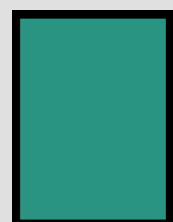


Instructions


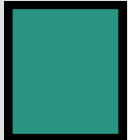



A potential harm that is reduced by use of the supplies



A harm reduction supply distributed by AAPOWER

Harm Reduction Matching Game

1. Distribute cards.
2. Come up, read and post the .
3. Review all the  and post each one under the , which you think is the best match.
4. We will review the matches together and discuss why or why they are not correctly matched.

**There may be more than one correct answer.*

Instructor's Key

Pink Cards

Harms - each card names the health risk that the proper use of supplies will reduce with picture and a brief description

- A. Sexually transmitted infections (10)
- B. Opioid overdoses (11, 12)
- C. Hepatitis C Virus (2, 5, 6, 7)
- D. Skin and soft tissue infections (8, 9)
- E. Accidental needlesticks (13)
- F. Injection injuries (3,)
- G. Cotton fever (1) Use as an example
- H. Endocarditis (2, 4, 7)
- I. HIV (2, 5, 6, 7, 10)

Green Cards

Harm Reduction Supplies - each card names the supply with a photo and a brief description

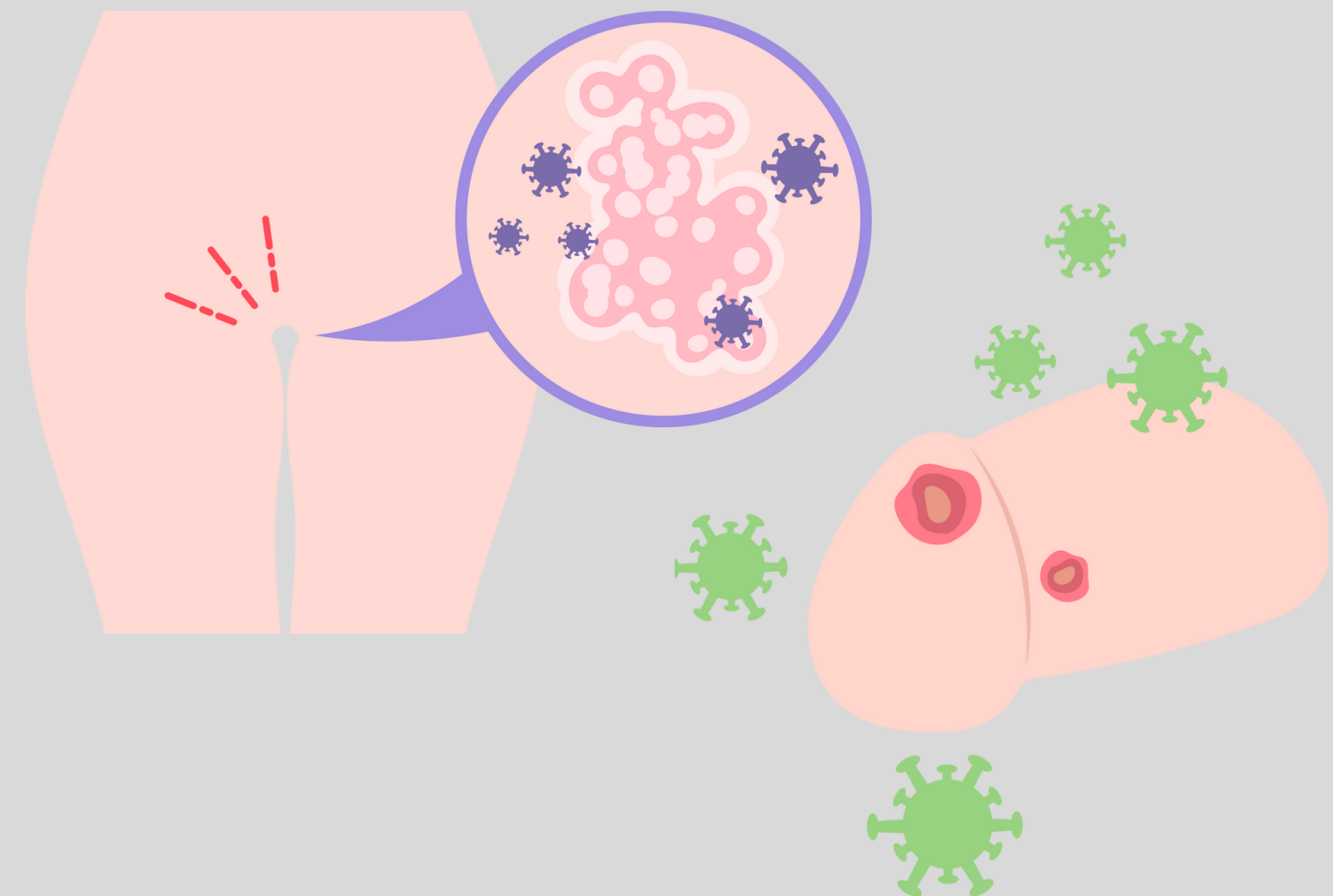
1. Cotton Use as an example
2. Cooker
3. Tourniquet
4. Sterile water
5. Split safe kit
6. Bleach and teach kit
7. Syringes
8. Alcohol prep pad
9. Wound care kit
10. Condoms, lube and dental damns
11. Naloxone kit
12. Fentanyl test strips
13. Fit packs and biohazard containers

