

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

JULY-DECEMBER 2019 | PHASE 47

MONITORING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

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PRESENTATIONS AT THE REGIONAL SACENDU REPORT BACK MEETINGS
 (Not included in this report but available on <https://www.samrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/atod-sacendu>)

PRESENTATION	PRESENTED BY
Treatment Demand Data: Gauteng Data	Mrs Sandra Pretorius
Treatment Demand Data: Northern Region	Mr Warren Lucas
People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) data from HARMless Ehlanzeni	Ms Memory Mahaso
People Who Inject Drugs (PWID) data from COSUP	NACOSA
Treatment Demand Data: KwaZulu-Natal Data	Ms Siphokazi Dada
Update on community-based harm reduction services in eThekweni	Ms Zara von Homeyer
Treatment Demand Data: Eastern Cape Data	Ms Jodilee Erasmus
Update on community-based harm reduction services in Port Elizabeth	Ms Zoliswa Siguca
SACENDU WC Treatment Demand Data	Ms Jodilee Erasmus
Update on community-based harm reduction services in Cape Town	Ms Ruth Verster

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Ms Siphokazi Dada & Dr Nadine Harker

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance use treatment centres in all nine provinces that comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth and East London), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region [NR]), and the Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces [CR]). More recently, we have started including data from community-based harm reduction and HIV prevention services provided by TB HIV Care, Anova Health Institute, OUT Wellbeing, Tintswalo Home Based Care, Foundation for Professional Development (FPD) and the University of Pretoria's Department of Family Medicine for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID). These services are provided in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Pretoria and Port Elizabeth. Therefore, this report comprises of data from specialist treatment centres as well as data from organizations that provide Harm Reduction Services.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: TREATMENT SERVICES

Alcohol remained the dominant substance of use in the CR and EC; and still causes the biggest burden of harm in terms of both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Between 11% (GT) and 39% (CR) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use. Proportions for alcohol use fluctuated in other regions. Treatment admissions for alcohol-related problems in persons younger than 20 years fluctuated during this period. Between 2% (CR) and 68% (EC) of patients under the age of 20 reported alcohol as their primary substance of use.

Cannabis is still the most commonly used drug, especially among youth attending specialist treatment centres, except in the EC during this period. Across sites, between 36% (WC) and 49% NR) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had cannabis as their primary or secondary drug of use. Between 1% (NR) and 23% (WC) of patients had cannabis/mandrax (methaqualone aka 'white-pipe) as their primary or secondary drug of use.

Methamphetamine (MA) remains the most frequently reported primary drug by patients in the WC (30%), followed by the EC (26%). Among patients under 20 years, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of use in this region was 30%, which is a significant increase when compared to the last period. Across sites, between 6% (NR) and 43% (WC) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had MA as their primary or secondary drug of use.

The proportion of admissions for **cocaine** remained fairly low and stable across all sites. Cocaine is mostly reported as a secondary substance of use. Between 4% (CR) and 13% (KZN) of patients in treatment had cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of use, remaining stable across sites. Relatively few patients younger than 20 years were admitted for cocaine-related problems.

Nyaope and whoonga¹ have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. As a result, treatment admissions for heroin as a primary substance of use appear to have increased significantly in this reporting period. **Heroin** use remains a problem across most sites. Heroin was the most primary substance used in GT (36%), followed by the NR (33%) and KZN (27%). Most patients reported that smoking as their method of use, with a small proportion of patients who reported injecting heroin as a chosen route of administration. Patients reporting heroin injecting use has remained stable over the last few years, although the proportions in Gauteng remain high at 20% during this period. In the WC, the proportion of patients who injected heroin slightly decreased from 17% to 12%; in the NR it significantly decreased from 23% to 8%; and in KZN 14% of patients injected heroin during this reporting period. While injection drug use is normally associated with heroin, this review period saw patients from

¹ Nyaope and whoonga are street names for heroin, often mixed with other regulated and unregulated substances. In South Africa, it is usually sprinkled on cannabis and/or tobacco and the mixture is rolled into a cigarette or 'joint' and smoked.

treatment centres also reporting injection of other drugs, such as cocaine, **methcathinone** (CAT), MA and **over-the-counter or prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines. This remains a major concern since injection use and sharing of needles is associated with health and social harms such as Hepatitis A and other infectious diseases, more specifically HIV/AIDS.

Club drugs and OTC/PRE medicines are still more common as secondary substances of use. The use of OTC/PRE medications such as slimming tablets, analgesics, and benzodiazepines (e.g. diazepam and flunitrazipam) continued to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicine, as a primary or secondary drug of use, were between 2% (NR) and 6% (KZN and EC). During this reporting period, 259 (3%) patients across all sites reported the non-medical use of **codeine**, with the majority of patients presenting at treatment centres in the GT region (n=103). CAT, a synthetic stimulant, continues to show an increase in most provinces particularly in Gauteng. One hundred and forty-two patients reported CAT as a primary substance of use in the Gauteng region. **Poly-substance use** remains high across provinces, with between 37% (NR) and 59% (WC) of patients indicating the use of more than one substance of use.

Overall, and across all regions, 15% of patients presented with a **dual diagnosis for non-communicable disease** at treatment admission. The majority of patients reported mental health problems at the time of admission (47%), followed by hypertension (16%) and respiratory diseases and (14%). Provincial variations are however evident, for instance, a higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health problems and respiratory diseases were found in the WC, accounting for 23% and 7%, respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: COMMUNITY HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community-based harm reduction and health services for people who use drugs, including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines². In the last quarter of 2019 there was a national methadone shortage. In most programmes, clients were offered to either reduce their dose of methadone, or switch to buprenorphine after down titrating methadone.

TB HIV Care's Step Up Project: Between July - December 2019, 2 184 unique PWID accessed the services (895 in the Cape Metro, 874 in eThekweni, 97 in uMgungundlovu and 318 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Overall, 9 634 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (7 749 in Cape Metro, and 1 894 in Nelson Mandela Bay) and 285 719 needles and syringes were distributed (230 594 in the Cape Metro and 55 125 in Nelson Mandela Bay), with return rates of 69% and 83% respectively. The eThekweni Municipality had not authorized the recommencement of services and so needle and syringe distribution did not take place during this period. Needle and syringe services in the Richmond Hill area of Nelson Mandela Bay were also halted. Engagement with authorities in Pietermaritzburg (uMgungundlovu) were ongoing for the needle and syringe service to commence. Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 643 were tested for HIV (286 in the Cape Metro, 201 in eThekweni, 30 in uMgungundlovu, 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 55 of whom tested positive (8 in the Cape Metro, 40 in eThekweni, 3 in uMgungundlovu and 4 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Fourteen were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (7 in the Cape Metro, 5 in eThekweni, 2 in uMgungundlovu and 0 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 654 people who use drugs were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (290 in the Cape Metro, 205 in eThekweni, 33 in uMgungundlovu, 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay) with 7 people being symptomatic, 2 diagnosed and 1 starting on TB treatment. In Cape Town, 29 people were on opioid substitution therapy (OST) at the beginning of July. During the period 0 new people were initiated for the first time, 0 people were re-initiated, 6 people were lost to follow-up, 1 person exited and 22 were on OST at the end of December. Viral hepatitis B and C testing was offered to 2 clients on OST in Cape Town during this period among whom 0% tested positive for HBV sAg and 1 tested positive for HCV. Of the 9 OST clients with confirmed HCV infection who were started on direct acting antiviral therapy in the previous period, 5 (56%) were successfully treated (sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing treatment), 3 (33%) were lost to follow-up and one (11%) client was re-infected. During this reporting period 321 human rights violations were reported (111 in Cape Town, 172 in eThekweni and 38 in Nelson Mandela Bay), the majority (84 reports) due to assault of people who inject drugs and 73 reports of confiscation/destruction of injecting equipment.

² UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, USAID, PEPFAR. Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs. Practical guidance for collaborative interventions. (IDUIT). 2017; UNODC: Geneva.

FPD & OUT's HARMless project: Between July and December 2019, 3 020 unique PWID accessed services across the two districts, only 7 in Ehlanzeni. The number of needle and syringe service contacts was not available for the period between July and September, but stood at 4 815 (again only 7 in Ehlanzeni) from October to December 2019. Additionally, 200 621 needles and syringes were distributed, with a return rate of 71%. Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 494 tested for HIV (6 in Ehlanzeni), 214 (5 in Ehlanzeni) of whom tested positive and 198 (5 in Ehlanzeni) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression were unavailable for several clients due to challenges with accounts at National Health Laboratory Services. (NHLS). However, for the clients where viral load data were available (n=43), 37 of the clients on treatment in Tshwane were virally suppressed. Additionally, 526 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (6 in Ehlanzeni) with 5 being symptomatic. No data on PWID diagnosed with TB were available. Data on reported human rights violations were not available for reporting. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

COSUP: The COSUP project offers needle and syringe services and OST across several regions of the City of Tshwane. During this period a total of 10 713 needle and syringe service contacts took place, 123 280 needles were distributed with a return rate of 88%. A total of 1 116 people was on OST at the beginning of July 2019. During the period, 138 people who use heroin (injecting and non-injecting) were initiated, 12 people were re-initiated, 51 people were lost to follow-up, 63 people exited, 4 people died, and 1 148 were on OST at the end of December. Most OST clients were reluctant to change from methadone during the period of the national shortage. Many clients received dose reductions during the first week that the shortage was announced, with most needing their doses to be increased the following week to previous or higher doses. The methadone crisis was resolved in December. 6 clients were successfully down titrated and changed to buprenorphine and the remaining clients remained on methadone and were subsequently up titrated. During the period July to September 242 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD, and during October to December 284 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD. All other OST programmes were funded through City of Tshwane.

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers: During this period 3 547 households were visited across 7 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by 313 community health care workers. As part of standard household health and social screening assessments, 145 households (4%) were identified to have at least one person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as "experiencing health and social problems due to substance use"). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (38%), cannabis (15%) and heroin (2%). Fourteen individuals were identified who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons. Thirty households (<1%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project: Between July and December 2019, 3 519 unique PWID accessed services. During this period 11 008 needle and syringe service contacts were made and 158 910 needles and syringes were distributed, with 6% returned. 276 PWID were reached in Sedibeng, however no other services were provided due to community push back. Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 573 tested for HIV, 30% (172/573) of whom tested positive and 26 (15%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression were unavailable. Additionally, 589 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 76 being symptomatic and referred for further investigation. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. Twenty-two people were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. The site ran out of methadone between 14 November and 2 December 2019. Eight clients were successfully transitioned to buprenorphine. During this period 34 PWID were initiated, 3 people restarted, 20 people were lost to follow-up, 2 people exited, and 1 client died. Thirty-three people were on OST at the end of December. The retention rate for this reporting period was 59% (33/56). Thirty-four human rights violations were reported, majority 41% being humiliated, chased away and harassed followed by 18% confiscated needles and personal goods, assault and refused services.

Tintswalo Home Based Care: Between July and December 2019, 292 unique PWID accessed services. During this period 2 143 needle and syringe service contacts were made and 37 860 needles and syringes were distributed, with 77% returned. Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 198 tested for HIV, 35% (70/198) of whom tested positive and 25 (36%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression is not available. Additionally, 198 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 0 being symptomatic and 0 being referred. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. One human rights violations was reported, linked to an assault by private security.

Presentations made at the SACENDU regional meetings are available. These can be accessed online at <http://www.mrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/ATOD-sacendu>. For any queries, please contact Jodilee Erasmus at jodilee.erasmus@mrc.ac.za or 021-938-0313. For any queries specifically related to the Northern Region (Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces) please contact Warren Lucas (warren.lucas@mrc.ac.za). We hope you will find this report of value to you and your work. If you have any specific feedback or comments on the report, please contact us at siphokazi.dada@mrc.ac.za /nadine.harker.burnhams@mrc.ac.za or call us on 021-938-0946. It remains for us to especially thank Dr Andrew Scheibe for his hard work in collating the data from organizations that provide community-based harm reduction services and all the provincial coordinators for their input and continued support (Prof Arvin Bhana and Helen Keen in KZN, Sandra Pretorius in Gauteng, and Roger Weimann in the EC). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Health for their financial support of this project. Their support has among other things been used to collect treatment information on almost 20 000 treatment episodes annually, to facilitate hosting regional meetings attended by approximately 200 persons every six months, and the preparation of the bi-annual reports that are sent to over 500 persons.

SECTION 2: TREATMENT CENTRE DATA

2A: TREATMENT CENTRES: WESTERN CAPE

Ms Jodilee Erasmus

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Western Cape)

Data were collected, on a monthly basis, from 36 specialist treatment centres. Overall 2654 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period July – December 2019 when compared to 3013 in the previous six month review period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan- Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan- Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan- Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CTDCC Observatory							
CTDCC M/Plain	15	15	18	14	16	16	19
CTDCC Atlantis							
Hesketh King	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Hesketh King Youth	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1
AKESO Kenilworth	<1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kensington Treatment centre	-	1	2	2	2	2	1
Ramot Rehab	4	4	4	5	4	4	4
AKESO Stepping Stones	5	6	7	5	6	5	7
Stikland Neuro D	3	4	4	3	-	-	-
Sultan Bahu	11	7	11	12	11	13	11
Toevlug Rehab Centre	5	9	10	7	9	7	8
Toevlug Rehab Youth	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ixande Recovery Centre	-	-	1	1	1	<1	-
PASCAP	1	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Mudita Centre	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
Help-me-network	4	2	2	1	2	1	1
Hope House	6	5	1	4	5	3	5
Helderberg CARES	<1	1	1	<1	<1	1	-
Hout Bay CARES	1	2	1	3	1	1	-
Living Grace	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ithemba Lobomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nurture Harmony	-	-	1	3	2	-	1
Namaqua Rehab Centre	-	1	2	1	2	1	2
Tharagay Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bowl Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Second Chances Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
SANCA WC*	16	17	12	15	11	11	9
Albow Gardens Matrix							
Delft Matrix							
Eersterivier Matrix							
Khayelitsha Matrix	19	20	18	14	15	24	24
Kraaifontein Matrix							
Manenberg Matrix							
Parkwood Matrix							
Tafelsig Clinic Matrix							
Total in treatment	2808	2902	2541	3182	2719	3013	2654

*= Includes SANCA George

Table 2: First time admissions (Western Cape)

In Table 2 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions was 71% in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	79	75	78	77	75	77	77	81	75	72	71
No	21	25	22	23	25	23	23	19	25	28	29

Table 3: Treatment type received (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	32	18	26	20	29	33	31	29	28	33
Outpatient	68	82	74	80	71	67	69	79	72	67

Table 4: Referral sources (Western Cape)

During this review period, the proportion of referrals from 'self/family/friends' remained the most common type of referral for treatment, while referrals from 'schools' decreased slightly when compared to the previous periods.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	45	42	46	40	45	43	40	43	43
Work/employer	8	6	5	7	9	6	7	7	6
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	7	7	5	5	6	6	5	5	4
Religious body	2	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Social services/welfare	15	15	13	17	20	19	18	18	20
Court/correctional services	5	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	3
School	12	17	18	19	10	17	19	18	15
Other e.g. radio	3	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	5

Table 5: Population profile (Western Cape)

Males continue to dominate patient intake (71%). A greater proportion of patients were of Coloured descent (70%), followed by Black African patients (17%). A greater proportion of the patients were 'unemployed' (54%), followed by patients that were employed (both full-time and part-time) 23%. A greater proportion of patients had completed a secondary education (68%), and 21% had tertiary education.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	73	73	73	75	71	72	73	73	71
Female	27	27	27	25	29	28	27	17	29
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	16	15	17	17	13	17	20	16	17
Indian	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Coloured	70	70	72	70	71	68	66	72	70
White	14	14	11	13	16	14	13	11	13
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	21	18	17	19	21	20	20	16	18
Working part-time	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	5
Unemployed (< 6 months)	17	14	16	15	17	17	18	16	16
Unemployed (> 6 months)	33	34	35	33	37	30	30	41	38
Student/Apprentice/internship	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
Learner at school	19	25	24	23	15	22	24	20	20
Pensioner/Disabled/Housewife	1	1	2	1	1	3	<1	2	1
EDUCATION LEVEL*									
None	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Primary	9	8	9	10	8	9	8	6	10
Secondary	68	69	69	68	67	68	68	65	68
Tertiary	22	21	20	20	23	22	23	21	21

*Level of education completed

Table 6: Age distribution (Western Cape)

The age range of patients in treatment was 9 to 72 years. Thirty-five percent of the patients in treatment were younger than 25 years, the proportion increasing slightly compared to the previous period.

