

Report



SOLID Colloquium / Lisbon

7th November 2022

13th November – 26st November 2022



Colloquium

This is the report of the 2022 SOLID Colloquium and the Lisbon Conference which took place from 13 to 26 of November 2022. Within the research project SOLID (social work and strengthening NGOs in development cooperation to treat drug addiction), PhD students, postdoc researchers and scientific coordinators from the partner institutions in Central Asia participated in the annual colloquium in Frankfurt/Main. Due to the Covid-19 travel restrictions, the partners from Shanghai were not able to travel to Germany and presented the results of their research in an online pre-Colloquium that took place on 7th November.

The 2022 SOLID Colloquium aimed at providing the researchers from the partner institution with the opportunity to get insights into social work and social institutions for people who use drugs in Frankfurt. The program "Social work and strengthening NGOs in development cooperation to treat drug addiction" (SOLID) of the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences is a jointly developed research program on the influence of social work on the prevention and treatment of drug addiction with a special focus on role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The program was developed in cooperation with universities that teach social work and social medicine in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and the People's Republic of China. The SOLID research program is timely, as Central Asia and China are confronted with a growing drug problem. Social work with drug dependents is not offered either in university training or in practice. The well-being of those affected also depends on the psychosocial support offered and the reduction of stigmatization and marginalization, so that social work measures in particular represent an important component in dealing with this.

For this purpose, the scientists will form a research group by exchange of their ideas at this colloquium. The expected results of the research cooperation will contribute to the establishment and expansion of new regional networks and contacts. At the same time, the expertise in the context of university training is intended to strengthen the health discourses in the partner countries, including politics and civil society. The colloquium offers an important opportunity to discuss the SOLID dissertations with the focus of health and prevention and treatment of drug addiction.

During the SOLID Colloquium, writing-skills workshops on dissertation-relevant topics, methods workshops led by the postdocs and field visits oriented to the needs in addition to the detailed discussion of each dissertation project took place. Each dissertation project was discussed in an in-depth session, moderated by a chair from the SOLID team. All PhD students received detailed comments on their PhD projects from a discussant who also wrote a protocol of the discussions. In the general discussions, the researchers focused on methodological and content-related issues. Our joint aim was to assist the PhD researchers in their process of developing their dissertation topics.

The workshops during the colloquium focused on methods issues that concern all PhD students. Sergey Soshnikov from the SOLID team Uzbekistan gave a workshop on the use of statistics for health research. Mariya Prilutskaya from the SOLID team Kazakhstan provided in-depth information on academic publishing which is very relevant and timely, as the SOLID PhD students are prepare their first articles for scientific journals. Ulla Pape from the SOLID team Germany gave a workshop on qualitative research methods with a specific focus on the software MaxQDA which is used by the majority of SOLID PhD students.

During the 2022 SOLID colloquium, we also took time for studying practical aspects of social work in the field of drug use, HIV prevention and services in the penitentiary system. The participants of the 2022 SOLID Colloquium visited a facility for assisted living for people using drugs at the Schönstraße. This project is run by the local nonprofit organization “Arbeits- und Bildungshilfe e.V.” (Labor and educational support, registered association) and aims to provide a place to live for people who are in drug substitution therapy and cannot yet live on their own.

Another highlight of the 2022 SOLID colloquium was the visit to the detoxification facility at the Bürgerhospital and the heroin distribution facility at Grüne Straße. The director of this facility, dr. Dietmar Paul, gave us an interesting introduction in the services offered by the hospital. In his presentation he also provided valuable information on the development of harm reduction services and, in particular, substitution services in Frankfurt and Germany.

In addition to fields visits, the participants followed a research skills workshop entitled “Conducting online research: challenges and solutions” which was led by Katarzyna Kowalczyk. The information on research skills is very valuable for the SOLID PhD students, as they need online research skills for developing their dissertation project. The second skills workshop on “Managing your PhD trajectory” by Ulla Pape was designed to provide practical support in the research and writing process. We also discussed organizational issues which turned out to be important for many PhD students in the SOLID project.



Photo 1: Group picture in Frankfurt

After the 2022 SOLID colloquium, all participants traveled to Lisbon to participate in the 2022 Lisbon Addiction Conference. Our team was present with a number of presentations and research posters. The 2022 Lisbon Addiction Conference offered a unique opportunity to get into contact with researchers from around the world and to discuss topics of drug use and addiction as well as social work services for people using drugs. Overall, we look back on two successful week that opened new perspectives in working together!

The SOLID team

Team Frankfurt



Prof. Dr. Heino Stöver is the project leader of the SOLID exceed project. He is a social scientist, PhD and Professor of Social Scientific Addiction Research at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences in Germany, Faculty of Health and Social Work. His main research includes health promotion for vulnerable and marginalized groups, drug services, prison health care and related health issues (especially HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, drug dependence, and gender issues), and the potential of e-cigarettes. Telephone number: +49-162-1334533.



Dr. Ingo Ilja Michels works for the Institute for Addiction Research and the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences as International Scientific Coordinator of the DAAD exceed project "Social Work and strengthening of NGOs in development cooperation to treat drug addiction SOLID".



Dr. Ulla Pape is a political scientist and research associate (postdoc) at the Institute of Addiction Research at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences. Her research interests include international health and social policy, welfare state development and civil society in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Telephone number: +49-151-26330525.



Daniela Jamin is a social worker (M.A.) and has been working at the Institute for Addiction Research at Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences since 2017. She has a bachelor's degree in "Social Work", followed by a master's degree in "Research in Social Work". She is a research assistant in the SOLID project and a doctoral candidate at the PhD Center Social Work. Previously, she worked as a social worker in a prison and in transition management. Telephone number: +49-173-3912808.



Simon Fleißner is a research assistant at the Institute for Addiction Research at the University of Applied Sciences in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, since 2021. He has a bachelor's degree in "Social Work", followed by a master's degree in "Research in Social Work". Simon Fleißner is currently working as a project coordinator in the Germany-wide model project NALtrain on the implementation of take-home naloxone in addiction aid in Germany. At the same time, he is investigating the processes of implementation of take-home naloxone in Germany in his doctoral thesis



Svetlana Feoktistova is financial assistant at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences in the SOLID exceed project.



Larissa Hornig Larissa Hornig has been working in inpatient medical rehabilitation at Salus Clinic Friedrichsdorf since 2015. There she works as a certified addiction therapist (behavioral therapy) in the adaption (follow-up treatment to the weaning treatment). Since October 2022, she has also been working as a research assistant and PhD student at the Institute for Addiction Research in Frankfurt am Main in order to deal more intensively with the topic of working with relatives in addiction support in the context of her PhD project.



Chiara Welte is a master student at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences and student assistant in the SOLID exceed project. She has a bachelor's degree in "Social Work".
Telephone number: +49- 176-78416911.



Noemi Müller is student at the Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences and student assistant in the SOLID exceed project. Telephone number: +49- 176-57960916.

Program SOLID Pre-Colloquium

November 7th
Online via ZOOM

Monday Nov 7th	Pre-Colloquium
08:00 am (CET - winter)	Welcome by Prof. Dr. Heino Stöver
08:05-09:05 am (CET)	PhD Presentation: Tianzhen Chen: "Development of Artificial Intelligence-Based Comprehensive Assessment and Psychological Intervention System and its clinical application in Community" (Discussant: Ingo Ilja Michels, Chair: Jiang Du or Hang Su)
09:05-09:20 am (CET)	BREAK
09:20-10:20 am (CET)	PhD Presentation: Ruihua Li: "Heroin users, methamphetamine users and social work: longitudinal outcomes, trajectories and social work needs" (Discussant: Heino Stöver, Chair: Jiang Du or Hang Su)
10:20 am (CET)	End of the Pre-Colloquium

Program SOLID Colloquium

November 13th-November 21st
Frankfurt University of Applied Sciences

Sunday Nov 13th	Arrival Day
11:55 am	Transfer from Airport to Hotel Best Western Homburger Landstraße 4, 60389 Frankfurt am Main <i>Dalida Mukasheva, Dossali Beisembayev, Sandugash Ismagulova, Amir Rashidov, Guzalkhon Zakhidova</i>
18:15 pm	Transfer from Airport to Hotel Best Western Homburger Landstraße 4, 60389 Frankfurt am Main <i>Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy, Zhyldyz Bakirova, Tynchtyk Estebeu uulu, Nurgul Musaeva</i>
Monday Nov 14th 02:15 pm	Transfer from Airport to Hotel <i>Olim Khusenov, Sergey Soshnikov, Azizbek Boltaev</i>