A

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

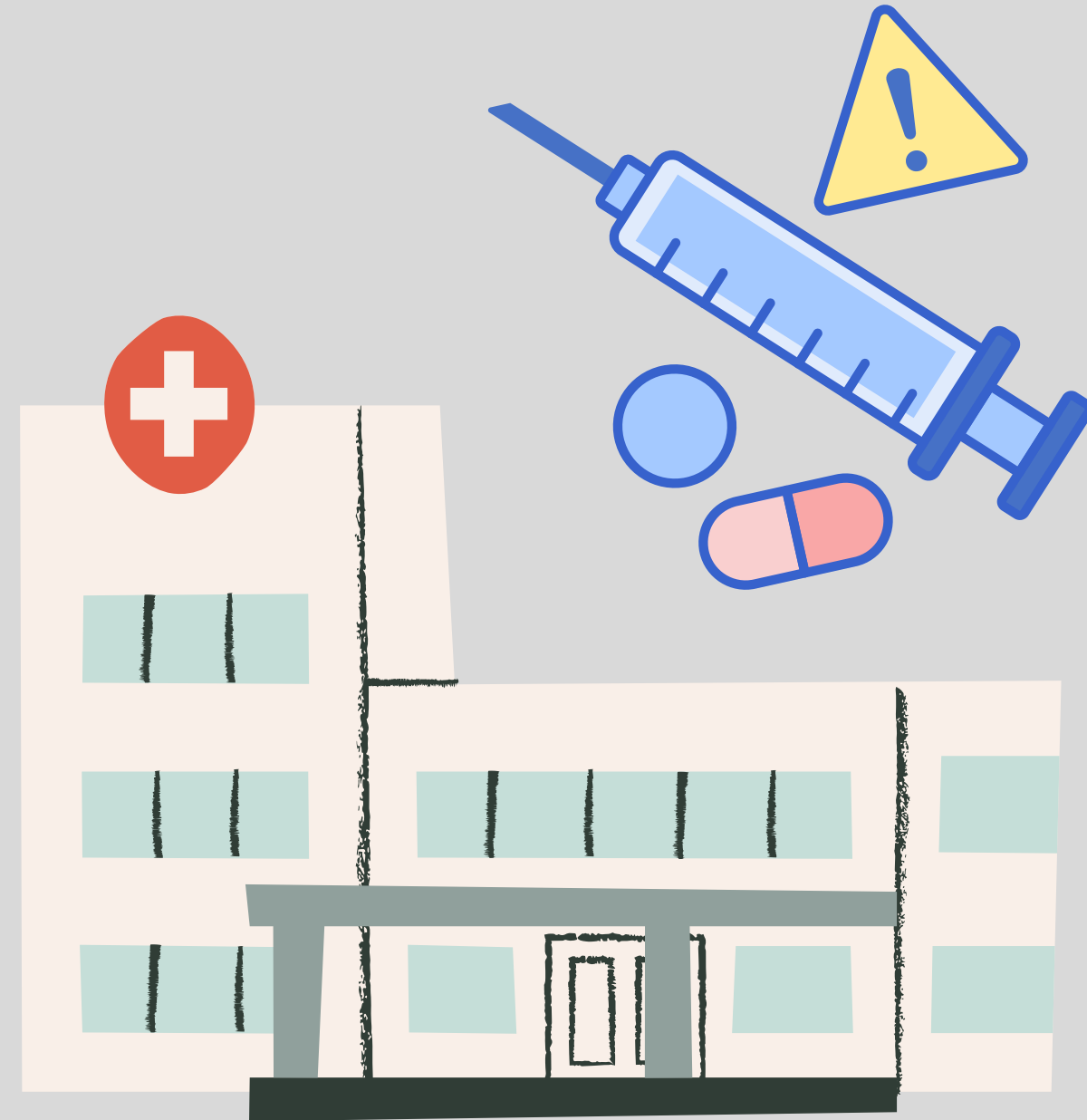
STIs are transmitted through sexual contact, including vaginal, oral and anal sex.

Examples of STIs: chlamydia, herpes, HIV, HPV and syphilis.



