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Volatile Substance Misuse: a review of interventions

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VOLATILE SUBSTANCE MISUSE: A REVIEW OF INTERVENTIONS

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Contents

List of tables	vi
List of figures	vi
Abbreviated terms	vii
Acknowledgments	ix
Executive summary	xi
VSM as a problem: prevalence, causes, consequences	xii
Interventions: supply reduction.....	xiii
Product modification	xiv
Locking up petrol	xiv
Statutory and voluntary restrictions on sales of VSM products.....	xiv
Interventions: demand reduction	xv
Community-based programs	xv
Education	xvi
Recreation and youth programs.....	xvi
Clinical management of VSM	xvii
Counselling, family interventions and after-care	xvii
Residential treatment and rehabilitation.....	xviii
Care for people with acquired brain injury (ABI).....	xviii
Homeland centres (outstations)	xviii
Interventions: harm reduction	xix
Interventions: law enforcement.....	xix
From interventions to strategies	xx
1 Introduction	1
PART ONE: VOLATILE SUBSTANCE MISUSE AS A PROBLEM	
2 Prevalence and patterns	7
2.1 Patterns of volatile substance misuse.....	7
2.2 Volatile substance misuse around the world.....	8
2.3 Patterns of VSM in Australia.....	9
2.4 VSM among Indigenous Australians	10
2.5 Summary	13
3 Why do some people inhale volatile substances?	
Correlates and causes.....	14
3.1 Correlates of inhalant use.....	14
3.2 Causes and reasons.....	15
3.3 Explaining VSM in Indigenous communities	17
3.4 Summary	18

4	Problems associated with VSM	19
4.1	Problems experienced by volatile substance misusers	20
4.1.1	Immediate effects	21
4.1.2	Longer-term effects	21
4.1.3	Mortality and morbidity	23
4.1.4	Social effects	24
4.2	Problems experienced by families	24
4.3	Problems experienced by local communities	26
4.4	Problems experienced by the wider society	26
4.5	Summary	27

PART TWO: INTERVENTIONS

5	Supply reduction	31
5.1	Product modification	31
5.1.1	Replacement of harmful or psychoactive components	31
5.1.2	Addition of deterrent chemicals	32
5.1.3	Package modification	33
5.2	Introducing non-sniffable substitutes for petrol: aviation fuel and Opal ..	34
5.3	Locking up petrol supplies	38
5.4	Restricting sale of VSM products.....	38
5.4.1	Legislative approaches to sales restriction.....	38
5.4.2	Voluntary approaches to sales restriction.....	39
5.5	Summary	41
6	Demand reduction I: Community-based approaches	44
6.1	Community-based approaches in remote Indigenous communities	44
6.1.1	Western Australian Working Party on Petrol Sniffing.....	44
6.1.2	Community-based approaches in Central Australia	45
6.1.3	Healthy Aboriginal Life Team (HALT).....	45
6.1.4	Petrol Link-up	47
6.1.5	Makin' Tracks.....	48
6.1.6	Central Australian Youth Link-Up Service (CAYLUS).....	50
6.1.7	Mt Theo–Yuendumu Substance Misuse Program	51
6.1.8	Factors inhibiting or enhancing the success of programs in remote communities	51
6.2	Community-based approaches in urban and regional locations	52
6.2.1	Sunshine Chroming Awareness Program (Melbourne).....	53
6.2.2	Cairns Inhalant Action Group.....	53
6.2.3	Connecting Koori Kids and SEERS	54
6.2.4	Mount Isa Volatile Substance Misuse Action Group.....	55
6.2.5	Local government responses	55
6.3	Conclusion: meeting the needs of young people.....	56
6.4	Summary	56

