

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU)

Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in South Africa

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Three reports have been produced:

- a) SACENDU Update
- b) SACENDU Research Brief
- c) Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

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GUEST PRESENTATIONS (Not included in this report)

PRESENTATION	PRESENTED BY	PRESENTED IN
Input to 2010 World Cup Soccer Liquor Policy	Prof Charles Parry	All sites
'Tik' use as a predictor of high-school dropout	Mr Andreas Plüddemann	All sites
Treatment centres: Gauteng	Ms Erika Nel	Pretoria
Treatment centres: Mpumalanga	Ms Welma Gerber	Pretoria
Rapid Assessment Response Study: Drug and Health Risk	Dr Monika Dos Santos	Pretoria
Review of evaluated HIV prevention interventions for alcohol users in Africa	Dr Neo Morojele	Pretoria
Drug Policy and the Public Good	Prof Charles Parry	Pretoria
The economic cost of alcohol to South: Findings from a recent study	Ms Savera Kalideen	Pretoria
A narrative analysis of life-stories written by Xhosa men who struggle with alcohol dependency	Ms Robyn Hills	Port Elizabeth
A narrative account of recovering drug users	Ms Chantal Adams	Cape Town
Childhood punishment, parental substance use, and the risk for alcohol use disorders: data from South Africa	Dr Katherine Sorsdahl	Cape Town
Response to a client-centred intervention: the case of smoking cessation during pregnancy	Dr Zaino Petersen	Cape Town
Drug Policy and Public Good	Prof Charles Parry	Cape Town
Illicit manufacture of "tik": A SAPS perspective	Col Jaco Westraat	Cape Town

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Dr Andreas Plüddemann

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance abuse treatment centres in six sites that now comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use: Western Cape (Cape Town), KwaZulu Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth, East London and Butterworth), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region), and the so-called Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces). Data collection in Limpopo province began in July 2007 from one centre in Polokwane.

In general cannabis is still the most common illicit drug used, especially among youth attending specialist treatment centres. However, in Cape Town crystal methamphetamine (known locally as “tik”) remains dominant, although the proportion has stabilised and even decreased slightly since the first half of 2009.

The proportion of admissions for cocaine remained fairly stable across all regions. In Gauteng the proportion of patients reporting cocaine as primary or secondary substance remained high (15%).

Heroin use remains a growing problem across sites, especially in Mpumalanga. In Cape Town heroin patients are now mostly from the Coloured population group, a marked increase over previous years. The proportion of Black heroin patients has also increased significantly in Gauteng and Mpumalanga over time.

Club drugs and prescription or over-the-counter medicines are still more common as secondary substances. ‘Cat’ (methcathinone), a synthetic stimulant, has shown an increase in Gauteng in recent periods.

Alcohol still, however, remains the most common primary substance in most sites across the country and no doubt still causes the biggest burden of harm in terms of ‘secondary risks’, including injury, premature non-natural deaths, fetal alcohol syndrome, and as a potential catalyst for sexual risk behaviour and hence HIV transmission.

I hope you will find this report of value to you in your work. If you have any specific feedback on the report please send your comments to me at apluddem@mrc.ac.za or fax us at 021-938-0342.

It remains for me to especially thank Ms Siphokazi Dada and Mrs Yolanda Williams for their hard work in preparing this report and all the provincial co-ordinators for their input and continued support (Arvin Bhana in KZN, Erika Nel and Thandiwe Mncwabe in Gauteng, Trixie Pereira and Kirsten Freytag in the Eastern Cape, and Welma Gerber in Mpumalanga). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Abuse Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Social Development 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 and mailing of reports that are sent bi-annually to over 300 persons.

SECTION 2: Treatment Centre data

2a: Treatment Centres: Cape Town

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Data was collected from 22 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis.

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%							
Acron/Loyola	3	-	-	1.4	-	<1	-	-
Beth Rapha	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crescent	3	3	<1	3	2	1	2	2
CTDCC	17	10	9	13	12	9	17	14
CTDCC M/Plain	-	5	3	3	4	4	-	-
De Novo	7	8	8	12	10	9	10	9
De Novo Youth	3	3	3	4	-	2	2	3
Families Against Substance Abuse (FASA)	1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-
Hesketh King	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1
Hesketh King Youth	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-
Horizon	1	2	<1	1	1	-	-	-
HOW	-	-	2	1	<1	-	-	-
Kenilworth	4	4	3	5	3	2	3	<1
Kenilworth out- patient	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Kensington Treatment centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Orient	1	<1	<1	1	-	-	-	-
Ramot	7	7	5	7	7	5	2	5
SANCA (6)	19	19	30	17	32	43	34	33
Stepping Stones	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Stikland	2	6	5	3	6	5	5	5
Sultan Bahu	4	4	3	1	1	1	-	-
Tableview Matrix	-	-	-	-	3	4	1	1
Tafelsig Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Toevlug	9	8	7	9	11	6	8	8
Toevlug Youth	2	2	2	2	-	1	2	2
Tijger Clinic/Claro	5	5	5	4	-	-	-	-
Teen Challenge	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Harmony House	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Total in treatment	2798	2864	3058	2637	2807	3667	2642	3134

Overall 3134 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period January to June 2010 as compared to 2642 in the previous six month period.

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Table 2: First time admissions (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
YES	74	81	76	79	78	76	72	73	77	75	76
NO	26	18	24	21	22	24	28	27	23	25	24

In Table 2 ‘Yes’ indicates a first time admission and ‘No’ indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions remained fairly stable in this period.

Table 3: Type of treatment received (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	48	61	57	59	53	64	48	39	42	44
Outpatient	52	39	43	41	47	36	52	61	58	56

Table 3 indicates that the majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis, but a slight increase in patients receiving treatment in inpatient centres has been noticed during this period

Table 4: Referral sources (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	42	42	42	44	42	45	50	40	39
Work/employer	11	10	10	9	7	9	6	9	7
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	14	14	14	11	14	9	8	8	9
Religious body	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hospital/clinic	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	5	6
Soc services/welfare	17	18	18	19	22	19	17	19	21
Court/correctional	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	9	8
School	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
Other e.g. radio	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	4
Unknown	2	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4 shows that all referral categories. A slight decrease in referrals by self/family/friends has been noticed compared to the previous period. There was a slight increase in referrals by Social services/welfare, while other sources remained fairly stable.

Table 5: Population profile (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	74	75	76	76	74	75	74	74	74
Female	26	25	24	24	26	25	26	26	26
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	7	6	5	7	5	7	12	15	12
Asian	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	<1	1
Coloured	67	69	72	70	67	72	70	68	70
White	25	23	22	21	28	20	17	17	16
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	33	33	31	29	32	28	22	22	24
Working part-time	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4
Not working	43	44	46	48	45	49	57	58	57
Apprentice/internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1
Student/pupil	15	14	14	14	12	14	13	12	12
Disabled: not working	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
Housewife	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	<1	<1
Pensioner/retired	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	20	18	18	18	19	17	15	13	15
Married, not living with spouse	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4
Living together	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	7	6
Divorced	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Never married	64	66	65	64	63	64	67	66	69
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	2	3	-
Unknown	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	1	-
EDUCATION									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1
Prim. (Grd 1-7)	12	14	14	14	11	13	16	13	15
Second. (Grd 8-12)	74	75	74	75	76	75	75	78	77
Tertiary	14	14	12	10	13	12	8	8	8

*Highest school education completed

As can be seen in Table 5, males continue to predominate consistently around 74% of patients. The proportion of Coloured patients has increased slightly from 68% to 70% this period. A slight decrease in African/Black patients has also been noticed. A greater proportion of the patients are unemployed (57%), followed by those working either full- or part-time (24%). As has been found previously, the majority are single (69%) followed by the proportion of those that are married (15%). Three quarters of the patients have completed secondary education (Grade 8-12), 15% have primary education and 8% have a tertiary education.

Table 6: Age distribution (Cape Town)

Age in Years	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	107	3	71	3	85	3	128	4	61	2	98	3
15-19	704	23	553	21	569	20	764	21	545	21	595	19
20-24	708	23	582	22	691	24	848	23	607	23	676	22
25-29	437	14	435	17	463	17	633	17	488	18	627	20
30-34	276	9	248	9	278	10	358	10	283	11	339	11
35-39	254	8	214	8	193	7	324	9	215	8	258	8
40-44	201	7	172	7	187	7	237	6	179	7	216	7
45-49	157	5	150	6	149	5	157	4	120	5	114	5
50-54	84	3	97	4	91	3	103	3	60	2	92	3
55-59	76	2	55	2	53	2	62	2	42	2	41	1
60-64	25	<1	36	1	23	1	25	1	21	1	28	1
65-69	21*	<1*	16*	<1*	14	1	14	<1	9	<1	11	<1
70-74												
75+	-	-	-	-								

*Age category 65+

Table 6 shows age distribution and the age range of patients in treatment was from 9 to 78 years. Forty-four percent (44%) of the patients in treatment were younger than 25-years, similar to the previous period.

Table 7: Primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	25	30	26	30	30	30	28	27	29	30
Dagga/Mandrax	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Dagga	11	8	10	10	13	11	13	14	17	16
Crack	8	6	5	4	4	5	6	3	2	2
Cocaine	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Heroin	14	14	10	11	13	13	13	11	12	13
Ecstasy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
OTC/PRE	<1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1
Other (solvents etc.)	-	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	-	-
Speed/crystal methamphetamine	35	37	42	41	36	36	35	41	36	34
'Cat' (Methcathinone)	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	<1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1

Methamphetamine was still the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 34% of patients, although the proportion has slightly decreased in this period (from 36%). The proportion of patients admitted for heroin dependence remained stable at 13% and the proportion admitted for dagga also remained stable.

Table 8: Overall proportion of substances used (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%									
Alcohol	39	41	41	44	41	42	37	37	40	41
Dagga/Mandrax	16	14	13	13	15	15	15	15	18	18
Dagga	32	28	33	32	33	31	33	33	37	34
Crack/cocaine	18	16	12	10	10	12	11	7	5	5
OTC/PRE	6	4	7	4	4	5	4	2	2	2
Ecstasy	7	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	1	1
Heroin	16	16	12	12	15	15	15	12	13	14
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	45	46	52	49	44	46	44	50	46	46
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	1	1

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

The overall proportion of the primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in Table 8. Methamphetamine, alcohol and dagga, are the most common drugs used. Proportions for alcohol and dagga increased slightly compared to previous period. Ecstasy and over-the-counter or prescription drugs seem to be used more commonly as secondary drugs of abuse.

Table 9: Mode of usage of primary drug (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	32(2)	28(3)	31(2)	31(2)	33(3)	30 (3)	28 (2)	31(2)	32(3)
Snorted	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	4(5)	3(3)	3(3)	2(2)	2(3)
Injected	1(2)	1(2)	1(1)	1(2)	2(2)	1(2)	1 (1)	1(2)	2(2)
Smoked	63(90)	67(91)	65(92)	64(91)	61(88)	66(91)	68(92)	66(94)	64(91)
Other/Combination	1(2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	10	11	8	9	11	9	9	9	11

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 32% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol is excluded 91% report smoking as their mode of use. Only 1% of patients reported that they injected drugs. Heroin injection slightly increased to 11%.

Table 10: Mean age by primary substance (Cape Town)

	YEARS									
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	39	41	41	40	40	41	40	39	38	38
Dagga/Mandrax	25	27	28	30	27	25	29	28	30	20
Dagga	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20
Crack	30	31	32	31	32	32	30	32	30	33
Cocaine	29									
Heroin	22	23	24	23	23	25	25	25	25	25
Ecstasy	18	-	-	-	27	27	26	30	30	23
OTC/PRE	41	43	40	44	43	42	39	40	37	43
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	24	25
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	13	20
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30*	33*	-
Overall mean age	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	28	28	28

The mean age was 28 years for this period. The data continue to show that patients whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol and over-the-counter or prescription medicine are still older, 38 and 43 years on average, than those with other primary substances of abuse (see Table 10). The mean age for patients with dagga and methamphetamine as primary substance of abuse remains stable.

Table 11: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	%													
	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	73	27	73	27	72	28	70	30	71	29	67	33	70	30
Dagga/Mandrax	94	6	96	4	91	9	93	7	88	12	93	7	91	9
Dagga	87	13	86	14	92	8	88	12	86	14	87	13	85	15
Crack	80	20	78	22	70	30	73	27	77	23	62	38	72	28
Cocaine														
Heroin	78	22	79	21	77	23	77	23	74	26	77	23	80	20
Ecstasy	60	40	100	-	86	14	25	75	67	33	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	28	72	35	65	27	73	38	62	68	32	43	57	34	66
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	74	26	73	27	71	29	73	27	72	28	73	27	69	31
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	100	-	79	21	95	5	94	6	88	12
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	67	33	67	33	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100	-	-	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-

N <3 not reported

Dagga (85%) and the dagga/Mandrax combination (91%) remain mainly male substances of abuse as indicated in Table 11. Proportionately more females are treated for the use of heroin and methamphetamine.