Opioid Overdose

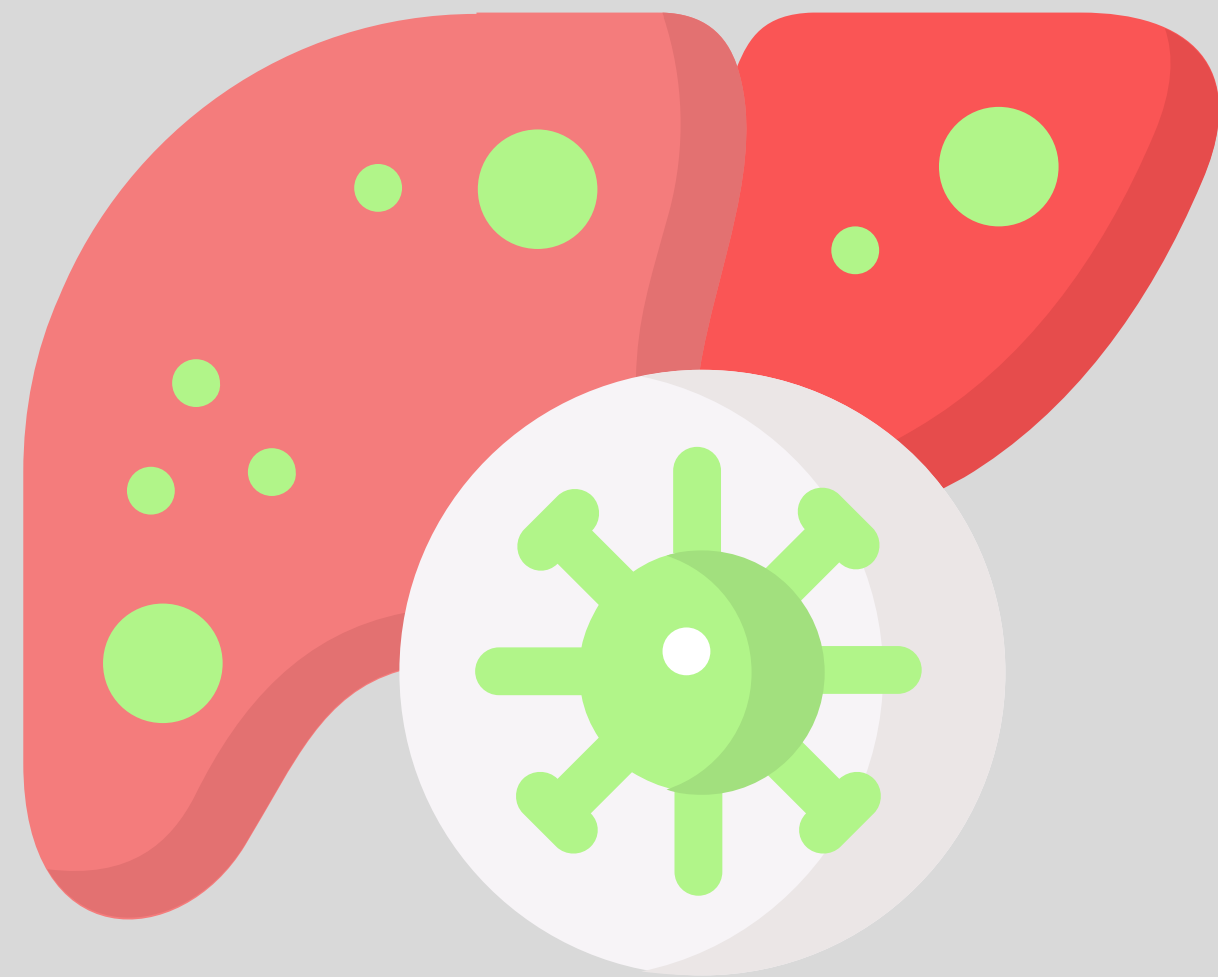
Using too much opioids can cause death due to the depressant effect on breathing. Non-fatal overdoses may result in serious disability.



Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

HCV is an infection that can cause liver damage, cirrhosis, cancer and even death. Treatment is available.

HCV is spread through blood-to-blood contact.



Skin and Soft Tissue Infections

A serious infection of the heart lining caused by bacteria in the bloodstream.

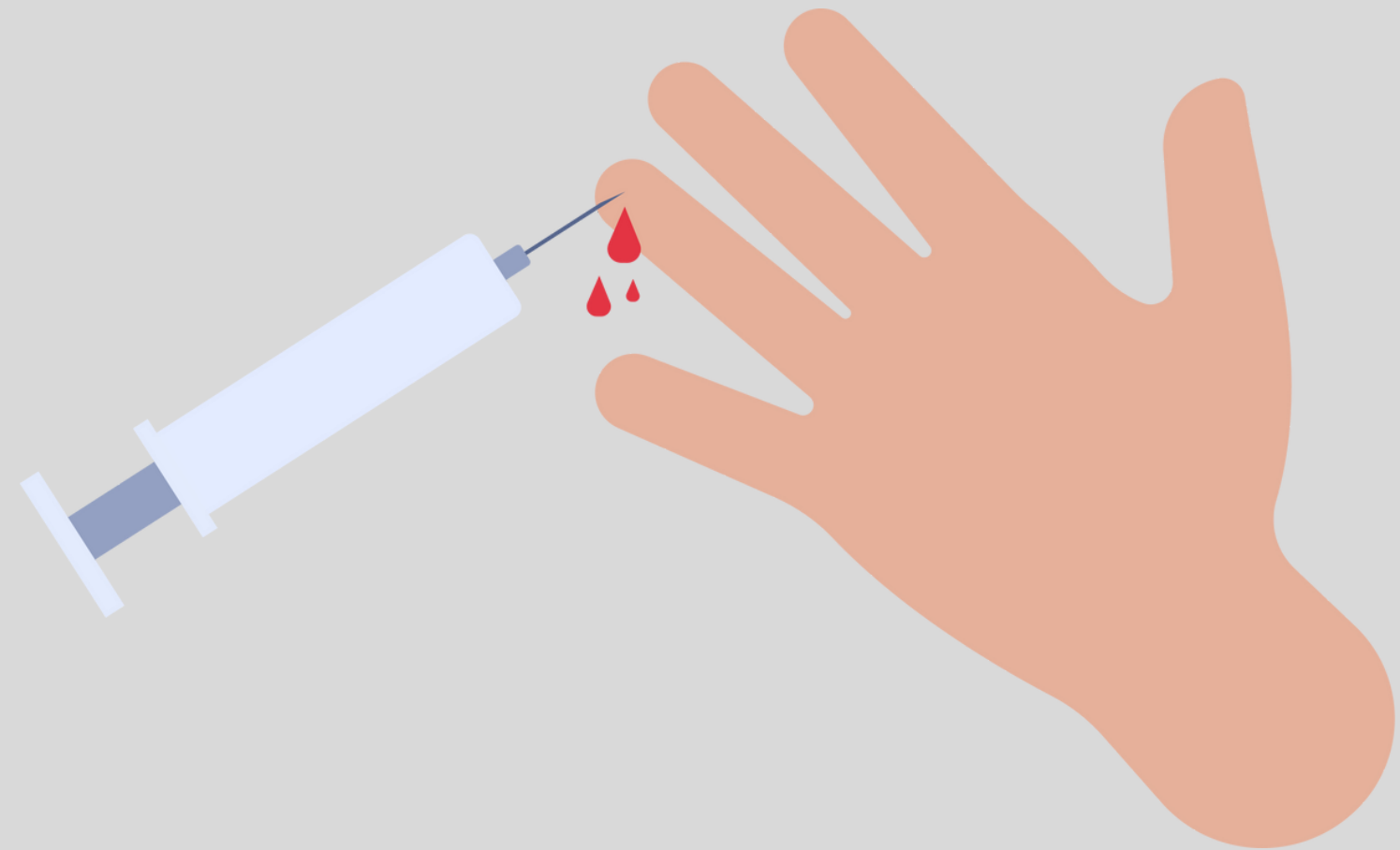
Can result in sepsis and death if left untreated.



