Findings of the review of studies on overall mortality and revision of ST18

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Expert meeting on Drug-Related Deaths (DRD)



Gesundheit Österreich

Background

Consultant study on cohort studies among people who are using drugs in the EU and the EMCDDA affiliates Norway and Turkey

- Commissioned by the EMCDDA
- Carried out in 2020-2022 by Martin Busch and Tanja Schwarz (Austrian National Public Health Institute)

Two work packages:

- (1) Review and mapping of recent mortality cohort studies among PWUD
- (2) Revision of Standard Table 18 (ST18)

Overall aim: to enhance comparability of results across Europe, to support the implementation of mortality cohort studies, and inform policy making

Methods

(1) Review and mapping (2020-2021)

- Literature search, contributions via questionnaires from national specialists and REITOX Focal Points + information provided in the standard annual reporting to the EMCDDA
 - Not aimed to be a systematic literature review (some cohort studies, grey literature, might have been missed!)

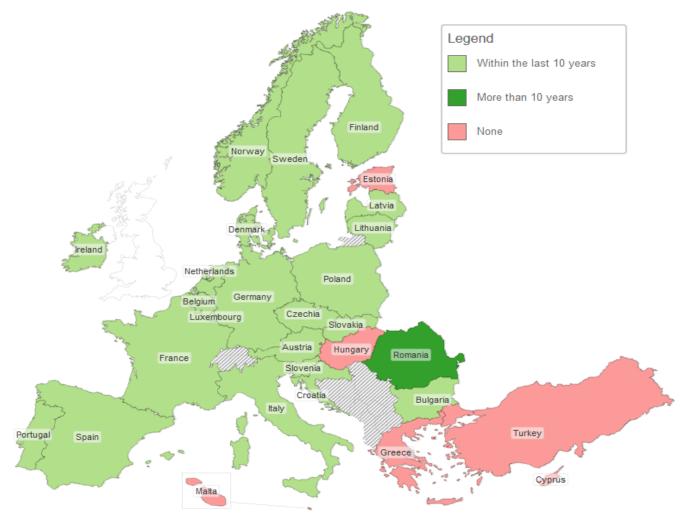
(2) Revision of ST18 (2022)

- Collection of core items in the course of the review and mapping exercise
- Pilot testing with countries (feedback received from Croatia and Lithuania)
 - Proposed core items are being evaluated regarding whether and how they should be implemented for a harmonised collection and analysis of data at European level

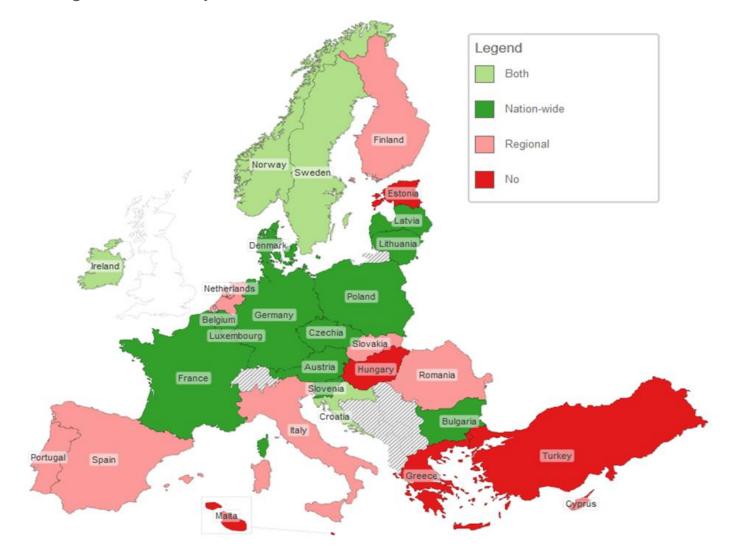
Results: Review and mapping

- 25 countries responded, of which 22 reported published and unpublished studies conducted within the last ten years
- Six running cohort studies and one large multisite study in the Czech Republic, Norway and Denmark
- Four countries report concrete plans for new cohort studies
- Heterogeneity of studies in extent of follow-up, included populations, sample sizes, person-years (PY) and other variables
 - Crude mortality rates ranged from 2.3 per 1,000 PY (95% CI 1.2-4.4) in Spain to 28.8 per 1,000 PY (95% CI n.a.) in Latvia
 - Standard mortality ratios ranged from 3.4 (95% CI 3.3-3.5) in psychiatric patients in Poland to 39.4 (95% CI 0.2-220.8) in street-recruited female IDUs in Norway
 - Main causes of deaths included overdose, HIV/AIDS, other infections, cancer and cardiovascular disease

