

SACENDU

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK ON DRUG USE (SACENDU)

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MONITORING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICA (JULY 1996 – DECEMBER 2014)

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FOREWORD AND SUMMARY

The Phase 37 report back meetings of the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) took place in Pretoria (12 May), Durban (13 May), Port Elizabeth (14 May) and Cape Town (21 May). These meetings were attended by approximately 150 persons.

Established in 1996, SACENDU is a network of researchers, practitioners and policy makers from various sentinel areas in South Africa. Up until June 2006 these sites comprised of Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth (PE), East London (EL), Gauteng Province and Mpumalanga Province (MP). As some sites were beginning to also include data from other towns/cities (e.g. Durban included data from Pietermaritzburg and East London included data from SANCA satellite offices in Butterworth, Grahamstown, Fort Beaufort, and King Williams Town), it was decided to begin to report data by province. From the second half of 2006, data were also collected from treatment centres in the Free State, Northern Cape and North West. For the purposes of this report, these three provinces have been combined into a regional group termed the "Central Region". In Limpopo Province data were also collected from one centre in Polokwane from July – December 2007. It was decided to combine this data with data from Mpumalanga and we now refer to these two provinces as the Northern Region. Thus this report now refers to the following six sites: Western Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, the Northern Region and the Central Region. The goal to include data from all nine of South Africa's provinces in the SACENDU project has therefore been achieved, though there are still gaps in coverage at some sites.

Members of SACENDU meet every six months to provide community-level public health surveillance of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use trends and associated consequences through the presentation and discussion of quantitative and qualitative research data. Through this initiative SACENDU provides descriptive information on the nature and pattern of AOD use, emerging trends, risk factors associated with AOD use, characteristics of vulnerable populations, and consequences of AOD use in South Africa.

The SACENDU initiative has several specific objectives:

- To identify changes in the nature and extent of AOD abuse and emerging problems.
- To identify changes in alcohol and other drug-

related negative consequences.

- To inform policy, planning and advocacy efforts at local and other levels.
- To support networks of local role players in the substance abuse area.
- To stimulate research in new or under-researched areas that is likely to provide useful data to inform policy/planning decisions.
- To facilitate South Africa's full participation in international for a focusing on the epidemiological surveillance of drug abuse.

Financial support for Phase 37 was provided by the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Directorate of the National Department of Health.

While there has been a slight increase in the number of patients admitted to specialist treatment centres, from 9620 to 10197 patients, KZN saw a slight increase in admissions during this period while other provinces have seen slight decreases in admissions, especially the WC province.

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of abuse in the EC, CR and KZN. Between 18% (NR) and 39% (CR) of patients in treatment have alcohol as a primary drug of abuse. Across sites between 27% (EC) and 51% (KZN) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had **cannabis** as their primary or secondary drug of abuse, compared to between <1% (NR) and 17% (WC) for the **cannabis/mandrax** (Methaqualone) combination aka 'white-pipe'. In all sites cannabis is reported as the predominant primary substance of abuse by patients younger than 20 years, except in the CR where alcohol was reported as the predominant primary substance of abuse among this age group. In the WC cannabis use by patients younger than 20 years is followed by **methamphetamine** (MA aka 'tik') (24%), **heroin** in the NR% (14%) and alcohol in the EC (17%).

Treatment admissions for **cocaine** have shown a decrease over the past few reporting periods and remain low across sites, although cocaine is more often reported as a secondary substance of abuse. Between 3% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of patients in treatment have cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of abuse, remaining fairly stable across sites. Compared to the previous period, treatment admissions for heroin as a primary drug of use decreased across all sites, except in the GT (14%) region where it has increased slightly. Mostly heroin is smoked, but of patients with heroin as their primary drug of abuse in WC, GT, KZN and NR,

5%, 21%, 9% and 3% respectively report injection use. Injection use of heroin has increased significantly in GT; and remained fairly stable in the NR and WC compared to the previous period).

Treatment admissions for MA as a primary drug of abuse was low except in the WC (35%) and the EC (16%). MA (aka Tik) remained the most common primary drug reported by patients in the WC in 2014b, although the proportion decreased slightly from 39% in 2011b to 35% in 2014b. Among patients under 20 years the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of abuse was 35%, a slight increase compared to 31% in 2013b. Treatment admissions related to MA use as a primary or secondary drug remained low in most other sites. Treatment admissions for **ecstasy** and **LSD** also remained low. Across sites only 0% to 1% of patients had ecstasy as a primary or secondary drug of abuse.

Methcathinone (CAT) was noted in most sites, especially in GT and CR where 16% and 14%, respectively, of patients had CAT as a primary or secondary substance of abuse. Poly-substance abuse remained high, with between 17% (NR) and 44% (WC) of patients indicating more than one substance of abuse. The abuse of **over-the-counter and prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines such as slimming tablets, analgesics and benzodiazepines (e.g. diazepam and flunitrazepam) continues to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicines as a primary or secondary drug of abuse were between 1% (NR) and 15% (EC). **Nyaope/Whoonga** (low grade heroin and other ingredients smoked with dagga), continues to pose a problem, with 8% of patients in GT admitted for nyaope/whoonga use and 6% of patients in the NR. **Inhalant/solvent** use among young persons continued to be an issue across sites, although the number of patients reporting inhalants as their primary drug was low. During this period, the proportions ranged between 1% (NR) and 4% (KZN)

TREATMENT CENTRES: SITE SUMMARY

In the Western Cape (WC) the most common primary substances of abuse reported by the 28 specialist treatment centres/programmes participating in the project between July – December 2014 were MA ('tik'), alcohol, cannabis and heroin (together comprising 93% of all admissions). The proportion of patients presenting with MA as their primary substance of abuse remained



stable at 35% in this period. Overall, 3444 patients were treated across all 33 treatment centres in the second half of 2014.

In [KwaZulu-Natal \(KZN\)](#) the main primary substance of abuse in this period was cannabis (40%), this was followed by alcohol (36%). Heroin admissions had a slight decrease from 10% in the previous period to 8%. Five percent of patients reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance. A total of 929 patients were treated across the six treatment centres who submitted data in the second half of 2014, a significant increase compared to the previous period. During this period, data was also received from Newlands Park treatment centre.

In the [Eastern Cape \(EC\)](#) the main primary substances of abuse reported by the treatment centres from July – December 2014 were alcohol, MA and cannabis (Table 3). The proportion of patients reporting MA as their primary substance has remained fairly stable, but increased as a secondary substance. Admissions for OTC/PRE medication as a primary substance of abuse slightly decreased from 18% to 11% during this period. Six hundred and sixty-three patients were treated at the seven centres that collected data in the EC province, a slight increase compared to the previous period.

In [Gauteng \(GT\)](#), which includes the metropolitan areas

of Johannesburg and Pretoria, 3372 admissions to 15 treatment centres were recorded in the second half of 2014. For 20% of patients, the primary substance of abuse was alcohol. Apart from alcohol, the most common primary substances of abuse were cannabis (36%), heroin (14%), and nyaope/whoonga (8%). The proportion of admissions reporting heroin use remained fairly the same when compared to the 1st half of 2014. The proportion of patients who reported CAT as a primary drug of abuse remained higher than in other provinces, and it has slightly increased to 12% (from 8%) of the total treatment population compared to the 1st half of 2014. CAT is an amphetamine-type stimulant and has effects similar to that of MA.

In the [Northern Region \(NR\)](#), which now includes data from six centres in Mpumalanga and one in Limpopo (SANCA Far North in Polokwane), the main primary substance of abuse reported by the treatment centres was cannabis (42%), followed by heroin (26%) (together comprising 68% of treatment admissions). The proportion of patients admitted for heroin problems slightly increased to 26% when compared to the previous period, but still remained high when compared to other sites.

In the [Central Region \(CR\)](#) (comprising of Free State,

Northern Cape and North West) alcohol was the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 39% of all admissions. Among the 655 patients treated at five centres during this period, cannabis was the second most common primary substance of abuse (31%), followed by CAT (11%) and heroin (6%). The proportion of patients reporting cannabis use remained stable when compared to the previous period and the proportion of admissions for CAT slightly increased in this period.

TREATMENT ISSUES

First time admissions: The proportion of first time admissions to treatment centres ranged between 79% (EC) and 95% (NR) across sites. First-time admissions now appear on average to make up about three quarters of admissions, and this indicates an increasing demand for services by persons who have not been in treatment before. Across sites, heroin, OTC/PRE and cocaine were the substances which had the highest proportions of readmission. For example, in the WC 50% of patients treated for heroin dependence in the second half of 2014 had been in treatment previously.

Referrals: Across most sites, the most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres was 'self/family/friends', except in the EC. This was followed by 'social services' in the CR, GT and WC and the school in KZN and NR. The most common source of referrals in the EC was 'health professionals, followed by 'self/family/friends'. An increase in referrals by 'health professionals' in the EC is likely due to the inclusion of a private inpatient treatment centre in Port Elizabeth, although the proportion has decreased during this period (Table 1). The proportion of referrals by 'employers' remained fairly stable in other sites, but slightly increased in NR during this period.

