

## 2g: Specialist Treatment Centres: Durban/Pietermaritzburg (PMB)

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**Table 103: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	55	53	70	52	59	56	44	7	25
SANCA Lulama	16	39	-	19	22	11	12	11	19
Newlands Park Centre	22	8	30	29	19	11	3	4	7
Riverview Manor	7	-	*	*	*	-	7	15	8
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	*	*	*	*	*	21	34	62	32
Centre Ministries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
<b>Persons treated over all centres</b>	<b>N=910</b>	<b>N576</b>	<b>N=378</b>	<b>N=413</b>	<b>N=790</b>	<b>N=1031</b>	<b>N=884</b>	<b>N=489</b>	<b>N=939</b>

\* Data collection for these periods began at different times

During July-December 2006 a total of 939 patients were admitted to the six participating treatment centres, four in Durban, one in Pietermaritzburg and one in Underberg.

**Table 104: First Admissions (Durban/PMB)**

	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Yes</b>	84	79	88	82	89	82	83	81	75	72
<b>No</b>	16	21	12	18	11	18	17	19	25	28

While the overall percentage of first time admissions remains high, closer inspection of these rates shows that the long-term treatment centres such as Newlands Treatment Centre, Lulama and Riverview tend to have a greater percentage of repeat patients (31%, 42% and 56% respectively).

**Table 105: Type of treatment received (Durban/PMB)**

	<b>Jan-Jun 2004</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2004</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2005</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2006</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Inpatient</b>	52	47	31	22	17	35
<b>Outpatient</b>	48	52	69	78	83	65
<b>Both</b>	0	<1	<1	0	0	0

**Table 106: Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centres (Durban/PMB)**

	<b>%</b>			<b>%</b>			<b>%</b>			<b>%</b>		
	<b>African</b>			<b>Coloured</b>			<b>Indian</b>			<b>White</b>		
	<b>Jul- Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2006</b>
SANCA Penthouse	56	36	40	7	17	11	29	36	36	8	11	13
SANCA Lulama	25	57	24	7	11	10	31	17	26	37	15	40
Newlands Park Centre	27	18	24	10	18	22	37	59	44	27	6	10
Riverview Manor	2	2	1	0	0	6	10	6	5	88	92	88
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	48	51	49	8	10	13	21	16	20	23	22	18
Centre Ministries	-	-	0	-	-	6	-	-	94	-	-	0
<b>Overall Race</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>

The SANCA treatment centres based in Durban and Pietermaritzburg have the largest numbers of African patients in outpatient treatment. SANCA Lulama and Newlands Park Centre have the largest number of African inpatients. Lulama also has the highest number of White patients followed by Riverview Treatment Centre.

**Table 107: Referral Sources (Durban/PMB)**

	<b>Jul- Dec 2002</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2003</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2003</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2004</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2004</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2005</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan- Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul- Dec 2006</b>
	<b>%</b>								
Self/Family/Friends	46	44	47	43	45	39	42	53	44
Social Service/Welfare	7	8	9	8	11	12	7	4	4
Employer/Work	25	24	19	34	19	16	20	17	17
Court/Correctional Services	7	7	14	2	9	16	16	8	11
Health Professionals	8	7	4	7	3	5	7	10	6
Hospital/Clinic	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	<1
School	5	5	6	4	4	9	4	4	7
Religious Group	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1
Other	<1	2	<1	-	7	<1	2	3	9

Most referrals were by self, family or friends, employers or courts/correctional services. Noteworthy is the increase in referrals from schools (7%).

**Table 108: Population Profile of Patients (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%								
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	84	86	89	88	91	87	86	85	84
Female	16	14	11	12	9	13	14	15	16
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
Black	31	33	22	62	43	46	45	45	33
Coloured	11	12	11	5	10	10	7	10	11
Indian	32	28	46	23	29	26	25	18	32
White	26	26	21	10	18	18	23	27	24
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Employed (full-time)	47	47	40	52	43	35	43	44	41
Employed (part-time)	6	5	7	5	6	5	4	8	7
Not Working	23	23	30	19	19	24	16	18	25
Apprenticeship/ Internship	1	1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	0	<1
Student/pupil	19	20	20	21	26	32	32	26	22
Disabled	1	9	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Housewife	<1	4	-	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Pensioner	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1
Other	2	5	1	3	4	<1	2	<1	2
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married, living with spouse	30	33	30	27	23	19	23	29	22
Married, not living with spouse	4	3	5	7	8	6	3	3	4
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	5	7	8	11	8	7	7	14	10
Divorced	10	9	7	5	5	5	5	8	7
Widowed	3	3	2	2	<1	2	1	2	2
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	47	43	48	43	55	62	59	42	53
Other	1	1	<1	2	<1	<1	2	3	2
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Pre-Primary	2	1	<1	4	1	2	<1	0	0
Primary	12	23	9	36	11	<1	10	9	13
Secondary	65	63	73	48	69	86	75	74	75
Tertiary	21	11	17	12	18	10	14	17	12
None	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	<1	<1

Table 108 shows the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Durban. Gender profiles remain stable. However, when women in treatment are examined by race, more White women are in treatment 52% (76) followed by Black women 24% (12).