Table 12: Race by primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	22	28	24	47	44	48	1	<1	1	30	28	27
Dagga/Mandrax	16	10	13	77	90	83	-	-	-	7	-	3
Dagga	19	21	17	71	66	73	-	<1	1	10	13	10
Crack/Cocaine	8	3	7	26	32	28	2	-	-	64	65	64
Ecstasy	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	-
Heroin	1	2	3	81	79	82	2	<1	-	16	19	15
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	7	5	86	86	87	<	<1	-	7	7	8
Inhalants	35	25	15	65	75	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	5	-	31	38	26	3	-	11	66	57	60
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	-

N <3 not reported

The percentages shown in Table 12, total across the rows. The proportion of Coloureds in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with Asians making up less than 1% of patients in treatment. The proportion of Coloureds in treatment for the majority of substances including Mandrax (83%), methamphetamine (87%) and heroin (82%) is far greater than for any of the other groups. Whites continue to constitute the majority of patients in treatment for OTC/PRE (60%) and cocaine (64%).

Table 13: Multiple substance use (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1729	56	1421	54	1593	57	2122	58	1420	54	1786	57
Primary +2 nd substance	811	26	719	27	725	26	947	26	752	28	829	26
Primary+2 nd +3 rd substance	359	12	345	13	362	13	471	13	388	15	401	13
Primary +2 nd +3 rd +4 th substance	159	5	152	6	127	5	127	3	82	3	118	4
Total no. of patients	3058	100	2637	100	2807	100	3667	100	2642	100	3134	100

Table 13 shows that 43% of patients report using more than one substance of abuse, decreasing slightly compared to the last period (46%).

Table 14: Source of payment (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self only	16	15	15	16	14	14	14	15	15
Medical Aid only	19	19	18	14	20	13	8	8	9
State	21	17	22	23	25	21	17	20	22
Family/friends only	36	34	30	31	29	31	29	30	26
State & self	-	1	3	-	2	5	-	-	4
Work/employer only	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	2
Unknown	2	1	2	3	2	-	4	2	3
Other/combinations	3	10	6	9	5	5	25	21	24

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category ‘Family/Friends only’ (26%) remains the most common source of payment, followed by the state (22%).

Table 15: Frequency of use by primary drug (Cape Town)

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	5	4	2	5	9	6	32	33	36	58	54	56
Dagga	3	3	3	12	11	8	34	31	39	50	55	51
Mandrax	1*	6*	2*	3*	3	4	40	36	29	54	55	66
Ecstasy	33*	-	25*	50*	-	75*	33*	-	-	33*	-	-
Cocaine/Crack	9	5	5*	8	14	20	43	32	30	37	48	45
Heroin	2	2	3	2	<1*	1*	8	6	8	89	92	88
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	4	4	7	6	5	48	39	36	44	51	56
OTC/PRE	-	5*	3*	3*	1*	6*	6	10*	13*	91	81	78
Inhalants	11*	6*	5*	-	6*	5*	39	56	84	25	31	5*

*: N<5

The majority of patients (88%) reported heroin as their most daily used substance, as would be expected due its addictive properties, while only 56% of methamphetamine patients reported daily use.

Cape Town – Patients younger than 20 years

Table 16: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	72	75	77	75	76	78	75	78	79
Female	28	25	23	25	24	22	25	22	21
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	5	8	6	12	7	12	19	20	16
Coloured	89	86	85	80	83	81	75	75	74
Asian	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	-	1
White	6	6	8	7	10	7	5	5	7

Table 16 above shows that 79% of patients younger than 20 years were males. Coloured patients constituted 74% of these patients and proportions remained stable.

Table 17: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	41	5	31	5	22	3	45	5	36	6	47	7
Cannabis	285	35	206	33	281	43	357	40	281	46	319	45
Cannabis/ Mandrax	30	4	22	4	15	2	30	3	12	2	38	5
Cocaine	4	<1	4	1	15	2	3	<1	3	1	2	<1
Crack												
Heroin	90	11	63	10	50	8	57	6	46	7	46	7
Ecstasy	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
OTC/PRE	-	-	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	11	1	11	1	15	2	26	3	14	2	16	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-
Speed/ Methamphetamine	351	43	283	46	257	39	382	43	222	36	233	33
Total	812	100	622	100	657	100	902	100	615	100	702	100

Most young patients are treated for the abuse of cannabis, methamphetamine or heroin. Cannabis was the most common primary substance for under 20s in the 1st half of 2010, followed by methamphetamine.

Table 18: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	56	44	52	48	64	36	47	53	44	56	49	51
Cannabis	84	16	94	6	88	12	85	15	89	11	86	14
Cannabis/ Mandrax	100	-	86	14	100	-	93	7	100	-	92	8
Cocaine	50	50	25	75	60	40	100	-	67	33	50*	50*
Crack												
Heroin	71	29	78	22	74	26	70	30	76	24	78	22
Ecstasy	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-
Inhalants	100	-	100	-	93	7	96	4	100	0-	94	6*
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	69	31	65	35	67	33	68	32	69	31	72	28
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-

*: N<5

Table 18 shows that over a third of adolescent patients who use methamphetamine are females, although this proportion has decreased slightly compared to the second half of 2009; and a higher proportion than for those aged 20 or older.

Table 19: Primary substance by race of patients <20 (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2009								Jan-Jun 2010							
	African		Coloured		Asian		White		African		Coloured		Asian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	23	64	12	33	-	-	1	3	13	28	28	60	1	2	5	11
Crack/ Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	1	50	-	-	-	-	1	50
Cannabis	56	20	202	72	-	-	23	8	54	17	240	75	4	1	21	7
Mandrax	1	8	11	92	-	-	-	-	9	24	29	76	-	-	-	-
Heroin	1	2	44	96	-	-	1	2	1	2	37	80	1	2	7	15
Inhalants	4	29	10	71	-	-	-	-	4	25	12	75	-	-	-	-
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	35	16	182	82	-	-	5	2	32	14	186	80	1	<1	13	6
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19 shows that the primary substance by race cross-tabulation for patients younger than 20 years.

2b: Treatment Centers: Gauteng

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Table 20: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	462	15	117	5	730	23	459	16	338	13	366	14
S/Eastern Gauteng	295	10	102	4	165	5	100	3	52	2	190	7
S/Central Rand	161	5	181	8	256	8	291	10	187	7	305	11
S/Eerste Rust	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/Nishtara	-	-	33	1	38	1	35	1	9	<1	64	2
S/Vaal Triangle	180	6	172	8	270	9	256	9	297	11	188	7
Magaliesoord	215	7	58	3	148	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castle Carey	251	8	251	11	280	9	247	9	202	8	248	9
House of Mercy	130	4	105	5	97	3	124	4	98	4	134	5
Stabilis	109	4	146	6	108	3	138	5	241	9	98	4
Horizon	451	15	606	26	400	13	399	14	338	13	326	12
Clean Start	-	-	-	-	14	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asiboni Mbala	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thusong	-	-	-	-	89	3	34	1	42	2	49	2
Houghton House	67	2	59	3	43	1	44	2	41	1	64	2
S/West Rand	162	5	106	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/JHB Society	116	4	128	6	103	3	102	4	61	2	68	3
Wedge Gardens	71	2	13	1	93	3	102	4	141	5	120	5
SANCA Soweto	156	5	74	3	204	7	309	11	343	13	312	12
Oak Associates	23	1	6	0	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vista Rein. Centre	73	2	53	2	52	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Hiedelberg	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	19	1	13	1
Youth Worx	-	-	-	-	13	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-
Fabian Ribeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	6	237	9	129	4
Sharp Addiction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	<1
Riverfield Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	3053	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100	2684	100

A total of 2684 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during January to June 2010 .

Table 21: First time admissions (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	73	73	73	71	74	68	72	74	65	72
No	27	27	27	29	26	32	28	26	35	28

72% of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, a slight increase from the previous period (65%).

Table 22: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	62	64	66	63	69	60	57	62	58
Outpatient	38	36	34	37	31	40	43	38	42

Up to 58% of patients admitted during January to June 2010 were treated at inpatient centres and 42% were treated at outpatient centres. The proportion of outpatient patients has slightly increased compared to the previous period.

Table 23: Referral sources (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	59	59	60	61	59	61	58	57	65
Work/employer	11	8	11	10	9	11	10	10	9
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	3	6	5	5	5	7	6	5	4
Religious body	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1
Hospital/clinic	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2	1
Social services/welfare	11	10	11	9	12	7	8	10	7
Court/correctional services	5	5	4	4	4	4	7	6	6
School	6	5	4	4	4	6	8	6	6
Other, e.g. radio	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2
Unknown	0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-

A slight increase was noticed in referrals by “self/family/friends” in this period, from 57% to 65%; but other categories remained fairly stable (Table 23).

Table 24: Population profile (Gauteng)

	%								
	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
GENDER									
Male	80	81	80	80	81	82	82	82	83
Female	20	19	20	20	19	18	18	18	17
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	36	34	35	34	35	41	44	49	49
Asian	3	3	3	3	5	8	4	2	3
Coloured	10	10	9	11	7	3	8	6	10
White	51	53	53	52	52	48	44	42	38
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full time	36	38	40	42	41	42	35	36	33
Working part time	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Not working	33	33	33	33	35	29	37	39	38
Apprenticeship/internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1
Student/pupil	20	19	18	16	15	18	19	18	20
Disabled – not working	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	1	<1	1
Housewife	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1
Pensioner/retired	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2	1	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	22	22	22	24	23	25	22	21	19
Married, not living with spouse	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
Living together/cohabiting	7	8	6	7	6	8	6	7	6
Divorced	12	11	11	10	11	9	8	8	7
Widowed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Never married	54	54	56	54	51	54	58	59	61
Other	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	2
EDUCATION									
None/pre-primary	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Primary	7	6	5	4	7	8	8	6	7
Secondary	82	81	82	84	76	77	78	78	78
Tertiary	11	13	13	11	17	15	14	16	15
Mean age	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	31	31

Very little change has been noted in the population profile over the last few periods. Over a third are unemployed and over half have never been married. The majority of patients (95%) have some secondary/tertiary education. A slight increase in Coloured patients (10%) presenting for treatment has been noticed in the first half of 2010.

Table 25: Age distribution (Gauteng)

Years	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<10	3	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	3	<1	1	<1	1	<1
10-14	68	2	61	2	67	3	72	2	73	3	63	2	69	3
15-19	598	18	526	17	461	18	534	18	569	21	534	20	572	22
20-24	513	16	470	15	405	16	418	15	442	16	462	18	427	16
25-29	443	14	455	15	362	14	429	15	347	13	365	14	405	15
30-34	335	10	353	12	275	11	287	10	285	11	262	10	298	11
35-39	346	11	328	11	286	11	303	10	247	9	257	10	245	9
40-44	317	10	280	9	230	9	276	9	224	8	217	8	196	8
45-49	258	8	253	8	181	7	227	8	199	8	188	7	159	6
50-54	176	5	145	5	142	5	189	6	143	5	141	6	115	4
55-59	96	3	82	3	91	3	119	4	88	3	75	3	86	3
60-64	56	2	65	2	48	2	52	2	36	1	29	1	32	1
65-69	30	<1	27	<1	32	1	25	1	38	2	24	1	20	1
70+	12	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The proportion of patients aged 10-19 years continues to be high (25%), and has increased slightly compared to the previous period 2008. (Table 25).

Table 26: Primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1434	47	1301	47	1530	48	1271	45	1243	47	1192	44
Dagga/ Mandrax*	48	2	46	2	64	2	61	2	44	2	66	3
Dagga	590	19	619	22	707	23	796	28	727	27	725	27
Crack	300	10	368	13	279	9	190	7	129	5	164	6
Cocaine powder	134	4										
Heroin	292	10	225	8	201	6	189	7	314	12	324	12
Ecstasy	6	<1	5	<1	10	<1	14	1	5	<1	7	<1
OTC/PRE	112	4	111	4	109	4	89	3	69	3	97	4
Methcathinone ('Cat')	82	3	27	1	76	2	122	4	63	2	32	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	<1	18	1	9	1	27	1	14	1	32	1
Khat	-	-	5	<1	9	<1	12	<1	6	<1	5	<1
LSD	-	-	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
Inhalents	-	-	39	2	38	1	51	2	31	1	39	2
Other	44	1	-	-	122	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Total	3053	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100	2684	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Almost half the patients admitted to the treatment centres in Gauteng report alcohol as their primary drug. This is followed by dagga and heroin (Table 26). Crack/cocaine admissions have remained stable when compared to the previous period.

Table 27: Mode of usage of primary drug (Gauteng)

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 28

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	51 (6)	50 (7)	51 (8)	53 (10)	54 (9)	49(7)	50(7)	49(9)
Snorted**	11 (20)	9 (17)	9 (16)	7 (14)	7 (14)	9(16)	6(11)	5(9)
Injected	3 (6)	3 (6)	3 (6)	2 (4)	2 (5)	2(4)	3(5)	3(6)
Smoked	35 (68)	38 (70)	38 (71)	37 (72)	36 (71)	40(72)	41(77)	42(75)

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

** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug in Table 27, almost 50% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol is excluded 75% reported smoking as their mode of use and this has decreased slightly. Only 6% of patients reported that they injected drugs.