Gender: Across all sites between 73% (in the WC) and 90% (NR) of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of abuse (see under specific drugs below). This trend remained fairly stable across all sites, although the EC had experienced a gradual increase in the proportion of female patients. This may be linked to the fact that a relatively higher proportion of MA, heroin and cocaine patients were female compared to many other substances.

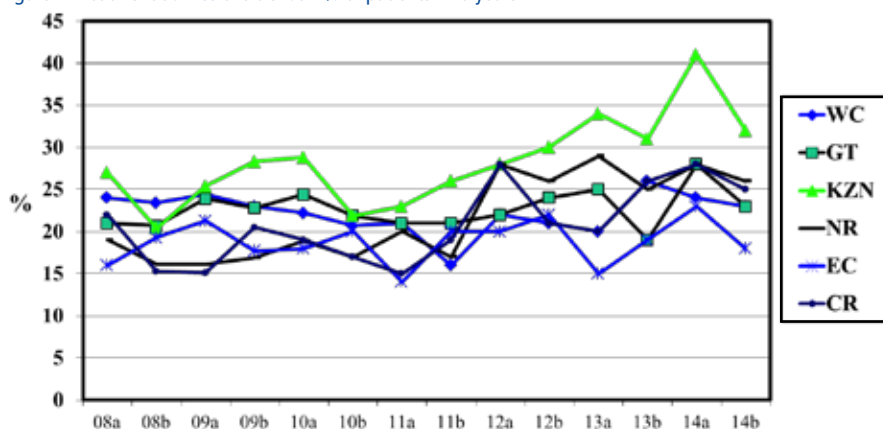
Race: Black African persons continue to be under-represented in the treatment population in all sites (Table 4). In this period, proportions of Black African patients slightly decreased across all sites. Furthermore, and notwithstanding the demographics of these two provinces, in KZN 82% and in the NR 85% of patients younger than 20 years were Black African, indicating that in these sites there is better access to and utilisation of treatment facilities by young Black African people compared to the adults.

Employment status and education: Between 20% (WC) and 59% (EC) of patients were employed full-time across sites. The proportion of patients who were pupils/

Table 1: Referral sources (July – December 2014) (Column % add up to 100)

Source	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Self/family/friends	44%	42%	20%	43%	51%	49%
Work/employer	7%	14%	7%	16%	6%	13%
Social services/welfare	19%	8%	4%	18%	13%	8%
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (aka health professionals)	7%	13%	47%	6%	4%	13%
Hospital/clinic	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%
Court/correctional services	5%	4%	17%	4%	12%	4%
Schools	11%	15%	2%	8%	9%	16%
Church/religious body	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	<1%
Other e.g. radio	2%	2%	<1%	<1%	2%	2%

Figure 1: Treatment admissions trends - % of patients <20 years



learners ranged from 10% in the EC to 35% in KZN. Over 75% of patients in all sites have some secondary school education. The majority of patients younger than 20 years are students/learners, however in the CR it is interesting to note that 26% of these patients were unemployed, the highest proportion compared to other sites.

Mode of use: Smoking remained the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Injection drug use was still low across sites but in the WC 5% of patients with heroin as their primary substance of abuse reported injecting as a mode of use versus 21% in GT, 8% in KZN and 3% in the NR.

Age of patients: Across sites the average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 27-33 years and has remained fairly stable (Table 2). However, major age differences were noted for different substances. Persons, whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol, crack/cocaine or OTC/PRE were substantially older than persons having other primary substances of abuse. Conversely, patients whose primary substances of abuse are inhalants and cannabis, tend to be younger than persons who have cannabis/mandrax as their primary drug of abuse. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years also remained fairly stable in most sites; with between 23% (GT and WC) and 32% (KZN) falling in this age group in all sites (Figure 1).

Sources of payment : The most common source of payment for treatment was 'state' in WC (52%), and GT (42%), 'family' in NR (32%) and KZN (34%), and 'medical aid' in EC (54%) and CR (26%). 'Family' was the second most common source in GT, and WC. Payment is of course linked to the availability of state funded centres and the proportion of inpatient centres for which medical aids are more likely to provide cover.

HIV testing: Across sites between 23% (EC) and 66% (WC) of patients had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months, showing an increase over time but still lower than desirable.

FINDINGS BY DRUG OF USE/ABUSE

ALCOHOL

Alcohol was still the most common primary substance of abuse among patients seen at specialist treatment centres across all sites (except WC, GT and NR), accounting for 39% of admissions in the CR, 36% in KZN, and 35% in the EC. Alcohol accounted for 22% of admissions in the WC, 20% in GT and 18% in the NR (Table 3). The proportion of alcohol-related admissions decreased slightly in CR.

The mean age of patients seen at treatment centres who had alcohol as the primary substance of abuse ranged from 26 years to 37 years across sites. This was substantially older than the mean age for other drugs

Table 2: Mean age of patients in treatment centres by selected primary drugs of abuse (July - December 2014)

Substance	WC	KZN	EC	CR	GT	NR
Alcohol	31	35	37	26	33	33
Cocaine/crack	28	29	33	29	29	29
Cannabis/Mandrax	30	27	29	34	29	33
Heroin	29	26	30	32	27	26
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	26	-
Cannabis	25	21	27	32	25	24
Methamphetamine	29	-	31	34	27	32
CAT	30	30	31	30	26	28
OTC/PRE1	29	34	36	29	37	34
Inhalants	-	-	-	27	19	23
Nyaope/Whoonga	-	26	-	-	25	25
All substances	29	27	33	29	28	27

¹ Over-the-counter or prescription medicines
Where n < 5, the mean is not reported

(see Table 2). Such patients were also more likely to be male. The proportion of patients who were female with alcohol as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 15% in KZN to 27% in the EC. A breakdown of patients in treatment for alcohol as a primary substance of abuse by race is provided in Table 5.

CANNABIS (DAGGA) AND MANDRAX

Cannabis was the most common primary substance of abuse among patients seen at specialist treatment facilities in the KZN, NR and GT, accounting for 40%, 42% and 36% of all patients, respectively. It was the second most common primary substance of abuse in CR (31%) and WC (23%). In the EC, cannabis was reported as the primary substance by 21% of patients. The proportion of patients with cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of abuse remained very low in all sites (Table 3). Cannabis/mandrax was still relatively common as a secondary substance of abuse in the WC, with 17% of all patients reporting it as a primary or secondary substance in the 2nd half of 2014. Persons seen in specialist treatment centres who reported cannabis/mandrax as their primary substance of abuse tend to be older than those who had cannabis alone as their primary substance of abuse (Table 2). The most common primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in all sites was cannabis (Table 6), except in CR where alcohol was the primary substance of abuse in this reporting period (73%). MA has been the most common primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in the WC since 2004. However, during this period it was reported as the secondary substance of abuse among persons younger than 20 years.

Data from specialist treatment centres suggests that the use of these substances was still mainly a male phenomenon. Between 0% and 20% of patients whose

primary substance of abuse was cannabis/mandrax were female across sites. Between 7% (NR) and 24% (WC) of patients whose primary substance was cannabis were female. Table 5 shows primary substances of abuse by race. Coloured patients continue to dominate admissions for cannabis/mandrax in the WC. The proportion of Black African patients who report cannabis/mandrax as primary substance of abuse appeared to be increasing in the EC, although this proportion slightly decreased from 48% to 39% in this period. In GT 56% of patients were admitted for cannabis/mandrax abuse were Black African.

CRACK/COCAINE

The proportion of patients at specialist treatment centres whose primary substance of abuse was crack/cocaine increased slightly in KZN, WC and GT in this period. Proportions in the other sites remained stable or decreased slightly (Table 3). The proportions ranged from 1% in the WC to 6% in KZN (Figure 2). Cocaine powder is primarily snorted, and crack is smoked. Between 3% (WC) and 10% (KZN) of all patients had used crack/cocaine either as their primary or secondary substance (Table 7). This indicates that crack/cocaine was also commonly a secondary substance of abuse. Alcohol was generally the most common primary substance of abuse amongst patients who additionally use crack/cocaine as a secondary substance, except in NR where nyaope/whoonga was additionally used, cannabis in CR and in GT where heroin was the most common primary substance of abuse.

