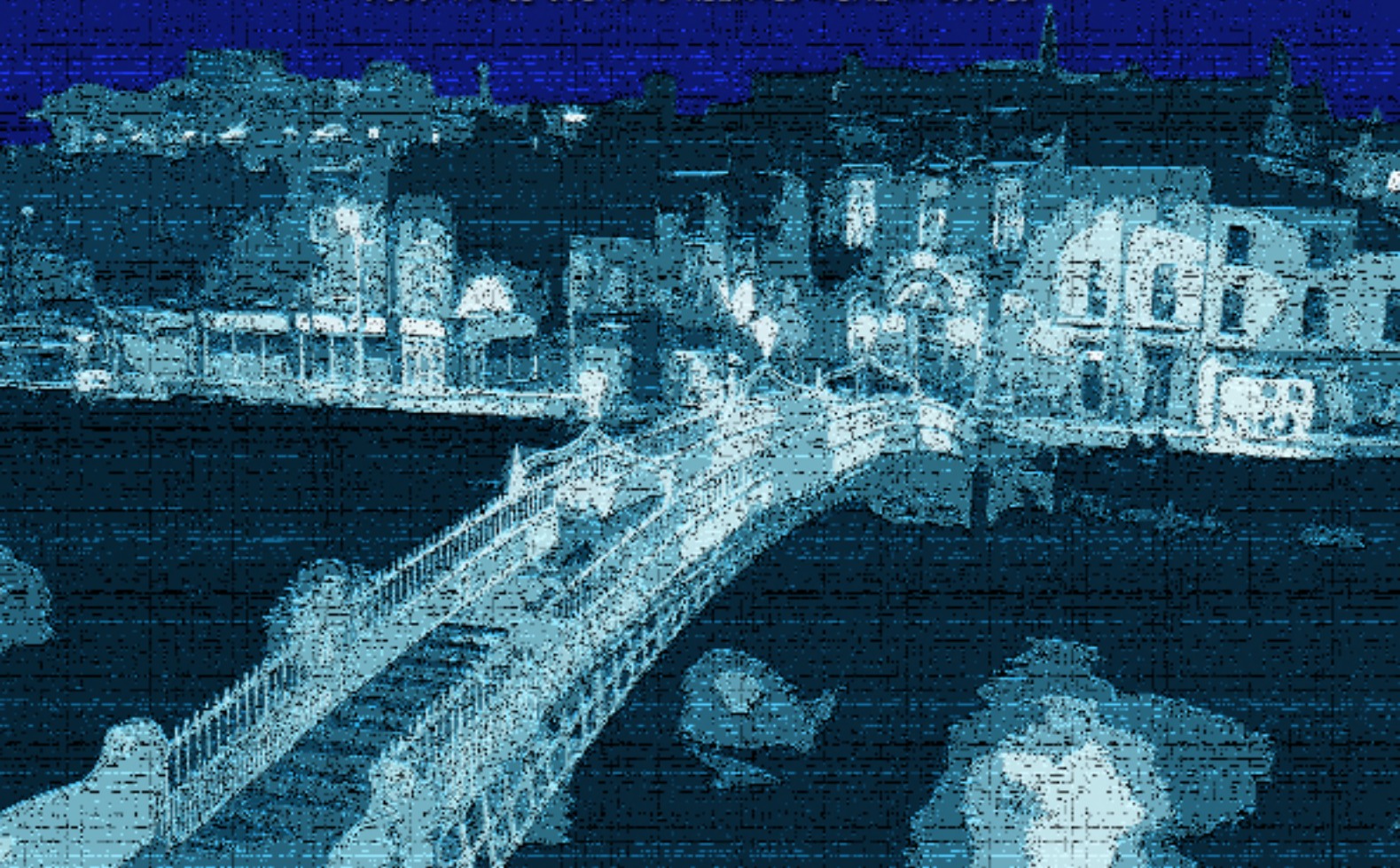




ABSTRACT BOOK

THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NIGHTLIFE,
SUBSTANCE USE AND RELATED HEALTH ISSUES



ANTONIA ABBEY

Wayne State University
United States

CLOUDED PERCEPTIONS: EXPLANATIONS FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN NIGHTLIFE ENVIRONMENTS

Women frequently report experiencing sexual aggression in bars and men frequently report touching women sexually without their consent in bars. This presentation reviews findings from experimental, survey, and qualitative research that help explain why nightlife environments are associated with sexual violence. Since the early 1980's and continuing to the present, laboratory studies have consistently found gender differences in perceptions of sexual intent, with men perceiving women as being more interested in sex than women actually are. Furthermore, alcohol and sex are consistently linked in movies, television shows, music lyrics, social media, and alcohol advertisements. These "alcohol = uninhibited sex" messages build an automatic nonconscious mental association between sex and alcohol.

Numerous studies have demonstrated that women and men are perceived as being more sexually available when they are drinking alcohol as compared to when they are sober, and that consensual sex is anticipated when a woman and man drink together. Perceptions have a powerful impact on behaviour; thus, someone who believes that people go to the bar to find a casual sex partner will interpret the actions of others in a biased manner that supports that expectation. Furthermore, the perception that nightlife environments are places where people can express themselves freely provides an opportunity for some men to push themselves on disinterested women, convincing themselves that women expect and enjoy sexual touching in this environment.

Oral

MARC ALLEN

Trip! Project Canada

VOLUNTEER TRAININGS, TIERED PEER & VOLUNTEER MODEL

Trip! is the only government-funded project in Canada that offers harm reduction services by party people for party people. All staff are hired from within the community, where their lived experience in drug use, poverty and party culture is recognized as the expertise it is.

Partiers are generally a bright bunch, and justifiably skeptical of authority figures such as cops and venue security. By deploying a peer based outreach approach, we are able to better connect with and support our fellow partiers by establishing trust right away. Trip! trains 30 new volunteers twice a year and has around 40 active volunteers. We provide peer support, harm reduction supplies and factual information on sex and drugs through outreach at house parties, raves and other parties. In many cases, outreach consists of helping out one's friends. That's a great incentive as well as a recruitment tool.

Volunteers are an excellent resource for alerting us of what parties we should be at, as well as providing connections to get us into venues we might not otherwise be welcome at, including house parties and after parties at private venues. We are also better able to support the most vulnerable partiers who volunteer with us. By meeting them where they are at and providing one on one support, we are better poised to offer them services and support such as primary care and mental health services.

Oral

REBECCA ASKEW

Manchester Metropolitan University,
United Kingdom

**HARM REDUCTION WITHIN THE
CONTEXT OF CONTINUED DRUG USE:
CAN WE TALK ABOUT THE POSITIVES
WITHIN THE ERA OF PROHIBITION?**

In the UK, harm reduction messages are primarily projected through top-down communication, for example from government, treatment agencies and general health services. These messages have recovery and abstinence at their core. There is a dearth of research that looks at how drug takers self-manage their continued drug use. This paper uses interview data from 60 current drug takers and provides information about the types of harm reduction and pleasure maximisation strategies these participants both employ and advocate. Motivations for drug use were wide ranging and include relaxation, creativity, problem solving, self-discovery, depression and anxiety, pain relief and to enhance the enjoyment of music and socialisation. Interviewees spoke about the pleasures, positives and functions of illicit drugs. They also spoke about the need to control and monitor their behaviour, which included periodic abstinence, the reduction of use over-time and substance substitution. Key messages for effective self-regulation related to individual abilities to control and moderate use. There were a number of themes arising from the findings, which include the effect of neoliberalism on the narratives around self-control, discourses around 'clean living' and the importance of peer networks and support. The presentation will discuss how these messages could be transferred to nightlife settings, particularly for inexperienced users. It concludes by addressing the challenges of facilitating public discussion about the pleasures and the positives of drug use within the UK's continued era of probation and consequently the increasingly stringent anti-drug policies within nightlife venues.

Oral

NAOMI ATKIN

Trip! Project, Canada
Lori Kufner, Trip! Project

**WHERE DID ALL THE VENUES GO?
WHEN THE PARTY MOVES INTO
PRIVATE SPACES**

While one may not have thought about it, there is a structure and set of rules that governs raves and nightlife events. Though we may not all be aware of these rules, they provide a greater sense of safety to those attending the events. Resources such as security, access to water, smart-serve trained bartenders and even sometimes medics and harm reduction services are present at most venues and can make a concrete difference in the behaviour of partiers and the safety of an environment. At house parties however, many or all of these resources are practically non-existent, resulting in an inherently higher level of risk. Compared to public venues, house parties have higher rates of drug use and riskier drug use, including higher rates of injection, higher rates of polydrug use and higher rates of PnP (Party n' Play, ie. sex and drugs). A lack of security, medics and harm reduction workers often leads to a more predatory and promiscuous sex environment, one that often strains lines of consent. This presentation will contrast the difference between the rave/club scene and house parties from a safety perspective and explore how peer-education via programs like the Trip! Project can help equip people to apply harm reduction strategies to these settings as well as how we as a community can gain access to private events and house parties.

Oral

EMMA ATKIN-BRENNINKMEYER

Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Fiona Larkan, Catherine Comiskey,
Trinity College Dublin**DRUG CONSUMPTION ROOMS IN EUROPE: EVIDENCE TO-DATE AND FACTORS CONCERNING ACCESS AND OPERATION IN A PROPOSED SETTING**

Drug consumption rooms (DCR's) are a harm reduction service used by countries worldwide as a means of addressing localised problem drug use. Background and evidence of outcomes from established international experience is presented. Each drug consumption room has its own rules and regulations addressing access, which are suited to the local drug using community. Within the context of establishing a drug consumption room, this research project asked a range of stakeholders about what determines access to a potential service for certain groups and why. A qualitative study with semi structured interviews was implemented. Prior to the commencement of data collection, the researcher conducted a literature review to develop a relevant question guide, and to prepare the researcher for any questions that participants might have. Nineteen service users, staff participants and key informants with experience working in drug policy were interviewed, and each discussed their experiences, knowledge and opinions, alongside evaluating the viability of established drug consumption room rules and regulations for a European capital centre location. Findings revealed themes of visibility, discontent, age and inexperience, supervision and assistance and finally child protection issues. For any newly planned DCR in a city setting, it is important that clients are involved in the development of factors concerning access and operation and that all stakeholders monitor and evaluate these on an ongoing basis.

Oral

AMANDA ATKINSON

Public Health Institute, Liverpool

John Moores University,
United Kingdom**GENDER DILEMMAS: NEGOTIATING FEMININITY AND MASCULINITY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGHT LIFE; DISSEMINATING RESEARCH FINDINGS THROUGH CREATIVE MEANS**

In recent years the neo-liberal restructuring and deregulation of UK night time environment has led to its feminisation and sexualisation. Young women are now active participants in public drinking environments, and like young men, participate in a culture of drinking and intoxication in pursuit of friendship fun and group belonging. Although epidemiological studies suggest convergence in prevalence of use, experiences of alcohol use, intoxication and public drinking spaces remain highly gendered, and subsequently, are important to young people's gendered identities and relations. The piece proposed will take a novel approach to communicating research findings through creative means, presenting a number of art works that have been created as an extension of the applicant's research dissemination and public engagement. An art exhibition will be presented showing art works (photograph/found items, installation, drawing, sculpture) underpinned by academic research into gender relations in night life drinking spaces. The artworks are methodologically, empirically and theoretically informed and combined draw attention to public drinking environments as commercialised neo-liberal contexts in which contemporary femininity and masculinity are performed, positioned and reconfigured, and spaces in which patriarchal relations are maintained. Four pieces will be presented that explore a number of important gender issues present in nightlife spaces; young women's negotiation of intoxication in the performance of the 'hyper-sexual' self; masculinity and 'stag nights'; sexual harassment, and sexist/gendered alcohol advertising.

Poster

MONICA BARRATT UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

Raimondo Bruno, University of Tasmania;
Nadine Ezard, St. Vincent's Hospital;
Alison Ritter, University of New South Wales

PILL TESTING OR DRUG CHECKING IN AUSTRALIA: ACCEPTABILITY OF SERVICE DESIGN FEATURES

Introduction and Aims: This study aimed to determine design features of a drug-checking service that would be feasible, attractive and likely to be used by Australian festival and nightlife attendees.

Design and Methods: An anonymous web survey was completed by 851 Australian residents reporting use of psychostimulants and/or hallucinogens and attendance at licensed venues past midnight and/or festivals in the past year (70.2% male; median age 23 years).

Results: A drug-checking service located at festivals or clubs would be used by 93.9%; a fixed-site service by 85.1%. Most (79.6%) were willing to wait an hour for their result. Almost all (93.8%) would not use a service if there was a possibility of arrest by police, and a majority (64.4%) would not use a service that did not provide individual feedback of results. Drug-checking results were only slightly more attractive if they provided comprehensive quantitative results. Almost all (93.2%) were willing to pay up to \$5, and 68.2% willing to pay up to \$10, per test. One third (33.3%) reported willingness to donate a whole dose for testing: they were more likely to be male, younger, less experienced, use drugs more frequently and attend venues/festivals less frequently.

Discussions and Conclusions: In this sample, festival- or club-based drug-checking services with low wait times and low cost appear broadly attractive under conditions of legal amnesty and individualised feedback. Quantitative analysis of MDMA pills requiring surrender of a whole pill may appeal to only a minority in Australia where pills are comparatively more expensive.

Oral

EMMA BEGLEY PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE UNITED KINGDOM

Amanda Atkinson, Harry Sumnall, Liverpool
John Moores University; Alessandro Pirona,
EMCDDA

HEALTH RESPONSES FOR NPS USERS IN THE NIGHT TIME ENVIRONMENT: A SETTINGS BASED APPROACH

Background: A number of key groups are considered to be at greater risk of NPS use and related health harms. These include patrons of the night-time environment. Various responses to NPS use exist within this setting

such as drug checking, crisis management, environmental changes and outreach work.

Aim: To provide an overview of the current health responses to NPS users in nightlife settings across Europe. Harm reduction is important within nightlife settings, and this presentation will discuss existing health responses that aim to reduce risks and harms associated with NPS use within nightlife settings. This presentation will highlight the challenges posed to European health professionals and share information on how colleagues throughout Europe respond to emerging health risks surrounding NPS.

Methodology: Data was collected from a two day EMCDDA consultation with European health experts to gain insight into responses addressing NPS use in nightlife settings, and a review of the literature on existing responses to NPS across Europe.

Output: The presentation will provide an overview of the range of health responses to NPS in nightlife settings across Europe and EMCDDA recommendations on how best to address the use of such substances among patrons of nightlife.

Oral

CHARLOTTE BIGLAND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE,
LIVERPOOL JOHN MOORES
UNIVERSITY, UNITED KINGDOM

Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University;
 Karen Hughes, Public Health Wales

STOP SV – STAFF TRAINING ON
PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE:
DEVELOPING PREVENTION AND
MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR THE
NIGHTLIFE WORKPLACE, A SYSTEMATIC
REVIEW

Internationally, sexual violence within the nightlife environment is increasingly being identified as a major issue. A study of recreational nightlife, carried out in several Southern European resorts among British and German tourists, showed that around 8% of tourists had experienced sexual harassment and 1.5% reported sex against their will. Additionally a report produced by the London Metropolitan Police Service estimates that on average there are a total of 1.125 sexual assaults (including rape) each year involving taxi drivers, an average of 22 sexual attacks per week in London alone. These statistics demonstrate how sexual violence and harassment is a serious public health and human rights problem, with both short- and long-term consequences on health and well-being. The broader social and economic impact of these consequences further emphasise the need for intervention strategies to be put in place. As part of a European project to develop a training programme to help nightlife staff identify, prevent and reduce sexual violence and harassment in their work environment, a systematic literature review will be conducted. The aim of the literature review will be to identify the prevalence of sexual violence in the nightlife environment, and explore interventions that target this issue within nightlife or other settings. A range of search engines and grey literature will be searched following a rigorous search strategy, and the results evaluated. This presentation will discuss the findings from the systematic literature review and how this will go on to inform the development of the training.

Oral

HELGE BJORNSEN
KORUS-ØST – CENTRE FOR
ADDICTION ISSUES, NORWAY

Metter Erika Harviken, KoRus-Øst; Dick Ekerøth, Fredrikstad kommune

RESPONSIBLE HOSTING – E-LEARNING

“Ansvarlig vertskap” – “Responsible hosting” - is a course for mainly responsible for licensed premises, and is part of a state program for responsible alcohol management. We (KoRus-Øst) have been commissioned by the Directorate of Health, and

created an online course in responsible host. The course is for anyone who pours alcohol, responsible for licensed premises and employees but also volunteers at festivals and major events. We want to tell about the background and experience of the online course. Responsible host means contributing to a safer and pleasant night life by not serving alcohol to under aged guests (18 year) or those guests who are obviously intoxicated. The course intends to give the necessary knowledge of the alcohol act, regulation and situation management that may be helpful for those who serve alcohol.

The course covers topics as:

The characteristics and effects of alcohol

The Alcohol Act and key licensing

Over-serving and definition “obviously under the influence of alcohol or drugs”

The course is built around recognizable situations, by the door, the bar, the drill and the staff meeting. The course ends with a test. Several municipalities have now decided that anyone who pours alcohol must have completed the course, and requires management to companies participating in meetings and other courses in the license period. We believe that the terms of knowledge is an important collar stand for those who will serve alcohol, and e-learning proves effective.

Oral

OWEN BOWDEN-JONES

Central North West London NHS
Foundation Trust, United Kingdom

Dima Abdulrahim, Central North West
London NHS Foundation Trust

**PROJECT NEPTUNE: DEVELOPING
CLINICAL RESPONSES TO CLUB DRUG
HARMS**

Project NEPTUNE is a clinical response to the emerging challenge of club drugs and novel psychoactive substances. The project has responded to

the current gap in knowledge for the clinical management of these substances by undertaking a systematic review of the available research literature to produce a comprehensive and evidence based reference document. Phase Two of project NEPTUNE (NEPTUNE II) has translated the guidance document into accessible and easy to use online training, as well as clinical tools. The project is being independently evaluated by the College Centre for Quality Improvement, which will report in 2017. NEPTUNE is funded by the Health Foundation, an independent charity working to improve the quality of health care in the UK. The presentation will summarise the project and its outputs.

Oral

MARK BREEN

Cuckoo Events, Ireland

**MAKING NIGHTLIFE ENVIRONMENTS
SAFER THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DIM-ICE MATRIX**

Planning for the safety of people in nightlife environments leaves a lot to be desired, the world over. Every year tragedies befall nightclubs, venues, festivals and events all around the world resulting in deaths and injuries. These tragedies tend to feature 2 key characteristics:

1. They are rarely the fault of those in the crowd i.e. those that get injured or die.
2. In the vast majority of cases a lot more could have been done to prevent them from occurring.

If the people in the crowd aren't to blame and more could have been done to prevent these tragedies then we must turn our attention to those planning and managing the events. Effective planning for the safety of people and crowds is largely a function of the focus on, and interplay between, 3 key considerations – Design, Information and Management. Furthermore, these 3 key considerations should be assessed in advance for 3 distinct periods common to all nightlife environments and events, namely – Ingress, Circulation and Egress.

The DIM-ICE matrix is a proven tool that has developed out of the relatively new science of Crowd Safety & Risk Analysis. The matrix is a universally applicable tool, used the world over. It regularly informs the safe planning and management of everything from small local festivals to the Olympic Games, from cross-city parade events to the mass movement of millions of people on religious pilgrimage annually in Hajj. We have a duty to make nightlife environments safer. The DIM-ICE matrix helps.

Oral

IRMA BRITO

Nursing School of Coimbra, Portugal
Fernando Mendes, IREFREA Portugal; Donizete Daher, EEAAC-UFF; Luis Paiva, Nursing School of Coimbra

BEFORE YOU GET BURNED FINALIST: AWARENESS INTERVENTION ON RISKS IN RECREATIONAL SETTINGS

BEFORE YOU GET BURN (Brito, 2014) is a model for information, support, peer-to-peer counselling and first

aid to young people, created within the university and/or in mobile units place in recreational contexts. Those spaces are managed by higher education volunteer students, under the supervision of teachers and health professionals. Being a volunteer presupposes at least 30h of training in peer education. It is an intervention model designed by PEER students, according to the participatory health research approach. Objective: To describe the result of the implementation of an intervention to 6 classes of 12th year students from 3 public secondary schools who will participate in the finalist trips. Three sessions were designed from the guiding questions: What means to you the finalists trip; What is the risk (individual/collective); Which consumes of ATOD do you intend to do; What shall you do to reduce or minimize risk; What shall you do in a crisis situation. Literacy, attitudes and behaviours are evaluated before and after (online questionnaire) and during sessions that are dialogic. The first session began with a talking map about expectations: most write fun, but many refer to “drunkenness” or “love.” This reflection starts a reflection on responsible sexuality. In the following session, all reported the ATOD consumption with group dynamics: 12.5% smoke, 100% already consumed alcohol (56.3% were already intoxicated) and 15.6% report willing to try other drugs if they get the chance. Then we use an interactive methodology to reflect on ATOD and they calculated the alcohol of the last venue. Results vary between 0.22-3.56mg/dl). Training about first aid was made at the end. All students evaluate this intervention positively: Different; Insightful; Informative; Interactive; Expansion of knowledge; Funny; Cheered up. Before and after on-line questionnaire shows high increase of literacy and positive modification of attitudes and behaviours.

