

Section 3: PORT ELIZABETH

3a: Alcohol related mortality

Mr Hilton Donson

Refer to 2f on page 16.

3b: Psychological predictors of substance abuse among adolescents in the Eastern Cape

Ms Charmaine Pretorius

Abstract

A review of the literature indicates that the etiology of substance abuse amongst adolescents is still largely unclear. It is, however, generally accepted that the cause is usually not due to a single variable, but rather to a complex interaction between intrapersonal and interpersonal factors. The goal of this study was to determine whether there is a difference between substance-abusing adolescents and non-using adolescents with regard to the mentioned factors. A multicultural group of 302 Grade 11 learners completed questionnaires to assess these characteristics: a biographical questionnaire, the NEO Personality Inventory, the Adolescent SASSI-A2 and the Fortitude Scale. The various characteristics of these adolescents were compared concerning the three levels of substance use, namely low probability of use, abuse and dependence on substances. Significant differences in the mean scores concerning agreeableness, conscientiousness, self-appraisal, family support and general social support in the three levels of substance use groups were found.

3c: Psychiatric treatment in PE

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Table 3.1: Psychiatric diagnoses: Elizabeth Donkin Hospital (PE)

Primary diagnosis	Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol	12	27	17	24	28	35
Dagga	19	42	45	63	45	57
Poly Drugs	14	31	6	8	5	6
PRE	-	-	3	5	2	3
Total	45	100	71	100	80	100

Total intake= 429

From the period January 2002 to June 2002 there were 429 intakes. Of the 429 intakes 52 patients had alcohol or other drug use as their primary diagnosis, which is 12%.

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Secondary Diagnosis of Alcohol or other drugs were the primary diagnosis is mental illness: 28 = 71%.

It should be noted that Polydrug use refers to the following drug combinations seen during the period January to June 2002. They are as follows: dagga/Mandrax/cocaine; dagga/Mandrax/prescription medicines; dagga/Mandrax/alcohol.

Table 3.2: Psychiatric discharge diagnoses: Elizabeth Donkin Hospital (PE)

	Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alcohol-related diagnosis only	14	3	11	3	19	4
Alcohol-related diagnosis + other diagnosis	13	3	11	3	14	3
Drug-related diagnosis only	38	9	38	10	33	8
Drug-related diagnosis + other diagnosis	21	5	11	3	14	3
Non-substance abuse related diagnosis	344	80	310	81	349	81
TOTAL	430	100	381	100	429	100
Alcohol as % of total	27	6	22	6	33	8
All substance related %	59	14	49	13	47	11

Table 3.3: Comparative Statistics: Psychiatric facility

	Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2001	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
GENDER								
Male	50	85	68	79	58	82	64	80
Female	18	15	18	21	13	18	16	20
Total	68	100	86	100	71	100	80	100
RACE								
Black	32	47	35	41	31	44	38	48
White	11	16	15	17	7	10	11	14
Coloured	25	37	36	42	33	46	31	38
Total	68	100	86	100	71	100	80	100
MARITAL STATUS								
Single	45	66	59	66	58	82	63	79
Married	13	19	16	19	8	11	13	16
Widowed	6	9	8	9	1	1	0	0
Divorced/Separated	4	6	3	6	4	6	4	5
Total	68	100	86	100	71	100	80	100

	Jul-Dec 2000		Jan-Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2001	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Employed	12	18	22	26	11	15	11	14
Unemployed	53	78	62	72	54	76	62	78
Student	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	3
Pensioner	0	0	1	1	5	7	0	0
Casual Employment	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Housewife	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	68	100	86	100	71	100	80	100

3d: PE Treatment Data

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Table 3.4: Proportion of treatment episodes

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA PE	85	78	84	87	90	89	87
Welbedacht	10	14	16	13	10	11	13
Vitalink/SANCA	5	8	-	-	-	-	-
Total no of persons treated	N=341	N=328	N=352	N=312	N=414	N=409	N=440

Over the last 2-3 years PE has seen an increase in the number of treatment episodes.

Table 3.5: First time admissions

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	84	82	74	79	74	81	87
No	16	18	26	21	26	19	13

The proportion of first time admissions remains fairly high at 87%.

Table 3.6: Types of treatment received

	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	21	26	12	14	11	2
Outpatient	79	74	88	84	86	97
Both	-	-	-	2	3	1

Most treatment is on an outpatient basis.