Age in Years	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Jun 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-9	-	-	-	-	3	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
10-14	203	7	108	4	236	7	-	-	181	6	199	8
15-19	600	21	387	15	571	18	223	8	548	18	437	16
20-24	297	10	296	12	330	10	552	20	270	9	289	11
25-29	485	17	471	19	509	16	272	10	488	16	402	15
30-34	450	16	482	19	583	18	445	16	578	19	484	18
35-39	294	10	328	13	361	11	493	18	387	13	346	13
40-44	188	7	153	6	203	6	305	11	224	7	210	8
45-49	143	5	132	5	150	5	162	6	147	5	121	5
50-54	102	4	93	4	109	3	122	4	80	3	78	3
55-59	70	2	50	2	51	2	79	3	48	2	111	4
60-64	25	1	25	1	37	1	42	2	17	1	31	1
65+	19	1	16	1	13	<1	24	1	14	<1	31	1

Table 7: HIV Tested in the past 12 months (Western Cape)

Sixty-nine percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, this proportion remained fairly stable compared to the previous reporting period.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%
Yes	65	66	68	69
No	23	24	23	24
Decline to answer	12	9	9	7

Table 8: Place of residence (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Western Cape	2804	96	2470	97	3135	99	2652	97	2899	96	2553	96
Mpumalanga	1	<1	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1
Limpopo	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1
North West	4	<1	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-
Northern Cape	43	1	28	1	4	<1	10	<1	53	2	13	<1
Eastern Cape	8	<1	3	<1	-	-	15	1	8	<1	8	<1
Free State	-	-	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	2	<1	3	<1	-	-	3	<1	7	<1	8	<1
Gauteng	15	1	7	<1	-	-	14	1	8	<1	42	2
OTHER COUNTRIES	27	1	42	2	47	1	33	1	34	1	26	1
Total number on whom information was available	2902	100	2541	100	3182	100	2719	100	3013	100	2654	100

Table 9: Primary substance of use (Western Cape)

Methamphetamine, cannabis, and alcohol remained the most common primary substances of use, each accounting for 30%, 25% and 19% of patient admissions, respectively. A slight decrease in patients treated for heroin/opiates was noted during this review period. All other categories remained fairly stable when compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	21	20	22	21	26	24	24	20	18	19
Cannabis	22	25	28	29	29	22	26	31	26	25
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	5	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6
Crack/Cocaine	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Heroin/Opiates[~]	14	11	11	13	10	14	12	11	16	14
OTC/PRE	<1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	35	37	32	29	27	30	27	28	29	30
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Inhalants	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[~]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 10: Mode of usage of primary drug (Western Cape)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 22% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 92% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Only 2% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin, decreased during slightly this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	22(2)	23(2)	23(2)	28(2)	25(2)	26(2)	21(2)	20(3)	22(3)
Snorted	1(2)	2(2)	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	2(2)	2(3)	3(3)	3(3)
Injected	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	1(2)	2(1)	2(2)	3(4)	2(2)
Smoked	76(95)	74(95)	75(95)	68(94)	71(93)	70(95)	75(93)	74(90)	73(92)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	8	6	5	14	7	13	12	17	12

Table 11: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Western Cape)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (92%), cannabis/mandrax (72%), and OTC/PRE (70%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
Alcohol	42	51	44	38	34	44	14	11	8	6	4	4
Cannabis	43	48	55	36	32	30	14	13	10	7	6	5
Cannabis/Mx**	70	64	72	22	30	20	3	4	3	5	2	5
Crack/ Cocaine	40	37	47	35	33	38	16	26	8	10	4*	7
Heroin/Opiates*	94	90	92	4	4	5	1*	5	1*	1*	1	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	54	57	52	35	32	34	6	5	4	5	6	10
OTC/PRE	83	76	70	14*	14*	15*	3*	7*	11*	0	3*	4*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	50*	25*	36	50*	33*	57	0	33*	7*	0	9*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*: N<5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 12: Mean age by primary substance of use (Western Cape)

The overall mean age for this period was 30 years old. A significant increase in mean age were seen for those patients admitted for cannabis, and a significant decrease was seen for those patients admitted for alcohol and OTC/PRE medications. The mean age for patients with other substances remained fairly stable.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
Years										
Alcohol	41	35	38	38	37	39	37	36	38	31
Cannabis	19	22	20	18	19	21	18	20	19	29
Cannabis/Mandrax**	30	31	30	30	31	31	33	32	32	30
Crack/Cocaine	35	32	33	34	29	34	32	32	33	30
Heroin/Opiates[^]	30	32	30	31	31	32	33	33	32	30
OTC/PRE	40	32	45	38	46	40	40	38	39	28
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	31	30	30	30	30	31	29	31	30
Inhalants	-	22*	16*	21*	14	14	33*	15	18	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	29	31	25	29*	26	29	27	29	29	29
Overall mean age	29	30	29	29	29	30	29	29	30	30

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 13: Primary substance of use by Gender (Western Cape)

All substances remained most used by males as indicated in Table 13 below. However, this period saw a significant increase in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of cannabis (from 20% to 28%), cocaine (16%-35%) and heroin (20%-31%)

	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	63	37	69	31	66	34	67	33	64	36	70	30	71	29
Cannabis	82	18	86	14	79	21	81	19	82	18	80	20	72	28
Cannabis/Mx**	71	29	81	19	80	20	82	17	65	35	73	27	69	30
Crack/Cocaine	68	32	65	35	86	14	77	23	75	25	84	16	65	35
Heroin/Opiates[^]	85	15	85	15	78	22	81	19	82	18	80	20	69	31
OTC/PRE	42	58	50	50	47	53	30	70	41	59	55	45	70	30
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	66	34	64	36	61	39	63	37	67	33	64	36	71	29
Inhalants	60*	40*	83*	17*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100*	0	40*	60*	75	25*	77	23*	67*	33*	83	17*	86	14*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 14: Primary substance of use by Race (Western Cape)

The percentages shown in Table 14, total across the columns. The proportion of Coloured patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with people of Indian descent make up 1% of patients in treatment. Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for methamphetamine use (30%), followed by cannabis (25%), alcohol use (18%) and heroin/opiates (15%). Previously, Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for cannabis use, however the current period saw that most Black African patients were admitted for methamphetamine (32%), followed by cannabis (28%) and alcohol use (18%). Among White patients, the majority were admitted for both alcohol (27%) and methamphetamine use (27%), followed by cannabis (24%). A significant decrease in the proportion of cannabis admissions among Black African patients was noticed during this period, while a substantial decrease in alcohol use was noted for patients who are White descent.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	28	27	18	13	12	18	13*	17*	20*	40	42	27
Cannabis	43	45	28	30	21	25	44	12*	33	11	12	24
Cannabis/Mx**	3	4	4	8	8	7	0	0	0	3	3	7
Crack/Cocaine	1	1	2	1	1	3	6*	12*	0	11	9	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	2	4	14	14	21	15	19*	18*	20*	11	9	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	21	19	32	32	35	30	6*	29*	27*	16	17	27
Inhalants	0	0	0	<1*	<1	<1*	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	<1*	<1*	1*	<1	<1	1	0	6*	0	5	5	1*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1*	<1*	1*	<1*	1	<1	13*	0	0	1*	0	<1*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 15: Secondary substance of use (Western Cape)

Cannabis/mandrax (28%), methamphetamine (22%), alcohol (20%) and cannabis (17%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	299	23	312	22	309	21	362	26	337	19	312	20
Cannabis/Mandrax**	396	30	431	30	445	30	389	28	506	29	442	28
Cannabis	256	19	202	14	241	16	231	16	325	18	267	17
Crack/Cocaine	25	2	38	3	40	3	56	4	53	3	62	4
Heroin/Opiates[^]	13	1	21	1	8	1	11	1	26	1	20	1
Ecstasy	3	<1	10	1	13	1	3	<1	4	<1	7	<1
OTC/PRE	35	3	51	4	39	3	36	3	59	3	61	4
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	<1	9	1	4	<1	7	<1	14	1	11	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	276	21	339	24	382	25	306	22	412	23	347	22
Inhalants	1	<1	4	<1	3	<1	4	<1	9	1	3	<1
Other	9	1	14	1	18	1	8	1	13	1	24	2
TOTAL	1323	100	1431	100	1504	100	1413	100	1758	100	1556	100

Table 16: Overall proportion of substances used (Western Cape)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in the table below. Methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and cannabis/mandrax, were the most commonly used substances.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%									
Alcohol	28	30	32	30	37	36	34	33	29	31
Cannabis	33	34	37	37	38	30	34	39	37	35
Cannabis/Mandrax**	19	21	20	20	19	24	21	21	23	23
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	5
OTC/PRE	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Heroin/Opiates[~]	15	11	11	13	11	14	13	12	17	15
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	49	48	42	42	36	44	39	39	43	43
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	1	1
Other	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[~]N < 5 (small proportion of patients)

[~]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 17: Polysubstance use (Western Cape)

Up to 59% of patients reported using more than one substance, and this proportion increased compared to the last period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1563	54	1431	56	1635	51	1413	52	1758	58	1098	41
Primary +2nd substance	1339	46	1110	44	1253	49	1306	48	1255	42	1556	59
Total no. of patients	2902	100	2541	100	3182	100	2719	100	3013	100	2654	100

Table 18: Source of payment (Western Cape)

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category 'State' (79%) was the most common source of payment, followed 'medical aid' (9%) and 'family/friends' (4%). 'Other' refers to a combination of sources paying for treatment for patients.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jul 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	9	8	6	6	7	6	3	3	3
Medical Aid	7	8	6	10	10	10	8	8	9
State	63	56	71	66	75	72	76	81	79
Family/friends	18	19	13	11	7	10	10	6	4
Work/employer	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1
Unknown	2	3	2	2	1	<1	<1	<1	2
Other/combinations	<1	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	2

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 19: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (76%). Coloured patients constituted 74% of these patients and 24% of patients were Black African.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	80	82	78	83	78	78	77	79	76
Female	20	18	22	17	22	22	23	21	24
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	22	18	25	26	23	29	28	25	24
Coloured	75	79	73	71	75	69	69	73	74
Indian	<1	1	<1	1	-	<1	1	<1	-
White	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

Table 20: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (58%) were referred to treatment centres by the 'school' and this proportion decreased compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'self/family/friends' (22%) and 'social services/welfare' (13%). The rest of the categories remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	29	23	19	14	21	18	19	16	22
Work/Employer	<1	3	<1	1	4	<1	5	<1	<1
Health professional	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Religious body	1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<
Hospital/Clinic	<1	2	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1
Social Services/Welfare	11	13	10	9	20	13	14	11	13
Court/Correctional services	3	2	5	3	4	1	2	1	1
School	53	51	62	67	46	66	55	69	58
Other	1	2	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	2

Table 21: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Most young patients were treated for the use of cannabis (33%), followed by methamphetamine (27%). A significant decrease in the proportion of patients < 20 years admitted for cannabis was noted (from 75%-33%), as well as a significant increase in methamphetamine use (from 6%-27%). This requires monitoring over the next review periods. Other categories also remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	85	11	40	8	111	14	102	13	68	9	99	16
Cannabis	638	80	371	75	620	77	578	75	571	75	211	33
Cannabis/Mx**	19	2	23	5	13	2	20	3	11	1	40	6
Crack /Cocaine	9	1	1	<1	3	<1	4	1	2	<1	14	2
Heroin/Opiates^	6	1	8	2	5	1	5	1	48	6	82	13

OTC/PRE	-	-	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	9	1
Inhalants	5	1	3	1	-	-	3	<1	4	1	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	-	-	3	<1	-	-	4	1	5	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	37	5	45	9	51	6	61	8	49	6	170	27
Total	803	100	495	100	810	100	775	100	760	100	637	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 22: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	10	12	10	11	14	5	14	12	18
Snorted	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3
Injected	<1	<1	-	-	<1	2	<1	2	2
Smoked	89	86	89	88	85	88	71	84	77

Table 23: Primary substance of use by gender of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Males dominated use of all substances. A significant decrease in female cannabis/mandrax use was seen in this period (37%-20%).

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	%	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	65	35	67	33	63	37	63	37	79	21	77	23
Cannabis	86	14	81	19	81	19	80	20	80	20	75	25
Cannabis/Mx**	89	11	83	17	92	8	60	40	60	37	80	20
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	100*	0	67*	33*	50*	50*	50*	50*	93	7*
Heroin/Opiates^	50*	50*	50*	50*	80*	20*	80*	20*	78	22	77	23
Inhalants	80*	20*	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	76	24	71	29	76	24	77	23	69	31	72	28
OTC/PRE	0	100*	100*	0	50*	50*	100*	0	50*	50*	78	22*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	66*	34*	-	-	100*	0	100*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

* N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 24: Primary substance of use by race of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

A significant decrease in proportion cannabis use among Coloured (68%-34%) and Black African (86%-29%) patients was noticed during this period. There was also a significant increase for methamphetamine use among patients of Coloured descent (8%-25%) and Black African patients (4%-31%). Increase in alcohol use was also noted among Black African patients (5%-16%).

	Jan-Jun 2019								Jul-Dec 2019							
	Black African		Coloured		Indian		White		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	10	5	53	11	1	33*	2	17*	25	16	70	15	-	-	4	27*
Crack/Cocaine	0	0	2	<1*	0	0	0	0	2	1	12	3	-	-	0	0
Cannabis	160	86	325	68	0	0	8	67	44	29	162	34	-	-	5	33
Cannabis/Mx**	3	2*	8	2	0	0	0	0	8	5	32	7	-	-	0	0
Heroin/Opiates[^]	4	2*	45	9	0	0	0	0	23	15	59	13	-	-	0	0
Inhalants	0	0	4	1*	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	4	38	8	1	33*	2	17*	47	31	118	25	-	-	5	33
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	1	33*	0	0	2	1*	7	2	-	-	0	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	0	4	1*	0	0	0	0	2	1*	3	1	-	-	0	0

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <5

Table 25: Secondary substance of use younger than <20 years old (Western Cape)

Both alcohol and cannabis/mandrax (at 14% each), and cannabis and methamphetamine (at 13% each) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	157	20	138	28	138	17	182	23	146	21	88	14
Cannabis	47	6	26	5	56	7	51	7	67	10	83	13
Cannabis/Mandrax**	30	4	44	9	35	4	49	6	36	5	88	14
Crack/Cocaine	4	1	1	<1	1	<1	3	<1	5	1	20	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	8	1	4	1
Inhalants	1	<1	4	1	1	<1	3	<1	6	1	-	-
OTC/PRE	6	1	8	2	3	<1	7	1	10	1	18	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	3	22	4	33	4	38	5	34	5	80	13
Other	6	1	3	<1	5	1	1	<1	4	1	5	1
TOTAL	803	100	495	100	805	100	775	100	680	100	636	100

2B: TREATMENT CENTERS: GAUTENG

Mrs Sandra Pretorius

Table 26: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

Data were collected from 19 specialist treatment centres during this review period. A total of 4224 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during the period July-December 2019.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	288	7	286	8	246	9	239	8	239	8	75	2
SANCA Eastern Gauteng	38	1	134	9	443	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Central Rand	932	24	971	29	281	10	861	29	1014	32	1121	27
SANCA Nishtara	67	2	61	2	-	-	54	2	190	6	167	4
SANCA Vaal Triangle	381	10	356	10	419	15	388	13	279	9	150	4
SANCA Castle Carey	280	7	252	7	104	4	7	<1	75	2	-	-
House of Mercy	130	3	81	2	78	3	84	3	-	-	68	2
Stabilis Clinic	231	6	31	1	67	4	70	2	131	4	-	-
SANCA Horizon Clinic	312	8	288	8	326	12	298	10	455	14	329	8
SANCA Thusong	208	5	225	7	244	10	249	8	340	11	294	7
Houghton House	11	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Wedge Gardens	100	3	80	2	82	3	112	4	107	3	85	2
SANCA Soweto	73	2	87	3	-	-	156	5	29	1	76	2
SANCA Greater Heidelberg	112	3	99	3	183	7	146	5	97	3	157	4
Fabian Ribeiro	163	4	223	7	219	8	226	8	192	6	65	2
Eden Recovery Centre	19	1	36	1	13	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mighty Wings	-	-	-	-	23	1	45	2	-	-	-	-
SANCA Palm Ridge Clinic	525	14	202	6	6	<1	-	-	-	-	78	2
Freedom Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2
Ithemba Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	2
Jamela Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	2
Life Esidimeni Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	15
Merafong Anti-Substance Abuse Centre (MASAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2

Makukhanye Alcohol & Drug Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westview Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	15
Total number in treatment	3870	100	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100

Table 27: First time admissions (Gauteng)

Eighty-six percent of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, stable since last period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	81	84	81	82	82	86	83	82	86	86
No	19	16	19	18	18	14	17	18	14	14

Table 28: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

The proportion of patients treated at outpatient centres decreased from 63%-58% since last period, while 42% were treated at inpatient centres. The proportion of inpatients remained stable compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	44	42	42	44	37	19	42	40	37	42
Outpatient	56	58	58	56	63	81	58	60	63	58

Table 29: Referral sources (Gauteng)

The proportion of referrals from 'social services/welfare' increased, while referrals from 'self/family/friends' significantly decreased during this period and all other categories remained stable. Referrals from schools also increased during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	56	57	56	60	58	59	53	61	51
Work/employer	7	6	7	6	6	6	5	4	5
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Religious body	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
Social services/welfare	10	9	10	6	10	14	17	15	25
Court/correctional services	9	6	8	8	10	7	12	5	3
School	8	13	11	13	9	10	8	9	12
Other, e.g. radio	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1

Table 30: Population profile (Gauteng)

Over the last few review periods, very little change has been noted in the population profile of patients admitted to treatment in Gauteng. Over half of patients in this cohort were unemployed. Additionally, a slight increase in the proportion of patients who are of Black African descent were noticed, followed by a decrease in the proportion of White patients admitted to treatment. Most patients have secondary school education.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	86	86	86	85	86	86	86	86
Female	12	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	65	61	59	66	65	67	69	66	74
Indian	2	2	2	2	2	12	10	2	2
Coloured	12	15	17	14	17	2	15	18	18
White	21	21	21	18	16	19	7	14	7
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	24	21	23	20	20	19	18	19	12
Working part-time	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	.3
Unemployed (< 6 months)	8	10	10	9	11	9	9	8	10
Unemployed (> 6 months)	37	34	33	36	37	46	43	43	47
Students/apprentice/ internship	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	20	23	22	24	23	18	21	25	20
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	6
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	1	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	3
Primary	6	6	7	6	7	5	7	6	7
Secondary	77	81	76	75	79	81	80	79	76
Tertiary	16	12	16	18	13	13	12	14	14

Table 31: Age distribution (Gauteng)

The age range of patients in treatment was between 9 and 73 years old, with the overall mean age of 26 years. For this review period, the proportion of patients in each age category remained fairly similar.