Poster

NEIL BROOKS

Chill Out Sound Support/Nottingham
Recovery Network, UK

FROM THE MOUTHS OF ‘MAMBA-HEADS’

A series of case studies portraying aspects of Synthetic Cannabinoid use. Mamba use, as it is generally known as in Nottingham, has caused wide ranging problems. As

a recreational drug use, safer clubbing project, Chill Out Sound Support has seen all aspects of it. From the clients first using, to the impact it can go on to have. Why did they try it in the first place? What effects did they like, that led them to using regularly? The many synthetic cannabinoid chemicals, that are available, can be very damaging. We have seen people with vast internal body organ damage. Users have become very depressed, finding it hard to function on a daily basis. Leading to loss of jobs and relationships, particularly as their health and well being deteriorates to levels that I haven’t encountered with this client group before. Why do people continue to use it after they were aware of the damage it was causing?

A series of case studies will represent the clients ‘mamba’ journey, trying to answer some of the questions about the problems they have encountered. What are the key issues for drug and health workers? This presentation will portray some of the problems and some of the successes. Joined up working across all levels of a drug service, liaising with all involved agencies is crucial, ensuring that access to help and information is more accessible and wide ranging. By sharing our experiences we can, hopefully, ease the problems associated with ‘mamba’.

Oral

TIBOR BRUNT

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

DRUG INFORMATION AND MONITORING SYSTEM (DIMS) AND AN OVERVIEW OF OTHER EUROPEAN DRUG TESTING INITIATIVES

The Drugs Information and Monitoring System (DIMS) has been in existence in the Netherlands since 1992, it is one of the oldest drug testing initiatives in the world. Its purpose is to monitor the illicit drug market by enabling testing drugs bought by consumers. Alternatively, its aim is to prevent serious harm associated with unexpected dangerous substances or unusual dosages. Since 2012, DIMS also focuses specifically on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). Results of the current illicit drug market will be presented, alongside results of the NPS market. In addition, examples of national warnings throughout the years will be given. To place drug testing into a broader context, other drug testing initiatives will be touched upon and the current state of drug testing in Europe. Finally, drug testing as a means of monitoring the illicit drugs/ NPS markets and as harm reduction tool will be discussed.

Oral

TIBOR BRUNT

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

A CHANGING ECSTASY MARKET: DUTCH TRENDS AND RESPONSES

Over the last seven years the ecstasy pill market has undergone substantial changes: whereas the pills were often of low MDMA purity and contained impurities or did not contain MDMA at all at the end of the last decade, ecstasy pills now are purer as ever before and often contain very high doses of MDMA. The dose of an average ecstasy pill in The Netherlands has shifted from around 80 mg / pill to almost 150 mg of MDMA per pill. In addition, on a regular basis pills containing 300 mg/pill are detected on the market. This has serious implications for the health of consumers. The Drug and Information Monitoring System (DIMS) has repeatedly pointed out the danger of this evolution on the ecstasy market and some mass media warning campaigns were executed in the case of specific pills that were either extremely high dosed or showed an unreliable spread in dose, putting young drug users at risk of unpredictable and very dangerous MDMA ingestions. Data on trends and examples of some specific warnings are shown to illustrate the issue.

Oral

ALEXANDER BÜCHELI

NPS Consulting, Switzerland

ZURICH'S APPROACH TO ENHANCE THE PLEASURE OF GOING OUT

Zurich's nightlife culture is an important cultural and economic factor. Every weekend more than 70,000 people are spending a good time during the night. They are attracted by more than 150 bars, clubs and event locations. This density of nightlife offers in a city with 400,000 inhabitants, is the reason why Zurich can be seen as Swiss nightlife capital. In the middle of the nineties, related to the use of XTC, Zurich's health department starts to be aware about the specific "nightlife health challenges". Starting with an information campaign related to the use of XTC, targeting party goers, followed by creating a mobile Drug Checking service in 2001, the Drug Information Centre in 2006, the establishment of the Bar & Club commission 2011 and the building up of a night-major-council in 2015. Zurich's integrated nightlife approach is based on cooperation between the nightlife stakeholders and the public sector, this approach is a best practice example to address the challenges of a lively nightlife culture on a sustainable way.

Oral

GREGOR BURKHART

European Monitoring Centre for
Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA), Portugal

THE NEW EDITION OF THE HEALTHY NIGHTLIFE TOOLBOX

The web based Toolbox (hntinfo.eu) is a comprehensive European data base aimed at supporting local, regional and national policymakers, as

well as prevention workers, to identify and implement effective interventions in nightlife settings. The evidence regarding the effectiveness of interventions specifically targeting illicit drug use in recreational settings is increasing, yet the number of interventions being subject to robust evaluation is still low. Research on reducing the use of alcohol and related harm in nightlife settings is much more substantial. Some of the insights from alcohol research may be useful in preventing drug problems in nightlife. To improve the dissemination and implementation of available evidence-based interventions in nightlife settings the European Commission funded a project to develop The Healthy Nightlife Toolbox website in 2008-2010. In 2016 the Toolbox was updated with financial support from the Dutch government, under its EU Presidency. The Trimbos Institute in the Netherlands coordinated the update, in cooperation with Liverpool John Moores University (UK) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). From January 2017 onwards, the EMCDDA will host and maintain the website

Oral

NADIA BUTLER

Public Health Institute, Liverpool John
Moores University, United Kingdom
Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University

DRINK LESS ENJOY MORE: AN EVALUATION OF A MULTICOMPONENT INTERVENTION TO ADDRESS LEVELS OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY

Background: Despite the sale of alcohol to drunk people being illegal in the UK, high levels of intoxication and alcohol-related harms remain common in nightlife environments. To address drunkenness in a UK night time economy the Drink Less Enjoy More multi-component intervention was implemented to: increase awareness of legislation; support bar staff compliance with the law; and promote responsible drinking amongst nightlife users.

Methods: Pre- (n=214) and post- (n=202) intervention nightlife patron surveys were conducted which explored: drinking behaviours; expectations of drunkenness; and knowledge of the law. Bar staff surveys examined bar server practice, awareness of legislation and perceptions of the intervention. Finally, 100 pre- and post-intervention alcohol test purchase attempts using pseudo-intoxicated actors were made to evaluate the impact of the intervention on service of alcohol to drunks.

Results: From pre- to-post intervention there was a significant increase in nightlife user knowledge of the laws around the service of alcohol to drunks (from 45% to 66%) and the purchasing alcohol for a drunk friend (33%-55%). The majority of bar staff perceived the intervention as having had a positive impact on their serving practices. Crucially, there was a significant reduction in the proportion of alcohol test purchases leading to a sale of alcohol to a pseudo-intoxicated actor (84%-26%).

Conclusions: Findings from the intervention are positive suggesting since the intervention was implemented nightlife user knowledge of the laws around the service of alcohol to drunks has significantly increased, and crucially the service of alcohol to pseudo-intoxicated actors has reduced substantially.

Oral

MANCE BUTTRAM

Nova Southeastern University, United States America

Maria Pagano, Case Western Reserve University;
Steven Kurtz, Nova Southeastern University

RESIDENTIAL PROXIMITY TO ELECTRONIC DANCE MUSIC NIGHTCLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS WITH SUBSTANCE USE, SEXUAL BEHAVIORS, AND RELATED PROBLEMS

Closer proximity between place of residence and substance use/procurement locations (e.g. bars; retail outlets) is associated with increased substance use. Yet no apparent study has examined substance use and place of residence in the context of the electronic dance music (EDM) nightclub scene. This study examines the association between proximity of place of residence to preferred EDM nightclub and substance use frequencies and intensities, sexual risk behaviors, and related problems, among a sample of 498 young adult substance users in Miami who report regular participation at EDM nightclubs. Regression models were constructed to examine the impact of residential proximity to preferred EDM nightclub on risk behaviors, controlling for demographics and background characteristics. Among the diverse sample, compared to participants residing in closer proximity to their preferred EDM nightclub, participants residing further away reported using greater intensities of alcohol and cocaine ($p < .01$), more condomless vaginal sex occasions ($P < .001$), and more substance dependence symptoms ($p < .05$). Conversely, participants residing in closer proximity to their preferred EDM nightclub were more likely to report histories of arrest ($p < .05$) than participants residing further away. The results suggest that participants residing further from their preferred EDM nightclubs may be more invested in the club outing and therefore engage in greater substance use. Further research investigating aspects of the EDM nightclub scene, including risky driving behaviors, risk for DUI and neighborhood influences is needed to advance knowledge about social and environmental influences on substance use to reduce risk and make participation in the EDM nightclub scene safer.

Poster

VICKI CRAIK

Crew, United Kingdom

ONE YEAR ON - THE PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT AND THE SCOTTISH DRUG SCENE

Crew was established in 1992 in response to the rapid expansion of recreational drug use. We work throughout Scotland to provide credible information on the drugs that people are taking so they can make informed decisions about their own health. Our roots lie in the club scene and we specialize in psychostimulant drugs and new psychoactive substances (NPS). This presentation discusses the impact of The Psychoactive Substances Act which was enacted by the UK Government on the 26th of May 2016. The Act was designed to create a blanket ban on all psychoactive substances. A year on from its introduction we try to answer; was it necessary? Has it been successful? Or unsuccessful? Are people still taking them? Or are they taking something else? We will present statistics from our services and put this into the context of our role as a national agency that gathers and disseminates drug trends information and provides education. We aim to provide an up to date picture of drug taking in Scotland and indicate ways to reduce the harm caused by these substances and the legislation that surrounds them.

Oral

JULIE CROISSET

City of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Johan Osté, Public Health Service of Amsterdam (GGD)

80 nightclubs and numerous big dance events and festivals. The events are of great economic and cultural value to the city. At the same time this also has a downside; experienced nuisance, systematic violations of the drug laws, health incidents (in which drugs may play a role). Incidents that are sometimes widely reported in various media. In this session we will discuss the various (sometimes conflicting) roles and responsibilities for a safe and healthy development of dance events and we outline the process that led to the Amsterdam policy framework on dance events.

Oral

DEVELOPING AN AMSTERDAM POLICY FRAMEWORK ON DANCE EVENTS

Dance events are here to stay. They are an important and growing segment of the Amsterdam nightlife with

CLAIRE CUNLIFFE

South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner, United Kingdom

Daniel Jones, South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner

MULTI AGENCY INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY AND MAINTAIN A SAFE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY IN SOUTH WALES

Three multi agency initiatives have been developed in Swansea which directly address the themes and objectives of this year's Club Health conference.

Drinkaware Club Crew: This scheme is a partnership initiative which tackles alcohol related violence and safeguards students in the night time economy (NTE). There are two key components: Crew – student staff who work within venues to safeguard students and provide practical/emotional support; a social media campaign entitled 'Wouldn't Shouldn't' on the basis that 'If you wouldn't do it sober, you shouldn't do it drunk' which drives awareness of the issue of sexual harassment in clubs.

Vulnerability training: The NTE can present opportunity for sexual predators to take advantage of increased levels of vulnerability often through alcohol and drugs. A vulnerability awareness training package has therefore been developed and is delivered to partners, equipping key staff and police with: the right knowledge/confidence to assess vulnerability and initiate appropriate safeguarding, identify potential sexual predators and take positive action, create a culture of zero tolerance to sexual predatory behaviour and prevent serious sexual violence.

Help Point: This partnership run facility provides emergency medical care (2500 in 26 months) within the NTE and acts as a safe space reducing the demand on emergency service. Vulnerability training is delivered to Help Point staff, who are also linked to the Crew via the night net radio.

These three interventions therefore complement/support each other and provide an enhanced and robust means of: creating a health/safe NTE, reducing potential harms and promoting multi agency partnership and networks.

Oral

LYDIA DAVENPORT

Bristol Drugs Project,
United Kingdom

**IN THE CLIMATE OF OUTCOME BASED
COMMISSIONING, HOW DO WE MEASURE
THE IMPACT OF HARM REDUCTION
BASED OUTREACH TO CLUB DRUG USERS?**

Bristol Drugs Project has been running outreach and engagement work to club drug users for over a decade and more recently, to LGBT communities in Bristol. Sharing our experience of running harm reduction based outreach at both national and local festivals, nightclubs, bars and sex on premises venues, we will explore the challenges and opportunities of engaging with club drug users, from the perspective of a drug and alcohol project. The aims of this outreach are multiple but can primarily be seen as threefold; to give advice to and share information with clients in order to reduce drug related harm, to gather up to date information about current drug trends and to engage the “hard to reach” population of those using “club drugs”. However, many of those we will engage with would not judge their substance use to be problematic. In the age of hard outcomes and commissioning, how do we confer value on the spreading of harm reduction messages, when those we are engaging with may never walk through the doors of a drugs project or engage with structured treatment? We will explore other ways of evaluating harm reduction work in the night time economy as well as making a case for the importance of club and festival based interventions for drug and alcohol projects.

Oral

MARTHA DE JONGE

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

**DEVELOPING PERSONAS IN ALCOHOL
AND DRUG USE**

Personas are narrative descriptions of imaginary people constructed out of well-understood, highly specified data about real people. The purpose of this study was to develop between 5 and 9 user profiles or ‘personas’ of young people, based on their involvement with alcohol and drugs.

First, a systematic review of literature on latent class analysis (LCA) was used to list personal factors proven to influence alcohol and drug related behavior. It was also found that most LCA’s find 5 of 6 different classes of alcohol/drug related behavior, often based on frequency of use and type of drug used. Second, the personal factors influencing ‘user class’ were used to construct an extensive interview, that was held with 50 youngsters (ages 18-25) representing varying ‘user classes’. Third, the results of these interviews were analysed and finally used to develop personas. All personas include an overview of attributes and user needs, as well as a background and personal profile story.

These personas will provide a better understanding of the attributes, needs and background of young (18-25 years old) drug and/or alcohol users. And they will be used to improve the development and implementation of interventions that aim to reduce (risks resulting from) alcohol- and drug use. At the time of writing we are still in the recruitment and interview phase of this project. By late March, we will start analyzing the interviews and begin developing the personas.

Oral

PAUL DILLON

Drug and Alcohol Research and Training Australia (DARTA), Australia

WHAT ROLE CAN (OR SHOULD) SCHOOL-BASED DRUG EDUCATION PLAY IN PREPARING YOUNG PEOPLE TO HAVE A SAFER NIGHTLIFE EXPERIENCE, PARTICULARLY IN REGARDS TO ECSTASY AND THE NIGHTLIFE/DANCE CULTURE?

Engaging students in drug education activities aims to assist them to make healthy and safe choices, identify risky situations, and develop strategies to prepare them for challenging situations. Although most activities conducted in schools aim to prevent drug use, students in many Australian schools are also provided basic harm reduction information, particularly around alcohol. As more underage dance events are rolled-out, growing numbers of young people are becoming involved with dance culture and the use of ecstasy continues to rise. Unfortunately, it is rare for schools to provide drug education activities within a dance culture context and accurate and credible information on ecstasy is rarely, if ever, provided. This presentation will briefly discuss how Australian schools deliver effective harm reduction information to students about alcohol. It will then examine whether school-based drug education can (or should) play in preparing young people for a safer nightlife experience in relation to ecstasy and the dance culture. If they do, what information should be provided and what are the barriers to this type of education being effective?

Oral

PAUL DILLON

Drug and Alcohol Research and Training Australia (DARTA), Australia

'FLAKKA': AN AUSTRALIAN CASE STUDY OF MEDIA MISINFORMATION, SENSATIONALISM AND 'MORAL PANIC'

The Gold Coast is one of the major nightlife hubs of Australia. In October 2016, over a period of 36 hours, 16 people were admitted to the Gold Coast Hospital suffering "severe hallucinogenic episodes"; after taking an unidentified drug at nightlife venues across the city. Tragically, one of these people later died. This presentation will examine how the media reported this incident, from the first stories published, when little was known, through to the release of the toxicology findings, highlighting the danger of reporting on drug-related incidents before key information is available. The presentation will also discuss the changes we have seen in the media in recent years, particularly in terms of the 24-hour media cycle and need for constant online content, which has resulted in a greater risk of misinformation being disseminated.

Oral

NICKY DIRKX

University College of Ghent, Belgium
Tina Van Havere, University College Ghent

**EVALUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF
THE LAW AND LEGAL AGE LIMITS OF BAR
TENDERS, EVENT ORGANIZERS AND
NIGHT SHOP OWNERS**

Alcohol consumption is a widely discussed topic in the field of health issues in the world. Although age limits on the use of alcohol exist throughout Europe, alcohol use by youngsters of 15 and 16 years of age is common. As a part of the Alcolaw-project, which contributes to understand the application of the law concerning the selling and serving of alcohol to youths, one part of the research program was to evaluate the experiences with selling alcohol to underage customers and the relationships with enforcement actors on one hand, and to identify the measures that sellers have already implemented to comply with the legal age limits on alcohol sales on the other hand.

60 in-depth interviews were performed with bartenders, waitresses, night shop owners and event organizers in bars, cafes, clubs. The interview questions dealt with the knowledge of the law, as well as with the sellers' perception and daily practice. Apart from the interview questions, we also used vignettes, involving a set of scenarios linked to the application of the law. These vignettes were identical to the vignettes used in a quantitative part of the research project to evaluate the knowledge and perception of youngsters.

The interviews were analysed using Nvivo and themes and subthemes were identified. These provided some explicative factors that could serve preventive or policy actions, p.e. why the available information is not (yet) integrated. During the presentation, the research design, including the sample collection and use of vignettes, Nvivo-analysis and results will be presented.

Oral

ŠPELA DOVŽAN

Association DrogArt, Slovenia

**REPRESENTATIONS OF NPS AND NPS
CONSUMERS IN ONLINE DISCUSSION
FORUMS IN SLOVENIA**

In Slovenia in the past years, similarly to the situation in various other countries, new psychoactive substances have appeared. The most popular are synthetic cathinones. Since the appearance of mephedrone in 2008, Slovenian harm reduction organization Association DrogArt has been performing various activities and services concerning NPS (outreach work, counselling, drug checking, participation in the early warning system...). In 2014, we carried out a research on the characteristics of the use of new psychoactive drugs in Slovenia, which confirmed the information offered by users and DrogArt outreach workers about the popularity of 3-MMC and provided valuable insights into the characteristics of NPS use, perceived problems, reasons for cessation, harm reduction strategies employed by users and other aspects.

Between 2015 and 2017, DrogArt is a partner in an international project "B.A.O.N.P.S. - Be aware on night pleasure safety". One of its aims is to better understand meanings and consumption patterns concerning NPS and related cross-cultural differences. A comparative research is being carried out in Slovenia, Italy and Portugal. It consists of a quantitative (questionnaires distributed to partygoers) and qualitative part (analysis of online discussion forums). The purpose of the forum analysis is look into the representations of both NPS and their users as they appear in virtual spaces that can act as "free zones", offering the sense of anonymity and freedom of expression.

The poster will present the findings of the Slovenian qualitative research focusing on two online discussion forums - a generalist forum and the most popular user based forum, DrogArt forum. The selection enabled us to compare the representations of NPS and NPS consumers among the general public and users.

Poster

KIRSTY DOYLE

Waterford Institute of Technology,
Ireland

Niamh Maguire, John O'Brien, Waterford
Institute of Technology

This paper is a case study of how the public and private police manage the night-time economy (NTE) in a small urban area in Ireland. Previous research on the regulation of the NTE has primarily focused on larger post-industrial metropolises. However, around half of the cities in the EU are much smaller having a population between 50,000 and 100,000, and have significantly different social dynamics to the larger metropolises. These smaller cities tend to be less anonymous and participation in the NTE therefore tends to be less transient. Furthermore, many are college towns, creating the conflicting challenge of informal social controls of the local at certain points in the year, with a flood of revellers who are temporary and weakly embedded participants in city life. These features represent significant challenges for both the public and private police in maintaining order in the NTE.