Table 28: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	%													
	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	78	22	77	23	80	20	82	18	83	17	78	22	79	21
Dagga/Mandrax	91	9	94	6	85	15	84	16	92	8	91	9	88	12
Dagga	92	8	92	8	90	10	93	7	87	13	91	9	93	7
Crack	84	16	86	14	80	20	78	22	79	21	76	24	78	22
Cocaine	69	31	74	26										
Heroin	79	21	82	18	80	20	79	21	81	19	87	13	87	13
OTC/PRE	32	68	40	60	34	66	41	59	43	57	42	58	48	52
Ecstasy	78	22	67	33	80	20	80	20	50	50	40	60	57	43
Methcathinone ('Cat')	65	35	68	32	63	37	78	22	77	23	76	24	75	25
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	84	16	90	10	80	20	97	3	85	15
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	71	29	64	36	17	83	78	22	89	11	71	29	87	13
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	12	75	25	67	33	80	20
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	14	-	-	-	-	100	-

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment, except for OTC/PRE (52% female patients).

Table 29: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)

	YEARS								
	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	40	40	41	40	40	40	36	39	38
Dagga/Mandrax	25	23	21	23	24	22	24	23	21
Dagga	20	20	20	20	20	21	26	21	21
Cocaine/Crack	28	29	28	29	29	29	30	28	29
Heroin	24	24	24	25	24	25	26	26	25
Ecstasy	20	22	21	26	25	28	26	23	28
Methcathinone ('Cat')	25	25	25	24	25	26	25	28	26
Methamphetamine 'Tik')	24	25	26	26	28	25	24	25	25
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	18	20	30	18	18
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	39	39	37	41	39
LSD	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	25*
Khat	-	-	-	-	28	28	23	30	30
Other	-	-	-	-	29	25	-	-	-

Patients treated for inhalants are the youngest on average, followed by those treated for cannabis and mandrax (Table 29).

Table 30: Race by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	%			%			%			%		
	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	41	38	41	7	5	8	4	3	3	48	54	49
Dagga/Mandrax	61	68	67	10	9	17	7	2	3	22	21	14
Dagga	60	80	71	10	8	15	2	1	2	28	11	12
Crack/cocaine	23	20	23	14	13	16	10	6	7	53	61	53
Ecstasy	50	-	29	-	-	43	7	20	-	43	80	28
Heroin	47	51	54	5	2	3	4	3	3	44	44	39
Methcathinone ('Cat')	24	2	6	7	10	19	6	7	9	63	81	66
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	33	-	31	33	36	31	-	7	3	34	57	35
Inhalants	50	84	84	4	13	5	4	<1	3	42	3	8
Khat	0	-	-	-	-	20	-	17	20	100	83	60
LSD	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
OTC/PRE	13	12	8	9	7	4	6	7	2	72	74	86
GBH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Most patients treated for cocaine or 'Cat' abuse are still White, while the majority of dagga, heroin and dagga/Mandrax patients are Black (Table 30). A slight increase in the proportion of Black heroin patients (54%) compared to the last period (47%) and a significant decrease in dagga (71%) was

noted in the 1st half of 2010.

Table 31: Second most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	151	15	248	22	327	24	216	17	171	15	172	14
Dagga/ Mandrax*	45	4	49	4	41	3	45	3	31	3	43	3
Dagga	263	26	252	22	307	23	263	21	225	19	300	24
Crack	164	16	224	20	224	17	147	12	133	11	149	12
Cocaine Powder	100	10										
Heroin	99	10	168	15	151	11	165	13	209	18	222	18
Ecstasy	35	4	20	2	21	2	32	2	19	2	17	1
OTC/PRE	61	6	72	6	88	7	70	5	48	4	58	5
LSD	9	1	3	<1	3	<1	-	-	3	<1	3	<1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	59	6	14	1	53	4	60	5	43	4	44	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	1	6	1	10	1	9	1	10	1	13	1
Inhalents	-	-	12	1	13	1	19	1	15	1	16	1
Khat	-	-	5	1	7	1	2	<1	8	1	8	1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Magic Mushroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
Other	14	1	53	5	115	9	254	20	258	22	205	16
TOTAL	1009	100	1126	100	1360	100	1283	100	1174	100	1251	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Over-the-counter and prescription medicines are fairly common secondary drugs of abuse (Table 31).

Table 32: Third most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	54	15	102	25	133	26	102	22	85	20	69	16
Dagga/ Mandrax*	9	2	19	5	24	5	21	4	18	4	16	4
Dagga	75	20	64	16	70	14	54	11	47	11	71	16
Crack	49	13	79	19	90	18	89	19	71	17	72	17
Cocaine Powder	36	10										
Heroin	21	6	26	6	25	5	24	5	30	7	17	4
Ecstasy	36	10	23	6	31	6	35	7	16	4	24	5
OTC/PRE	17	5	36	9	38	8	40	9	16	4	17	4
LSD	13	3	15	4	6	2	11	2	-	-	4	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	36	10	15	4	32	6	27	9	15	4	22	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	2	4	1	6	1	7	1	4	1	10	2

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inhalants	-	-	7	2	5	1	8	1	6	1	15	3
Khat			7	2	2	1	2	<1	3	1	2	1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Other	12	3	21	5	37	7	58	12	106	25	96	22
TOTAL	368	100	409	100	505	100	468	100	421	100	435	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 33: Fourth most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	31	20	32	24	56	29	35	23	36	26	34	22
Dagga/ Mandrax*	12	8	11	8	5	2	5	3	2	1	7	5
Dagga	15	10	16	12	22	11	19	12	18	13	18	12
Cocaine/Crack	12	8	15	11	10	5	27	18	18	13	16	10
	12	8										
Heroin	10	7	8	6	8	4	9	6	7	5	7	5
Ecstasy	25	16	9	6	23	12	13	9	10	7	14	9
OTC/PRE	10	6	7	7	13	7	17	11	10	7	19	12
LSD	13	8	10	7	10	5	6	4	8	6	5	3
Meth-cathinone ('Cat')	11	7	1	1	11	6	5	3	8	6	13	8
Inhalants	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
Khat	-	-	7	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Metham-phetamine ('Tik')	3	2	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Other	-	-	9	7	7	4	10	7	16	12	16	10
TOTAL	154	100	133	100	193	100	153	100	138	100	154	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 34: Secondary substance of abuse (2nd, 3rd and 4th most frequently used) (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	236	15	382	25	516	26	353	19	292	17	275	15
Dagga/ Mandrax	66	4	79	5	70	3	71	18	51	3	66	4
Dagga	353	23	332	22	399	20	336	20	290	17	389	21
Crack	225	15	318	21	334	17	263	14	222	14	237	13
Cocaine Powder	148	10	148	10								
Heroin	130	9	202	13	184	9	198	11	247	14	246	13
Ecstasy	96	6	52	3	75	4	80	4	45	3	55	3
OTC/PRE	88	6	115	7	139	7	127	7	74	4	94	5
LSD	37	2	19	1	24	1	6	<1	15	1	12	1
Meth-cathinone ('Cat')	106	7	30	2	96	5	92	5	66	4	79	4
Metham-phetamine	20	1	15	1	18	1	26	1	15	1	25	1

('Tik')												
Other	41	2	26	2	-	-	159	8	322	17	455	25
TOTAL	1725	100	1531	100	1544	100	2014	100	1874	100	1840	100

Table 35: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of abuse) (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1670	36	1683	38	2046	39	1623	34	1535	35	1467	32
Dagga/ Mandrax	114	3	125	3	134	3	132	3	95	2	132	3
Dagga	943	21	951	22	1106	21	1132	24	1017	23	1114	25
Crack	525	12	686	16	613	12	453	10	351	8	401	9
Cocaine Powder	282	6										
Heroin	422	9	427	10	385	7	387	8	560	13	570	13
Ecstasy	102	2	57	1	85	2	94	2	50	1	62	1
OTC/PRE	200	4	226	5	248	5	216	5	143	3	191	4
LSD	42	1	23	1	24	<1	6	<1	15	<1	13	<1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	188	4	57	1	172	3	214	5	129	3	111	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	31	1	33	1	27	1	44	1	29	<1	57	1
Other	65	1	83	2	282	5	322	7	407	9	317	7
Inhalants	-	-	59	1	59	1	80	2	54	1	73	2
Khat	-	-	24	1	21	<1	19	<1	19	<1	15	<1
GHB	-	-	2	<1	-	-	2	<1	1	<1	-	-
Magic Mushroom	-	-	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
TOTAL	4584	100	4386	100	5202	100	4725	100	4406	100	4524	100

Table 36: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Greater Pretoria MS	406	13	326	11	438	14	367	13	354	13	318	12
Greater Johannesburg MS	659	21	629	21	785	25	673	24	705	27	1092	41
Kyalami MS	163	5	119	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Rand MS	575	18	526	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Rand MS	44	1	51	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vaal MS	160	5	178	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Townships in Gauteng	770	24	723	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other parts of the province	7	<1	44	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OTHER PROVINCES												
Mpumalanga	108	4	78	3	108	3	92	3	109	4	115	4
Limpopo	67	2	64	2	91	3	57	2	42	2	51	2
North West	96	3	65	2	111	4	105	4	109	4	65	2
Northern Cape	19	1	10	<1	13	<1	17	1	11	<1	12	<1

Eastern Cape	10	<1	10	<1	14	<1	4	<1	8	<1	8	<1
Free State	36	1	23	1	35	1	23	1	20	1	23	1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	26	1	18	1	27	1	16	1	13	<1	20	1
Western Cape	12	<1	10	<1	5	<1	16	1	3	<1	6	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	32	1	10	<1	17	1	16	1	40	2	18	1
Total number on whom information was available	3002	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100	2684	100

Table 37: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	29	26	25	25	26	25	19	24	26	24
Medical Aid	21	24	25	30	27	29	29	29	29	28
Family	27	28	28	24	24	19	20	21	21	21
Friends	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employer	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	4	4
Self	15	14	15	15	16	15	14	12	12	11
Other/Comb	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	9	7	<1	4
Unknown	-	<1	-	<1	<1	1	2	2	3	7

Medical aid, state and family remain the most common sources of payment. Proportion of payments by the state have slightly decreased to 24% compared to the previous period (26%) (Table 37).

Table 38: HIV Tests (Gauteng)

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	855	34	678	29	668	28
No	1586	61	1615	68	1663	69
Declined to answer	157	6	84	4	84	3
Missing	224	-	269	-	269	-
TOTAL	2822	100	2377	100	2684	100

Table 38 shows that 28% of those who completed the question 'Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months' indicated that they had been tested, and has remained the same as in the previous period.

Data on patients aged 19 and younger

Table 39: Gender, Race and Education of Patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	87	88	88	87	85	87	87	89	89
Female	13	12	12	13	15	13	13	11	11
ETHNIC GROUP									
Asian	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	1	2
African	63	61	60	56	64	65	66	76	70
Coloured	18	16	15	19	14	12	14	10	18
White	17	21	22	22	18	21	18	13	10
EDUCATION									
None/Pre-primary	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	1
Primary	19	17	15	13	13	16	14	14	13
Secondary	80	82	85	87	86	83	84	84	84
Tertiary	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1	2	2	2

Up to 70% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, slightly decreasing from 76% in the previous period, while only 41% of patients older than 20 years are Black (Table 39).

Table 40: Primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	79	12	69	12	53	10	85	14	171	27	84	14	85	13
Dagga	408	61	362	61	349	66	343	57	312	48	385	64	406	63
Dagga/ Mandrax	20	3	14	2	16	3	27	5	22	3	18	3	33	5
Crack	25	4	29	5										
Cocaine Powder	12	2	6	1	25	5	20	3	26	4	13	2	9	1
Heroin	69	10	60	10	54	10	38	6	46	7	64	11	65	10
Ecstasy	3	<1	0	0	2	<1	1	<1	4	1	1	<1	2	<1
OTC/PRE	4	<1	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	7	1	2	<1	5	1
Inhalants	34	5	31	5	26	5	22	4	17	3	22	4	29	5
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	14	2	13	2	3	1	14	2	26	4	7	1	3	1
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	-	-	2	<1	1	<1	3	1	12	2	3	1	5	1
Other	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	52	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	669	100	591	100	531	100	606	100	645	100	599	100	642	100

The most common primary drug of abuse amongst young patients is cannabis, followed by alcohol
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and heroin.

Table 41: Gender by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	81	19	71	29	67	33	73	27	87	13	83	17	80	20
Dagga	92	8	91	9	90	10	93	7	90	10	91	9	92	8
Dagga/ Mandrax	90	10	100	-	100	-	78	22	86	14	83	17	85	15
Crack	80	20	79	21	*68	*32	55	45	73	27	85	15	67	33
Cocaine	42	58	67	33	-	-								
Heroin	83	17	95	5	81	19	79	21	83	17	87	13	94	6
Ecstasy	100	-	-	-	50	50	100	-	75	25	-	100	50	50
Inhalants	94	6	87	13	89	12	100	-	82	18	95	5	83	17
OTC/PRE	50	50	33	67	100	-	100	-	71	29	100	-	80	20
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	79	21	46	54	33	67	79	21	81	19	71	29	67	33
Methamph etamine(Ti k)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	92	8	33	67	60	40
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
KHAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Table 42: Race by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	%			%			%			%		
	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	73	70	66	12	8	20	3	3	1	12	19	13
Dagga	66	80	70	14	12	20	2	-	2	18	8	8
Dagga/ Mandrax	68	66	67	14	6	21	-	6	3	18	22	9
Crack	50	50	33	19	-	56	4	-	-	27	50	11
Cocaine												
Heroin	69	78	79	9	2	5	-	-	3	22	20	14
Ecstasy	75	-	50	-	-	50	25	-	-	-	100	-
Inhalants	88	86	93	-	14	-	6	-	4	6	-	3
OTC/PRE	28	50	60	43	-	20	-	-	-	29	50	20
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	32	-	-	12	-	67	8	-	-	48	100	33
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	42	-	100	58	67	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Seventy-nine percent of teenage heroin patients are Black, compared to 54% of patients aged 20 or older. This has remained fairly stable compared to the previous period (78%). A slight increase was

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also noticed in the proportion of Black Inhalants patients, from 86% to 93% in this period.

