

## **PATIENT ACCESS TO OPIOID SUBSTITUTION TREATMENT PHARMACY AND MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDERS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA: GEOSPATIAL MAPPING**

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**Aims:** This cross-sectional study geospatially maps patient access to opioid substitution treatment (OST) pharmacy and medical providers in South Australia, Australia.

**Method:** Geospatial mapping of OST patient locations, their dosing community pharmacy and prescriber was undertaken using Arc GIS. De-identified data from a total of 2935 public and private OST patients (1092 public cases and 1843 private cases) were included in the study.

**Key Findings:** Geographical information system analysis and travel calculations have provided a first-time understanding of public and private patient access to pharmacy and prescriber OST services in South Australia. The geospatial modelling methods used in this study presents an application whereby information about patient travel patterns to reach OST providers can be used as a tool for treatment service planning.

**Discussions and Conclusions:** Information about patient distances travelled to reach services from the analysis can be used to plan for future service improvements.

**Implications for Practice or Policy:** The study's geospatial modelling methods could be replicated in the future to monitor developments in service provision and be applied to other regions for comparative study purposes.

**Disclosure of Interest Statement:**

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