

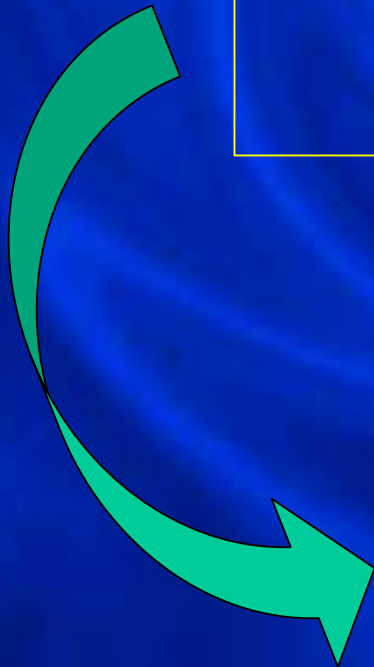
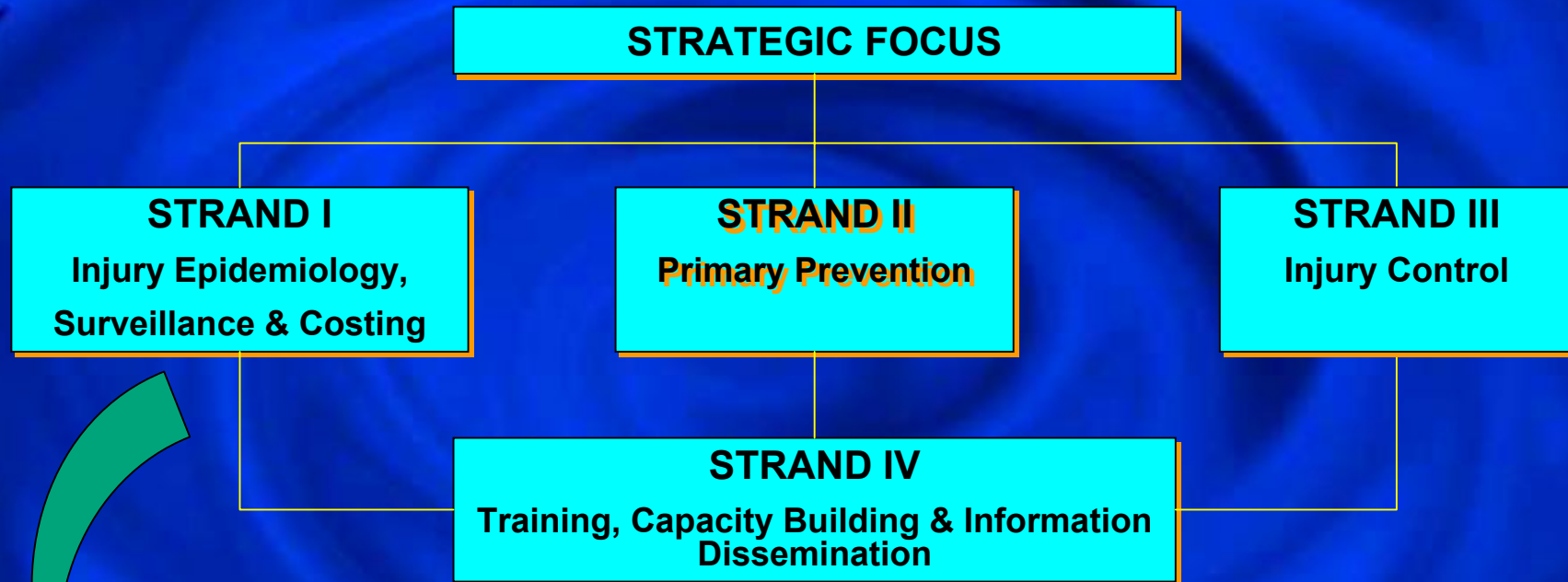
# Alcohol-related Mortality Durban (1999-2000)

*Anesh Sukhai*

**Crime, violence & injury lead Programme  
Medical Research Council**

**MRC, UNISA, CSIR, WHO**

# Strategic Focus



**Sentinel Surveillance of Substance Abuse**

**National Non-Fatal Surveillance System**

**National Mortality Surveillance System**

# NIMSS

- ❖ **2000 national coverage: 15 mortuaries in 5 provinces (37 in 6)**
- ❖ **65 000 – 80 000 n/n deaths per annum**
- ❖ **12 – 15% of more than ½ million of all deaths**
- ❖ **NIMSS 2000 covers 24 to 29 % of all n/n mortality**