Table 43: Secondary and Tertiary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	60	20	79	23	79	19	62	10	70	12	59	9
Dagga	75	24	71	22	124	29	72	11	101	17	91	14
Dagga/ Mandrax	14	5	22	6	16	4	18	3	9	2	20	3
Crack	36	12	*41	*12	42	10	34	5	24	4	27	4
Cocaine	14	5	-	-	-	-						
Heroin	34	11	67	19	49	12	60	9	71	12	70	11
Ecstasy	21	7	5	1	10	2	12	2	7	1	5	1
LSD	12	4	2	<1	4	1	-	-	2	<1	2	<1
Inhalants	14	5	15	4	13	3	9	1	11	2	22	3
OTC/PRE	3	1	3	1	3	1	15	2	3	1	3	<1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	23	7	4	1	14	3	17	3	8	1	12	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	2	<1	3	<1
Other	-	-	34	10	67	16	126	20	178	30	146	23
TOTAL	307	100	345	100	421	100	645	100	599	100	642	100

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Cannabis, alcohol and heroin remain the most common secondary drugs (Table 42).

Table 44: Mode of usage of primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	12	15	13	13	13	11	15	28	16	16
Snorted	10	12	12	10	8	7	7	9	5	6
Injected	1	<1	1	1	<1	3	2	2	1	1
Smoked	77	73	74	76	79	76	74	61	78	77
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	<1
Smoke/Snort	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
Smoke/Inject	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-

Table 45: Referral Sources for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	52	43	44	50	49	47	45	35	42	48
Work/Employer	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1	<1	<1
Health professional	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	3
Religious body	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	0	<1	1
Hospital/Clinic	2	1	2	<1	2	3	1	1	1	2
Social Services/Welfare	9	13	11	13	10	15	10	8	15	8
Court/Correctional services	8	12	13	10	11	8	13	16	12	12
School	23	24	23	19	21	20	25	33	24	24
Other	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Unknown	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-

A higher proportion of patients (48%) are referred to treatment centres by family/friends or ‘self’, and this has increased slightly compared to the previous period. This is followed by the school (24%), which has remained the same; and a slight decrease in referrals by social services has also been noticed.

2c: Treatment Centres: Northern Region

Ms Welma Gerber

Table 46: Number of treatment episodes (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Swartfontein (Inpatient)	96	79	90	78	98	86	101	82	12
MARC (In-patient)	64	71	70	39	40	20	34	21	6
MARC (Out-patient)	-	-	2		-	10	24	45	-
MARC (Youth)	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	-	-
Sanca Witbank (Out-patient)	181	222	308	27	341	427	468	327	56
Sanca Nelspruit (Out-patient) (LADHC)	160	167	130	192	84	110	129	90	13
SANCA Far North (Polokwane) (Outpatient)	-	-	-	-	104	62	35	87	14
No of persons treated over all centres	N=501	N=539	N=600	N=556	N=667	N=729	N=809	N=652	N=762

Table 47: First Time Admissions (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%									
Yes	76	79	77	78	84	70	89	86	83	81
No	24	21	23	22	16	30	11	14	17	19

First-time admissions decreased slightly to 81% compared to the previous period (83%)

Table 48: Type of treatment received (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%									
Inpatient	34	32	27	26	20	21	17	23	20	18
Outpatient	66	68	73	74	80	79	83	77	80	82

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis (82%).

Table 49: Referral sources (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	70	75	55	52	50	48	47	49	49
Work/employer	2	2	15	15	18	20	16	16	16
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	1	<1	3	3	11	14	18	13	12
Religious body	2	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	-	<1
Hospital/clinic	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Social services/welfare	11	8	6	6	5	4	6	7	8
Court/correctional services	8	6	9	12	10	6	6	5	6
School	-	-	7	6	5	4	5	7	5
Other, e.g. radio	1	<1	4	3	1	1	1	1	3

Most patients are referred by family/friends or ‘self’, with a slight decrease in referrals from health professionals and a decrease from school also noted during this period.

Table 50: Age distribution (Northern Region)

Age Category	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%								
10-14	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	17	19	23	19	19	15	16	16	18
20-24	21	21	21	19	21	17	20	23	21
25-29	11	12	14	15	17	19	18	16	18
30-34	9	10	8	11	11	12	10	12	11
35-39	13	10	8	9	8	11	9	9	9
40-44	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	5
45-49	8	9	8	10	7	8	5	8	6
50-54	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	5
55-59	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	3	3
60-64	2	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69	1	-	<1	-	-	2	-	-	<1
70-75	<1								

The mean age of all patients in this reporting period was 30 years. Nineteen percent of patients were younger than 20 years.

Table 51: Population profile (Northern Region)

	Jul- Dec 2006	Jan- Jun 2007	Jul- Dec 2007	Jan- Jun 2008	Jul- Dec 2008	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010
	%							
<i>GENDER</i>								
Male	85	87	88	92	89	89	86	90
Female	15	13	12	8	11	11	14	10
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>								
African	50	59	60	62	68	67	67	65
Coloured	4	5	4	5	2	3	3	1
Asian	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4
White	44	34	35	32	29	29	29	30
<i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i>								
Working full time	40	36	40	44	46	47	42	42
Working part time	9	2	1	4	2	1	1	1
Not working	26	35	36	34	33	35	38	37
Apprenticeship/internship	2	<1	2	1	<1	<1	<1	1
Student/pupil	20	23	19	17	15	14	17	16
Disabled – not working	0	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Housewife	1	1	1	<1	-	1	<1	<1
Pensioner/retired	1	1	<1	1	3	1	1	1
Other	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	2
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>								
Married, living with spouse	24	24	20	22	27	25	22	21
Married, not living with spouse	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2
Living together	6	5	6	7	7	6	8	5
Divorced	7	5	6	7	6	4	4	5
Widowed	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	1
Never married	57	60	62	61	54	61	61	65
Other	<1	1	1	<1	<1	-	-	1
<i>EDUCATION</i>								
None pre-primary	<1	<1	1	5	2	1	1	6
Primary	9	8	10	13	14	9	9	7
Secondary	74	74	71	69	68	73	73	71
Tertiary	17	17	18	13	16	17	17	16

A slight increase in the proportion of ‘Never married’ patients (65%) or was noted during this period. Other categories remained fairly stable compared to the previous period

Table 52: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	83	17	87	13	89	11	86	14	89	11	86	14
Dagga	94	6	97	3	96	4	94	6	91	9	95	5
Dagga/ Mandrax	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
Crack	90	10	91	9	79	21	79	21	70	30	96	4
Cocaine												
Heroin	90	10	90	10	89	11	84	16	71	29	86	14
Ecstasy	100	-	-	-	50	50	100	-	100	-	-	-
Inhalants	75	25	100	-	75	25	81	19	71	29	92	8
PRE/OTC	75	25	30	70	82	18	57	43	20	80	56	44
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	57	43	100	-	67	33	100	-	-	-	100	-
Tik	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	87	13	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Crack and cocaine combined

Very few female patients are treated for cannabis, while a relatively high proportion is treated for heroin. In this reporting period, more male patients are treated for over-the-counter medicine (55%) compared to females, but the numbers are small.

Table 53: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	56	65	54	2	3	4	1	<1	<1	41	32	42
Dagga	85	76	80	3	4	4	<1	<1	<1	12	17	16
Dagga/ Mandrax	80	100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	50
Crack/ Cocaine	15	19	11	6	7	27	3	4	4	76	70	58
Ecstasy	75	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	-
Heroin	57	52	65	1	1	3	5	-	2	37	47	30
Inhalants	88	100	77	6	-	-	-	-	-	6*	-	23
PRE/OTC	14	10	56	14	10	-	-	10	-	72	70	44
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
Tik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Row% add up to 100)

Black patients constitute the majority of heroin patients, and this has increased compared to the previous period. A significant decrease was also noted in White patients treated for cocaine.

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Table 54: Mean age in years, by primary substance (Northern Region)

	YEARS									
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	38	38	38	39	37	39	39	38	38	39
Dagga	23	22	24	22	25	26	28	28	26	26
Dagga/Mandrax ('White Pipe' or Mandrax alone)	-	-	25	25	-	30 [#]	36	22	25*	31*
Crack	27*	30*	30*	25*	29*	28*	28	30	28	28
Cocaine										
Heroin	23	23	22	22	24	24	24	24	25	24
Ecstasy	18	-	-	21 [#]	21	-	32	22*	31*	-
Inhalants	12	-	27	19	31	20*	14	23	21	18
PRE/OTC	38	41	38	39	39	40	41	38	37	30
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	39	-	28	-	30	24*	-	33*
Tik	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	-	-

*Crack/cocaine combined

[#]n=4

Patients treated for alcohol and over-the-counter or prescription medicine abuse are older on average than those treated for other drugs.

Table 55: Primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	55	47	44	42	35	34	38	38	36
Dagga	25	34	36	40	50	45	45	44	37
Dagga/Mandrax	-	<1	<1	-	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Crack	7	5	4	7	5	5	4	4	3
Cocaine									
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	<1	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	1
Heroin	10*	10	12	7	8	9	8	11	20
Ecstasy	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	<1	-
Inhalants	-	<1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
PRE/OTC	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Tik	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

*Heroin includes 'Pinch' (n=4)

Dagga continues to be the most common primary substance of abuse, and has decreased in this period compared to the 2nd half of 2009. It is followed by alcohol (36%). The proportion of patients reporting heroin as a primary drug increased slightly in the 1st half of 2010.

Table 56: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern Region)*

	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	301	45	300	41	370	46	311	48	335	44
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	4	1	8	1	7	1	13	2
Dagga	413	62	408	56	469	58	368	56	440	58
Mandrax	11	2	7	1	8	1	4	1	8	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	<1	2	<1	6	1	1	<1	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	81	12	77	11	85	10	68	10	82	11
Heroin	146	22	128	16	142	17	167	25	214	28
Inhalents	-	-	9	1	25	3	10	1	19	2
Ecstasy	8	1	8	2	24	3	14	2	13	7
PRE/OTC	20	3	28	4	19	3	19	2	18	2
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1
Other	-	-	56	8	41	5	31	5	91	12

*The percentage of patients reporting the substance as their primary OR secondary drug

Table 56 indicates that heroin and cocaine are also common secondary drugs of abuse. One quarter of all patients had heroin as a primary or secondary drug in the 1st half of 2010.

Table 57: Source of payment (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	26	26	21	32	28	29	28	23
Medical aid	4	3	2	3	2	2	3	2
Family	25	25	20	20	20	16	18	21
Friends	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Employer	10	13	11	10	12	10	11	10
Self	26	21	28	30	34	39	36	38
Unknown	3	8	7	-	2	2	1	3
Other	6	3	10	4	1	1	2	2
State/ Friends	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	<1
State /Other	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-
Family/ Self	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	<1

The most common sources of payment for treatment are the state, family and 'self'.

Table 58: HIV Test (Northern Region)

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	
Yes	29	33	34	33
No	70	63	63	65
Decline to answer	1	4	3	2

Thirty-three percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months

Table 59: Area of residence (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PROVINCES									
Mpumalanga	93	93	92	95	82	87	90	80	81
Gauteng	<1	2	1	<1	<1	2	2	2	3
Kwazulu-Natal	2	<1	3	2	2	1	2	3	-
Free State	1	2	<1	1	1	<1	<1	-	<1
Northwest	<1	1	<1	-	1		<1	1	<1
Eastern Cape	<1	-	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	-	-
Northern Cape	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	1	-	-	-
Western Cape	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-
Limpopo	2	1	2	<1	14	9	5	14	16
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-
Mozambique	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-

Patients younger than 20 years

Table 60: Primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	26	16	10	17	12	12	18	18	8
Cocaine	4	<1	3	3	1*	2	1	2	-
Crack	-	-	-	-	-				
Dagga	59	68	69	72	80	64	63	62	65
Dagga/Mandrax	-	-	<1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Heroin	9	14	14	6	6	14	8	13	20
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
PRE/OTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-		-
Inhalants	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	4	7
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tik	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Cannabis, alcohol and heroin were the most common primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in this period. A slight increase in heroin was observed compared to previous period.

Table 61: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>GENDER</i>							
Male	88	86	95	87	86	81	92
Female	12	14	4	13	14	19	8
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>							
African	77	70	73	76	75	72	80
Coloured	4	3	7	5	5	4	3
Asian	2	2	1	-	2	1	1
White	17	25	19	19	18	24	16

Up to 80% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, a slight increase compared to the previous period. The proportion of white patients younger than 20 years decreased in this period.

