

2c: Treatment Centres: Mpumalanga

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Table 45: Number of treatment episodes (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	Jan-Jun 2007
Swartfontein (Inpatient)	130	97	122	91	75	107	96	79	90
MARC (In-patient)	63	47	90	64	66	94	64	71	70
MARC (Out-patient)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sanca Witbank (Out-patient)	187	237	224	202	255	236	181	222	308
Sanca Nelspruit (Out-patient) (LADHC)	108	162	125	105	145	144	160	167	130
No of persons treated over all centres	N=488	N=543	N=561	N=462	N=541	N=581	N=501	N=539	N=600

Table 46: First Time Admissions (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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%									
Yes	68	68	71	68	70	78	76	79	77	78
No	32	32	29	32	30	22	24	21	23	22

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

Table 47: Type of treatment received (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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%									
Inpatient	35	39	25	37	34	26	34	32	27	26
Outpatient	65	61	75	63	66	74	66	68	73	74

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis (74%).

Table 48: Referral sources (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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	46	49	72	71	74	72	70	75	55
Work/employer	20	21	4	4	4	3	2	2	15
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	2	3	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	3
Religious body	1	<1	2	2	<1	1	2	1	<1
Hospital/clinic	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	7	1
Social services/welfare	6	6	15	14	11	11	11	8	6
Court/correctional services	18	13	2	2	5	9	8	6	9
School	4	4	0	<1	<1	<1	0	-	7
Other, e.g. radio	1	<1	<1	2	2	1	1	<1	4

Most patients are referred by family/friends or 'self', however, an increase in referrals from employers and schools was noted in the first half of 2007.

Table 49: Age distribution (Mpumalanga)

Age Category	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
	%								
10-14	<1	5	<1	2	3	2	<1	1	1
15-19	13	14	13	17	18	17	17	19	23
20-24	12	13	14	17	16	19	21	21	21
25-29	9	11	11	9	10	10	11	12	14
30-34	13	12	12	12	8	12	9	10	8
35-39	13	11	10	9	10	11	13	10	8
40-44	15	13	16	11	10	8	8	9	8
45-49	13	8	11	10	12	9	8	9	8
50-54	7	6	7	7	6	7	5	5	4
55-59	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	3	3
60-64	2	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2	<1	<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 30 years. Twenty four percent of patients were younger than 20 years, an increase over previous periods.

Table 50: Population profile (Mpumalanga)

	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>GENDER</i>								
Male	81	84	86	81	84	82	85	87
Female	19	16	14	19	16	18	15	13
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>								
Black	45	41	42	43	46	51	50	59
Coloured	3	5	2	3	2	4	4	5
Asian	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
White	50	52	55	52	50	43	44	34
<i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i>								
Working full time	41	44	39	47	42	37	40	36
Working part time	8	10	10	7	6	9	9	2
Not working	30	29	27	22	27	26	26	35
Apprenticeship/internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	6	3	2	<1
Student/pupil	15	10	16	18	15	19	20	23
Disabled – not working	1	2	1	1	<1	1	0	<1
Housewife	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Pensioner/retired	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Other	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>								
Married, living with spouse	32	30	28	35	27	22	24	24
Married, not living with spouse	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	2
Living together	4	3	4	5	6	8	6	5
Divorced	11	13	9	6	8	11	7	5
Widowed	2	5	3	2	4	2	2	2
Never married	47	45	52	48	51	53	57	60
Other	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	1
<i>EDUCATION</i>								
None pre-primary	2	3	2	2	2	<1	<1	<1
Primary	9	9	5	11	11	8	9	8
Secondary	80	75	79	73	73	77	74	74
Tertiary	10	13	14	14	14	14	17	17

An increase in the proportion of Black patients was noted in the first half of 2007, as well as an increase in the proportion of patients who were unemployed.

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

	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	85	15	85	15	87	13	83	17	86	14	84	16
Dagga	94	6	85	15	89	11	89	11	89	11	96	4
Dagga/ Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	80	20
Crack	67	33	87	13	78	22	79*	21*	84*	16*	70*	30*
Cocaine	75	25	50	50	71	29						
Heroin	89	11	76	24	79	21	85	15	83	17	85	15
Ecstasy	100	0	40	60	80	20	67	33	100	0	100	0
Inhalants	100	0	80	20	100	0	83	17	80	20	62	38
PRE/OTC	50	50	27	73	31	69	9	91	39	61	50	50
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	-	-	100	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
Other	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Crack and cocaine combined

Very few female patients are treated for cannabis, while a relatively high proportion are treated for cocaine.