Years	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	117	4	140	4	124	7	87	3	1	<1	145	5	178	4
15-19	650	23	950	25	782	23	543	20	110	4	611	19	863	20
20-24	579	20	720	19	684	20	548	20	608	21	603	19	846	20
25-29	552	19	761	20	662	20	549	20	584	20	665	21	990	24
30-34	401	14	494	13	466	14	417	15	614	21	453	14	664	16
35-39	206	7	289	8	280	8	238	9	445	15	301	10	363	9
40-44	145	5	174	5	152	5	127	5	237	8	129	4	140	3
45-49	34	1	125	3	93	3	95	3	128	4	109	3	76	2
50-54	79	3	85	2	68	2	50	2	89	3	49	2	53	1
55-59	54	2	52	1	36	1	42	2	45	2	33	1	25	1
60-64	31	1	29	1	23	1	18	1	30	1	23	1	8	<1
≥65	18	1	23	1	16	<1	19	1	46	2	11	<1	7	<1
Mean Age	28		27		27		28		28		28		26	

Table 32: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Gauteng)

Fifty-six percent of those who completed the question 'Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months' indicated that they had been tested, increasing slightly since the previous periods.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	1741	59	1564	50	2393	56
No	1051	36	1280	41	1374	33
Declined to answer	145	5	304	9	457	11
TOTAL	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100

Table 33: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCE												
Mpumalanga	62	2	31	1	29	1	22	1	50	1	22	1
Limpopo	29	8	24	1	39	1	23	1	33	1	19	<1
North West	49	1	23	1	25	1	15	1	33	1	22	1
Northern Cape	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Eastern Cape	7	<1	7	<1	7	<1	1	<1	6	<1	3	<1
Free State	14	<1	12	<1	13	<1	12	<1	18	1	18	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	17	<1	9	<1	11	<1	11	<1	14	<1	6	<1
Western Cape	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	6	<1	1	<1	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Total number on whom information was available	3870	100	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100

Table 34: Primary substance of use (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use in Gauteng during the July-December 2019 period was heroin/opiates (36%). This was followed by cannabis (30%), alcohol (12%), and methamphetamine (11%). Other categories remained fairly stable.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	669	17	592	17	424	16	409	14	570	18	490	12
Cannabis/Mx**	67	2	79	2	60	2	57	2	95	3	119	3
Cannabis	1768	46	1407	41	889	33	1070	36	1021	32	1253	30
Crack/Cocaine	87	2	90	3	63	2	80	3	100	3	128	3
Heroin/Opiates^	653	17	616	18	810	30	801	27	818	26	1534	36
Ecstasy	5	<1	2	<1	6	<1	2	<1	2	<1	7	<1
OTC/PRE	57	2	43	1	35	1	33	1	71	2	29	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	315	8	317	9	205	8	224	8	160	5	142	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	214	6	216	6	161	6	236	8	283	9	472	11
Inhalants	26	1	23	1	21	1	15	1	22	1	19	<1
Total	3870	100	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 35: Mode of usage of primary substance (Gauteng)

In looking at the mode of use of the primary substances, 14% of patients reported swallowing their substances, while 74% reported smoking their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 84% reported smoking as their mode of use. Only 6% of patients reported injecting their substance of choice.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	20(3)	23(2)	19(2)	19(2)	17(2)	16(2)	21(4)	14(2)
Snorted**	14(17)	14(18)	11(13)	12(15)	10(11)	10(12)	8(9)	6(6)
Injected	5(6)	7(9)	7(8)	7(9)	10(12)	8(9)	4(5)	6(7)
Smoked	61(74)	56(71)	64(77)	62(75)	63(75)	67(77)	67(81)	74(84)

* If alcohol is not taken into account, the figures in brackets apply

** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

Table 36: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Gauteng)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest proportion of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (93%), followed by cannabis/mandrax (81%), crack/cocaine (72%), and cannabis (64%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
Alcohol	58	60	52	30	27	29	10	11	15	2	2	4
Cannabis	67	58	64	21	25	22	9	13	10	3	5	4
Cannabis/Mx**	72	82	81	21	14	11	4	3	6	4	1	2
Crack/ Cocaine	55	51	72	33	31	14	10	15	14	3	3	4
Heroin/Opiates[^]	90	90	93	11	5	2	<1	5	2	<1	<1	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	60	58	68	28	32	22	11	8	8	1	2	2
OTC/PRE	82	56	55	12	6	28	6	25	7*	0	13	10
Methcathinone ('CAT')	49	48	58	33	36	30	16	14	11	3	2	2

Table 37: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)

Patients treated for cannabis, heroin/opiates, methcathinone, inhalants and methamphetamine were on average the youngest.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	Years/ Mean Age in years								
Alcohol	40	39	37	40	39	36	33	30	31
Cannabis/Mandrax**	26	25	28	25	27	27	26	30	26
Cannabis	24	21	21	22	21	22	26	27	25
Crack/Cocaine	29	27	31	32	31	32	27	27	28
Heroin/Opiates[^]	26	26	27	27	27	27	26	27	26
Ecstasy	28	24	43*	27	35*	28	22*	29*	30
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	27	30	29	28	30	27	28	26

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27	27	30	27	27	30	25	28	25
Inhalants	17	21	14	15	17	27	22	28	23
OTC/PRE	40	39	34	42	43	36	31	30	26
Nyaope/Whoonga	25	26	29	26	27	31	28	28	27

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 38: Primary substance of use by Gender (Gauteng)

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment. The proportion of males and females remained fairly similar since last period, however there was a notable increase in males accessing treatment for cannabis/mandrax.

	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jul 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	73	27	79	21	79	21	83	17	83	17	85	15	84	16
Cannabis/Mandrax**	84	16	88	12	95	5*	90	10	84	16	85	15	92	8
Cannabis	91	9	92	8	90	10	89	11	88	12	87	13	84	16
Crack/Cocaine	86	14	72	28	82	18	67	33	80	20	83	17	80	20
Heroin/Opiates^	92	8	88	12	84	16	88	12	88	12	87	12	89	11
OTC/PRE	85	5**	32	68	37	63	83	17	55	45	79	21	76	24
Methcathinone ('CAT')	81	19	82	18	83	17	81	19	86	14	90	10	87	13
Inhalants	86	14*	81	19	91	9*	81	19*	100	0	86	14	89	11*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	79	21	73	27	74	26	84	16	82	18	82	18	85	15

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 39: Primary substance of use by Race (Gauteng)

The proportion of Black African patients (74%) in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with people of Indian descent make up 2% of patients in treatment. Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for cannabis use (32%), followed by heroin (22%) and methamphetamine (16%). Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for heroin/opiates use (41%), and cannabis (30%), followed by both alcohol (10%), and methamphetamine (10%). Among White and Indian patients, the majority were admitted for heroin/opiates use 27% and 35% respectively. A notable increase in heroin/opiates use was seen across both Black African and Indian patients, as well as a notable decrease in alcohol use among Black African and Coloured patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	12	16	10	8	21	14	11	29	15	50	22	24
Cannabis/Mx**	2	3	2	3	3	5	3	3*	4	0	3	<1
Cannabis	38	34	30	39	36	32	37	27	24	14	24	20
Crack/Cocaine	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1*	3	3	5
Heroin/Opiates^	30	27	41	26	21	22	30	16	35	2*	27	27
Methcathinone ('CAT')	6	5	3	11	4	6	7	4	8	14	7	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	9	10	10	8	16	8	8	13	9	10	14
Inhalants	1	1	<1	<1*	1*	<1	1*	5*	0	0	0	3*

OTC/PRE	1	2	1	<1*	4	1	<1*	2*	0	7	3	3
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**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 40: Secondary substance of use (Gauteng)

Cannabis (37%), alcohol (13%), crack/cocaine (11%) and cannabis/mandrax (10%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	161	11	162	12	119	11	147	13	198	15	251	13
Cannabis/Mandrax**	84	6	62	4	64	6	86	7	124	9	194	10
Cannabis	421	28	451	33	343	32	399	35	405	31	731	37
Crack/Cocaine	72	5	72	5	83	8	123	11	141	11	211	11
Heroin/Opiates[^]	267	18	142	10	155	14	89	8	89	7	156	8
OTC/PRE	44	3	61	4	64	6	16	1	79	6	58	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	221	15	193	14	146	14	142	12	124	9	136	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	99	7	110	8	81	8	121	11	135	4	186	9
Inhalants	22	2	13	1	4	<1	10	1	12	<1	16	1
Other	72	5	72	5	6	<1	11	1	8	1	26	1
TOTAL	1496	100	1383	100	1080	100	1148	100	1320	100	1965	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 41: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of use) (Gauteng)

Consistent with previous review periods, cannabis, heroin/opiates, alcohol and methamphetamine remained the most common substances of use overall in this region. Heroin/opiates saw the biggest increase in admissions, from 29% - 40%. There was also a decrease in alcohol use since last period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	830	21	754	22	543	20	556	19	768	24	741	18
Cannabis/Mandrax*	151	4	141	4	124	5	143	5	219	7	313	7
Cannabis	2189	57	1854	54	1232	45	1469	50	1426	45	1984	47
Crack/Cocaine	159	4	162	5	146	5	203	7	241	8	339	8
Heroin/Opiates[^]	1109	28	938	28	1273	47	1220	42	907	29	1690	40
OTC/PRE	101	3	104	3	99	4	49	2	150	5	87	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	536	14	510	15	351	13	366	12	284	9	278	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	313	8	326	10	242	9	357	12	418	13	658	16
Other	81	2	114	3	35	1	20	1	21	1	64	2
Inhalants	48	1	37	1	25	1	26	1	34	1	35	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 42: Polysubstance use (Gauteng)

Up to 47% of patients reported using more than one substance, and this proportion increased slightly compared to the last period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	2374	61	2029	59	1654	60	1789	61	1828	58	2259	53
Primary +2nd substance	1496	39	1383	41	1080	40	1148	39	1320	42	1965	47
Total no. of patients	3870	100	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100

Table 43: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

A significant increase in payments by the 'state' (from 40% to 58%), and a significant decrease in payments by 'family/friends' was noticed in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	36	40	48	56	46	48	70	58	40	58
Medical Aid	18	18	18	19	17	14	14	10	12	4
Family/friends	28	23	15	14	13	13	7	11	27	17
Employer	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
Self	9	8	6	5	5	7	4	6	9	7
Other/Comb	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	<1	1	11
Unknown	6	6	9	1	15	12	2	13	9	1

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 44: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The predominant profile of patients admitted for treatment were male and of Black African descent who had completed a secondary education.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	90	88	91	89	89	85	84	87	85
Female	10	12	9	11	12	15	14	13	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black/African	80	73	68	97	73	77	76	75	78
Coloured	13	20	23	2	21	16	17	20	18
Indian	1	1	2	<1	1	2	5	1	1
White	6	6	7	1	5	5	2	4	3
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	1	3
Primary	13	14	18	10	16	13	17	7	13
Secondary	84	84	80	87	82	86	82	85	81
Any tertiary	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	3

Table 45: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (52%) were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'school' (21%) and 'social services/welfare' (16%). The rest of the categories remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	39	41	38	35	37	42	42	56	40	52
Work/Employer	-	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	3	1	3
Health professional	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Religious body	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	1
Hospital/Clinic	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Social Services/Welfare	9	13	7	6	5	7	8	17	14	16
Court/Correctional services	10	9	7	14	10	12	6	10	5	3
School	37	30	45	41	43	34	40	10	37	21
Other	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	<1	<1	<1

Table 46: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use among young patients was cannabis (44%), followed by heroin/opiates (24%) and methamphetamine (14%). A significant decrease in alcohol (18% - 6%) was seen this period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	30	3	21	2	26	4	56	8	135	18	62	6
Cannabis	894	82	736	81	458	73	289	40	285	38	485	44
Cannabis/Mx**	18	2	12	1	12	2	18	3	18	2	30	3
Crack/Cocaine	2	<1	2	<1	5	1	26	4	21	3	31	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	54	5	43	5	69	11	178	25	187	25	250	24
OTC/PRE	1	<1	-	-	3	<1	10	1	14	2	10	1
Inhalants	21	2	15	2	14	2	5	1	3	<1	5	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	37	3	38	4	17	3	53	7	39	5	46	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	31	3	38	4	20	3	82	11	51	7	142	14
TOTAL	1090	100	909	100	630	100	719	100	756	100	1041	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 47: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	4	3	3	7	3	2	5	14	21	9
Snorted	12	9	7	7	6	6	5	1	7	7
Injected	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	<1	2	4
Smoked	83	87	87	85	90	89	88	71	69	79

Table 48: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

This period saw a significant decrease in young females accessing treatment services for all substances with the exception of alcohol.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	73	27	71	29	65	35	87	13	79	21	79	21
Cannabis	91	9	90	10	88	12	88	12	80	20	84	16
Cannabis/Mx**	94	6*	92	8*	92	8	94	6*	64	36	90	10*
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	100*	0	80*	20*	81	19	50*	50*	84	16
Heroin/Opiates[^]	83	17	85	15	88	12	83	17	77	23	84	16
Inhalants	81	19*	87	13*	79	21	100	0	100*	0	80*	20*
OTC/PRE	100*	0	-	-	0	100*	70	30*	50*	50*	80	20*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	95	5*	84	16	76	24*	81	19	100*	0	91	9*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	74	26	71	29	65	35	74	26	69	31	87	13

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 49: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	8	15	6	8	27	6	6*	50*	0	7*	26	0
Cannabis	39	39	45	39	34	42	44	50*	27*	64	23	34
Cannabis/Mx**	3	2	3	2*	3*	4	0	0	0	0	0	3*
Crack/Cocaine	4	3	2	2*	2*	3	8*	0	0	0	0	7*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	25	26	25	26	20	20	22	0	36*	7*	35	24
Inhalants	1*	<1*	<1*	0	1*	1*	3*	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	2	1	1	0	5	2*	0	0	0	0	0	7*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	8	5	4	7	3	7	6*	0	9*	0	10*	10*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	7	13	14	5	15	11*	0	27*	14*	6*	14*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 50: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Cannabis (22%) and alcohol (12%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	52	18	50	18	39	6	61	8	39	5	127	12
Cannabis	73	25	72	27	43	7	153	21	78	10	226	22
Cannabis/Mandrax**	12	4	7	3	6	1	35	5	28	4	63	6
Crack/Cocaine	8	3	5	2	6	1	48	7	30	4	44	4
Heroin/Opiates[^]	45	4	37	4	16	3	26	4	20	3	28	3
Inhalants	19	7	9	3	2	<1	8	1	3	<1	3	<1
OTC/PRE	5	2	19	7	14	2	9	1	17	2	31	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	43	15	48	18	21	3	68	9	37	5	56	5