In all sites the mean age of persons in treatment whose primary drug of abuse was crack/cocaine ranged from 29 years to 33 years (Table 2). The proportion of female patients reporting cocaine/crack as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 0% in CR to 23% in the WC. The majority of patients with cocaine/crack as their primary substance of abuse are Black African (except in

Figure 2: Proportion (%) of persons in treatment with cocaine as their primary drug of abuse

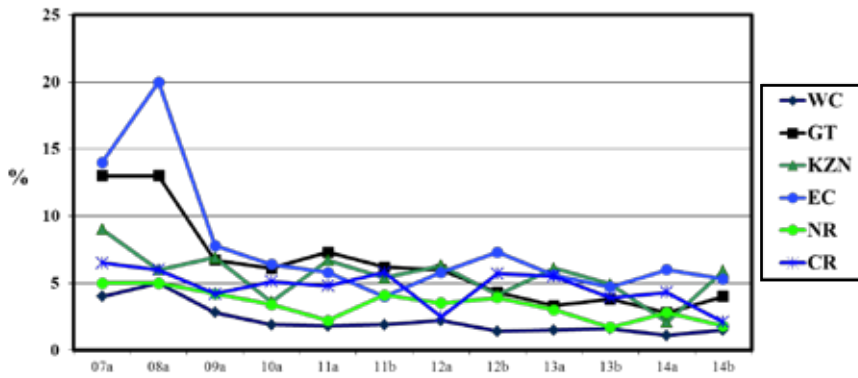


Figure 3: Proportion (%) of persons in treatment with heroin as their primary drug of abuse

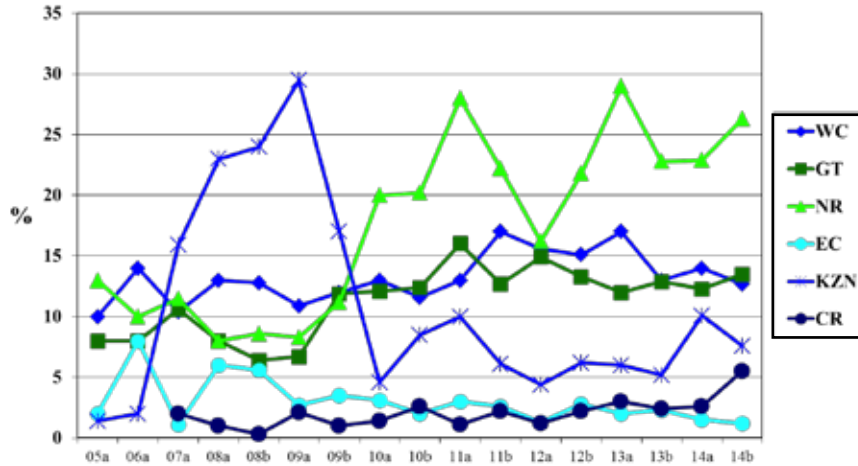
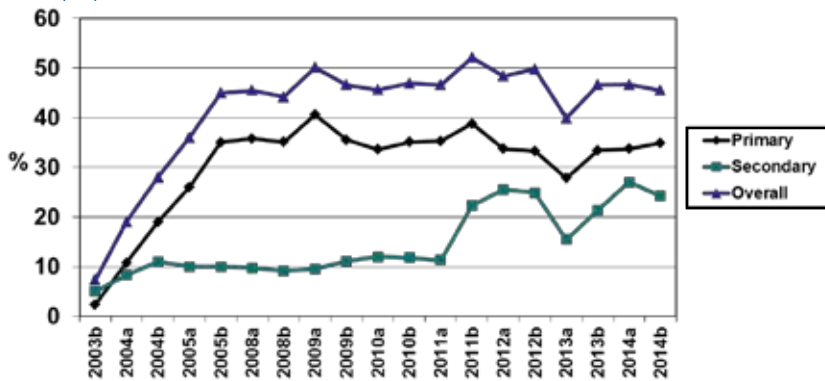


Figure 4: Treatment demand trends: Methamphetamine (%) as primary drug and secondary substance of abuse (WC)



NR, EC and WC) and then followed by White patients in the GT, EC and KZN. The majority of patients with crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse in NR were White patients; and in WC and EC were Coloured, followed by Black African patients (Table 5). Generally, few adolescent patients report crack/cocaine as their primary substance of abuse, the highest proportion being 3% in EC. Between 14% (CR) and 32% (WC) of cocaine patients had been in treatment before.

HEROIN

Between 1% (EC) and 26% (NR) of patients in specialist treatment centres reported heroin as their primary drug of abuse (Table 3). A slight decrease from 19% to 13% was noticed in the WC during this period. In the EC, heroin admissions remained stable. In KZN a slight

decrease in patients reporting heroin as a primary drug was also noted when compared to the last period (10% to 8%). In the CR 6% reported heroin as their primary drug. In NR the proportion of patients reporting heroin as a primary or secondary drug increased slightly from 25% to 27% during this period. (Table 7). The mean age of persons who had heroin as their primary substance of abuse ranged from 26 years to 32 years across all sites (Table 2). Heroin appeared to be more of a male phenomenon like other drugs such as cannabis and cannabis/mandrax, except in the WC where nearly a quarter of patients were female (24%). Between 0% (EC) and 24% (WC) of patients with heroin as the primary substance of abuse were female. In the NR 82% of heroin patients were Black African in the 2nd half of 2014, a slight decrease from 88% in the previous period. In GT 59% were Black African in this period, a

significant decrease compared to the previous period (Table 5). In the WC, 50% of heroin patients reported that they have received treatment before, and this has increased slightly compared to previous periods. In GT 18%, the KZN 17%, and in the CR 28% of heroin patients had been in treatment previously.

Injection use by patients with heroin as their primary drug of abuse remained low in the WC, with only 21 patients (out of 436 heroin users) reporting injection use. Amongst patients who reported injecting heroin, 62% were Coloured patients and 33% were White. In GT 21% of patients reported injecting, compared to 10% in the previous period, suggesting a slight increase. The majority of patients who reported injecting the drug were White patients (45%). In the NR 3% of heroin patients reported injecting, remaining fairly stable compared to the previous period (4%). In CR fifteen patients and in the KZN only seven patients reported injecting heroin. In the WC, 13%, in GT 16% and the NR 27%, of all patients reported the use of heroin, as either primary or secondary drug (Table 7), indicating a slight decrease in the WC. It is very likely that a large proportion of patients who report heroin as a secondary substance would soon experience it as their primary drug problem. For patients younger than 20 years, the proportion reporting heroin as their primary drug of abuse ranged from 2% (EC) to 12% (WC) (Table 6).

OVER-THE-COUNTER AND PRESCRIPTION MEDICINES

Between <1% (WC) and 11% (EC) of patients seen at specialist treatment centres from July – December 2014 had OTC/PRE medicines listed as their primary substance of abuse (Table 3). This proportion slightly decreased in the EC compared to the previous six-month reporting period. In KZN 46% and in the NR, 50% of patients who had OTC/PRE medicines as their primary substance of abuse were female. The average age of these patients ranged between 29 years and 37 years (Table 2). These substances are more common as secondary drugs of abuse with between 1% and 15% of patients across sites reporting these substances either as a primary or secondary substance of abuse (Table 7). Medicines abused included benzodiazepines, analgesics, codeine products and sleeping pills. During this reporting period, 264 (3%) patients across all sites reported non-medical use of codeine, with the majority of patients coming from the EC region (10%), followed by those coming from the CR and GT (5%).

AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ECSTASY, METHAMPHETAMINE (TUK), METHCATHINONE (CAT)) AND LSD

The proportion of persons using specialist treatment services, whose primary drug of abuse was ecstasy, remained very low across all sites. No more than 1% of patients reported ecstasy as their primary substance of abuse across all sites. Ecstasy was however reported as a secondary substance of abuse by several persons attending

specialist substance abuse treatment facilities across all sites with between 0% and 1% reporting ecstasy as a primary or secondary substance of abuse (Table 7).

In the WC the proportion of patients reporting MA ('tik') as their primary substance of abuse has remained fairly stable at 35%. The mean age of patients presenting with MA as their primary drug of abuse in WC was 29 years. Compared with a mean age of 19 in 2004, this may suggest a reduction in the number of adolescents using the drug as the proportion of new (first) admissions remains fairly stable. Most of the patients were Coloured (70%) and 69% were male. Most of the patients reported smoking the drug (98%) and only one patient reported injecting the drug. Of the MA patients 64% reported daily use of the drug and a further 29% reported using it 2-6 days per week. Overall 46% of all patients reporting for treatment in the WC in the second half of 2014 reported MA either as a primary or secondary substance of abuse, remaining stable compared to the previous period (Figure 4). For patients younger than 20 years, 35% reported MA as either a primary or secondary substance of abuse, a slight decrease from 37% in the previous period. Except for the EC, few patients in the other sites reported MA as their primary or secondary drug of abuse, ranging between <1% (KZN) to 6% in

GT. In the EC 22% of patients reported MA as a primary or secondary drug of abuse. Since the 2nd half of 2009, Port Elizabeth specifically has seen an increase in local patients admitted for MA, and the proportions have remained stable when compared to the previous period.

In GT the number of patients reporting CAT as their primary substance of abuse remained high (n=387) relative to other sites. A total of 16% in GT and 14% in CR reported CAT as either their primary or as a secondary drug of abuse. Few patients in the other sites reported using this drug.

OTHER SUBSTANCES/POLY-SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Other substances abused by patients receiving substance abuse treatment included inhalants, and some reports of nyaope/whoonga use. Between <1% (EC) and 2% (CR) of patients seen at specialist treatment centres from July - December 2014 had reported inhalants as their primary substance of abuse. Poly-substance abuse also remained high, with between 17% (NR) and 44% (WC) of patients in specialist treatment centres reporting more than one substance of abuse. In GT the number of patients reporting nyaope/whoonga (a mixture of cannabis and cheap

heroin) as their primary substance of abuse was high (n=264) relative to other sites. In NR sixty-nine patients reported nyaope/whoonga as their primary substance of abuse. A total of 8% in both GT and NR reported nyaope/whoonga as either their primary or as a secondary drug of abuse. The most common secondary substance reported by heroin patients in GT and NR was cannabis. In the WC, patients reporting heroin as their primary substance often had MA as a secondary substance.

