

2f: Specialist Treatment Centres:

Durban/Pietermaritzburg (PMB)

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Table 98: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	53	70	52	59	56	44	7	25	26
SANCA Lulama	39	-	19	22	11	12	11	19	12
Newlands Park Centre	8	30	29	19	11	3	4	7	9
Riverview Manor	-	*	*	*	-	7	15	8	6
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	*	*	*	*	21	34	62	32	29
Centre Ministries	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
SANCA Durban-Ugu	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Khanyani Rehabilitation Centre	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	<1
Persons treated over all centres	N576	N=378	N=413	N=790	N=1031	N=884	N=489	N=939	N=1232

* Data collection for these periods began at different times

During January to June 2007 a total of 1232 patients were admitted to the eight participating treatment centres, five in Durban and one in Pietermaritzburg. Sixteen percent of patients were admitted to a newly added outpatient facility in Chatsworth.

Table 99: First Admissions (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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	79	88	82	89	82	83	81	75	72	77
No	21	12	18	11	18	17	19	25	28	23

While the overall percentage of first time admissions remains high, closer inspection of these rates shows that the long-term treatment centres such as Riverview, Newlands Treatment Centre and SANCA Lulama tend to have a greater percentage of repeat patients (42%, 28%, and 26% respectively). Chatsworth Anti Drug Forum also records a large number of repeat patients (43%).

Table 100: Type of treatment received (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	52	47	31	22	17	35	27
Outpatient	48	52	69	78	83	65	73
Both	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0

Table 101: Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centres (Durban/PMB)

	% Black			% Coloured			% Indian			% White		
	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	SANCA Penthouse	36	40	37	17	11	12	36	36	34	11	13
SANCA Lulama	57	24	24	11	10	4	17	26	31	15	40	42
Newlands Park Centre	18	24	40	18	22	10	59	44	45	6	10	6
Riverview Manor	2	1	2	0	6	0	6	5	6	92	88	92
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	51	49	48	10	13	10	16	20	20	22	18	20
Centre Ministries	-	0	-	-	6	-	-	94	-	-	0	-
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	-	-	4	-	-	1			94			1
SANCA Durban-Ugu	-	-	87	-	-	0	-	-	13	-	-	0
Khanyani Rehabilitation Centre	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	-	0	-	-	33
Overall Race	45	32	33	10	11	8	18	33	38	27	24	21

The SANCA treatment centres based in Durban and Pietermaritzburg had the largest numbers of Black patients in outpatient centres, while Newlands Park Centre followed by SANCA Lulama in Durban had the largest proportion of Black inpatients. The Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum had the largest proportion of Indian outpatients by far, while Riverview Manor has the highest percentage of white patients in inpatient treatment, followed by SANCA Lulama.

Table 102: Population Profile of Patients (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	86	89	88	91	87	86	85	84	87
Female	14	11	12	9	13	14	15	16	13
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black	33	22	62	43	46	45	45	33	33
Coloured	12	11	5	10	10	7	10	11	8
Indian	28	46	23	29	26	25	18	32	38
White	26	21	10	18	18	23	27	24	21
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	47	40	52	43	35	43	44	41	44
Employed (part-time)	5	7	5	6	5	4	8	7	4
Not Working	23	30	19	19	24	16	18	25	27
Apprenticeship/Internship	1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1
Student/pupil	20	20	21	26	32	32	26	22	20
Disabled	9	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1
Housewife	4	-	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Pensioner	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	1
Other	5	1	3	4	<1	2	<1	2	2
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	33	30	27	23	19	23	29	22	21
Married, not living with spouse	3	5	7	8	6	3	3	4	5
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	7	8	11	8	7	7	14	10	12
Divorced	9	7	5	5	5	5	8	7	6
Widowed	3	2	2	<1	2	1	2	2	2
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	43	48	43	55	62	59	42	53	54
Other	1	<1	2	<1	<1	2	3	2	<1
EDUCATION									
Pre-Primary	1	<1	4	1	2	<1	0	0	0
Primary	23	9	36	11	<1	10	9	13	8
Secondary	63	73	48	69	86	75	74	75	78
Tertiary	11	17	12	18	10	14	17	12	13
None	-	-	-	-	2	<1	<1	<1	<1

Table 102 shows the population profile of patients. Gender, educational and marital profiles remain relatively stable. On closer review of these categories, over half of female clients are White (56%), followed by Black women (27%). Marital patterns suggest that mostly Black (36%) and Indians

(40%) are single, while 66% of divorced patients are White. Indians report the highest rates of unemployment (58%). In addition, over half of the students/learners in treatment are Black (52%).

Table 103: Referral Sources (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	44	47	43	45	39	42	53	44	55
Social Service/Welfare	8	9	8	11	12	7	4	4	6
Employer/Work	24	19	34	19	16	20	17	17	13
Court/Correctional Services	7	14	2	9	16	16	8	11	9
Health Professionals	7	4	7	3	5	7	10	6	8
Hospital/Clinic	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	<1	1
School	5	6	4	4	9	4	4	7	6
Religious Group	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1
Other	2	<1	-	7	<1	2	3	9	1

Most referrals were by self, family or friends, followed by employers, and courts or correctional services.