Accidental Needle Sticks

Blood-borne diseases (HIV and HCV) can be contracted from a needlestick injury.

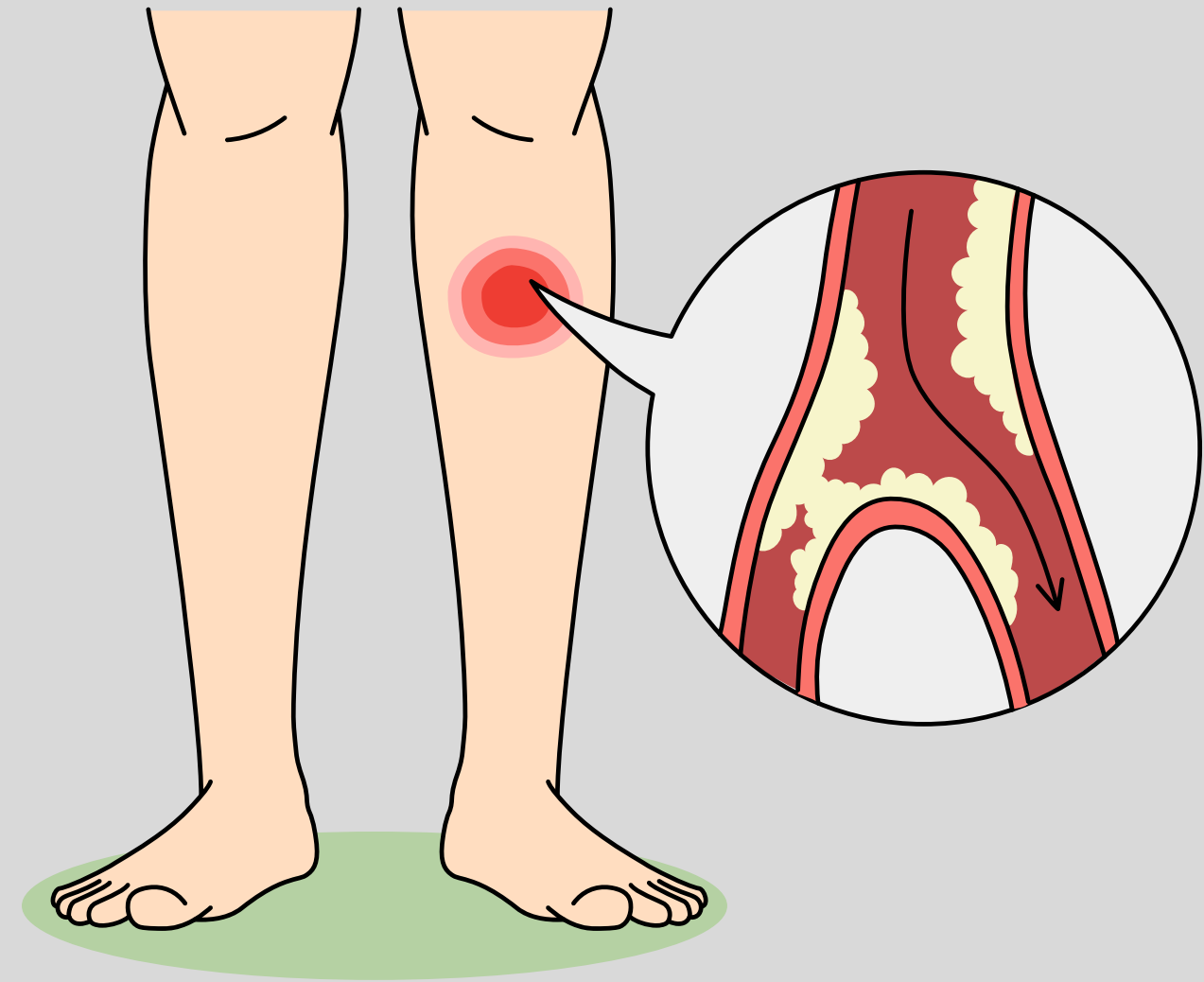
Precautionary measures should be taken if an accidental needlestick occurs.