7	Demand reduction II: Education, youth and recreational programs	58
7.1	Information and education about VSM	58
7.1.1	Universal drug education.....	58
7.1.2	Education provided to known misusers of volatile substances....	59
7.1.3	Education targeting communities	60
7.2	Using Indigenous culture—painting, relationships and initiation	61
7.3	Youth-work and recreational programs	65
7.3.1	Recreation in remote communities	65
7.3.2	Recreational programs in urban and regional settings	68
7.3.3	Matching activities with people	71
7.3.4	Targeting programs at groups of volatile substance users.....	72
7.4	Education, training and employment	72
7.5	Summary	74
8	Demand reduction III: Clinical management, counselling, residential and homeland programs	76
8.1	Clinical management of VSM	76
8.2	Counselling, family interventions and after-care	80
8.3	Residential treatment and rehabilitation.....	82
8.3.1	Residential programs in North America	82
8.3.2	Australian residential programs	84
8.4	Care for people with acquired brain injury (ABI).....	85
8.5	Homeland centres (outstations)	85
8.5.1	Infrastructure and resources.....	87
8.5.2	Sustainability.....	88
8.5.3	Availability of support and after-care in communities.....	89
8.5.4	Mount Theo Outstation: a success story	89
8.6	Summary	90
9	Harm reduction	93
9.1	Harm reduction in drug use settings	93
9.2	Harm reduction practices for individuals.....	95
9.3	Summary	97
10	Law enforcement	98
10.1	Legislation governing police powers to intervene in VSM	98
10.2	Places of safety	103
10.3	Community by-laws relating to VSM.....	103
10.4	Aboriginal community-based police officers.....	104
10.5	Community patrols	105
10.6	Statutory sanctions for VSM	107
10.7	Community-based sanctions	109

10.8 Preventive policing	111
10.9 Preconditions for effective law enforcement	112
10.10 Summary.....	113

PART THREE: FROM INTERVENTIONS TO STRATEGIES

11 From interventions to strategies	117
11.1 Understanding the determinants of VSM-related harm	117
11.2 Interventions altering the properties of volatile substances	118
11.3 Interventions targeting users and their families	119
11.4 Interventions altering the environments in which VSM occurs	121
11.5 The place of interventions in a VSM strategy.....	123
11.6 Concluding thoughts	125
11.7 Summary	126

PART FOUR: REFERENCES

12 References.....	131
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List of tables

Table 2.1: Estimated number of current petrol sniffers in remote communities in seven Australian regions	12
Table 4.1: Key problems associated with VSM	19
Table 4.2: Chemicals in commonly used inhalants	20

List of figures

Figure 1: From petrol sniffing to community	x
Figure 2: Examples of aerosol cans used for graffiti and 'chroming'	10
Figure 3: Regions involved in Opal rollout	36
Figure 4: Poster from retailer resource kit developed by Amity Community Services, NT	40
Figure 5: From 'The Brain Story' developed by the Petrol Link-up Team....	62
Figure 6: From 'Sniffing and the Brain' flipchart developed by Sheree Carney and J Fitz.....	63

Abbreviated terms

ADAC	Aboriginal Drug and Alcohol Council (South Australia)
AERF	Alcohol, Education and Rehabilitation Foundation
APY	Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
BYS	Brisbane Youth Services
CARF	Common Assessment Referral Form
CAYLUS	Central Australian Youth Link-Up Service
CDEP	Community Development Employment Program
CFC	chlorofluorocarbon
CIAG	Cairns Inhalant Action Group
CMC	Crime and Misconduct Commission (Queensland)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DASWEST	Drug and Alcohol Services in the West (Melbourne, Victoria)
DHS	Department of Human Services (Victoria)
GRC	Get Real Challenge (Brisbane)
HALT	Healthy Aboriginal Life Team
HRA	high risk adolescent
MCDS	Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy
NDHS	National Drug Household Survey (Australia)
NSW	New South Wales
NIAT	National Inhalant Abuse Taskforce (Australia)
NT	Northern Territory
NPY	Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara
NZ	New Zealand
PSPP	Petrol Sniffing Prevention Program
SA	South Australia
SAID	Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk
SEER	Safety, Engagement, Education and Recreation program (Victoria)
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
VSM	volatile substance misuse
WA	Western Australia
WHO	World Health Organization
YSAS	Youth Substance Abuse Service (Victoria)

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A note on terminology:

Throughout this review, the terms ‘Indigenous Australians’ and ‘Aboriginal Australians’ are used interchangeably. Strictly speaking, the former term has a broader connotation, in that it includes indigenous peoples of the Torres Strait Islands as well as those of the Australian mainland and Tasmania, whereas ‘Aboriginal Australians’ excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

Figure 1: From petrol sniffing to community



This painting was created in a remote community beset by intermittent petrol sniffing. The artists do not wish to be identified.