

## 2c: Treatment Centres: Mpumalanga

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**Table 44: Number of treatment episodes (Mpumalanga)**

	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>Swartfontein</b> (Inpatient)	94	130	97	122	91	75	107	96	79
<b>MARC</b> (In-patient)	60	63	47	90	64	66	94	64	71
<b>Sanca Witbank</b> (Out-patient)	168	187	237	224	202	255	236	181	222
<b>Sanca Nelspruit</b> (Out-patient)	116	108	162	125	105	-	144	-	-
<b>LADHC</b>	-	-	-	-	-	145	-	160	167
<b>No of persons treated over all centres</b>	<b>N=438</b>	<b>N=488</b>	<b>N=543</b>	<b>N=561</b>	<b>N=462</b>	<b>N=541</b>	<b>N=581</b>	<b>N=501</b>	<b>N=539</b>

**Table 45: First Time Admissions (Mpumalanga)**

	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>	73	68	68	71	68	70	78	76	79	77
<b>No</b>	27	32	32	29	32	30	22	24	21	23

First-time admissions remain fairly stable, with over 75% of patients being admitted for the first time.

**Table 46: Type of treatment received (Mpumalanga)**

	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>Inpatient</b>	39	35	39	25	37	34	26	34	32	27
<b>Outpatient</b>	61	65	61	75	63	66	74	66	68	73

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis (73%).

**Table 47: Referral sources (Mpumalanga)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	45	46	49	72	71	74	72	70	75
Work/employer	23	20	21	4	4	4	3	2	2
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	4	2	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Religious body	2	1	<1	2	2	<1	1	2	1
Hospital/clinic	1	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	7
Social services/welfare	5	6	6	15	14	11	11	11	8
Court/correctional services	16	18	13	2	2	5	9	8	6
School	3	4	4	0	<1	<1	<1	0	-
Other, e.g. radio	1	1	<1	<1	2	2	1	1	<1

Most patients are referred by family/friends or 'self'.

**Table 48: Age distribution (Mpumalanga)**

Years	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								
10-14	2	<1	5	<1	2	3	2	<1	1
15-19	13	13	14	13	17	18	17	17	19
20-24	10	12	13	14	17	16	19	21	21
25-29	14	9	11	11	9	10	10	11	12
30-34	11	13	12	12	12	8	12	9	10
35-39	11	13	11	10	9	10	11	13	10
40-44	15	15	13	16	11	10	8	8	9
45-49	12	13	8	11	10	12	9	8	9
50-54	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	5	5
55-59	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	3
60-64	2	2	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2	<1
65-69	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	-
70-75	-	<1	-	<1	<1				

The mean age of all patients in this reporting period was 31 years. Twenty percent of patients were younger than 20 years.

**Table 49: Population profile (Mpumalanga)**

	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><i>GENDER</i></b>								
Male	82	81	84	86	81	84	82	85
Female	18	19	16	14	19	16	18	15
<b><i>ETHNIC GROUP</i></b>								
Black	38	45	41	42	43	46	51	50
Coloured	5	3	5	2	3	2	4	4
Asian	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
White	55	50	52	55	52	50	43	44
<b><i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i></b>								
Working full time	42	41	44	39	47	42	37	40
Working part time	9	8	10	10	7	6	9	9
Not working	31	30	29	27	22	27	26	26
Apprenticeship/internship	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	6	3	2
Student/pupil	12	15	10	16	18	15	19	20
Disabled – not working	1	1	2	1	1	<1	1	0
Housewife	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	1
Pensioner/retired	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Other	1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1
<b><i>MARITAL STATUS</i></b>								
Married, living with spouse	28	32	30	28	35	27	22	24
Married, not living with spouse	7	4	4	3	3	3	4	3
Living together	7	4	3	4	5	6	8	6
Divorced	14	11	13	9	6	8	11	7
Widowed	4	2	5	3	2	4	2	2
Never married	40	47	45	52	48	51	53	57
Other	1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1
<b><i>EDUCATION</i></b>								
None pre-primary	4	2	3	2	2	2	<1	<1
Primary	6	9	9	5	11	11	8	9
Secondary	81	80	75	79	73	73	77	74
Tertiary	10	10	13	14	14	14	14	17

The population profile has remained fairly consistent, although Black patients now constitute half of all patients, an increase when compared to 2004 and 2005.

**Table 50: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	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
<b>Alcohol</b>	84	16	85	15	85	15	87	13	83	17	86	14
<b>Dagga</b>	94	6	94	6	85	15	89	11	89	11	89	11
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0
<b>Crack</b>	65*	35*	67	33	87	13	78	22	79*	21*	84	16
<b>Cocaine</b>			75	25	50	50	71	29				
<b>Heroin</b>	93	7	89	11	76	24	79	21	85	15	83	17
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	100	0	40	60	80	20	67	33	100	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	100	0	80	20	100	0	83	17	80	20
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	50	50	50	50	27	73	31	69	9	91	39	61
<b>Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	0	0	0	50	50
<b>Other</b>	-	-	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

\* Crack and cocaine combined

**Table 51: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	AFRICAN			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
<b>Alcohol</b>	52	51	49	3	3	3	2	1	2	43	45	46
<b>Dagga</b>	58	69	67	2	5	4	0	2	2	41	24	27
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	-	-	50	-	-	50	-	-	0	-	-	0
<b>Crack/ Cocaine combined</b>	23	18	4	0	12	8	3	3	0	74	68	88
<b>Ecstasy</b>	40	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	60	67	0
<b>Heroin</b>	29	34	38	0	6	4	2	2	0	69	57	58
<b>Inhalants</b>	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	60	100
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	0	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	91	91	100
<b>Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

(row% add up to 100)

In Mpumalanga most heroin and cocaine patients are White, whereas most dagga patients are Black. However, an increase in the proportion of heroin patients who are Black has been noted over the past three periods.