# Demographics

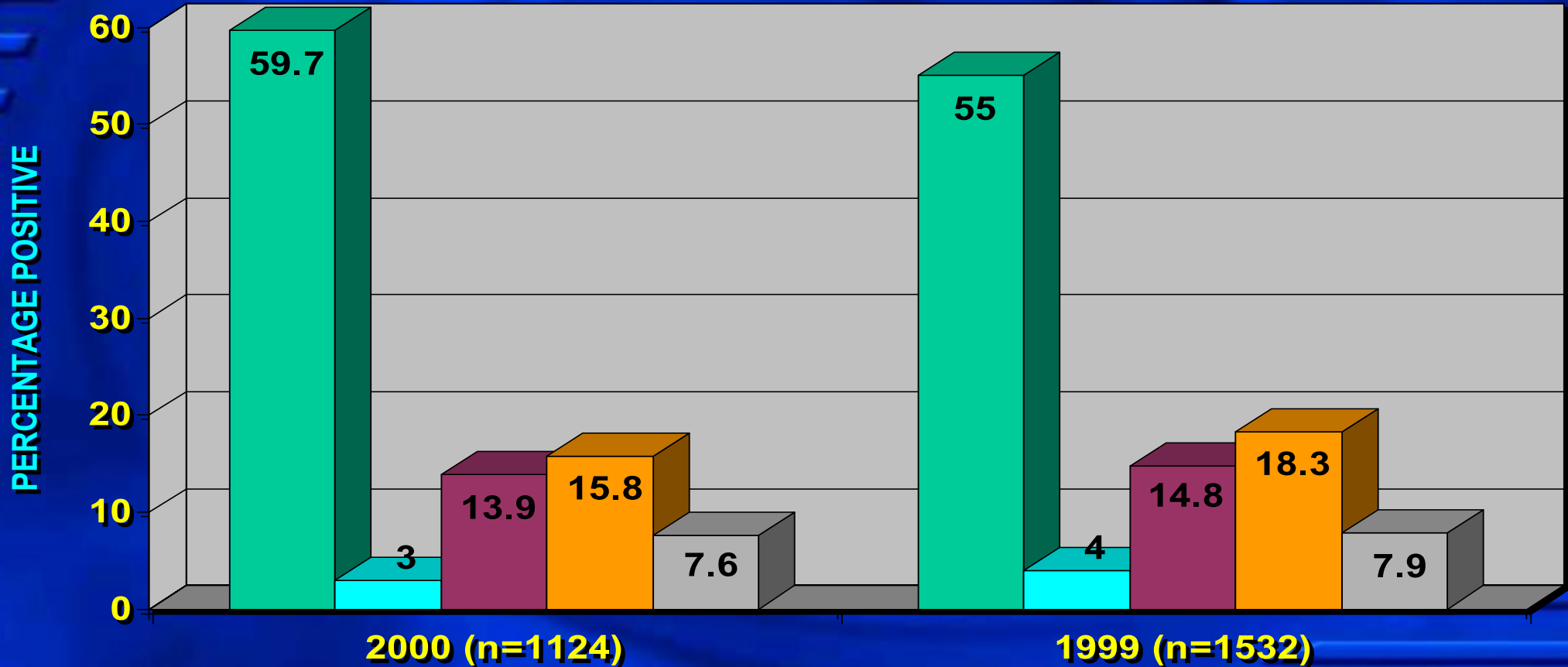
		2000 (N=2365)	1999 (N=2621)
<b>Sex &amp; Age</b>	males	79.5%	80.0%
	mean	32 ( $\pm$ 15 years)	33 ( $\pm$ 15 years)
<b>Race</b>	Black	81.4%	82.8%
	Asian	8.8%	8.3%
	White	6.8%	6.6%
	Coloured	3.0%	2.3%
<b>Mode</b>	Homicide	47.1%	46.5%
	Suicide	7.3%	6.0%
	Transport	25.2%	27.5%
	Accident	9.1%	6.9%
	Undetermined	11.3%	13.0%