Table 104: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (Durban/PMB)

AGE 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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	22	23	27	22	32	33	30	22	28	24
20-24	11	10	14	11	14	16	17	13	15	19
25-29	11	11	9	11	10	11	9	11	11	12
30-34	12	12	13	13	11	10	11	10	11	12
35-39	13	13	11	12	8	9	10	12	11	10
40-44	12	12	9	13	11	8	8	9	9	9
45-49	9	9	6	8	10	6	7	12	6	7
50-54	6	7	5	7	4	4	4	5	5	4
55+	4	3	6	4	0	5	4	6	4	4

Notably, 43% of the population in treatment is 24 years or younger. Over half (55%) 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 (Durban/PMB)

	20 years or younger						Over 20 Years					
	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Black	75	38	117	40	130	33	124	62	176	60	266	67
Coloured	15	36	41	40	28	30	27	64	62	60	65	70
Indian	13	16	96	32	137	30	69	84	200	68	319	70
White	14	12	38	17	35	14	107	88	180	83	219	86

The above table suggests that there is a slight decrease in the percent of youth in treatment across all race groups. This decrease is most notable in the Black and Coloured treatment populations (7% and 10% drop respectively). This does mean, however, that there is a general increase in the number of older individuals (21 and over) seeking treatment.

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

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%								
Alcohol	64	65	60	52	48	58	60	54	50
Cannabis	23	24	23	25	32	28	23	19	21
Mandrax ('white pipe')	2	4	10	13	6	3	1	1	1
Crack	5	4	4	7	12	7	7	11	9
Cocaine									
PRE/OTC	1	<1	2	2	2	2	5	3	2
Ecstasy	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Heroin ('sugars')	<1	1	0	<1	1	1	2	9	16
Inhalants	1	<1	0	<1	1	1	<1	1	<1
Cannabis/ Cocaine	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSD	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	<1

Alcohol remains the most commonly abused substance among people in treatment. Cannabis, heroin and cocaine are the next three primary substances to be abused. Heroin has shown an increase of 7% in the last 6 months. This may be attributed to the inclusion of the Chatsworth Anti Drug Forum, which shows the largest percentage of 'sugars' usage (a low quality mixture of heroin together with other substances) amongst all the sites.

Table 107: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (Durban/PMB)

	20 Years or Younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	17	12	11	18	10	83	88	89	82	90
Cannabis	71	70	72	70	66	29	30	28	30	34
Dagga/Mandrax	46	20**	33	25**	33**	54	80**	67	75**	67**
Crack	8**	4**	5*	10	13	92	96	95	90	87
Cocaine	32	10**	0			68	91	100		
Heroin 'Sugars'	-	-	0	58	43	-	-	100**	42	57
Ecstasy	33*	25**	50**	0	17*	67**	75**	50**	0	83**
PRE/OTC	0	0**	0	19**	4*	100	100	100	81	96
Solvents	88**	78**	75**	100	71**	12**	22**	25*	0	29**

*n=1; **n<10

More over 20's use alcohol, and more under 20's use cannabis. Crack/cocaine and prescription medicines/OTC remain more frequently used by over 20's, while under 20's are more likely to use inhalants/solvents.

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

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%								
Alcohol	22	22	12	20	33	40	32	28	32
Cannabis	0	40	39	32	33	31	33	37	27
Mandrax	13	21	26	23	12	11	4	9	7
Crack/Cocaine	10	6	12	14	13	8	12	16	17
Heroin 'Sugars'	0	1	0	<1	1	<1	2	3	5
Ecstasy	6	7	7	5	3	4	3	2	4
PRE/OTC	7	3	4	2	2	3	11	3	4
LSD	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	<1	0	0	0	1	1
Other (including cigarettes)	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	3

The second most frequently used drugs as reported by the treatment population are alcohol, cannabis, cocaine and Mandrax. While alcohol fluctuates around the 30% mark, cannabis, as the second most frequent substance used, appears to have decreased significantly since the last period. Ecstasy, prescription medicines and heroin, on the other hand, have increased slightly in usage (1-2%).

Table 109: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Abuse (Durban/PMB)

Primary substance of abuse	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	Jan-Jun 2007
Alcohol	38	36	35	38	35	36	35	38	35	36
Cannabis	24	22	22	22	21	21	19	21	21	22
Mandrax	24	22	22	23	21	23	22	27	27	27
Crack	26	31	32	26	32	30	33	30	28	28
Cocaine	29	36	29	24	27	28	27	29	30	28
Ecstasy	21	24	36	37	25	22	21	21	31	29
PRE	39	43	35	36	33	32	42	42	37	41
Heroin ('sugars')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	21	22
Inhalants/Solvents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18

Table 109 shows that mean age of alcohol abuse is stable at 36 years of age. Taken as an average over 3 periods, substances such as cannabis and 'sugars' (22 years) are used by younger individuals. At the same time, the mean age of crack and cocaine users is stabilising at around 28 years but showing evidence of younger age groups using these substances.