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	23	8	20	7	18	3	59	8	34	5	63	6
Other	14	5	20	7	2	<1	4	<1	-	-	5	<1
TOTAL	1090	100	909	100	630	100	719	100	756	100	1041	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2C: TREATMENT CENTRES: NORTHERN REGION

Mr Warren Lucas

Table 51: Number of treatment episodes (Northern region)

Data representing 1 423 patients were collected from 11 treatment centres during the period July-December 2019, compared to 1 025 from the previous six-month period. In Mpumalanga were collected from 1 070 patients, with most data coming from SANCA Witbank, followed by SANCA Lowveld. In Limpopo, data were collected from 353 patients. No data was collected from the Centre of Hope and Healing Wings Youth during this period.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	Number				Number			
Swartfontein	110	94	-	88				
MARC (Inpatient)	62	119	23	97				
MARC (Outpatient)								
Sanca Witbank	493	331	224	504				
Sanca Lowveld	274	267	297	267				
SANCA Thembisile	44	26	34	35				
Bread of Life	16	25	19	20				
Pace Rehab	20	36	28	26				
Healing Wings	-	-	14	33				
Healing Wings (Youth)	-	-	12	-				
SANCA Far North (Polokwane)					316	266	351	325
Jahara Centre					28	7	5	11
Seshego Centre					-	-	18	17
Centre of Hope					9	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	1019	898	651	1070	353	273	374	353

Table 52: First Time Admissions (Northern region)

In Table 52 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most admissions across both provinces and these proportions remained high across provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
No	9	11	15	13	2	2	16	5
Yes	91	89	85	87	98	98	84	95

Table 53: Type of treatment received (Northern region)

Table 53 indicates that in Mpumalanga (83%) and in Limpopo (90%), most patients were treated on an outpatient basis.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
Inpatient	14	19	36	17	10	3	37	10
Outpatient	86	81	64	83	90	97	63	90

Table 54: Referral sources (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was the 'self/family/friends', 50% in Mpumalanga and 65% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'school', 16% in Mpumalanga and 16% in Limpopo.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	52	57	65	50	67	64	67	65
Work/employer	7	6	8	12	1	3	3	7
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse)	4	7	5	7	2	1	-	5
Religious body	3	1	1	1	1	-	<1	-
Hospital/clinic	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	<1
Social services/welfare	9	11	5	11	<1	<1	4	5
Court/correctional services	2	1	1	2	13	1	-	1
School	21	14	13	16	15	31	25	16
Other, e.g. radio	1	1	<1	1	1	-	1	1

Table 55: Population profile (Northern region)

Male patients predominate in all provinces (87% in Mpumalanga and 93% in Limpopo). Black African patients (consistent with the demographic profile of the province) continue to constitute the highest number of patients seen at specialist treatment centres in both provinces. There was an increase in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in both Mpumalanga and Limpopo. In both provinces, majority of patients had secondary school education.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%							
GENDER								
Male	89	87	86	87	89	90	95	93
Female	11	13	14	13	11	10	5	7
RACE								
Black African	80	79	77	77	88	90	91	88
Coloured	4	3	2	4	1	3	5	5
Indian	<1	1	1	2	-	-	<1	<1
White	15	17	20	17	11	7	3	7

EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Working full time	19	21	15	27	7	4	13	22
Working part time	3	7	3	8	3	2	3	7
Unemployed (<6 months)	7	9	6	7	3	1	10	6
Unemployed (>6 months)	38	35	46	32	68	44	40	39
Student/Apprentice/internship	2	2	4	3	1	7	2	3
Pupil/learner at school	30	25	24	23	17	40	32	22
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	<1	2	2	1	<1	1	<1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL								
None	<1	1	2	<1	-	9	-	1
Primary	7	8	5	5	3	<1	7	8
Secondary	75	75	79	75	59	63	81	73
Any tertiary	17	14	11	14	38	27	12	17

Table 56: Age distribution (Northern region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 26 years in Mpumalanga and 28 years in Limpopo. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age in Mpumalanga and Limpopo were both 24%.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
10-14	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
15-19	25	22	22	21	17	37	25	22
20-24	22	21	21	19	20	18	26	26
25-29	21	20	23	18	22	18	22	24
30-34	14	16	12	16	20	10	12	14
35-39	6	8	9	10	9	4	6	7
40-44	4	3	4	6	4	5	4	2
45-49	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2
50-54	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
55-59	<1	1	2	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
60-64	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
≥65	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1

Table 57: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Northern region)

In both provinces, there was an decrease in patients who had not been tested in the past 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	62	53	55	5	2	56	45
No	34	26	32	22	95	3	43	19
Decline to answer	10	12	15	23	-	95	1	36

Table 58: Place of residence (Northern region)

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Limpopo	<1	1	1	1	91	97	99	97
Mpumalanga	97	96	92	94	<1	1	-	-
Gauteng	1	2	5	3	6	2	1	2
KwaZulu-Natal	<1	<1	1	<1	1	-	<1	<1
Free State	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	<1	1	<1	1	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	-	-	<1

Table 59: Primary substance of use (Northern region)

In both the Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces, cannabis was the most commonly used primary substance of use among patients in treatment; followed by heroin, and alcohol.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	10	17	20	15	27	19	11	16
Cannabis	41	33	31	41	35	55	46	38
Cannabis/Mandrax**	2	1	4	<1	3	<1	2	1
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	4	4	2	1	3	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	2	5	2	3	4	3	3
Heroin/Opiates*	37	41	24	32	12	11	24	35
Inhalants	2	1	1	1	14	7	1	1
OTC/ PRE	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	2	10	3	3	2	8	5

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 60: Mode of use for Primary Substance (Northern region)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 17% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 88% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Only 2% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin significantly decreased from 16%-6%% during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	18(2)	18(2)	19(2)	16(2)	17(2)	12(2)	19(2)	19(3)	17(2)
Snorted	7(2)	6(2)	5(2)	9(2)	3(3)	5(2)	6(3)	8(3)	6(7)
Injected	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(2)	4(1)	4(2)	4(4)	2(3)
Smoked	74(95)	74(95)	75(95)	74(94)	79(93)	79(95)	71(93)	69(90)	75(88)

Figures in brackets exclude alcohol

Injected Heroin	4	5	2	2	3	10	13	16	6
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Table 61: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Northern region)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (81%), cannabis/mandrax (75%), and cannabis (61%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
Alcohol	49	56	45	32	22	32	13	18	20	6	5	3
Cannabis	57	58	61	27	23	22	12	15	12	4	5	6
Cannabis/Mx**	50	86	75*	33	8	25*	0	6	0	17	0	0
Crack/ Cocaine	58	55	51	25	29	19	13	14	15	4	2	15
Heroin/Opiates[^]	92	93	81	7	3	11	1	4	7	0	<1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	75	53	42	17	31	25	4	15	26	4	1	8*
OTC/PRE	82	79	58	0	7	17*	0	7	17*	18	7	8*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	36	48	29	28	27	32	18	18	23	18	7	16

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*: N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 62: Mean age in years, by primary substance of use (Northern region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In Mpumalanga, the mean age of patients whose primary substance of use remained fairly similar, with the exception of cannabis/mandrax. In Limpopo, the mean age of patients whose primary substance of use was 'CAT' decreased to 23 years, and the mean age of heroin/opiates increased to 27 years.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	YEARS							
Alcohol	36	37	27	28	34	27	27	28
Cannabis	22	21	27	28	22	24	26	26
Cannabis/Mandrax**	30	25	28	21*	26	16*	26	29*
Crack/Cocaine	31	32	26	27	28	21*	26	26
Methcathinone ('CAT')	29	29	26	27	28	27	29	23
Heroin/Opiates[^]	26	26	28	27	28	22	24	27
Inhalants	19	19	24	26	29	22	24*	22*
OTC/ PRE	36	39	30	28	29	18*	25*	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	27	27	28	25	22	25	26

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 63: Primary substance of use by Gender (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 88% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use. In Mpumalanga, a slight increase of females accessing treatment for cannabis was noted, and in Limpopo, a slight increase in females who reported alcohol as their primary substance of use was noted.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	86	14	86	14	90	10*	93	7	89	11
Cannabis	87	13	91	9	86	14	92	8	95	5	93	7
Cannabis/Mx**	80*	20*	69	31	100*	0	100*	0	100	0	100*	0
Crack/ Cocaine	77	23*	86	14*	83	13	0	100*	100	0	100	0
Heroin/Opiates	92	8	54	16	87	13	93	7*	97	3	93	7
Inhalants	83*	16*	67	33*	86	14*	89	11*	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/ PRE	25*	75*	83	17*	100	0	100*	0	50*	50*	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	61	39	87	13*	91	9*	80	20*	100	0	89	11*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	79	21*	83	17	92	8*	80*	20*	93	7*	94	6*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 64: Primary substance of use by Race (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres were of Black African descent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were cannabis, followed by heroin/opiates and alcohol.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	15	17	15	16	17	16	0	0	20*	33	18	15
Cannabis	41	37	41	34	27	45	57*	40*	35	25	35	37
Cannabis/Mx**	1	3	<1*	0	3*	0	0	0	0	1*	4	0
Crack/Cocaine	1	4	3	6*	3*	3*	14*	0	10*	5	6*	2*
Heroin/Opiates	37	24	33	28	40*	27	14*	50*	25	17	19	36
Inhalants	3	18	1*	0	37	0	0	<1*	0	0	18	0
OTC/PRE	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	4	2	3*	3*	2*	14*	0	0	9	4*	2*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	9	3	6*	10*	5	0	20*	0	7	10	6

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

(Row% add up to 100)

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 65: Secondary substance of use (Northern region)

Cannabis (31%), alcohol (18%), methamphetamine (12%) and crack/cocaine (11%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	211	51	373	57	340	46	231	43	67	18	198	38
Cannabis	64	16	78	12	146	20	103	19	119	31	124	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	1	2	<1	18	2	3	1	27	7	8	2
Crack/Cocaine	14	3	33	5	47	6	56	10	41	11	59	11
Heroin/Opiates[^]	32	8	27	4	67	9	52	10	20	5	43	8
OTC/PRE	7	2	10	2	15	2	7	1	15	4	13	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	12	3	24	4	27	4	33	6	33	9	24	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	2	8	1	14	2	31	6	46	12	36	7
Inhalants	4	1	3	<1	65	9	21	4	2	<1	10	2
Other	52	13	97	15	5	1	5	1	10	3	5	1
TOTAL	411	100	655	100	744	100	542	100	380	100	520	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 66: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 66 below. Cannabis, heroin and alcohol were the most common substances used in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	310	35	189	29	317	30	123	45	49	13	98	28
Cannabis	373	42	305	47	530	50	179	65	187	50	166	47
Cannabis/Mandrax**	8	1	43	7	8	1	1	<1	21	6	4	1
Crack/Cocaine	70	8	60	9	83	8	3	<1	27	7	23	7
Methcathinone ('CAT')	37	4	51	8	43	4	24	9	28	7	12	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	394	44	163	25	376	35	53	19	101	27	134	38
Inhalants	10	1	11	2	15	1	36	13	2	1	6	2
OTC/ PRE	11	1	22	3	23	2	7	3	7	2	2	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	42	5	88	14	63	6	13	5	51	14	26	7

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 67: Polysubstance use (Northern region)

In both provinces majority of patients (63% in Mpumalanga and 66% in Limpopo) reported only one substance of use.

	Mpumalanga			Limpopo		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%		
Primary substance only	54	55	63	23	72	66
Primary +2 nd substance	44	45	37	77	28	34
Total no. of patients	473	651	1070	271	374	353

Table 68: Source of payment (Northern region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment of substance use in both provinces were 'family/friends', followed by 'self', and 'state'.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	39	32	39	24	12	87	75	19
Medical aid	1	2	10	3	-	-	2	2
Family/Friends	39	37	30	44	67	3	17	44
Employer	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	4
Self	18	26	8	25	20	6	3	22
Unknown	-	1	7	<1	0	2	-	8
Other	-	<1	3	<1	-	<1	<1	-

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 69: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The table below shows demographic profile of patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%							
GENDER								
Male	91	86	90	90	89	93	95	95
Female	9	14	10	10	11	7	5	5
RACE								
Black African	90	94	87	90	96	97	89	90
Coloured	4	<1	2	3	-	2	10	8
Indian	<1	1	0		-	-	0	1
White	6	4	12	7	4	1	1	1

Table 70: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was the 'self/family/friends', 57% in Mpumalanga and 64% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'school', 22% in Mpumalanga and 27% in Limpopo.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	31	33	41	57	30	65	26	64
Work/employer	<1*	-	1*	6	-	3*	1*	6
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse)	3	6	1*	2	3*	-	-	-
Religious body	1*	-	1*	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	<1*	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	6	6	5	10	-	1*	-	4
Court/correctional services	1*	2*	1*	2	-	2*	-	-
School	58	52	49	22	67	29	73	27
Other, e.g. radio	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 71: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Cannabis, heroin and alcohol still remain the most common primary substances of use for patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%				%			
Alcohol	4	4	22	15	10	12	7	12
Cannabis	76	79	32	39	66	58	52	37
Cannabis/Mandrax*	<1	1	1	<1	1	1	4	1
Crack/ Cocaine	1	-	7	5	-	-	3	1
Heroin/Opiates [^]	14	12	21	32	1	15	26	35
OTC/ PRE	-	-	1	<1	1	3	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	1	7	3	1	2	1	3
Inhalants	4	2	2	1	14	8	1	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	7	4	3	2	6	6
TOTAL (n)	291	233	164	262	71	112	100	83

*White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 72: Primary of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 92% of patients were male, and gender differences were mostly noted in Mpumalanga, for various primary substances of use.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	78	22*	94	6*	90	10*	100	0	100	0	100	0
Cannabis	86	14	94	6*	85	15	91	9	94	6*	94	6*
Cannabis/Mx**	67*	33*	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/ Cocaine	-	-	92	8*	93	7*	-	-	100*	0	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates	96	4	82	18	94	6	100	0	100	0	93	7*
Inhalants	75*	25*	100*	0	100*	0	100	0	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/ PRE	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	50*	50*	100	0	100	0	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	67*	33*	83	17*	100	0	100*	0	100	0	100	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 73: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres in both provinces were of Black African descent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were alcohol, heroin/opiates and cannabis.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	6	18	14	0	8*	27*	0	-	0	9*	5*	19*
Cannabis	71	40	39	67*	31*	27*	100*	-	50*	82	40	44*
Cannabis/Mx**	1*	2*	1*	0	8*	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	5	5	-	8*	11*	-	-	0	-	15*	0
Heroin/Opiates	14	21	33	0	46	20*	0	-	50*	0	25*	31
Inhalants	4	2*	2*	0	0	7*	0	-	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	1*	1*	<1*	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	-	0	9*	10*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1*	7	4	33*	0	13*	0	-	0	0	0	6*

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

(Row% add up to 100)

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

2D: TREATMENT CENTRES: EASTERN CAPE

Mr Roger Weimann

Table 74: Proportion of treatment episodes (Eastern Cape)

Data were collected from six specialist treatment centres. A total of 336 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the July-December 2019 reporting period. The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA CEC	32	23	43	36	42	36	41	55	63
Welbedacht	8	5	5	9	6	7	9	9	15
Shepherd's Field	11	7	8	9	9	7	8	3	2
Hunters Craig	-	34	30	28	22	26	20	13	-
NICRO	12	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Step Away	10	9	8	11	11	9	13	13	16
Ernest Malgas	-	3	4	6	8	13	6	6	4
Mooiuitzicht	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-
Total no of persons treated	471	638	537	425	515	517	450	475	336

Table 75: First time admissions (Eastern Cape)

The proportion of new admissions increased during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	74	83	59	87	80	85	80	87	81	91
No	26	17	41	12	20	15	20	13	19	9

Table 76: Type of treatment received (Eastern Cape)

During this period, most patients were treated on an inpatient basis and this proportion decreased significantly compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	43	76	97	82	76	74	68	61	53
Outpatient	57	24	3	18	24	26	32	39	47

Table 77: Referral sources (Eastern Cape)

Most referrals were from 'self/family/friends' (68%), a notable increase compared to the previous period. This was followed by an increase in referrals from 'work/employer' (14%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	52	29	23	45	57	40	49	56	68
Work/employer	11	7	7	9	12	8	9	8	14
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	7	46	54	30	17	29	24	17	4
Religious body	1	<1	1	1	<1	-	<1	1	-
Hospital/clinic	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	<1	1
Social services/welfare	3	6	10	9	10	16	9	11	8
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	18	8	4	1	1	1	3	<1	-
School	7	2	-	2	1	3	4	7	3
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	1	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-

Table 78: Population Profile (Eastern Cape)

The table below depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in the Eastern Cape in the second half of 2019. The proportion of females increased slightly (from 16% - 19%) since the last reporting period and males are still the most prominent gender accessing treatment. There were notable changes in the proportion of ethnic groups noticed, such as an increase in Black African patients, and a decrease in Coloured patients accessing treatment. The proportion of those who were generally unemployed decreased slightly (42% - 30%) during this reporting period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	85	74	76	81	82	73	78	84	81
Female	15	26	24	19	18	27	22	16	19
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	36	32	31	45	52	49	54	59	70
Coloured	36	33	32	24	23	26	24	21	15
Indian	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
White	26	34	36	29	24	24	20	18	14
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	40	50	46	43	38	36	38	34	34
Working Part-time	5	4	4	6	3	3	2	1	2
Unemployed (< 6 months)	15	8	10	9	10	11	6	7	7
Unemployed (> 6 months)	19	18	16	19	25	19	27	35	23
Student/apprentice/internship	10	3	7	5	5	4	5	3	6
School/learner at school	10	14	17	15	16	23	18	17	26
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	<1	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2

Table 79: Age distribution (Eastern Cape)

Patients who were younger than 20 years comprised 31% of the treatment population and increased compared to the previous period. The remainder of the age categories remained fairly stable since the previous period.