# Overall BAC Results

	2000	1999
Sample Tested	1124 (47.5%)	1532 (58.5%)
BAC positive	453 (40.3%)	689 (45.0%)
BAC negative	671 (59.7%)	843 (55.0%)
$\geq 0.05$ g/100ml	419 (92.5%)	628 (91.1%)
Mean positive BAC	0.17 ( $\pm 0.09$ )	0.16 ( $\pm 0.09$ )

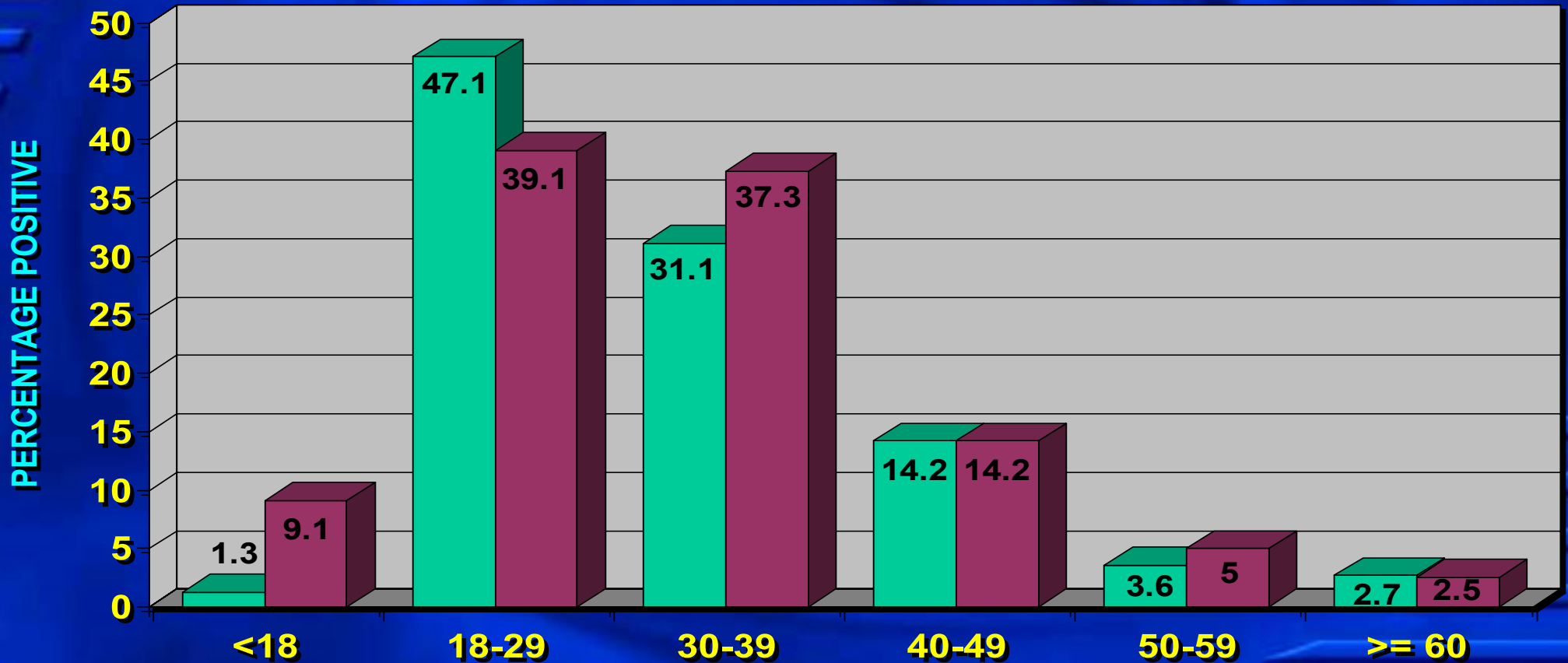
# Blood Alcohol Levels

0    0.01-0.04    