2d: Treatment centres: Port Elizabeth

Ms Trixie Pereira

Table 62: Proportion of treatment episodes (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA PE	65	74	86	67	64	67	45	33	55
Welbedacht	12	11	9	13	12	9	8	8	6
Shepherd's Field	15	13	4	17	23	23	9	16	8
SANCA Thembilitsha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethesda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Outreach Ministries	8	2	<1	3	1	-	-	-	-
Hunters Craig	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	43	31
Total no of persons treated	N=570	N=457	N=577	N=472	N=424	N=457	N=690	N=502	N=741

A total of 741 patients were treated across the treatment centres in Port Elizabeth. Data from Hunters Craig, a private inpatient facility is **likely affecting a number of statistics and proportions in the tables that follow.**

Table 63: First time admissions (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	78	74	74	79	69	69	75	65	55	63
No	22	26	26	21	31	31	25	35	45	37

The proportion of new admissions has significantly increased when compared to the previous period.

Table 64: Types of treatment received (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	26	26	17	33	16	34	56	66	45
Outpatient	74	74	83	67	84	66	44	34	55

The majority of patients are now seen on an inpatient basis, due to the inclusion of data from Hunters Craig; but in this period this proportion has significantly decreased compared to the previous period.

Table 65: Referral sources (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	49	50	50	59	54	53	30	29	38
Work/employer	20	16	16	12	12	15	6	3	7
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	15	15	12	15	15	10	48	52	40
Religious body	2	2	1	2	3	1	<1	<1	<1
Hospital/clinic	6	5	5	1	3	1	2	1	3
Social services/welfare	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4	5
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	1	3	5	5	5	12	6	8	3
School	3	4	6	3	4	3	4	2	3
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1

The majority of referrals were from health professionals (40%) and this proportion has decreased significantly compared to previous period. This was followed by family, self and friends constituting 38%. A slight decrease in referral by Courts and increase by work/employer was also noticed in this reporting period.

Table 66: Age distribution (Port Elizabeth)

Years	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	10	2	7	2	12	3	8	1	3	1	11	1
15-19	85	18	54	13	58	13	96	14	75	15	108	15
20-24	103	22	67	16	96	21	90	13	69	14	96	13
25-29	81	17	63	15	64	14	77	11	58	11	123	16
30-34	54	11	48	11	65	14	86	13	61	12	89	12
35-39	51	11	60	14	48	10	91	13	58	11	85	11
40-44	27	6	39	9	31	7	74	11	64	13	84	11
45-49	28	6	37	9	36	8	87	13	48	10	71	10
50-54	19	4	27	6	28	6	43	6	31	6	35	5
55-59	10	2	14	3	10	2	16	2	23	4	22	3
60-64	2	<1	3	1	6	13	13	2	9	2	12	2
65-69	2	<1	4	1	2	<1	4	1	3	1	5	1
70-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

While 16% of the patients were younger than 20 years in this reporting period, 13% of patients were in the age category of 20-24 years of age, remaining fairly stable as in the previous period.

Table 67: Population Profile (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	83	81	81	80	78	76	74	71	73
Female	17	19	19	20	22	24	26	29	27
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	22	19	23	22	17	23	16	17	19
Asian	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	4	2
Coloured	41	46	46	42	43	40	48	38	47
White	33	32	30	34	38	36	35	41	32
MARITAL STATUS									
Married (living with spouse)	26	21	26	16	26	21	35	34	28
Living Together	10	8	6	5	6	10	5	5	6
Divorced	6	9	8	7	11	10	12	16	12
Widowed	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Single	56	55	57	67	52	54	43	41	49
Separated/not living with spouse	-	5	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
Other	-	<1	-	-	<1	1	1	<1	<1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	40	37	37	39	39	34	49	47	49
Working Part-time	4	4	6	5	4	6	3	1	3
Unemployed	36	39	33	37	34	42	26	29	28
Intern/Apprentice	1	1	0	<1	3	<1	1	2	<1
Learner/Student	14	14	19	16	12	12	14	10	12
Disabled/Boarded	2	1	2	<1	-	1	2	3	1
Housewife	1	1	<1	<1	1	2	1	4	4
Pension/Retired	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2
Other	1	1	<1	<1	4	1	1	2	1

Table 67 depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Port Elizabeth in the first half of 2010. Single males are the most common type of patients seen in treatment, but a slight decrease in patients who were married was also noted in this reporting period. The majority of patients are Coloureds in this period (47%), followed by White patients (32%) patients. The proportion of patients working full-time has increased slightly (49%) and the proportion of those who are unemployed remained stable in this reporting period (28%).

Table 68: Primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	59	46	39	48	34	42	42	54	50	43
Dagga	14	16	15	17	14	13	13	12	13	17
Dagga/Mandrax	9	9	9	10	10	4	11	7	4	8
Cocaine	3	22*	4	16*	25	22	13	8	8	7
Crack	9		20		25	22	13	8	8	7
Ecstasy	-	2	1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-	<1
OTC/PRE ¹	6	3	4	5	4	8	7	11	12	14
Polysubstance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	<1	2	3	1	7	8	7	3	4	4
Ephedrine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Nicotine	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	1	4	2	5	3	7	5	9	7
Khat	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	1	<1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-	-

*Crack/cocaine combined

¹Over the counter or prescription medicines

Alcohol remains the most common primary substance of abuse (43%), although this decreased slightly, followed by cannabis (17%). The proportion of patients admitted for Mandrax has increased from the previous reporting period, and cocaine remained stable. A slightly decrease in methamphetamine was noticed during this period.

Table 69: Frequency of use of primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	48	55	66	66	36	80	85	80
2-6 days per week	35	30	24	23	44	15	12	13
Once a week or less	9	13	8	8	13	4	3	5
Not used in past month	8	2	2	3	7	1	<1	2

Most patients attending treatment centres use their primary substance of abuse daily (80%), a slight decrease compared to the previous period.

Table 70: Age at which primary substance of abuse first used or experimented with (Port Elizabeth)

Years	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
5-10	-	-	8	2	4	1	12	3	3	1	2	<1	5	1
11-19	348	60	280	59	229	54	275	60	403	62	289	58	422	57
20-29	150	26	139	29	124	30	121	29	149	22	124	25	204	28
30-39	58	10	26	5	39	9	25	6	73	11	58	12	75	10
40-49	13	2	15	3	17	4	7	2	21	3	13	3	27	4
50-59	5	<1	3	<1	7	2	5	1	5	1	3	1	5	1
60-69	3	<1	1	<1	1	-	1	<1	-	-	2	<1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of users (primary substance of abuse) reported having started abusing drugs between the ages of 11-19 years.

Table 71: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	78	22	80	20	77	23	78	22	76	24	76	24
Dagga/Mandrax	91	9	100	-	90	10	98	2	100	-	97	3
Dagga	94	6	90	9	77	23	80	20	88	12	88	12
Crack	79 ⁺	21 ⁺	84	16	78	22	74	26	76	24	80	20
Cocaine												
Ecstasy	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
OTC	35 [*]	65 [*]	15	85	48	52	33	67	12	88	20	80
PRE												
Heroin	72	28	84	16	77	23	55	45	63	37	92	8
Inhalants	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	85	15	85	15	67	33	74	26	80	20	87	13
Other	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	75	25	50	50
LSD	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*OTC/PRE combined ⁺ Crack/cocaine combined

A lower proportion of cocaine and 'tik' users are female (24% and 13% respectively), in comparison to the high proportion of over-the-counter or prescription drug users who are female (80%). Among patients who abused crack/cocaine, 20% are females and mandrax was largely reported by male patients.

Table 72: Race by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	20	23	24	42	30	36	1	1	2	37	46	38
Dagga/ Mandrax	36	38	21	58	57	74	-	5	2	4	-	3
Dagga	17	25	31	61	41	52	-	11	1	22	23	16
Crack	6	5	2	45	40	34	-	13	8	49	42	56
Cocaine												
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
OTC	4	4	7	2	60	62	59	5	4	35	31	27
PRE												
Heroin	4	5	4	23	-	8	-	-	8	73	95	80
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	5	-	2	58	57	68	3	4	2	34	39	28
Khat	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	75	100
Inhalants	-	-	33	100	100	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*OTC/PRE combined +Crack/cocaine combined

More Coloured patients (36%) than Black patients (24%) were treated for alcohol in the first half of 2010. More White patients are treated for cocaine (56%) and heroin (80%).

Table 73: Average/Mean age by Primary Substance (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-un 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients
Alcohol	37	38	40	37	40	40	40
Dagga/ Mandrax	27	24	24	27	25	22	26
Dagga	20	20	22	23	19	22	21
Ecstasy	-	22	18	-	-	-	-
Cocaine	28 ⁺	27	30*	29	29	30	30
Crack		-					
OTC	41*	36*	40*	38	40	42	39
PRE							
Heroin	29	25	25	31	29	25	30
Inhalants	-	15*	16	11	13	22**	14*
Methamphetamine (‘Tik’)	26	23	26	28	26	24	24
LSD	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	29*	21*

*OTC/PRE Combined +Cocaine/Crack combined

The mean age of all patients was 33 years. Patients treated for alcohol and over-the-counter or prescribed medication were on average older than those treated for other drugs. The youngest mean age was for dagga.

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Table 74: Mode of use for primary drug (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	45	300	52	183	39	211	50	48	447	65	312	62	422	57
Smoked	51	258	45	264	56	180	43	48	208	30	155	31	278	38
Snorted	3*	13*	2*	19*	4*	9*	2*	2	28	4	17	3	26	4
Sniffed														
Injected	1	4	<1	6	1	16	4	2	5	1	18	4	15	2
Other/Combination	<1	2 ⁺	<1	-	-	6	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-

*Snorted/sniffed combined ⁺Smoke/inject combined

Smoking and swallowing are the most common methods of drug use.

Table 75: Secondary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	28	30	17	268	63	21	46	23	39	26	56	25
Dagga/Mandrax	12	30	17	15	4	18	24	12	17	11	36	16
Dagga	21	33	19	33	8	20	38	19	38	26	55	25
Cocaine	23*	46*	27*	34	8*	24	33	16	24	16	30	14
Crack												
Ecstasy	5	10	6	5	1	4	2	1	-	-	2	1
LSD	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
OTC	4 ⁺	5 ⁺	2 ⁺	5	1*	4	38	17	17	11	18	8
PRE												
Heroin	5	10	6	6	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	1
Inhalants	<1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
Khat	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Polysubstance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	5	2	7	2	5	7	3	9	6	17	8
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	-	-

*Cocaine/Crack combined ⁺OTC/PRE Combined

Table 76: Source of payment (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	37	41	37	37	26	21	2	14	14	24
Medical Aid	20	12	10	9	15	15	15	46	48	37
Family	32	36	38	40	45	48	40	20	27	24
Friends	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employer	7	7	9	9	8	8	7	4	2	5
Unknown	4	2	4	3	1	2	5	6	3	4
Other	<1	1	2	2	2	1	6	6	2	2
State	<1	-	<1	-	-	1	25	3	3	4
Employer/Self	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-

Family, self and medical aid was the most common sources of payment.

Table 77: Treatment population – suburb of residence (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Bethelsdorp, Gelvandale, Korsten, Malabar	143	31	49	12	42	9	55	8	34	7	114	13
Roadhouse, New Brighton, Motherwell	89	20	29	7	51	11	60	9	47	9	107	12
Uitenhage, Despatch	23	5	13	3								
North End, Mount Road, Central	25	6	10	2	18	4	29	4	9	2	45	5
Walmer, Kabega Park, Summerstrand	83	18	16	4	25	5	25	4	9	2	29	3
Port Elizabeth (other parts)	16	4	-	-	217	47	383	56	315	63	364	42
OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE												
George, King Williams Town, Humansdorp, Maclear and East London	29	6	-	-	13	3	28	4	17	3	165	19
Unknown	-	-	-	-	18	4	25	4	6	1	3	<1
Other Provinces	47	10	-	-	3	16	50	7	55	11	47	5

Table 78: Tertiary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	15	36	-	-	10	22	18	31	16	30	3	11	18	27
'White Pipe'	1	2	1	6	8	18	4	7	2	4			11	1
Dagga	9	21	4	24	10	22	14	23	7	13	3	11	11	16
Cocaine			1	6										
Crack	13	31	-	-	6*	13*	1	20	11	21	13	48	10	15
Heroin	-	-	-		2	4	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1
Ecstasy	4	10	7	41	3	7	3	5	2	4	3	11	4	6
Ecstasy/ Dagga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	3	7	2	3	7	13	-	-	5	8
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	-	-	1	6	2	4	4	7	4	8	2	7	5	8
Moonflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	3	18	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2

*Crack/cocaine combined

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOR PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS

Table 79: Primary substance of abuse of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	32	26	13	14	14	23	13	18	10	9	11	14	8	7
Dagga/ Mandrax	11	9	17	18	6	10	12	17	17	16	9	12	18	15
Dagga	63	52	40	42	32	53	30	42	61	59	37	47	69	57
Cocaine	9 ⁺	7 ⁺	13 ⁺	14 ⁺										
Crack					4*	7*	5	7	6	6	4	5	5	4
Ecstasy	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-			-	-
Heroin	1	<1	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	2
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Inhalants	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	6	2	2	-	-	3	3
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	1	<1	6	6	-	-	5	7	7	7	14	18	13	11
Other	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	121	100	95	100	61	100	71	100	104	100	78	100	119	100

⁺Cocaine and Crack combined

Dagga is the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who are younger than 20 years of age. A slight decrease in patients reporting methamphetamine (‘tik’) was also noted in this period.

