

Insights into Xylazine and Other Emerging Drug Supply Issues

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Zoom Webinar Logistics

- Only panelists and hosts can share video and audio.
- Please enter your comments and questions in the chat and Q&A.
- Be respectful and curious.





Outline

- The new, "messy" drug supply
 - What are these new substances and why are they in the drug supply?
- How often are we seeing these new substances in the drug supply based on Community Based Drug Checking?
 - What is the Community Based Drug Checking Network
 - Data from CDCN- Overall, xylazine, BTMPS
- Example from CDCN site about Xylazine testing and client conversations
- Drug related wounds
 - What are they, why do they happen, why are they serious
 - What are Xylazine associated wounds looking like and how are they treated
- Q & A





The new, "messy" drug supply

- Major long-term shift from plant-based drugs to synthetic drugs
- Recent acceleration in new drugs and "adulterants" entering the market
- "Adulterants" can may be:
 - Bulking agent/cut
 - Other related drug to mimic effect
 - Other drug to extend or balance/counteract the effect of main drug
 - Present for an unknown reason
- Adulterants may be biologically neutral or potentially dangerous









Community Drug Checking Network

An approach to providing better informed, coordinated and compassionate wrap-around care for people who use drugs, through a network of dedicated experts utilizing multiple chemical analysis tools and resources to provide people who use drugs and community stakeholders with often vital and novel information on the drug supply.





WA CDCN

7 "full" sites

- Includes onsite immunoassay test strips (fentanyl, xylazine and benzodiazepine) and FTIR machine
- Samples sent to an outside lab for secondary testing
- 2 "lite" sites (so far)
 - Immunoassay test strips (fentanyl, xylazine, benzodiazepine, and methamphetamine)
 - Samples sent to an outside lab for secondary testing







Community Network

Communication & collaboration w/ other drug user health service providers

State level data made available online and site-specific data at each org.

Established Harm
Reduction Orgs (SSPs)
implement DCS into
existing services

Participants utilizing drug checking services (DCS) – People who use drugs (PWUD)

Secondary results from partnered laboratory directly to sites/participants/ADAI

Trained Technicians throughout WA provide free DCS.

Preliminary "initial" results shared directly with participant

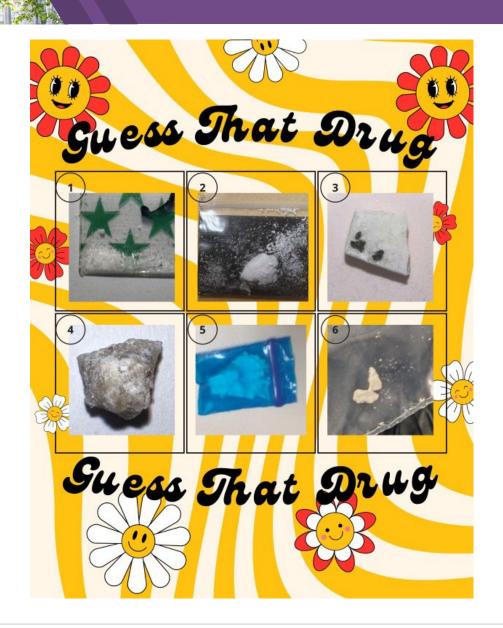
Using test strips +/- FTIR

and/or DART/MS

Using GC/MS







An interactive flyer replica, originally conceptualized and created by a CDCN technician.