0.05-0.14    0.15-0.24     $\geq 0.25$

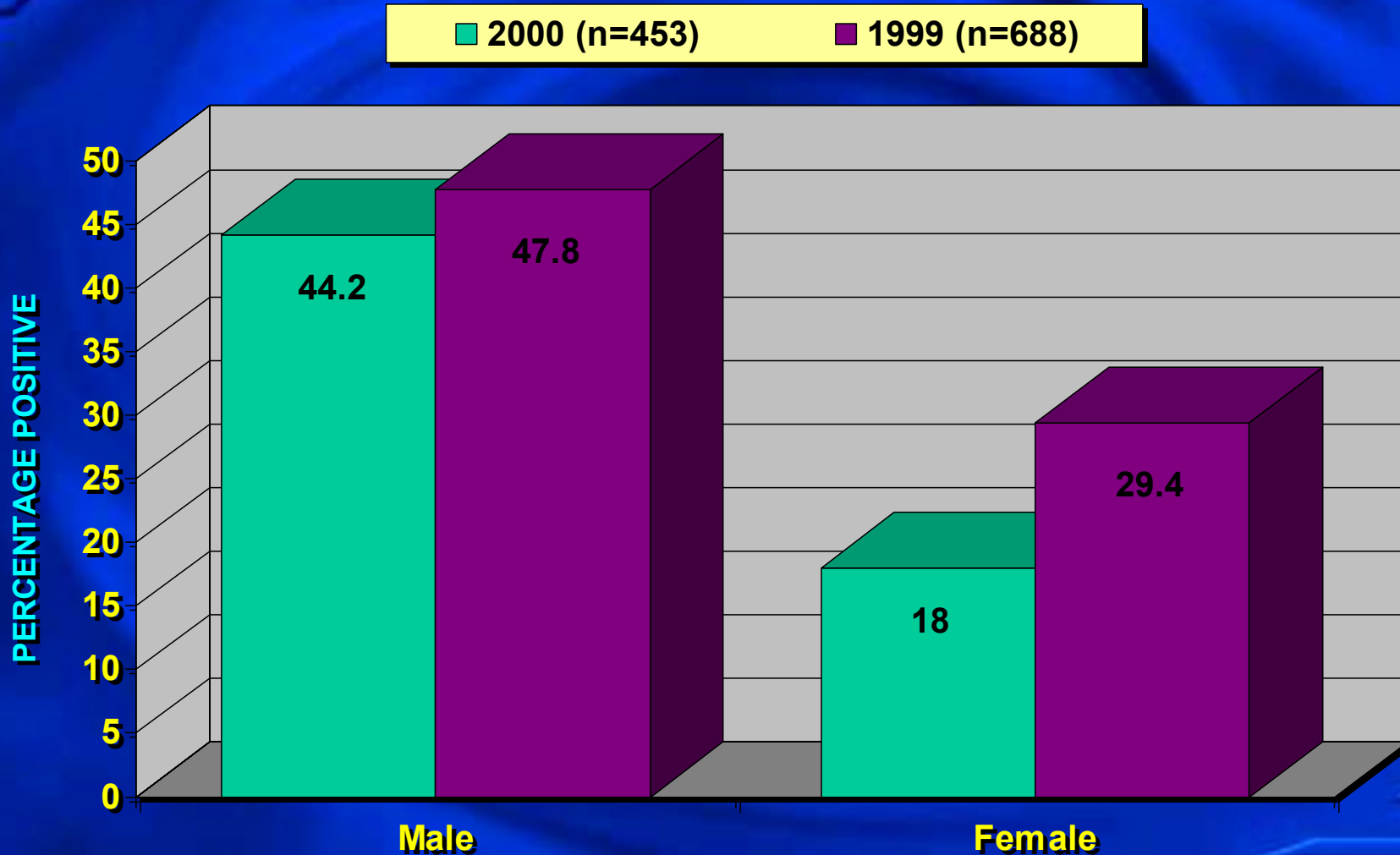


# Age Distribution

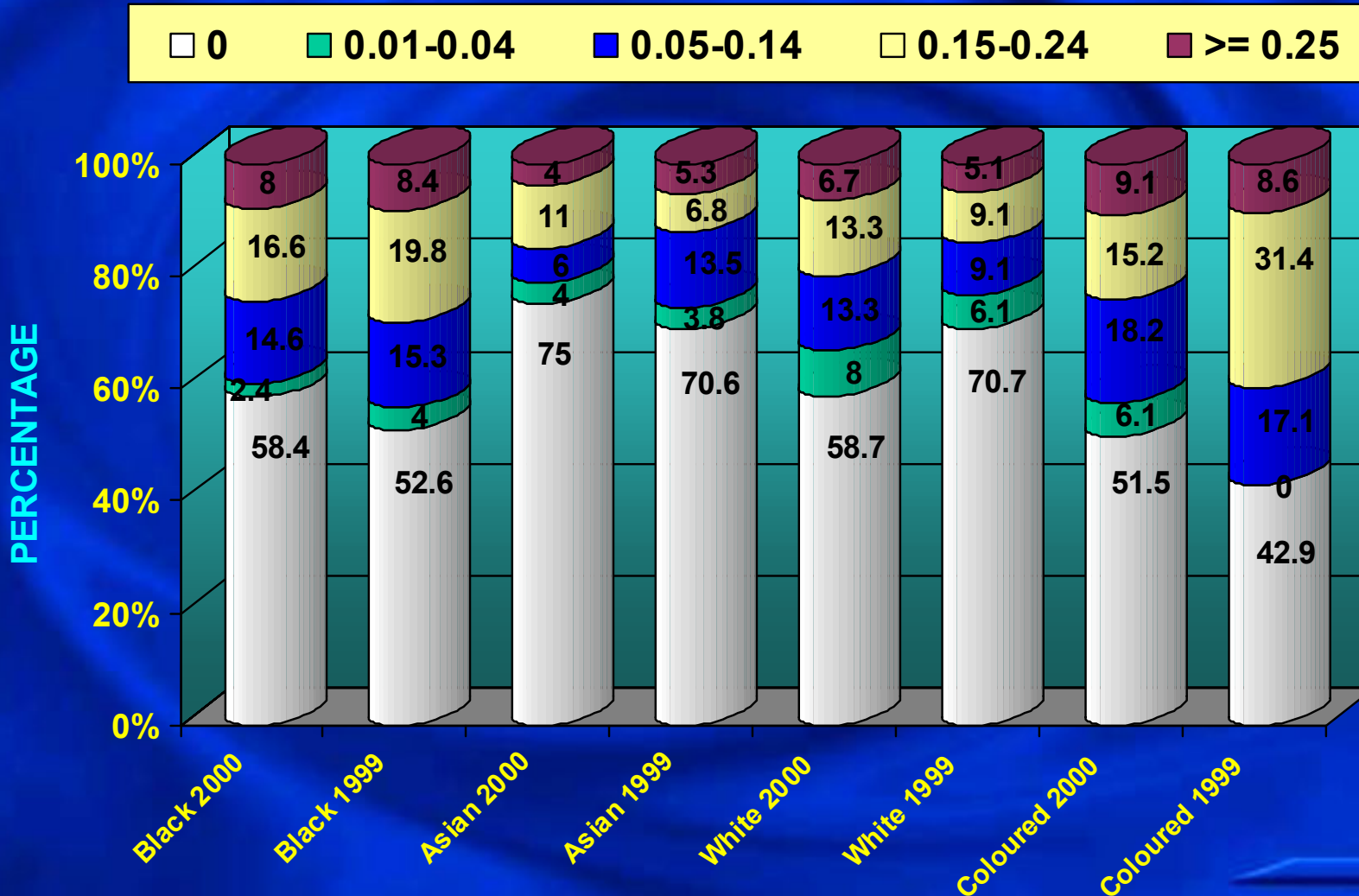
2000 (n=450) 1999 (n=681)