Monday Nov 14th	Day 1, HOST Building, 2nd floor
09:15 am	Transfer from Hotel to campus (student assistant)
10:00 – 11:00 am	Welcome Speech; Prof. Dr. Heino Stöver (Project Leader, Director ISFF) Welcome Speech; Prof. Dr. Susanne Rägler (Vice President) Book Launch "Drug Cultures and Policy in Germany, Central Asia and China; Dr. Ingo Ilja Michels (Scientific Coordinator; Germany) Introduction of new SOLID team members Organization & Introduction in 3 min. presentation contest (Dr. Ulla Pape)
11:00 – 11:15 am	BREAK/Photo session 1
11:15 – 12:45 am	PhD Presentation 1: Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy: "Professional development of trainings for social workers to work with HIV/AIDS in the Kyrgyz Republic" (Discussant: Dalida Mukasheva, Chair: Nurgul Musaeva)
12:45 – 02:00 pm	Lunch: Mensa essWERK (on campus, building 4)
02:00 – 03:30 pm	PhD Presentation 2: Larissa Hornig: "Innovations in social work for new concepts and treatment guidelines to support relatives of people with substance use disorders in the context of addiction help" (Discussant: Amir Rashidov, Chair: Ulla Pape)
03:30 – 04:00 pm	BREAK
04:00 – 05:30 pm	Methods workshop: Qualitative interview analysis with MaxQDA 1 (Ulla Pape)
07:00 pm	DINNER El Pacifico - Viva Mexico, Sandweg 79, 60316 Frankfurt

Tuesday Nov 15th	Day 2, HOST Building, 2nd floor
08:30 – 10:00 am	PhD Presentation 3: Guzalkhon Zakhidova: "Formative study to inform development of evidence-based health interventions for youth using the new psychoactive substances (NPS)" (Discussant: Larissa Hornig, Chair: Sergey Soshnikov)
10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK
10:15 – 11:45 am	PhD Presentation 4: Amir Rashidov: "Effectiveness of SMART Recovery self-help groups in reducing problems associated with heavy alcohol consumption" (Discussant: Medet Kudabekov, Chair: Sergey Soshnikov)
11:45 – 01:00 pm	LUNCH: Mensa essWERK (on campus, building 4)
01:00 – 02:30 pm	PhD Presentation 5: Zhyldyz Bakirova: "The role of Social Workers in drug treatment services for people who are dependent on the use of psychoactive substances" (Discussant: Sandugash Ismagulova; Chair: Nurgul Musaeva)
02:30 – 02:45 pm	BREAK
02:45 – 03:45 pm	Methods workshop: Qualitative interview analysis with MaxQDA 2 (Ulla Pape)
03:45 – 05:30 pm	Field Visit Assisted living for people who use(d) drugs (Betreutes Wohnen Schönstraße, Schönstraße 38, 60327 Frankfurt am Main)

Wednesday Nov 16th	Day 3, HOST Building, 2nd floor
08:30 – 10:00 am	PhD Presentation 6: Daniela Jamin: “On the relevance of Social Work in the production of agency by users of Illegalized substances with experience of incarceration” (Discussant: Tynchtyk Estebeş uulu; Chair: Ulla Pape)
10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK
10:15 – 11:45 am	PhD Presentation 7: Tynchtyk Estebeş uulu: “Sociological analysis of the features of social work with drug users in the probation system of the Kyrgyz Republic” (Discussant: Daniela Jamin, chair: Nurgul Musaeva)
11:45 – 01:00 pm	Lunch: Mensa essWERK (on campus, building 4)
01:00 – 03:00 pm	Method Workshop: Quantitative data analysis with SPSS 1 (Sergey Soshnikov)
03:00 – 03:30 pm	BREAK
03:30 – 05:00 pm	Method Workshop: Quantitative data analysis with SPSS 2 (Sergey Soshnikov)
05:00 – 07:00 pm	BREAK
07:00 – 10:00 pm	Video Night with Discussion (Expert Therapy: Larissa Hornig; Expert Drug Counselling: Christina Padberg) & Pizza

Thursday Nov 17th	Day 4, HOST Building, 2nd floor
08:30 – 10:00 am	PhD Presentation 8: Simon Fleißner: “Take-Home Naloxone. Diffusion of a Harm Reduction “Innovation” in Germany” (Discussant: Guzalkhon Zakhidova; Chair: Ulla Pape)
10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK
10:15 – 11:45 am	PhD Presentation 9: Olim Khusenov: “Brief family-based intervention for alcohol abusing patients admitted to emergency department” (Discussant: Simon Fleißner; Chair: Sergey Soshnikov)
11:45 – 12:30 pm	LUNCH: Mensa essWERK (on campus, building 4)
01:00 – 04:00 pm	Field Visit: Detoxification facility Bürgerhospital (illegal drugs) + Heroin distribution (Grüne Straße) (Dietmar Paul, confirmed)
04:30 pm	PhD Research skills workshop – Managing your PhD trajectory (Ulla Pape)
	SC Meeting with Lyudmila Lyubenova: Funding opportunities

Friday Nov 18th	Day 5, HOST Building, 2nd floor
08:30 – 10:00 am	PhD Presentation 10: Medet Kubekov: “Social work and drug therapy” (Discussant: Zhyldyz Bakirova; Chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)
10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK/ Photo session 2
10:15 – 11:45 am	PhD Presentation 11: Sandugash Ismagulova “The use of case management technology accompanied by persons with addictive behavior” (Discussant: Olim Khusenov; Chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)
11:45 – 01:00 pm	LUNCH: Mensa essWERK (on campus, building 4)
01:00 – 03:00 pm	Research skills workshop: “Conducting online research: challenges and solutions” (Katarzyna Kowalczyk)
03:15 – 03:30 pm	BREAK
03:30 – 05:00 pm	PhD Presentation 12: Dalida Mukasheva “Health and social welfare in women’s prisons in the Republic of Kazakhstan – women with HIV and the role of the social worker” (Discussant: Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy; Chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)
05:00 – 05:15 pm	BREAK
05:15– 06:15 pm	PhD Research skills workshop: Academic writing (Mariya Prilutskaya)
	SC Meeting (Sergey takes over the presence of Azizbek)

Saturday Nov 19th	Day 6, HOST Building, 2nd floor
08:30 – 10:00 am	3 minutes PhD presentation contest
10:00 – 10:15 am	BREAK
10:15 – 10:45 am	Review: Two years of PhD process and outlook to the future
10:45 – 11:45 am	Discussion: Publication Social Work and Health in Prisons
11:45 am – 12:30 pm	BREAK

12:30 – 01:30 pm	Brainstorming: E-Learning courses SOLID (with SCs)
01:30 – 01:45 pm	BREAK
01:45 – 02:15 pm	Evaluation and Feedback
02:15 – 06:00 pm	Free time
06:00 pm	DINNER STALBURG, Glauburgstr. 80, 60318 Frankfurt am Main

Sunday Nov 20 th	Free Day in Frankfurt
10:30 am	Transfer from Hotel to the city (student assistants, optional)

Monday Nov 21 st	Departure to Lisbon/Portugal
10:55 am	Transfer from Hotel to Airport <i>All participants who travel from Frankfurt to Lisbon (expect Dinara Yessimova and Ulla Pape)</i>

List of Participants, Frankfurt Colloquium

Project Lead

Stöver, Heino

SCs

Musaeva, Nurgul

Yessimova, Dinara (Arrival 16.11.2022)

Michels, Ingo Ilja

Boltaev, Azizbek (Arrival 15.11.2022)

Post Docs

Soshnikov, Sergey

Prilutskaya, Mariya

Pape, Ulla

PhDs Uzbekistan

Zakhidova, Guzalkhon

Rashidov, Amir

Khusenov, Olim

PhDs Kazakhstan

Mukasheva, Dalida

Kudabekov, Medet

Ismagulova, Sandugash

PhDs Kyrgyzstan

Shailoobek kyzy, Aisuluu

Bakirova, Zhyldyz

Esteves uulu, Tynchtyk

PhDs Germany

Fleißner, Simon

Jamin, Daniela

Hornig, Larissa (associated PhD student)

SOLID team Germany

Lyubenova, Lyudmila – project manager for international research

Feoktistova, Svetlana – financial assistant

Kowalczyk, Katarzyna Kinga – project partner from Warsaw

Müller, Noemi and Chiara Welte – student assistants

Colloquium Reports

PhD Presentation: Tianzhen Chen: "Development of Artificial Intelligence-Based Comprehensive Assessment and Psychological Intervention System and its clinical application in Community" (discussant: Ingo Ilja Michels, chair: Jiang Du)

Tianzhen Chen gave a presentation entitled "Design and application of virtual digital psychotherapist app (Echo-APP) for assessment and treatment in patients with methamphetamine use disorder". He discussed the prevalence of substance use disorders in China and the background of the application of artificial intelligence technology in the medical field. Then, he explained his study design, aim, and the preliminary findings of his PhD research. He developed an app for people with substance use disorder that integrates virtual digital human technology, psychological interventions, and a remote rehabilitation and data management platform, with the aim to achieve an all-in-one diagnostic and treatment assistance program. The study found that one session of Echo-APP treatment can enhance patients' treatment motivation and reduce psychological cravings. It also showed that patients were satisfied with the app intervention. The discussion focused on robot ethics, data privacy and the difference between virtual and real-life psychotherapists.