Table 80: Gender of patients abusing substances younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	97	80	80	85	47	78	51	72	85	82	63	81	101	85
Female	24	20	14	15	13	22	20	28	19	18	15	19	18	15

The majority of young people in treatment are male (85%).

Table 81: Race of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African	30	25	25	26	20	33	21	30	17	17	18	23	29	24
Asian	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	1	1
Coloured	73	60	49	52	29	48	37	52	66	65	34	44	70	59
White	16	13	20	21	12	20	13	18	19	19	21	27	19	16
TOTAL	121	100	95	100	61	100	71	100	104	100	78	100	119	100

The majority of patients under 20 years of age who seek treatment belong to the Coloured (56%) population, and this proportion has significantly increased during this period. A decrease in White patients was also noticed.

2e: SANCA East London* treatment demand

Ms Lauren Aboagye

During January to June 2010, 136 patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape.

Table 82: Demographics (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER										
Males	100	79	141	91	170	90	124	86	118	87
Females	26	21	14	9	18	10	20	14	18	13
TOTAL	126	100	155	100	188	100	144	100	136	100
ETHNIC GROUP										
African	56	46	87	56	98	52	87	61	82	61
Coloured	22	18	29	19	34	18	24	17	21	16
Asian	1	1	9	6	5	3	2	1	1	1
White	43	35	30	19	51	27	30	21	30	22
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Working full time	48	38	65	42	66	36	51	35	44	33
Working part time	2	1	7	5	5	3	5	3	5	4
Not working	48	38	40	26	66	36	59	41	49	37
Apprentice/intern	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-
Student/learner	24	19	38	25	38	21	25	17	34	25
Disabled/medically boarded	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pensioner	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	-	-
Other	4	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	2	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Married, living with spouse	22	17	25	16	36	20	20	14	19	14
Married not living with spouse	8	6	6	4	6	3	3	2	4	3
Living together	8	6	10	7	14	8	16	11	8	6
Divorced	9	7	9	6	14	8	5	4	10	7
Widowed	6	5	8	5	5	3	9	6	4	3
Never married	74	59	95	61	109	60	89	62	87	65
Other	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION										
Grade 1-7	17	13	23	15	33	18	23	17	16	12
Grade 8-12	83	65	105	68	114	62	86	61	94	70
Tertiary	18	14	26	17	37	20	33	23	24	18

A slight decrease in patients who are 'not working' and an increase in student/learner was noticed during this period.

**Also known as SANCA Central Eastern Cape*

Table 83: Referral source (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Self	30	22	27	21	27	17	38	20	34	24	37	28
Family or friends	51	38	53	42	52	34	67	36	61	43	42	32
Employers	18	13	16	13	29	19	32	17	18	13	22	17
Health Profession	8	6	7	6	11	7	12	6	12	8	9	7
Religious groups	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	2	2
Social Services	12	9	3	2	15	10	16	9	7	5	11	8
Courts/correctional services	-	-	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	1	-	-
School	7	5	7	5	9	6	13	7	3	2	9	7
Other	7	5	2	2	4	3	-	-	2	1	-	-

Self or family/friends are the most common sources of referral followed by 'employer'.

Table 84: Age group (East London)

Age Group	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	4	3	1	1	12	8	12	7	6	4	7	5
15-19	23	17	23	19	36	23	33	18	30	21	32	24
20-24	26	19	15	13	20	13	34	19	28	20	14	11
25-29	20	15	22	19	19	12	25	14	17	12	16	12
30-34	17	13	17	14	17	11	17	9	11	8	11	8
35-39	10	7	12	10	15	10	30	16	11	7	15	11
40-44	13	10	11	9	13	8	8	4	15	10	12	9
45-49	9	7	7	6	9	6	12	7	11	8	11	8
50-54	7	5	8	7	9	6	6	3	4	3	6	5
55-59	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	7	5	7	5
60-64	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
65⁺	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2

The average age of all patients was 31 years. Twenty-nine percent of patients were younger than 20 years in the 1st half of 2010.

Table 85: Inpatient versus outpatient (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inpatient	16	12	20	16	20	13	31	17	-	-	20	15
Outpatient	119	88	106	84	135	87	153	83	146	100	116	85
TOTAL	135	100	126	100	155	100	184	100	146	100	136	100

Table 86: First time admissions (East London)

Prior	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	40	22	22	16	23	28	26	17	20	11	13	9	9	7
Yes	144	78	114	84	58	72	126	83	158	89	125	91	118	93

93% of patients were admitted for the first time.

Table 87: Number of previous treatments (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Nil	-	-	-	57	126	162	126	122
One	12	23	11	12	17	8	9	3
Two	-	7	9	6	4	1	2	2
Three	3	1	2	3	1	2	-	-
Four	-	2	-	2	4	4	1	-
>Four	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

Table 88: Source of payment (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
State	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Self	34	25	45	35	34	22	41	22	41	29	32	26
Medical aid	12	9	9	7	19	12	30	16	18	13	20	16
Employer	1	<1	4	3	11	7	14	8	4	3	6	5
Family	52	38	41	32	59	38	68	37	59	42	54	44
Friends	5	4	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	1
Unknown	5	4	5	6	7	5	20	11	7	5	6	5
Other combinations	25	18	18	14	17	15	37	20	8	5	3	2

Most patients either pay for their treatment themselves or are paid for by family members.

Table 89: Primary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	117	64	76	56	68	53	79	51	108	59	72	49	71	52
Cocaine	14	8	20	15	16	13	16	10	14	7	10	7	6	4
Crack														
Dagga	43	23	30	22	33	26	45	29	40	21	38	26	40	30
Ecstasy	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	1	<1	1	1	4	3	6	3	4	3	1	1
PRE/OTC	1	<1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	4
Mandrax	5	3	9	7	2	2	7	5	7	4	15	10	10	7
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2	-	-
Methamphetamine	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	2
Other	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	7	4	-	-	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	183	100	136	100	127	100	155	100	184	100	146	100	136	100

Alcohol remains the most common primary drug, followed by cannabis (dagga) and dagga/mandrax.

Table 90: Mode of usage (primary drug) (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallow	74	54	68	54	81	52	110	60	76	52	81	60
Smoke	52	38	43	34	66	43	65	35	57	39	53	39
Snort/Sniff	9	7	6	5	8	5	8	4	12	8	2	1
Inject	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Other	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	135	100	127	100	155	100	184	100	146	100	136	100

‘Swallowing’ was reported as the common mode of drug use (60%), followed by smoking (39%).

Table 91: Primary substance of abuse by Gender (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2009				Jul-Dec 2009				Jan-Jun 2010			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	99	92	9	8	58	82	13	18	62	87	9	13
Cocaine	11	79	3	21	6	60	4	40	4	67	2	33
Crack												
Dagga	38	95	2	5	36	95	2	5	38	95	2	5
Heroin	5	83	1	17	3	75	1	25	1	100	-	-
PRE/OTC	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-	1	20	4	80
Ecstasy	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
‘White Pipe’	7	100	-	-	14	100	-	-	10	100	-	-
Other	5	71	2	29	-	-	-	-				
Methamphetamine(tik)	1	100	-	-	2	100	-	-	2	67	1	33

Most dagga patients are male (95%), while a third of cocaine patients are female (33%).

Table 92: Primary substance of abuse by race (East London)

	African			Coloured			Asian			White		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	58	65	63	12	13	9	2	1	1	28	21	27
Cocaine/ Crack	22	44	50	21	-	-	-	-	-	57	56	50
Dagga	47	64	59	30	22	39	5	-	-	18	14	-
Heroin	50	50	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	33	50	100
PRE/OTC	-	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	60
Ecstasy	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
'White Pipe'	43	53	90	43	27	10	-	7	-	14	13	-
Methamphetamine	-	100	33	-	-	67	-	-	-	100	-	-
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	57	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	14	-	-

Most patients treated for dagga and alcohol related problems were Black, whereas most cocaine patients were White.

Table 93: Secondary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	13	10	11	9	16	19	14	12	18	24	5	15
Cocaine	5	4	7	6	9	11	17	15	4	5	3	9
Crack												
Cat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	-	-
Dagga	17	13	13	10	19	23	23	20	18	24	9	26
Ecstasy	1	<1	-	-	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
'White Pipe'	6	4	6	5	8	10	11	10	13	17	11	32
PRE/OTC	2	1	6	5	11	13	1	1	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3
Heroin	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	9
Inhalants	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	6
Other	-	-	-	-	14	17	33	29	17	23	-	-

Table 94: Tertiary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan- Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1	<1	3	2	13	34	17	32	9	36	5	50
Cocaine	-	-	2	2	3	8	5	9	4	16	2	20
Crack												
Dagga	1	<1	3	2	6	16	11	20	7	28	-	-
Ecstasy	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	7	-	-	-	-
Glue	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
'White Pipe'	3	2	1	1	4	10	7	13	1	4	-	-
PRE/OTC	1	<1	1	1	6	16	1	2	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	10
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
Other	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	17	4	16	-	-

Table 95: Average age by primary drug (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average age of all patients	32	32	31	31	24	29	30	31
Alcohol	39	37	36	36	36	34	30	39
Dagga	21	21	21	22	20	20	21	21
Mandrax	20	27	27	-	22	23	23	21
Cocaine/crack	31	33	27	28	26	26	30	25
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	44	-	24	23	27*	19*
OTC	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	32
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	14	-	12*	-
Other	-	-	-	-	27	20	-	-
Methamphetamine (tik)	-	-	-	-	-	16*	20*	28*

* n < 5

Patients treated for alcohol or over-the-counter are older on average than patients treated for dagga (Table 95).

Table 96: Primary substance of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	8	33	10	21	10	22	5	14	2	5
Cocaine	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	3	1	3
Crack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dagga	15	63	27	56	24	53	17	47	29	74
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	-
'White pipe'	-	-	5	11	2	4	7	19	5	12
PRE/OTC	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
Heroin/Opiates	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3
Inhalants	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	8	-	-
Other	-	-	1	2	6	13	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24	100	48	100	45	100	36	100	39	100

Table 97: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER						
Male	82	79	96	89	91	92
Female	18	21	4	11	9	8
ETHNIC GROUP						
African	59	71	58	51	66	62
Coloured	30	4	27	24	26	30
Asian	-	-	6	7	-	-
White	11	25	8	18	8	8

2f: Specialist Treatment Centres: KZN

Prof Arvin Bhana

Table 98: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	7	25	26	19	27	23	20	31	36
SANCA Lulama	11	19	12	18	10	11	10	12	15
Newlands Park Centre	4	7	9	12	6	5	4	3	1
Riverview Manor	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	62	32	29	18	22	19	20	23	26
Centre Ministries	*	9	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	*	*	16	32	21	26	29	17	-
Khanyani Rehabilitation Centre	*	*	<1	1	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Newcastle	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	5	3
SANCA Zululand	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	10	19
South Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Persons treated over all centres	489	939	1232	954	1531	1542	1575	1138	1009

* Data collection for these periods began at different times

During January to June 2010 a total of 1009 patients were admitted to the six participating treatment centres, three in Durban, one in Pietermaritzburg, as well as the SANCA centres in Newcastle and Zululand. Data was not received from the South Coast Recovery Centre during this period.

Table 99: First Admissions (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	81	75	72	77	69	78	81	74	80	82
No	19	25	28	23	31	22	19	26	20	18

While the overall percentage of first time admissions remains high, closer inspection of these rates shows variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres. The inpatient centres have a higher proportion of patients who have been treated previously (31%), whereas about 14% of those admitted to outpatient centres had received previous treatment.

Table 100: Type of treatment received (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan – Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	27	35	24	18	21	18	23
Outpatient	73	65	76	82	79	82	77
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 100 shows that patterns of outpatient treatment continue to increase over time.

Table 101: Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centres (KZN)

	% African			% Coloured			% Indian			% White		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	SANCA Penthouse	41	45	49	16	15	13	27	24	24	16	17
SANCA Lulama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newlands Park Centre	28	34	56*	13	16	11**	47	47	33*	13	3	-
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	55	60	62	8	7	12	18	15	12	19	19	14
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	1	-	-	-	-	-	99	100	-	-	-	-
SANCA Durban	29	46	54	8	7	8	29	27	20	34	22	18
South Coast	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	90	-	-
SANCA Newcastle	64	55	64	6	3	9**	16	27	14*	14	15	18*
SANCA Zululand	74	70	74	6	5	4	6	8	7	14	17	14
Overall Race	34	44	58	7	9	10	45	34	17	15	14	15

*:n<=5; **:n=1

The SANCA treatment centres based in Zululand, Durban, Newcastle and Pietermaritzburg have the largest numbers of African patients.