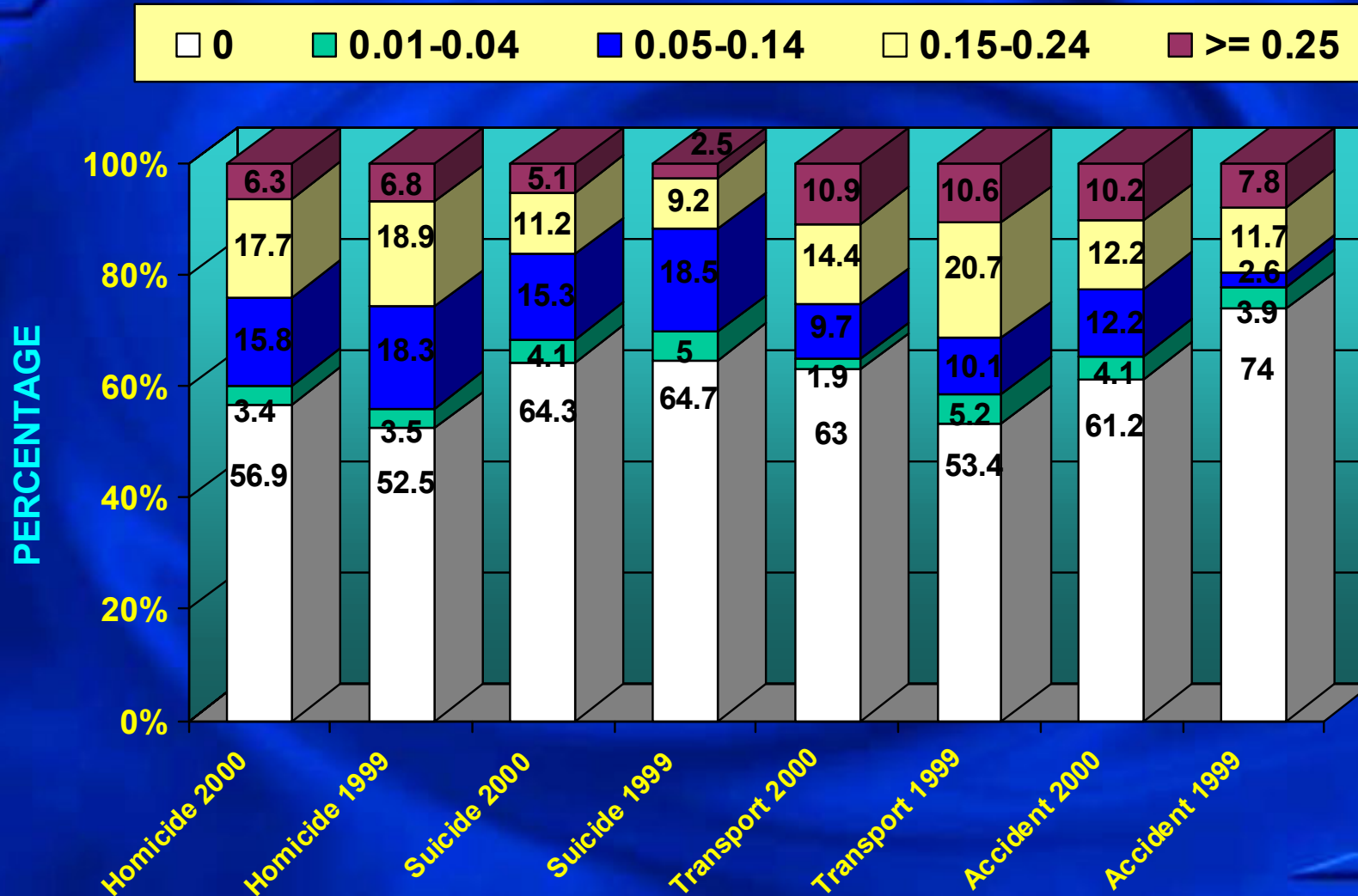
# Gender Distribution