Injection Injuries

Injuries from injecting include trauma to skin and veins, burst veins, and disrupted blood flow.

The latter can lead to loss of limbs. Burst veins cause bruising and can be painful.



Cotton Fever

Fever, headache, nausea, chills or muscle ache caused by using old cottons.

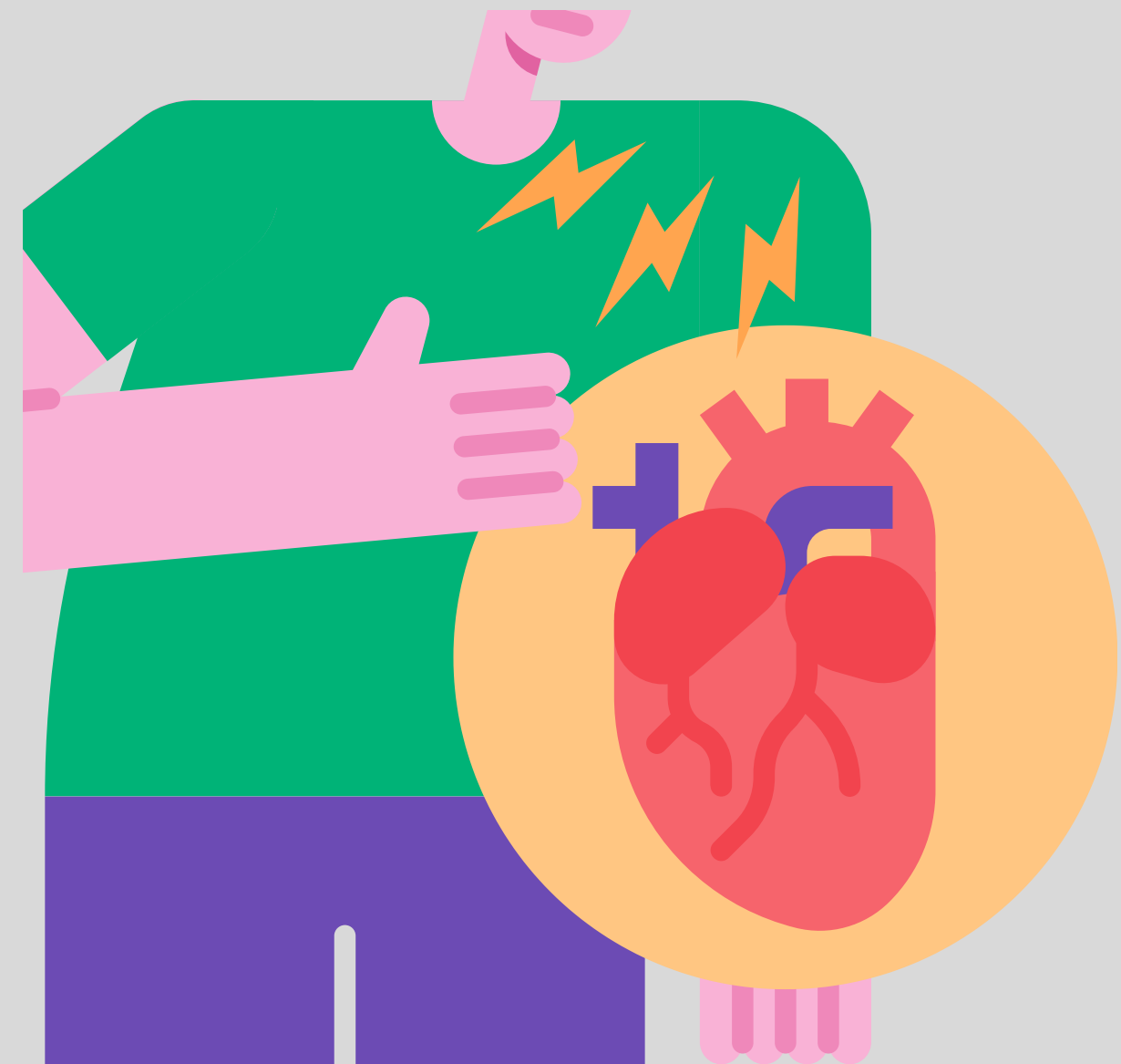
It can't be transmitted from person-to-person.



Endocarditis

A serious infection of the heart lining caused by bacteria in the bloodstream.

Can result in sepsis and death if left untreated.



Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

HIV attacks the body's immune system.

If left untreated, HIV can lead to AIDS.

HIV is transmitted through bodily fluids, such as blood and sexual fluids.



1

Cottons

Use to filter the drug solution to avoid injecting large particles. Place a clean cotton in the cooker, insert the tip of the syringe into the cotton and draw up the solution into the syringe.