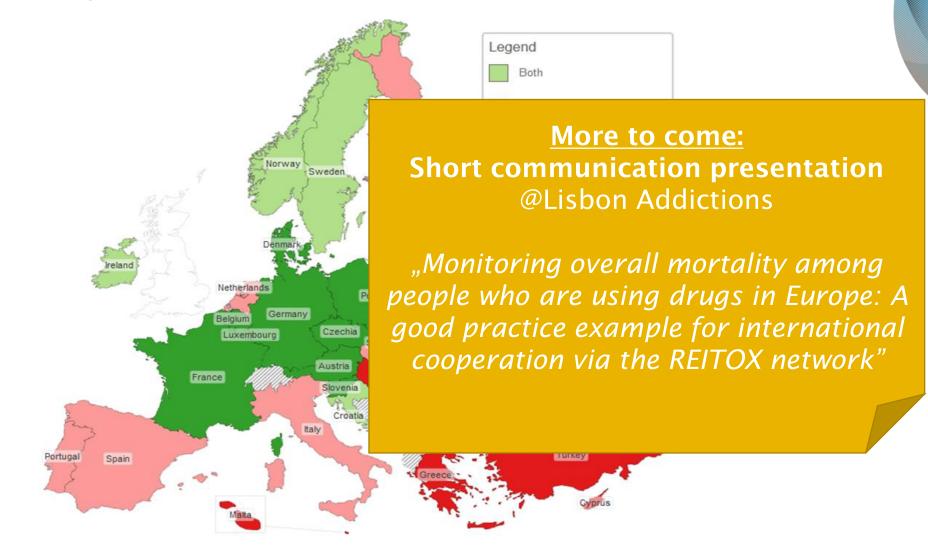
Mortality cohort studies among people using drugs in Europe: countries with studies conducted within the last 10 years or earlier. June 2021



Coverage of national and regional mortality cohort studies. June 2021



Coverage of national and regional mortality cohort studies. June 2021

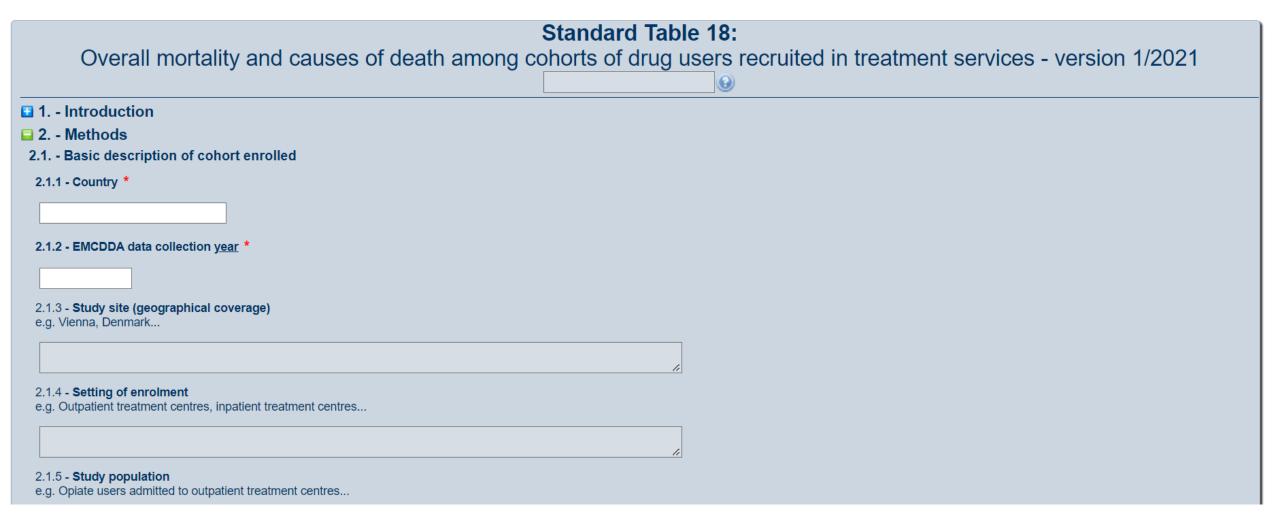


Results: Revision of ST18

- The ST18 was restructured into two sections:
 - 1 Standard Table 18
 - 2 Overview (nationally)
- Section 1 Revised ST18 allows the reporting of one individual study only
 - Core items were adapted to facilitate a clearer comparison between studies and among countries and support combined analysis at a European level in future
 - To be filled out by the study authors themselves or the NFPs/DRDs experts
- Section 2 "Overall picture of the study situation in Country XY"
 - Choose the appropriate information from a selection of <u>pre-formulated multiple-choice</u> <u>answer options</u>, e.g., way forward, risk factors, protective factors, recommendations, ...
 - To inform policy makers and to make their implications for public health more comprehensible
 - To be filled out by the NFPs/DRDs experts