<u>Creative approach to</u>:

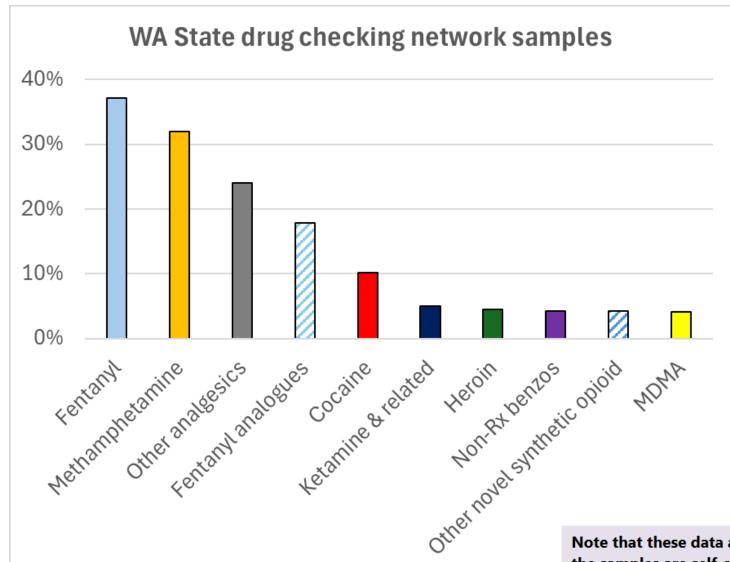
- Increase interest in and engagement with DCS
- An interactive moments for health/harm reduction messaging and drug checking topics

With the most significant take away being that you can't necessarily assume/guess the composition of any given drug sample by relying on your senses (smell, touch, look .. taste)





WA State CDCN Data



- Data from "full sites" based upon GCMS secondary drug testing
- These are cumulative data from Q3 2022-Q3 2024

Note that these data are not representative of WA State's drug supply overall because the samples are self-selected by participants and come from a small number of locations.



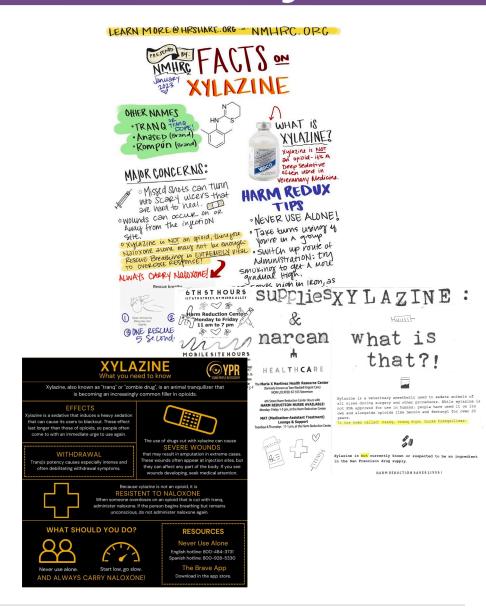




Xylazine

Xylazine

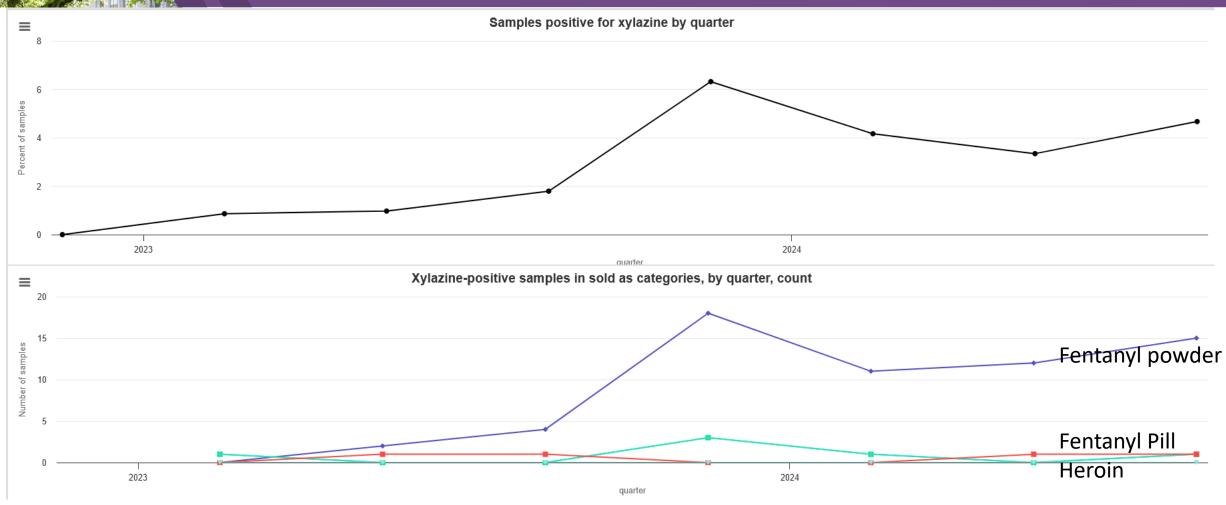
- A veterinary tranquilizer
- Arrived on East coast first
- Has become a major contaminant in fentanyl on east coast
- West coast/WA arrived later, has not become a common
- Can exacerbate overdoses and cause wounds (to be discussed)