2

Cookers

Use to “cook” drugs, which involves dissolving powdered substances in water and applying heat. Use a new cooker to prepare drugs for injection.



3

Tourniquets

Use to restrict blood flow so veins bulge to be accessible for injection. Elastic tourniquets are gentler on skin. Use a slip not and release the tourniquet before injecting.



4

Sterile Water

Use as a solution to dissolve drugs because it doesn't contain bacteria (boiled water is next best). Avoid contaminating water with a used syringe and throw away after use.



5

Split Safe Kits

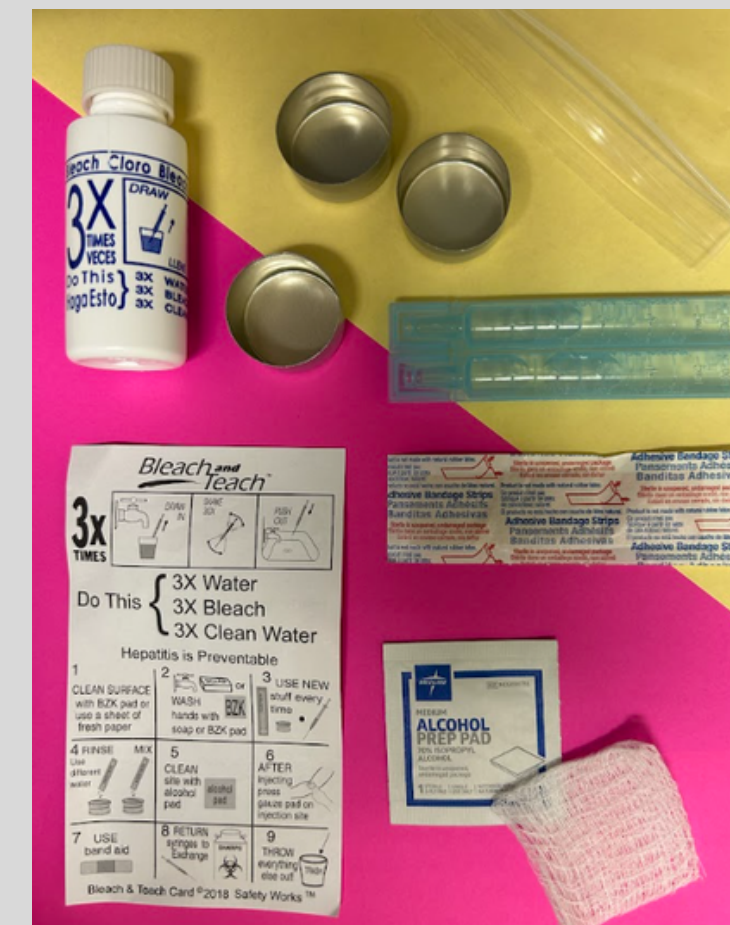
Use to share drugs among multiple users by backloading syringes to avoid cross-contamination. The kit includes a cooker, a syringe barrel without needle and an instruction card.



6

Bleach and Teach Kits

Use to clean used syringes or cookers if reusing or sharing is unavoidable. The kit includes sterile water, cookers, a bottle of bleach, a cotton pellet and an instruction card.



7

Syringes

Use clean syringes to inject liquified drugs into veins, muscle or under the skin. There are many types and sizes. Most people who inject drugs use single-use, diabetic syringes; size 27 or 28 gauge, 1/2" or 5/8" long.



8

Alcohol Prep Pads

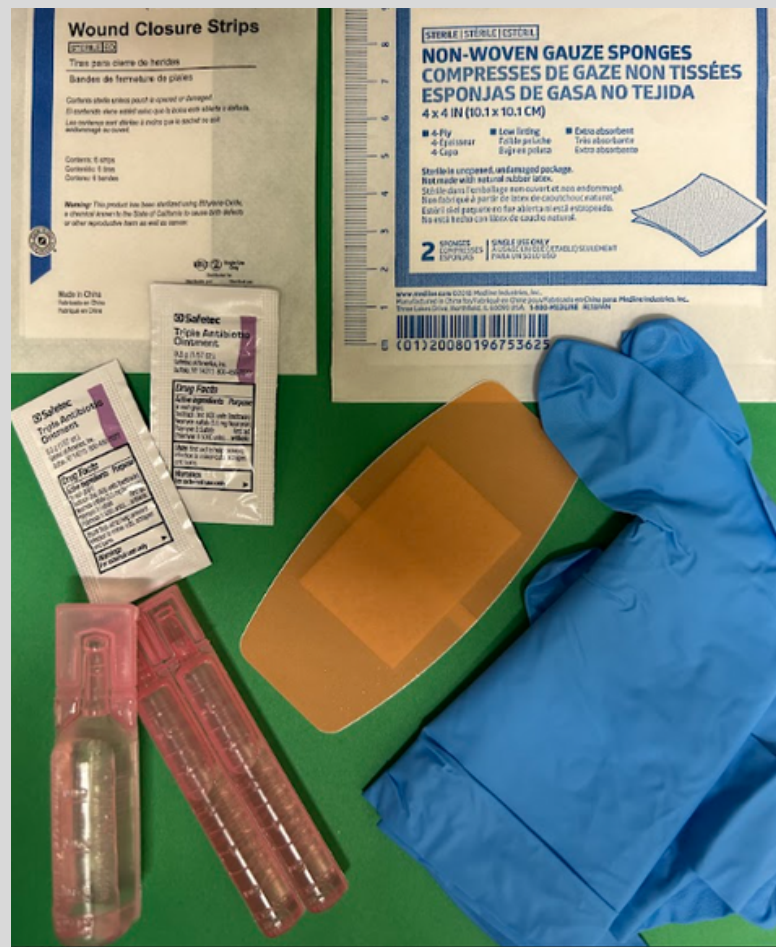
Use to clean the surface of skin before injecting. Swipe the skin with the pad in one direction to remove bacteria in a single stroke before piercing the skin with the needle. Not for use on healing wounds.



