Identifying Medical Care at Low-Barrier Harm Reduction Housing Sites

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Background

- Cities around the U.S have pursued sweeps in response to increasing tent encampments
- The city of Boston aimed to re-house those effected by the sweeps in novel harm reduction housing (HRH) where sobriety is not required and harm reduction, housing, and medical services are provided.

Objective

What is the role of medical care in six HRH settings across one city and how do residents access it?





One site specifically provided methadone and buprenorphine care initiation: Both staff and residents spoke highly of this capacity and the flexibility it afforded.

This study is funded by NIDA (R21DA058581-01). The research team has no conflicts to disclose.

Results

• HRH staff had varying levels of knowledge on materials and services provided (e.g., case managers specifically initiate medication for opioid use disorder, but all staff know overdose protocol)

• Primary medical care in high demand as onsite services – need for health care in non-traditional settings due to more frequent and intense need, stigmas toward people who use substances, and developing health issues such as abscesses

• Psychiatric and mental health care less common among all sites

Conclusions

• Harm reduction housing locations in this city are heterogeneous in offered services—particularly medical services

• Direct medical care provision is sometimes but not always a part of HRH

• Outside referrals and staff advocacy for provision of care are key ways for residents to receive medical care

Next Steps

Analysis of 106 resident surveys, including quantitative analyses of

knowledge of site policies

• Administration and analysis of 28 baseline, 3-month, and 6-month

interviews: ongoing process with data collection, qualitative coding, and thematic development

• Additional round of staff interviews in summer of 2024, similar to those conducted one year prior