This paper presents findings from a qualitative study which used observations and semi-structured interviews to understand how the NTE was regulated in a small urban centre in Ireland, which is also a college town. Contrary to previous research on larger cities, the findings suggest that while the public and private police work alongside each other to create a seamless, albeit precarious level of order in the NTE, there is often a blurring of boundaries in terms of their roles. Similarly, the normative behaviour deemed acceptable and the policing approaches employed differ significantly depending on the nature of the event and the identity of the clientele.

Oral

MANAGING THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY: EXPLORING THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE POLICE

This paper is a case study of how the public and private police manage the night-time economy (NTE)

MARIT EDLAND-GRYT

Norwegian Institute of Public Health,
Norway

SNORTING COCAINE IS LIKE SMOKING A CIGARETTE - IT COMES NATURALLY WHILE DRINKING ALCOHOL: THE CULTURE SURROUNDING COCAINE USE IN OSLO

Background: The last decades has been marked by a series of stimulant abuse epidemics, with cocaine and amphetamine generally alternating in popularity. In Oslo nightlife, a study has shown that 14.6 % of those asked (n=500), had used cocaine the last 48 hours, shown in saliva tests. Cocaine seems to be the most often used club drug in Oslo. The aim of this article is to explore how young adults in a club setting explore the use of cocaine in relation to alcohol and other drugs.

Methods: Qualitative in-depth interviews (n=35, 60 % males) conducted with young adults (20-34 years old, mean age 25.7 years). Recreational drug users were recruited in club settings. They were later contacted again and interviewed face to face using a semi-structured interview guide focusing on experiences with drugs and clubbing.

Results: Research participant emphasised different views on how they understood their cocaine use. Some emphasised how easy it was to use cocaine, and that the use gave few or none consequences for themselves and their surroundings. Several mentioned that snorting cocaine while drinking alcohol was like smoking a cigarette while drinking alcohol. They did not think much about it, they just did it together with friends. Others saw their cocaine use as problematic, and wished to stop.

Conclusion: Some young adults view snorting cocaine as equivalent to smoking a cigarette – both comes naturally with drinking alcohol, while others saw cocaine was dangerous and very addictive. These contrasting views perceptions of the same drug is interesting, and can contribute to the understanding of cocaine use in club settings.

Keywords: Cocaine, recreational substance use, club drug use.

Oral

FERMÍN FERNÁNDEZ CALDERÓN

University of Huelva, Spain

Claudio Vidal Giné, Asociación Bienestar y Desarrollo, Energy Control; Carmen Díaz Batanero, University of Huelva; Antonio J. Rojas Tejada, University of Almería

Considering “Last party” time-frame, we aimed to analyze the relationship among eight B-HRS and nine Negative Consequences (NC) reported by a sample of recreational polysubstance users. We accessed online a sample of 1399 recreational drug users. 1255 reported using 2 or more substances in the last party they attended (including alcohol). We explored the following B-HRS: I avoid taking 5 or more alcoholic drinks (men) or 4 or more (women) in a 2 hour time-frame; I set a limit to the quantity I will take and try not to exceed it; I take small doses instead of larger doses; During a party, I wait for the effects of a dose to decrease before taking another dose; When I drink alcohol, I’m cautious with shots, either not taking them or limiting their quantity; I avoid/I’m cautious about mixing stimulants; I avoid/I’m cautious about mixing depressants; If I’m mixing drugs, the quantity of each of them I take is lower than if I take each of them separately. The NC explored were: memory impairment, stomach pain, tachycardia, bad mood, headache, nausea, insomnia, sexual difficulties and hangover. We found statistically significant relationships among different B-HRS and NC reported. For example, those participants who set a limit to the quantity in their last party, reported 8 out of 9 NC less frequently than those who did not. These results must help to inform polysubstance recreational drug user on the best strategies that minimize negative consequences associated to their drug use.

Poster

FERMÍN FERNÁNDEZ CALDERÓN

University of Huelva, Spain

Óscar M. Lozano Rojas, University of Huelva; Joseph P. Palamar, University of New York; Monica J. Barratt, University of New South Wales

use profiles of ravers and their relationship with five different recreational settings. We accessed a sample of 1399 self-reported recreational drug users through web-based survey, in collaboration with harm reduction organizations from Spain, United States, Australia, Canada, and Latin American countries. 998 self-identified as rave attendees. The self-reported prevalence of drugs used among the participants in the last recreational setting they reported attending were: alcohol (88.3%), cannabis (70%), ecstasy (56.5%), amphetamine/speed (31%), powder cocaine (25.8%), LSD (14.9%), ketamine (10%), poppers (7.2%), tranquilizers (5.2%), and new psychoactive substances (NPS, 4.3%). The last recreational setting they reported attending were: a rave/electronic dance music festival (30.5%); a nightclub, festival with non-electronic music or concert (32.1%); a bar or pub (9.3%); a party at a home (22.4%); other setting (5.6%). The prevalence of drug use used was examined across different contexts. Compared to those who most recently attended a party that was not a rave, ravers whose most recent party attended was at a rave on average reported higher prevalence of use of ecstasy ($p < 0.01$), speed ($p < 0.01$), ketamine ($p < 0.05$), LSD ($p < 0.01$), and NPS ($p < 0.05$). Different recreational contexts appear to be associated with different levels of drugs use, and this must be considered to implement harm reduction interventions within this population.

16 Poster

WHAT DID YOU DO AT YOUR LAST PARTY? BEHAVIORAL HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES (B-HRS) AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES REPORTED BY POLYSUBSTANCE USERS

Research on HRS among polysubstance users is scarce.

IS RAVERS’ POLY-SUBSTANCE USE CONSISTENT ACROSS DIFFERENT RECREATIONAL SETTINGS?

Ravers tend to be polysubstance users. However, their drug use pattern may differ according the recreational party settings they frequent, what must be considered when harm reduction interventions are carried out with this population. We aimed to analyze substance

JASON FERRIS

The Institute for Social Science
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Renee Zahnow, The University of Queensland;
Adam Winstock, Global Drug Survey

WHAT CAN 20,000 PEOPLE TELL US ABOUT NITROUS OXIDE (N₂O) USE? UNDERSTANDING THE RECREATIONAL USE OF N₂O AND THE DOSE-RESPONSE RELATIONSHIP WITH MYELONEUROPATHY

Introduction: Non-medical, recreational use of nitrous oxide (N₂O) remains popular particularly in the clubbing scene. For most people, the effects of a N₂O hit - euphoria, dizziness and dissociation - are felt within ten seconds and last up to four minutes. However, there is growing concern that regular recreational use of N₂O can lead to nerve damage “myeloneuropathy” and motor disorders associated with tingling and numbness in the limbs. This paper describes: 1. sociodemographic characteristics of users and patterns of N₂O use; 2. the dose-response relationship between use and long term harm (i.e. tingling) in a diverse population of recreational drug users.

Methods: We use three waves of the Global Drug Survey (2014-2016) data (N= 269,620) asking respondents about experiences due to N₂O use (fainting, nausea, confusion), including persistent numbness/tingling in arms/legs (myeloneuropathy) and demographics.

Results: 47,499 respondents reported ever using N₂O; 20,157 in the past year and 7,101 in the past month. Of past year N₂O users, the mean age 24.4 years, male (75.7%); 50% had been clubbing at least fortnightly. 634 (3.2%) people reported persistent numbness in the limbs. A log-log model estimating the dose-response relationship between N₂O use and tingling was highly significant Beta=0.355(95%CI:0.276,0.4). A 10% increase in N₂O dose leads to a 3.6% increase in reported tingling.

Discussion: Recreational use of N₂O is not rare among drug-users or clubbers. We explore user demographics and methods of N₂O use. We demonstrate the dose-response relationship between N₂O use and tingling indicative of harms incurred through regular N₂O use.

Oral

MARIE FINAN

Restorative Justice Service, Ireland

LOOKING AT INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE ARRESTED ON NIGHTS OUT DUE TO ALCOHOL/SUBSTANCE MISUSE

Restorative Justice involves working with people who have been affected by crime in a way that focuses more on the harm done to the victim than the law that was broken. It seeks to repair that harm by providing a forum for the victim and/or the community to address their issues with offenders in a safe and non-threatening way. The objectives are to meet the needs of victims of crime, challenge offenders to put right the harm they have caused and desist from further offending behaviour so that they make take their place again as law abiding members of the community. A presentation would be made in relation to those offenders who have committed crimes while under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol on nights out. We facilitate a restorative process to enable them to restore any harm caused to the victims of their crimes as well as looking at the harm caused by drugs and alcohol. The hope being that they will not reoffend again in the future.

Oral

MARGARET FITZGERALD

Dr. Steevens Hospital, Department of Public Health, Ireland

C. Hurley, O. Ennis, M. Ward, Dr. Steevens Hospital, Department of Public Health; D. Igoe, Health Protection Surveillance Centre; R. Gynn, Dr. Steevens Hospital; C. Giese, Health Protection Surveillance Centre; C. de Gascun, National Virus Reference Centre; E. Keenan, National Drug Treatment Centre

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS FROM THE RECENT SNOW BLOW RELATED HIV OUTBREAK IN DUBLIN

In February 2015 routine surveillance in the Department of Public Health, Dublin identified a cluster of three recently acquired cases of HIV (p24 antigen-positive) in people who inject drugs (PWID). Feedback from clinicians expressed concern about a possible link to a new psychoactive substance (NPS) alphapyrrolidinovalerophenone (α -PVP) called “snow blow” in polysubstance drug users. The aim of the

study was to investigate and coordinate the response to the outbreak and to advise on control measures. The descriptive epidemiological investigation was completed using a questionnaire administered by public health staff. An analytical case control study was done to compare drug and risk behaviours among 15 HIV cases and 39 controls. The National Drug Treatment Centre (NDTC) screened urine samples for new psychoactive substances (NPS) from HIV positive patients attending the addiction service for methadone maintenance therapy. Between January 2014 and December 2015, a total of 57 cases of HIV were notified to Dublin Public Health in PWID. Of these, 39 were confirmed to have recently acquired HIV; three quarters (n=29) were homeless (94% of females and 61% of males); 59% (n=23) were male. Injecting snow blow was independently associated with recent HIV infection (AOR: 49; p = 0.003); a dose response effect was observed. Having sex with a PWID and sharing needles were also independently associated with HIV infection. Of 77 urine samples tested from 44 HIV positive patients, 12 (15.6%) were positive for NPS. The level of samples testing positive for NPS was higher among the cases known to be linked to the HIV upsurge. The conclusions were that the outbreak of HIV was linked to injection of snow blow, sharing needles and unsafe sex. Control measures from early on focused on communications, intensive case finding and contact tracing. Other measures included early treatment of HIV infection in those most at risk, increased needle exchange, promotion of safe sex and enhanced access to methadone treatment. Throughout the remainder of 2015 the notifications of new HIV infections in PWID gradually reduced to background levels and the outbreak declared over in February 2016. However, many of the risk factors, which predisposed to the upsurge including use of NPS continue to occur and require a sustained multi sectoral response.

Oral

ELISA FORNERO

Coop. Sociale Alice Onlus, Italy

Spela Dovzan, DrogArt; Cristiana Vale Pires, APDES/CHECK!N; Ralf Kohenlein, Fixpunkt

European countries: Italy, Germany, Portugal and Slovenia. The main objective of the project is to provide the governments of the partners countries and EU institutions with information about NPS in order to better identify the different typologies of these drugs and the consumption patterns, assess related risks, and set up more effective responses.

Aims can be detailed as follows:

- to identify NPS and inform the Early Warning System about them;
- to improve awareness and knowledge of drugs and NPS, their risks and effects, among partygoers;
- to understand meanings and consumption patterns concerning NPS and related cross-cultural differences;
- to inform local and national drug service providers about NPS and cultural factors influencing drug consumption patterns;
- to create guidelines for a pilot implementation of drug checking and extend them to other European countries where it is not carried out yet.

The main activities of the project are:

- Outreach interventions and drug checking in clubs and parties
- Dissemination of drug checking results (partygoers, public authorities etc...)
- Assessing different methods and practices of drug checking in different contexts
- Research on partygoers: drug use, consumption patterns and evaluation of the drug checking as a preventive and harm reduction instrument.
- Web study on social media where people discuss NPS
- training events addressing health professionals, social workers and national policy makers

Poster

B.A.O.N.P.S. - BE AWARE ON NIGHT PLEASURE SAFETY

BAONPS - Be Aware On Night Pleasure Safety is a project focused on drug checking and new psychoactive substances (NPS) and involves four

ENRICO GERACE

Centro Regionale Antidoping e di Tossicologia “A. Bertinaria”, Italy

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instruments have been recently introduced in the market making these two techniques ideal for on-site analysis.

In particular, portable RAMAN instrumentation present several advantages: i) specificity, thanks to a reliable identification based on substance-specific Raman bands; ii) partial measurement of mixtures; iii) expandable library; iv) result displayed on the instrument itself avoiding a wired lap-top, and, most important, v) non-destructive and non-invasive analysis. The analysis happens through water, glass, plastic bags so the operator avoids direct contact with the substance.

In this presentation, results from the analysis by portable RAMAN instrumentation of more than 200 samples, collected in 2016 during the first formal implementation of drug checking in Italy within the EU funded project B.A.O.N.P.S., will be discussed. In most cases, MDMA, amphetamine and ketamine were detected. Other findings included cocaine, LSD, various NPS and pharmaceuticals, often in disagreement with the user’s expectation. The hazard caused by the unaware intake of drugs will be highlighted.

In conclusion, the RAMAN equipment has proved efficient for NPS identification. Some limitations may be the low sensitivity and may arise with substances contained in complex biological materials, such as marijuana, opium and ayahuasca.

Oral

ELENA GERVILLE

University of the Balearic Islands, Spain

Catalina Plomer and Rafael Jimenez, University of the Balearic Islands, Spain
Alicia Bustos, Energy Control Mallorca, Spain

respect to the immediate environment. The objective of this study is to analyse the influence of social groups on the alcohol consumption of the subject.

Breathe alcohol testing of young participants in drinking environments in the streets. They also answered a question asking about the perception of their drunkenness. No statistical differences were found in breathalyser scores or in drunkenness perception scores by gender, and low correlation between breathalyser scores and drunkenness perception. Only the group of friends predicted alcohol in breath and drunkenness perception.

As expected, alcohol use in the street was high and when consuming alcohol in a social setting, drinkers underestimate their own level of intoxication, leading to associated risks. Social norms in the group regarding alcohol use could modify the consumption of this substance.

Oral

ON-FIELD DRUG CHECKING AND IDENTIFICATION BY PORTABLE RAMAN INSTRUMENT

Instruments based on ATR-IR and Raman spectroscopy can be used for a fast and inexpensive analysis of alleged drugs, allowing a simple and safe handling and a reliable detection of substances. Furthermore, portable

SOCIAL CONTEXT AND ALCOHOL USE IN POPULAR FESTIVALS IN SPAIN

Alcohol consumption in the streets is a relevant problem in Spain, leaving important negative consequences. Social norm models predict that the relationship between the perception of intoxication of drinkers and alcohol consumption in a group are inversely proportional, with

ANGELO GIGLIO

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consumption of alcohol and other substances in both places the citizen loiter (squares, discotheques, night clubs ...) and in large institutional musical events (Movement, Kappa Future Festival Club to Club, etc.).

The PIN project started its activities in the summer of 2009 and continued its operations without interruption until today. Its purposes are to promote health and reduce the risks in clubs of the City of Turin. The project is characterized by a constant presence in the different contexts of the city: the outputs are on a weekly basis, especially in the evening and night hours, exceeding the number of 60 annual interventions. The project can be defined "tilting", adapting to different target populations met: in some cases there will be a greater focus on alcohol consumption, in other use of illegal substances and also the logistical positioning and the type of contact interpersonal is modulated according to the circumstances and the nature of the event.

Some objectives, challenges and strategies that the project aimed to develop and achieve:

- Recognition by the target population and the general and accreditation activities by institutional subjects and not;
- Extension and multiplication effects of the action through the presence of the applicant;
- Analysis of phenomena in terms of knowledge of the context the phenomenon both in terms of specific risks of conduct adopted: many are socially integrated users, some more conscious, some less risks related to substance use;
- Continues the collaborative work with local managers and event organizers in order to increase their interest for the safety and health of regular clients;
- It built an awareness campaign on the field and even with the seminars for young people with the aim of having the "generational mediators", ie young volunteers who assist professionals in the activity of contact with customers.

Oral

GLOBAL DRUG SURVEY TEAM

Adam Winstock, University College London, United Kingdom; Monica Barratt, National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of New South Wales, Australia; Jason Ferris, Institute for Social Science Research, University of Queensland, Australia; Larissa Maier, University of Zurich

surveys with comparable questions are increasingly important. Global Drug Survey (GDS) has been running the largest annual anonymous web survey of people who use licit and/or illicit psychoactive drugs. Our surveys aim to rapidly identify the latest drug use and market trends, and use that information to make drug use safer, regardless of the legal status of the drug. GDS has reached over 400,000 people in 4 years (120,000 people this year alone). Over 27 countries (with n>250) have been reached in 2017 through an international network of experts and harm reduction organisations. The survey's non-probability method is increasingly recognised as a valid approach to describing specific populations and identifying trends over time. This presentation will focus on three issues: (1) MDMA, (2) new psychoactive substances (NPS), and (3) psychedelics. For MDMA, we will report on MDMA dosing schedules, trends in MDMA emergency treatment seeking over time, risk factors for seeking emergency treatment, and the use of drug checking services. For NPS, we will focus on how the UK Psychoactive Drugs Act impacted on use and access to NPS, utilising data from before and after its introduction. Finally, we will report on patterns of first use of psychedelics, negative experiences when tripping (aka 'bad trips') and micro-dosing. Where applicable, we will report findings for regular clubbers separately.

Oral

PIN - PROJECT ITINERANT NIGHT: THE EXPERIENCE IN THE CITY OF TURIN

The nightlife is a phenomenon of the late-modernity tied to the fun and at the same time one of the major challenges to public health. The research and observations highlight the problematic linked to the high

GLOBAL DRUG SURVEY 2017: PILLS, POWDERS, PLEASURES, PROBLEMS

Drug market characteristics have diverged, with Europe and the UK awash with super high-dose MDMA pills and high purity cocaine, while MDMA in the US and Australia is often adulterated with NBOME derivatives and synthetic cathinones.

Within this changing and diverging context, global

RONAN GLYNN

Department of Public Health
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Niamh Byrne, HSE; Siobhan O' Dea, Adam
Shanley, Gay Men's Health Service

attending Ireland's only MSM-specific sexual health clinic in Dublin in 2016.

Methods: All attendees were invited to participate over a six-week period in June-July 2016. The self-completed survey collected demographic data, and information on sexuality and sexual practice, STIs, and chemsex.

Results: The response rate was 90% (510/568). A quarter (27%) had engaged in chemsex within the previous 12 months, the majority (57%) of whom had used GHB/GBL. Half had taken ≥ 2 drugs on his last chemsex occasion; substantial overlap was seen between the types of drugs used. One in five (23%) respondents/their partners had lost consciousness as a result of chemsex; respondents who had used crystal meth were significantly more likely to have lost consciousness (OR 3.90, 95% CI 1.24-12.22). Those engaging in chemsex were more likely to have had more sexual partners ($p < 0.001$), more partners for anal intercourse ($p < 0.001$) and to have had unprotected sex at last anal intercourse ($p = 0.041$). They were also more likely to have ever been diagnosed with chlamydia (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.22-3.13) and gonorrhoea (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.23-3.08). A quarter (25%) reported that chemsex was impacting negatively on their lives and 31% reported that they would like help or advice.

Discussion: There is a substantial culture of chemsex among MSM in Ireland, with significant implications for sexual health and addiction services and for the development of Ireland's next National Drug's Strategy.

Oral

BRUN GONZALEZ AGUILAR

ReverdeSer/P.A.S., Mexico

CHEMSEX PREVALENCE, BEHAVIOUR AND ATTITUDES AMONG MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN (MSM) IN DUBLIN

Background: Use of drugs for/during sex ("chemsex") among a subset of men who have sex with men (MSM) appears to have accelerated recently. We aimed to assess the prevalence of chemsex among MSM

attending Ireland's only MSM-specific sexual health clinic in Dublin in 2016.