Table 102: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	85	84	87	90	90	89	89	90	87
Female	15	16	13	10	10	11	11	10	13
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	45	33	33	25	35	34	32	44	58
Coloured	10	11	8	7	9	7	7	8	10
Indian	18	32	38	54	42	45	45	34	17
White	27	24	21	14	14	15	16	14	15
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	44	41	44	40	35	40	35	37	37
Employed (part-time)	8	7	4	7	8	12	10	8	3
Not Working	18	25	27	35	32	30	32	25	26
Apprenticeship/ Internship	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Student/pupil	26	22	20	16	21	16	20	26	29
Disabled	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Housewife	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1
Pensioner	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Other	<1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	29	22	21	18	18	21	17	17	15
Married, not living with spouse	3	4	5	4	4	6	5	5	5
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	14	10	12	9	6	9	9	7	6
Divorced	8	7	6	4	5	4	5	6	4
Widowed	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	42	53	54	64	65	58	63	64	68
Other	3	2	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1
EDUCATION									
Pre-Primary	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	10	9	13	8	9	7	6	6	10
Secondary	75	74	75	78	79	80	81	77	73
Tertiary	14	17	12	13	12	12	12	17	17
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	<1

Table 102 shows that in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg treatment centres, gender, education (highest school education completed) and marital profiles remain relatively stable. In the latest round of data collection, it should be noted that the majority of patients in the sample are African (58%) as compared to the four previous periods where a majority of patients were Indians. In this period Indian patients comprised 17%.

Table 103: Referral Sources (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	53	44	55	60	49	52	50	38	41
Social Service/Welfare	4	4	6	6	6	5	4	5	7
Employer/Work	17	17	13	13	14	18	13	18	19
Court/Correctional Services	8	11	9	7	12	7	8	13	6
Health Professionals	10	6	8	5	4	4	5	5	5
Hospital/Clinic	2	<1	1	<1	2	2	2	2	2
School	4	7	6	4	7	8	12	11	11
Religious Group	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1
Other	3	9	1	5	5	4	5	7	9

A well established trend is that most referrals are made through a combination of self, family or friends (41%), and this proportion has increased slightly compared to the previous reporting period. Employers (19%) also slightly increased and courts (6%) significantly decreased in this period.

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

AGE Years	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	30	22	28	24	26	27	20	25	28	33
20-24	17	13	15	19	25	24	24	23	17	15
25-29	9	11	11	12	15	12	16	15	14	14
30-34	11	10	11	12	9	9	11	10	10	10
35-39	10	12	11	10	8	8	7	9	10	8
40-44	8	9	9	9	6	7	7	6	7	7
45-49	7	12	6	7	6	5	7	5	6	7
50-54	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	3
55+	4	6	4	4	2	5	3	3	4	4

Notably, 48% of the population in treatment is 24 years or younger, this has increased slightly compared to the last period (45%). Two thirds of the population in treatment is between 10 and 29 years of age.

Table 105: Race by age of abuse – under and over 20 years age (KZN)

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 28

	20 years or younger						Over 20 Years					
	Jan-Jun 2009		July-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010		Jan-Jun 2009		July-Dec 2009		Jan-June 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African	152	30	186	36	243	41	338	67	308	62	345	59
Coloured	30	28	29	33	44	42	78	72	60	67	60	58
Indian	205	29	101	26	52	31	430	62	289	74	115	69
White	24	10	13	8	30	20	227	90	150	92	120	80

While a third of African/Coloured patients are younger than 20 years, 20% of White patients are younger than 20 years.

Table 106: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 1st most frequently used (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%								
Alcohol	60	54	50	39	50	48	41	47	55
Cannabis	23	19	21	17	20	16	20	28	33
Mandrax ('white pipe')	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	2
Crack/Cocaine	7	11	9	9	6	6	7	6	4
PRE/OTC	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	<1
Ecstasy	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heroin ('sugars')	2	9	16	32	23	24	29	17	5
Inhalants	<1	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1	1
Cannabis/ Cocaine	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	3	<1	<1	1	3	-	-	-

Alcohol remains the most commonly abused substance among people in treatment. Cannabis and crack are the next two primary substances to be abused, and there is a 5% increase in cannabis compared to last period. A significant decrease in 'Sugars' was noticed in this period.

Table 107: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (KZN)

	20 Years or Younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	15	8	9	9	14	85	92	89	90	86
Cannabis	56	60	62	63	64	45	40	33	36	36
Dagga/Mandrax	0	29	25**	33**	53	100	71	75**	67**	47**
Crack										
Cocaine										97
Heroin 'Sugars'	30	18	30	28	54	70	82	58	72	46
Ecstasy	100	0	100*	100*	0	0	100**	0	0	100**
PRE/OTC	0	0	0	0	0	100	100**	100	100**	100**
Solvents	100	100	77**	75**	67**	0	0	22**	25*	33*

*n=1; **n<10

The majority of over 20's use alcohol and cocaine/crack, while majority of under 20's use cannabis.

Table 108: Secondary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order (2nd most frequently used) (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	
	%									
Alcohol	32	28	32	25	25	27	29	28	21	
Cannabis	33	37	27	38	41	38	31	22	28	
Mandrax	4	9	7	4	7	6	5	6	6	
Crack/Cocaine	12	16	17	18	13	16	16	12	5	
Heroin 'Sugars'	2	3	5	5	3	2	3	5	3	
Ecstasy	3	2	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	
PRE/OTC	11	3	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	
Inhalants	-	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	1	
Other (including cigarettes)	4	1	3	3	8	9	11	23	32	

The second most frequently used drugs as reported by the treatment population are cannabis, alcohol and cocaine/crack.

Table 109: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Primary substance of abuse	YEARS									
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	35	38	35	36	35	33	36	35	37	40
Cannabis	19	21	21	22	21	21	22	21	21	20
Mandrax	22	27	27	27	25	29	29	29	32	21
Crack	33	30	28	28	29	28	31	31	30	31
Cocaine	27	29	30	28	27					
Ecstasy	21	21	31	29	16	17	26*	-	-	26*
PRE	42	42	37	41	36	32	33	40	38	40*
Heroin ('sugars')	-	25	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Inhalants/Solvents	-	-	14	18	14	15	15	18	18	18
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20**
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	23*

Table 109 shows that mean age for alcohol remains fairly stable. Substances such as cannabis (21 years) and inhalants (18 years) are more likely to be used by younger individuals. The mean age of crack/cocaine patients remained is 31 years during this period.

Table 110: Age of first use of Alcohol/other Drugs and age of patients in treatment (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	33	30	30	28	29	30	28	29	31
Mean age of alcohol use first started	20	19	18	19	-	-	18	19	-
Mean age of drug use first started	20	18	18	18	-	-	19	18	-

Table 110 shows that initiation of substance usage remains fairly stable over time.

Table 111: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (KZN)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	49	51	56	8	7	10	18	19	16	25	23	18
Cannabis	52	60	65	9	10	10	29	24	15	10	7	10
Mandrax	62	33	95	25	33	-	-	33	5	13	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	7	13	11	16	13	20	43	63	36	34	11	33
Ecstasy	100	-	50	-	100	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin ('Sugars')	1	9	50	1	3	11	95	84	30	3	4	9
OTC/PRE	6	-	-	28	14	50	11	14	25	55	71	25
CAT	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	78	75	100	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	25	-
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	67	-	-	33	-	100	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*n=1 **n<10

From Table 111, it can be seen that just over 50% of alcohol patients are African, while 36% of crack/cocaine patients are Indian.

Table 112: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Primary substance of abuse	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	85	15	85	15	87	13	85	15	85	15	85	15
Cannabis	92	8	96	4	92	8	93	7	95	5	94	6
Dagga/Mandrax	100*	-	67**	33**	100	-	87	13	100	-	95	5
Crack	85	15**	92	8**	88	12	86	14	89	11	78	22
Cocaine	84	16**										
Ecstasy	78**	22**	50*	50*	100	-	100	-	-	100*	100	-
OTC/PRE	64**	36**	56**	44**	25	75	11	89	57	43	-	100
Heroin ('sugars')	96	4**	96	4	95	6	97	3	98	2	85	5
Inhalents/Solvents	100	-	86**	14*	15	85	67	33	75	25	67	33
Heroin	71	29**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarettes	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
Other	-	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

*n=1; **n<10

Table 112 shows that within treatment centres, males dominate in the use of all substances except for OTC/PRE abuse during this period, which is mostly abused by

Table 113: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	465	50	716	47	706	46	828	53	491	44	338	34
Self	189	20	292	19	288	19	271	17	214	19	211	21
Medical Aid	124	13	117	8	140	9	123	8	115	10	131	13
State	52	6	76	5	56	4	56	4	37	3	44	4
Employer	56	6	120	8	167	11	113	7	120	11	99	10
Other/ Unknown	40	4	191	13	166	11	162	11	88	8	156	16
Friends	6	1	3	1	8	<1	3	<1	4	<1	2	<1
Unable to pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2
Total	932	100	1515	100	1531	100	1575	100	1069	100	1000	100

Table 113 shows that ‘family’ remains the most common source of payment, and it has significantly increased during this period. The proportion of payments by other (e.g. churches), self and medical aid has increased slightly in this period.

PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 114: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	103	27	61	20	61	15	49	15	77	23
Cannabis	162	42	150	48	199	48	203	64	213	65
Mandrax	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	1	10	3
Cocaine	3	1	3	1	3	1	7	2	1	<1
Crack										
Ecstasy	2	1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin (including Sugars)	103	27	67	22	140	34	55	17	25	8
Inhalants/Solvents	7	2	13	4	7	2	3	1	4	1
Other	4	1	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	384	100	310	100	413	100	320	100	330	100

The most common primary substance of abuse for patients who are younger than 20 years is cannabis followed by alcohol. A significant decrease in heroin (‘sugars’) abuse was noticed in the 1st half of 2010.

2g: Central Region

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 115: Proportion of treatment episodes

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Aurora	88	74	74						
SANCA Goldfields	-	9	9						
SANCA Sasolburg	12	18	17						
SANCA Kimberley				100	100	100			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	100	100
Total in treatment	301	293	481	128	106	66	148	92	95

Data representing 642 patients were collected from the five treatment centres during the period January to June 2010 compared to 491 for the previous six-month period. In the Free State, Aurora collected data from 356 patients, SANCA Goldfields from 44 patients and SANCA Sasolburg from 81 patients. In the Northern Cape, SANCA Kimberley collected data from 66 patients and no data was collected from SANCA Upington during this period. In the North West, SANPARK Klerksdorp collected data from 95 patients. Table 115 shows the proportion of patients from each treatment centre.

Table 116: First time admissions

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Yes	76	76	82	96	96	98	86	77	77
No	24	24	18	4	4	2	14	23	23

In Table 116 'Yes' indicates a first time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of first time admissions to treatment centres remain the same in the Free State and Northern Cape; and decreased significantly to 77% in the North West. First time admissions therefore make up the majority of admissions across all three provinces.

Table 117: Type of treatment received

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Inpatient	82	73	51	0	0	6	89	100	93
Outpatient	18	27	49	100	100	94	11	0	7

Table 117 indicates that in the North West (93%) and in the Free State most patients (51%) were treated on an inpatient basis, whilst the opposite was true in the Northern Cape where most patients were treated on an outpatient basis (94%).

Table 118: Referral sources

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Self	22	17	18	14	7	17	13	19	21
Family/friends	15	21	16	38	32	54	32	35	24
Work/employer	34	31	25	9	10	8	10	9	24
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (Health professional)	15	12	10	9	1	2	14	14	4
Religious body	2	3	1	1	1	-	1	2	5
Hospital/clinic	<1	<1	1	6	2	3	7	4	3
Social services/welfare	7	10	13	8	6	8	22	11	13
Court/correctional	3	4	2	1	2	3	-	3	-
School	-	2	13	9	18	3	-	-	4
Other e.g. radio	1	-	2	6	2	-	1	3	1

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was the Employer (25%), followed by 'self'. A decrease in referrals by 'employer' was noticed in this period. In the Northern Cape, family/friends (54%) was the most common source, followed by self (17%); while in the North West family/friends/employer were also common (24%), followed by 'self' (21%).

Table 119: Population profile

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
GENDER									
Male	83	82	81	80	97	84	82	88	82
Female	17	18	19	20	3	15	18	12	18
ETHNIC GROUP									
Asian	1	<1	<1	5	1	5	2	1	-
Black	37	45	50	36	33	30	46	34	41
Coloured	13	14	18	56	59	56	3	7	6
White	49	40	32	6	5	9	49	59	53
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	62	56	41	18	17	36	49	63	57
Working part-time	1	2	2	5	5	2	-	-	2
Not working	26	25	31	36	24	29	40	25	25
Apprentice/internship	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student/learners	6	12	22	34	42	20	5	11	10
Disabled: not working	-	1	<1	3	1	-	-	-	1
Housewife	2	2	2	-	3	6	2	-	3
Pensioner/retired	3	2	1	-	3	8	3	-	2
Other	-	<1	<1	1	5	-	1	1	-
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	38	36	28	15	18	11	22	30	32
Married, not living with spouse	4	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	8
Living together	10	8	9	8	3	3	3	4	7
Divorced	14	9	8	4	1	6	10	19	15
Not married	-	-	47	-	-	79	-	-	34
EDUCATION LEVEL									
Grade 1-7	-	-	10	-	-	17	-	-	4
Grade 8-12	-	-	74	-	-	80	-	-	72
Tertiary	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	23
None	-	-	<1	-	-	3	-	-	1

*Highest school education completed

Table 119 shows that male patients predominate in all provinces (81% - 84%). During this period, Black patients are in the majority in the Free State, Coloured patients are in the majority in Northern Cape and White patients are in the majority in the North West. In all provinces, most patients are South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 28

working full-time, followed by patients who are not working. Across all three provinces the majority of patients have never been married, followed by those married and living with spouse. Most patients have a secondary level education or more.