9

Wound Care Kit

Use for self-care of wounds. The kit of first aid supplies includes a pair of gloves, saline solution, antibiotic ointment, 4"x4" gauze pads, 2"x4" bandage and skin closure strips.



10

Condoms, Lube, and Dental Dams

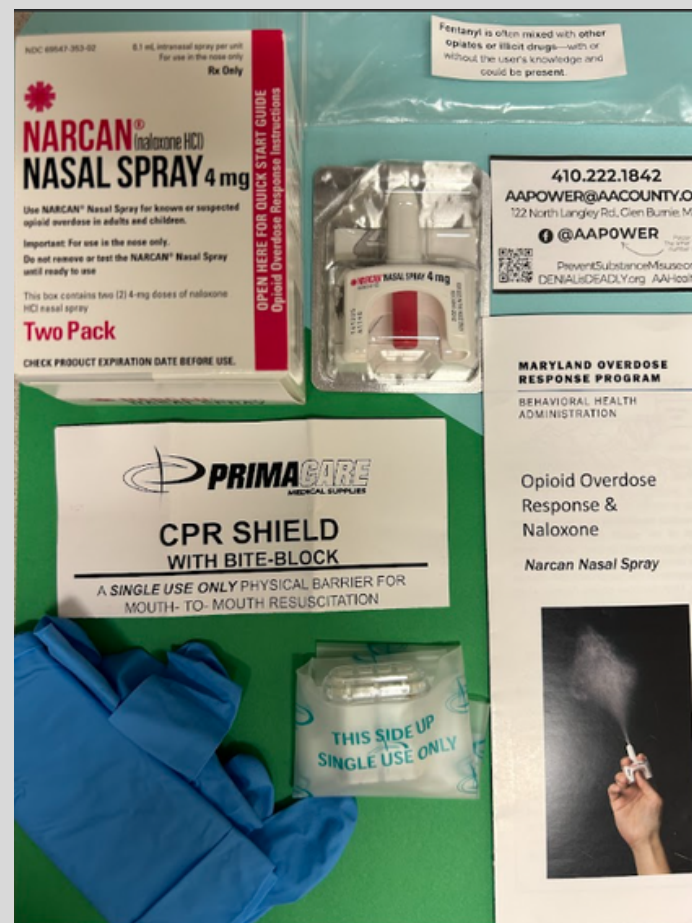
Use safer sex supplies - condoms and dental dams - as a barrier for semen and vaginal secretions. Use lubricant (or lube) to lessen the likelihood that condoms will tear during sex.



11

Naloxone Kits

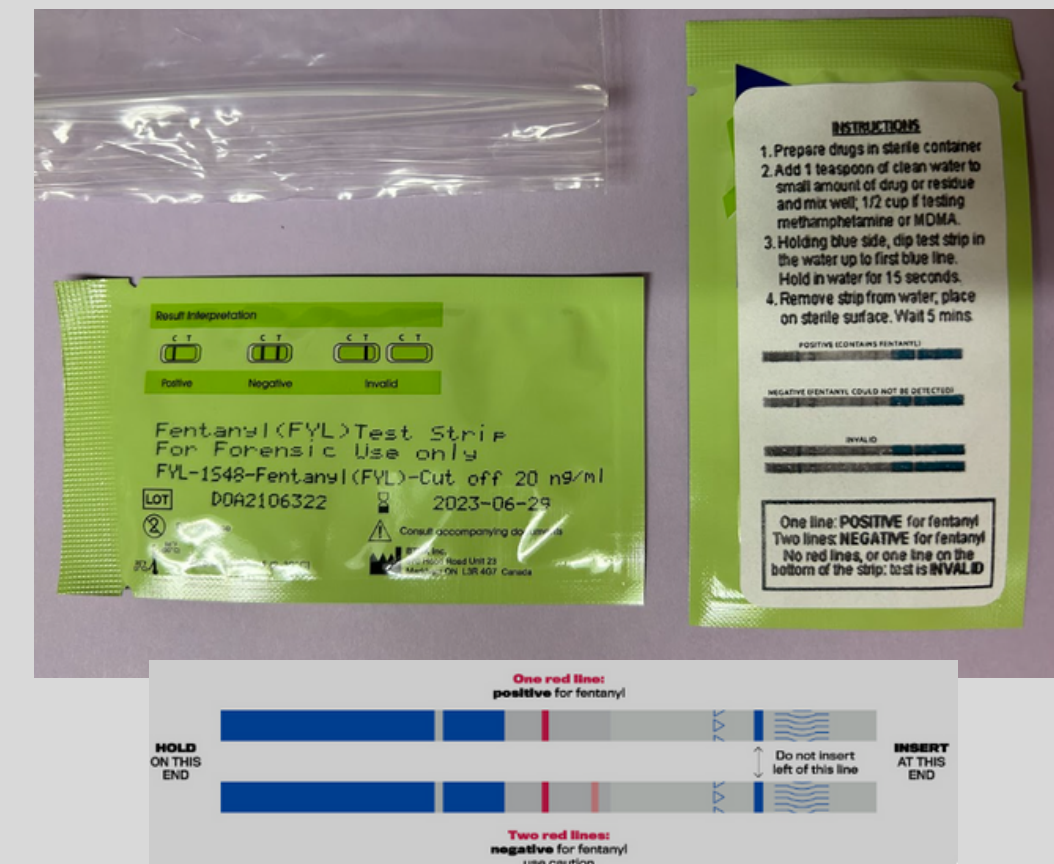
Use to save a life. The kit includes Narcan brand naloxone, a CPR mouth shield, a pair of gloves and a brochure. Narcan knocks opioid particles off the receptors, blocks them and restores breathing.