WA State CDCN Data



These date are based upon secondary lab testing results









Over the past 2 years, among the 75 samples positive for xylazine 96% were fentanyl

Summer 2024- xylazine detected in

- 10% of fentanyl powder
- 1% of M30/fentanyl pills
- 1 of 12 heroin samples (small number)









- In June 2024 BTMPS was first detected in the unregulated drug supply nationally in community drug testing programs, most commonly in products sold as and containing fentanyl.
- BTMPS is an industrial chemical with no approved use in humans
- The effects of the substance and why it might be in the drug supply are not well understood.









- Community Drug Checking Network sites with FTIR can often detect BTMPS onsite.
- If possible, people who use drugs should get them tested regularly.
- People having a serious health issue possibly related to their fentanyl or other drug use should consider seeing a medical provider and share information about BTMPS with them.

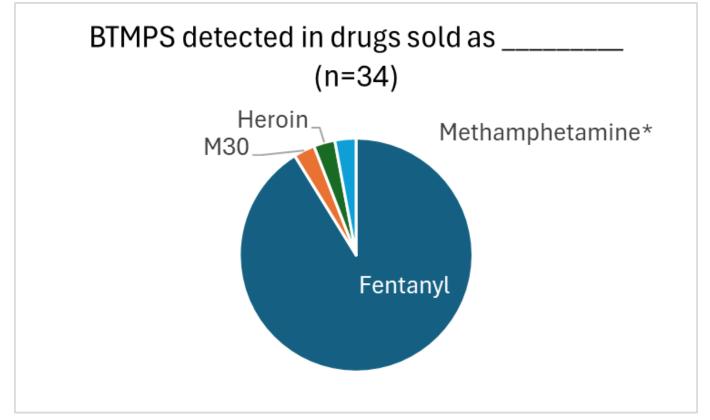






BTMPS data

Data presented here are for samples initially coded as <u>not</u> suspected of being cross-contaminated



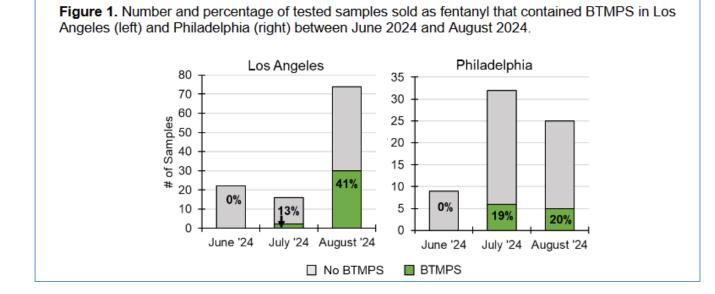
These date are based upon secondary lab testing results





Emergence of BTMPS

- Similar to LA and Philly, BTMPS was first seen in WA State in July 2024
- CDCN were the first to report BTMPS
- The % of samples positive for BTMPS increased between July and September in WA State





Rapid emergence of UV stabilizer Bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidyl) sebacate (BTMPS) in the illicit fentanyl supply across the United States in July-August 2024: Results from drug and drug paraphernalia testing

Chelsea L. Shover, Morgan E. Godvin, Meghan Appley, Elise M. Pyfrom, Fernando Montero Castrillo, Karli Hochstatter, Talia Nadel, Neil Garg, Adam Koncsol, Joseph R. Friedman, Caitlin A. Molina, Ruby Romero, Brendan Harshberger, Jordan Spoliansky, Sarah Laurel, Elham Jalayer, Juan Ruelas, John Gonzales, Soma Snakeoil, Sonya Guerra, Oscar Arellano, Candace Winstead, Margaret Rybak, Joanna Champney, Brent Waninger, Edward Sisco

doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.09.13.24313643

This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]. It reports new medical research that has yet to be evaluated and so should not be used to guide clinical practice.