**Table 109: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (Durban/PMB)**

AGE Years	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%									
10-19	20	22	23	27	22	32	33	30	22	28
20-24	11	11	10	14	11	14	16	17	13	15
25-29	12	11	11	9	11	10	11	9	11	11
30-34	14	12	12	13	13	11	10	11	10	11
35-39	16	13	13	11	12	8	9	10	12	11
40-44	10	12	12	9	13	11	8	8	9	9
45-49	8	9	9	6	8	10	6	7	12	6
50-54	5	6	7	5	7	4	4	4	5	5
55+	5	4	3	6	4	0	5	4	6	4

Notably, 43% of the population in treatment is 24 years or younger. Over half (54%) of the population in treatment is between 10 and 29 years of age.

**Table 110: Race by age of abuse – under and over 20 years age (Durban/PMB)**

	20 years or younger						Over 20 years					
	Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Black</b>	141	36	75	38	117	40	247	64	124	62	176	60
<b>Coloured</b>	28	46	15	36	41	40	33	54	27	64	62	60
<b>Indian</b>	67	30	13	16	96	32	154	70	69	84	200	68
<b>White</b>	26	13	14	12	38	17	168	87	107	88	180	83

Forty percent of Africans and Coloureds in treatment are youth. Treatment for AOD among Whites appears to remain more prevalent in the over 20 age group.

**Table 111: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 1<sup>st</sup> most frequently used (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%								
Alcohol	60	64	65	60	52	48	58	60	54
Cannabis	26	23	24	23	25	32	28	23	19
Mandrax ('white pipe')	4	2	4	10	13	6	3	1	1
Crack	5	5	4	4	7	12	7	7	11
Cocaine									
PRE/OTC	2	1	<1	2	2	2	2	5	3
Ecstasy	1	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Heroin ('sugars')	<1	<1	1	0	<1	1	1	2	9
Inhalants	<1	1	<1	0	<1	1	1	<1	1
Cannabis/ Cocaine	-	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	-	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3

Alcohol, cannabis, crack/cocaine and heroin ('sugars') are the top five primary substances of abuse in the treatment population.

**Table 112: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (Durban/PMB)**

	20 Years or younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	17	17	12	11	18	83	83	88	89	82
Cannabis	69	71	70	72	70	31	29	30	28	30
Dagga/ Mandrax	45	46	20**	33	25**	55	54	80**	67	75**
Crack	44	8**	4**	5*	10	56**	92	96	95	90
Cocaine	4	32	10**	0		96**	68	91	100	
Heroin 'Sugars'	-	-	-	0	58	-	-	-	100**	42
Ecstasy	67	33*	25**	50**	0	33**	67**	75**	50**	0
PRE/OTC	31	0	0**	0	19**	69**	100	100	100	81
Solvents	75	88**	78**	75**	100	25**	12**	22**	25*	0

\*n=1; \*\*n=<10

Over 80% of alcohol patients are older than 20 years, whereas 70% of cannabis patients are 20 years or younger. Almost 60% of heroin patients are 20 years or younger.

**Table 113: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 2<sup>nd</sup> most frequently used (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%								
<b>Alcohol</b>	20	22	22	12	20	33	40	32	28
<b>Cannabis</b>	35	0	40	39	32	33	31	33	37
<b>Mandrax</b>	19	13	21	26	23	12	11	4	9
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	9	10	6	12	14	13	8	12	16
<b>Heroin ‘Sugars’</b>	<1	0	1	0	<1	1	<1	2	3
<b>Ecstasy</b>	6	6	7	7	5	3	4	3	2
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	5	7	3	4	2	2	3	11	3
<b>LSD</b>	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Amphetamines</b>	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0	0	1
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1

Cannabis, alcohol, and crack/cocaine are the drugs most commonly reported as second substance of abuse.

**Table 114: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Abuse (Durban/PMB)**

Primary substance of abuse	Years									
	Jan-Jun 2002	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
<b>Alcohol</b>	38	38	36	35	38	35	36	35	38	35
<b>Cannabis</b>	21	24	22	22	22	21	21	19	21	21
<b>Mandrax</b>	25	24	22	22	23	21	23	22	27	27
<b>Crack</b>	30	26	31	32	26	32	30	33	30	28
<b>Cocaine</b>	28	29	36	29	24	27	28	27	29	30
<b>Ecstasy</b>	22	21	24	36	37	25	22	21	21	31
<b>PRE</b>	37	39	43	35	36	33	32	42	42	37
<b>Sugars</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21
<b>Inhalants/ Solvents</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

Table 114 shows that mean age of alcohol abuse is stable at 35 years of age. Taken as an average over 3 years, substances such as cannabis (21 years) are used by younger individuals. At the same time, the mean age of crack and cocaine patients is stabilising at around 30 years.