Methods: All attendees were invited to participate over a six-week period in June-July 2016. The self-completed survey collected demographic data, and information on sexuality and sexual practice, STIs, and chemsex.

Results: The response rate was 90% (510/568). A quarter (27%) had engaged in chemsex within the previous 12 months, the majority (57%) of whom had used GHB/GBL. Half had taken ≥ 2 drugs on his last chemsex occasion; substantial overlap was seen between the types of drugs used. One in five (23%) respondents/their partners had lost consciousness as a result of chemsex; respondents who had used crystal meth were significantly more likely to have lost consciousness (OR 3.90, 95% CI 1.24-12.22). Those engaging in chemsex were more likely to have had more sexual partners ($p < 0.001$), more partners for anal intercourse ($p < 0.001$) and to have had unprotected sex at last anal intercourse ($p = 0.041$). They were also more likely to have ever been diagnosed with chlamydia (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.22-3.13) and gonorrhoea (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.23-3.08). A quarter (25%) reported that chemsex was impacting negatively on their lives and 31% reported that they would like help or advice.

Discussion: There is a substantial culture of chemsex among MSM in Ireland, with significant implications for sexual health and addiction services and for the development of Ireland's next National Drug's Strategy.

THE UNIVERSE OF DRUGS AS AN INTERNATIONAL HARM REDUCTION CAMPAIGN!!

The Universe of Drugs started in 2011 through the harm reduction program of the Mexican organization, Espolea, the first step was an eye-catching infographic that brought together many different psychoactive substances arranged by their effects and families with the intention of destigmatizing the concept of drugs, bringing awareness on the relationship between some socially accepted substances such as alcohol or caffeine and the "classic" illicit black market street drugs, but also bringing attention to other more obscure or novel substances to expand the concept of drugs. This evolved into a fully functional Spanish based harm reduction website that provides comprehensive information on each substance emphasizing harm reduction practices and recommendations in a friendly, practical, non-judgmental manner that works as an empowering community-strengthening tool where people can ask about specific substance use and learn about those substances in terms of the historical origins of its use or the cultural practices that have been developed around them. The infographic and website are still evolving and have grown to an international collaborative platform for specialized harm reduction and psychoactive substance education that brings together the Mexican based NGO ReverdeSer along with the Substance Analysis Program (P.A.S.), the international network Youth RISE, DPA and the Czech Psychedelic Society among others, taking the content and the messages to different languages and promoting them through beautiful visual resources. We'll be presenting the new and updated English version of the poster infographic and focusing on the future steps of the international campaign around the Universe of Drugs.

Poster

BRUN GONZALEZ AGUILAR

ReverdeSer/P.A.S., Mexico

Miguel Bencomo, Fany Pineda, Miguel Villegas,
ReverdeSer/P.A.S.

FOLLOW UP ON THREE YEARS OF THE SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS PROGRAM IN MEXICO

Coming from a grassroots peer-led initiative, the Substance Analysis Program (P.A.S.) in Mexico has

grown to a fully established collaborative platform that brings together different organizations (ReverdeSer, CUPIHD), the government institute IAPA and the Human Rights Commission of Mexico City in an active harm reduction project addressing non-injected substance use and the emergence of NPS. Focusing on young people through innovative communication strategies, harm reduction messages and educational campaigns around drugs, data has been gathered related to black market substances in and around Mexico City in terms of content, source of origin, prices, adulterants/substitutions and NPS; as well as trends in patterns of consumption and how harm reduction messages have an influence on people who use the service in repeated occasions. We're presenting the findings from our research along with our first annual report of activities, strategies that have been developed around P.A.S. focusing on alcohol and other "recreational" substances in night-life settings, as well as the peer-education model that has strengthened our collaboration with official local government and international partners. P.A.S. has also been participating in the development of the (Night-Life) Harm Reduction Network of the Americas along with other harm reduction projects across the region in countries such as Colombia, and Canada, looking to expand the basic set of strategies and services towards a full-spectrum harm reduction model that includes diverse drug use in a comprehensive manner promoting dialogue, raising critical political awareness and reflecting on the implications of our decisions as individuals.

Oral

FERRY GOOSSENS

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

THE RED ALERT APP: IMMEDIATE UPDATES ABOUT EXTREMELY DANGEROUS DRUGS

In October 2016 the Trimbos Institute launched the Red Alert application (www.drugsredalert.nl). This app provides users information about extremely dangerous drugs, by sending a (push) notification in case of a Red Alert. The app is unique because it only uses - very reliable - data from the Drugs Information and Monitoring System in the Netherlands. This system gathers data from a national network of addiction cares centers that offers testing facilities. App users will be informed when extremely dangerous drugs are found at any of these test centers. The Red Alert Warning system will start a mass media campaign when extremely dangerous drugs are found. This happens approximately once a year. Regarding other highly dangerous drugs, users will be informed by the app (approximately every 1.5 month). The Red Alert app also offers an overview of test facilities in the Netherlands, first aid tips in case of drugs related health incidents and news items about drugs and the drugs market.

Oral

JODIE GRIGG

National Drug Research Institute,
Curtin University, Australia

Simon Lenton, National Drug Research
Institute, Curtin University; Monica Barratt,
National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre,
University of New South Wales

literature. However, the prevalence and correlates of double dropping among ecstasy users is unknown. While double dropping could be considered a risk behaviour in itself, shifting trends in current drug markets (e.g. NPS on the market, higher purity ecstasy) pose additional health risks to those engaging in this behaviour. This paper aims to investigate double dropping in the context of Australian outdoor music festivals and to consider implications for harm reduction.

Methods: This paper draws on findings from an anonymous online survey completed by almost 2000 festival-goers from two Australian states: Western Australian and Victoria (52% male; median age 20 years old).

Results: Almost half (48%) of the festival-goers in the sample who used ecstasy pills reported double dropping in association with the last music festival they attended. Multivariate logistic regression found males, who used ecstasy more frequently and used both pill/tablet and capsule forms were more likely to report double dropping.

Discussion: Double dropping was a common behaviour among festival-goers in the sample. While this behaviour may be reflective of historically low dosages in ecstasy pills in Australia, the changing contexts of NPS and high purity MDMA pills may warrant consideration of content and purity testing services which could help festival-goers make more informed decisions about drug dosage.

Oral

CLARE GUNBY

Department of Criminology,
University of Leicester,
United Kingdom

Anna Carline, Stuart Taylor,
University of Leicester

DOUBLE DROPPING AT AUSTRALIAN OUTDOOR MUSIC FESTIVALS: IMPLICATIONS FOR HARM REDUCTION

Introduction: The term 'double dropping' refers to a person consuming two drugs simultaneously, typically two ecstasy pills. The behaviour has been reported in a number of countries, including Australia, via online ecstasy user reports and in qualitative drug-related

literature. However, the prevalence and correlates of double dropping among ecstasy users is unknown. While double dropping could be considered a risk behaviour in itself, shifting trends in current drug markets (e.g. NPS on the market, higher purity ecstasy) pose additional health risks to those engaging in this behaviour. This paper aims to investigate double dropping in the context of Australian outdoor music festivals and to consider implications for harm reduction.

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'WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE?' YOUNG WOMEN'S EXPERIENCES AND RESPONSES TO UNWANTED SEXUAL ATTENTION IN NIGHT-TIME SPACES

Research indicates that amongst 18-29 year olds, sexual comments, groping and other forms of unwanted physical attention are becoming frequent features of time spent in bar and club spaces. Despite

such behaviours having received recent attention, they remain largely unexamined within the UK academic literature. As such, this paper asks: what types of unwanted sexual behaviours do young women experience in licensed venues, how are those behaviours perceived, negotiated and ultimately respond to? In answering these questions, the paper draws on the focus group discussions of 31 young women who used Night Time Economy spaces in one particular city in the North-West of England. The majority of who raised for (unprompted) debate the issue of unwanted sexual attention. For these participants, sexual harassment and touching were considered part-and-parcel of a night out. However, this did not mean that such behaviours were perceived 'normal' or acceptable. Responses to unwanted incidents were varied and complex, with a range of strategies emerging to manage and mitigate these behaviours. In particular, was the expression of a 'feisty femininity', which called out these incidents and perpetrators. This femininity stands in contrast to the more 'respectable' form that has received widespread attention when theorising young women's position in night-time leisure spaces. Thus, the foundations may be laid for thinking about the 'undoing of gender' in night-time contexts.

Oral

BERT HAUSPIE

University College Ghent, Belgium

Tina Van Havere, University College Ghent

ANALYSIS & DESCRIPTION OF THE NIGHTLIFE CULTURE IN FIVE DIFFERENT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

As part of the ALAMA-project, which contribution lies in the understanding of the dynamics and

consequences of young adult substance use pathways in the electronic dance music (EDM) scene, one work package under study puts its focus on nightlife culture. The aim is to get a better understanding of the different contexts in the participating countries, in particular: the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy and Belgium.

The description and analysis will be conducted by involving Resident Advisor as the main information source. This online electronic music magazine and community platform draws 2.5 million visitors from around the world each month. In a first descriptive part, Resident Advisor will be examined by analyzing the number of clubs, events and some other variables mentioned on www.residentadvisor.net. In a second part, an in-depth content analysis of the top clubs in each country will be studied. On the one hand by analyzing their website on different determinants at the level of the club. On the other hand by analyzing their Facebook channels “ the online platform where the interaction is happening between club and partygoer or the interaction among partygoers mutually“ at the individual level. In addition, interviews with stakeholders and nightlife experts will be conducted in the five participating countries. Experts will be interviewed concerning different determinants at the country level, e.g. different EDM sub scenes, the size and area of clubs and events, etc. During the presentation the literature review, research design and first results will be presented.

Oral

HANS-JOERG HELMLIN

Pharmaceutical Control Laboratory,

Health Social Welfare Department,

State of Berne, Switzerland

Daniel Allemann, Hans Pauli; André Mürner, Lukas Mürner, Michael Staub, Fabienne Holzer, Samuel Steiner, Pharmaceutical Control Laboratory, Health & Social Welfare Department, State of Berne, Switzerland

DRUG CHECKING ON THE DANCE FLOOR WITH A MOBILE HIGH-TECH LAB

Since 1998 the mobile lab unit of the Office of the Cantonal Pharmacist (Health & Social Welfare Department, State of Berne, Switzerland) is testing so called “Party Drugs” on the dance floor. In cooperation with “Contact Bern”, “Streetwork Zurich” and “Suchthilfe Region Basel” the team has tested 3415 samples at 161 events. The high-tech lab is operated by two experienced technicians who are able to test up to 6 samples per hour. Sample processing includes

digital documentation as well as simultaneous qualitative and quantitative chemical analysis by HPLC-DAD. Routinely more than 100 active substances can be reliably characterized.

The lab is the focal point for counselling activities and facilitates the contact with festive people. During the analysis of the sample, which is free of cost and anonymous for the interested clients, they attend a structured counselling session with social workers. The implicit scientific background of the lab reinforces the credibility of the information provided concerning potentially risky substances and/or behaviour. In cases of unknown or dangerous compounds, hazardous combinations or high doses, the potential consumers and - if necessary - a greater public is warned with appropriate means (cf. www.saferparty.ch; www.raveitsafe.ch). On a long-term view attending about 12 parties per year gives an insight into the situation on the illegal market regarding new drugs, changes in consumption trends and associated health risks. We will present the interdisciplinary cooperation of the lab staff with social workers, the equipment and methods used by the lab and a survey of the testing results.

Oral

KATHRYN HIGGINS

Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

Leeanne O'Hara, Nina O'Neill, Queen's University Belfast

The EU Early Warning system currently monitors more than 560 new psychoactive substances. The knowledge base around risks and harms is growing but not at the same pace at which new substances are emerging. This paper presents data from an ongoing NIHR funded study entitled variations and determinants of NPS use: potential implications for policy and practice. The paper describes the study design; iterative by nature and encompassing secondary analysis of the Belfast Youth and Development Study (BYDS) and the collection of narrative data. Interview participants include a sample of those who participated in the 2010 sweep of the BYDS (n=25) and individuals recruited through drug and alcohol services, GPs and supported housing (n=33). Preliminary findings on perceived and experienced risk (including physical, psychological and social risk) associated with various types of NPS are presented. For the purpose of this paper we focus on those substances associated most with club settings, e.g., stimulant type NPS.

Oral

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM A MIXED METHODS STUDY

The EU Early Warning system currently monitors more than 560 new psychoactive substances. The knowledge base around risks and harms is growing but not at the

ANN HOPE

Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

Joe Barry, Trinity College Dublin

STRANGERS IN THE NIGHT: THE IMPACT FROM OTHERS DRINKING?

Introduction: The aim of this paper is to examine the prevalence of harm from strangers' drinking relevant to the night time economy.

Method: A national survey of alcohol's harm to others was undertaken in 2015. Data was gathered through random sample of 2,005 adults in Ireland (18+yrs), with data collected by telephone. Using a 12 month time-frame, four specific harms were used to assess risk because of strangers drinking; kept awake at night by drunken noise, harassed on the street, felt unsafe in public places or made afraid when encountering drinkers on street.

Results: Because of strangers' drinking, over one-in-four (26%) were kept awake by drunken noise, around one-in-five reported being harassed on the street (22%) or felt unsafe in public places (19%) and one-in-six (16%) were afraid when they encountered drinkers on the street. More women than men reported feeling unsafe or afraid on the street. Kept awake at night or harassed on the street were more frequently reported. Those most likely to report harms were under 60. Respondents who were weekly risky drinkers (60+g/occ) were more likely to report harassment on the street from strangers. Over one-third of respondents bothered by the drinking of strangers indicated high negative impact.

Conclusion: Adults in their own home, on the street or involved in pubs/clubs are at risk of harm from other drinkers. Communities and citizens desire public safety and quality of life. Therefore, better analysis of the pros and cons of the night time economy is required for community well-being.

Oral

KAREN HUGHES

Public Health Wales, United Kingdom

Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University;
Mark Bellis, Public Health Wales

IF YOU'RE HAPPY AND YOU KNOW IT DRINK SOME MORE: IDEAL AND EXPECTED LEVELS OF DRUNKENNESS AMONG UK NIGHTLIFE USERS

Background: Drunkenness is a prominent feature in nightlife environments and in some cultures a desired goal of alcohol use by nightlife users. Most research exploring ideal levels of drunkenness and adherence to these levels has been qualitative.

Methods: A cross sectional study of 446 alcohol drinkers in three UK nightlife environments. Participants were asked to rate on a scale of 1 (completely sober) to 10 (very drunk): how drunk they felt at survey; how drunk they expected to be when leaving nightlife; perceived normative nightlife drunkenness; and personal 'ideal' drunkenness level where they are as happy as they can be after drinking.

Results: Median scale values were: drunkenness at survey, 4; expected drunkenness, 7; normative nightlife drunkenness, 8; and ideal happy drunkenness, 7. Over three quarters rated normative nightlife drunkenness at 8 or above, yet only 40% expected to reach this level themselves and only 22% reported an ideal level of drunkenness of 8 or more. Thus, most participants had an ideal level of drunkenness below their perceived norm for the city they were visiting and almost half expected to leave nightlife drunker than their ideal. Expecting to get drunker than the ideal was associated with lower ideal drunkenness and later expected home time.

Conclusions: UK nightlife users' perceptions of normative drunkenness levels in nightlife environments appear to be elevated and many expect to drink beyond their ideal level of happy drunkenness on a night out. Findings can support work to address cultures of intoxication in nightlife environments.

Oral

MATTHIAS HUMM

City of Zurich / Jugendberatung
(youth counselling) Streetwork /
saferparty.ch, Switzerland

DRUG-CHECKING IN ZURICH

Drug-checking in Switzerland is being realized in Zurich since 2001. After 5 years of mobile commitments in nightclubs and at the street parade in Zurich, the Drug Information Centre (DIZ) opened in

2006. The Drug Information Centre is an additional, ambulant drug-checking institution. The Drug Information Centre offers the possibility to realize drug-checking twice a week and it enables the employees to come in contact with recreational drug users which are not partygoers. In 2016 2078 substance analyses were carried out and therefrom 794 alerts were pronounced as a consequence of diluent, unexpected compound or high dosage. Substance alerts, generated through the drug-checking, are published on the own webpage saferparty.ch and are sent to approximately 500 partner institutions of harm reduction and prevention, doctors, hospitals, scientists and other interested people. These alerts are published weekly. The warnings are published only in German language so far. Saferparty.ch has more than 40,000 unique visitors per month and offers additional the opportunity of online counselling and general substance information. The drug-checking in Zurich, the counselling interviews and the data collection through a compulsive questionnaire allows harm reduction and prevention for recreational drug users and simultaneously it allows a substance monitoring of the illicit drug market of Switzerland. Thereby trends in consumption and dangerous diluent can be recognized quickly and prevention can be adjusted rapidly.

Poster

DANIEL JONES

South Wales Police and Crime
Commissioner, United Kingdom

Claire Cunliffe, South Wales Police and
Crime Commissioner

DRINK LESS ENJOY MORE: A SOUTH WALES INTERVENTION TO TACKLE THE IMPACT OF DRUNKENNESS IN THE NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

Background: A project was initiated due to rising levels of violence, supported by studies which demonstrated that 50% of all violence involves alcohol (rising to over 70% in the evening / weekend).

Methods: The #DrinkLessEnjoyMore intervention was developed in 2015 and targeted at 18-25's with the aim of reducing the service of alcohol to drunks and associated harms. This intervention used social media, posters, radio adverts etc to: increase awareness of the law around serving alcohol to, and purchasing alcohol for, people who are drunk; helps support bar staff in refusing service of alcohol to intoxicated individuals; deters sales of alcohol to drunks; and promotes responsible drinking. This was supplemented by an e-learning package developed to increase bar staff's awareness of the legislation

Results: Over a one year period, an evaluation found the following: those who reported that it is illegal for a bar server to sell alcohol to someone who is drunk increased by 14.4%; those who reported that it is illegal to purchase alcohol for a drunk friend increased by 13.2% and those agreeing that getting drunk was socially accepted reduced by 11.6%. There was also a 25% reduction in the sale of alcohol to pseudo-intoxicated actors.

Conclusions: The report concluded there was a shift in the public's attitude to drunkenness and an increased awareness that it is illegal to serve alcohol to those intoxicated; South Wales Police have therefore embedded this approach into core business and now target the campaign at key times through the year.

Oral

STEFANIE JONES

Drug Policy Alliance, United States

DRUG CHECKING IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Drug checking (or "pill testing", or "substance analysis") has many long-running programs in Europe and the U.K. But what about across the pond in North and South America, where it's less well established and high-level testing is not yet widely available or used? In part modeled on existing and ongoing work from Europe, the Nightlife Network of the Americas was formed. It brings together many different organizations from Latin America and North America with the shared goal of providing harm reduction services primarily, though not always, in nightlife and festival environments. Groups include Échele Cabeza in Colombia, ProDerechos in Uruguay, GRIP, TRIP! Project and Karmik in Canada and the Drug Policy Alliance, Students for Sensible Drug Policy, MAPS' Zendo Project and DanceSafe in the United States, as well as others. A key goal is to expand and implement drug checking in local regions and link them up through the network. The panel will address how group members' have implemented services so far, what challenges they faced or still face, how strategies differ from region to region, and directions of future work.

Oral

STEFANIE JONES

Drug Policy Alliance, United States

GETTING FESTIVAL PRODUCERS TO COME OUT OF THE HARM REDUCTION CLOSET IN THE U.S.

The good news: there has been much progress in the United States over the last 5 or so years in getting festivals to integrate onsite drug education and other harm reduction services. The less-good news: many of them still don't want to talk about what they're doing – even to their own attendees! One reason for this is capacity: messaging about health services is rarely top priority for a festival. But behind this, fears related to 'rocking the boat' with local agencies lurk. What are the best ways to build a relationship with festival producers so that they are open to 'coming out of the harm reduction closet'? What types of messages about drug education and harm reduction have been successful to start with and how do you build on them? The Drug Policy Alliance's #SaferPartying campaign will share its experience working with two major festival production companies to 'move them up the engagement ladder' from simply placing harm reduction services on the event map to actually putting out a press release about drug education and harm reduction initiatives.