Alex Schreiber

People's Harm Reduction Alliance

> Checking Samples for Xylazine:

- Test strips
 - Which ones do you use? How well do they seem to work for xylazine? (false positive/negative)
- FTIR
 - How is the FTIR at detecting xylazine, in your experience? (5% detection limit)
- > Where (in what sample/drug type) do we tend to see xylazine?
- > An example of a conversation during point-of-care testing:
 - How did you relay positive results
 - Questions the participant asked?
 - How has your messaging changed/improved over time?
 - Tips for other harm reduction service providers?







Xvlazine & Wound Care

Carrie Reinhart & Molly Bosch

Public Health-Seattle & King County Street Medicine Team





xylazine wounds

Carrie Reinhart, MSN, RN (they / them)

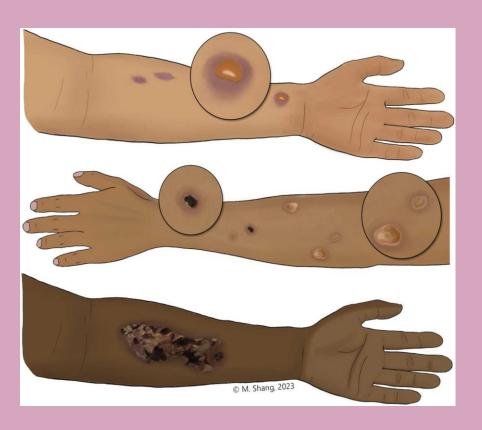
Public Health - Seattle & King County, Street Medicine Team creinhart@kingcounty.gov

Molly Bosch, BSN, RN, CWCN (she / her)

Harborview Pioneer Square Downtown Programs, VITAL Program mbosch18@uw.edu

characteristics





basic wound care

clean
moist
covered
repeat
monitor over time



There was no place to go. Where do I go to clean it? It was dirty. Lucky it didn't get infected.

Finding enough love for yourself to do it.

I made friends with a guy at the Chevron – I clean the bathroom and get to clean my wounds.

I had a friend who got shot and we needed supplies – ended up stealing from Walgreens.

They treat the homeless differently too. You go in there with a wound.... Doctors don't want to deal with you. It's too bad. That's why a lot of us are reluctant to go.



supplies for self care

preventing wounds & infections



thank you!

thank you!



kingcounty.gov/wou ndcare

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Summary

- The drug supply is highly volatile and will likely continue to be
- It's not possible to know what it in drugs based on appearance
- Drug checking is providing a vital service to:
 - People who use drugs, including connection to other harm reduction, health care, and other support services
 - Health care/public health/communities
- Drug related wounds can be serious & need proper medical care. Wound care kits for self-care are important.
- Kind care providers who are non-judgmental are critical to people being willing to seek and return for care.
- Low barrier settings and care models can increase accessibility.





Resources

<u>Center for Community-Engaged Drug Education, Epidemiology and Research</u> (CEDEER)

- https://adai.uw.edu/cedeer/
- WA State DCS data https://adai.uw.edu/WAdata/DrugChecking/
- ADAI BTMPS Drug Brief https://adai.uw.edu/wastatedrugbrief-202409/

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

https://opioiddatalab.ghost.io/

Xylazine handout from Public Health-Seattle & King County

 https://kingcounty.gov/depts/health/overdoseprevention/~/media/depts/health/overdose/documents/xylazine-facts.ashx