Table 3.7: Referral sources

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	30	30	39	38	39	45	38
Work/employer	20	25	22	21	24	15	20
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	21	18	21	20	15	12	11
Religious body	1	2	3	3	<1	2	2
Hospital/clinic	4	4	5	4	4	4	7
Social services/welfare	11	13	6	8	6	5	5
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	4	2	1	4	2	7	7
School	7	6	2	1	7	9	9
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	2	-	1	0	<1	-	<1

Majority of referrals are self referrals or referrals through family and friends.

Table 3.8: Population Profile

	SANCA & Dagsorg	SANCA & Dagsorg	SANCA/ Dagsorg /Vitalink	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht
	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	July-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	82	82	80	76	80	81	82	83	82
Female	18	18	20	24	20	19	18	17	18
POPULATION GROUP									
Black	25	23	22	20	23	20	18	24	25
White	29	29	29	29	28	30	22	21	22
Coloured	45	47	47	50	46	48	51	51	51
Indian	<1	1	2	1	3	2	9	4	2
MARITAL STATUS									
Single	39	42	45	47	47	43	49	52	56
Married	44	40	38	36	39	45	35	28	27
Widowed	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Divorced/ Separated	15	16	14	14	12	10	8	10	8
Living Together							6	8	7

	SANCA & Dagsorg	SANCA & Dagsorg	SANCA/ Dagsorg /Vitalink	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht	SANCA & Welbedacht
	Jan-Jun 1998	Jul-Dec 1998	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	July-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed	58	58	48	51	43	57	42	37	39
Unemployed	33	32	38	34	45	34	34	31	32
School/ Student	5	7	12	12	9	7	15	24	22
Pension/ Retired	4	3	2	3	3	2	4	4	1
Housewife							2	1	1
Part-time							3	3	4
RELAPSE									
New	85	80	84	82	74	79	74	81	83
Relapse	15	20	15	18	26	26	26	19	17

The population profile of patients has remained fairly stable with over 80% of clients being male. Most patients have secondary school education.

The majority of persons seeking treatment fall within the unemployed category.

Table 3.9: Age distribution (SANCA PE only)

Years	Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%
10-14	11	3
15-19	105	27
20-24	39	10
25-29	62	16
30-34	53	14
35-39	41	11
40-44	28	7
45-49	18	4
50-54	11	2
55-59	7	1
60-64	4	1
65-69	-	-
70-74	1	<1
75+	-	-
Age unknown	2	<1

27% of individuals seeking treatment at SANCA are between the ages of 15-19 years.

Table 3.10: Primary substance of abuse

	Jan-Jun 1999	Jul-Dec 1999	Jan-Jun 2000	Jul-Dec 2000	Jan-Jun 2001	Jul-Dec 2001	Jan-Jun 2002
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	51	61	52	65	45	56	45
Dagga/Mandrax	28	28	34	26	42	35	29
Dagga							19
OTC	11	7	7	4	3	3	4
Nicotine	3	-	1	<1	2	1	2
Cocaine/Crack	2	1	<1	<1	3	1	1
Polysubstance	4	3	2	3	2	2	-
Ecstasy	-	-	<1	<1	1	1	<1
Other	1	<1	1	<1	2	1	<1

Persons seeking treatment at SANCA PE have dagga related abuse as their primary substance of abuse. There has been a decrease in the proportion of patients with alcohol as primary substance of abuse.

THE DATA FOLLOWING BELOW REPRESENTS SANCA PE ONLY. WELBEDACHT IS EXCLUDED.

Table 3.11: Gender by primary substance of abuse

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	M	F
	%	%
Alcohol	77	23
Dagga/Mandrax	93	7
Dagga	91	9
Crack/Cocaine	25	75
OTC/PRE	6	94
Ecstasy	100	0

The proportion of female patients in treatment is highest for medicines and crack/cocaine. Dagga/Mandrax abuse is more common amongst males.

Table 3.12: Race by primary substance of abuse

	Jan-Jun 2002			
	African	Coloured	Asian/Indian	White
	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	41	4	<1	18
Dagga/Mandrax	14	75	<1	11
Dagga	22	59	8	11
Crack/Cocaine	0	25	0	75
Ecstasy	0	0	0	100
OTC/PRE	6	81	0	13

Alcohol is a major cause for seeking treatment amongst the Black/African population. Cannabis/Dagga abuse is seen in all groups but more dominant amongst the coloured population.