Oral

KRISTIN KARAS

DanceSafe, United States

Brian Oley, DanceSafe

TAKING HARM REDUCTION HOME FROM THE CLUB

Nightlife outreach workers have tackled difficult and stigmatized topics with compassion, tenacity, and intellect and have thus laid the ground work to address the health gap that has been perpetuated by inadequate drug policies and education. In doing so, these outreach workers have become leaders both within and outside their communities. This presents nightlife harm reduction organizations a unique opportunity to reach stakeholders who may otherwise overlook such services. With this in mind, DanceSafe has created a new public health campaign, titled Harm Reduction Edu, that seeks to light the way for the expansion of harm reduction by reaching the potentially hard to reach such as security teams, nurses, EMTs, etc. as well as drug users outside the nightlife communities. Additional goals include opportunities for relationship building, increased funding, and overall improved public health.

It's not just the club kids that need access to our harm reduction toolbox. It's time to take harm reduction home from the club. Discussion will cover initial planning, program development, and feedback.

Oral

BRIAN KELLY

Purdue University, United States

Mike Vuolo, Ohio State University;

Joy Kadowaki, Purdue University

INFLUENCE OF NIGHTLIFE AND HEALTH PROFESSIONAL NETWORK TIES ON PRESCRIPTION DRUG MISUSE

Aims: Nightlife scenes have been characterized as risk environments where both the social ecology and

network ties facilitate substance use. By contrast, the prescription drug problem that emerged in many regions of the globe has also been shaped by access provided via the medical system. How network ties – particularly types of ties to individuals in nightlife and health professions – have been shaping the misuse of prescription drugs by young adults involved in nightlife scenes remains unclear.

Methods: A sample of 404 nightlife involved young adults recruited in New York via time-space sampling was analyzed. Ten types of network ties via friends, family, and romantic partners (6 types of nightlife professions and 4 types of health care professions) were analyzed with respect to their influence on three different outcomes – frequency of misuse, transition to non-oral use, and number of related problems. Negative binomial, logistic, and linear regression methods were employed, controlling for a series of covariates.

Results: Network ties to party promoters, bouncers, and dealers were positively associated with frequency of misuse, transitions to non-oral use, and number of problems associated with misuse ($p < .05$). Ties to DJs, musicians, and bartenders were associated with a single outcome each. Ties to all four health professions – physicians, nurses, psychiatrists, and pharmacists – were not associated with any of the three outcomes.

Discussion: Embeddedness in certain nightlife networks is associated with increases in prescription drug misuse and associated risks. Surprisingly, ties to health professionals were not similarly associated with patterns of misuse.

Oral

NICKI KILLEEN

Ana Liffey Drug Project, Ireland

Eamon Keenan, HSE Addiction Services;

Andy Osborn, Ana Liffey Drug Project

PILLS AND POWDERS: HARM REDUCTION CAMPAIGNS AIMED AT CLUB DRUG USERS AMONG THE STUDENT POPULATION IN IRELAND

New psychoactive substances (NPS) and changes in drug purity levels have created the need for novel,

accurate and targeted responses. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction identifies the student population as a relevant intervention setting and recommends that NPS education, including harm reduction, is most appropriate for those already using drugs. On this basis, in 2015 and 2016, the addiction services worked with new partners to develop several harm reduction campaigns aimed at this population. The partners included students' unions, the Union of Students in Ireland, the Health Service Executive (HSE), and drugs.ie. Drugs.ie is an online partnership project between the HSE National Social Inclusion Office and the Ana Liffey Drug Project. The campaigns were: 'What's in The Pill?'; 'What's in The Powder?'; 'MDMA: do you know what you are taking?'; and 'Ketamine: do you know what you are taking?'. The campaigns targeted drug users, who may never present to drug services, by disseminating information in social settings, such as college campuses, bars and festivals. Campaign creatives and messaging were nuanced for delivery across the partner's various social media platforms. All third level institutes were invited to support the campaigns - for two campaigns customised posters and fact sheets were made available to include individual colleges students' unions logos. Through this collaborative approach, harm reduction information reached the target audience and was used by other addiction services and disseminated in other health care settings. The campaigns received largely positive feedback from mainstream media and on social media.

Oral

NICKI KILLEEN

Ana Liffey Drug Project, Ireland
Eamon Keenan, HSE Addiction Services;
Andy Osborn, Ana Liffey Drug Project

HARM REDUCTION INFORMATION TARGETING 'G' (GBL, GHB, LIQUID E) USERS AMONG THE GAY COMMUNITY IN NIGHTLIFE SETTINGS IN DUBLIN

A study in 2016 among attendees of the Gay Men's Health Service (GMHS) in Dublin found that 1 in 4 participants had engaged in chemsex; with the drug G being the most commonly used substance. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction identifies nightlife settings as relevant intervention settings to respond to recreational and harmful drug use. These settings report high rates and frequency of drug use compared to the general population.

A working group from drug services and sexual health services collaborated to develop harm reduction information targeting G users among the gay community in nightlife settings in Dublin; a population that addiction services have traditionally not accessed. Services involved were: the Ana Liffey Drug Project; Drugs.ie; Drug Treatment Center Board; Gay Switchboard Ireland; Gay Men's Health Service; HIV Ireland; HSE National Social Inclusion Office; and HSE Public Health. The resources include a fact sheet and poster in English, Portuguese and Spanish, a web page and a wallet sized G card. As G is eliminated from a person's system rapidly, it can be undetectable by medics. The G card contains emergency contact details and alerts emergency services that an overdose with G may be a possibility if the person carrying the card is found collapsed. The G card also provides health professionals with links to specific treatment interventions in cases of GHB withdrawals. Resources were made available online and distributed in nightlife settings by GMHS outreach workers who were trained in brief interventions and needle exchange.

Oral

PHILIP KOLVIN

Cornerstone Barristers, Chair of
Night Time Commission for London,
United Kingdom

NAVIGATING NIGHTTIME CHALLENGES AND BRINGING THE RIGHT PEOPLE TOGETHER TO HELP SOLVE THEM

Despite the importance of the leisure economy to our cultural, social and economic life, few cities in the UK have leisure economy strategies. The development of the leisure economy is therefore left to the market, which sometimes prioritises alcohol over other leisure activities, and licensing, which is more concerned with place-keeping than place-shaping. In the UK, several voluntary schemes have been developed to fill the gap sometimes left by policy-makers. Now, in London, the Mayor is convening a powerful coalition of regulators, businesses, cultural organisations and voluntary bodies to re-imagine a safe, welcoming, vibrant London of the 21st century. Philip will describe the nighttime leisure landscape in London, explain the early work on the vision for London, and chart the way ahead.

Oral

JACQUELINE KROUWEL

Jellinek Prevention, Netherlands

ANTENNA AMSTERDAM; HOW A CITY PROFITS FROM A LOCAL DRUG MONITORING SYSTEM

Antenna has been reporting in trends in the Amsterdam drugs market since 1993. Every year it collects qualitative and quantitative data to document substance use among Amsterdam adolescents and young adults. Antenna is a mixed-method monitoring scheme with three ongoing components: the panel study, the survey and the prevention indicators. Altogether, the information obtained from those components produces a diversified picture of trends and patterns in Amsterdams world of recreational substances. In this presentation we will present the research model of Antenna 2013; Alcohol and drug use in clubs and rave scene in Amsterdam. Which among others show that ecstasy is bigger and stronger than ever, amfetamine is now fully rehabilitated and laughing gas explodes, but also that cocaine lags behind and there is only modest interest in novel psychoactive substances. More over, we show how the results of Antenna 2013 helped us in tailoring the interventions on the targetgroups, but also in collaboration with the local authorities in order to create a safer nightlife setting all over the city.

Oral

LORI KUFNER

Trip! Project, Central Toronto
Community Health Centres, Canada

DESTIGMATIZING MENTAL HEALTH AMONG PARTYING YOUTH

Youth who use drugs are talking more about mental health, anxiety, depression and other concurrent issues such as OCD, BPD, and others both how their mental health relates to their drug use as well as how it impacts other areas of their lives. We use our youth-led, peer-based program to gather information about what partying youth in Toronto are interested in in terms of mental health supports and work with our health centre's internal service providers and external partnerships to create appropriate and much-needed spaces for youth to work on meeting their needs. Using social media (which is where many youth discuss their mental health concerns, diagnoses, daily feelings and strategies), there is a network of youth in Toronto who vocalize their willingness and interest in being there for folks to talk to as needed, even if they're not close friends. Through qualitative and quantitative data we would like to paint a picture of how these are an effective way to destigmatize mental health issues and how a supportive, peer-based community can create a live saving network of acquaintances.

Oral

MARIE LAWLESS

Ballymun Local Drug & Alcohol Task Force, Ireland

Hugh Greaves, Ballymun Local Drug & Alcohol Task Force

WHEN NIGHTLIFE IS DAILY LIFE: A COMMUNITY MOBILISATION PROJECT RESPONDING TO ALCOHOL USE AND HARM IN BALLYMUN, DUBLIN

Ballymun is an area of approximately 16,000 people on Dublin's Northside and was built to relieve a severe

housing crisis in the mid 60's becoming Ireland's first and only large scale high rise estate which has undergone a regeneration since 1997. Three of the four districts are characterised as disadvantaged. Legal and illegal drugs are easily available and consequences of such have impacted on all aspects of community and family life. Alcohol is by far the most widely consumed drug in Ballymun manifesting in normalisation of drinking and risky drinking, alcohol deliveries, low pricing of alcohol, secondary purchasing, public hotspots for drinking and a public drinking culture. The economic makeup of the area does not support a formal night-time economy, creating the challenge of how to respond in a variety of settings (home, park, street). In 2010, the "Ballymun Community Alcohol Strategy 2010-2016 - A Road to Change" was developed following consultations with local people, community/statutory organisations and political representatives. Ballymun is a community mobilisation site which aims to reduce the overall consumption levels by changing the environmental systems which foster and promote a harmful drinking culture thereby reducing the nature and extent of alcohol related harm. In 2015, 1 in 2 males aged 15-34 years reported alcohol problems and 1 in 4 experienced one or more harms due to someone else's drinking. The need to sustain a community response to alcohol use and harms remains a priority for the area based on consultations undertaken in 2016. The presentation will highlight key features and dynamics of alcohol use in the community, examples of actions, and an analysis of the challenges and opportunities ahead.

Oral

MICHAEL LIVINGSTON

Centre for Alcohol Policy Research, Australia

LOCK OUT LAWS AND OTHER ALCOHOL RESTRICTIONS: THEIR IMPACTS FROM BOTH A PUBLIC HEALTH AND BROADER SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE

Violence and other alcohol-related harm in the nighttime economy has been a major public policy issue in Australia over the past 10-15 years. In this presentation I will summarise a series of interventions implemented across a number of Australian cities aiming at reducing these harms by restricting trading late at night. These restrictions typically include a combination of 'lock-outs' (restrictions on new patrons entering venues after a certain time) and 'last drinks' (mandatory cessation of alcohol service after a certain time). I will summarise a series of evaluations that have assessed the effectiveness of these interventions, generally finding that they are an effective means for reducing nighttime assault rates. Despite this evidence, there is ongoing controversy about these restrictions. In particular, community and industry groups have protested their impacts on the viability and vibrancy of the nighttime economy. I will summarise what is known about the effects of trading hours restrictions in Sydney on venues and scenes and outline the political and public debates that have occurred alongside these interventions across Australia. Weighing up reductions in assault against these reductions in the vibrancy of the nighttime economy represents a major challenge that research alone cannot resolve. In sum, late night restrictions on licensed venues are an evidence-based response to alcohol-related harms, but balancing their positive public health effects against impacts on business and culture is a task that requires political rather than scientific solutions.

Oral

JOSE LOPEZ
APDES, Portugal

QUALITY!N: EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF A TRAINING COURSE TO BATERNDERS DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SAFERNIGHTLIFE LABEL IN LISBON

In the last decade Lisbon is going through important urban transformation that greatly affects the nightlife landscapes, mainly due to gentrification, turistification and studentization processes. These processes increased the individual, social and communitarian harms related to nightlife and drug use and, consequently, the conflicts between different city stakeholders - partygoers, retailers, bar/club owners, neighbors, local decision makers. From October 2015 to October 2016 APDES was granted with a funding from Lisbon Municipality, under the programme BIPZIP, to develop and implement a safer nightlife label in Cais do Sodre district. This project was a partnership coordinated by APDES, and with the closer participation of the research group LXNights (from FCSH - Nova University), Cais do Sodre Retailers Association, the Party+ European Network. In this presentation, we intend to the impact and process evaluation results of in 2 certified training courses (each of them with an 18h duration) implemented in Cais do Sodre, that included topics as: nightlife specific risks, drug use, heavy episodic drinking, responsible alcohol service, assertive service skills, first aid. 39 bartenders working in Cais do Sodre participated in these courses, in general all were very satisfied with the training and 31 of them received a certified diploma considering their learning outcomes, attendance and participation levels. Six months later, we implemented a follow up -interviewing some of the trainees and also their colleagues and clubs owners in order to evaluate improvements in the service and also in the health and security conditions of the venues where they are working.

Oral

JOSE LOPEZ
APDES, Portugal

HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING AMONG LOW INCOME YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) is a complex and multifaceted drinking pattern that presents several challenges in terms of research, intervention and policy making. Although alcohol related risks and impacts on health have been widely studied, there has been a considerable lack of research considering alcohol related harm and socioeconomic dimensions, namely on Southern European countries. This is particularly relevant considering that these countries share important environmental features that contribute for preventing the adoption of healthy lifestyles, namely socioeconomic risk factors such as low income, social inequalities and unemployment (WHO, 2014). The present communication will focus on a comprehensive and detailed analysis on socio economic and cultural dimensions underlying HED, particularly in 3 European countries (Portugal, Spain and Italy). This communication will include contributions from a large study that is being implemented in Southern European countries through ALLCOOL project (co-funded by CHAFEA - Health Programme - European Commission), that involves a consortium of 3 organizations (APDES (coordinator, Portugal), SPORA (Cataluna, Spain), AUSL (Emilia-Romagna, Italy)). Data collected thought a mixed method design will be particularly relevant for the discussion. The results of the study will contribute for informing innovative alcohol harm reduction interventions specially tailored to low income youth and young adults from deprivation contexts. Additionally, this presentation aims to advocate for the inclusion of social and economic equality policies on preventing alcohol related harm trajectories.

Oral

ANTON LUF

Medical University of Vienna, Austria

Karl Kociper, Rainer Schmid,
Suchthilfe Wien gGmbH

THE RAPIDLY CHANGING DRUG MARKET AND ASSOCIATED CHALLENGES: DRUG CHECKING RESULTS FROM 2010 TO 2015 IN VIENNA ANALYSED BY 'CHECKIT'!

The number of different new psychoactive substances (NPS) has steadily increased in European drug markets in recent years, resulting in a complex situation for both drug-consumers and experts in the field of addiction prevention. In 2015 a total number of 98 new substances were reported to the EMCDDA, equalling the report of almost two new substances every week. In the same period 31 different new substances were observed during on-site drug analysis carried out by a mobile HPLC-MS system at the Viennese drug checking (DC) facility 'checkit'. During the drug checking process in Vienna it became evident, that these NPS were more prevalent in drugs bought as classical recreational drugs such as MDMA or cocaine rather than in drugs that were purposely bought as NPS. In parallel a new phenomenon has risen recently: the emergence of highly dosed ecstasy tablets. In 2015 DC results in Vienna reveal that the average MDMA content of ecstasy tablets has risen to 145 milligrams (mg) per unit, which is more than three times the amount observed in the year 2010 (41 mg). Also the range of MDMA content has widened from 2 to 289 mg in 2015 compared to 10 to 75 mg in 2010. These results highlight the difficulty for XTC-users in estimating the right dosage without the knowledge of the drug's content. These recent developments underline the need for comprehensive drug checking services in Europe more than ever, to provide drug consumers with objective information and to implement appropriate risk- and harm-reduction measures.

Oral

CHRIS LUKE

Emergency Department, Cork
University Hospital, Ireland

A LITTLE NIGHTCLUB MEDICINE: CARING FOR CLUBBERS, 1981 - 2021

Dr. Luke's interest in "nightclub medicine" began in 1981 when, as a medical student and clubber, he was deeply affected by the infamous Stardust nightclub disaster in Dublin, where so many young people lost their lives in a manner that seemed - in hindsight - so avoidable. And, as a consultant in accident and emergency medicine in Liverpool, he enthusiastically teamed up with the management and staff at Cream, then one of Europe's first superclubs, to examine the real hazards of clubbing in and around that great venue, which were beginning to attract adverse publicity and threatening the future of the club. Aside from helping the club to stay viable in the face of these threats, and subsequently to become a global brand, the results of this collaboration contributed to the first-ever Club Health conference in 1997, when healthcare professionals, public health academics, drug and policy makers, police and sundry others with a vested interest met with clubbers and club-owners to consider ways of keeping clubbers safe before, during and after their stint on the dance floor. The fruits of the project included first-aid rooms inside clubs, licensing of doormen, stewarded taxi-ranks, alliances between clubs, clubbers and care-givers, and numerous other developments now taken for granted. In this talk, Dr. Luke reviews the recent evolution of nightclub medicine, globally and in Ireland; he looks forward to the complex but pivotal issues likely to dominate the club health agenda in the next decade, and offers a simple prescription for continued progress.

Oral

FIONA LYONS

HSE Sexual Health and Crisis
Pregnancy Programme, Ireland

Chemsex is the use of drugs, particularly Methamphetamine, Mephedrone and “G” specifically for or during sex. Chemsex has emerged as a recreational phenomenon in recent years, particularly amongst men who have sex with men. Potential health consequences associated with Chemsex use include increased acquisition of HIV and other STIs; dependence; accidental overdose and death. During the presentation Dr. Lyons will cover the individual and public health aspects of these potential health consequences. She will give an overview of experience internationally and locally of mitigating against negative outcomes associated with Chemsex use.

Oral

CHEMSEX: POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES FOR HEALTH

Chemsex is the use of drugs, particularly Methamphetamine, Mephedrone and “G” specifically

for or during sex. Chemsex has emerged as a recreational phenomenon in recent years, particularly amongst men who have sex with men. Potential health consequences associated with Chemsex use include increased acquisition of HIV and other STIs; dependence; accidental overdose and death. During the presentation Dr. Lyons will cover the individual and public health aspects of these potential health consequences. She will give an overview of experience internationally and locally of mitigating against negative outcomes associated with Chemsex use.

Oral

LARISSA J. MAIER

University of Zurich, Switzerland
Raquel Paz Castro, Michael P. Schaub, Swiss
Research Institute for Public Health and
Addiction (ISGF)

LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS OF POLYDRUG USE AMONG SWISS DRUG TESTING AND DRUG INFORMATION SERVICE USERS 2011-2015

Background: Recreational drug use is prevalent among young adults in nightlife settings. Information about the content and the purity of illicit drugs are often inaccurate or entirely lacking. Thus, several cases of drug-related deaths at parties and festivals have occurred recently. While some governments still believe that illicit drugs can be banned from entering nightclubs, Switzerland has already implemented on site drug testing at parties in 2001 to improve harm reduction among recreational drug users. In addition, drug information centers with weekly drug testing opportunities have been established in Zurich and Bern in 2006 and 2014, respectively.

Methods: A German questionnaire was developed and translated into French and Italian to collect data on the drug use history of service users and to provide brief advice. A latent class analysis (LCA) was employed to a) identify patterns of polydrug use at a typical night out and to b) determine whether sex, age, education, service and frequency of clubbing predicted class membership.

Results: Overall, 5,400 recreational drug users who sought information about illicit drugs between 2011 and 2015 answered the questionnaire. Three quarter of respondents (72%) were male and the average age was 26 years. Most service users had used a variety of illicit drugs and polydrug use at a typical night out was common (66.5%). The LCA revealed four different classes of recreational drug users to be presented at the conference.

Conclusion: Different polydrug use patterns in nightlife settings highlight the importance of tailored prevention messages and drug-specific harm reduction approaches.

Oral

JEM MASTERS

Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras,
Australia

WHEN PARTYING BECOMES A MEDICAL EMERGENCY: PRE-HOSPITAL AND HOSPITALIZED COLLABORATIVE TREATMENT OF MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Dance party patrons would be considered a low health risk due to do normative demographics and the safe environment. However, over the past 20 years there has been a significant shift in presentations to one of Sydney's lead pre-hospital response teams, Sydney Gay Lesbian Mardi Gras (SGLMG) medical, particularly with the changes in demographics and more complex health needs of patrons. Anecdotally, from the late 1990s combination of substances patrons have consumed has shifted, from just hallucinogens and MDMA to GHB ± anesthetic agents or all of the above, causing, significantly reduced levels of consciousness to extreme agitation and aggression. This has had the impact that patrons have been more at risk of adverse reactions requiring medical intervention. While the overall figures remained relatively small at major events the type of medical interventions have become more intense within the pre-hospital environment. Due to the complexities and timing of presentations, this has meant the focus of the medical team has shifted from a general supportive management system to more assertive emergency treatment regimes. In this paper we will highlight the need to manage medical emergencies from the dance floor through to the emergency department. We highlight the trends over the past 15 years within a pre-hospital facility and draw on the experiences from our colleagues at one of Sydney's leading hospital with who we collaborate and treatment trends. This paper also highlights the experiences and treatment strategies developed in collaboration with a voluntary organization and health care providers, NSW ambulance service and local hospital.