COMORBIDITY

Overall, and across all regions 13% of patients presented with a dual diagnosis at treatment admission. The majority of patients reported mental health problems at the time of admission (36%), followed by respiratory disease (12%) and hypertension (7%). A higher proportion of patients suffering from mental health problems were found in the WC, accounting for 40% and a higher proportion of patients suffering from hypertension were found in the NR accounting for 29% of admissions.

Table 3: Primary substance of abuse: by site and six month period (%)

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/PRE	Methamphetamine	Other	N
Cape Town	1998a	74	5	10	6	2	<1	2	0.0	<1	2301
	1998b	64	9	14	8	2	<1	2	0.1	<1	1361
	1999a	56	9	20	8	4	1	2	0.1	<1	1527
	1999b	50	15	20	9	3	<1	2	0.1	1	1550
	2000a	48	12	23	8	4	2	4	0.2	1	1695
	2000b	51	13	19	7	5	1	3	0.1	<1	1696
	2001a	46	12	21	9	7	2	4	0.1	2	1571
	2001b	46	12	25	6	6	1	2	0.3	2	1561
	2002a	48	14	21	7	7	2	2	0.3	1	1608
	2002b	47	18	17	7	6	1	2	0.8	1	1549
	2003a	43.6	15.2	20.4	7.9	6.5	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	1724
	2003b	39.4	15.4	23.6	8.4	7.1	1.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	1659
	2004a	38.3	12.0	16.9	9.7	8.8	0.5	2.4	10.7	0.1	2255
	2004b	33.7	11.0	15.5	9.1	8.2	0.5	2.0	19.3	0.7	2308
	2005a	34.4	9.7	9.1	8.3	10.0	0.4	1.6	26.1	0.4	2469
	2005b	25.1	11.2	5.5	7.6	13.8	0.2	1.1	34.7	0.8	2131
	2006a	30.2	7.7	3.3	6.0	13.5	0.1	1.4	37.2	0.7	2660
	2006b	26.4	10.5	2.9	4.8	10.2	0.1	1.6	42.3	0.8	2798

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	N
WC ¹	2007a	29.5	10.4	2.7	3.9	10.6	0.2	1.1	40.7	0.9	2862
	2007b	29.7	12.6	3.0	4.2	12.8	0.1	1.2	36.1	0.5	3058
	2008a	30.0	11.2	2.5	5.0	13.2	0.3	1.4	35.8	0.0	2637
	2008b	27.6	13.6	2.7	5.6	2.8	0.1	1.2	35.1	1.2	2807
	2009a	26.8	13.9	2.8	2.8	10.9	0.1	1.0	40.6	0.0	3667
	2009b	29.4	16.7	2.7	2.3	12.0	0.0	0.8	35.5	0.0	2642
	2010a	29.8	15.6	3.9	1.9	13.0	0.2	0.1	33.6	0.0	3134
	2010b	27.5	18.2	3.2	1.9	11.6	0.0	1.2	35.1	1.2	2933
	2011a	27.5	18.3	2.9	1.8	13.0	0.0	0.4	35.3	0.8	2927
	2011b	23.7	14.5	2.4	2.2	17.0	0.0	0.5	38.8	0.9	2733
	2012a	23.6	20.4	2.9	1.7	15.6	0.1	0.7	33.7	0.3	3912
	2012b	22.2	22.4	3.8	1.4	15.1	0.2	0.4	33.3	1.2	3178
	2013a	20.2	20.5	3.1	1.5	16.8	0.2	1.4	27.8	8.2	3717
	2013b	21.2	25.0	2.5	1.6	13.0	0.1	1.0	33.4	1.9	3478
	2014a	19.9	21.7	4.3	1.2	18.5	0.1	0.6	32.7	1.1	3510
	2014b	22.0	23.4	4.5	1.5	12.7	0.1	0.6	34.9	0.3	3444
Durban	1996b	73	10	10	1	<1	<1	1	0.0	4	338
	1997a	69	9	7	1	<1	<1	1	0.0	11	311
	1997b	62	21	6	3	1	1	3	0.0	2	601
	1998a	61	16	11	9	1	3	2	0.0	0	817
	1998b	69	20	6	1	0	0	1	0.0	3	242
	1999a	57	30	<1	6	1	1	1	0.0	3	682
	1999b	65	23	<1	9	<1	0	1	0.0	1	607
	2000a	57	25	6	8	1	1	2	0.0	1	883
	2000b	60	20	<1	12	<1	1	4	0.0	2	679
	2001a	59	21	1	10	<1	3	3	0.0	4	585
	2001b	58	26	7	8	<1	1	<1	0.0	<1	774
	2002a	65	22	2	7	<1	2	2	0.0	<1	718
	2002b	60	26	4	5	<1	1	2	0.0	<1	910
	2003a	64.3	23.2	2.1	5.1	0.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	1.2	574
	2003b	65.3	23.6	4.0	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	376
	2004a	59.6	22.8	10.2	4.3	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.0	413
	2004b	52.0	24.8	13.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	689
	2005a	48.1	32.4	6.2	8.9	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	945
2005b	57.6	27.5	2.8	6.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.0	1.4	846	
2006a	60.4	22.5	1.0	6.8	2.1	1.0	5.2	0.2	1.0	485	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	N
KZN ²	2006b	54.0	18.5	0.9	10.5	9.1	0.3	3.4	0.2	3.4	921
	2007a	49.8	20.5	1.2	9.0	15.9	0.5	2.2	0.0	0.9	1232
	2007b	38.8	17.4	0.4	8.6	31.6	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	943
	2008a	49.5	19.8	0.4	5.6	22.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	1531
	2008b	47.6	16.4	0.9	6.2	24.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.7	1537
	2009a	41.1	20.3	0.5	6.9	29.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1575
	2009b	46.7	28.4	0.5	6.2	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	1138
	2010a	55.4	32.8	1.9	3.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1009
	2010b	55.3	25.6	2.1	5.8	8.5	0.4	1.8	0.1	0.3	669
	2011a	62.9	17.1	1.3	6.7	10.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	720
	2011b	67.0	16.2	2.5	5.4	6.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.7	610
	2012a	64.9	18.8	1.2	6.3	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.5	569
	2012b	51.0	24.6	1.4	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	11.7	813
	2013a	51.1	31.5	0.6	6.1	6.1	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.6	934
	2013b	52.0	30.2	2.5	4.9	5.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.8	610
	2014a	42.4	36.0	3.9	2.1	10.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	3.1	484
	2014b	35.5	40.0	4.8	5.9	7.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	4.3	929
PE	1997a	58	23		<1	<1	<1	5	0.0	13	316
	1997b	66	20		<1	<1	<1	3	0.0	9	416
	1998a	74	22		0	0	<1	3	0.0	<1	380
	1998b	68	23		1	0	0	8	0.0	1	361
	1999a	55	30		2	1	0	11	0.0	1	341
	1999b	63	29		1	0	0	7	0.0	0	328
	2000a	55	36		1	0	<1	8	0.0	0	252
	2000b	65	26		1	0	<1	4	0.0	4	312
	2001a	48	45		3	0	1	3	0.0	<1	393
	2001b	58	36		1	0	1	4	0.0	<1	398
	2002a	45	19	29	1	0	1	4	0.0	<1	431
	2002b	55	13	25	1	1	1	4	0.0	0	369
	2003a	46.1	16.4	29.7	2.4	0	0.4	4.6	0.0	0.4	499
	2003b	51.4	11.8	26.1	2.2	0	0.4	5.3	0.0	2.7	449
	2004a	47.5	14.7	23.8	5.3	2.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	505
	2004b	45.5	12.7	25.4	8.9	2.9	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	418
	2005a	46.8	12.3	20.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	4.7	0.9	0.9	464
	2005b	48.8	12.9	9.4	14.6	6.6	0.0	4.5	3.3	0.0	426
	2006a	40.7	14.4	7.9	21.4	8.1	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.2	570
	E. London	2004a	55.4	20.3	18.2	4.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	-
2004b		51.9	11.6	27.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	181
2005a		51.7	17.4	17.9	8.7	-	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	207
2005b		71.5	12.4	5.6	6.4	1.5	0.4	2.2	0.0	1.0	267
2006a		64.1	19.4	4.9	10.2	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	206