Table 52: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Mpumalanga)

	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	51	49	52	3	3	4	1	2	<1	45	46	44
Dagga	69	67	78	5	4	5	2	2	2	24	27	15
Dagga/ Mandrax	-	50	40	-	50	20	-	0	0	-	0	40
Crack/ Cocaine combined	18	4	19	12	8	7	3	0	4	68	88	70
Ecstasy	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	67	0	100
Heroin	34	38	52	6	4	9	2	0	4	57	58	35
Inhalants	40	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	25
PRE/OTC	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	100	100
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

(row% add up to 100)

An increase in the proportion of heroin patients who are Black has been noted over the past three periods, with Black patients now constituting the majority of heroin patients.

Table 53: Mean age in years, by primary substance (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	Jan-Jun 2007
Alcohol	39	41	39	40	40	41	38	38	38	39
Dagga	20	22	22	24	21	21	23	22	24	22
Dagga/Mandrax ('White Pipe' or Mandrax alone)	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
Crack	31	27	26*	25*	28	25*	27*	30*	30*	25*
Cocaine	26	26			28					
Heroin	25	22	23	23	23	22	23	23	22	22
Ecstasy	21	26	22	-	-	28	18	-	-	21 [#]
Inhalants	-	-	16	-	-	-	12	-	27	19
PRE/OTC	45	39	39	43	43	38	38	41	38	39
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-

*Crack/cocaine combined #n=2

Patients treated for alcohol abuse are older on average than those treated for other drugs.

Table 54: Primary substance of abuse (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	Jan-Jun 2007
Alcohol	69	61	62	61	56	53	55	47	44
Dagga	18	20	19	24	22	23	25	34	36
Dagga/Mandrax	3	<1	<1	0	0	<1	0	<1	<1
Crack	1	2	4	2	3	3	7	5	0
Cocaine	1	0	0	3	1	3			4
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	0	<1	0
Heroin	4	7	8	8	13	10	10*	10	12
Ecstasy	1	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Inhalants	<1	1	2	<1	1	<1	0	<1	1
LSD	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRE/OTC	2	6	3	2	3	3	2	2	1
Tik	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0	0
Other	2	0	0	<1	1	0	0	0	0

*Heroin includes 'Pinch' (n=4)

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

Table 55: Overall proportion of substances used (Mpumalanga)*

	Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	330	63	369	66	334	67	329	61	320	53
Dagga	179	34	233	42	202	40	241	45	290	48
Mandrax	6	1	12	2	12	2	9	2	15	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	<1	5	1	1	<1	0	0	5	1
Cocaine	66	13	78	14	81	16	75	14	86	14
Heroin	97	18	85	15	105	21	122	23	190	32
Ecstasy	19	4	15	3	16	3	17	3	15	3
PRE/OTC	27	5	23	4	24	5	24	5	13	2

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

Table 55 indicates that heroin and cocaine are also common secondary drugs of abuse. One third of all patients had heroin as a primary or secondary drug in the 1st half of 2007.

Table 56: Source of payment (Mpumalanga)

	Jul-Dec 2003	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	31	33	27	21	27	29	26	26
Medical aid	4	6	6	8	4	3	4	3
Family	11	14	12	14	17	20	25	25
Friends	0	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1
Employer	18	20	16	19	16	10	10	13
Self	21	17	18	18	22	22	26	21
Unknown	14	4	5	9	5	5	3	8
Other	1	7	14	10	10	11	6	3

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

Table 57: HIV Test (Mpumalanga)

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2007
	%
Yes	14
No	86

Table 58: Area of residence (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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PROVINCES									
Mpumalanga	80	84	85	86	91	87	93	93	92
Gauteng	6	3	2	3	1	12	<1	2	1
Kwazulu-Natal	6	3	3	4	4		2	<1	3
Free State	3	3	4	2	1		1	2	<1
Northwest	2	<1	2	2	<1		<1	1	<1
Eastern Cape	<1	0	1	<1	0		<1	0	<1
Northern Cape	1	<1	0	0	<1		<1	<1	0
Western Cape	<1	<1	0	<1	0		0	0	0
Limpopo	3	1	3	1	<1		2	1	2
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Lesotho	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	0	<1
Mozambique	-	<1	0	0	<1	<1	0	<1	0
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0	0

Patients younger than 20 years

Table 59: 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	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	13	20	16	23	11	20	26	16	10
Cocaine	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	<1	3
Crack	2	0	8	1	2		0		
Dagga	68	67	53	67	55	55	59	68	69
Dagga/Mandrax	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
Heroin	2	6	11	6	17	9	9	14	14
Ecstasy	2	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0
PRE/OTC	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0
Other	6	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
Inhalants	2	6	8	1	1	3	2	2	4
Tobacco	-	-	1	0	5	4	0	0	0

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

Table 60: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Mpumalanga)

	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>GENDER</i>							
Male	80	87	81	82	87	82	88
Female	20	13	19	18	13	18	12
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>							
Black	49	45	41	57	69	61	77
Coloured	9	5	4	2	6	4	4
Asian	1	2	3	0	2	3	2
White	40	48	52	41	23	32	17

Over 75% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, a significant increase over previous periods.