Oral

JOÃO MATIAS

European Monitoring Centre for
Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA), Portugal

DRUG USE IN NIGHTLIFE SETTINGS IN EUROPE

This paper will briefly set the scene for later papers by providing an overview of drug use patterns in recreational settings in Europe. Nightlife settings mix

opportunities, risks and pleasure. This poses challenges for monitoring, setting up responses and policies at European level. What drugs are used at night? What are the recent trends? A recent study showed that drug use among regular nightclub goers are between 4 and 25 times higher than in the same age group in the general population, with over three-quarters of respondents had been drunk at least once in the past four weeks. Most substance use occurs in a context of polydrug use, and the interactions between different drugs used close together in time can lead to increased toxicity. Drugs, which when taken together can have cumulative or complementary effects, may be mixed to increase the overall psychoactive experience in party settings. Nightlife can be seen as a trendsetter, not only in cultural and social terms, but as a place of pleasure, ecstasy and excess, for which the use of substance plays a role, for many partygoers. This presentation should highlight the potential benefits, methodological challenges and analytical pitfalls associated with nightlife settings for collecting data on drug use patterns and to stimulate discussion of adequate interventions and for promoting a safer and healthier nightlife.

Oral

GAVIN MCLAUGHLIN

Athlone Institute of Technology (AIT)
/Trinity College Dublin (TCD), Ireland

SYNTHESISE, CHARACTERISE, ANALYSE (SCA): A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO TACKLING NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

The detection of new psychoactive substances (NPS) on the recreational drug market continues to create challenges for scientists in the forensic, clinical and toxicology fields. The European Monitoring Centre for Drug and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) are currently monitoring over 560 new substances through its 'Early Warning System'. From a forensic science viewpoint, these substances are often difficult to identify as reference standards and chromatographic/spectral library databases are generally not available. From a clinical viewpoint, limited knowledge of the pharmacological properties can lead to adverse health effects. We have developed a multidisciplinary approach to ascertain the chemical and pharmacological profiles of NPS following their emergence onto the drug market. This approach-synthesise, characterise, analyse (SCA)- utilises the expertise of a collaborative multidisciplinary scientific team and marries organic and analytical chemistry with pharmacological-based studies. Once a NPS is detected on the drug market, synthesis of the reference material is conducted. The reference material and vendor samples are subjected to extensive analytical characterisation and specific pharmacological evaluations. The SCA approach has facilitated the generation of essential scientific data, which is of interest to a range of stakeholders, from forensic scientists to medical professionals. Thus far, we have ascertained the profiles of several novel psychostimulants and synthetic cannabinoids, including MDMA, AB-CHMFUPPYCA, 3-Fluorophenmetrazine, Mexedrone and 4-Fluoromethylphenidate. This approach of combining chemistry with pharmacology allows for the generation of essential data and is an effective approach to tackling an increasingly complex area of investigation where growing demands are placed on investigators in the field of NPS.

Oral

SINEAD MCNAMARA

National Drug Treatment Centre,
Health Services Executive (HSE),
Ireland

Siobhan Stokes, Aine Shine, HSE National Drug
Treatment Centre

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES PREVALENCE IN SAMPLES TESTED IN THE NDTTC LABORATORY 2010-2016

Introduction: The EU Early Warning System currently monitors more than 560 New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), over double the number of drugs controlled under UN conventions. With no consistent National or

International controls in place, a variety of legislative approaches have been tried. A wide range of potent drugs have effectively become 'ordinary commodities' available to European citizens with producers of NPS responding to and anticipating legal and regulatory controls by rapidly developing and introducing new substances. These substances are misused by the addiction population cohort. Other groups at serious risk are the LGBT/MSM group and young people. Injecting use of NPS, particularly synthetic cathinones, has been reported among high-risk users. In Ireland, an increase in cases of HIV infection among PWID in 2015 was associated with the injecting use of alpha-PVP among "chaotic" PWID. Due to clinical demand for testing, since 2008 we have constantly redeveloped our Liquid Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (LCMS) capability to include several multi-residue testing methods in order to meet the challenge of testing for NPS and monitor the use of these substances in Ireland. By separating the screened compounds into multiple groups and optimizing the chromatographic and mass spectrometer parameters utilizing MRM's we can now unambiguously identify over 80 compounds in one run.

Objective: To examine and report on trends in use of NPS over the period 2010-2016 in samples tested in the NDTTC laboratory.

Method: Samples were diluted 1/10 in water (dilute n' shoot) before analysis for NPS using LCMS.

Results: We report on NPS detected in patient samples each year from 2010-2016. The profile of drugs has changed over the years as various legislative measures were introduced and this is reflected in the drugs detected by us.

FIONA MEASHAM

School of Applied Social Sciences,
Durham University and The Loop,
United Kingdom

SWIMMING AGAINST THE TIDE? PILOTING A RADICAL LOCAL HARM REDUCTION INITIATIVE – ON-SITE FESTIVAL DRUG TESTING – IN A CONTEXT OF CONSERVATIVE PROHIBITIONISM

On-site forensic drug testing or ‘drug checking’ services that analyse and inform individual service users of the contents of illegal drugs have existed for decades in some European countries. In recent years, drug testing or ‘drug checking’ has received increased attention in the UK, North America and Australasia as new technologies and new psychoactive drugs have emerged, making on-site testing both more feasible and more necessary. In the UK, on-site testing is one of a number of local harm reduction proposals that have been positively received by police, public and press. This is against a backdrop of increased drug-related deaths and, for MDMA, the second highest death rate on record, alongside a wider context of fiscal austerity, political populism and conservative localism facilitating a new wave of pragmatic and sometimes radical initiatives. This paper discusses the introduction of the UK’s first on-site drug testing service in 2016, with Multi Agency Safety Testing (MAST) pilots delivered at two summer music festivals by The Loop (NGO), with the support of relevant local stakeholders including public health, police, local authorities and events management. The first findings of these pilots are discussed along with practicalities, legality, liability, user engagement, challenges to effectiveness and what could be considered key indicators of efficacy. 299 substances of concern were submitted for analysis and 18% of service users volunteered to dispose of further drugs in their possession. The paper concludes with a discussion of the lessons learnt from MAST Phase 1 and the policy and practice challenges of MAST Phase 2 expansion in 2017.

Oral

JULIE-SOLEIL MEESON

University of Montreal, Faculté de l'éducation permanente, certificat criminologie, Canada

Lori Kufner, Trip! Toronto; Craig Munroe, Karmik; Chloe Sage, ANKORS AIDS Network Outreach and Support Society

HOW TO PUSH FORWARD A NEW HARM REDUCTION PRACTICE: THE CASE FOR DRUG CHECKING IN CANADA

Issue: In the summer of 2014, 5 deaths and several hospitalizations linked to drug use at music festivals across Canada brought together many organizations to discuss solutions. One of the proposed solutions was drug checking, a harm reduction tool used by many European jurisdictions to reduce the harms related to drug use at festivals and in nightlife settings.

Setting: Nightlife harm reduction organizations engage with recreational users that frequent festivals, bars and clubs. We work with the 90% of users that are not addicted but do experience many harms related to their drug use like side effects from mixing substances, bad trips, overdosing, etc. One approach to minimize these harms is to get institutions, governments, and the population interested in a new harm reduction approach: drug checking.

Project: Many Canadian nightlife harm reduction organizations who were created to advocate drug checking, saw an opportunity to inform and bring together local, national, and international partners, to advance this practice in a intervention climate where it wasn't even considered an option. On a local level we brought together many partners from different harm reduction venues, we gave conferences, we met with researchers, politicians and institutional workers. We connected with similar partners in other corners of Canada and participated at the beginning of a Canadian network.

Outcome and implications: Certainly having some credibility and recognition on a local level helps. The main outcomes are the creation of local, national and international partnerships, a variety of written resources (a protocol, a drug checking manual and a literature review), the possibility of drug checking research projects, analysis of the Canadian Law, and most importantly, stimulating increased awareness of the approach.

Oral

WARREN MICHELOW

University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, Canada

THE CHANGING PICTURE OF HIGH INTENSITY SIMULTANEOUS POLYSUBSTANCE USE AMONG MAINSTREAM FESTIVAL-GOERS: RESULTS FROM TWO SURVEYS FOUR YEARS APART

Simultaneous alcohol and drug use is a common practice among young adults attending mainstream multi-day music festivals. Two surveys conducted 4 years apart at the same large 5-day long electronic music festival in western Canada examined patterns of alcohol and drug use over a 24-hour period and how these have changed over time. A wide variety of patterns were found, with the majority of participants using between 3 and 9 different substances over the 24 hours. Despite the events occurring in nominally alcohol-free environments, alcohol was one of the most prevalent substances used in combination with other drugs. While many participants reported a high number of substances used together, the amounts of each used were often modest, suggesting they were engaging in a sophisticated practice of state management. Both the 2009 survey (N=360) and the 2013 survey (N=182) explored links between drug availability and usage patterns, as well as gender differences on a number of measures. The 2009 survey included an exploration of associations between social and environmental factors, attitudes and beliefs about substance use and classes of substances used and the intensity of drug combining. These data elucidate substance users as engaging in complex practices associated with a variety of social and environmental factors in the nightlife environment. These studies are the most detailed examinations of simultaneous polysubstance use practices in Canada and suggest public health practitioners and prevention educators may be overlooking opportunities for better-targeted and tailored interventions aimed at improving nightlife health.

WARREN MICHELOW

University of British Columbia,
Canada

Chloe Sage, ANKORS AIDS Network
Outreach and Support Society

A STRATEGIC APPROACH AND PRACTICAL GUIDE TO DRUG CHECKING AT MUSIC FESTIVALS: LEGAL ISSUES AND A HOLISTIC APPROACH

Intentional or accidental misrepresentation of drugs have become an increasing health concern with the proliferation of substances available to enhance the experience of nightlife environments. In progressive European jurisdictions, drug checking services that allow people to have the contents of their drugs screened are commonplace and even widely accepted. However, in North America, such services are controversial at best and regarded as akin to drug dealing in some places. In western Canada, the nightlife and festival communities - supported by progressive promoters and enlightened local public health-have made some progress in providing drug checking services at a few large music festivals and in a community setting. A local epidemic of fentanyl contamination in a wide variety of street and recreational drugs, which has lead to many deaths, has kindled a new interest in the possibilities for drug checking services. As a result, Warren and Chloe-who have almost 30 years of drug checking and nightlife-related harm reduction experience between them- have published a detailed and comprehensive “how to” guide for setting up a drug checking service (see <http://michelow.ca/drug-checking-guide>) . This presentation will briefly introduce the how-to guide and then focus specifically on how we have negotiated the hostile legal environment to provide drug checking services with minimal risk of exposure to criminal prosecution for drug possession or distribution. We will also explain how we leverage the drug-checking encounter as an opportunity for engaging in a more comprehensive and holistic harm reduction education and assessment intervention.

Oral

SARAH MORTON

School of Social Policy, Social Work
and Social Justice, University College
Dublin, Ireland

NIGHTLIFE, SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND INTERVENTION: LESSONS WORTH SHARING

Intervention and responses to substance use and other related issues connected to nightlife have not surprisingly focused on commercial nightlife settings and environments. There has been little consideration of nightlife and harm reduction within socially disadvantaged or excluded communities. This paper will explore some of the emerging evidence of issues connected to nightlife within such communities, with a focus on context, dynamics, norms and related harms of substance use, together with examples of early stage harm reduction interventions. The interface between more accepted recreational nightlife settings and what is occurring in these communities will be explored. It will be argued that while there is a significant differences in regulation and containment, there are similarities including increases in house parties, home-based substance and alcohol use and ‘pre-drinking’.

Many of the communities under consideration lack nightlife focused infrastructure and facilities, so activities tend to be informal and based in private locations or public spaces that remain relatively free of policing or surveillance. These settings also tend to operate beyond any regulatory controls that normally apply to more formal nighttime settings. Given the lack of statutory regulation that characterizes the nighttime environment in many socially disadvantaged areas, responses are often initiated by community organisations and inter-agency networks. The role of community and social capital is explored and examples of community based harm reduction strategies will be presented, with a view to sharing lessons and learning from this type of approach.

Oral

JANE MOUNTENEY

European Monitoring Centre for
Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA), Portugal

TRENDSPOTTING IN EUROPE: TAKING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL VIEW OF EMERGING DRUG TRENDS AND THREATS

Since 2011, the EMCDDA has been undertaking regular in-depth studies to explore new trends and

emerging phenomena in the European drug situation. This session introduces the EMCDDA trendspotter methodology which has been used to investigate topics such as: heroin shortages, fentanyl and methamphetamine outbreaks, on-line drug markets, the re-emergence of MDMA and the use of new drugs among high risk users. The approach has been identified as a useful addition to the epidemiological toolkit, and a response to the need to report rapidly to emerging phenomena in areas where conventional drug monitoring tools are less viable. This rapid information assessment approach is can be situated within a mixed method research paradigm, and relies on the use of multiple data sources, a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods and a strategy of triangulation for complementarity and confirmation to enhance the validity of results. This presentation will utilise a summary of findings from a 2016 study on the European MDMA market to illustrate the use of the trendspotter method in practice. Results focus on similarities and differences between the European ecstasy/MDMA market in its earlier iteration in the 1990s, and the drug market we now see in 2016. With regard to the rapid information approach used, the study demonstrates how this method can provide a method for rapid identification of new trends and emerging topics; help to identify knowledge gaps and inform future formal research; and provide information of utility for policy making purposes.

Oral

JUDITH NOIJEN

Jellinek Prevention, Amsterdam,
Netherlands

CELEBRATE SAFE: WORKING WITH THE DANCE INDUSTRY TO RAISE SAFER NIGHTLIFE-RELATED EDUCATION TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Drink driving programmes, responsible beverage service training, safer party labels for clubs and peer support are just a few examples of effective interventions that have been implemented in nightlife settings over the past 20 years. Despite the availability of these interventions, local authorities as well as health organisations are still experiencing difficulties in cooperating with club owners and festival promoters to implement these interventions in the field. And even when implemented, reaching a large proportion of the partygoers can be really challenging. Increasing that reach has been an important reason for one of the most important promoters from the Dutch dance industry, ID&T, to not only initiate and develop the **Celebrate Safe** campaign, but to actively start asking other promoters, clubowners and stakeholders to join them.

Clubs and festivals, the **Celebrate Safe** ambassadors, offer their off – and online communication channels to help prevention experts and peer supporters to spread the word. During the last 2 years, **Celebrate Safe** has been a vehicle through which the reach of prevention messages on a broad spectrum of safer nightlife topics has increased spectacularly. No more closed doors and a fear for being known as a ‘drug fest’, but a shared interest in taking responsibility for the wellbeing of their visitors.

Judith will explain how through this unique public-private partnership, a clear tone is set which involves working together on building a structure that provides improved access to prevention for the target population as well as the permanent integration of all relevant aspects of a safer nightlife.

Oral

JUDITH NOIJEN

Jellinek Prevention, Amsterdam,
Netherlands

CELEBRATE SAFE AT ADE: BE RESPONSIBLE, THINK FOR YOURSELF AND CARE ABOUT OTHERS

The Dutch dance- and festival scene has grown tremendously, especially in and around the city of Amsterdam. More several day events, an increasing number of international visitors an extension of opening hours and more locations with a 24 hour permit. Partygoers can have more days and more hours of fun than ever. All this is taking place in a time in which developments on the drugmarket are making it even more necessary to address potential risks in recreational settings. After the launch in 2015 over a 100 ambassadors of the national Celebrate Safe campaign have been taking responsibility for educating and informing their visitors using all the communication channels they have at their disposal to get prevention and harm reduction messages across. Judith Noijen will present an intimate portrait of how the cooperation with the City of Amsterdam and worlds’ biggest club festival for dance music, Amsterdam Dance Event, became a prime example of how this public private partnership is able to get the most relevant message, in the most effective way, to the people who most need to hear it.

Oral

KARL O'BRIEN

Ballymun Youth Action Project,
Ireland

Brian Foley, Ballymun Youth Action Project

years, with concerns about the impact of this substance on the health and well being of users (Bond et al., 2007; Swift, Hall & Teeson, 2007). The social, cultural and economic context within which young people use cannabis may also be important in terms of continued use and long term impact. Urban areas that are poorly resourced and isolated from wider social norms can mean opportunities for nightlife and socialising can be limited and destructive (Stead et al., 2001). Within such communities, cannabis use is often simply part of growing up within this social and environmental context and a feature of any social interaction or nightlife gathering (Ross & Davies, 2011). Within Ireland, increases in the potency and availability of cannabis, together with increased liberalisation of cannabis use (Smyth, 2016) has resulted in community and agency concerns about the impact on young people in these areas. This presentation will consider the overarching findings of a rapid assessment of cannabis use amongst young people within a socially excluded community, together with relevant data from other recent research. Community and inter-agency responses and interventions will be explored, as well as usefulness of community engagement in responding to other nightlife substance use issues.

Oral

JOSEPH PALAMAR

New York University Langone
Medical Center, United States

Alberto Salomone, Marco Vincente, Centro
Regionale Antidoping e di Tossicologia "A.
Bertinaria"; Charles Cleland, New York
University Rory Meyers College of Nursing

can help validate use and detect unknown use of drugs such as new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Methods: We hair-tested 90 self-reported past-year ecstasy/MDMA/Molly users attending EDM parties in New York City during the summer of 2016 using UHPLC-MS/MS. We also compared results to self-reported use.

Results: Three quarters (74.4%) tested positive for MDMA, followed by ketamine (57.8%), MDA (50.0%), amphetamine (41.1%), methamphetamine (32.2%), MDEA (15.6%), butylone (14.4%), ethylone (11.1%), pentylone (10.0%), 4-FA (5.6%), methoxetamine (4.4%), methylone (3.3%), alpha-PVP (2.2%), 5/6-APB (2.2%), PCP (2.2%), 2C-B (1.1%), PMMA (1.1%), and diphenidine (1.1%). Almost half (45.6%) of participants tested positive for a drug not self-reported, with the majority testing positive for synthetic cathinones (68.0%), other NPS stimulants (66.7%), new dissociatives (60.0%), or methamphetamine (55.2%). Those attending EDM parties every other week or more frequently were more likely to test positive for synthetic cathinones and unintentional methamphetamine use. Those who reported having drug-tested their ecstasy were more likely to test positive for any NPS, and both intentional and unintentional synthetic cathinone and methamphetamine use.

Conclusion: Hair testing appears to be a valuable addition to drug epidemiology studies. Many EDM party attendees – even those who test their ecstasy – are unknowingly using NPS and/or other drugs. Prevention information and harm reduction may help reduce unintentional use.

Oral

YOUNG PEOPLE AND CANNABIS: RESPONSES AND INTERVENTIONS IN A SOCIALY MARGINALISED COMMUNITY

There has been increasing research attention to various aspects of cannabis and cannabis use in recent

HAIR TESTING AS A NOVEL METHOD OF DRUG TESTING IN THE ELECTRONIC DANCE MUSIC SCENE

Background: Data on both intentional and unintentional drug use in the electronic dance music (EDM) scene is important for informing prevention and harm reduction. While surveys are the most common method of querying drug use, additional biological data

CARLOS PAULOS

4motion, Luxembourg

PIPAO – SEX, DRUGS & ROCK'N ROLL IN A (VERY) SMALL COUNTRY

PIPAO is the new outreach project in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. Launched in 2016, PIPAO uses a peer approach and disseminates drug information, earplugs and condoms in the main festivals of the country. In the framework of our study characterising recent drug use patterns, 1293 partygoers reported about their drug use habits. During the PIPAO interventions, we offer also a drug checking service, namely DUCK. Last year 21 samples were collected and analysed using GC/MS.

