responses/police_crackdowns/ PDFs/Maher&Dixon2001.pdf

Melbourne – no mention of police crackdowns – p xi

"There has been a reduction in ambulance attendances involving naloxone in the vicinity of the facility during opening hours. Ambulance attendances involving naloxone have reduced by 25 per cent within 1 km of the MSIR since it opened. This decline was greater for attendances during MSIR opening hours, with the number reducing by 36 per cent. Frequent users of the MSIR trial have had fewer ambuiance attendances involving naloxone since the MSIR opened. The MSIR has called an ambulance in only 30 of the 2,657 overdoses responded to in the MSIR."

Review of the Medically Supervised Injecting Room

Medically Supervised Injecting Room Review Panel, June 2020



Delice are cracking down on drug deals near the injecting room in the Melbourne suburb of Richmond.

Just hours into a two-week police operation targeting drug dealing near Melbourne's supervised injecting room, officers arrested a man

https://www.newcastleherald.com.au/story/5838300/vic-policeblitz-targets-drug-traffickers/



Almost 200 drug traffickers arrested in Richmond near safe injecting facility

By Chanel Zagon | 7:20pm May 22, 2020

News / National







North Richmond injecting room Multiple-vehicle crash on Sydn under investigation Harbour Bridge sparks delays Truck driver on NSW Central Coast Sydney facing an has lucky escape after his vehicle today as fire haza explodes on motorway burns continue



Melbourne – no mention of police crackdowns – p xi

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Review of the Medically Supervised Injecting Room

Medically Supervised Injecting Room Review Panel, June 2020

Irony

Melbourne's total heroin injections – px

Total injections – 112,831

The MSIR trial has supervised 116,802 injections (96.6 per cent of which involved heroin) and responded to 2,657 overdoses, with no fatalities. Compared with other people who inject drugs,

Street rate of overdose

One overdose for every 4,380 injections – see Episode 1

Expected ambulance callouts

• 112,831 injections/4,380 = 26 ambulance overdose callouts

BUT

the MSIR opened. The MSIR has called an ambulance in only 30 of the 2,657 overdoses responded to in the MSIR." Review of the Medically Supervised Injecting Room

Medically Supervised Injecting Room Review Panel, June 2020

https://apo.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2020-06/apo-nid306054.pdf

Scorecard

Government-ordered objectives

1. save lives (episode 1& 2)	multiple \$\$millions to save a single life
2. reduce public nuisance (episode 3)	Fail
3. referral to treatment/rehab (episode 4)	Fail
4. reduce blood-borne viruses (episode 5)	Fail
5. reduce ambulance callouts (episode 6)	Fail

The Injecting Rooms Scam in the words of their government evaluators

7. Misleading the public