Years	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	6	1	22	4	42	8	-	-	15	3	20	6
15-19	78	18	98	19	112	22	30	7	109	22	78	23
20-24	50	12	77	15	63	12	94	21	69	15	45	13
25-29	66	16	66	13	66	13	63	14	67	14	46	14
30-34	48	11	74	14	63	12	60	13	65	14	27	8
35-39	53	13	63	12	51	10	69	15	39	8	36	11
40-44	35	8	34	7	40	8	42	9	42	9	27	8
45-49	33	8	29	6	32	6	25	6	36	8	27	8
50-54	28	7	21	4	21	4	27	6	13	3	17	5
55-59	15	4	11	2	15	3	21	5	14	3	8	2
60-64	10	2	12	2	8	2	12	3	3	<1	4	1
≥65	2	1	8	2	4	1	7	2	3	<1	1	<1

Table 80: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Eastern Cape)

Just over half of patients (52%) reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months. Only 1% of patients declined to respond.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	44	49	56	57	52
No	50	50	42	38	47
Decline to answer	6	1	2	5	1

Table 81: Place of residence (Eastern Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Eastern Cape	412	97	500	97	512	99	440	98	470	98	329	98
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1
Limpopo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	8	2	8	2	2	<1	7	2	-	-	1	<1
Free State	2	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1
Gauteng	1	<1	6	1	1	<1	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number on whom information was available	425	100	515	100	517	100	450	100	475	100	336	100

Table 82: Primary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common primary substance of use during this period was alcohol (38%), methamphetamine (26%) cannabis (22%). Other substances seemed fairly similar. A significant decrease in the proportion of heroin/opiates admissions were seen this period (18%-1%).

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Dec 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	38	21	31	47	52	34	35	34	26	38
Cannabis	20	32	19	16	15	24	21	22	23	22
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	6	5	3	4	10	7	6	3	4
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	7	3	7	4	3	3	3	2
OTC/PRE	8	2	9	10	6	3	5	4	4	4
Heroin/Opiates*	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	18	1
Inhalants	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	1	1	-	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	20	31	23	16	10	20	24	26	21	26
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	<1	1	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 83: Mode of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	168	55	207	48	194	38	205	40	173	38	141	30	142	42
Smoked	119	39	186	44	292	56	283	55	256	57	305	64	183	54
Snorted/Sniffed	18	6	24	6	24	5	24	4	19	4	16	3	10	3
Injected	-	-	8	2	5	1	5	1	2	<1	13	3	1	<1

Table 84: Frequency of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (56%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	74	54	53	66	63	64	66	56
2-6 days per week	23	22	40	28	31	28	27	29
Once a week or less	1	17	5	4	4	5	6	10
Not used in past month	2	2	2	3	3	4	1	5

Table 85: Mean age by Primary Substance (Eastern Cape)

The overall mean age of the patients in treatment during this period remains at 28 years. The youngest mean age was for cannabis, heroin and 'CAT'. The biggest change was seen in alcohol, which decreased from age 38 years to 31 years.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	YEARS						
Alcohol	32	41	34	41	40	38	31
Cannabis/Mandrax**	38	29	26	28	25	32	28
Cannabis	34	20	29	18	20	25	26
Crack/Cocaine	32	30	29	29	31	33	29
OTC/PRE	36	44	36	43	41	39	30
Heroin/Opiates[^]	29*	31	30	30	29	25	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	37	24	30	23	24	26	28
Methcathinone ('CAT')	30	32*	33	33	43*	27*	27

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 86: Primary substance of use by Gender (Eastern Cape)

Male patients continue to dominate use of substances. There was a significant decrease in female patients who reported alcohol use (25%-16%)

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	81	19	82	18	67	33	70	30	75	25	84	16
Cannabis/Mandrax**	90	10	84	16	83	17	96	4	93	7*	71	29*
Cannabis	96	4*	87	13	88	12	81	19	95	5	73	27
Crack/Cocaine	70	30	68	32	87	13*	93	7	88	12*	100	0
OTC/PRE	31	69	65	35	8*	92	11*	89	22*	78	73	27*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	69	31*	91	9*	60	40*	100	0	93	7	60*	40*
Inhalants	-	-	0	100*	85	14*	100	0	-	-	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	80	20	82	18	76	24	86	14	85	15	83	17
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100*	0	75	25*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 87: Primary substance of use by Race (Eastern Cape)

Black African patients were mostly treated for alcohol (36%), followed by methamphetamine (28%) and cannabis (23%). The most primary substance of use among White patients was alcohol (40%), followed by cannabis (27%). There was significant increase in Coloured patients accessing treatment for alcohol and methamphetamine during this period. There was also a substantial decrease in Coloured patients reporting cannabis as their primary substance of use.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	36	23	36	23	27	41	0	0	33*	44	37	40
Cannabis/Mx**	9	3	4	4*	1*	4*	14*	0	0	0	6	4*
Cannabis	24	25	23	27	27	14	0	60*	33*	10	10	27
Crack/Cocaine	1*	1*	1*	3*	3*	6*	14*	0	0	8	10	4*
OTC/PRE	0	1*	4	7	8	6*	0	0	0	13	9	4*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	2	21	2*	1*	15	0	14*	20*	0	5*	13	2*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	25	24	28	33	19	27	57*	20*	33*	16	14	19
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	1*	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 88: Secondary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common secondary substance of use was cannabis (39%), followed by alcohol (22%).

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	49	26	57	23	56	23	67	31	20	10	35	22
Cannabis/Mandrax*	32	17	36	14	36	15	32	15	31	15	23	14
Cannabis	46	24	51	20	61	25	49	22	107	51	62	39
Crack/ Cocaine	18	10	12	5	13	5	9	4	6	3	7	4
OTC/PRE	1	1	19	4	11	4	5	2	16	8	6	4
Heroin/Opiates[^]	3	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	4	2	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	35	19	70	28	56	23	43	20	12	6	22	14
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	1	5	2	4	2	3	1	6	3	2	1
Other	1	1	3	1	7	3	6	2	2	1	2	1
TOTAL	170	100	255	100	246	100	216	100	208	100	160	100

*White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 89: Overall substance of use (Eastern Cape)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine and cannabis/mandrax remained the most common substances of use in this region. Alcohol and methamphetamine saw a significant increase in admissions, while a significant decrease in admissions for heroin/opiates and cannabis were noticed during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	241	57	232	45	237	46	220	49	145	31	160	48
Cannabis/Mandrax*	61	14	86	17	72	14	59	6	46	10	37	11
Cannabis	121	28	172	33	169	33	147	33	216	45	137	41
Crack/Cocaine	41	9	33	6	28	5	24	5	22	5	15	4
Heroin/Opiates*	16	4	13	3	16	3	13	3	95	20	7	2
OTC/PRE	17	4	27	5	35	7	24	5	34	7	21	6
Methcathinone ('CAT')	6	1	13	3	8	2	4	1	10	2	2	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	104	24	173	34	182	35	159	35	111	23	110	33
Other	7	2	18	5	16	3	18	4	4	1	7	2

Table 90: Polysubstance use (Eastern Cape)

Up to 48% of patients reported using more than one substance, and this proportion increased slightly compared to the last period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	236	56	261	51	271	52	235	52	267	56	176	52
Primary +2nd substance	189	44	254	49	246	48	223	48	208	44	160	48
Total no. of patients	425	100	515	100	517	100	450	100	475	100	336	100

Table 91: Source of payment (Eastern Cape)

'Medical aid' was the most common sources of payment (36%), followed closely by 'family/friends' (35%) and 'state' (13%).

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	26	19	11	4	5	5	5	6	5	10
Medical Aid	49	35	63	76	54	42	46	45	38	36
Family/friends	16	34	17	11	18	23	18	22	18	35
Employer	<1	3	2	1	3	5	3	3	2	3
State	7	<1	6	8	20	24	26	22	36	13
Unknown	1	9	2	-	<1	1	2	2	1	4
Other	<1	<1	<1	-	-	1	-	-	1	<1

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 92: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (85%), a slight decrease when compared to last period. There was an increase of Black African patients, constituting 86% of these patients. A decrease among patients who were coloured (12%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	89	88	92	92	92	81	81	93	85
Female	11	12	8	8	8	19	19	7	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	62	59	66	64	70	71	69	76	86
Coloured	27	33	25	27	27	26	25	21	12
Indian	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0
White	9	8	8	8	3	3	6	13	2

Table 93: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (67%) were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services/welfare' (21%). A significant decrease was seen in 'school referrals' (31% - 9%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	52	55	48	45	55	34	46	40	67
Work/Employer	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-
Health professional	4	12	13	6	6	6	15	6	1
Religious body	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	1	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	1
Social Services/Welfare	3	24	16	36	31	45	22	27	21
Court/Correctional services	11	-	9	1	1	1	1	1	-
School	28	8	13	7	2	11	14	31	9
Other	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 94: Primary substance of use of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Alcohol, and cannabis were the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who were younger than 20 years of age. A steep incline in the proportion of alcohol use was seen since the last period (8% - 68%). A significant decrease in methamphetamine was also seen this period (20%-3%), as well as cannabis (33%-24%).

	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	31	67	4	5	27	23	6	4	5	4	10	8	67	68
Cannabis/Mandrax*	-	-	5	5	16	13	4	3	4	3	3	2	-	-

Cannabis	6	13	52	62	40	33	83	54	65	52	41	33	24	24
Crack/Cocaine	2	4	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Heroin/Opiates[^]	1	2	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	43	35	-	-
OTC/PRE	2	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	7	21	25	25	21	54	34	42	34	25	20	3	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	46	100	84	100	120	100	154	100	124	100	124	100	98	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 95: Mode of use for primary substance for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jul-Dec 2016		Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	41	36	4	5	31	26	6	4	7	6	11	9	70	71
Smoked	69	61	80	94	81	67	140	91	111	90	105	85	27	28
Snorted/Sniffed	3	3	1	1	7	6	8	5	6	4	1	1	1	1
Injected	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-

Table 96: Primary of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Most young people in treatment were male.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	75*	25*	96	4*	33*	67*	60*	40*	80	20*	88	12
Cannabis	96	4*	95	5*	88	12	80	20	100	0	75	25
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	87	13*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	80*	20*	100*	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	100*	0	-	-	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates[^]	-	-	100*	0	-	-	-	-	91	9	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	100	0	100	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	81	19*	92	8*	71	29	81	19	88	12*	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	0	100*	-	-	-	-	100*	0	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 97: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

The number of patients under the age of 20 years decreased since Jan-June 2019. Alcohol was the most used substance among all patients, followed by Cannabis use among only Black African and Coloured patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	5	9	68	0	8*	67	0	0	-	0	0	100*
Cannabis	49	32	25	66	42	25*	0	0	-	43*	0	0
Cannabis/Mx**	5*	3*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	0	-	-	8*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Heroin/Opiates^	-	77	-	-	21	-	-	0	-	-	2*	-
Inhalants	6	-	-	3*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	0	1*	4*	3*	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	1*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	35	19	4*	29	15*	0	0	0	-	43*	75*	0

Table 98: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Cannabis (15%), alcohol (7%) and methamphetamine (at 6%) were the most common secondary substances of use. A significant decrease in cannabis was seen when compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	18	21	15	13	22	14	23	19	3	2	7	7
Cannabis	14	16	16	13	30	7	23	19	36	29	15	15
Cannabis/Mandrax**	10	12	9	8	13	8	8	6	3	2	1	1
Crack/Cocaine	1	1	3	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	3
Heroin/Opiates^	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	3	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	17	20	25	21	353	23	21	17	4	3	6	6
Other	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	85	100	120	100	154	100	124	100	124	100	98	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2E: TREATMENT CENTRES: KWAZULU-NATAL

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 99: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

Data were collected from 11 specialist treatment centres. A total of 980 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the July-December 2019 reporting period, a significant decrease compared to the previous period. The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Durban (26%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AKESO Umhlanga	-	-	1	<1	13	4	3	-	-
Ant-Drug Forum	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	15	9
Harmony Retreat	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	3
SANCA Nongoma	-	1	3	2	2	-	2	1	1
SANCA Durban (In/Out)	30	23	28	27	23	25	22	23	26
Newlands Park Centre	13	9	16	15	15	17	15	16	14
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	25	31	23	19	17	19	24	19	13
SANCA Newcastle	<1	4	-	6	2	6	3	2	5
SANCA Zululand	18	18	17	14	11	20	20	14	19
South Coast Recovery	3	3	3	2	2	<1	-	-	-
ARCA	5	5	6	5	5	3	7	4	-
Madadeni Centre	6	-	1	7	7	-	-	-	-
Siyakhula Centre	-	-	1	2	<1	1	2	1	1
Careline Crisis & Trauma Centre	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2
Riverview Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Persons treated over all centres	1171	1247	1177	1370	1400	1256	993	1291	980

Table 100: First-Time Admissions (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients were first time admissions (82%). While the overall percentage of first time admissions remained high, closer inspection of these rates showed variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres. Patients who were admitted to inpatient centres had a slightly higher proportion of repeated admissions compared to those who were admitted to outpatient centres, 28% vs. 11% respectively.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	91	90	92	88	90	85	85	86	79	82
No	9	10	8	12	10	15	15	14	21	18

Table 101: Type of treatment received (KZN)

Most patients were treated on an outpatient basis during this period. This proportion decreased slightly compared to the previous reporting period.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	38	40	52	36	35	32	39
Outpatient	62	60	48	64	65	68	61

Table 102: Referral Sources (KZN)

A well-established trend was that most referrals were made through a combination of 'self/family/friends' (46%). Referrals from 'school' (18%) decreased significantly in this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	52	41	43	45	43	44	48	42	46
Social Service/ Welfare	9	10	14	18	18	19	16	15	18
Employer/Work	14	9	14	11	11	10	12	8	5
Court/Correctional Services	3	3	5	2	3	3	2	1	4
Health Professionals	6	7	4	4	14	5	8	3	6
Hospital/Clinic	1	5	4	3	2	3	2	3	2
School	11	23	12	15	9	14	11	27	18
Religious Group	4	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Other	1	2	3	2	1	<1	-	1	<1

Table 103: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

The table below shows an increase in the proportion of patients who were unemployed. In the latest round of data collection, majority of patients had a secondary education (73%), increasing slightly compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	88	89	88	86	87	86	85	85
Female	12	12	11	12	14	13	14	15	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	69	71	71	71	67	67	69	68	68
Coloured	3	4	7	5	5	6	6	5	7
Indian	13	16	12	14	16	17	17	20	14
White	12	9	10	10	12	10	7	7	11
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	31	25	33	25	35	26	30	18	19
Employed (part-time)	4	3	3	6	4	8	5	6	4
Unemployed (< 6 months)	10	7	6	11	9	11	12	10	11
Unemployed (> 6 months)	25	23	26	28	26	24	24	33	37
Student/apprentice/Internship	2	4	4	3	6	3	3	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	24	35	22	24	17	25	24	31	26
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL									

Primary	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	6	4
Secondary	72	75	67	71	66	72	69	73	73
Tertiary	20	17	25	21	27	18	20	14	19
None	1	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	4

Table 104: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (KZN)

Notably, 43% of the population in treatment were younger than 20 years, this proportion decreased when compared to the 1st half of 2019 (53%). Sixty percent of the population in treatment were between 10 and 29 years of age.