Poster

KEN PENNINGTON

The Belfast Activity Centre and
St Andrew's University,
United Kingdom

THE TERRORIST THREAT TO THE NIGHTTIME ECONOMY

My presentation will cover the current strategy of ISIS and Al Qaeda and why both will target nightclubs and the nighttime economy. We will then look at a number of case studies including Bali, Tiger Tiger, The Bataclan (Paris), Orlando and Istanbul. We will discuss the phases of a terrorist attack cycle, factors that increase risk (a target within a target), attack methodologies (including Lone Wolves, Duo Cell, Mumbai style, momentum weapons, improvised explosive devices and Vehicle Borne Explosive devices as well as the concept of 'Doomed Captives'). Finally, and probably most importantly we discuss what to do about the threat. Thinking about the management of the terrorist threat as the management of risk, including cutting edge material from Los Angeles and the private sector. This will cover preparing staff to thwart the attack cycle and the need for training. We will discuss what to do if an attack happens in a location and what to do if it happens outside a location. We will discuss the psychology of staff and crowds during an attack and the importance of training for staff. We will also discuss the risks to first responders. The presentation will conclude with suggested further reading and research databases for those facing this threat.

Oral

GERALDINA PERONACE

APSA (Association of Argentine Psychiatrists), Argentina

Pablo Martino Bonino , Laboraratory of Psychology, CIPSI-U.N.C

with a concurrence ranging from 700 to 10,000 people per night. Our Program was carried out jointly with the event producers “Good Night Productions” and “The Factory” in Córdoba, the second most important urban city in Argentina. A Multicomponent program was designed, composed by: 1- Designated Leader Program; 2- Management of hydration stations; 3- Sexual counseling, detection of sexually transmitted diseases and distribution of condoms ;4- Awareness Campaigns via brochures and direct communication with “preventors”; 5 – Preventive campaigns with V.J (videojockey) ; 6- Management of healthy eating stands; 7- Chill Out space.

Beside this, the program coordinates actions with care services and security forces. This includes: 1 – Rescuers: intended for early identification of symptoms of acute intoxication for referral to care services; 2- Specialized Medical services: ready to attend intoxicated participants at site; 3- Ambulances: situated at a sanitary corridor for delivery of patients to hospitals; 4- Anti-drug police force: in charge of specialized search, search of cars and detector dogs. The main results of the Program include a high acceptance and positive evaluation by the electronic music festivals attendees; a 50% reduction of the health care services needed; and the distribution of condoms to more than 60% of those attending the events.

Oral

PREVENTION & HEALTH PROMOTION IN ELECTRONIC MUSIC FESTIVALS: AN ARGENTINE EXPERIENCE

We present a Health Promotion Program developed for massive Electronic Music events. A series of actions were designed for club parties, both indoor & outdoor,

GJALT-JORN PETERS

Open University of the Netherlands

PARTY PANEL: HOW DO WE PARTY, WHAT RISKS ARE WE WILLING TO TAKE AND WHY?

This presentation will give an insight in the results of the first two rounds of Party Panel, a semi- panel study of partygoers who share their thoughts on different health issues and risky behaviors related to nightlife.

The aim of Party Panel is to increase awareness about partying in a fun and healthy way. These first results answer questions like why would people like to take high doses of MDMA, what are the effects they are looking for and what motivates some of them to have their ecstasy tested. The second survey focused on first aid services in nightlife settings and what influences partygoers’ intentions to visit them, or bring a friend, when in need of medical attention.

Party Panel is a research tool which is set up to communicate effectively towards clubbers and partygoers through the Celebrate Safe campaign.

Oral

LUCIA PORTIS

ASL Turin City, Italy

THE COORDINATION OF THE PROJECTS FOR RISK PREVENTION IN ENTERTAINMENT CONTEXTS OF PIEMONTE REGION: AIMS, PROSPECTS AND RESULTS

At this coordination participate five projects of different part of the local territory intervening in night life. The interventions are made in order to promote health, to make night entertainment pleasant and safe, to prevent the risks consequent upon the consumption of alcohol and substances and to reduce the damages for those who are in a condition of substance abuse.

All the projects use common methods consisting in the presence of social operators in the places where you can meet target subjects, the distribution of common information pack about substances and alcohol, the measure of the alcohol level, the set up of a chill-out at big musical events and raves, the short-term counseling.

The results are seen in a frequent effort to indicate a designated driver in the young population, a diminution of medicalization at big events and raves and less situations of conflicts and violence in the night life, the decrease of the phenomenon of "binge drinking".

In 2017 the Coordination decided to follow some specific outlines, that are: to create a sort of process evaluation using shared instruments such as questionnaires and observation reports, to form an alliance with the club managers, the associations, the local authority and the police.

Moreover we want to underline the positive value of monthly meetings, which are progressively becoming a place where to reflect over the meanings of the practices and over the possible transformations of the phenomenon that we are seeing.

Oral

ZARA QUIGG

Public Health Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom
Nadia Butler, Liverpool John Moores University;
Karen Hughes, University of Bangor

PREVENTING THE SALE OF ALCOHOL TO DRUNKS IN UK NIGHTLIFE SETTINGS

In recent years, interventions aiming to address sales of alcohol to drunks have emerged across UK nightlife settings. Activity ranges from single interventions (e.g. posters/responsible bar server [RBS] training) to larger

multi-component interventions including: community mobilisation and awareness raising; RBS training; and enhanced enforcement activity. Through measuring alcohol retailers' propensity to sell alcohol to young people who appear highly intoxicated (i.e. pseudo-drunk actors) in nightlife venues (>400), we explore the impact of such interventions across four UK nightlife settings. Across venues in nightlife settings with no intervention, 81% of alcohol purchase attempts resulted in the sale of alcohol to a pseudo-drunk actor. Where there was some type of intervention, the proportion of purchase attempts resulting in an alcohol sale ranged from 26% (i.e. in areas fully implementing a multi-component intervention) to 72% (i.e. in areas implementing RBS training only). Alcohol sales increased with the number of PMP (poorly managed and problematic) markers venues had, and if the actor pair was mixed gender. In multivariate analyses, only intervention type remained significant. The international literature suggests that multi, rather than single, component interventions that aim to address the sale of alcohol to drunks and associated harms, are likely to be most effective. This study supports these findings and demonstrates that UK efforts to address the sales of alcohol to drunks in nightlife settings should focus on multi-component approaches. Further research is required however to determine the impact of multi-component interventions on alcohol-related harms in UK nightlife settings.

Oral

ALICE REIS

Pontifícia Universidade Católica -
PUCSP, Brazil

HARM REDUCTION IN THE CONTEXT OF NIGHTLIFE: AN EXISTENTIAL PHENOMENOLOGY UNDERSTANDING

Background: With Brazil's strong prohibitionist culture and drug use still being taboo due to its relation to

organized crime, harm reduction faces an uphill battle versus the status quo. This research delves on the meaning of harm reduction projects at nightlife contexts, for users and caregivers.

Methodology: The Szymanski method, reflexive interviews, was chosen due to its alignment with existential phenomenology. This qualitative methodology appreciates each experience as unique leading allowing a deeper understanding of the relationship between humans and drug use. Two respondents were chosen for this study: one Harm Reduction Agent and a drug user that has had a care experience. Both had their experience on a party context. This particular caregiver has had multiple experiences and practice as an agent. Both interviews were done in São Paulo in 2016.

Results: The interviewees' experience emphasized how the harm reduction strategy transcends the technique, through stimulation of empathy and affective interaction in the care process. The interviews illustrate how this strategy stimulates autonomy and individual decisions, empowering users to minimize drug use harm, through understanding each individual as an integral being.

Conclusion: With the dominant prohibitionist approach being increasingly challenged, harm reduction has an opportunity to prove itself as a more effective strategy for dealing with the complex phenomenon of drug use and reduce vulnerabilities related to consumption. Both in festival and nightlife contexts, drugs have a long story of being part of the experience and are deeply related to culture. Harm reduction strategies take this into account, and through understanding and respecting the existential burden of each individual and the importance of such escapist experiences, creates a favorable context for honest exchanges between agents and users and allowing horizontal strategies for minimizing drug use harm. This suggests the presence of agents in such events can greatly benefit users.

Poster

ALICE REIS

ResPire Redução de Danos, Brazil

Gabriel Pedroza, Bruno Logan, ResPire Redução
de Danos

RESPIRE REDUÇÃO DE DANOS: DRUG- TESTING SCENÁRIO AT BRAZILIAN FESTIVALS

Issue: Historically, Brazil has been a conservative and prohibitionist country. The present legislations and drug law (11.343/2006) are ambiguous and non-objective,

leaving the user at the mercy of subjective interpretations of law enforcement agents (police force, court registrars, judges), as well as hindering the work of Harm Reduction agents. Due to the illegal substance market, it is impossible to completely identify the composition of ingested drugs at parties/festivals. Drug testing is a strategy focused on informing the user and stimulating reflection on its use, minimizing the possible harm caused by drugs.

Setting: Electronic music festivals where party goers mostly consume illegal drugs.

Project: ResPire Redução de Danos is a harm reduction project that works in the nightlife context since 2010. In the first 2 years the project was financed by the Health Ministry, so the interventions would be free of costs for the organizers. Nowadays the project is hired by the festival organization, being fully sponsored by them. Services offered by the project include: (1) Infostand - informing users and non-users about drug use, its implications and risks, as well as handing out informative folders and prevention materials. (2) Psychedelic Support, where we offer a safe and welcoming environment for people who are going through difficult psychedelic experiences, so they may work through their crisis. (3) Testing with reagents, which will be the main focus of this presentation.

Outcome: We've observed the dynamics at party scenes after drug testing with reagents, with the dissemination of informations regarding the results of the tests and the prevalence of the main psychoactives in each substance: some users would discard their drugs, drugs sold inside the party changed prices, dealers would inform their customers about what they were, in fact, buying (ex.: methylene) and informing them about its risks, users felt safer about their consumption and reported reflecting on the subject

Oral

JANINE RODERICK

Public Health Wales, United Kingdom

Kathryn Ashton, Public Health Wales,
United Kingdom

DEVELOPING A FRAMEWORK FOR MANAGING THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY IN WALES – A HEALTH IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH

Recent years have witnessed the growth of the night-time economy (NTE), with an increased emphasis on 24-hour services in vibrant and diverse environments which have emerged as valuable assets to local and national economies; creating jobs, revenue and providing opportunities for people to socialise. However, international evidence has demonstrated the association between the growth of NTEs and increasing levels of associated anti-social behaviour, unintentional injury, Emergency Department admissions, criminal activity and substance misuse which can disproportionately affect vulnerable groups. This presents fresh challenges to the effective management of the NTE to initiate new ways of thinking to help maintain healthy and safe environments. In 2016, Public Health Wales were commissioned by Welsh Government to re-draft the Framework for managing the NTE in Wales, using the approach of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA); a process never previously undertaken on a framework of this nature. The purpose of the framework is to provide a structure for all key stakeholders to aid the development and preservation of a sustainable, healthy and safe NTE for all in Wales through understanding the NTE, supporting prevention strategies and enforcement. The results of the HIA enabled the development of three key objectives to underpin the Framework which focussed on understanding, prevention and enforcement. These, alongside key outcomes, will be used by key stakeholders to inform local strategies for developing sustainable, healthy, and safe NTEs in Wales.

Oral

GERARD ROE

BeLonG To Youth Services, Ireland

BELONG TO YOUTH SERVICES - PRIDE OUTREACH HARM REDUCTION CAMPAIGN

In 2016, BeLonG To Youth Services ran a harm reduction outreach campaign at Pride Village which was the first of its kind to happen in Ireland. This campaign was initiated in response to recent studies carried out among the LGBT community that showed alarming levels of drugs and alcohol use, poor mental health and a rise in new infections in HIV among MSM. Its aim was to arm 17+ years olds with a pack containing information and materials to help make informed decisions and promote safety and well-being over Pride festivities. This campaign had a three-pronged approach, reduce harms in relation to drug use, sexual health and mental health. On a practical level we decided to develop a pack, that would contain harm reduction information on sexual health and drug use and information on mental health including condoms, lube, lollipops, pens and straws. This pack was designed in consultation with young service users in BeLonG To who decided on the pack contents and the key messages. The contents of the pack were provided by our partners, GMHS, Man2Man.ie, Gay Switchboard, LGBT Helpline, and Ana Liffey Drug Project.

Pride is the largest parade next to St. Patrick's day in Ireland. An estimated 70,000 attended Pride in 2016. As this was the first initiative of its kind, it was decided to run it as a pilot. We developed 5000 Pride Outreach packs and disseminated them among our target audience at Pride Village. A coordinated outreach team of staff, volunteers and young people disseminated 5000 packs in little under an hour. We attempted to evaluate the campaign on the day by asking people who had the pack to complete a survey using GetFeedBack. The response we got from the survey and through engagement with people on outreach was that they loved the pack and the idea behind it. This suggests that this campaign can be effective, improved on and ran again at next years Pride.

Oral

CHLOE SAGE
ANKORS, Canada

**DRUG CHECKING IN COMMUNITY ONE OF THE
KEY RESPONSES IN ENDING THE FENTANYL CRISIS:
ANKORS COMMUNITY DRUG CHECKING PILOT
PROJECT IN NELSON BC. ISSUES, RESEARCH
QUESTIONS, TECHNOLOGIES, IMPLEMENTATION**

The Fentanyl crisis has hit British Columbia communities really hard. With 500 plus overdose deaths in BC so far this year we're grappling with the need for a timely and comprehensive approach. Chloe Sage, Hep C Project Coordinator at ANKORS, began a pilot project in partnership with Interior Health in 2015 offering the first walk-in street drug checking service in North America. She also co-authored a 60-page Drug Checking How To Guide published in June 2015. Because our reagent testing cannot test for fentanyl, last spring in partnership with Shambhala Music Festival, ANKORS began a campaign to raise funds to buy a mobile mass spectrometer to detect fentanyl-laced drugs. Chloe is also part of a research project that is looking at the needs of service users of community drug checking. The community drug checking project is aimed at anyone in the community who uses drugs and is wanting to know more about the substance they are putting in their bodies. The testing happens alongside conversations about harm reduction strategies regarding the service users' drug use. Discussion on what model of service is being used, the population that is using the service and technologies available. Also discussed are issues around implementation of community drug checking.

This model can be replicated in other communities nationally and internationally creating networks and early warning systems.

Oral

CHLOE SAGE
ANKORS, Canada

**DRUG CHECKING AT MUSIC FESTIVALS ANKORS AT
SHAMBHALA MUSIC FESTIVAL, BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA: 15 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE AND DATA
COLLECTION**

Drug use at electronic dance music festivals is common. Many research chemicals have flooded the market with little information about them and many times people are taking them unknowingly due to misrepresentation. ANKORS has been offering drug checking along with other harm reduction services at Shambhala Music Festival for 15 years. With over 20,000 tests completed, ANKORS has been able to look at data and give harm reduction messaging that is relevant to drug users in real time and where they are at. Shambhala is a world-renowned 5-day long EDM festival in rural British Columbia with a demographic of 15,000 people mostly in their early 20's. As the EDM scene has grown globally, so has the need for harm reduction services at these large events. According to ANKORS research a large number of participants are using multiple substances at the same time creating high risk for overdose and other factors. ANKORS has grown our service to include 50 volunteers giving out harm reduction supplies, information and offering drug checking to festival goers. ANKORS is part of an integrated harm reduction model that includes psychedelic first aid, medical, women's safe space, outreach teams, and sober camps. In this workshop Chloe will describe the service ANKORS provides, technologies used, and how it works alongside the other services. Chloe will also release, for the first time, data collected on almost 4000 tests done at the festival in 2016 and compare with data collected over the years. With medical transfer numbers from the festival getting lower each year and an embracing of harm reduction strategies by festival goers, this is a model that could be transferred to other events and communities.

Oral

KIRAN SANTLAL

National Drug Treatment Centre,
Health Services Executive (HSE),
Ireland

Zorina Gibbons, Peter McCarron,
Eamon Keenan, Health Services Executive

GHB AND GBL: A CASE SERIES OF INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT DETOXIFICATION

Objectives/Aims: We describe seven cases of Gamma Hydroxybutyrate/ Gamma Hydroxybutrolactone (GHB/GBL) detoxification treatment, based on recent clinical experience.

Background: GHB/GBL is increasingly becoming a substance of abuse and dependence. Its illicit use has increased in the club scene, including after parties and at chemsex parties. In Ireland, it is currently the most commonly used drug for chemsex, sexual activity whereby participants use drugs to enhance and facilitate the sexual experience. Since 2014, The HSE, National Drug Treatment Centre, has seen an increase in patients presenting with GHB abuse. Detoxification from GHB/GBL has been facilitated in an inpatient setting.

Methods: The sample comprised seven patients who met the diagnostic criteria for GHB/GBL dependence. Patients were assessed in an outpatient setting and were admitted for detoxification to a medically supported inpatient unit. Treatment followed the Maudsley Prescribing Guidelines on GHB/GBL detoxification.

Results: Seven patients were referred to The HSE, National Drug Treatment Centre, between February 2014 and December 2015 for GHB detoxification. Of these, five were male, two female and their age ranged from 25-41 years. All were polysubstance misusers. Five patients were homosexual. These referrals resulted in eight treatment episodes, six inpatient and two outpatient treatment episodes. Five patients successfully completed inpatient detoxification, one left against medical advice, but successfully completed outpatient detoxification and one patient unsuccessfully completed an outpatient detoxification.

Conclusions: GHB/GBL is an increasingly common drug of dependence. This small case series demonstrates that active engagement and treatment options for detoxification can be successful.

Oral

MARIANA SANTOS

Liverpool John Moores University,
United Kingdom

Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University;
Karen Hughes, Public Health Wales

ALCOHOL USE BY NIGHTLIFE PATRONS IN THE UK AND BRAZIL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

In Europe, including UK, much of the burden of alcohol on health and crime is related to risky alcohol consumption among students, which usually occurs

within nightlife environments, e.g., pre-drinking (drinking in private places before going out). Thus, creating a safer nightlife environment has become synonymous with reducing alcohol abuse, and indirectly reducing violence and accidents levels and other health problems that affect not only the individual, but society. Though, in Brazil, the few proposed interventions to reduce alcohol-related problems within nightlife settings are still scant. This PhD programme aims to compare nightlife drinking behaviours in UK and Brazil to provide a better understanding of nightlife alcohol use, pre-drinking event and policy implications. The study has three parts: 1) secondary analysis of existing data from nightlife surveys undertaken in UK (Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea) and the first and only such survey undertaken in Brazil (Sao Paulo); 2) an online survey with UK and Brazilian students exploring drinking patterns, pre-drinking habits, related factors and motivations, and policy awareness and perceptions; and 3) focus groups with Brazilian students' current living in UK, focusing on the differences between UK and Brazil in nightlife drinking patterns. Data show high levels of nightlife alcohol-abuse in both countries, plus pre-drinking is common among young people. However, less is known about pre-drinking motivations, particularly in Brazil, and thus what policy options may be effective in reducing harmful drinking. Therefore, this presentation will explore initial findings from the PhD work programme.

Poster

JOCHEN SCHROOTEN

VAD, Belgium

Martijn Onsia, VAD; Peter Blanckaert, Lies Gremaux, WIV

In 2015 a multidisciplinary research team from different universities and institutes conducted a large study to monitor drug use at a big dance festival in Belgium. 3 research questions were raised: (1) What types of drugs are present/are used at the event? (2) Are new psychoactive drugs (NPS) being used? (3) What types of drugs are most related with emergency cases? Six different steps were taken in this multicomponent study: analysis of seized samples; analysis of waste water; analysis of blood from emergency cases; survey on site & participative observations; peer to peer intervention and surveys and surveillance on the spot. In 2016 some parts of the study were conducted again at the same event. Results of the study in 2015 and 2016 will be presented together with some points of discussion.

Oral

MONITORING DRUG USE AT A BIG DANCE FESTIVAL IN BELGIUM

ADAM SHANLEY

KnowNow Rapid HIV, Ireland

KNOWNOW: RAPID HIV TESTING IN NIGHTLIFE SETTINGS FOR MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Implementing rapid HIV testing programs in community settings for a cohort of people disproportionately affected by HIV holds promise as a way to identify those who have undiagnosed HIV and to engage with those who perceive or experience barriers to attending established clinical services. In 2016, the Gay & Lesbian Equality Network (GLEN) received National Lottery funding to pilot community based rapid (1 minute) HIV testing, primarily for men who have sex with men (MSM) which saw the development of the KnowNow project. As a result, testing is made available free of charge in Cork, Dublin, and Limerick. The goal of the project is to assess the feasibility of conducting rapid HIV testing in MSM nightlife settings.

