

Table 1: Proportion of clients who usually used each of the protective factors.

Protective factor	Number (%)
	Total n=57
Self-administering the injection	50 (88%)
Use of a sterile needle and syringe every time	49 (86%)
Swabbing the site with alcohol beforehand	49 (86%)
Washing hands beforehand	46 (81%)
Use of a filter	39 (68%)
Mixing with sterile water	36 (63%)
Tourniquet use	35 (61%)
Use of a wheel filter	22 (39%)

Table 2: Types of injecting-related injury (IRID) experienced in lifetime.

Types of IRID	Number (%)	95% confidence interval
	Total n=57	
Severe		
Abscess	18 (32%)	22–45%
Septicaemia (blood infection)	13 (23%)	13–36%
Thrombosis (DVT)	6 (11%)	4–22%
Endocarditis	2 (4%)	0.4–12%
Non-severe		
Prominent scarring or bruising *	46 (81%)	69–90%
Vein difficulties/collapsed veins	34 (60%)	46–72%
Swelling of hands or feet **	20 (35%)	23–49%
Infection lasting more than 1 week *	13 (23%)	13–36%
Other	30 (53%)	39–66%

* NB = in the survey form it was specified that these occurred at an injection site.

** NB = in the survey form it was specified that this should have occurred following injecting.

Table 3: Seeking medical attention by experience of severe injecting-related injury (IRID).

Medical attention	No severe IRID experience n=32	Had experienced a severe IRID n=25	Total n=57
Never sought	28 (88%)	8 (32%)	36 (63%)
Sought for some	4 (13%)	14 (56%)	18 (32%)
Sought for all	0	3 (12%)	3 (5%)

Table 4: Barriers to accessing healthcare.

Barriers to healthcare access	Number (%) Total n=57
Shame/embarrassment	24 (42%)
Negative experiences from healthcare	24 (42%)
Cost	17 (30%)
Transport	15 (26%)
Waiting times	14 (25%)
Other	14 (25%)
Worry about getting arrested	12 (21%)
Opening hours	12 (21%)

Table 5: Sources of knowledge about injecting-related injury (IRID).

Sources of knowledge	Number (%) Total n=57
Peers	44 (77%)
Needle exchange staff	34 (60%)
Needle exchange resources	29 (51%)
Medical professionals	21 (37%)
Other	24 (42%)