AGE Years	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	31	25	37	23	26	21	25	27	38	30
20-24	21	17	19	20	19	20	19	17	15	13
25-29	15	18	13	18	18	20	18	18	15	17
30-34	12	14	13	15	15	14	14	17	11	16
35-39	7	9	6	8	8	9	8	10	8	12
40-44	5	6	4	6	4	6	5	5	4	5
45-49	6	4	3	6	5	4	4	3	4	4
50-54	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	1
55+	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3

Table 105: HIV tested in the past 12 months (KZN)

Fifty-eight percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	56	55	56	55	58
No	39	41	39	30	28
Decline to answer	5	4	5	15	14

Table 106: Place of residence (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
KwaZulu-Natal	1345	98	1372	98	1232	98	982	99	1268	98	935	95
Mpumalanga	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	3	<1	8	1	-	-	1	<1	3	<1	7	1
Free State	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	2	<1
Eastern Cape	4	<1	-	-	7	1	7	1	12	1	16	2
Gauteng	14	2	14	1	12	1	3	<1	5	<1	20	2
OTHER COUNTRIES	-	-	3	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Total number on whom information was available	1372	100	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100

Table 107: Primary substance of use (KZN)

Cannabis (34%), heroin/opiates (27%) and alcohol (14%) were the most commonly used substances among people in treatment during this period. A slight decrease in proportion of patients reporting cannabis and heroin as their primary substance of use was noticed during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%								
Alcohol	37	29	37	34	37	29	29	13	14
Cannabis	34	39	34	32	29	29	29	40	34
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2
Crack/Cocaine	5	5	4	6	6	7	8	4	5
OTC/ PRE	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	14	19	19	20	21	28	26	31	27
Inhalants	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	1	2	2	1	1	<1	3	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 108: Mode of use Primary substance of use (KZN)

In looking at the mode of usage for the primary drug, 18% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 71% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Seven percent of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin increased from 7% - 14% during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	40	32	38	35	40	32	33	17	18
Snorted	54	63	56	58	55	61	60	75	71
Injected	5	5	5	5	4	6	7	6	7
Smoked	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	2	3
Injected Heroin	8	4	3	6	7	9	4	7	14

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 109: Frequency of use for primary substance (KZN)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (71%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	64	63	69	68	67	72	64	71
2-6 days per week	17	18	16	16	18	16	21	19
Once a week or less	13	13	11	10	11	9	9	7
Not used in past month	6	6	4	6	4	3	5	4

Table 110: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Use (KZN)

The mean age of patients in treatment was 28, a slight increase since last period. Major increases in age were seen for alcohol, crack/cocaine, OTC/PRE, and 'CAT'. Similarly, major decreases were seen for inhalants and methamphetamine.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	Years									
Alcohol	28	37	34	36	31	35	34	27	26	33
Cannabis	27	21	20	21	23	22	20	26	26	25
Cannabis/Mandrax**	24	24	27	26	31	28	31	30	26	26
Crack/Cocaine	26	32	31	31	28	31	30	32	25	30
OTC/PRE	32	44	29	32	36	38	32	24	28	37
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	26	28	24	25	30	26	27	28	26	27
Inhalants	27*	17	22	24	15*	19	24	25	27	15*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	25	27	26	30	31	28	31	30	24	29
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27*	28	28	23	29	28	30	28	28	25
Overall mean age	27	29	26	28	28	29	28	28	26	28

Table 111: Primary Substance of Use by Gender (KZN)

This period saw a significant increase in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of OTC/PRE, alcohol, crack/cocaine, and inhalants. A significant decrease was seen in women with methamphetamine as their primary substance of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	78	22	87	13	82	18	85	15	82	18
Cannabis	88	12	90	10	87	13	89	11	84	16	88	12
Cannabis/ Mandrax**	91	9*	97	3*	84	16*	88	12*	96	4*	91	9*
Crack/Cocaine	85	15	92	8*	87	13	89	11	96	4*	75	25
Ecstasy	100*	0	75*	25*	100*	0	100*	0	50*	50*	67*	33*
OTC/PRE	64*	36*	45	55	73	27	67	33	86	14	41	59
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	93	7*	94	6*	93	7	87	13	83	17	85	15
Inhalants	100*	0	50*	50*	75*	25*	100*	0	100	0	0	100*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	91	9*	80	20*	86	14*	100*	0	91	9*	97	3*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100	0	67*	33*	83	17*	100	0	80	20	90	9

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 112: Primary Substance of Use by Race (KZN)

The proportion of Black African patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, as per the previous period. Across all racial groups, patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for heroin/opiates, followed by cannabis and alcohol. A decrease in admissions for cannabis use was noticed during this period.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	30	14	13	23	14	14	25	10	12	38	9	29
Cannabis	30	38	37	37	41	29	25	43	37	18	45	18
Cannabis/Mx**	3	2	2	3*	3*	9	2*	2	2*	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	6	4	5	13	3*	2*	10	4	7	11	3*	11
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	27	31	27	18	26	32	31	29	28	28	32	18
OTC/PRE	2	3	2	2*	3*	2*	3	5	4	3*	1*	9
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1*	4	4	0	6*	0	1*	3	3*	0	1*	2*
Inhalants	<1*	1	<1	2*		0	1*	0	0	0	1*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	4	10	2*	5*	11	1*	3	7	1*	4*	7

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <=5

Table 113: Secondary substance of use (KZN)

The substances most used as a secondary drug as reported by the treatment population were cannabis, alcohol and crack/cocaine.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%								
Alcohol	31	35	34	29	27	23	13	22	18
Cannabis	23	28	24	35	32	37	18	26	28
Cannabis/Mandrax**	9	9	9	6	7	6	3	9	7
Crack/Cocaine	11	8	13	9	13	17	8	17	18
Heroin ('Sugars')	2	3	4	2	3	2	1	9	8
Ecstasy	5	4	4	3	2	3	1	1	<1
OTC/PRE	8	4	4	2	2	5	4	4	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	6	7
Inhalants	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	5	4
Other	6	2	7	6	6	4	2	1	1

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 114: Overall substance of use (KZN)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, cannabis, heroin/opiates and alcohol remained the most common substances of use in this region. Slight changes were noted since previous period, however an increase was seen for methamphetamine.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	633	46	692	49	520	41	417	42	273	21	186	19
Cannabis/Mandrax*	114	8	84	6	70	6	58	6	70	5	50	5
Cannabis	712	52	615	44	606	48	469	47	641	50	449	46
Crack/Cocaine	146	11	170	12	197	16	151	15	133	10	123	13
Heroin/Opiates^	367	27	329	24	380	30	279	28	438	34	292	30
OTC/PRE	24	2	37	3	57	5	63	6	57	4	58	6
Methcathinone ('CAT')	33	2	26	2	15	1	10	1	68	5	48	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	38	3	18	1	29	2	16	2	78	6	119	12
Other	43	3	87	6	52	4	37	4	32	2	16	2

Table 115: Polysubstance use (KZN)

Just over a third of patients (40%) reported using more than one substance.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	634	46	742	53	586	47	482	49	792	61	588	60
Primary +2nd substance	738	54	658	47	670	53	511	51	499	39	392	40
Total no. of patients	1372	100	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100

Table 116: Sources of Payment (KZN)

The table below shows that 'family/friends' was the most common source of payment (34%), followed by the 'state' (32%) and 'other/unknown' (14%) during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family/friends	612	45	514	37	530	42	417	42	582	45	338	34
Self	199	15	201	14	152	12	146	15	168	13	95	10
Medical Aid	164	12	316	23	186	15	139	14	78	6	84	9
State	249	18	262	19	246	20	163	16	318	25	312	32
Employer	64	5	64	5	51	4	54	5	17	1	17	2
Other/Unknown	68	5	43	3	91	7	74	7	128	10	134	14
Total	1370	100	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 117: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (KZN)

Most patients younger than 20 years were male (81%), stable since last period. Black African patients constituted 82% of these patients.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER							
Male	86	86	85	85	86	81	81
Female	14	14	15	15	14	19	19
ETHNIC GROUP							
Black/African	83	96	81	81	84	79	82
Coloured	8	1	7	6	5	6	7
Indian	6	2	5	8	10	15	9
White	3	<1	6	5	1	1	2

Table 118: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (42%) were referred to treatment centres by the 'school' and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'self/family/friends' (39%) and 'health professionals' (11%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	47	30	31	32	35	32	41	22	39
Work/Employer	1	<1	-	1	1	<1	19	<1	2
Health professional	3	4	1	2	7	1	4	11	2
Religious body	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1
Hospital/Clinic	<1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	<1
Social Services/Welfare	8	9	13	13	12	16	17	7	11
Court/Correctional services	3	1	4	<1	2	1	1	-	2
School	38	55	45	48	40	50	14	67	42
Other	-	<1	3	2	<1	<1	-	-	<1

Table 119: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (KZN)

The most common primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years during this period was cannabis (51%) which significantly increased since last period. Heroin/opiates (20%) decreased substantially since last period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	51	17	42	13	120	46	68	14	17	6
Cannabis	191	65	227	72	89	34	198	40	150	51
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	2	3	1	4	2	7	1	8	3
Crack/Cocaine	3	1	8	3	8	3	21	4	11	4
OTC/PRE	2	1	6	2	10	4	12	2	5	2
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	15	5	13	4	27	10	149	30	58	20

Inhalants/Solvents	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	1	-	-	1	<1	20	4	8	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	2	1	2	<1	11	2	36	12
TOTAL	294	100	317	100	263	100	491	100	295	100

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N <=5

¹Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 120: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	42	12	11	11	25	19	16	50	17	8
Snorted	3	3	3	<1	4	2	1	3	7	5
Injected	-	-	-	-	<1	-	1	-	2	3
Smoked	56	85	86	89	71	79	82	47	74	84

Table 121: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

This period saw an increase in young females accessing treatment services for heroin/opiates (23% - 34%).

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	84	16	73	27	88	12	81	19	87	13	94	6*
Cannabis	87	13	88	12	84	16	89	11	81	19	86	14
Cannabis/Mx**	100	0	80*	20*	100*	0	73*	25*	100	0	87	13*
Crack/Cocaine	75	25*	33*	67*	87	13*	100	0	90	10*	55	45
Heroin/Opiates[^]	87	13	97	3	80	20	93	7	77	23	66	34
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	0	100*
OTC/PRE	100*	0	100*	0	83*	17	80	20*	75	25*	40*	60*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100*	0	67*	33*	-	-	100*	0	85	15*	100	0
Methamphetamine('Tik')	100*	0	50*	50*	50*	50*	100*	0	55	45*	94	6*

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 122: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis, heroin/opiates and methamphetamine. A significant decrease in the proportion of all Black African patients admitted for heroin/opiate use was noticed during this period.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	45	15	6	54	4*	10*	41	11	0	66*	0	0
Cannabis	32	38	50	46	56	35	41	48	71	33*	33*	50*
Cannabis/Mx**	2*	2	2	0	4	15*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	3	4	4	0	4*	0	4*	5*	4*	0	0	17*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	96	83	20	0	4	20*	4*	13	11*	0	<1*	17*
Inhalants	0	1*	<1*	0	0	0	4*	0	0	0	0	0

OTC/PRE	4*	2*	1*	0	4*	5*	7*	7*	4*	0	0	17*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1	4	3*	0	7*	0	0	3*	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1*	3	13	0	0	10*	0	0	11*	0	0	0

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 123: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Cannabis (18%) and alcohol (10%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	106	29	71	24	64	20	15	6	47	10	29	10
Cannabis	49	14	42	14	31	10	15	6	32	7	53	18
Cannabis/Mandrax**	10	3	6	2	5	2	5	2	8	2	14	5
Crack/Cocaine	4	1	3	1	8	3	10	4	34	7	15	5
Heroin/Opiates[†]	6	1	8	3	6	2	1	<1	19	4	13	4
Inhalants	3	1	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
OTC/PRE	3	1	2	1	18	6	30	11	4	1	11	4
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	11	4
Other	14	3	24	8	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	<1
TOTAL	361	100	294	100	317	100	263	100	491	100	295	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2F: TREATMENT CENTRES: CENTRAL REGION

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 124: Proportion of treatment episodes (Central region)

Data representing 189 patients were collected from three treatment centres during the period July-December 2019 compared to 316 from the previous six-month period. No data were received from North West during the period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
SANCA Aurora	93	78	91						
SANCA Goldfields	7	7	9						
SANCA Sasolburg	-	15	-						
Resilia Clinic				-	-	-			
SANCA Kimberley				-	-	-			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANCA Tsantsabane				-	100	100			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	100	-
Total in treatment	161	261	170	0	30	19	55	25	0

Table 125: First time admissions (Central region)

In Table 125 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most of the admissions across all provinces and these proportions remained high across the two provinces.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Yes	68	84	75	-	83	100	93	100	-
No	32	16	25	-	17	0	7	0	-

Table 126: Type of treatment received

Table 126 indicates that in the Free State (91%) and in the Northern Cape (16%) most patients were treated on an inpatient basis. These proportions varied extremely when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Inpatient	89	34	91	-	57	16	98	0	-
Outpatient	11	66	8	-	43	84	2	100	-

Table 127: Referral sources (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (38%), followed by 'work/employer' (16%) and 'social services' (15%). In the Northern Cape, 'self/family/friends' (84%) was the most common sources of referral followed by 'work/employer' (16%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	37	46	38	-	63	84	38	40	-
Work/employer	29	22	16	-	3*	16	25	28	-
Health professional	6	7	5	-	3*	-	13	4*	-
Religious body	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4*	-
Social services/welfare	19	20	15	-	-	-	15	20	-
Court/correctional	6	2	6	-	-	-	2	-	-
School	2	2*	4	-	3*	-	-	4*	-
Other e.g. radio	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

*N < 5

Table 128: Population profile (Central region)

Male patients predominate both Free State (87%) and Northern Cape (100%). During this period, Black African patients were in the majority in the Free State (59%), while in the Northern Cape, Coloured and Black African patients were of equal proportions (47%). A decrease in proportion of Coloured patients in the Northern Cape province was noticed during this period. There was a significant increase in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in the Free State province. In the Northern Cape province, the majority of patients in treatment during this period were 'school/learner at school' (47%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	86	85	87	-	97	100	75	100	-
Female	14	15	13	-	3*	0	25	0	-
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	57	59	59	-	33	47	65	84	-
Coloured	17	12	18	-	67	47	6	12*	-
Indian	-	<1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	26	28	23	-	-	6	27	4*	-
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	42	9	41	-	30	1*	53	20	-
Working part-time	1	4	4	-	-	21*	5	4*	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	1	8	1	-	-	5*	7	8*	-
Unemployed (> 6 months)	39	48	31	-	27	16*	15	32	-
Student/Apprentice/internship	2	4	2	-	-	5*	7	-	-
School/learner at school	11	26	19	-	37	47	9	36	-
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	4	2*	3	-	7*	-	4	-	-

*N < 5

Table 129: Age distribution (Central region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 30 years in the Free State and 21 years in the Northern Cape. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age slightly increased to 25% in the Free State, and decreased to 53% in the Northern Cape.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
10-14	2	3	2*	-	17	11*	2	-	-
15-19	14	18	23	-	47	42	7	20	-
20-24	14	15	13	-	13*	21	24	20	-
25-29	20	16	13	-	23	5*	18	12*	-
30-34	17	17	16	-	-	11*	16	20	-
35-39	10	13	16	-	-	10*	15	16*	-
40-44	7	8	6	-	-	-	11	8*	-
45-49	8	3	6	-	-	-	2	4*	-
50-54	4	3	2	-	-	-	4	-	-
55+	4	6	7	<1		-	2	-	-

*N<5

Table 130: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Central region)

Fifty-three percent of patients in the Free State reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months; while in the Northern Cape most patients reported that they have not tested for HIV in the past 12 months (74%). This high proportion may be due to the high number of school-going patients.

	January – June 2019			July – December 2019		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	47	20	48	53	26	-
No	47	80	28	41	74	-
Decline	6	-	24	6	-	-

Table 131: Primary substance of use (Central region)

In the Free State, there was a significant increase in alcohol admissions, while the Northern Cape saw a similar percentage decrease. Cannabis was the most commonly used primary substance of use among people in treatment in the Northern Cape, followed by alcohol and methamphetamine. Both cannabis/mandrax and methamphetamine were reported for the first time in the last three periods.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	37	11	41	-	53	21*	42	36	-
Cannabis	25	38	36	-	37	37	20	52	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	3	1*	-	-	16*	5	4*	-
Crack/Cocaine	4	3	3*	-	-	-	5	-	-
Heroin/Opiates [^]	7	31	5	-	7*	5*	7	4*	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	9	11	-	-	21*	18	-	-
Inhalants	2	1*	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	8	3	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	1	-	2*	-	-	-	2	4*	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 132: Mode of usage of primary drug (Central region)

Fifty-one percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State, and 74% in the Northern Cape smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. However, when alcohol was excluded in the analysis, smoking remained the most common mode of use, 85% in the Free State, and 93% in the Northern Cape

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	39(2)	13(3)	43(4)	-	50(0)	21(-)*	44 (3)	36(0)	-(-)
Snorted	10(16)	7(8)	5(9)	-	3(7)**	-(-)	9(16)	4(6)*	-(-)
Injected	4(6)	5(6)	1(*2)	-	-(-)	5(7)**	-(-)	4(6)*	-(-)
Smoked	48(76)	74(83)	51(85)	-	47(93)	74(93)	47(81)	56(88)	-(-)
**Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	42*	15	25*	-	-	100**	-	-	-

*n<5; **n=1

Table 133: Frequency of use by primary substance for the Free State

Tables 133-135 show the frequency of use of the primary substance for each province. Across all provinces, most substances were used on a daily basis.