The project in Dublin has recruited and trained peer volunteers from the MSM community, who provide testing in gay-identified pubs, clubs, a cafe and a sex-on-premises sauna. Staff in Limerick & Cork also provide testing in local pubs and saunas. In the first 6 months of the project from April 2016, a total of 738 people received rapid HIV testing in gay-identified nightlife venues. Of the 12 people (1.6%) with newly diagnosed HIV infection, 50% had never tested for HIV before and 36% didn't know they were at risk of HIV. The project is due to complete its pilot phase in April 2017.

Oral

LAURA THOMAS

Deputy State Director, Drug Policy Alliance, USA

NIGHTLIFE AND ENTERTAINMENT REGULATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF LEGAL RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA USE

San Francisco is wrestling with a set of new issues related to the legalization of recreational marijuana use in California, including the impact on nightlife and entertainment. Entertainment is a multi-billion dollar industry in San Francisco, employing over 80,000 people. Local government created a task force to develop recommendations related to implementing legal recreational marijuana. This presentation will discuss the current process in San Francisco to identify potential benefits and challenges related to legal marijuana. It will cover the questions and types of decisions to be made, such as providing on-site consumption, use of marijuana at outdoor festivals, intersections with current practices and enforcement of smoking laws, and land use and neighborhood concerns about placement of retail outlets. San Francisco is trying to learn lessons from other cities such as Denver, Colorado and Seattle, Washington while addressing the specific needs of the local entertainment and nightlife communities.

Oral

STEPHANIE TZANETIS

Harm Reduction Victoria, Australia
Jenny Kelsall, Harm Reduction Victoria

'PSYCHEDELIC MIDWIFERY' AND THE ADVOCACY ELEMENT TO TRIP SITTING

DanceWize advocates for increased harm reduction measures within music events and festivals down-

under. Australia is a high-income country, that boasts the world's first needle and syringe programs, and 'Harm Minimisation' has been the official National Drug Strategy since 1985. We have a well-established peer-led drug user org network (AIVL), world-class researchers and other sector professionals, who have the capacity to implement life-saving harm reduction measures like pill testing in a heartbeat, but at a state level we seem to lack political bravery and cooperation from law enforcement—consequently, Australia's been overtaken by 'zero tolerance policing'. As a drug outreach program coordinator (ie. 'trip-sitter' or my favourite is 'psychedelic midwife') and community lawyer, I have two distinct lenses to view the inadequacies of and opportunities for Australia's drug policies. Our laws have hardened, emphasis is on the punitive, rather than preventative, nurturing, and empowering measure like honest education. At a community level, DanceWize has focused on promoting consent culture as important like avoiding STIs through safe sex. Yet, values like 'consent' are undermined 1000s of times annually by false-positive, sniffer-dog-prompted strip searches conducted near or upon entering an event and difficult psychedelic experiences are too quickly deemed to require restraint and sedation. We need to consider what impact such aggressive strategies have on the psychic landscape of events and on partygoers who may later need to engage with emergency services? Psychedelic midwives must advocate for inter-agency collaborations and highlight every opportunity to choose compassion and commonsense first.

Oral

FLOOR VAN BAKKUM

Jellinek Prevention, Netherlands

Tobias van Dijk, Public Health Service of Amsterdam (GGD)

Amsterdam. All these incidents were related to people (tourists) using white heroin that they believed to be, and was sold as, cocaine. These events made it clear that there was an information gap between the medical staff who treated the patients at different hospitals in the city and the health officers responsible for campaigns that warn for contaminated drugs. This has led to the formation of the Drugs Alert Team Amsterdam. The drugs alert team is a collaboration between the Public Health Service of Amsterdam (GGD) and the prevention department of Jellinek Institute for Addiction. Both organizations have a drug checking facility. The drugs alert team collects signals from the drug checking services, police, hospitals, ambulance unit, and coroners through a 24-hour availability service. Based on reported incidents the drugs alert team decides whether starting a campaign to warn for a dangerous substance is necessary. In this presentation, we will talk about the motives for starting this team, our goals, our methods, and the obstacles this team has faced.

Oral

RUBEN VAN BEEK

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

Institute of Mental Health and Addiction, Netherlands

Margriet van Laar, Peggy van der Pol, Netherlands Institute of Mental Health and Addiction; Tina van Havere, Bert Hauspie, University College Ghent; Val Curran, Tom Freeman, UCL Clinical Pharmacology Unit

Previous studies mostly feature cross sectional designs which do not capture the dynamic aspects of nightlife drug use.

Objectives: The general objective of ALAMA is to investigate both drug use and nightlife participation patterns in the European EDM scene as well as their short and long term consequences. ALAMA is a collaboration between research institutes in five EU countries: Sweden, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. The ALAMA project is broken up in these studies:

1. A longitudinal survey which will identify both substance use profiles and transitions in substance use of young adults regularly attending EDM events (all countries)
2. An Ecological Momentary Assessment which will chart the momentary (proximal) factors and the sub-acute effects of ecstasy and other substances as well as nightlife participation (UK, NL)
3. A breath sample analysis which will be used to verify self-reported substance use among visitors of nightclubs and parties (SE, BE)
4. A qualitative analysis which will characterise nightlife in all participating countries (all countries)

In this presentation, the background and design of this three- year pan-European study will be described and the methodological challenges in data recruitment will be discussed.

Oral

DATA, THE AMSTERDAM DRUGS ALERT TEAM

In the fall of 2015 there were three drug-related fatalities and at least 14 hospitalizations in the city of

ALAMA: UNDERSTANDING THE DYNAMICS AND CONSEQUENCES OF YOUNG ADULT SUBSTANCE USE PATHWAYS

Background: The Electronic Dance Music (EDM) scene is synonymous with drug use and its economy has surged in the last decade. Meanwhile, an unprecedented number of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have emerged and the potency of ecstasy pills has doubled. These factors have resulted in a rise in substance use related health incidents.

NINETTE VAN HASSELT

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

PARENTS & NIGHTLIFE

Although parental influence diminishes during puberty, parents can play an important role in educating young adults on alcohol, drugs and other issues becoming relevant once youth start going out. We developed an approach to inform and support parents, consisting of a website, a Facebook page (which was launched June 2016 and is now followed by over 10,000 parents in the Netherlands), a school night for parents and some informational products in print. Six tips for parents are key in all of these interventions, supporting their role in preventing alcohol and drug related problems. These range from setting rules, to informing yourself and your child and recognizing signs of alcohol and drug related problems.

In this presentation we will present the outcomes of 1) a literature research to investigate effective parental advices on substance use and 2) the exploration we did to assess parental needs on this topic. Also we will outline the several interventions and their content, including the six key parental tips/advices.

Oral

TINA VAN HAVERE

University College Ghent, Belgium

NPS IN BELGIUM: AN OVERVIEW OF DATA AND THE DESIGN OF A NEW STUDY PROJECT NPS-CARE

NPS have become a global phenomenon affecting all regions in the world. The rapidly changing drug market especially on NPS, may pose health and social risks to the communities. Because of the lack of knowledge on the diversified group of NPS, more research is needed to identify pathways for targeted interventions.

In a first phase of this project 'Understanding New Psychoactive Substance (NPS) use in Belgium from a health perspective. NPS-Care' all available data on NPS is collected. Therefore, following data sources are combined: GDS2015, GDS2016, Eurobarometer, general population survey, nightlife survey, data collected from existing low threshold services, and the EWS. At this moment the legislation in Belgium is changing and this will also be discussed in the presentation. The results of this first phase will be presented.

The findings of the NPS-care study should contribute to formulate recommendations regarding the organization and provision of interventions targeting NPS along the continuum of care, from prevention, over harm reduction to treatment. We will present the design of this project which includes, interviews with NPS-users, collecting samples, NGT's for professional, followed by a Lime Survey. We will also look into the possibility to use bio samples to collect more information on the users and its drug use. And of course a literature study for interventions in prevention, treatment and harm reduction will be conducted and the feasibility of these interventions will be checked in focus groups with users and professionals.

Oral

LIESBETH VANDAM

European Monitoring Centre for
Drugs and Drug Addiction
(EMCDDA), Portugal

Christoph Ort, EAWAG, Switzerland; Kevin
Thomas, NIVA, Sewage Analysis CORE group
Europe (SCORE), Norway

WASTEWATER BASED DRUG EPIDEMIOLOGY – A NEW TOOL FOR MONITORING REAL-TIME DATA ON TRENDS IN ILLICIT DRUG USE

Wastewater based drug epidemiology is a rapidly
developing scientific discipline with the potential for
monitoring population level trends in illicit drug use.

This presentation introduces the method of

wastewater analysis and the main findings of the 2011-2016 wastewater monitoring campaigns.

Wastewater analysis involves sampling a source of wastewater, such as a sewage influent to a wastewater treatment plant. By measuring the levels of illicit drugs and their metabolites in wastewater, researchers can back-calculate the quantity of drugs consumed by a community. In 2010 the Europe-wide network SCORE was established with the aim of standardising the approaches used for wastewater analysis and coordinating international studies. This presentation includes a summary of the findings of the 2016 SCORE-wastewater monitoring campaign covering 53 cities and 20 countries in Europe. Six-year trend data will be presented as well as a comparison with findings from other monitoring tools. Wastewater analysis can provide real-time data on geographical and temporal trends in illicit drug use; it is not subject to response and non-response bias and can better identify the true spectrum of drugs being used. As the method cannot provide information on prevalence and frequency of use, it is considered an interesting complementary data source for drug monitoring. Wastewater analysis can be used as a 'first alert' tool in the identification of new trends in drug consumption. As a spin-off of wastewater analysis, a new technique has been established that involves the analysis of pooled urine from stand-alone portable urinals from nightclubs and music festivals, thereby providing timely data on exactly which NPS are currently in use at a particular location. The rapid ability of wastewater analysis to detect new trends can help target public health programmes and policy initiatives at specific groups of people and the different drugs they are using.

Oral

ERIK VON ESSEN

STAD, Stockholm

Henrik Ahlström, Swedish Police

STAD IN EUROPE – A TALE OF SUCCESS IN STOCKHOLM USING COMMUNITY-BASED ALCOHOL-INTERVENTION STRATEGIES

20 years ago, our R&D unit, STAD (Stockholm Prevents Alcohol and Drug Problems) developed and implemented a program in Responsible Beverage Service (RBS). The aim of the program is to reduce the level of overserving and underage drinking at licensed premises in Stockholm, Sweden. The RBS-program contains three elements: (i) education of staff at licensed premises, (ii) improved enforcement, and (iii) community mobilization. This work has demonstrated to be successful with regards to not only decreasing the level of overserving and serving to young people below the legal age limit, but also with regards to decreasing the level of police-reported violence, which subsequently has revealed a cost-saving ratio of 1:39. Community mobilization, involving for instance the Licensing Board, the Restaurant Owners Association and the Restaurant Staff Trade Union, and the National Police Board, has been a central part of the efforts. Written agreements and frequent meetings between project members have led to a consensus with regards to the progression of the project. In this presentation we will present success factors and also discuss arguments concerning why it is beneficial for the different parties to be involved in this project.

LOTTE VOORHAM

Trimbos Institute, Netherlands

STAD IN EUROPE - TACKLING HEAVY EPISODIC DRINKING THE SWEDISH WAY

In June 2016 a new EU project was launched the STAD in Europe project. The STAD in Europe (SiE) project aims to tackle heavy episodic drinking by restricting the availability of alcohol in all drinking environments: licensed drinking environments, public environments and private environments.

One of the most successful prevention strategies targeting binge drinking is STAD, developed in Stockholm, Sweden. The main components of STAD are community mobilization, a training course in responsible beverage service, and stricter enforcements. It is one of the few community action programmes that has shown significant effects on the reduction of overserving of alcohol, underage drinking in city areas, and the reduction of alcohol-related aggression. STAD has even proven to be very cost-effective.

In this project we will combine the knowledge gained in Sweden with complementary elements to come to an integral European approach for reducing availability of alcohol for young people. In 7 countries, 7 tailored STAD-based interventions will be developed (either focusing on nightlife, events, home-drinking or drinking in parks and streets) and piloted in a real life setting. Both the process and the outcomes will be researched and registered. The project will result in an intervention manual applicable to all EU MS and a final symposium on tackling binge drinking in Europe.

During the workshop we will go into the project more specifically. Furthermore, we will give more insight in what we have accomplished so far and what we've learned.

Oral

RUBEN VROLIJK

Trimbos - Drugs information and monitoring system, Netherlands

Tibor Brunt, Trimbos

FT-IR FOR STREET DRUG TESTING: CURRENT STATUS, CHALLENGES, AND LIMITATIONS

Background: The drug information and monitoring system (DIMS) serves as a monitoring and harm reduction tool for the Dutch government. Classic laboratory methods, like gas chromatography coupled to mass spectrometry (GC-MS), are a costly way of analyzing street drugs.

Method: DIMS has explored the use of Fourier Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR) as an additional method for recognizing and quantifying street drugs, because it is much less costly and analysis can be done instantly, thereby providing the consumer directly with a result of his/her drug.

Results: Qualitative and quantitative FT-IR methods were developed and are currently in use for amphetamine, MDMA and caffeine. Validation of FT-IR quantification results with GC-MS and liquid chromatography coupled with diode array detection (LC-DAD) shows that the method lacks high accuracy, primarily due to contaminations in street drugs. FT-IR-generated results are therefore always communicated to the users with a considerable spread (15% for amphetamine, 10% for MDMA) to exclude false results. Relevant low dose contaminants such as alpha-PVP in 4-FA and levamisole in cocaine prove especially difficult to detect with FT-IR, as their concentration is often below 10%, the limit of detection (LOD) for many substances on the FT-IR. This has prevented their implementation into the actual drug-testing.

Conclusion: FT-IR has proven a valuable tool, as it enables test results of samples which otherwise would have been discarded, due to insufficient laboratory funds. However, the method has limitations regarding both the accuracy of quantification and the limit of qualification. Current efforts are aimed at improving these matters.

Oral

SELINA WALLIS

Public Health Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom

DO BAR STAFF DRINK LESS AND ENJOY MORE? HEALTH OF BAR STAFF IN A UK NIGHTLIFE ENVIRONMENT

Background: Work-related violence has been widely recognized as a major and increasing occupational

health hazard globally. Risk varies by occupation and bar work has been identified as a high risk profession. Although bar staff are frequently determined to play a key role in relation to the health and safety of patrons in nightlife environments, little is known about the health of bar staff themselves.

Methods: An opportunistic survey exploring experiences of violence at work (VAW) and own drinking behaviour were conducted with 207 bar staff in a city in the North West of England.

Results: 89.3% currently drank alcohol with 39% of respondent's binge drinking (6 or more drinks in one occasion) weekly and another 32.8% monthly 8.3% of respondents drank whilst working and drinking immediately after working was frequent. Experiencing VAW was a common occurrence, 35.1% had been threatened in the past 12 months, 14.4% had been personally involved in a physical argument, and 55.4% in a serious verbal argument (assoc. with male gender $p < 0.004$) 13.4% had been personally injured and 15.8% sexually harassed (assoc. with female gender $p < 0.04$).

Conclusions: Bar staff had a high level of personal drinking and binge drinking and frequently experienced VAW. These findings have implications for employee safety and wellbeing and that of patrons as bar staff have been previously demonstrated as able to both escalate and deescalate violence.

Oral

LUCY WALLIS

Public Health Institute, Liverpool John Moores University, United Kingdom
Zara Quigg, Liverpool John Moores University

DIFFUSION OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES: UNDERSTANDING POPULATION MOTIVES, HARMS AND PUBLIC HEALTH INTERVENTIONS AND POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT ON DIFFUSION OF NPS

The 2016 Psychoactive Substances Act in the United Kingdom was implemented on the 26th of May 2016. It was developed in response to the failure of existing powers and controls in reducing the availability and use of new psychoactive substances (NPS) in the UK, including use in nightlife. This presentation will provide emerging findings from PhD research that has explored the diffusion of NPS in the UK. The research investigates some of the reasons why different NPS diffuse and others fail to diffuse, in order to identify appropriate public health interventions to reduce harm. Although there is a growing body of literature surrounding NPS, and reasons for general use has been described, there is little understanding as to why certain NPS spread through user populations and become popular. This research uses Rogers' theory of diffusion of innovations to help better understand the NPS market and how it is shaped and characterised, in contrast to previous work which has tended to focus on explicit human motivations for drug use. This talk will focus on the preliminary findings of interviews with NPS stakeholders including law enforcement professionals, drug policy organisations and EU NPS early warning system representatives from Europe and Australasia and interviews with online NPS retailers. This presentation will highlight key findings from these interviews in relation to the diffusion of NPS and will hypothesize the potential implications of the recently introduced UK legislation on NPS diffusion.

Oral

KIRA WATSON

Crew, United Kingdom

Iona Steel, Dale McGinley, Crew

DRUGS ARE GLOBAL: SO ARE WE | PEER EXCHANGE AND THE VALUE OF INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SHARING

Working across Scotland since 1992, Crew has delivered peer-led harm reduction information, provided welfare at festivals and events, offered training and counselling services from our Edinburgh based offices and drop-in. We also offer an extensive online database of drugs, effects, risks and harm reduction information through www.mycrow.org.uk. The database is searchable by street name, brand name or chemical name. Ensuring our information is credible and is communicated in a way people will engage with is key to ensuring our harm reduction messages make a real difference. With the growing industry of festival tourism, dynamic nature of the drugs market and fluid usage trends we often rely on alerts and learning from our mainland European neighbours and actively participate in the Nightlife Empowerment and Wellbeing Network. Over the past two years we have been fortunate in reinvigorating our partnerships with harm reduction organisations across Europe with our peer education volunteers taking part in international exchanges in Spain, the Netherlands and Portugal. This was all supported by an Erasmus+ funded project organised by DrogArt to share best practice, knowledge, resources, raise awareness of the work at conferences and deliver nightlife interventions at both Portugal's eight-day-long Boom Festival and the city based Amsterdam Dance Event- the world's biggest dance music festival. This presentation will cover the key lessons learned from the exchanges, how this has impacted on the way we work at home in Scotland and what our peers thought of drug checking!

Oral

MAIREAD WEBSTER

State Laboratory, Ireland

Yvonne Kavanagh, State Laboratory

THE INVISIBLE KILLER: IDENTIFYING NEW DESIGNER DRUGS IN POSTMORTEM FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

We have developed and implemented an analytical strategy using high resolution mass spectrometry (HRLCMS) that allows postmortem toxicology samples to be screened for previously 'invisible' designer drugs outside the laboratory's traditional defined scope of testing. This novel analytical approach has changed the traditional process from a reactive to a proactive service and is now in routine use with suspect samples being screened for all national and European novel psychoactive substance (NPS) alerts. This approach also allows for retrospective analysis of data without physical sample reanalysis. The Irish Coroners Service are now benefiting from a faster, cheaper and more relevant toxicology screening service that captures a current and realistic 'snapshot' of the Irish drug market thus ensuring better outcomes in death investigations.

Poster

RENEE ZAHNOW

The University of Queensland,
Australia

Jason Ferris, The University of Queensland;
Peter Miller, Kerri Coomber, Deakin University

EXTENDED TRADING PERMITS IN ENTERTAINMENT PRECINCTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR TACKLING ALCOHOL- FUELLED VIOLENCE

On the 17th of February 2016, in response to
community concerns about alcohol fuelled violence the

Queensland Government introduced a range of measures under the Tackling Alcohol Fuelled Violence Legislation Amendment Act 2016. This legislation saw the introduction of 15 safe night precincts across the state. SNPs exist in key entertainment areas and are managed by local boards who are charged with addressing community safety issues within the precinct. Venues located within safe night precincts must cease alcohol sales at 3am while venues located outside of the precincts must finish serving alcohol at 2am. However, all licensed premises across Queensland can apply for up to 12 one-off extended trading hour permits per year that allow them to serve alcohol to 5am. Whilst research has clearly demonstrated that reducing access to alcohol (particularly in NTE environments) reduces alcohol-related harms, allowing exceptions to the reduced trade may weaken the effect of the policy on violence. In this study we explore the spatial and temporal distribution of applications for extended trading permits across Queensland. We compare patterns of late night trading within SNPs to the remainder of the state and identify patterns of spatial and temporal clustering. Finally, we compute a measure of total hours of liquor sales within each SNP for each weekend post-legislation to examine the association between alcohol availability and incidence of assaults in the night time economy.

Oral