PhD Presentation: Ruihua Li: "Heroin users, methamphetamine users and social work: longitudinal outcomes, trajectories and social work needs" (discussant: Heino Stöver, chair: Hang Su)

Ruihua Li's presentation was entitled "Social work in China, models on prison and compulsory rehabilitation centers and challenges." First of all, she introduced social work development in China, which went through three stages. Second, she described the social work models in prison and compulsory rehabilitation centers in China. She differentiated between the Beijing Model and the Shanghai Model of social work. Third, she discussed the main challenges for social work in China from a macro perspective and from a practice perspective. In the discussion, social work models in prisons in different countries and job burnout of social workers were mentioned. In addition, the following questions were raised: Who developed the models? Which were the most important institutions in the development of social work in China? Why are the two models different? What are the similarities and differences among these two models?

PhD Presentation: Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy: "Professional development of trainings for social workers to work with HIV/AIDS in the Kyrgyz Republic" (discussant: Dalida Mukasheva, chair: Nurgul Musaeva)

Aisuluu's research topic is "Features of professional training of social workers in working with HIV-infected people in the Kyrgyz Republic". She demonstrated to us her research design and her plans for how she will cooperate with NGOs who are working with PLHIV. Because the main work with HIV-infected people is carried out by NGO social workers.

Today, NGOs working with HIV/AIDS issues are included in the Kyrgyz State policy of combating the epidemic, interacting with government agencies at various levels. With the help of NGO in Kyrgyzstan, it is possible to consider the needs and characteristics of the population and individual groups, to involve representatives of target groups in preventive work, to gain access to hard-

to reach population groups and to attract additional financial resources from donor organizations, which allows for the creation of more effective prevention programs.

Social workers in NGO organizations usually have more experience in social work than employees of state organizations. Aisuluu therefore decided to conduct expert interview with social workers working at NGOs. The purpose of the interview is to study the existing system of providing social services to PLHIV and analyze barriers and opportunities for solving social problems.

After Aisulu's presentation, the participants gave the following recommendations:

- To take consent to be interviewed from the respondent at the beginning of the questionnaire, thereby avoiding ethical issues;
- To use international questionnaires and adapt them to her country;
- To preserve anonymity, it is recommended to code respondents without mentioning their names;
- In terms of sample size, there is no specific amount to be covered. It all depends on the purpose and objective of the study.

PhD Presentation: Larissa Hornig: "Innovations in social work for new concepts and treatment guidelines to support relatives of people with substance use disorders in the context of addiction help" (discussant: Amir Rashidov, chair: Ulla Pape)

Larissa explained that she will not focus on different types of addictions. The main goal of her PhD project is to gain a better understanding on the support services for relatives of people with substance use disorders. In her research, Larissa will develop a qualitative questionnaire for relatives of people suffering from addiction (regardless of the type of addiction). After her presentation we discussed three questions that are relevant for Larissa.

Is the sample selection according to the theoretical sample possibly more purposeful than the purposive sample?

Larissa is interested in the question of sampling and the difference between groups of categories (children, partner, parents). She expressed doubts that the sample is too small, since there might be other relatives, the idea is to change the target sample to a theoretical sample. Kasia and Ulla have detailed the term theoretical sampling (when a specific sample is not known). We can expand the category, but it remains a target group since there is still a specific criterion and a target sample. Heino suggested dividing the target group into categories by emotional, financial, reputational, moral, etc. (pre-category). It is also possible to divide children, partners and parents according to the results.

Amir said that the purpose of the planned study is to develop a guide for the institution in the direction of how to work with relatives of patients with addiction. Heino confirmed that the research project should focus on any groups of those who suffer from substance use disorders, including psychoactive substances, regardless of whether the client is in treatment after or before treatment. Sandugash explained that it is necessary to study clients' needs and make an assessment and an individual plan which will guide service provision.

Would it also make sense to conduct quantitative surveys on profiles of relatives - to develop more specific offers oriented to the needs of relatives?

It is possible to add several quantitative questions. Depending on the needs and scope of your study.

Are the workshops suitable for evaluation and practice-theory transfer? What other possibilities would be useful? (Only with relatives or experts or both?)

Ulla pointed out that workshops with experts and relatives can be held with both groups. Heino said that the workshop is a very interactive and valuable tool for obtaining information. Guzalkhon offered to conduct pilot workshops and take feedback, after which it will be clear. Larisa thinks that workshops are informative.

PhD Presentation: Guzalkhon Zakhidova: "Formative study to inform development of evidence-based health interventions for youth using the new psychoactive substances (NPS)" (discussant: Larissa Hornig, chair: Sergey Soshnikov)

Guzalkhon Zakhidova presented the objectives and the methodological design of her research project. The emergence and popularity of NPS among young people in Uzbekistan have increased due to growing availability through internet platforms and the relative cheapness of NPS compared to illicit traditional drugs. At the same time, traditional drug prevention and rehabilitation efforts appear to be ineffective among NPS users. In addition, young people perceive the risk of NPS use to be very low. As a result, Guzalkhon aims to conduct a research project on NPS use among young people in Uzbekistan to fill in the missing gaps in the current state of knowledge. For this purpose, she would like to describe the existing situation of NPS use among adolescents in Uzbekistan, as well as their psychosocial and health needs and related sociocultural factors. She would also like to obtain an assessment of what role social work and NGOs can play in addressing NPS problems, as well as raise awareness among NPS users themselves and healthcare professionals about NPS use, its associated negative effects, and treatment options. The following discussion focused on three questions:

1. How to find enough NPS users to conduct interviews? Lack of participants in the online survey due to the users not trusting privacy and data confidentiality. Fear of sharing personal data among users. Potential solutions: contacting additional private narcological centers, participation in Peer-to-Peer Anonymous Drug Users group, running advertising campaigns on social media to find users.
2. How to ensure to make correct conclusions from the research findings? What kind of conclusions can we make from MAXQDA or SPSS data analysis?
3. What would be the ideal methods of dissemination among the youth population and mental care specialists? Potential research knowledge dissemination methods: focus groups with specialists, sharing questionnaire results, university/school lectures, etc. Possible solutions: website, Facebook and Instagram, QR Code, Podcasts, Telegram channel

PhD Presentation: Amir Rashidov: "Effectiveness of SMART Recovery self-help groups in reducing problems associated with heavy alcohol consumption" (discussant: Medet Kudabekov, chair: Sergey Soshnikov)

Alcohol dependence is one of the most common chronic mental illnesses in the world, characterized by frequent relapses as well as significant negative medical, psychological and social consequences. Alcohol use disorders (AUDs), including alcohol dependence and harmful drinking patterns, are relatively common (and largely untreated) mental health conditions associated with significant morbidity and mortality (Schuckit, 2009; Connor, Haber & Hall, 2016). A wide range of social and interpersonal problems associated with alcohol are often directly related to alcohol intoxication.

However, as practice shows, drug treatment often ends immediately after detoxification therapy, without further maintenance therapy. This contributes to the so-called "revolving door" phenomenon when patients are admitted to the hospital for a short period of detoxification, then released and afterwards again admitted to hospital. One of the reasons for the development of this

phenomenon is the degree of adherence to treatment after a course of detoxification. The degree of patient adherence to treatment is considered a conscious cooperation between the doctor and the patient and his family members.

Purpose of the study: to study clinical, psychological, and social factors and dynamic characteristics of adherence to treatment in persons with alcohol dependence.