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	60	50	51	37	33	46	3*	10*	3*	0	7*	0
Cannabis	82	63	87	17	20	11	0	13	2*	0	3*	0
Cannabis/Mx**	90	67	100*	10*	11*	0	0	11*	0	0	11*	0
Crack/Cocaine	83	44*	60*	0	22*	40*	0	11*	0	17*	22*	0
Heroin/Opiates^	100	99	75	0	1*	25*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	75*	0	-	25*	50*	-	0	50*	-	0	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	57	57	66	28*	30	28	14*	9*	0	0	4*	6*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	46	75	67*	46	13*	33*	0	13*	0	8*	0	0
OTC/PRE	100*	-	100*	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 134: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	-	75	25*	75	19	50*	-	6*	-	-	6*	25*
Cannabis	-	36	71	36	54	29*	-	0	-	-	0	0
Cannabis/Mx**	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Inhalants	-	0	-	0	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	75*	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6*	-

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 135: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	48	33*	-	39	0	-	13*	67*	-	-	0	-
Cannabis	82	46	-	18*	15*	-	0	23*	-	-	15*	-
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	67*	-	-	33*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	60	-	-	40*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	100*	0	-	0	100*	-	0	0	-	-	0	-

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 136: Mean age by primary substance (Central region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In the Free State, significant changes in the mean age of patients were seen for alcohol, cannabis, crack/cocaine, and heroin/opiates. In the Northern Cape, the mean age for alcohol and cannabis increased.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	Years								
Alcohol	42	29	38	-	19	27*	38	32	-
Cannabis	22	29	21	-	19	21	21	28	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	26	30	21*	-	-	15*	23*	30*	-
Crack/Cocaine	33	36	26	-	-	-	27*	-	-
Heroin/Opiates [^]	25	35	27	-	23*	18*	32*	17*	-
Inhalants	23*	32*	-	-	19*	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	26	33	29	-	-	22*	27	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	26	27	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	48*	-	38*	-	-	-	27*	22*	-
Overall mean age	31	31	29	-	19	22	31	29	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 137: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Free State

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites and bearing in mind small samples male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 87% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see Tables 137 - 139).

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	83	17	90	10*	87	13
Cannabis	93	7*	88	12	93	7*
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100	0	78	22*	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	56	44*	100	0
Heroin/Opiates [^]	83	17*	81	19	75	25*
Inhalants	75*	25*	100*	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	71	29*	96	4*	83	17*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	92	8*	75	25*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	0	100*	-	-	0	100*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 138: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Northern Cape

During this period, only male patients were seen in the Northern Cape.

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	-	-	100	0	100*	-
Cannabis	-	-	91	1*	100	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	-	-	-	-	100*	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates [^]	-	-	100*	0	100*	-

Inhalants	-	-	100*	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	-	-	100*	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 139: Primary substance of use by Gender for the North West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	70	30	100	0	-	-
Cannabis	82	8*	100	0	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	67*	33*	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	75*	25*	100*	0	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	70	30*	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	100*	0	100*	0	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 140: Primary substance of use by Race for the Free State

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	53	63	34	15	17	47	0	0	0	32	20	53
Cannabis	66	63	40	21	11	30	0	0	0	12	26	30
Cannabis/Mx**	70	56	2*	30*	22*	0	0	0	0	0	22*	0
Crack/Cocaine	67*	33*	4	33*	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	3*
Heroin/Opiates^	50	48	6	0	14	0	0	1*	0	50	32	5*
Inhalants	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	43	74	9	14*	0	23	0	0	0	43	26	5*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	46	50*	3*	8*	25*	0	0	0	0	46	25*	0
OTC/PRE	0	0	2*	100*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 141: Primary substance of use by Race for the Northern Cape

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	-	38	33*	-	63	11*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cannabis	-	9*	33*	-	91	44*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cannabis/Mx**	-	-	11*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	-	100*	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	100*
Inhalants	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	22*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 142: Primary substance of use by Race for the North West

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	65	67	-	4*	22*	-	0	-	-	26	11*	-
Cannabis	91	100	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	9	0	-
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	67*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	37*	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	0	0	-	0	100*	-	0	-	-	100*	0	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	50*	-	-	20*	-	-	0	-	-	30*	-	-
OTC/PRE	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 143: Secondary substance of use (Central region)

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	12	8	6	-	0	0	7*	12*	-
Cannabis	13	15	6	-	0	26	11	0	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	8	7	8	-	0	21*	13	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	4	6	2*	-	0	0	2*	0	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	2*	9	2*	-	0	0	2*	0	-
Inhalants	-	1*	-	-	0	0	-	0	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	6	2*	8	-	0	0	13	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	4	13	-	0	0	15	0	-
OTC/PRE	2*	1*	4	-	0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL (number)	161	261	170	0	30	19	55	25	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 144: Overall proportion of substances used (Central region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 144 below. Alcohol, cannabis, cannabis/mandrax and methamphetamine, were the most common substances used.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	49	20	47	-	53	21*	49	48	-
Cannabis	39	53	42	-	37	63	31	54	-

Cannabis/Mandrax**	14	10	9	-	-	37	18	4*	-
Crack/Cocaine	7	10	5	-	-	-	7	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[†]	9	40	6	-	7*	5*	9	4*	-
Inhalants	2	2	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	15	11	19	-	-	21*	31	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	12	7	15	-	-	-	15	-	-
OTC/PRE	3	1*	6	-	-	-	2	4*	-

**White pipe[†] or Mandrax alone

Note: The table shows the proportion reporting each drug either as primary or secondary drug.

[†]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 145: Polysubstance use (Central region)

In the Free State, just under half of patients (48%), and in the Northern Cape, 53% of patients reported only one substance of use.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Primary substance only	52	53	52	-	100	53	62	88	-
Primary +2nd substance	48	47	48	-	0	47	38	12	-
Total no. of patients	161	261	170	-	30	19	55	25	-

Table 146: Primary Source of payment (Central region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment in the Free State was 'medical aid' (39%), followed by the 'state' (18%); while in the Northern Cape, 'family/friends' (74%) was the most common source of payment, followed by 'employer' (11%). These primary sources of payment vary significantly when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Self	3	3	2*	-	7*	5*	4	16*	-
Medical Aid	36	8	39	-	47	-	36	-	-
State	30	55	35	-	43	5*	12	28	-
Family/friends	12	15	8	-	3*	74	24	20	-
Employer	15	2	15	-	-	11*	16	-	-
Unknown	-	18	2*	-	-	5*	-	36	-
Other/ combinations	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-

*N < 5

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 147: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Central region)

Across all provinces, most patients under 20 years were male.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	92	85	91	-	100	100	100*	100*	-
Female	8*	15	9*	-	0	-	-	-	-
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	69	85	70	-	26	30*	100*	80*	-
Coloured	27	4*	16	-	74	60	-	20*	-
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	4*	11	14	-	-	10*	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 148: Referral sources of patients <20 years (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (37%), followed by 'court/correctional' (23%). In the Northern Cape, 'self/family/friends' was the only sources of referral (100%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	38	47	37	-	79	100	40*	20*	-
Work/employer	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Health professional	-	2*	2*	-	5*	0	40*	-	-
Religious body	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	23	34	21	-	-	0	20*	60*	-
Court/correctional	23	8*	23	-	-	0	-	-	-
School	15	9	16	-	16*	0	-	20*	-
Other e.g. radio	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 149: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State and Northern Cape young people were mostly treated for cannabis.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	10	19	1	2*	10	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	24	45	36	84	7	35	5	50	4	80*	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	3	6*	1	2*	-	-	3	30	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	1	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	10	19	-	-	1	5*	1	10	1	20*	-	-

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	6*	4	9*	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	1	2*	-	-	1	5*	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2*	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	53	100	43	100	19	100	10	100	5	100	-	-

*White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

¹Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 150: Mode of usage of primary substance for patients <20 years (Central region)

Ninety-six percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State and 90% in the Northern Cape smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. However, when alcohol was excluded in the analysis, smoking remained the most common mode of use, 85% in the Free State and 95% in the Northern Cape. Only three patients reported injecting heroin; two were in the Free State and one was in the Northern Cape.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	-	17	2*	-	53	-	-	-	-
Snorted	12	4	2*	-	5	-	-	-	-
Injected	-	4	-	-	-	10*	-	-	-
Smoked	88	75	96	-	42	90	100	100	-

Table 151: Primary substance of use by Gender of patients <20 years (Central region)

Tables 151 show that across all provinces, males make up majority of patients for most primary substances of use.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	0	100*	0	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	79	21	92	8*	100	0	100	0	100*	0	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates¹	70	30*	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	100*	0	75*	25*	-	-	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N>5

¹Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 152: Primary substance of use by Race of patients <20 years (Central region)

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	-	38	0	-	63	8*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cannabis	-	9*	79	-	91	69	-	-	-	-	-	86
Cannabis/Mx**	-	-	6*	-	-	15*	-	-	-	-	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	-	100*	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	14*
Inhalants	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	12*	-	-	8*	-	-	-	-	-	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 153: Secondary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State, the most used substance by under 20's use was 'CAT' whereas in the Northern Cape, most young people were treated for the use of cannabis.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	5	23	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	4	18	3	7	-	-	5	50	-	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	4	18	6	14	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	9	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	5	8	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	20	46	-	-	4	40			-	-
Total	22	100	43	100	0	0	10	100	0	0	-	-

SECTION 3: DATA ON COMMUNITY BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS

TB HIV Care, Anova Health Institute, OUT Wellbeing, Foundation for Professional Development (FPD), Tintswalo Home Based Care, NACOSA & the University of Pretoria

3A: COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES (JULY – DECEMBER 2019)

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines². Services include: HIV, STI and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints.

TB HIV Care's Step Up Project

This project provides harm reduction services to people who inject drugs (PWID) in the Cape Metro (Western Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape), eThekweni (KwaZulu-Natal) and uMgungundlovu (KwaZulu-Natal) Districts. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and also from Drop-In Centres in Cape Town, eThekweni and Nelson Mandela Bay. The needle and syringe services in eThekweni resumed on 29 June 2020, but during the reporting period were not operational. Pressure from local stakeholders resulted in needle and syringe services being stopped in the Richmond Hill area of Port Elizabeth (an area with PWID in great need of services). OST services in Cape Town were restricted to people who inject drugs.

This programme receives funding from the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

Between July and December 2020, 2 184 unique PWID accessed the services (895 in the Cape Metro, 874 in eThekweni, 318 in Nelson Mandela Bay and 97 in uMgungundlovu).

Across all sites, almost all clients (86%) were over the age of 20 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 78% in NMB to 90% in uMgungundlovu). Racial characteristics of service users varied by site; being predominantly Coloured in the Cape Metro (78%), White in Nelson Mandela Bay (66%), and Black African in eThekweni (82%) and uMgungundlovu (91%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Tables 154.

²UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, USAID, PEPFAR. Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs. Practical guidance for collaborative interventions. (IDUIT). 2017; UNODC: Geneva.

Table 154: Characteristics of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services – Demographics (July - December 2019)

Site	Cape Metro			eThekweni			Nelson Mandela Bay			uMgungundlovu		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)			n (%)			n (%)			n (%)		
GENDER												
Male	567 (86)	525 (84)	760 (85)	258 (88)	384 (87)	771 (88)	295 (73)	380 (76)	248 (78)	-	-	87 (90)
Female	91 (14)	92 (15)	126 (14)	36 (12)	56 (13)	103 (12)	107 (26)	12 (24)	69 (22)	-	-	10 (10)
ETHNIC GROUP												
Black African	28 (4)	29 (5)	40 (4)	255 (87)	364 (83)	715 (82)	59 (15)	73 (15)	75 (24)	-	-	88 (91)
Coloured	516 (77)	478 (77)	700 (78)	14 (5)	18 (4)	55 (6)	28 (7)	20 (4)	31 (10)	-	-	2 (2)
Indian	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (<1)	11 (3)	27 (6)	51 (6)	5 (1)	9 (2)	3 (1)	-	-	0 (0)
White	112 (18)	115 (18)	154 (17)	14 (5)	31 (7)	53 (6)	314 (77)	400 (80)	209 (66)	-	-	7 (7)
AGE DISTRIBUTION												
< 15	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	-	0 (0)
16-24	42 (6)	35 (6)	55 (6)	89 (30)	102 (23)	185 (21)	89 (22)	69 (14)	43 (14)	-	-	25 (26)
25-35	399 (60)	347 (57)	520 (58)	170 (58)	290 (66)	589 (67)	200 (49)	267 (53)	162 (51)	-	-	66 (68)
36-50	207 (31)	205 (33)	297 (33)	34 (12)	42 (10)	93 (11)	46 (11)	147 (29)	100 (31)	-	-	6 (6)
51+	20 (3)	18 (3)	23 (3)	0 (0)	2 (<1)	6 (1)	17 (4)	20 (4)	13 (4)	-	-	0 (0)
Missing	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	-	0 (0)
Total	668	623	895	294	440	874	406	503	318	-	-	97

*Some demographic data was not provided. ND: No data available

Overall, 0% of the patients were younger than 18 years. Across sites, the largest proportion of clients were in the age group 25 – 35 years, in the Cape Metro (58%); eThekweni (67%); uMgungundlovu (68%) and in Nelson Mandela Bay (51%).

Overall, 9 643 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (0 in eThekweni, 0 in uMgungundlovu, 7 749 in the Cape Metro and 1 894 in Nelson Mandela Bay) and 285 719 needles and syringes were distributed (230 594 in the Cape Metro and 55 125 in Nelson Mandela Bay), with return rates of 69% and 83% respectively.

Table 155: Proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services by age cohort (July - December 2019) - by site*

Site	Cape Metro			eThekwini			uMgungundlovu			Nelson Mandela Bay		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)			n (%)			n (%)			n (%)		
Age cohort												
PWID < 20 years	6 (1)	11 (2)	0 (0)	31 (11)	12 (3)	0 (0)	-	-	0 (0)	24 (6)	10 (2)	1 (<1)
PWID >= 20 years	660 (99)	612 (98)	895 (100)	263 (89)	428 (97)	874 (100)	-	-	97 (100)	382 (94)	493 (98)	317 (100)
Total	666	668	895	294	440	874	-	-	97	406	503	318

Table 156: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services with census data - by site* (July - December 2019)

Site		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Western Cape	Population ¹	33%	1%	49%	16%
	Accessing service	4%	0%	78%	17%
KwaZulu-Natal	Population ¹	87%	7%	1%	5%
	Accessing service ²	83%	5%	6%	6%
Eastern Cape	Population ¹	86%	<1%	8%	5%
	Accessing service	24%	1%	10%	66%

¹ Statistics South Africa, 2011 Census ² This is a combination of eThekwini and uMgungundlovu
* Note that proportions calculated based on available data
** Data on race not captured for period April – June 2019

HIV and TB services

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 643 tested for HIV (286 in the Cape Metro, 201 in eThekwini, 30 in uMgungundlovu; 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 9% (55/643) of whom tested HIV positive for the first time (8 in the Cape Metro, 40 in eThekwini, 3 in uMgungundlovu and 3 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Fourteen clients were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (7 in the Cape Metro, 5 in eThekwini, 2 in uMgungundlovu and 0 in Nelson Mandela Bay). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 654 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (290 in the Cape Metro, 205 in eThekwini, 33 in uMgungundlovu and 126 in Nelson Mandela Bay) with 7 being symptomatic, 2 with confirmed TB and 1 started on treatment (1 in eThekwini).