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	N
EC ³	2006b	45.4	19.2	7.6	18.6	2.0	0.8	3.4	2.8	0.2	645
	2007a	51.8	18.3	8.6	14.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	1.4	0.5	759
	2007b	39.0	15.6	9.2	22.9	5.4	0.5	2.8	4.3	0.3	608
	2008a	44.3	15.8	3.6	20.1	6.0	0.4	6.5	-	0.5	551
	2008b	44.0	16.8	9.3	12.4	5.6	0.0	5.1	5.4	1.5	612
	2009a	52.0	17.7	8.5	7.8	2.7	0.1	7.0	3.7	0.0	1206
	2009b	49.7	15.9	5.6	7.4	3.5	0.0	9.3	7.4	0.0	648
	2010a	44.1	19.2	7.8	6.4	3.1	0.2	12.3	6.3	0.0	877
	2010b	44.1	18.0	5.7	7.1	5.2	0.0	9.9	9.2	0.8	707
	2011a	48.5	15.6	3.6	5.8	2.9	0.1	11.3	12.0	0.0	723
	2011b	40.4	16.1	5.0	4.0	2.6	0.3	11.5	18.4	1.7	721
	2012a	41.6	15.8	4.4	5.8	1.3	0.1	12.1	18.4	0.5	793
	2012b	37.7	24.4	6.3	7.3	2.8	0.0	2.2	15.8	3.5	316
	2013a	36.6	11.9	4.8	5.6	1.9	0.0	18.9	19.4	0.9	587
	2013b	39.5	12.9	6.6	4.7	2.3	0.0	16.5	16.9	0.6	527
	2014a	32.6	19.9	3.4	6.0	1.5	0.0	17.5	17.9	1.1	613
	2014b	35.4	21.6	7.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	11.0	16.3	1.8	663
	Gauteng	1998a	69	11	5	8	<1	<1	4	0.0	3
1998b		68	12	4	9	2	<1	4	0.0	2	2372
1999a		67	10	4	10	3	<1	4	0.0	1	2741
1999b		63	14	5	11	3	<1	3	0.0	2	2613
2000a		60	19	2	11	3	<1	3	0.0	1	2514
2000b		60	21	1	8	4	1	4	0.0	2	2673
2001a		54	21	6	7	6	<1	4	0.0	2	2838
2001b		52	24	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2676
2002a		54	22	5	6	7	<1	4	0.0	2	2945
2002b		54	23	5	6	6	1	3	0.0	2	2587
2003a		52.2	19.5	8.5	5.9	7.5	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.1	2617
2003b		49.3	21.3	10.4	6.8	6.1	0.4	3.3	0.0	2.4	2711
2004a		50.4	19.0	8.1	9.1	7.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	2.3	2813
2004b		51.0	18.8	7.7	9.9	5.8	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2654
2005a		46.6	21.6	7.2	9.0	8.4	0.6	3.1	0.0	1.8	3030
2005b		51.8	21.0	2.8	10.1	7.7	0.6	2.3	0.2	3.6	2848
2006a		47.5	20.5	3.0	11.1	7.8	0.4	3.2	0.3	3.2	3119
2006b		47.2	21.5	1.4	10.7	9.7	0.2	2.7	0.2	5.9	3295
2007a	45.9	20.8	1.4	13.0	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.4	4.4	3251	
2007b	47.0	19.3	1.6	14.2	9.6	0.2	3.6	0.4	4.1	3053	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	N
	2008a	47.0	22.4	1.7	13.3	8.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	2.5	2768
	2008b	48.4	22.4	2.0	8.8	6.4	0.3	3.5	0.3	7.9	3158
	2009a	45.0	28.2	2.2	6.7	6.7	0.5	3.2	1.0	0.0	2822
	2009b	47.0	27.5	1.7	4.9	11.9	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.0	2646
	2010a	44.4	27.0	2.5	6.1	12.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	0.0	2684
	2010b	41.3	28.4	1.6	6.3	12.4	0.2	3.0	1.0	5.7	2884
	2011a	37.8	24.9	1.3	7.3	16.0	0.1	4.0	1.7	6.8	2972
	2011b	35.9	27.6	1.7	6.2	12.7	0.6	3.5	1.4	10.4	2786
	2012a	34.3	28.5	0.7	6.0	14.9	0.2	2.4	2.4	10.8	3198
	2012b	27.8	25.9	0.7	4.3	9.6	0.0	1.8	2.5	23.5	3552
	2013a	26.9	39.7	0.9	3.3	11.8	0.2	1.3	2.6	13.4	4026
	2013b	24.6	36.7	1.6	3.8	12.9	0.2	1.3	2.7	16.2	3128
	2014a	18.8	41.6	2.1	2.6	11.5	0.3	1.1	3.9	9.8	3478
	2014b	19.9	35.5	1.6	4.0	13.5	0.3	1.2	3.3	20.7	3372
	Mpumalanga	1999a	76	13	1	3	<1	<1	3	0.0	2
1999b		76	15	2	2	<1	<1	1	0.0	1	376
2000a		71	12	2	5	1	1	5	0.0	3	315
2000b		77	14	0	4	1	1	2	0.0	0	408
2001a		70	20	1	2	2	2	2	0.0	2	389
2001b		69	15	3	2	1	2	5	0.0	3	389
2002a		71	16	<1	2	4	1	3	0.0	3	419
2002b		68	16	2	4	6	1	2	0.0	1	425
2003a		69.1	17.7	2.5	2.3	3.6	0.8	2.1	0.0	1.9	475
2003b		61.1	20.2	0.2	1.9	7.2	1.9	5.7	0.0	1.7	529
2004a		63.8	18.9	0.2	3.6	8.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	1.9	546
2004b		60.8	23.6	0.0	4.5	8.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	462
2005a		55.6	22.1	0.0	4.0	13.3	0.9	2.9	0.0	1.2	525
2005b		54.3	23.3	0.5	6.2	10.3	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.1	562
2006a		54.5	24.6	0.0	6.8	10.2	0.6	2.2	0.0	1.2	501
2006b	47.3	34.1	0.4	4.6	9.6	0.2	2.4	0.0	1.3	539	
2007a	43.7	36.5	0.8	4.5	11.5	0.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	600	

Site	Period	Alcohol	Cannabis	Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	OTC/ PRE	Metham- phetamine	Other	N
NR ⁴	2007b	43.3	38.4	0.0	7.8	6.8	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	602
	2008a	34.6	50.2	0.6	4.8	7.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	667
	2008b	34.3	44.9	0.3	5.2	8.6	0.3	2.3	0.0	4.1	729
	2009a	37.8	45.2	0.6	4.2	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.0	809
	2009b	37.6	43.9	0.3	4.1	11.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	652
	2010a	35.7	37.0	0.3	3.4	20.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	762
	2010b	31.4	40.7	0.4	4.0	20.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.8	669
	2011a	30.4	36.1	0.0	2.2	28.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.5	693
	2011b	26.5	36.4	0.4	4.1	22.2	0.1	1.8	2.1	6.4	892
	2012a	31.6	38.5	0.5	3.5	16.2	0.0	1.7	1.4	6.7	655
	2012b	24.1	32.8	0.6	3.9	21.8	0.1	1.0	0.6	15.2	818
	2013a	22.3	37.9	1.1	3.0	28.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	4.1	941
	2013b	22.8	45.6	0.4	1.7	22.8	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.8	959
	2014a	15.9	50.4	1.2	2.8	22.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	5.6	1004
	2014b	18.2	41.7	0.4	1.8	26.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	10.4	1134
CR ⁵	2007a	62.1	18.8	0.4	6.5	2.0	0.6	4.2	0.7	4.6	708
	2007b	65.3	21.2	0.6	6.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	2.0	657
	2008a	65.1	21.7	1.1	5.7	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.3	0.0	636
	2008b	67.0	11.9	0.3	6.3	0.3	0.5	3.9	0.0	9.7	636
	2009a	70.0	14.6	0.1	4.2	2.1	0.3	3.3	0.7	0.0	577
	2009b	68.6	20.0	1.0	2.9	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	491
	2010a	64.6	20.2	1.9	5.8	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.0	642
	2010b	66.2	19.3	1.3	4.0	2.6	0.0	2.2	0.9	3.5	545
	2011a	70.4	14.3	1.5	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.6	1.1	3.7	538
	2011b	58.7	20.9	2.0	5.8	2.2	0.0	2.9	2.2	5.3	549
	2012a	55.4	25.2	2.3	2.5	1.2	0.0	1.9	3.4	8.2	932
	2012b	54.5	19.8	1.6	5.7	2.2	0.0	1.4	2.0	12.7	495
	2013a	50.8	25.8	2.1	5.5	3.4	0.2	1.9	2.3	7.8	472
	2013b	46.9	32.6	2.7	3.9	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.1	414
	2014a	42.6	33.0	5.3	4.3	2.6	0.2	0.6	4.0	7.4	530
2014b	39.2	30.7	4.7	2.1	5.5	0.2	1.1	4.1	12.4	655	

¹ Cape Town, Atlantis, Worcester; ² Durban, Pietermaritzburg; ³ Port Elizabeth and East London;

⁴ Mpumalanga & Limpopo; ⁵ Free State, North West, Northern Cape

Table 4: Comparison of proportion of patients in treatment (July – December 2014) with census data – by site¹

		Black/African	Indian	Coloured	White
Western Cape	Population 1	33%	1%	49%	16%
	In treatment	16%	1%	71%	12%
KwaZulu-Natal	Population 1	89%	7%	1%	4%
	In treatment	69%	6%	13%	12%
Eastern Cape	Population 1	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	In treatment	30%	3%	37%	30%
Central Region	Population 1*	83%	1%	8%	8%
	In treatment	53%	<1%	17%	30%
Gauteng	Population 1*	77%	3%	4%	16%
	In treatment	59%	2%	14%	25%
Northern Region	Population 1	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	In treatment	77%	1%	3%	18%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census