12

Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS)

Use FTS to detect the presence of fentanyl to inform strategies to reduce risk. Non-opioid users can use FTS to determine whether their drugs are adulterated with fentanyl.

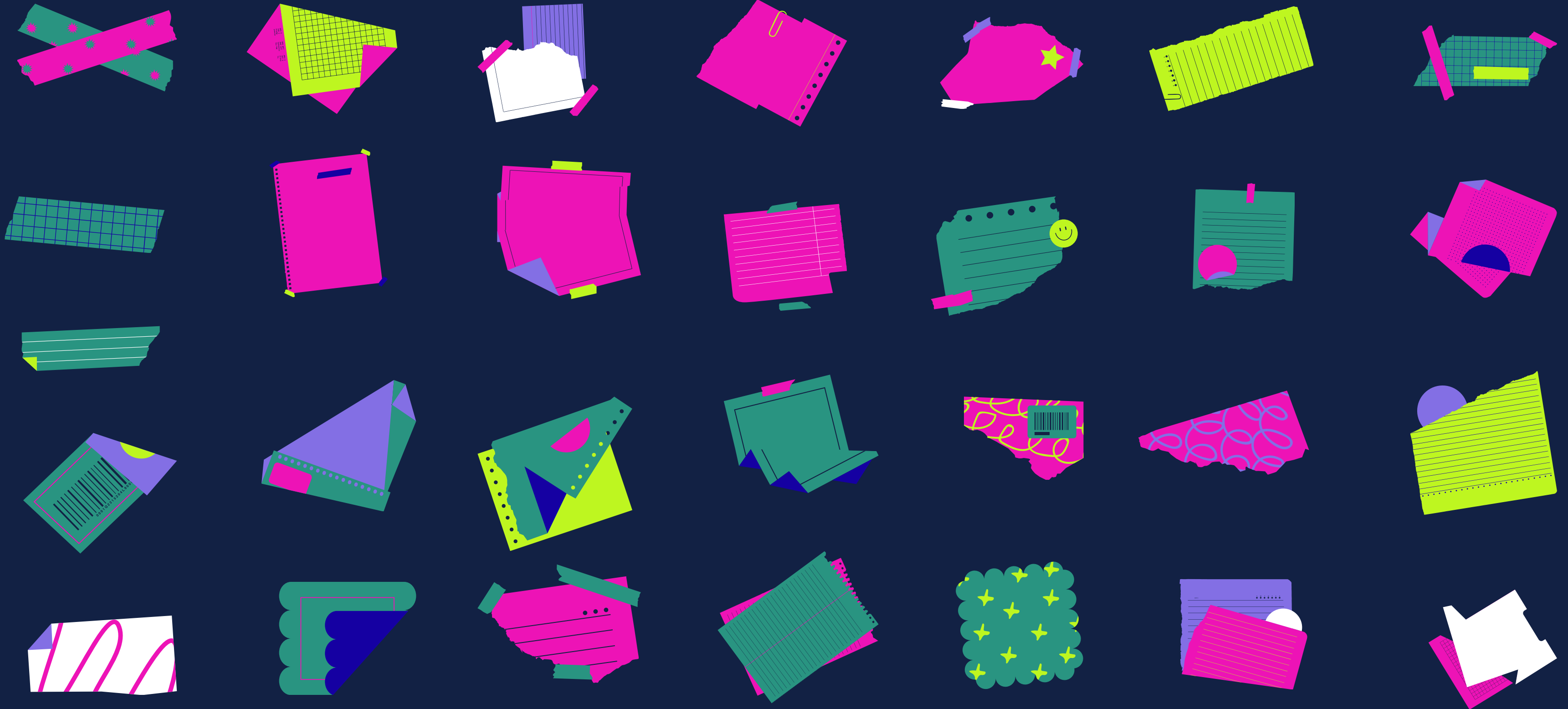


Fit Packs and Biohazard Containers

Use to discard and contain used syringes for safe disposal. Fit packs are small, portable and can hold up to 10-12 syringes. Biohazard sharps containers come in various sizes (e.g., 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons).



Stickers



Stickers