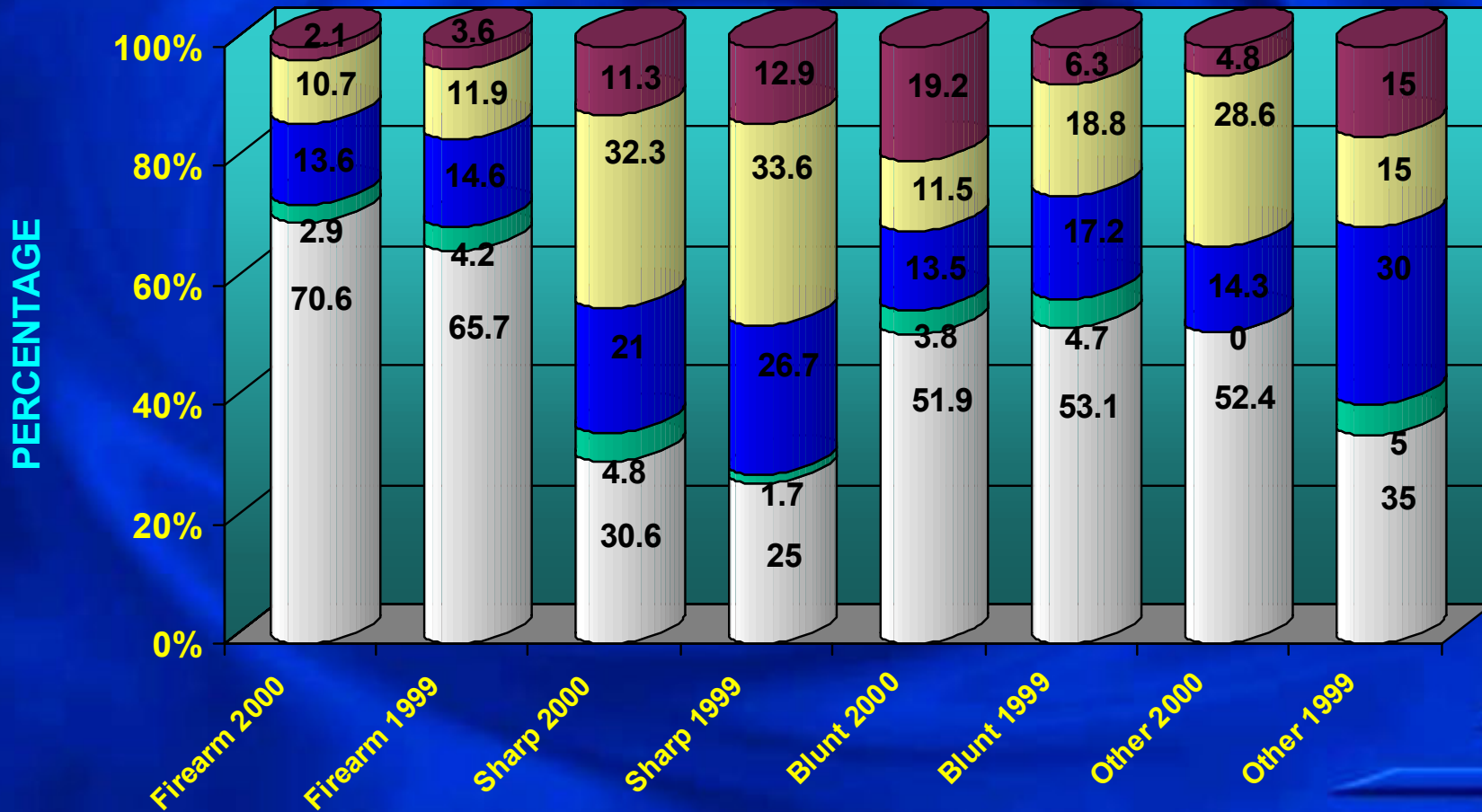
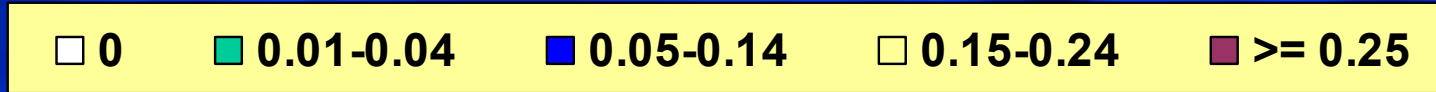
# Race Distribution