Table 5: Primary substance by race (columns per site add up to 100%): July - December 2014

	Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ cocaine	Ecstasy	Heroin	Methamphetamine
Western Cape							
Black African	14%	18%	9%	17%	0%	19%	17%
Coloured	71%	73%	79%	81%	100*%	67%	70%
Indian	0%	8%	1*%	0%	0%	2*%	<1*%
White	16%	8%	11%	2*%	0%	14%	13%
KwaZulu-Natal							
Black African	70%	75%	80%	40%	75*%	69%	0%
Coloured	5%	7%	7*%	10%	25*%	3*%	0%
Indian	12%	12%	13%	22%	0%	10%	0%
White	14%	6%	0*%	27%	0%	18%	100*%
Eastern Cape							
Black African	29%	39%	39%	20%	0%	50*%	29%
Coloured	33%	38%	37%	46%	0%	25*%	40%
Indian	1%	1*%	4*%	3*%	0%	12*%	7%
White	37%	22%	20%	31%	0%	12*%	24%
Gauteng							
Black African	51%	62%	56%	54%	67%	59%	44%
Coloured	13%	17%	20%	14%	0%	12%	18%
Indian	2%	2%	1*%	1*%	0%	2%	2*%
White	34%	19%	30%	30%	33*%	26%	37%
Northern Region							
Black African	68%	84%	60*%	35%	0%	84%	25*%
Coloured	2%	4%	0%	10*%	0%	1*%	0%
Indian	1*%	2%	0%	5*%	0%	1*%	25*%
White	30%	10%	40*%	50%	100*%	16%	50*%

Central Region							
Black African	56%	52%	39%	57%	100*%	47%	41%
Coloured	22%	13%	10*%	21*%	0%	6*%	19%
Indian	0%	1*%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4*%
White	22%	34%	52*%	21*%	0%	47%	37%

* = N<5

Table 6: Primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (%): January – June 2014

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
	03b	4.1	41.9	32.5	4.7	7.4	3.6	4.7	1.1	363
	04a	5.1	33.1	23.3	3.7	8.2	0.9	24.9	1.1	571
	04b	2.3	24.4	17.6	2.9	8.6	0.6	42.0	1.6	619
	05a	2.5	24.5	9.3	1.9	11.5	0.8	48.7	0.9	637
	05b	3.1	22.1	6.7	1.3	12.9	0.4	53.0	0.0	674
	06a	1.7	17.4	3.9	0.6	15.3	0.0	60.2	1.0	724
WC	06b	2.9	26.0	2.6	0.4	7.1	0.0	58.6	0.1	761
	07a	3.6	24.4	2.4	0.6	9.6	0.1	56.5	0.0	803
	07b	5.0	35.1	3.7	0.5	11.1	0.0	43.2	1.4	812
	08a	5.0	33.1	3.5	0.6	10.1	0.2	45.5	0.0	622
	08b	3.3	42.8	2.3	2.3	7.6	0.0	39.1	2.6	657
	09a	5.0	39.6	3.3	0.3	6.3	0.0	42.4	0.0	902
	09b	5.9	45.7	2.0	0.5	7.5	0.0	36.1	0.0	615
	10a	6.9	45.4	5.4	0.3	6.6	0.1	33.3	0.0	702
	10b	14.6	38.2	4.6	0.5	7.2	0.0	33.1	1.8	610
	11a	6.5	60.5	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	25.3	1.3	620
	11b	4.9	58.3	2.6	0.5	7.0	0.0	24.5	2.3	429
	12a	8.9	63.5	2.7	0.5	2.8	0.0	17.7	4.0	866
	12b	4.0	70.2	2.6	0.3	3.5	0.0	17.6	1.8	655
	13a	3.0	69.9	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.0	15.5	3.8	742
13b	6.2	66.7	2.3	0.2	5.9	0.0	17.6	1.1	888	
14a	23.4	32.0	2.5	1.1	10.3	0.1	27.8	2.7	802	
	14b	10.5	46.4	4.5	1.5	11.9	0.1	24.4	0.7	783
Durban	03a	26.0	63.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.7	127
	03b	42.5	45.1	8.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	113
	04a	16.5	60.0	12.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	85
	04b	25.4	47.9	20.3	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.7	236
	05a	21.6	63.1	6.9	4.6	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	306
	05b	24.0	64.8	3.8	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	250
06a	25.0	67.3	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	104	
KZN	06b	31.0	41.1	0.8	3.9	13.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	258
	07a	18.6	51.5	1.3	3.4	22.0	0.3	0.0	2.7	291
	07b	15.8	37.9	0.4	2.1	38.7	2.9	0.0	0.8	240
	08a	26.8	42.1	0.0	0.8	26.8	0.5	0.0	1.0	391
	08b	21.6	47.2	1.2	1.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	324
	09a	14.8	48.2	0.5	0.7	33.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	413
	09b	15.3	63.4	0.6	2.2	17.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	320
	10a	23.3	64.5	3.0	0.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	330
	10b	20.1	63.2	0.7	2.8	10.4	0.0	0.7	2.1	144
	11a	51.1	31.1	1.1	0.5	11.5	0.0	0.0	4.4	182
	11b	47.2	39.2	3.7	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.6	1.9	161
	12a	69.4	19.1	0.6	4.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	157
	12b	23.0	54.3	1.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	14.8	243
	13a	52.8	30.6	0.6	6.3	7.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	320
13b	40.5	49.5	2.4	0.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	2.4	210	
14a	25.8	57.6	4.0	0.5	8.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	198	
	14b	11.9	74.1	3.4	2.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	293

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
PE	03a	17.0	41.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.0	100
	03b	16.0	28.0	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3	75
	04a	10.3	42.5	36.8	2.3	1.1	5.7	0.0	1.1	87
	04b	10.3	41.0	38.5	7.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	78
	05a	26.7	34.4	30.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	90
	05b	14.8	33.0	10.2	13.6	14.8	0.0	13.6	0.0	88
	06a	23.0	47.3	10.8	12.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	74
EL	04a	17.1	57.1	22.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
	04b	11.8	27.5	51.0	0.0	2.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	51
	05a	13.0	37.0	39.1	4.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.3	46
	05b	28.6	54.3	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
	06a	24.4	63.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	41
Eastern Cape	06b	17.3	55.9	6.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	127
	07a	26.3	54.4	7.5	6.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.5	160
	07b	15.6	45.1	18.0	11.5	2.5	0.8	4.9	1.6	122
	08a	25.9	55.3	7.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	2.4	85
	08b	19.3	47.9	14.3	5.9	2.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	119
	09a	11.4	62.2	15.4	4.3	0.8	0.0	4.3	0.0	254
	09b	14.0	47.4	14.0	4.4	2.6	0.0	13.2	0.0	114
	10a	6.3	62.0	14.6	3.8	1.9	0.0	8.2	0.0	158
	10b	8.5	42.6	10.6	7.1	5.7	0.0	21.3	2.8	141
	11a	10.1	50.5	7.1	2.0	3.0	1.0	26.3	0.0	99
	11b	10.9	47.6	6.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	28.6	4.6	147
	12a	9.9	43.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.0	34.0	2.5	162
	12b	2.9	63.2	8.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	16.2	5.9	68
	13a	8.9	34.4	5.6	2.2	3.3	0.0	42.2	0.0	90
	13b	11.1	31.3	12.1	5.1	1.0	0.0	34.3	5.1	99
	14a	46.2	31.5	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.7	143
	14b	17.1	44.4	11.1	2.6	1.7	0.0	17.1	5.9	117
Gauteng	03a	8.2	57.5	18.9	2.1	6.4	2.0	0.0	4.9	588
	03b	7.6	55.4	24.6	1.9	4.3	0.4	0.0	5.7	695
	04a	7.4	54.3	20.0	3.2	6.3	1.5	0.0	7.3	619
	04b	7.3	54.7	19.1	4.7	5.1	1.2	0.0	7.9	590
	05a	9.3	57.7	14.0	3.4	7.7	1.3	0.0	6.6	714
	05b	10.6	62.8	4.8	4.5	6.8	0.7	0.2	9.2	575
	06a	13.3	57.6	4.6	6.0	6.0	1.0	0.6	10.9	715
	06b	12.1	62.2	2.3	3.8	9.3	0.4	0.1	9.8	753
	07a	11.8	61.0	3.0	5.5	10.3	0.4	0.0	8.0	670
	07b	11.7	61.3	2.4	5.9	10.2	0.0	0.3	8.2	591
	08a	10.0	65.7	2.4	4.7	10.2	0.4	0.2	-	531
	08b	14.0	56.6	4.5	3.3	6.3	0.2	0.5	14.7	606
	09a	26.5	48.4	3.4	4.0	7.1	0.6	1.9	0.0	645
	09b	14.0	64.3	3.0	2.2	10.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	599
	10a	13.2	63.2	5.1	1.4	10.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	642
	10b	10.0	61.7	2.4	1.9	13.8	0.5	1.0	8.7	621
	11a	9.7	62.5	2.0	2.3	14.4	0.2	1.3	7.7	610
	11b	8.5	62.3	2.1	2.4	11.6	0.2	0.9	11.4	576
	12a	6.4	69.2	0.6	1.3	10.7	0.6	3.1	4.7	702
	12b	5.1	54.9	0.6	0.7	5.9	0.0	1.3	31.6	862
13a	7.8	74.6	1.2	0.7	5.9	0.3	1.2	8.4	1002	
13b	6.2	68.8	2.1	0.9	7.9	0.2	1.4	10.6	583	
14a	4.4	77.0	1.1	0.7	4.5	0.1	2.1	10.1	910	
	14b	19.2	48.3	1.0	2.4	7.5	0.3	3.7	14.6	783