The research objectives are:

1. To measure the degree of treatment adherence in patients suffering from alcohol dependence.
2. To study the clinical, psychopathological, and social characteristics of persons with alcohol dependence, which determine the low and high degree of adherence to treatment.
3. Identify dynamic characteristics and changeable factors of adherence.
4. To develop and analyze the effectiveness of psychotherapeutic interventions aimed at increasing the degree of adherence to treatment in patients with alcohol dependence.

Olim uses a mixed methods approach to collect and analyze data. The research plan consists of a literature review, qualitative interviews with people with alcohol use disorders (F-10.2) aged 18 to 55 (n=150), data from the archival medical history. Olim makes use of statistical methods to analyze the data for the research project. He works with the software programs Microsoft Excel and SPSS Statistics.

Results of research work and its novelty:

- Clinical, psychopathological, and social factors, as well as dynamic characteristics of adherence to treatment in patients with alcohol dependence will be identified;
- Manageable factors for low adherence will be identified;
- Evidence-based interventions will be developed to improve adherence to treatment in people with alcohol dependence.
- Effectiveness of the proposed interventions will be examined;

The discussion was centered around the following questions: Is it possible to analyze statistical data, given that the entire database has not yet been collected? Which control group might be better in this study? How to draw the right conclusions from the results of the study? What conclusions can we draw from the analysis of MAXQDA or SPSS data? How to determine what data can be correlated after the database is collected?

PhD Presentation: Zhyldyz Bakirova: "The role of Social Workers in drug treatment services for people who are dependent on the use of psychoactive substances" (discussant: Sandugash Ismagulova, chair: Nurgul Musaeva)

Zhyldyz Bakirova explained that in the Kyrgyz Republic, the role of providing psychological and social support for people with a dependence on psychoactive substances in the continuum of the treatment process has been little studied. Accordingly, the purpose of her study is to study the process of organization in the Kyrgyz Republic of psychosocial assistance in the substitution therapy program for people with addiction to psychoactive substances. Her research shows the most effective achievement of treatment goals can be achieved through a combination of medical and psychosocial interventions. She also told about the situation in the Kyrgyz Republic. Drug treatment and services in this republic are provided in state medical institutions of the Ministry of Health, medical institutions in the penitentiary system, private narcologists and non-governmental organizations. In the state narcological service, services have been received annually over the past three years on average, in hospitals with 10056

people, outpatients with 2957 and in the supportive care program 950 people. She also spoke about the results of the content analysis of medical records (medical histories) of clients of 2 methadone maintenance therapy sites. She carried out an analysis of medical records with the display of such indicators as how many clients visit the OST website daily, division by sex and age, dissemination of education, HIV/HCV status, and other comorbid diseases, etc.

What theoretical basis (theory) exists to satisfy the needs of people with Substance Use Disorders?

As a discussant, answering this question, I spoke about the main models of social work, which are reduced to three groups of theories, as psychologically oriented, sociologically oriented and complex oriented. In working with people with addictive behavior and their families, it is very important to understand and apply the theory of the Ecological paradigm, proactive "Strength-based approach" and their importance in working with families. Why? What are the prospects for a strengths-based approach? Instead of focusing on pathologies, the social worker evokes, maintains, and builds on the resilience and potential for growth and development inherent in each person. The strengths and assets of a client can be internal, found in his environment or developed in response to his environment, sometimes negative, for example, a family in which one of the parents or family members suffers from alcohol addiction and this also affects our client. Thus, using the ecological model, we can help the client to show the resources of the community that surrounds him, and find ways to solve the client's problem with the help of these resources, since our clients sometimes may not notice what resources, they have in their environment.

How is the social assistance system structurally organized for people with drug addiction in different countries? What determines the level of accessibility to social assistance for people with SUD?

As a discussant, I also noted that in our country social support for people with addiction and their families is not established at the systemic level. The work of NGOs, also in AIDS centers, has been partly established. There is shortage of social work specialists in these organizations, which greatly affects the result of work in this category.

How to develop and implement a training module for social workers?

Also, in response to this question, the participants made recommendations on providing interview social work specialists who work in AIDS centers, primary health care organizations and NGOs for studying the needs and requirements, for further development of a training program for these specialists.

PhD Presentation: Simon Fleißner: "Take-Home Naloxone. Diffusion of a Harm Reduction "Innovation" in Germany" (discussant: Guzalkhon Zakhidova; chair: Ulla Pape)

Simon Fleißner presented his PhD project entitled "Take-Home Naloxone. The Diffusion of a Harm Reduction "Innovation" in Germany". First, the project was located in the context of implementation science, since implementation science deals with the transition from evidence-based practice to a daily routine. Many innovations that have clear advantages over existing practices are not implemented or are implemented only after many years. This transition from evidence-based practice to a daily routine is also of interest in the case of take-home naloxone. Since take-home naloxone has been available for many years, but its dissemination has hardly progressed, especially in Germany. Understanding this process of (non) implementation is the central concern of the PhD project.

Within implementation science, there are a variety of theories and models that attempt to capture implementation. From this multitude, it was shown that the theory of "Diffusion of Innovations" is the most suitable theory to guide the research project. For the evaluation, the Consolidated Framework of Implementation Research can also be used at a later stage to describe individual terms more clearly. However, because there is a wide range of factors that influence this process, although guided

interviews will be conducted as part of the survey, this guide will begin with a narrative open-ended initial question so that specific follow-up questions can then be asked after the narrative. The follow-up questions are intended to cover the open topics and aspects of the "Diffusion of Innovations" theory, which were not or insufficiently reported. This open initial question should allow the openness to work out the aspects that are relevant in the case of take-home naloxone in Germany.

In the discussion, various aspects were first mentioned that also have or could have significance for the (non-) implementation of take-home naloxone:

- The political decision-makers were named as relevant. Both at the federal level and at the state or municipal level. For a long time, take-home naloxone was ignored and therefore not promoted. However, the project in Bavaria also shows that corresponding political projects can bring considerable success.
- In addition, funding for take-home naloxone appears to be critical. This point is closely linked to political support. Thus, the successes in Bavaria can be attributed both to the model project there and the financial support of each trained drug user.
- Implementation also depends on individuals. At all levels, they can prevent or promote implementation. Both at the political level and the institutional level. For example, Heino Stöver himself reported that he did not pay attention to and did not promote Take-Home Naloxone for many years.
- Other structural aspects were mentioned. The prescription requirement in Germany should certainly be emphasized here. The compulsory prescription of naloxone creates a particular hurdle for trained drug users to be able to hand over naloxone directly after naloxone training. Contact must always be made with a physician who will prescribe naloxone. In addition, the naloxone must then be collected from a pharmacy. As long as this step cannot be simplified, implementation remains difficult. In addition, there is always a lack of a doctor who is willing to prescribe naloxone.
- The interest of the drug users themselves probably also plays a role. It is quite conceivable that they are not interested in take-home naloxone or refuse to participate due to stigmatization or bad experiences with naloxone.

PhD Presentation: Olim Khusenov: "Brief family-based intervention for alcohol abusing patients admitted to emergency department" (discussant: Simon Fleißner; chair: Sergey Soshnikov)

Olim Khusenov was welcomed at the beginning by Sergey Soshnikov and asked to briefly present his background to the group. After Olim Khusenov told about his daily work and work experience, he presented his topic and project. His work aims to combine clinical work with psychological work, as this approach is expected to produce better results. The background is the increasing number of alcohol intoxications, which so far are treated only by medical treatment. A brief psychosocial intervention involving the family is expected to reduce complications after withdrawal and the likelihood of alcohol intoxication recurring. The doctoral project is an experimental design. Olim Khusenov clearly defined exclusion criteria and thus clearly defined the group of people who can participate in the study.

PhD Presentation: Medet Kubekov: "Social work and drug therapy" (discussant: Zhyldyz Bakirova; chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)

Purpose of the study: Analysis of social work in the drug treatment system in the context of opioid substitution therapy. Social work plays a crucial role in improving the well-being of individuals or families with addictions and social diseases through the development of new approaches and technologies in practice.

Research methods: Comparative Analysis, Content analysis, Statistical analysis, Expert interview

Arguments of opponents of the program of maintenance therapy with opioid agonists:

A New Kind of Drug Business" (2019); The results of different studies contradict each other; Within the framework of the program, it has not yet been possible to achieve the goal of complete resocialization of drug addicts (mk-kz.kz, 2019); Methadone program can lead to mass riots (akzhol.kz, 2017); Russia and Uzbekistan have abandoned the MZT program (zakon.kz, n.d.); The use of Methadone is not a treatment for a drug addict, but only serves to transfer it to a heavier drug with more disastrous consequences (akzhol.kz, 2017) The following questions were discussed: Disadvantages of substitution therapy? Perhaps, there are other models of substitution of therapy? What other Arguments apply to political support for opioid agonist maintenance therapy? What drugs other than methadone are applicable in practice and their advantages?