Study Factsheet (1)					
Please provide the following information for each identified study individually					
Title	Title of the study, take from publication or enter a clearly identifiable title				
ID	Each study is assigned its own ID by the EMCDDA				
Study site (geographical coverage)	O National O Regional O single region O more than one region O Local O single city O more than one city O NA If study site is not national, please specify cities or regions:				
Enrolment period	to (please use format DD.MM.YYYY)				
End of observation period	(please use format DD.MM.YYYY)				
Setting(s) of enrolment	□ Outpatient treatment centre(s) □ Inpatient treatment centre(s) □ Low-threshold service(s) □ Prison(s), law enforcement □ After prison release □ Hospital(s) including emergency service(s) □ Other setting If Other, please specify:				
Study population	□ Opioid users in (opioid agonist) treatment □ Opioid users not in (opioid agonist) treatment □ Cocaine users in treatment □ Cocaine users not in treatment □ Amphetamine users not in treatment □ Other stimulant users in treatment □ Other stimulant users in treatment □ Cannabis users not in treatment □ Cannabis users in treatment □ Cannabis users in treatment □ Synthetic cannabinoid users in treatment □ Other users not in treatment. □ Other users not				

Inclusion criteria	(e.g., min/max age, gender/sex, geographic restrictions, nationality, citizenship,)			
Study type	O Register-based study (e.g., treatment data, health insurance, law enforcement,) O Prospective study O Retrospective study O Survey-based data O Other If Other, please specify:			
(Additional) data collected	Personal information (i.e., gender/sex, date and/or place of birth, nationality,) Substances used Modes of substance use (injecting drug use, high-risk drug use, etc.) Health data (e.g., diagnosed mental or psychiatric disorders) Infectious diseases data Risk factors (needle-sharing, using drugs alone, homelessness, unprotected sex,) Opioid Agonist Treatment Other			
Ascertainment of vital status and data linkage	Vital status was ascertained through O Linkage of the cases dataset with the general mortality register O Linkage with other register/registries O No linkage (only local data) O Other If Other, please specify:			
Data protection	How was data protection ensured? O Fully-anonymised data O Pseudonymized data O Other If Other, please specify:			

Core items		Female	Male	Total
	Size of the cohort (i.e. vital status verified)			
	Person-years (PY) of observation			
	Mean age of enrolment of subjects followed up			
	Mean age at death of subjects followed up			
	Death cases at the end of follow-up			
	Crude mortality rate (CMR) per 1 000 PY (95% CI)			
	Mortality rate in the reference population			
	Standard mortality ratio, SMR (95% CI)			
	Are causes of death available for analysis in this study?			
	O Yes			
	○ No			
	O NA			
	If yes:			
	O All codes (underlying and contributory)			
	O Only underlying cause code			
	O Do not know			

Cause-specific mortality	Causes of death (ICD-10 code)	Number of deaths reported	Death cases/100 000 persons per year (cohort)	Death cases/100 000 persons per year (standard population)	Standard mortality ratio per cause of death (95% CI)
	COMPULSORY: Underlying cause of death (based on the EMCDDA definition ¹)				
	Harmful use, dependence, and other mental and behavioural disorders				
	Accidental poisoning				
	Intentional poisoning				
	Poisoning by undetermined intent				
	Exposure to other and unspecified				
	drugs				
	All other (unknown) causes				
	of which, ill-defined conditions				
	All codified cases based on the EMCDDA definition				
	Unknown causes				
	¹ The <u>EMCDDA DRD protocol</u> defines the operational criteria to select the 'overdose' or 'drug-induced deaths' cases, according to the common European definition. These cases are reported annually by the countries to the EMCDDA. The methods pages of the <u>statistical bulletin</u> provides the list of the selected ICD codes. The summary table of this list is available in Annex 1.				
	OPTIONAL: Cause-specific deaths based on the standardized definitions adopted from Santos et al. (2020, p. eTable 4)				
	All injury and poisoning (F11-F16,				
	F19, F55, V00-X99, Y00-Y39, Y85-Y87, Y89)				
	Drug-induced deaths (F11- F16, F19, F55,				
	X40- X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14)				1

Conclusions

- Many countries affiliated to the EMCDDA report insights from mortality cohort studies, but their use could be expanded to include the remaining countries
- The revised ST18 aims to serve as a basis for improving the comparability and utilisation of cohort studies in the EU29, Norway and Turkey
 - Harmonised and consistent definitions (depending on data linkage possibilities; data protection issues etc.) and to

Next steps

- Completion of pilot testing with other interested countries
- Production of a short technical report (incl. the results of the discussions of pilot test)
- Update of the review and mapping of cohort studies (2020-2021)
- Support the development of a web-based resource based on the documents produced (EMCDDA evidence repository for policy makers and interested researchers)

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