**Table 52: Mean age in years, by primary substance (Mpumalanga)**

	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
	YEARS									
<b>Alcohol</b>	40	39	41	39	40	40	41	38	38	38
<b>Dagga</b>	23	20	22	22	24	21	21	23	22	24
<b>Dagga/Mandrax ('White Pipe' or Mandrax alone)</b>	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
<b>Crack</b>	30	31	27	26*	25*	28	25*	27*	30*	30*
<b>Cocaine</b>	26	26	26			28				
<b>Heroin</b>	25	25	22	23	23	23	22	23	23	22
<b>Ecstasy</b>	23	21	26	22	-	-	28	18	-	-
<b>Inhalants</b>	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	27
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	35	45	39	39	43	43	38	38	41	38
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39

\* Crack/cocaine combined

Patients treated for alcohol abuse are older on average than those treated for other drugs. Heroin patients had the youngest mean age.

**Table 53: Primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)**

	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>	68	69	61	62	61	56	53	55	47
<b>Dagga</b>	16	18	20	19	24	22	23	25	34
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	2	3	<1	<1	0	0	<1	0	<1
<b>Crack</b>	3	1	2	4	2	3	3	7	5
<b>Cocaine</b>	1	1	0	0	3	1	3		
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	0	<1
<b>Heroin</b>	6	4	7	8	8	13	10	10*	10
<b>Ecstasy</b>	1	1	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Inhalants</b>	1	<1	1	2	<1	1	<1	0	<1
<b>LSD</b>	-	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	2	2	6	3	2	3	3	2	2
<b>Tik</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0
<b>Other</b>	0	2	0	0	<1	1	0	0	0

\*Heroin includes 'Pinch' (n=4)

Alcohol remains the most common primary substance of abuse although the proportion decreased to less than 50% for the first time. Heroin continues to be the third most common primary drug of abuse.

*South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 21*

**Table 54: Overall proportion of substances used (Mpumalanga)\***

	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	323	70	330	63	369	66	334	67	329	61
<b>Dagga</b>	181	39	179	34	233	42	202	40	241	45
<b>Mandrax</b>	18	4	6	1	12	2	12	2	9	2
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	2	<1	3	<1	5	1	1	<1	0	0
<b>Cocaine</b>	59	13	66	13	78	14	81	16	75	14
<b>Heroin</b>	55	12	97	18	85	15	105	21	122	23
<b>Ecstasy</b>	20	4	19	4	15	3	16	3	17	3
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	22	5	27	5	23	4	24	5	24	5

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

Table 54 indicates that heroin and cocaine are also common secondary drugs of abuse.

**Table 55: Source of payment**

	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>State</b>	36	31	33	27	21	27	29	26
<b>Medical aid</b>	5	4	6	6	8	4	3	4
<b>Family</b>	17	11	14	12	14	17	20	25
<b>Friends</b>	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1
<b>Employer</b>	14	18	20	16	19	16	10	10
<b>Self</b>	23	21	17	18	18	22	22	26
<b>Unknown</b>	4	14	4	5	9	5	5	3
<b>Other</b>	1	1	7	14	10	10	11	6

The most common sources of payment for treatment are the state and 'self'. Payment by employers has decreased compared to 2004 and 2005.

**Table 56: Area of residence (Mpumalanga)**

	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>PROVINCES</b>									
<b>Mpumalanga</b>	78	80	84	85	86	91	87	93	93
<b>Gauteng</b>	8	6	3	2	3	1	12	<1	2
<b>Kwazulu-Natal</b>	7	6	3	3	4	4		2	<1
<b>Free State</b>	4	3	3	4	2	1		1	2
<b>Northwest</b>	2	2	<1	2	2	<1		<1	1
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	<1	<1	0	1	<1	0		<1	-
<b>Northern Cape</b>	<1	1	<1	0	0	<1		<1	<1
<b>Western Cape</b>	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	0		0	0
<b>Limpopo</b>	1	3	1	3	1	<1		2	1
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>									
<b>Lesotho</b>	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Swaziland</b>	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0
<b>Mozambique</b>	<1	-	<1	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1
<b>Zambia</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0

## *Patients younger than 20 years*

**Table 57: Primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (Mpumalanga)**

	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>	13	20	16	23	11	20	26	16
<b>Cocaine</b>	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	<1
<b>Crack</b>	2	0	8	1	2			
<b>Dagga</b>	68	67	53	67	55	55	59	68
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Heroin</b>	2	6	11	6	17	9	9	14
<b>Ecstasy</b>	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	0
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	6	0	1	0	3	2	0	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	2	6	8	1	1	3	2	2
<b>Tobacco</b>	-	-	1	0	5	4	0	0

Cannabis, alcohol and heroin were the most common primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years.

**Table 58: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Mpumalanga)**

	<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><i>GENDER</i></b>						
<b>Male</b>	80	87	81	82	87	82
<b>Female</b>	20	13	19	18	13	18
<b><i>ETHNIC GROUP</i></b>						
<b>Black</b>	49	45	41	57	69	61
<b>Coloured</b>	9	5	4	2	6	4
<b>Asian</b>	1	2	3	0	2	3
<b>White</b>	40	48	52	41	23	32