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Cocaine/ Crack	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	Other	Total (N)
Mpumalanga	03a	13.3	71.7	5.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	5.0	60
	03b	20.3	67.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	64
	04a	16.0	53.3	0.0	9.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	10.6	75
	04b	23.0	66.7	0.0	2.2	5.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	87
	05a	12.0	58.3	0.0	3.7	18.5	1.9	0.0	5.6	108
	05b	21.4	57.3	0.0	2.9	9.7	3.9	1.0	2.9	103
	06a	26.1	58.7	0.0	4.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	92
	06b	15.6	67.9	0.0	0.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	109
	07a	9.6	69.2	0.7	2.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	146
NR*	07b	17.3	72.7	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	110
	08a	11.8	79.5	0.8	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	127
	08b	12.0	64.1	0.0	1.7	13.7	0.0	0.0	8.5	117
	09a	18.5	63.1	0.0	0.8	7.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	130
	09b	18.2	61.8	0.9	1.8	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	110
	10a	7.7	65.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	143
	10b	14.9	62.0	1.7	1.7	13.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	121
	11a	17.9	46.2	0.0	0.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	5.5	145
	11b	13.5	47.4	0.6	1.3	16.7	0.0	4.5	16.0	156
	12a	3.9	70.7	1.7	1.7	16.0	0.0	0.6	5.5	181
	12b	15.8	42.6	0.5	1.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	209
	13a	20.2	52.0	1.8	1.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	11.9	277
	13b	12.9	70.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	0.0	1.7	5.4	241
	14a	5.7	78.9	0.4	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.4	3.2	279
	14b	11.9	70.6	0.0	0.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	293
	Central Region	06b	19.7	58.4	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
07a		14.2	57.4	1.4	0.7	2.1	0.0	2.1	22.0	141
07b		22.3	67.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.9	103
08a		12.1	62.4	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	13.9	165
08b		18.2	43.4	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	34.3	99
09a		18.4	50.6	1.1	4.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	87
09b		16.2	65.7	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
10a		12.4	71.9	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	121
10b		17.1	68.6	1.0	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.5	105
11a		30.4	55.7	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	79
11b		11.8	66.7	2.9	2.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	102
12a		12.1	60.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.2	23.3	257
12b		12.6	52.4	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	31.1	103
13a		5.2	81.3	3.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	96
13b		5.7	78.3	2.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	11.1	106
14a		4.0	74.5	8.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	2.7	8.7	149
14b	72.7	11.5	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	165	

* Excludes data from Limpopo for 2007b

Table 7: Overall substances of abuse* (%): July - December 2014

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
Western Cape	03b	54.4	30.4	37.2	21.5	8.9	10.7	7.3	7.0	1659
	04a	52.9	26.8	29.9	21.8	11.2	10.6	19.0	8.1	2255
	04b	47.9	25.0	29.0	20.0	10.3	6.3	28.9	7.4	2308
	05a	47.0	28.9	22.8	19.2	13.2	8.3	35.8	5.0	2469
	05b	39.0	32.9	16.0	18.2	16.3	7.0	44.7	3.8	2131
	06a	41.2	28.3	14.0	15.6	16.2	5.5	46.3	3.8	2660
	06b	41.5	33.0	13.4	12.4	12.5	3.7	51.9	4.9	2798
	07a	43.6	31.7	12.6	10.4	12.0	2.8	49.3	3.2	2864
	07b	41.2	33.0	14.7	10.0	14.6	2.3	44.3	3.6	3058
	08a	42.1	30.6	15.3	12.2	15.2	2.8	45.8	4.5	2637
	08b	38.6	32.5	15.2	11.4	14.9	1.9	44.2	3.5	2807
	09a	36.5	32.5	15.2	6.6	12.2	1.6	50.1	2.3	3667
	09b	40.1	32.2	18.4	5.4	13.4	1.1	46.6	2.2	2642
	10a	40.7	33.9	17.9	5.2	14.1	0.9	45.6	2.3	3134
	10b	40.4	36.7	18.5	4.8	12.8	0.9	46.9	2.2	2933
	11a	36.6	35.3	15.2	4.6	14.7	1.1	46.6	1.2	2927
	11b	36.4	37.0	19.6	5.9	19.1	1.6	52.1	1.6	2733
	12a	34.3	39.7	16.1	4.5	18.4	1.3	48.4	1.6	3912
	12b	34.5	43.5	20.4	3.8	17.9	1.2	49.7	1.1	3178
	13a	36.6	44.7	22.5	4.0	18.6	1.2	39.9	2.3	3717
13b	34.1	45.6	20.6	3.8	14.3	0.9	46.6	2.0	3478	
14a	26.5	32.8	17.4	2.4	19.3	0.3	47.2	1.4	3510	
	14b	29.9	33.7	16.6	2.6	13.4	0.0	45.5	1.1	3444
Durban	03a	79.1	43.6	12.5	12.9	0.5	9.9	0.0	7.0	574
	03b	85.4	48.1	22.0	15.9	1.3	10.6	0.0	2.6	378
	04a	69.2	39.7	21.5	9.9	0.2	7.3	0.0	3.6	413
	04b	74.5	46.7	32.5	19.4	1.2	11.2	0.0	3.2	689
	05a	74.0	52.9	17.6	17.1	2.5	6.2	0.0	3.1	945
	05b	82.2	45.0	11.8	14.2	2.2	6.9	0.2	3.9	846
	06a	71.1	33.8	3.7	13.2	2.7	2.7	0.4	11.8	485
KZN	06b	71.8	37.6	8.1	21.2	11.1	4.2	0.4	5.6	921
	07a	65.0	34.1	5.4	20.0	18.2	4.0	0.0	4.3	1232
	07b	53.2	34.6	4.3	20.4	34.7	5.6	0.0	2.9	943
	08a	61	37	5	14	24	1.2	0.3	1.4	1531
	08b	60.0	31.8	4.6	14.6	25.5	1.9	0.1	1.0	1537
	09a	54.5	31.2	4.3	15.4	30.7	2.8	0.1	1.9	1575
	09b	64.4	38.9	4.7	14.9	19.3	3.3	0.4	1.3	1138
	10a	76.2	43.9	5.4	11.2	21.8	3.8	0.5	1.5	1009
	10b	75.2	47.8	9.6	14.9	10.6	3.7	0.3	2.5	669
	11a	81.3	46.1	6.9	17.4	14.7	3.3	0.4	1.4	720
	11b	82.9	42.9	7.7	16.1	8.0	3.4	0.9	1.3	610
	12a	78.4	44.6	7.4	15.5	8.1	4.9	0.4	3.3	569
	12b	70.6	55.1	8.1	12.4	9.2	4.2	0.6	2.2	813
	13a	70.9	54.8	5.6	13.1	8.9	4.7	0.9	2.2	934
	13b	69.0	54.1	10.7	11.1	13.8	7.2	1.5	1.6	610
14a	57.6	48.3	6.2	4.1	1.4	11.2	1.0	1.7	484	
	14b	46.5	51.3	7.9	10.0	8.8	0.0	0.1	2.7	929
	03b	62.8	15.2	31.3	6.4	0.5	6.4	0.0	9.0	409
	04a	60.4	21.6	29.1	12.7	2.6	8.3	0.0	5.3	505
	04b	59.1	19.4	31.6	16.3	4.5	6.7	0.0	4.8	418
	05a	59.9	17.5	29.5	19.2	2.4	1.9	0.9	7.1	464
	05b	56.1	18.1	11.0	19.2	6.8	1.2	3.3	5.9	426
	06a	51.8	21.4	13.9	31.1	10.9	4.6	4.4	3.7	570
	EL	04a	68.2	30.4	19.6	8.1	0.7	4.1	0.0	2.0
04b		70.2	16.0	32.0	7.7	1.7	8.3	0.6	2.8	181
05a		64.3	26.6	25.1	16.4	0.5	9.7	0.5	3.4	207
05b		80.1	20.6	11.2	11.6	3.4	3.0	0.0	4.1	267
06a		75.7	27.2	14.1	17.0	1.5	5.8	1.5	3.4	206