Table 120: Age distribution

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	<1	1	3	7	10	5	1	4	0
15-19	6	11	18	26	31	21	10	7	5
20-24	7	7	10	14	9	6	14	9	10
25-29	16	15	12	10	13	23	18	14	8
30-34	13	10	13	12	7	9	14	16	20
35-39	14	19	13	9	10	11	13	13	13
40-44	13	14	12	5	6	8	9	14	5
45-49	15	10	9	6	7	11	8	8	19
50-54	9	8	5	5	6	6	7	8	11
55-59	5	3	4	5	1	-	5	5	7
60-64	1	1	1	1	1	-	0	0	1
65+	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 33years in the Free State, 31 years in the Northern Cape, and 38 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age is 19% compared to 20% in the previous reporting period.

Table 121: HIV test

	July –December 2009			January –June 2010		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	31	2	15	28	2	26
No	59	71	20	60	85	43
Decline	10	27	65	12	14	31

Table 122: Primary substance of abuse

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	76	74	63	55	47	65	70	75	72
Cannabis	10	17	21	23	36	18	16	12	18
Cannabis/Mx	1	1	2	2	3	6	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	6	3	6	2	-	2	3	7	5
Heroin	1	1	2	2	1	2	5	1	1
Methamphetamine	1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

Inhalants	<1	<1	3	9	10	3	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	1	1	<1	4	-	-	3	2	1
OTC/PRE	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	3	3

In all three provinces alcohol was the most commonly abused primary substance among people in treatment. Cannabis was the second most common primary substance of abuse in all three provinces.

Table 123: Overall proportion of substances used

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	87	84	73	59	56	67	75	82	80
Cannabis	19	27	30	32	46	32	33	30	26
Cannabis/Mx	3	3	4	5	25	14	3	3	-
Crack/Cocaine	14	7	11	5	4	6	14	17	13
Ecstasy	1	1	<1	2	2	8	3	2	1
Heroin	3	1	2	5	1	6	5	3	2
Inhalants	1	2	3	13	23	8	8	2	2
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methampheta mine	1	<1	<1	3	4	5	1	3	-
Methcathinone	2	1	1	4	-	-	6	2	3
OTC/PRE	11	11	6	5	5	5	5	5	6

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

The overall proportion of the primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in Table 123. Alcohol and cannabis are the most common substances used. In the Free State and North West crack/cocaine is also a relatively common drug, while in the Northern Cape inhalants are common.

Table 124: Mode of usage of primary drug

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Swallowed	80(14)	77(11)	66(8)	61(14)	52(9)	70(13)	74(14)	83(30)	74(19)
Snorted	3(11)	3(11)	7(19)	9 (19)	10(20)	3(9)	5(18)	3(13)	4(15)
Injected	-(-)	<1(1)	<1(1)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	3(9)	-(-)	-(-)
Smoked	18(75)	20(77)	27(72)	31 (67)	38 (71)	27(78)	18(59)	14(57)	19(67)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

Table 124 shows that for the mode of use of the primary drug of abuse, 66% in the Free State, 70% in the Northern Cape and 74% in the North West swallowed their drugs, making this the most popular *South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 28*

means of consumption. However, when alcohol is excluded 72% in the Free State, 78% in the Northern Cape and 67% in the North West report smoking as their mode of use. Therefore, smoking was reported to be the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Out of seven patients who reported heroin as their primary substance of abuse, only one reported injecting the drug (in Free State), five smoked it, and one snorted it.

Table 125: Mean age by primary substance

	Years								
	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	41	40	39	35	32	36	38	38	42
Cannabis	22	20	19	18	21	18	23	19	17
Cannabis/Mandrax	22*	26*	20	21*	22*	22*	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	29	32	30	19*	-	25**	24*	32*	30*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	16*	-	-	25*	-	-
Heroin	28*	22*	29	26*	38*	16**	25	31**	20**
Inhalants	20*	15*	16	17	15	15*	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	23*	-	24*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	30*	26*	23*	23	-	-	21*	28*	25**
OTC/PRE	40	37	39	29	24*	36*	38	50*	47*
Overall mean age	37	36	33	28	25	31	34	35	38

* n < 5

Across sites the average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 33 years in the Free State, 31 years in the Northern Cape and 38 years in the North West. However, age differences were noted for different substances. Across all sites, persons whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol or over-the-counter or prescription drugs are older than persons having other primary substances of abuse. In Northern Cape, patients whose primary substance of abuse is inhalants are substantially younger. In the North West, persons whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol are older, while those with cannabis as a primary substance of abuse are younger. And finally, in the North West, those who report over-the-counter or prescription drugs or alcohol as a primary substance of abuse are older while, patients whose primary substance of abuse is ‘cannabis’ are younger.

Table 126: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

	Free State					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	83	17	80	20	82	18
Cannabis	93	7*	96	4*	89	11
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	73	27*	87*	13**	84	16*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	100*	0	33**	67*	43*	57*
Inhalants	100*	0	100**	0	92	8**

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Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	25*	75*	-	-	50**	50**
Methcathinone	100*	0	50*	50*	0	100*
OTC/PRE	33	67*	36*	64*	14*	86

*n=<10; **n=1

Table 127: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	77	23	76	24	84	16
Cannabis	93	7*	95	5	100	0
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	50*	50*	-	-	100**	-
Ecstasy	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Heroin	100*	0	100**	0	100**	0
Inhalants	100	0	100	0	100*	0
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	80*	20**	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	80*	20*	67*	33**	0	100*

*n=<10; **n=1

Table 128: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	North West					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	14	90	10	82	18
Cannabis	96	4**	100	0	88	12*
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	50*	50*	83*	17**	80*	20**
Ecstasy	0	100**	-	-	-	-
Heroin	57*	43*	100**	0	100**	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	75*	25**	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/PRE	0	100*	67*	33**	67*	33**

*n=<10; **n=1

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 82% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of abuse (see Tables 126-128).

Table 129: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010

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	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	40	45	55	8	14	16	<1	1**	0	51	40	30
Cannabis	42	61	65	26	20	16	0	0	0	32	20	18
Cannabis/ Mandrax	33*	50**	38*	67*	50**	50*	0	0	13**	0	0	0
Crack/ Cocaine	11*	0	13*	38	0	0	6**	0	0	44	100*	71
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	33**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100*	67*	100*
Inhalants	0	0	17*	0	100*	67*	0	0	0	100*	100*	17*
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamph etamine	25*	-	0	75*	-	50**	0	0	0	0	0	50**
Methcathino ne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100*	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	11**	0	0	0	0	21*	11**	0	0	78	100*	79

*n<10; **n=1

Table 130: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	46	42	35	46	56	58	3*	0	0	6*	2**	2*
Cannabis	27	30	25*	67	62	58	3*	3*	75*	3*	5*	17*
Cannabis/ Mandrax	50*	33*	0	50*	67*	25**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/ Cocaine	0	-	100**	0	-	0	50*	-	-	50*	-	0
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	0	0	100**	50*	0	0	50*	0	0	-	100*	0
Inhalants	36*	20*	0	55	80	100*	0	0	0	9*	0	0
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamph etamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	60*	67*	67*	20*	0	0	20*	33*	33**

*n<5; **n=1

Table 131: Race by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009	Jan- Jun 2010
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	43	36	37	3*	6*	9	1*	0	0	53	59	54

Cannabis	91	55*	77	4*	18*	0	25*	0	0	4*	27*	24*
Cannabis/ Mandrax	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/ Cocaine	25*	17**	0	0	0	0	0	17**	0	50*	47*	100*
Ecstasy	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	100*	0	-
Heroin	14*	0	100**	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	100* *	100* *
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathin one	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100*	100* *	100* *
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100*	100*

Table 132: Multiple substance use

	Free State						Northern Cape						North West					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	212	70	214	73	355	74	91	71	58	55	39	59	100	68	59	64	71	75
Primary +2nd substance	61	20	55	19	96	20	26	20	21	20	20	30	23	16	23	25	17	18
Primary +2nd +3rd substance	16	5	17	6	23	5	10	8	23	22	4	6	8	5	3	3	3	3
Primary +2nd 3rd+4th substance	12	4	7	2	7	1	1	1	4	4	3	5	17	11	7	7	4	4
Total no. of patients	301	100	293	100	481	100	128	100	106	100	66	100	148	100	92	100	95	100

Table 132 shows that in all three provinces, as in the previous six-month period, the majority of patients report only one substance of abuse.

Table 133: Source of payment

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	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Self	6	12	9	1	-	6	12	10	7
Medical Aid	44	34	22	7	5	19	35	45	31
State	22	27	44	68	84	66	-	20	31
Family	7	6	10	2	-	3	7	9	8
Friends	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Work/ employer	15	12	6	-	-	5	5	-	13
Unknown	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-
Other/ combinations	6	6	4	21	11	-	37	12	8

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment is State across all provinces followed by medical aid.

Table 134: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Free State

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	<1	1*	1*	5	1*	3	27	37	42	67	62	54
Cannabis	7	2*	3*	0	2*	9	16	22	32	77	75	56
Cannabis/Max	0	0	0	0	50*	0	33	0	38*	67	50*	62*
Crack/Cocaine	0	0	0	6	13*	3*	68	38*	26	28	50*	71
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100*	100
Inhalants	0	0	42*	0	0	17*	100	100*	17*	0	0	25*
Methamphetamine	-	-	0	25	-	0	25	-	50*	50	-	0
Methcathinone	0	0	0	0	0	50*	0	50*	50*	100	50*	50*
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13*	21*	100	88	78

*n=<5; **n=1

Table 135: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010

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Alcohol	2	-	2**	18	2**	-	23	51	2**	58	47	95
Cannabis	3	-	0	7*	0	-	17	18	0	873	82	100
Cannabis/ Mx	50**	-	0	-	0		-	33**	0	50**	67*	100*
Crack/ Cocaine	0	-	0	50**	-	-	0	-	0	50**	-	100**
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100**	-	-
Heroin	-	-	0	-	0	-	50**	100**	0	50**	0	100**
Inhalants	0	-	0	9**	0	-	0	9**	0	91	91	100*
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	0	-	0	20**	0	-	20**	0	0	60*	100*	100*

*n<5; **n=1

Table 136: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
Alcohol	3*	30	-	1*	4*	5*	4*	9*	18	92	87	77
Cannabis	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	9**	6**	100	91	94
Crack/ Cocaine	0	17**	-	0	0	20**	25**	17**	60*	75	67*	21**
Ecstasy	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100**	-	-
Heroin	0	0	-	0	0	0	29*	100*	0	71	0	100*
Inhalants	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	100*	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	100*	100*	100*

*(n<5), ** (n=1)

Tables 134-136 show the frequency of use of primary drug for each province. Across all provinces, the majority of substances were used on a daily basis.

Patients younger than 20 years

Table 137: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2010
GENDER									

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Male	79	92	90	90	94	100	100	90*	100*
Female	21	8	10	10	6	0	0	10**	0
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	58	64	62	23	24	35	56	60	80*
Coloured	26	22	20	65	71	54	13	10	0
Asian	0	0	0	4	2	6	6	0	0
White	16	14	18	6	4	6	25	30	20*

Table 137 shows that in each province, the majority of patients under 20 are male. In the Free State (62%) and in North West (80%), most patients under 20 are African. In the Northern Cape most are Coloured (54%).

Table 138: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1	3	10	10	14	26	4	24	1	10	1	20*
Cannabis	33	93	75	76	25	47	8	47	7	70	4	80*
Cannabis/ Mandrax	-	-	2	2	2	4	2	12	-	-	-	-
Cocaine/ crack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Methamphet amine	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	1	2	11	11	11	21	2	12	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathino ne	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	36	100	99	100	53	100	17	100	10	100	5	100

In all three provinces, most young people are treated for the abuse of cannabis.

Table 139: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Free State

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	0	50*	50*	90	10*
Cannabis	100	0	87	13*	91	9
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Heroin	0	0	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	100*	-	100*	0
Inhalants	100*	0	-	-	91	9*
OTC/PRE	0	100*	-	-	-	-

Table 140: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	89	11*	79	21*	100*	-
Cannabis	95	5*	100	0	100	-
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	100**	100*	0	100*	-
Crack/Cocaine	50**	50**	-	-	-	-
Heroin	100**	0	-	-	100**	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100	0	100	0	100*	-
OTC/PRE	50**	50**	0	100**	-	-

* (n<5), ** (n=1)

Table 141: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the North West

	North West					
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2010	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100*	0	100**	0	100**	0
Cannabis	100	0	100*	0	100*	0
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100**	0	50**	50**	-	-
Heroin	100**	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	100*	0	-	-	-	-

* (n<5), ** (n=1)

Tables 139-141 show that across all provinces, males make up the majority of patients for most primary substances of abuse.

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