Provincial TiOAT Evaluation QUALITATIVE INTERVIEW FINDINGS



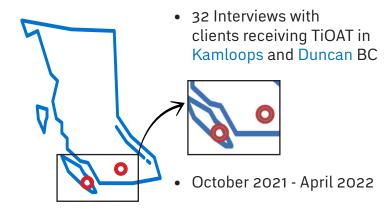
Background

- Rural settings are severely impacted by the overdose crisis
- Tablet injectable opioid agonist therapy (TiOAT) programs have been implemented in select communities



We sought to understand factors affecting accessibility of TiOAT in rural communities

Methods



Findings

Proximity to the clinics



- Housing costs
- Reliable transportation

It's kind of out in the middle of nowhere kind of thing and we can only get a ride in twice a day, so it is a little bit harder to access and to get to, and then go back home...

Dispensing practices



- Witnessed ingestion 4 to 5x/day
- Take-away doses ("carries")

The fact that I have to spend the whole day basically at the location 'cause you got to take it and hang out for 15 minutes and then another 45 minutes down the road you can have some more. Like so it kind of ties you to the building, right?

Acknowledgements

This study took place on the unceded territories of Secwépemc (Shuswap) and Quw'utsun (Cowichan) Peoples. Thank you to study participants and to staff at ASK Wellness Society and the Lookout Society. This study was supported by funding from BC's Ministry of Health and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (EV1-174804).

Social Environmental Characteristics



- · Positive relationships with clinical staff
- Connections with others

fell, I always thought drugs was a sociable thing...So, when I do get drugs, I like to find somebody to get high with. The [staff] here at the TiOAT program, they all converse when I'm doing my drugs... it is socializing.

Medication Interruptions



- Hospitalizations
- Incarceration (short or long-term)

Idid end up in the hospital and it's been horrible. Um, it's, uh, I go through really bad withdrawal and every time I've gone to the hospital I haven't got to access my TIOAT.

Contacts

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