



The Implementation of Methadone Maintenance Treatment In Vietnam: A Scoping Review of Achievements and Challenges

Nguyen Bich Diep, MD, PhD
V-ITTC Quality and Credential Coordinator
Center for Training and Research on Substance Abuse – HIV
Hanoi Medical University

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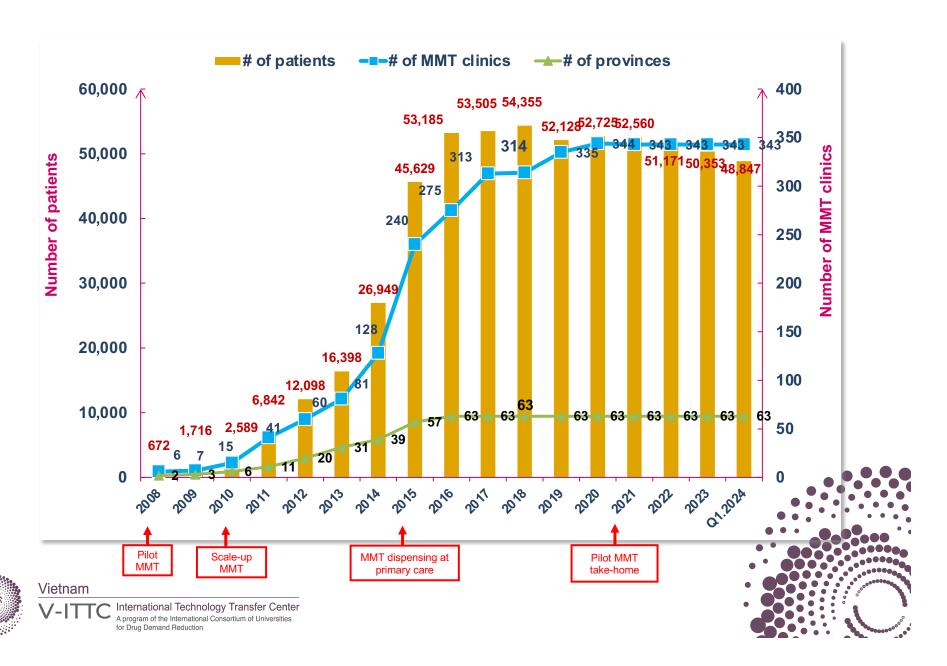








Methadone Maintenance Treatment in Vietnam



Objectives

A scoping review of studies on methadone maintenance treatment (MMT) in Vietnam with two objectives:

- To describe the outcomes and changllenges of the MMT program in Vietnam
- 2. To determine directions of research that need to be generated in order to improve the program





Scoping Review Methodology



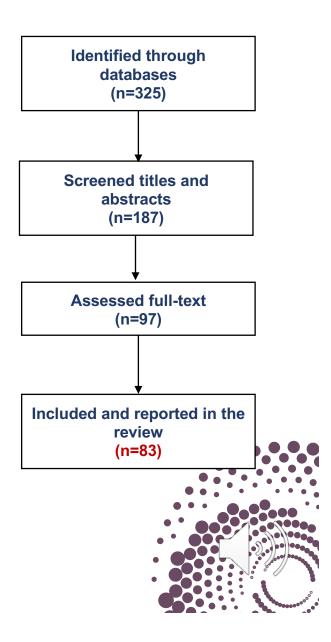




PCC element	Keywords
Participant	NA*
Concept	"Methadone"
Context	"Vietnam" OR "Viet Nam"

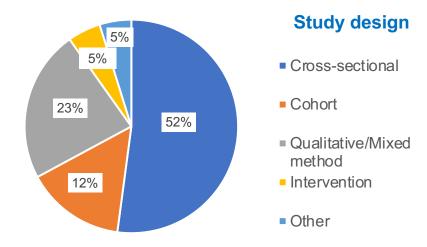
*NA here as our study's focus does not have a specific condition/population

- Any records published up to March 8, 2024
- Original studies
- Published in English
- → 83 articles included in the review