PhD Presentation: Sandugash Ismagulova "The use of case management technology accompanied by persons with addictive behavior" (discussant: Olim Khusenov; chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)

Based on this presentation the following questions were discussed:

How and to what extent is Case Management presented in your countries? If it is not presented, why?

In Uzbekistan, case management is included in the education system. The functions of a social worker in educational institutions are performed by social educators and educational psychologists. In our prison system and Ministry of Internal Affairs work with the case is not conducted. When it comes to healthcare, NGOs, social protection and the law enforcement system we have some challenges: For example, in our healthcare system, there is no systemic social support for people with addiction and their families according to case management technology. Associated with a lack of understanding, the possibilities of Social work as a profession.

Which employees are involved in social support in your countries and which specialists in which organizations are the case manager?

Can you give me examples?

In Uzbekistan, the lack of legal acts that regulate the elements of case management; a lack of trained personnel in social work for various areas (education, healthcare, NGOs, social protection, law enforcement system) ; lack of specialized education and skills in social work among social workers can affect the quality of case management; absence of the educational program "Social work with addictive behavior", "Case management with children and families" in universities in the preparation of specialists; In upcoming future in Uzbekistan, we are planning to organize a program for the development of a training program on case management for specialists of PHCO, narcology, psychiatry, social protection, and the probation system.

What regulations have been developed in your countries that regulate the elements of case management: assessment, individual plan and resource mapping. Who developed these normative-legal acts and which departments?

Unfortunately, this question cannot be discussed because of a lack of information.

PhD Presentation: Dalida Mukasheva: "Health and social welfare in women's prisons in the Republic of Kazakhstan – women with HIV and the role of the social worker" (discussant: Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy; chair: Mariya Prilutskaya)

Dalida presented a very interesting PhD project on «Health and psychosocial support in Kazakhstan Republic penitentiary system – the role of a social worker». The goal of her research is to identify the main theoretical approaches to building the professional activity of a social worker in the penitentiary system, as well as to develop recommendations for protecting the health and

psychosocial status of prisoners. To analyze the problems and prospects of resocialization of convicts in penitentiary institutions of Kazakhstan, Dalida conducted a study using a formalized questionnaire to obtain a professional opinion on the problems of social resocialization of persons released from prison (226 prison staff and 648 prisoners took part in the survey). Results of the survey: NGOs implemented 4,297 social projects, of which 23 projects were for people on probation and those released from prison.

An analysis of the answers given by respondents suggests that the state is not paying enough attention to the issue of resocialization. The results of the study show the most serious difficulties faced by inmates. Employment for those released from prison is complicated by the fact that inmates often lose professional skills and motivation to work while serving their sentence. According to the results of the analysis, we can note the lack of social support bodies and means of resocialization of convicts. To date, these results show the need for a law on the inclusion of a social worker in the penitentiary system.

The following questions were discussed: What is the best theoretical approach for interpreting my data? What are the opportunities and challenges of release planning? What are the main trends in social work in the prison system in your country?



Photo 2: Colloquium in Frankfurt

Lisbon Addictions

This is the report of the participation of the SOLID team of researchers in the 2022 Lisbon Addictions Conference. From the outset, the European Conference on Addictive Behaviors and Dependencies has been about stimulating and promoting high-quality scientific debate, showcasing leading European addiction research in the specialist areas of illicit drugs, alcohol, tobacco, gambling and other addictive behaviors.



Lisbon Addictions is a multidisciplinary conference that provides a forum for networking across the addictions field. The event is organized by: the Portuguese General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviors and Dependencies (SICAD); the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA); the journal Addiction/Society for the Study of Addiction

(Addiction/SSA); and the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE). The conference was attended by more than 1800 participants and more than 26 leading experts in their fields. Under the overarching theme of Global Addictions, LxAddictions22 showcased cutting-edge research to help characterize, understand and respond to addiction and addictive behaviors today. Providing opportunities for early-stage researchers to enhance their careers (through dedicated showcase sessions, networking activities and mentoring is among the priorities of the Program and Organizing Committees.



Photo 3: Group picture in Lisbon


Program SOLID Lisbon Addiction



November 21st-November 26th
Lisbon, Portugal

Monday Nov 21st	Arrival from Frankfurt / home countries
	Third European Conference on Healthcare in Prison <i>Heino Stöver, Dinara Yessimova, Ulla Pape</i>
17:05 pm	Transfer from Airport to Hotel in Lisbon LX Boutique Hotel, R. do Alecrim 12, 1200-017 Lisboa, Portugal <i>All participants who travel from Frankfurt to Lisbon</i>

Tuesday Nov 22nd	Free Day in Lisbon
	Third European Conference on Healthcare in Prison <i>Heino Stöver, Dinara Yessimova, Ulla Pape</i>
All day	Self-organized city tour or other free time
6 pm	Meeting in the hotel lobby / Azizbek: presentation of new book idea

Wednesday Nov 23th	Lisbon Addiction Conference
All day	Plenty of interesting conference presentation (check the program)
09:00 am-07:30 pm  e-poster terminals	E-Short communication "Treatment of drug use disorders in Central Asia, China, and Germany – what is the state of the art?" - <i>Ingo Ilja Michels</i>
09:00 am-07:30 pm  e-poster terminals	E-Poster "The role of Social Work and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Kazakhstan in prevention and treatment of drug use disorders and HIV/AIDS" – <i>Dinara Yessimova</i> E-Poster "Near infrared mechanism of social interaction cognitive function in patients with alcohol use disorder" – <i>Hang Su</i>
04:50 -06:20 pm  Networking Zone 1	Session "Treatment options for drug users in prisons in Central Asia and Germany" Chair: <i>Ingo Ilja Michels</i> Oral presentation: "Social Work and Health in Prisons An overview from Central Asia and China" <i>Ulla Pape</i> Oral presentation: "Health and social welfare in prisons in the Republic of Kazakhstan – women with HIV and the role of the social worker" <i>Dalida Mukasheva</i> Oral presentation: "Social work with drug users in a probation system of Kyrgyzstan" <i>Tynchtyk Estebeu uulu</i>

Thursday Nov 24th	Lisbon Addiction Conference
All day	Plenty of interesting conference presentation (check the program)
09:00 am-07:30 pm  e-poster terminals	E-Poster "Adherence to treatment among patients with alcohol use disorder" – <i>Amir Rashidov</i> E-Poster "Psychological assistance, counselling and socio-psychological support for PLHIV in Kyrgyzstan" – <i>Aisuluu Shayloobek kyzy</i> E-Poster "Psychosocial needs of youth using new psychoactive substances (NPS) in Uzbekistan" – <i>Guzalkhon Zakhidova</i>

Friday Nov 25th	Lisbon Addiction Conference
All day	Plenty of interesting conference presentation (check the program)
09:00 am - 02:00 pm  e-poster-terminals	E-Poster "Adequacy of the addictions treatment in Uzbekistan" – <i>Azizbek Boltaev</i>
01:20 - 02:50 pm  Main stage	Oral presentation "Impact, role, and prevalence of medication assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid users in European prisons" – <i>Heino Stöver</i>
Saturday Nov 26th	Departure to home countries
09:00 am	Transfer from Hotel to Airport <i>Dalida Mukasheva, Dossali Beisembayev, Medet Kudabekov, Sandugash Ismagulova, Amir Rashidov, Guzalkhon Zakhidova, Jarkyn Shadymanova, Aisuluu Shailoobek kyzy, Tynchtyk Estebeuulu, Nurgul Musaeva, Zhyldyz Bakirova</i>

List of Participants, Lisbon Addiction Conference

Project Lead

Stöver, Heino

SCs

Musaeva, Nurgul
Yessimova, Dinara
Michels, Ingo Ilja
Boltaev, Azizbek

Post Docs

Soshnikov, Sergey
Prilutskaya, Mariya
Shadymanova, Jarkyn
Pape, Ulla

PhDs Uzbekistan

Zakhidova, Guzalkhon
Rashidov, Amir
Khusenov, Olim

PhDs Kazakhstan

Mukasheva, Dalida
Kudabekov, Medet
Ismagulova, Sandugash

PhDs Kyrgyzstan

Shailoobek kyzy, Aisuluu
Bakirova, Zhyldyz
Estebeuulu, Tynchtyk

Lisbon Conference Reports

Reflections by Zhyldyz Bakirova (SOLID team Kyrgyzstan)

I attended the workshop «Getting your addiction research published» by Richard Pates, editor of the Journal of Substance Use. He presented ten simple rules for getting published in international journals:

1. Read many papers and learn from both the good and the bad work of others.
2. The more objective you can be about your work, the better that work will ultimately become.
3. Good editors and reviewers will be objective about your work.
4. If you do not write well in the English language, take lessons early; it will be invaluable later.
5. Learn to live with rejection.
6. The ingredients of good science are obvious— the novelty of the research topic, comprehensive coverage of the relevant literature, good data, good analysis including strong statistical support, and a thought-provoking discussion. The ingredients of good science reporting are obvious—good organization, the appropriate use of tables and figures, the right length and writing to the intended audience—do not ignore the obvious.
7. Start writing the paper the day you have an idea of what questions to pursue.
8. Become a reviewer early in your career.
9. Decide early on where to try to publish your paper.
10. Quality is everything.

