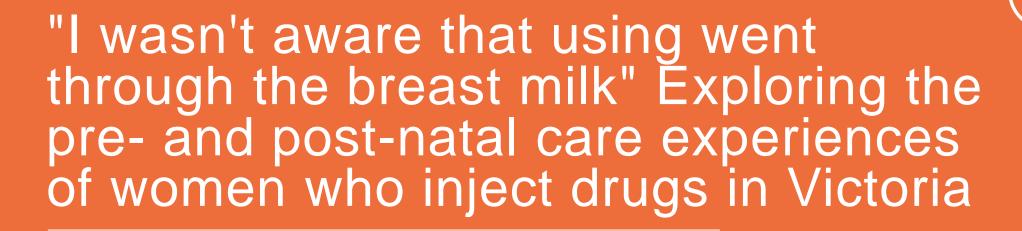


# **Access and Equity**

Chair | Dom Ennis, YSAS

- A dual diagnosis
   partnership: filling a
   gap in psychiatric units
- 2. Nurse practitioners advancing decentralised Hepatitis C care in opioid treatment
- 3. Pre and post-natal care experiences of women who inject drugs



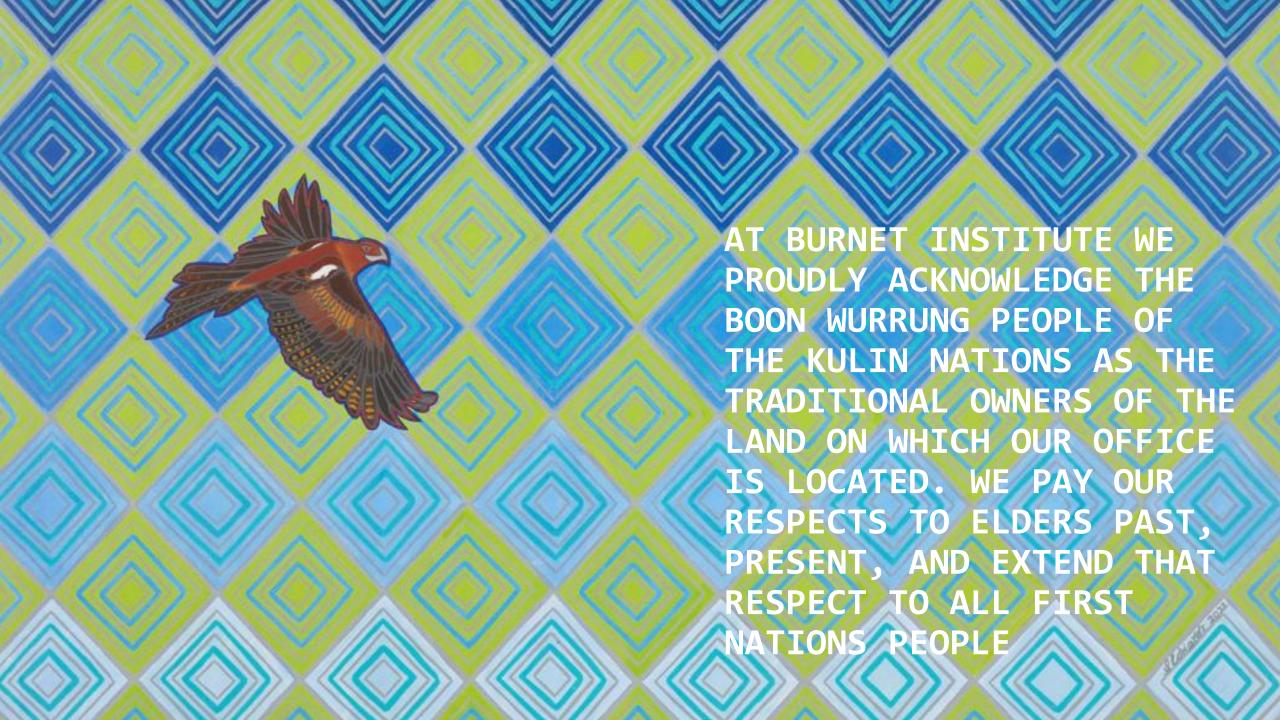


BEK PETROVIC, TEAM LEAD - FIELDWORK

ON BEHALF OF: SHELLEY WALKER, ASH STEWART, SAM COLLEDGE-FRISBY, ANNA WILKINSON, SOPHIA SCHROEDER, MARIKA BURGESS, DAISY GIBBS, AMANDA ROXBOROUGH & BEC WINTER



FEB 2025



### What we know about women who inject drugs



- 2.8 million women globally who inject drugs
- Women more commonly report childhood trauma and genderbased violence
- More likely than men to live with and care for children
- More likely to report exchanging sex for money/drugs
- There is evidence of women who use drugs experiencing
  - unintended pregnancies and terminations<sup>2</sup>
  - poor pregnancy outcomes<sup>3,4</sup>











Services don't meet the specific gendered needs of women

Limited research examining
the sexual and reproductive
health needs of women who
inject drugs

Not identified as a priority population in the current Victorian women's sexual and reproductive health plan 2022–30



## **Study Aim**

The study aimed to understand the sexual and reproductive health needs of women who use drugs and the topics of investigation included:











Reproductive health

Barriers
accessing and
using
healthcare
services

Importance of non-judgemental healthcare responses

Sexual activity

Pregnancy and post-natal care

#### **Research methods**

 Study conducted by Women's Health Special Interest Group at Burnet Institute

Qualitative research design involving in-depth interviews

Interviews were all conducted by women

Data collection Oct – Nov 2023

Eligibility for the study included:

Recruited from SuperMIX and VMAX

reported use of any drugs within the past 12 months

residing in Melbourne or regional/rural Victoria at the time of interview





9 of 10 women were mothers



Most became mothers in their late teens



Most breastfed at least one of their babies



### **Challenges and Stigma**

- Significant challenges with healthcare system during pregnancy, birth and the postnatal period
- Multiple layers of stigma impacting experiences

I wasn't aware that using [heroin] went through the breastmilk ... Luckily, nothing ever happened, but I wasn't given any information, and it's not like I was saying, 'Hey, I use'.

Sarah

### **Barriers to seeking support**

Untrusting of health providers for fear of child removal

We need somebody that doesn't go straight to Child Protection, that you can work with the person because if I had that, if I had somebody that I could talk to and work with, I believe I would've opened up and I could have got help that way, but I was too scared.

Emily,



#### A mothers love...

- Reflections of joy
- Connectedness to their baby through feeding



I loved looking after them.
That's what kept me going every day. That's what gave me something to do.

Penny,



### **Key messages**



Continuity of Care
Building trusting
relationships



Support Groups

It takes a village,
but where is it?



We need to know more

More research is needed



## **Acknowledgments**



• Funded by Jean Hailes Foundation

The Burnet's Women's Health Special Interest

Group

AOD Fieldwork Team

The women involved in the study





# Thank you

Open her with an open hearfor her story will leave you a gift. Write it down, but most of all, le her sentiments provoke change... Ness Grinery

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