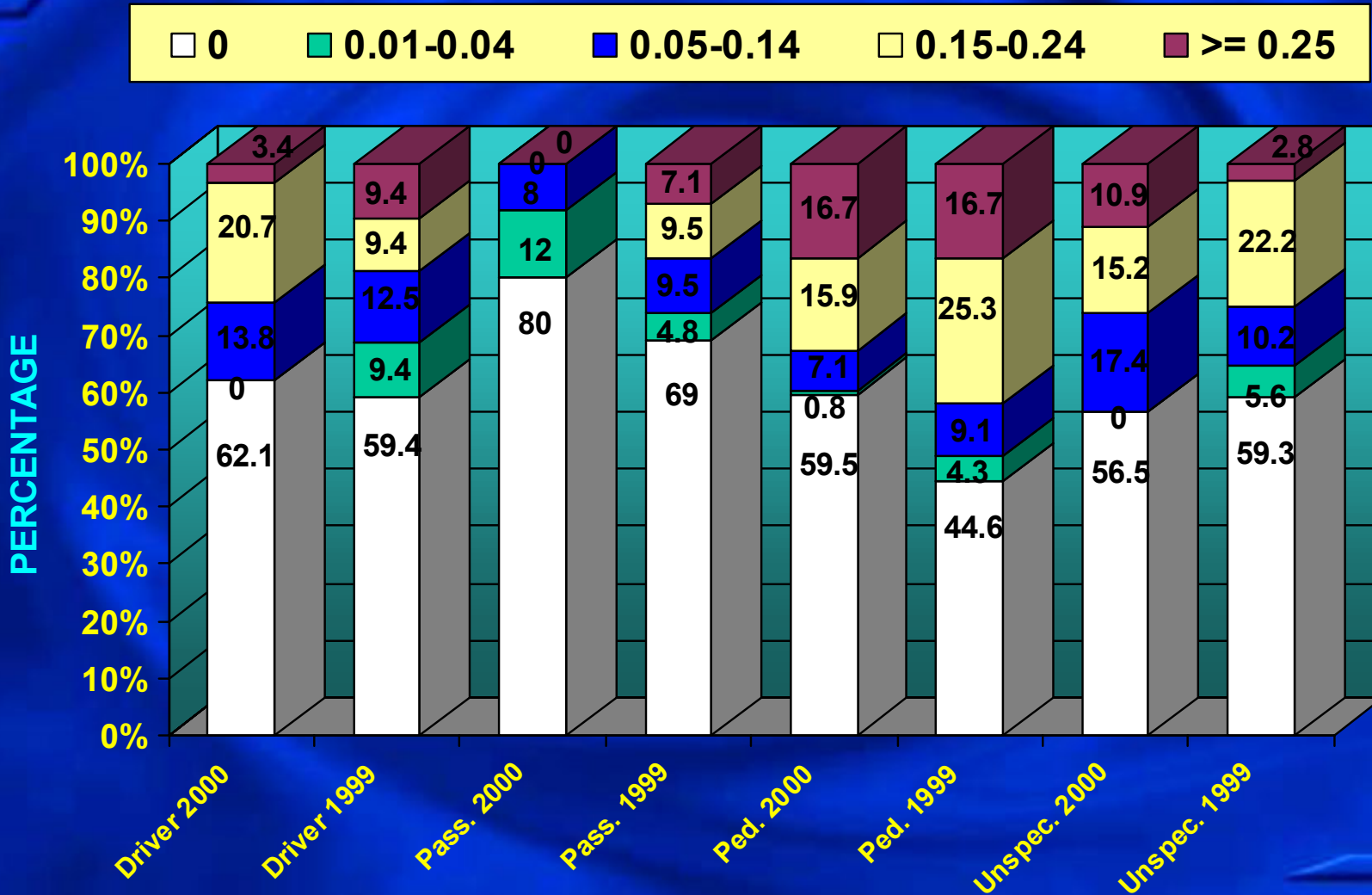
# Mode of Death



# Homicide



# Transport



# Overview of National Results

- ❖ 18876 total n/n cases
- ❖ 8011 cases tested – 4216 (52.6%) BAC + [40.3]
- ❖ Mean BAC – 0.09 ( $\pm 0.11$ ) [0.17 ( $\pm 0.09$ )]
- ❖ Homicide: 58.8% [43.1%]
- ❖ Suicide: 41.0% [35.7%]
- ❖ Transport: 53.4% [37.0%]
- ❖ Accident: 47.3% [38.8%]

# Conclusion (1)

- ❖ more young adults drinking – 18-29 group increased by 8% + highest alcohol positivity (47.1%)
- ❖ 45% males and 20% females were BAC + (proportions decreased)
- ❖ Coloureds had the highest alcohol positivity (57.1%), however, alcohol positivity increased by 12% among Whites
- ❖ highest alcohol positivity with homicides (43.1%) – alcohol pos. increased by 13% with accidents.

## Conclusion (2)

- ❖ **surveillance a vital tool**
- ❖ **use of a comprehensive and holistic approach – not only education and enforcement**
  - **Strengthening of individual knowledge & skills**
  - **Promoting community education**
  - **Educating providers**
  - **Fostering coalitions & networks**
  - **Changing of organizational practices**
  - **Influencing policy & legislation**