This session provided a lot of information on writing a research article and publishing it in an international journal. The presenter also provided us with a website that gives advices on you writing and publishing scientific articles.

In addition, I took part in the very interesting session on the "Portuguese model of drug policy." The history of the formation of the model was presented. Since 2001, completely new laws concerning drug addiction have been adopted in Portugal. The new approach implies that drug users and their problems become the prerogative of health care, not law enforcement. The new legislation focuses on the person himself, his interests and care for his health, life and rights.

In Portugal, the possession of any drugs is decriminalized, if they belong to the consumer personally. Decriminalization does not mean legalization, that is, you cannot buy heroin in a Portuguese pharmacy. But the police do not have the right to bring a person to criminal responsibility, if a ten-day norm of any narcotic substance is found in his possession. The police have no right to arrest such a person – they only record data about him and send them to a special commission. There are several dozen such commissions in Portugal. It is these commissions that decide the fate of the drug user, not the police. The decision is made by a commission of three people: a social worker, a psychologist, and a lawyer. They decide what type of drug user they are dealing with, what kind of help (not punishment) he needs a rehabilitation course, psychological help, etc. and may decide to fine, prohibit holding a position implying responsibility for the lives of other people, prohibit visiting nightclubs, prohibit travelling abroad, prohibit carrying weapons, and so on. Portugal also has programs that involve the treatment of drug users with methadone and buprenorphine. And reintegration programs are engaged in conducting training for former drug users and

helping them find work and housing. Pharmacies across the country accept used syringes and, in return, provide new kits to drug addicts free of charge. The kit usually includes several new syringes, condoms, cotton wool, alcohol, and an information brochure about rehabilitation centers. These kinds of kits are distributed in Portugal and are available on the street. This is done so that an introverted drug user does not re-use the syringe and does not "pick up" some virus or infection. In parallel, intensive prevention work is underway in Portugal.

Drug addiction prevention is part of the school curriculum in Portugal. The main goal is to inform teenagers: students have training and learn about the dangers of drugs and psychotropic substances and about the damage they cause. This whole complex of combating drug addiction is financed from the state budget. These measures have led to a decrease in the spread of drugs and death rates from overdoses. The introduction of rehabilitation programs into the prison system is noted. Although there was a small discussion that problems still exist.

Reflections by Dalida Mukasheva (SOLID team Kazakhstan)

I attended the session "The Spanish Network on Research on Primary Attention on Addiction (RIAPAd): a new multilevel integrated model of responsible research on Addiction Disorders" that was moderated by Rodriguez De Fonseca Fernando, Research head of the Laboratory of Neuropsychopharmacology of the Ibima Institute in Spain.

The first presenter was **Victor Villanueva** – "Promotion of health regarding the problematic drug use through interventions in educational and primary addiction treatment settings. The main purpose of this presentation is to show the model that assesses the impact of intervention programmes on different health determinants (drug use, internet gaming, and eventually gambling) in the school population, and how this prevention assessment reaches primary health professionals in addiction settings through the incorporation of health promotion schools.

The second presenter was **Rodriguez De Fonseca Fernando**, he demonstrated the design and methods for incorporating translational research to give quick responses to clinician demands, providing tools and models to advance effective interventions in addiction. The discussion focused on the challenges and opportunities that translational research offers to health professionals working in addiction settings, together with the main difficulties and limitations of this approach.

The last session of the second day was "Prison and drugs: exploring social determinants and pathways to the drug problem and incarceration" where six speakers participated. The first speaker was **Caroline Protais**. She presented a literature review on prison and drugs. Drug use continues in prison despite the criminal prohibition and the level of control, but it is evolving. These evolutions depend on the substance: tobacco and cannabis consumptions remain at levels close to those found among prison entrants. Alcohol use is disappearing and cocaine and heroin use are decreasing very significantly. On the contrary, the use of psychotropic drugs is increasing. A recent survey distinguishes several users' profiles.

The second presenter was **Els Plettinckx**. During her presentation she demonstrated the reports of illicit drug use during the current detention, the number of incarcerated multiple times, number of committed drug-related offences in Latvia, Czechia, Lithuania and Slovenia. Compared to those who did not report illicit drug use during current detention, significantly more people were younger than 35 years.

Steven Ashleigh C. demonstrated the results of her study where they found high rates of reincarceration among men who inject drugs, with the rate highest among young men. Recent criminal justice policy reforms, including changes in bail and parole laws, may explain the higher annual rates of re-incarceration.

The next speaker was **Richard Pates** with the presentation "Adverse childhood experiences, substance use, and involvement with correctional services". An interesting result was that in Germany at least 1 type of moderate or severe childhood trauma was reported by 50.4% of prisoners. The number is higher for indigenous women who are 50% of the female federal inmate population in Canada. Focus on young people with severe Attachment Disorders based on Maslow's hierarchy of needs.

The fifth presenter was **Ellen Amundsen** and her research where she examined potential risk factors associated with past year incarcerations among all those dying of an accidental overdose between 2010 and 2018 in Norway.

The last one was **Mark Johnson Ferguson** with the topic "Wasted: the complex trajectories from incarceration to recovery. A personal experience." Mark presented a compelling personal account of this journey, the complex personal reasons why people end up addicted to drugs and alcohol, the often-inevitable entry into the justice system, how the system currently fails people, and what support the system needs to provide.

Reflections by Guzalkhon Zakhidova (SOLID team Uzbekistan)

I report about the e-poster "**Novel Psychoactive Substances (NPS) related health responses implemented in Europe through the lens of an intersectional risk environment approach.**" NPS users are diverse in their motivations and social profiles, and so are the health needs and harms associated with their drug use behavior. Researchers applied an intersectional risk environment approach to analyze public health responses to NPS use implemented at national and supranational levels across Europe. NPS-related health responses accompanying enforcement measures across Europe have mostly focused on prevention, monitoring and harm reduction. As with other drug-related issues such as the opioid overdose crisis, public health responses to NPS use should utilize an intersectional risk factor framework to better assess social differences (and inequities) between and among NPS users that yield specific health needs and render some groups more exposed to harm. Including and collaborating with NPS users themselves in the policy-making processes may also contribute to designing and implementing more pertinent public health strategies that limit barriers to accessing drug services while minimizing health risks.

Oral presentation: I don't chase drugs anymore and I'm not dead: The Impact of Safer Opioid Supply Programs in Ontario Canada on Client's Health and Drug Use.

Over 25,000 Canadians have died from opioid overdose since 2016. Between February and October 2021, researchers examined the implementation and adaption of safer opioid supply programs (SSPs) that include 'off label' prescriptions of pharmaceutical-grade opioids for take-home dosing across four sites in Ontario, Canada. This presentation described the results from the n=53 client interviews. Their results indicated multifaceted pathways that resulted in improved self-reported health outcomes among clients including reduced injecting behavior, decreased cravings for illicit opioids and less criminal activity, coupled with increased stability (e.g., housing security), improved trust in health care, better mental health, and renewed self-identity. Importantly, most clients reported that the intervention saved their life because of the reduced frequency of overdoses. Clients reported that SSPs were life-saving interventions. Findings indicated that SSPs improved clients' health outcomes and increased engagement in health services among people who use opioids.