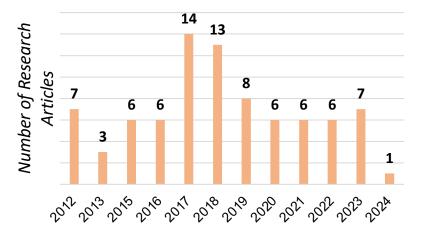




Study Characteristics

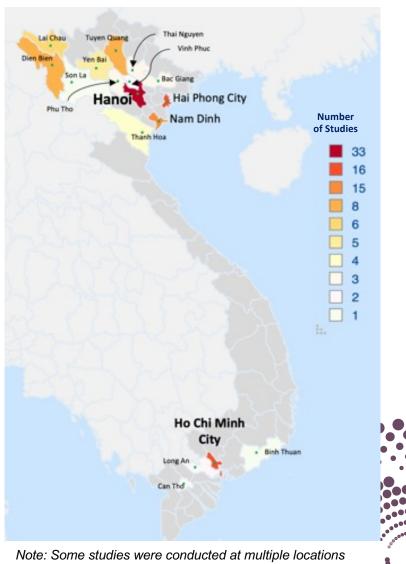


Number of Published Articles by Year



Vietnam V-ITTC International Technology Transfer Center A program of the International Consortium of Universities for Drug Demand Reduction

Number of Published Articles by Location



RESULTS

- 1. Patient Outcomes (n = 42)
- 2. Program Implementation (n = 29)
- 3. Social Aspect and Policies (n = 32)
- 4. Cost-effectiveness (n = 8)





1. Patient Outcomes(n=42)

Drug use

- Significant decrease in heroin use in general and heroin injection
- · Associated factors: mental disorders, peer pressure
- Popular concurrent drug use: methamphetamine, tobacco, alcohol

HIV incidence & treatment outcomes

- Significant decrease in HIV incidence and increase ART uptake and adherence
- Associated factors: integrated services, methamphetamine use
- Refusal ART initiation and ongoing transmission among sex workers

Quality of life

- Significant improvement in QoL, including employment, psychological health, reduced conflicts among families and communities.
- Associated factors: resident areas, age, physical and mental health issues
- Lack of mental health support, stigma



2. Program Implementation (n = 29)

1. Decentralization to primary care

- Improve access to and retain in care
- Inadequate human resources and technical support
- Concern about safety & confidentiality

2. MMT-ART Integration

- Improve quality of care and treatment outcomes
- Lack of national mendate & guidance
- Concern about confidentiality

3. Co-pay model

- User fee not significantly impact the drop out rates
- Financial barriers for patients with lower socioeconomic status

4. Take-home

Not yet have published articles





2. Program Implementation (cont)

- Several pilot implementation of technology application:
 - Social media platforms to facilitate communication, referrals, and integration of services
 - Web-based platforms to streamline patient monitoring and referrals for community health workers
 - SMS messaging reminder to support treatment adherence.
- Paper-based record and monitoring system were prone to errors, limiting data analysis and program evaluation
- Online platform: limited resources and technical expertise





3. Social Aspects & Policies (n=32)

Early Implementation & Evaluation

Program implementation and evaluation, emphasizing the importance of training commune police and engaging law enforcement Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of MMT programs.

Stigma Reduction & Integration

Stigma reduction policies for substance use disorders and HIV Collaboration between healthcare providers and policymakers

2012 - 2015

2018 - 2022









2015 - 2018

Scaling-Up Efforts

Effective resource allocation Integration with existing health services

2022 - 2023

Scaling-Up Efforts

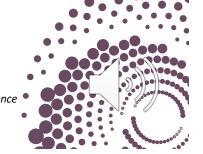
Flexible MMT delivery models
Adapting evidence-based interventions
Piloting decentralized harm
reduction services

- Improved social security, social support from families, peer support through CBO
- Persistent stigma toward PWUD and people on methodone treatment



4. Cost-effectiveness (n = 8)

- MMT vs. non-MMT
 - Decreased out-of-pocket health expenditure
 - Cost-effective in quality-adjusted life year (QALY)
- MMT vs. Center-based Compulsory Treatment (CCT)
 - Costing less
 - More drug-free days
- MMT-ART integrated vs. Stand-alone
 - More cost-effective in improving QALY





Conclusion

1. Outcomes of the MMT program

- Significant success in reducing illegal opioids use, stabilizing psychological well-being, and facilitating community reintegration
- Diverse implementation models enhance treatment outcomes and ensure the sustainability of the program

2. Challenges

- Concurrent meth use among MMT patients without effective interventions
- Stigma toward PWUD and people on MMT remains significant and devastating to treatment outcomes
- Limited scales of implementation models and technology application

3. Directions for future research

- Longitutional studies to rigorously evaluate treatment outcomes
- Intervention and implementation studies to address cooccurring/concurrent issues facing people on MMT





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