Table 157: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* (July - December 2019)

	Cape Metro			eThekweni			uMgungundlovu			Nelson Mandela Bay		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)			n (%)			n (%)			n (%)		
GENDER												
Men	343 (85)	89 (84)	243 (85)	195 (90)	185 (89)	188 (94)	-	-	27 (90)	102 (70)	92 (74)	97 (77)
Women	60 (15)	16 (15)	41 (14)	22 (20)	24 (11)	13 (6)	-	-	3 (10)	42 (29)	33 (26)	28 (22)
Transgender	1 (<1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	0(0)	0(0)	9 (0)	-	-	0 (0)	2 (1)	0(0)	1 (<1)
ETHNIC GROUP												
Black African	12 (3)	0(0)	9 (3)	171 (79)	97 (46)	162 (81)	-	-	29 (97)	29 (20)	15 (12)	39 (31)
Coloured	295 (73)	50 (47)	224 (79)	21 (10)	3 (1)	13 (6)	-	-	0 (0)	25 (17)	3 (2)	19 (15)
Indian	2 (<1)	0(0)	0 (0)	15 (7)	5 (2)	10 (5)	-	-	0 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
White	93 (23)	8 (8)	52 (18)	10 (5)	14 (7)	15 (7)	-	-	1 (3)	90 (62)	43 (34)	68 (54)
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE												
HIV positive	9(2)	15 (14)	8 (3)	18(8)	26 (12)	40 (20)	-	-	3 (10)	20 (14)	6 (5)	4 (3)
On ART	1(11)	4 (27)	7 (88)	8(44)	3 (12)	5 (13)	-	-	2 (67)	12 (60)	1 (17)	0 (0)
Virally suppressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	404	106	286	217	209	201	-	-	30	146	125	126
*Some demographic data was not provided. -: Data not available												

Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services

During this period OST was only available in Cape Town, where 29 PWID were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. During the reporting period, 0 new people were initiated and 0 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 9 people were lost to follow-up, 1 person exited. Clients were informed of a national shortage of methadone, but there was no break in methadone supply. The retention rate for this reporting period was 76% (22/29) (Table 5). Hepatitis testing was offered to 2 people on OST in Cape Town during this period, with 0 people testing positive for HBVsAg, and 1 with positive anti-HCV. Of the 9 OST clients with confirmed HCV infection who were started on direct acting antiviral therapy in the previous period, 5 (56%) were successfully treated (sustained virologic response 12 weeks after completing treatment), 3 (33%) were lost to follow-up and one (11%) client was re-infected.

Table 158: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy (July - December 2019)

	Cape Metro			eThekweni			uMgungundlovu			Nelson Mandela Bay		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	(%)			(%)			(%)			(%)		
GENDER												
Men	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
ETHNIC GROUP												
Black African	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Coloured	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0

Table 159: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme - by site (July - December 2019)

		No. on OST at start of period	No. initiated on OST for first time during period	No. restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	No. LTFU during period	No. exited during period	No. died during period	No. on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
KZN	People who smoke heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	People who inject heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N/A

WC	People who inject heroin (total)	29	0	0	6	1	0	22	76% (22/29)
* All clients were down-titrated as per the time limited nature of the project.									
** Clients were offered referral to another site to continue OST through self-funding									

During this reporting period, 361 human rights violations were reported (134 in the Cape Metro, 184 in eThekweni, 0 in uMgungundlovu and 43 in Nelson Mandela Bay), 84 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 73 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

Table 160: Comparison of reported human rights violations (July - December 2019)

Reported violation (n)	Cape Metro	eThekweni	uMgungundlovu	Nelson Mandela Bay
Refused services	16	8	0	3
Refused access to medication	1	4	0	1
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked,etc)	14	63	0	7
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	24	44	1	14
Sexual assault/rape	0	17	0	1
Killed	0	2	0	0
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	10	1	0	0
Driven around in van without charges	8	5	0	5
Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	5	0	0	0
Unlawful arrest/detention	6	2	0	3
Reported case but no progress made by police	6	9	0	2
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	6	1	0	0
Total number of violations reported for period	134	184	1	43

Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project

This project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-districts B, D, E, F and G of the City of Johannesburg. Between July and December 2019, 3 519 unique PWID accessed services. During this phase engagement to provide services for PWID in Sedibeng commenced, with 276 reached, however, due to community push back no other services were provided. The project team began implementation of needle and syringe services at hot spots in Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark, but experienced a setback after SAPS and community members complained to Sedibeng MMC for Health and Social Development. The MMC instructed the Jab Smart project to suspend services in September 2019 pending further discussion. Anova has continued further engagement with Sedibeng leadership, but services were closed till March 2020.

Majority of clients (100%) were over the age of 20 and most were men (93% in JHB and 96% in Sedibeng). Most clients were Black African (98%). PWID service user socio-demographic characteristics are provided in Tables below).

Table 161: Characteristics of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services (July - December 2019)

	Johannesburg			Sedibeng		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	(%)			(%)		
GENDER						
Men	93	92	93	-	-	96
Women	7	8	7	-	-	4
ETHNIC GROUP						
Black African	96	94	97	-	-	100
Coloured	1	2	2	-	-	0
Indian	<1	2	<1	-	-	0
White	2	2	1	-	-	0
MEDIAN AGE (yrs)	28	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1316	1518	3519	-	-	276

During this period, 11 368 needle and syringe service contacts were made across both Districts; and 164 310 needles and syringes were distributed, with return rate of 6%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services in Johannesburg: 573 tested for HIV, 30% (172/573) of whom tested positive and 15% (26/172) of those were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 589 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 76 being symptomatic and referred for testing. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. HIV and TB testing services were not provided in Sedibeng during this period.

In Johannesburg, 22 people were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. The site experienced a methadone stock-out between October and December. Efforts were made to down titrate clients and all were offered to transition to buprenorphine (\pm naloxone). 8 clients attempted the transition, 4 were successfully transferred and 14 left the programme. During this period 34 PWID were initiated (see Table 133), 0 people restarted, 20 people were lost to follow-up, 0 people exited, and 1 clients died. 35 people were on OST at the end of December. The retention rate for this reporting period was 62% (35/56)

Table 162: Characteristics of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy (July - December 2019)

	Johannesburg			Sedibeng		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	(%)			(%)		
GENDER						
Men	94	78	91	-	-	0
Women	4	22	9	-	-	0
ETHNIC GROUP						
Black African	86	100	82	-	-	0
Coloured	6	0	9	-	-	0
Indian	<1	0	0	-	-	0
White	6	0	9	-	-	0
Total	35	9	34	-	-	0

Table 163: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme – Johannesburg (July - December 2019)

	No. on OST at start of period	No. initiated on OST for first time during period	No. restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	No. LTFU during period	No. exited during period	No. died during period	No. on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
People who inject heroin (total)	22	34	0	20	0	1	35	62% 35/56)

34 Human rights violations were reported, with the most (n= 14) related to being humiliated, chased away and harassed and (n=8) having confiscated needles and personal goods.

Table 164: Comparison of reported human rights violations (July - December 2019)

Reported violation (n)	Johannesburg	Sedibeng
Refused services	5	0
Refused access to medication	3	0
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked,etc)	6	0
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	14	0
Sexual assault/rape	0	0
Killed	0	0
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	0	0
Driven around in van without charges	0	0

Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	0	0
Unlawful arrest/detention	0	0
Reported case but no progress made by police	0	0
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	0	0
Total number of violations reported for period	34	0

Tintswalo Home Based Care

This project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-district East, North and South of the City of Ekurhuleni. This service started in April 2019. Between July and December 2019, 292 unique PWID accessed services.

The majority of clients (99%) were over the age of 20 and most were men (93%). Most clients were Black African (80%). PWID service user socio-demographic characteristics are provided in Table 10.

Table 165: Characteristics of people who inject drugs accessing needle and syringe services (July - December 2019)

	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Median age (yrs)*
Ekurhuleni (n = 292)	93%	7%	80%	1%	7%	12%	-
* Data on specific age not captured under new programme.							

During this period, 2 143 needle and syringe service contacts were made; and 37 860 needles and syringes were distributed, with return rate of 77%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 198 tested for HIV, 35% (70/198) of whom tested positive and 36% (25/70) of those were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 198 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 0 being symptomatic and referred for testing. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period. No OST is provided by Tintswalo. Only one reported human rights violations, linked to an assault by private security.

OUT Wellbeing and FPD's HARMless project

The HARMless Project works in all Regions of the City of Tshwane and Ehlanzeni in Mpumalanga. Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and from Drop-In Centres. Between July and December 2019, 3 020 unique PWID (7 in Ehlanzeni) accessed services. During this period, 4 815 needle and syringe service contacts were made, and 200 621 needles and syringes were distributed, with a return rate of 71%.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 494 (6 in Ehlanzeni) tested for HIV, 214 (43%) (5 in Ehlanzeni) of whom tested positive and 198 (93%) (5 in Ehlanzeni) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Though data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable for the majority of the clients, 37 of the 43 clients who had their viral loads taken, were virally suppressed. Additionally, 526 PWID (6 in Ehlanzeni) were screened for tuberculosis (TB) with 5 being symptomatic, no PWID were diagnosed with TB. Data on human rights violations for this period was not available for reporting. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

The HARMless program's OST implementation was implemented by COSUP. FPD funded, through its CDC funding, several of its clients' OST. This number is reported in the SACENDU report below to avoid duplication.

Table 166: Proportion of people accessing needle and syringe service and behaviour change intervention program – Tshwane & Mbombela (July - December 2019)

	Tshwane/ HARMless			Ehlanzeni/HARMless		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)			n (%)		
GENDER						
Men	-	1638 (96)	2878 (96)	-	-	7 (100)
Women	-	69 (4)	135 (4)	-	-	0 (0)
ETHNIC GROUP						
Black African	-	-	1260 (42)	-	-	7 (100)
Coloured	-	-	62 (2)	-	-	0 (0)
Indian	-	-	2 (<1)	-	-	0 (0)
White	-	-	81 (3)	-	-	0 (0)
Missing Race data*	-	-	1608 (53)	-	-	-
Total	0	1707	3013	-	-	7
*Data on race was only collected when FPD took over implementation in October 2019						

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 488 tested for HIV in Tshwane and 6 in Ehlanzeni, 209 (43%) and 5 (83%) tested positive in the two districts with 193 (92%) and 5 (100%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Data on HIV viral suppression was not complete, but 37 clients were confirmed to be virally suppressed in Tshwane by the end of this reporting period. Data on HIV viral suppression was not available in Ehlanzeni at the time as programme implementation in this district commenced in December. Additionally, 520 PWID were screened for tuberculosis (TB) in Tshwane with 5 being symptomatic, no PWID were diagnosed with TB. All 6 clients in Ehlanzeni were screened for TB in December, but none were symptomatic. Data on human rights violations and proportion of people accessing needle and syringe service and behaviour change intervention program for this period was not available for reporting. No routine viral hepatitis B or C testing was done during this period.

Table 167: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* (July - December 2019)

	Tshwane			Ehlanzeni		
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)			n (%)		
GENDER*						
Men	-	917 (92)	2 878 (96)	-	-	7 (100)
Women	-	76 (8)	135 (4)	-	-	0(0)
Transgender	-	0 (0)	0 (0)	-	-	0(0)
ETHNIC GROUP*						
Black African	-	-	9 (3)	-	-	-
Coloured	-	-	224 (79)	-	-	-
Indian	-	-	0 (0)	-	-	-
White	-	-	52 (18)	-	-	-
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE*						
HIV positive	-	292 (29)	8 (3)	-	-	-
On ART	-	169 (58)	7 (88)	-	-	-
Virally suppressed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	993	3013	-	-	7
*Some demographic data was not provided.						

FPD funded 24 clients on OST between July to September and 284 clients during the period between October to December 2019. All these clients were administered and reported by COSUP, thus not reported here to avoid double-counting.

The Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria's Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP)

The COSUP project offered OST across several regions of the City of Tshwane. A total of 10 713 needle and syringe contacts were made, and 123 280 needles were distributed with 88% return rate. A total of 1 116 people were on OST at the beginning of July 2019. During this period 138 people who use heroin (injecting and non-injecting) were initiated on OST; 12 people were reinitiated, 51 people were lost to follow-up, 63 people exited, 4 people died and 1 148 were on OST at the end of December 2019.

Most OST clients were reluctant to change from methadone during the period of the national shortage. Many clients received dose reductions during the first week that the shortage was announced, with most needing their doses to be increased the following week to previous or higher doses. The methadone crisis was resolved in December. During the crisis, six clients were successfully down titrated and changed to buprenorphine and the remaining clients remained on methadone and were subsequently up titrated. Most clients were reluctant to down-titrate their methadone, or change from methadone to buprenorphine.

During the period July to September 242 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD, and during October to December 284 of the clients' OST was funded by FPD. All other programme funded OST was through the City of Tshwane.

The median age of people who accessed OST services was 31 years, 61% were over the age of 20. Most (83%) were men and most (78%) were Black African. PWUD/ID service user socio demographic characteristics are provided in a table below.

Table 168: Characteristics of people who use drugs started on opioid substitution therapy – Demographics (July - December 2019)

	Tshwane/ HARMless			
	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
GENDER				
Men	286 (86)	364 (91)	328 (92)	114 (83)
Women	47 (14)	36 (9)	29 (8)	24 (17)
ETHNIC GROUP				
Black African	274 (82)	308 (77)	278 (78)	107 (78)
Coloured	20 (6)	28 (7)	36 (10)	11 (8)
Indian	7 (2)	20 (5)	14 (4)	4 (3)
White	32 (10)	44 (11)	29 (8)	15 (11)
MEDIAN AGE (yrs)	34	31	30	31
Total	333	400	357	138

Table 169: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme (July - December 2019)

Tshwane / COSUP	Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period	Retention rate for period
People who smoke heroin*	-	65	6	25	27	1	18	-
People who inject heroin	-	73	6	26	36	3	14	-
Total	1116	138	12	51	63	4	1148	**
* Data not available for this period								
** Retention influenced by high number of people started on OST during this period.								

Human rights violations are not routinely collected in this project.

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers

During this period 3 547 households were visited across 7 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by community health care workers. As part of standard household health and social screening assessments, 145 households (4.5%) were identified to have at least one person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as “experiencing health and social problems due to substance use”). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (38%), cannabis (15%) and heroin (2%). Fourteen individuals who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons were identified. Thirty households (<1%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Selected implications for policy/practice³

During the Phase 47, regional report back meetings of SACENDU a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance use and substance use policy in general:

- Consider increasing testing for HIV and viral hepatitis among patients in treatment, especially young adults/youth and PWID.
- Implement steps to address consequences of legalization of private use of cannabis (including preventive measures aimed at young people and options for persons experiencing problems).
- Counter push back on harm reduction approaches in KZN, PE, GP (including Sedibeng), WC (e.g. needle & syringe programmes).
- Consideration to be given to making naloxone available at a community level as a harm reduction approach to reduce the risk of opioid-related overdose.
- Increase efforts to bring women into treatment & improve access to harm reduction services.
- Address structural barriers to accessing HCV testing & make services available where PWID access clean needles.
- Address stigma aimed at PWID in hospitals.
- Scale up OST services for heroin users in the WC.
- The lack of OST in Durban now that the demonstration project has ended.
- Effectiveness of community based treatment for HCV using direct acting antivirals
- The presence of a single supplier of methadone, resulted in a stock out and had negative effects for clients (returning to injecting heroin and risks of the illegal market) and programmes (damaged trust and therapeutic relationships). Efforts to avoid this in the future are needed, including access to multiple suppliers.
- The uptake of buprenorphine as an opioid agonist among clients on methadone during the methadone stock out was low, and very few people transitioning successfully.

Selected issues to monitor

Phase 47 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in use of methamphetamine & alcohol in the EC.
- Increase in mean age for persons reporting cannabis use in the EC (from 25 to 35 years).
- Increase in use of cannabis among females in the EC.
- Increase in self/family/friend referrals in the EC and KZN.
- Increase in methamphetamine treatment demand in the EC, KZN and GP.
- Decrease in school referrals in the WC and KZN.
- Increase in heroin use among females in the NR.
- Decrease in mean age of patients coming to treatment for OTC/PRE medicines use in the EC and the WC.
- Continue to monitor the decrease in number of persons <20 years coming for treatment across all regions.
- Increase in alcohol use in the EC and methamphetamine use in KZN among <20s.
- Increase in injecting of heroin in KZN.
- Needle and syringe return rates in Johannesburg.

Selected topics for further research/investigation

Phase 47 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

³ Outcomes emanating from regional meetings held in GP, KZN, PE and CT

- Extent of unmet treatment need in the EC and the CR.
- What is the reason for the decrease in treatment demand among persons < 20 years?
- Are we adequately dealing with mental health problems at substance abuse treatment centres?
- How to quantify the full effects of opioid agonist stock outs?
- How can people who use drug community perceptions about buprenorphine be shifted for it to be more acceptable for people to use?

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

THREE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED:

- a. SACENDU Update
- b. SACENDU Research Brief
- c. Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

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