Reflections by Jarkyn Shadymanova (SOLID team Kyrgyzstan)

Michal Miovsky gave a presentation on "Training the Prevention Workforce-Future Prevention Workforce". He talked about the importance of training a prevention workforce hinges on gaining core competencies based on theory, research knowledge, and skills needed to plan and implement evidence-based prevention programming. Particularly he was talking about The Universal Prevention Curriculum (UPC) which serves to provide the basis for such training. The Universal Prevention Curriculum (Translated for Virtual Training as Foundations of Prevention Science and Practice) provides a training program for prevention coordinators, managers, and students/trainees whose role includes, or will include coordination and supervision of the implementation of prevention interventions and/or policies. This Universal Prevention Curriculum might be useful for the development of the courses at our universities where we are going to introduce drug prevention and treatment courses. They presented the following courses: Introduction to Prevention Science and the Pharmacology and Physiology of Psychoactive Substances, Monitoring and Evaluation of Prevention Interventions and Policies, Family-based Prevention Interventions, School-based Prevention Interventions, workplace-based Prevention Interventions, Environment-based Prevention Interventions, Media-based Prevention Interventions; and Community-based Prevention Implementation Systems.

Reflections by Medet Kudabekov (SOLID team Kazakhstan)

I attended the session "Digital Future? Engaging online communities of people who use drugs to influence policies and practices." The purpose of this session was to show how interacting with online communities of people who use drugs through web surveys can affect policy and practice. One example is the European Drug Web Survey (EWSD) and innovative national web surveys, conducted by EMCDDA Reitox National Coordinators (NCs).

In addition, the workshop aims to engage conference participants in mapping potential future applications and emerging issues that will be covered in such web surveys. This will be done through an interactive component running on Lisbon Addictions Conference. Reflecting on the importance of such surveys in empowering people who use drugs to influence policy and practice, the group and audience will discuss the potential future of web surveys.

Reflections by Mariya Prilutskaya (SOLID team Kazakhstan)

On the third day of the conference, I attended the session "**Barriers in the implementation of harm reduction interventions in European prisons. From evidence to practice.**" The first presentation "Provision of harm reduction interventions in European prisons: a short overview of available services" was held by **Linda Montanari**. As a Principal Scientist at EMCDDA, she conveyed information on low coverage by comprehensive harm reduction interventions in all the EU prisons. a) Interventions available in most countries (20 or more) include: HIV, HBV, HCV testing (29), Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) continued from the community (29), Referral to HIV treatment upon release (28), HIV treatment (27), Referral to HCV treatment upon release (25), HCV antiviral treatment (25), Testing for TB (23), HBV antiviral therapy (25), OST initiated in prison (22), Treatment for TB (21), Vaccination for HBV (20). The rarest harm reduction interventions in the EU is needle and syringe programs. She underlined the need to scaling-up these programs.

Laura Isajeva presented "Hepatitis C and HIV associated risk factors among people in prison in Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Spain: informing interventions to prevent communicable diseases in the prison setting" in comparison aspect with identification differences in national statistical data on infectious diseases prevalence. The highest prevalence of HCV and HIV was registered

in Latvia. In all countries, HCV was associated with the first drug injections in prison. Incarceration recidivism was also identified as a key risk factor for higher HIV and HCV prevalence.

“The international guidance on harm reduction interventions in prisons” was the third presentation during the session. As an UNODC Advisor on Prisons and HIV, **Ehab Salah** reported the most dramatic world data on prison harm reduction. For me, the key part of his presentation was a report on HIV in prisons and a package for evidence-based interventions in the field.

The presentation of **Heino Stöver** “Impact, role, and prevalence of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid users in European prisons” focused on the details of the efficacy and effectiveness of the given treatment. The presenter outlined the research data that provided evidence-based indications on mortality reduction, infectious disease transmissions and treatment compliance in light of the OAT and naloxone supply. I asked questions about the evidence-based recommendation considering NPS harm reduction and Professor mentioned a project with peer-to-peer information on NPS harm with quite promising results. But all the speakers accepted the lack of policies in this particular direction. Linda Montanari mentioned the EMCDDA rapid communication “NPS in prisons”.

The fifth presentation of the session “Harm reduction interventions and viral hepatitis elimination in prison: models of care and barriers for implementation” by **Lara Tivoschi** was focused on the desk review of various cases with particular components of HCV harm reduction. HCV micro-elimination in prison; transitional care for HCV treatment or HBV prevention/treatment; HCV or HBV care services tailored to women living in prison; HBV or HAV/HBV vaccination in prison settings. Among the barriers identified were: the engagement of people living in prison and prison governance structure, availability of infrastructural and human resources, daily prison organization, inter-sectorial collaboration within the prison and between prison and community services and training for prison staff and lack of systematic monitoring.

In the final part of the session, **Fadi Meroueh** and **Filipa Alves da Costa** summarized the main topics of the discussion and underlined the utmost importance of treatment and harm reduction in prisons and the systemic barriers to this. They also mentioned the lack of evidence-based data on the efficacy of harm reduction intervention on civil society and communities that warrants further investigations.

Reflections by Nurgul Musayeva (SOLID team Kyrgyzstan)

The presentation of **Verv Marionno** was very informative to me. Verv spoke about the topic “Behavioral addictions: various groups of the population, problems and solutions”. The session examined various behavioral dependencies that occur in different groups of the population. She also talked a lot about ways to solve this problem and when it will be possible to intervene.

The comprehensive presentation by **Demetrovics Zsolt**, Head of Addiction Research Group (Budapest, Hungary), on the topic of Convergence in behavioral addictions was also very informative for me. The lecture was about gambling disorders and gambling disorder. The presenter spoke about how teenagers still use pornography, use social networks, and become addicted to even physical exercises.

Reflections by Sandugash Ismagulova (SOLID team Kazakhstan)

The second session of this day was about **"Novel approaches of alcohol use disorder"** Central square 1 (C1). In this session, were raised the following current topical issues in the field of alcohol dependence treatment: Can controlled drinking be a good harm reduction strategy? How to prevent a hangover? The use of digital technology in AUD treatment delivery. How to supervise in AUD treatment?

I was particularly interested in the topic **"Perceived barriers and facilitators to accessing effective clinical supervision and the implementation of a clinical supervision exchange model in the alcohol and other drug sectors"** by O'Donnell Courtney. She is a PhD student from Brisbane city of Australia.

According to Courtney, Clinical supervision is an essential component in the development and maintenance of professional proficiency across disciplines. But among alcohol and other drugs (AOD) workers, however, access to effective clinical supervision is limited. The author conducted qualitative interviews with frontline workers (10 respondents) and managers (11 respondents) from eight government and non-government AOD treatment services in Brisbane, to examine the perceived barriers and facilitators to AOD workers accessing effective clinical supervision and effective implementation of clinical supervision exchange model in the AOD sector. The findings of this study suggest that resources such as time, cost and availability of skilled supervisors are primary barriers to AOD workers accessing high-quality clinical supervision.

For me, supervision is the most effective method of supporting a specialist. In this regard, this topic is relevant in all countries of the world, especially in our country, this area of social work is now slowly developing. As a specialist in this field, I was interested in the standards and legislation in the field of supervision in Australia. To my question, Courtney replied that in Australia, supervision is very actively developing as one of the effective methods of burnout prevention and professional support. In her country, certain standards and acts regulate supervision in different areas of activity. At the end of the session, we got to know her personally and exchanged contact information, for further fruitful cooperation in this area.

The first presentation in this session was: **"Benefits and Challenges of Integrating Yoga in Government-Funded Substance Addiction Treatment Programs in India: Results from a Mixed Methods Research Study with Exploratory Sequential Design"**, by a group of researchers from Southern Connecticut State University, USA.

Researchers claim integration of yoga into substance addiction treatment programs benefits patients and improves treatment outcomes. This study examined the benefits and challenges of incorporating yoga in government-funded substance addiction treatment programs in India. Research participants (n=127) were treatment providers working in India's addiction treatment centers. This study showed the main benefits of consistently integrating yoga (practicing yoga for 45 minutes a day for five days per week).

Effects: improved physical health; high tolerance for emotional and physical pain; increased ability to self-soothe and relax in the face of stressors; improved self-awareness and emotional regulation; reduced craving for addictive substances; changes in addictive consciousness; enhanced optimism in life; and improved self-discipline. Researchers also noted the main challenges associated with integrating yoga into treatment programs included patients' physical inability to practice yoga and opposing views towards yoga that stem from patients' religious upbringings.

The second presentation was about **"Social networks amongst people with alcohol dependence who frequently attend hospital: an exploratory qualitative study"**. Author of presentation was Stephanie Fincham-Campbell, a PhD student from King's College in London, UK.