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

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	32	31	32	29	29	30	33	30	30
Mean age of alcohol use first started	19	20	23	19	21	18	20	19	18
Mean age of drug use first started	22	18	19	18	21	17	20	18	18

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

Table 111: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (Durban/PMB)

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	49	45	46	7	8	6	15	23	23	29	24	25
Cannabis	55	38	39	15	19	14	15	27	30	14	16	17
Mandrax	0	13*	50**	33*	25**	0	33*	63**	42**	33*	0	8*
Crack/Cocaine	2	4**	12	9	23	15	27	31	46	61	42	27
Ecstasy	0	0	-	0	0	-	50**	0	-	50**	0	-
Heroin ('Sugars')	-	0	2**	-	4**	1**	-	94	95	-	2**	2**
OTC/PRE	-	12**	0	-	12**	4	-	25	26	-	61	70

*n=1 **n<10

From Table 111, it can be seen that alcohol is a major cause for seeking treatment across groups, closely followed by cannabis and crack. Alcohol usage remains high among Black patients (46%). Heroin is exclusively present among Indian patients, while cocaine is also used more in this group than others, although usage is more dispersed. White patients make up the majority of patients treated for over-the-counter or prescription medicine (OTC/PRE) abuse.

Table 112: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (Durban/PMB)

Primary substance of abuse	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	90	10	85	15	84	16	85	15	84	16	82	18
Cannabis	93	7	93	7	91	9	94	6**	88	12	94	6
Mandrax	100	0	93	7**	90	10	100	0	100	0	100**	0
Crack	92**	8*	74	26**	100	0	95	5*	88	12	93	7**
Cocaine	60**	40*	91	9**	81	19	92	8*	75	25		
Ecstasy	33**	66*	33*	67**	75	25	100	0	100	0	83**	17*
OTC/PRE	66**	33*	46**	55**	46	54	27**	73**	34	66	50	50
Heroin ('sugars')	100	0	86**	14*	100	0	67**	33**	98	2	97	3

*n=1; **n<10

Table 112 shows that within treatment centres, males dominate in the use of all substances except for OTC/PRE medicines.

Table 113: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (Durban/PMB)

	Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	237	31	448	45	341	39	168	35	345	37	422	36
Self	142	18	208	21	202	23	154	32	248	27	345	29
Medical Aid	145	19	96	10	127	15	64	13	117	13	162	13
State	82	11	115	12	64	7	25	5	75	8	54	5
Employer	110	14	113	11	107	12	52	11	84	9	115	10
Other/ Unknown	52	7	11	1	23	3	13	3	46	5	78	7
Friends	3	<1	10	1	4	<1	6	1	8	1	5	<1
Total	771	100	1001	101	868	100	482	100	929	100	1181	100

Table 113 shows that sources of payment remain fairly stable over time. The steady increase in the category Other/Unknown may be attributed to the high number of individuals reporting financial support through the BP Fund.

Table 114: Treatment Population: Suburb of Residence (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2003	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%								
<i>METRO SUBSTRUCTURE</i>									
Durban	40	7	4	22	31	7	7	28	-
South Central Region	4	13	31	16	28	13	10	19	-
North Central Region	12	14	18	8	12	16	6	9	-
Inner West	21	29	16	25	4	3	5	3	-
Outer West	7	30	24	27	24	26	68	38	-
Other parts	2	0	0	0	<1	2	4	0	-
<i>CITY SUBSTRUCTURE</i>									
Durban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
PMB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
<i>OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE</i>									
Other provinces	0	2	3	2	2	2	4	4	3
Other countries	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	<1	0
Total on whom information was available	N=576	N=361	N=413	N=737	N=948	N=813	N=464	N=865	N=1199

PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 115: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	66	22	60	24	26	25	80	31	54	19
Cannabis	193	63	162	65	71	68	106	41	150	52
Mandrax	21	7	10	4	0	0	2	1	4	1
Cocaine	12	4	2	<1	0	0	0	0	10	3
Crack	2	<1	1	<1	1	1	10	4		
Ecstasy	1	<1	2	<1	2	2	0	0	1	<1
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	1	<1
Heroin (including Sugars)	3	1	3	1	0	0	35	14	64	22
Inhalants/Solvents	6	2	7	3	3	3	11	4	5	2
Amphetamines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	2	<1
TOTAL	304	100	247	100	106	100	258	100	291	100

The most common primary substance of abuse for patients who are younger than 20 years is cannabis, followed by heroin ('sugars') and alcohol. The increase in heroin use in this population, in the form of 'sugars', is a concern.