**Table 115: Age of first use of Alcohol/other Drugs and age of patients in treatment (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	33	32	31	32	29	29	30	33	30
Mean age of alcohol use first started	21	19	20	23	19	21	18	20	19
Mean age of drug use first started	19	22	18	19	18	21	17	20	18

**Table 116: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (Durban/PMB)**

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	47	49	45	6	7	8	24	15	23	24	29	24
Cannabis	48	55	38	11	15	19	28	15	27	13	14	16
Mandrax	50	0	13*	10*	33*	25**	30**	33*	63**	10*	33*	0
Crack/Cocaine	2	2	4**	9	9	23	27	27	31	61	61	42
Ecstasy	50**	0	0	0	0	0	25**	50**	0	25**	50**	0
Heroin ('Sugars')	-	-	0	-	-	4**	-	-	94	-	-	2**
OTC/PRE	-	-	12**	-	-	12**	-	-	25	-	-	61

\*n=1 \*\*n<10

Almost half of patients treated for alcohol dependence are Black, whereas over 40% of cocaine patients are white. Over 90% of heroin ('sugars') patients are Indian.

**Table 117: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (Durban/PMB)**

Primary substance of abuse	Jan-Jun 2004		Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	90	10	85	15	84	16	85	15	84	16
Cannabis	93	7**	93	7	93	7	91	9	94	6**	88	12
Mandrax	93	7**	100	0	93	7**	90	10	100	0	100	0
Crack	90**	10*	92**	8*	74	26**	100	0	95	5*	88	12
Cocaine	75**	25**	60**	40*	91	9**	81	19	92	8*	75	25
Ecstasy	0	100**	33**	66*	33*	67**	75	25	100	0	100	0
PRE	33**	67**	66**	33*	46**	55**	46	54	27**	73**	34	66
Heroin ('sugars')	0	0	100	0	86**	14*	100	0	67**	33**	98	2

\*n=1; \*\*n<10

Table 117 shows that within treatment centres, males dominate in the use of alcohol, cannabis and Mandrax, and also crack and cocaine use. It must be noted that in terms of actual drug use, females use substances such as alcohol and cannabis more often than other drugs such as Mandrax, crack, cocaine and Ecstasy.

**Table 118: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	237	31	448	45	341	39	168	35	345	37
Self	142	18	208	21	202	23	154	32	248	27
Medical Aid	145	19	96	10	127	15	64	13	117	13
State	82	11	115	12	64	7	25	5	75	8
Employer	110	14	113	11	107	12	52	11	84	9
Other/Unknown	52	7	11	1	23	3	13	3	46	5
Friends	3	<1	10	1	4	<1	6	1	8	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>100</b>

Most patients are paid for by family or pay for their own treatment. Medical aids covered 13% of patients in the second half of 2006.

**Table 119: Treatment Population: Suburb of Residence (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2002	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006
	%								
<b>METRO SUBSTRUCTURE</b>									
Durban	23	40	7	4	22	31	7	7	28
South Central Region	29	4	13	31	16	28	13	10	19
North Central Region	19	12	14	18	8	12	16	6	9
Inner West	3	21	29	16	25	4	3	5	3
Outer West	11	7	30	24	27	24	26	68	38
Other parts	0	2	0	0	0	<1	2	4	0
<b>OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE</b>									
Other provinces	5	0	2	3	2	2	2	4	4
Other countries	1	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	<1
<b>Total on whom information was available</b>	<b>N=910</b>	<b>N=576</b>	<b>N=361</b>	<b>N=413</b>	<b>N=737</b>	<b>N=948</b>	<b>N=813</b>	<b>N=464</b>	<b>N=865</b>

## ***PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS***

**Table 120: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Durban/PMB)**

	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	60	25	66	22	60	24	26	25	80	31
<b>Cannabis</b>	113	48	193	63	162	65	71	68	106	41
<b>Mandrax</b>	48	20	21	7	10	4	0	0	2	1
<b>Cocaine</b>	5	2	12	4	2	<1	0	0	0	0
<b>Crack</b>	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	1	1	10	4
<b>Ecstasy</b>	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	2	2	0	0
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	1	<1	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2
<b>Heroin (including Sugars)</b>	2	<1	3	1	3	1	0	0	35	14
<b>Inhalants/Solvents</b>	3	1	6	2	7	3	3	3	11	4
<b>Amphetamines</b>	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>100</b>