Her study aimed to explore social networks amongst people with alcohol dependence who frequently attend hospitals to inform social network therapeutic approaches and questionnaires. According to the author Social network interventions to support dependent drinkers are recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence in the UK and have been utilized within and outside of formal treatment. Interviews were carried out with 29 people who frequently attended the hospital for alcohol-related reasons. Interviews were mostly conducted in people's homes and ranged from 45 to 160 minutes. Dissatisfaction with social networks: Loneliness – Isolation, psychological distress, feeling disconnected. This study highlighted other important factors including stigma, locus of control, age, boundaries and guilt and shame. Satisfaction with social networks: Connection – Feeling close, feeling understood, belonging.

Reflections by Tynchtyk Estebes uulu (SOLID team Kyrgyzstan)

During the conference, I got acquainted with the e-posters of my colleagues in the SOLID project:

1. "Near-infrared mechanism of social interaction cognitive function in patients with alcohol use disorder" by Hang Su, Tianzhen Chen, Ruihua Li, Yan Zhao, Jiang Du and Min Zhao from China;
2. "Social assistance needs of opioid substitution therapy (OST) clients in Kyrgyzstan" by Bakirova Zhyldyz from Kyrgyzstan;
3. "Social and psychological services to people living with HIV/AIDS and their families in Kyrgyzstan" by Shailoobek kyzy Aisuluu from Kyrgyzstan;
4. "The role of social work and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Kazakhstan in prevention and treatment of drug use disorders and HIV/AIDS" by Dinara Yessimova and Sandugash Ismagulova from Kazakhstan;
5. "Psychosocial needs of youth using new psychoactive substances (NPS) in Uzbekistan" by Guzalkhon Zakhidova from Uzbekistan;
6. "Adherence to treatment among patients with alcohol use disorder" by Amir Rashidov from Uzbekistan;
7. "Adequacy of the addictions treatment in Uzbekistan" by Azizbek Boltaev and Sergey Soshnikov from Uzbekistan.

Reflections by Amir Rashidov (SOLID team Uzbekistan)

Oral presentation: Patients reported positive attitudes and acceptability towards mobile telephone-delivered Contingency Management and the use of mobile telephones to deliver these interventions remotely.

Patients perceived mobile telephone-delivered Contingency Management as a strong motivator, encouraging their adherence to methadone. The findings suggest the development of a connection with Contingency Management, one that in many aspects resembles a therapeutic alliance. These interactions were deemed positive, friendly, and non-critical, with patients expressing a level of confidence, reliance, and trust in the mobile telephone-delivered Contingency Management ability to help in their recovery.

Short communication: Association between cannabis use and mental health disorders in adolescents in Catalonia.

Results of a cohort study the cumulative incidence of developing mental health disorders was 19.6% in the exposed cohort and 3.1% in the matched cohort, representing 6.3 times higher relative risk of developing mental health disorders among those exposed to cannabis; and the incidence rate ratio was found to be twice as high in women (14.0 vs. 6.9).

Conclusions: This study, in line with published literature, shows a higher risk of developing MHD mental health disorders (not only psychotic disorders), among those exposed to cannabis and this risk is greater among women.

Short communication: Physical activity during treatment for substance use disorder: What a systematic review tells us

A total of 32 articles including 2550 participants were identified. Most studies were randomized controlled trials (78%), followed by pre-post design (16%) and cohort studies (6%). The most common physical activity intervention identified was a moderate intensity, 3 times per week (≈ 1 hour) for 12 weeks. Cessation/reduction of substance use was the most studied outcome (13 studies, 41%), 70% of which showed a decrease in substance use following physical activity intervention. Aerobic capacity was the second most studied effect (12 studies, 38%), with more than 70% of studies showing improvement. Nine studies reported a decrease in depressive symptoms (56% significantly) and five studies for anxiety (60% significantly). The main limitation of included studies was their heterogeneity in terms of the type of physical activity, outcome and population.

Conclusion: Considering its beneficial effects, including physical activity in treatment (detoxication, residential, outpatient) for substance use disorder seems to be a promising and safe practice, but more methodologically rigorous scientific studies are needed to have clearer recommendations.

Reflections by Aisuluu Shailoobek (SOLID team Kyrgyzstan)

Hauser Winfried «EFIC recommendations: When to use opioids for chronic pain and when not to»

There are marked differences between European countries in trends of opioid prescribing and proxies for opioid-related harms. Europe as a whole is not facing an opioid crisis. Discussions on the potential harms of opioids should not obstruct their prescription for cancer pain and palliative care.

Differences between German and North American guidelines on opioids:

Germany guidelines on opioids: • First version in 2009, updated 2015 and 2021 • Predominance of non-pharmacological therapies • Limited evidence for long-term effectiveness of opioids for chronic non-cancer pain • Potential indications and contraindications for opioids • No opioids for chronic pain conditions with predominantly oncoplastic pain mechanisms.

North American guidelines for opioids: • Canada 2011, update 2016 • CDC guideline in 2016, update 2022, • Chronic pain"

The accepted wisdom about the US overdose crisis singles out prescribing as the causative vector. Although drug supply is a key factor, we posit that the crisis is fundamentally fueled by economic and social upheaval, its aetiology closely linked to the role of opioids as a refuge from physical and psychological trauma, concentrated disadvantage, isolation, and hopelessness.

Over-reliance on opioid medications is emblematic of a healthcare system that incentivizes quick, simplistic answers to complex physical and mental health needs. Analogously, simplistic measures to cut access to opioids offer illusory solutions to this multidimensional societal challenge. (Dasgupta. Am J Public Health 2018)

Research results:

- In most European countries opioid prescriptions increased from 2004 to 2016. The levels of opioid consumption and their increase differed between countries. Some Eastern European countries still have low opioid consumption.
- Opioids are mainly prescribed for acute pain and chronic non-cancer pain in some Western and Northern European countries.
- There was a parallel increase in opioid prescriptions and some proxies of opioid-related harms in France, Finland and the Netherlands, but not in Germany, Spain and Norway. In United
- Kingdom, opioid overdose deaths, but not opioid prescriptions increased between 2016 and 2018.
- There are no robust data available on whether prescribed opioids for pain patients contributed to opioid-related harms.
- Optimization of non-opioid treatment: Before considering opioid treatment, we first suggest optimizing non-pharmacological treatments (exercise, physiotherapy, psychological therapies) and considering non-opioid analgesics.

Danial Stjepanović: Under-reporting of amphetamine use in the National Drug Strategy Household Survey

Australians' use of meth/amphetamines is among the highest in the world, with speed (powder) and ice (crystal methamphetamine) as the most common forms. The introduction of ice into the established market prompted concerns of increased harm. One can observe a shift to more use among young people and rural regions. Researchers in Australia speak about an "ice epidemic." The "Ice Destroys Lives" campaign was started in 2015. There are discordant indices of use in Australia.

The general population surveys (National Drug Strategy Household Survey, NDSHS) show a declining use. The wastewater monitoring, however, suggested a dramatic increase in population consumption. The treatment-seeking and emergency department use increased over the same period.

Aim of present work

The research aims at identifying potential explanations for the discordant estimates of use: Increased harm despite reduced use in population surveys results in increased purity of ice or switch from injecting to inhalation.

The researchers claim that we see under-reporting of use data in surveys as a consequence of negative media portrayals of methamphetamine use. The aim of the present work is to estimate the degree of under-reporting of meth/amphetamine use from 2001 to 2019. The researchers examined rates of a lifetime using birth cohorts over survey waves.

Methods

NDSHS data from 2001 to 2019.

- Approximately 20,000 participants in each wave
- One wave every 3 years.

Data weighted to adjust for implementation and to align with the Australian population.

Focused on three birth cohorts: • 1951-1960 • 1961-1970 • 1971-1980

Conclusions

Strong evidence of under-reporting of methamphetamine use. Lifetime prevalence cannot decrease in a cohort.

- Prevalence of cocaine and ecstasy use stable or increased. For the oldest cohort, the lifetime prevalence of methamphetamine use is likely much higher. Level of underreporting driven by negative perceptions.

- Under-reporting of cigarette smoking in Italy as social acceptability decreased. Similar trends for heroin and cocaine in the USA.

Limitations of the present work

Results: Summary

Cocaine and ecstasy use is largely stable or increasing across all birth cohorts. Lifetime methamphetamine use declined dramatically across all cohorts from 2001 to 2019.

What could be driving this effect?

- Increasing media attention on methamphetamine use (this epidemic).
- Negative depictions of methamphetamine use.