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
Eastern Cape	06b	58.3	32.4	17.2	29.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	5.0	645
	07a	62.7	26.6	12.6	22.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	759
	07b	48.7	26.8	16.6	33.6	7.6	5.6	5.3	4.6	608
	08a	57.9	26.8	9.6	29.3	8.2	2.9	4.2	9.2	551
	08b	58.7	29.6	17.8	24.5	6.7	3.9	8.9	9.5	612
	09a	63.8	25.9	13.8	15.8	3.5	1.4	5.5	11.9	1206
	09b	61.3	26.5	10.8	14.8	6.5	2.6	9.6	22.1	648
	10a	54.0	28.2	14.6	11.9	3.9	1.0	9.5	15.2	877
	10b	54.2	28.7	13.0	14.7	6.1	1.1	14.1	12.0	707
	11a	56.8	25.6	10.8	10.9	4.0	1.4	16.3	13.6	723
	11b	46.5	24.8	12.3	8.6	3.6	0.8	22.7	13.5	721
	12a	49.8	26.9	11.6	11.7	1.9	1.8	23.3	14.4	793
	12b	56.3	41.1	19.3	29.4	6.1	1.2	22.8	5.7	316
	13a	43.3	22.7	12.1	11.6	2.4	2.2	23.3	21.6	587
13b	46.3	23.5	7.8	7.8	2.7	1.9	20.9	19.4	527	
14a	36.5	26.1	8.6	8.8	1.8	0.3	21.0	20.6	613	
	14a	41.9	27.1	12.2	7.5	1.5	0.0	21.9	15.4	663
Gauteng	03a	63.4	31.0	15.5	14.6	9.1	5.7	0.0	8.3	2617
	03b	59.9	30.4	18.1	14.5	7.8	4.5	0.0	8.3	2711
	04a	59.9	30.4	15.4	17.9	9.1	5.6	0.0	8.0	2813
	04b	60.2	30.6	15.5	19.2	8.3	5.2	0.3	7.2	2654
	05a	57.9	34.6	13.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	0.5	6.7	3030
	05b	62.1	34.7	8.9	20.2	11.3	3.9	0.6	7.7	2848
	06a	56.9	33.5	6.8	21.4	10.6	3.3	0.6	11.2	3119
	06b	58.1	32.7	4.3	23.6	13.2	2.9	0.7	6.0	3295
	07a	55.3	33.2	3.6	25.4	14.3	2.8	0.9	7.7	3251
	07b	54.7	30.9	3.7	26.4	13.8	3.3	1.0	6.6	3053
	08a	60.8	34.4	4.5	24.8	15.4	2.1	1.2	2.9	2768
	08b	64.8	35.0	4.2	19.4	12.2	2.7	0.9	7.9	3158
	09a	57.5	40.1	4.7	16.1	13.7	3.3	1.6	7.7	2822
	09b	58.0	38.4	3.6	12.3	21.2	1.2	1.1	5.4	2646
	10a	54.7	41.5	4.9	14.9	21.2	1.2	2.1	7.1	2684
	10b	53.6	43.2	3.9	17.6	23.9	2.2	2.6	5.5	2884
	11a	48.0	44.7	3.9	18.5	25.0	1.8	3.4	7.4	2972
	11b	47.7	44.4	3.8	15.9	21.4	2.6	3.9	8.5	2786
	12a	44.9	44.3	2.6	15.9	22.2	2.3	5.4	4.5	3198
	12b	41.7	49.9	4.6	12.6	19.7	1.3	5.2	5.2	3552
13a	38.5	57.1	3.8	10.9	20.9	1.2	8.0	2.7	4026	
13b	34.8	56.9	4.6	13.5	18.6	1.5	6.6	3.1	3128	
14a	25.8	53.8	4.2	5.2	13.9	0.6	6.1	1.5	3479	
	14b	28.1	47.2	2.5	7.8	15.6	0.6	5.9	1.8	3372

Site		Alcohol	Cannabis	Cannabis/ Mandrax	Crack/ Cocaine	Heroin	Ecstasy	Metham- phetamine	OTC/ PRE	Total (N)
NR	03a	76.0	31.4	5.5	7.4	7.2	5.3	0.0	7.6	475
	03b	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	04a	74.4	32.4	4.4	9.7	11.4	4.6	0.0	6.4	546
	04b	69.9	39.2	3.9	12.8	11.9	4.3	0.4	4.8	462
	05a	62.9	34.1	1.1	12.6	18.5	3.6	0.6	5.1	525
	05b	65.7	41.5	2.1	13.9	15.1	2.7	0.9	4.1	562
	06a	66.7	40.3	2.4	16.2	21.0	3.2	0.2	4.8	501
	06b	61.0	44.7	1.7	13.9	22.6	3.2	0.4	4.5	539
	07a	53.3	48.3	2.5	14.3	31.7	2.5	0.8	2.2	600
	07b	52.7	48.6	0.5	15.4	22.8	2.9	0.3	3.6	605
	08a	45.1	61.9	1.7	12.1	21.9	1.2	0.3	3.0	667
	08b	41.2	61.2	1.0	11.5	19.2	1.2	0.3	4.2	729
	09a	45.7	57.9	0.9	10.5	17.5	2.9	0.7	2.3	809
	09b	47.7	56.4	0.6	10.4	25.6	2.1	0.2	2.3	652
	10a	43.9	57.7	1.0	10.8	28.1	1.6	0.0	2.5	762
	10b	41.7	61.9	0.7	11.9	24.9	0.9	0.6	2.4	669
	11a	40.1	66.9	0.4	8.4	34.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	693
	11b	35.1	64.7	1.5	13.6	29.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	892
	12a	44.1	59.8	2.6	13.6	25.0	2.1	3.8	2.9	655
	12b	35.9	59.2	1.5	9.8	25.8	2.4	2.2	2.4	818
13a	31.2	68.5	1.8	6.5	29.5	0.9	1.2	2.9	941	
13b	31.2	71.9	0.6	8.9	35.5	1.0	2.6	1.4	959	
14a	22.4	56.6	1.2	5.2	24.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1004	
14b	22.7	45.9	0.4	3.3	27.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	1134	
Central Region	06b	70.5	29.0	5.1	11.5	3.5	3.0	0.5	7.9	572
	07a	69.5	27.1	2.0	11.0	2.8	2.5	0.8	7.6	708
	07b	75.8	29.1	4.3	11.4	2.1	2.9	0.8	5.6	657
	08a	70.4	29	3.0	8.2	1.7	0.0	1.4	5.7	637
	08b	77.8	23.0	3.8	10.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	9.3	636
	09a	77.8	25.5	4.2	11.9	3.8	1.7	1.9	8.1	577
	09b	77.4	31.4	7.3	8.4	5.9	1.4	1.8	8.4	491
	10a	73.1	29.9	4.2	10.4	2.6	1.4	1.1	6.2	642
	10b	75.6	33.4	5.5	11.9	4.2	1.1	2.4	6.8	545
	11a	82.2	24.9	3.9	10.9	2.8	1.5	1.3	8.2	538
	11b	72.9	33.9	5.1	12.8	3.6	1.5	3.8	7.7	549
	12a	67.1	34.9	9.1	6.2	1.8	0.3	6.0	3.9	932
	12b	67.9	34.9	6.5	12.1	3.2	1.2	5.3	4.0	495
	13a	63.3	40.7	5.7	11.7	5.3	0.8	4.7	6.7	472
	13b	59.7	46.4	6.3	8.5	5.3	0.7	4.1	3.9	414
14a	56.0	44.5	7.4	7.4	3.4	0.1	7.2	1.5	530	
14b	52.1	40.9	7.8	4.4	5.9	0.0	7.6	1.7	655	

* Proportion of patients who reported these substances as primary or second, third or fourth substances of abuse

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

SELECTED IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY/PRACTICE

During the Phase 37 regional report back meetings of SACENDU a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance abuse and substance abuse policy in general:

- Encourage health professionals to register for accredited addiction courses to improve early identification of SUD.
- Continue with evidence-based prevention initiatives to delay early onset of use.
- Continue to push for HIV testing at treatment centres and promote harm reduction initiatives.
- Encourage treatment centres to monitor patients after they leave treatment and improve strategies to retain patients in treatment.
- Consider whether needles/syringes should be made available to chronic injectors.
- Support Health Promotion Foundation to get off the ground.
- Increase screening of alcohol use among pregnant women.
- Increase treatment and prevention resources to rural areas in the KZN and EC province.
- Encourage the adoption of community based treatment models, particularly in more rural areas.
- Encourage better technologies for the timeous analysis of constituents in drugs such as Nyaope to ensure targeted medical treatment for withdrawal symptoms.
- Continue to promote the provision of active patient counseling by pharmacists and pharmacist assistants before dispensing codeine-containing medications.

SELECTED ISSUES TO MONITOR

- Phase 37 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:
- Use of synthetic cannabis (even if not yet a problem).
- Females in treatment under 20 years.
- The increase in Nyaope use in Gauteng and the Northern Region.
- The increase in abuse of codeine containing medications.
- The drop in cannabis use among under 20 years in Gauteng.
- Implement interventions that increase linkages to drug treatment.
- Educate communities about addiction and treatment services available in or close to their communities.

SELECTED TOPICS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH/ INVESTIGATION

- What are the characteristics of people who relapse (drugs of abuse, SES, etc.)?
- What are the contents of "Bath Salts"?
- Effects of sharing needles e.g. on Hep-C.
- Are the rights of drug users being protected?
- The impact of cultural events on the early initiation of drug and alcohol use.
- How do we see indigenous use of substances, such as cannabis, in relation to old practices?
- An audit of treatment services available to persons residing in deeply rural areas.

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