Table 3.13: Average/Mean age by Primary Substance

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	No of Patients	Mean age of Patients
Alcohol	148	36.9
Dagga	78	19.8
Dagga/Mandrax	122	24.8
Ecstasy	2	22.5
Cocaine/Crack	4	35.8
OTC/PRE	16	35.3
Inhalants	1	15

The table shows that the mean age of alcohol patients is 37 years of age. It is apparent that drugs such as cannabis, Mandrax, Ecstasy are used by younger individuals (20-25 years of age) as opposed to prescription drugs more commonly abused by older persons (35 years of age).

Table 3.14: Secondary substance of abuse

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%
Alcohol	67	17
Dagga/Mandrax	10	3
Dagga	11	3
Cocaine/Crack	7	2
Ecstasy/LSD	1	<1
Nicotine	181	47
OTC/PRE	4	1

Table 3.15: Tertiary substance of abuse

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%
Alcohol	24	6
Dagga/Mandrax	2	<1
Dagga	2	<1
Cocaine/Crack	2	<1
Heroin/Ice	1	<1
Ecstasy	1	<1
Ecstasy/Cocaine	1	<1
Nicotine	21	5

Table 3.16: Modes of Drug Usage

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	No	%
Swallowed	167	44
Snorted	2	<1
Injected	1	<1
Smoked	210	55
Sniffed/inhaled	1	<1
Other/Combination	1	<1

The primary mode of usage in substances is by smoking.

Table 3.17: Treatment population – suburb of residence

	Jan-Jun 2002
	%
<i>Metro Substructure</i>	
Bethelsdorp, Gelvandale, Korsten, Malabar, Bloemendal	47
Roadhouse, New Brighton, Swartkops, Motherwell, Zwide	19
Uitenhage	13
North End, Mount Road, Township	8
Walmer, Kabega Park, Westering, Summerstrand	13
<i>From other parts of the Province</i>	
Port Alfred	<1

Table 3.18: Source of payment

	Jan-Jun 2002
	%
Self	32
Medical Aid	19
Family	32
Friends	1
Employer	3
Church Minister	<1
Unknown	12
Other	<1

Table 3.19: Primary substance of abuse of patients younger than 20 years

	Jan-Jun 2002	
	N	%
Alcohol	10	9
Dagga	58	50
Dagga/Mandrax	39	34
Ecstasy	1	<1
Inhalants	1	<1
Nicotine	7	6
Total	116	100

Most young persons are treated for the abuse of cannabis or cannabis/Mandrax.

3e: Arrests and Seizures

Ms Nadine Harker

The trend continues for one dealer to have a variety of drugs for disposal, for example arrests are often linked to various substances such as dagga, Mandrax and Ecstasy or cocaine, dagga and Mandrax. The number of arrests for dagga and Mandrax related crimes increased. Ecstasy seizures also increased.

Table 3.20: Seizures by SANAB and OCU (Organised Crime Unit) (Port Elizabeth)

	January – June 2001		July - December 2001		January – June 2002	
	Amount seized SANAB	Amount seized OCU	Amount seized SANAB	Amount seized OCU	Amount seized SANAB	Amount seized OCU
Dagga	1 455.6 kg	19 114 kg	1 100 kg	260 kg	693 967 kg	1 126 kg
Mandrax	3 763 tabs	7 365 tabs	4 709 tabs	3 231 tabs 5.5 tons	7 378 tabs	228 tabs
Cocaine	81 g 29 rocks	100g 5 crack pieces	10 g 9 rocks	20 g 30 rocks	280 g 36 rocks	33 g 51 rocks
LSD	-	-	106 units	-	-	-
Ecstasy	2 350 tabs	564 tabs	1 713 tabs 114 g	150 tabs	615 tabs	4 395 tabs
Scheduled medicines	6 960 tabs	-	2 580 tabs	-	375 units 475 tabs 22 tons sched. 4	-
Dagga plants	68 plants	-	27	-	-	-
Speed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hashish	1 block	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.21: Current drug prices in PE

Drug	Price
Cannabis	R1/gm
Mandrax	R50-R60 /tablet
Cocaine	R250-R300/gm
Crack	R200/rock
Ecstasy	R80-R100/tablet
LSD	-

Table 3.22: Arrests for dealing and possession combined (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan – Jun 2000		July – Dec 2000		Jan – Jun 2001		Jul-Dec 2001		Jan-Jun 2002	
	SANAB	OCU	SANAB	OCU	SANAB	OCU	SANAB	OCU	SANAB	OCU
Dagga	18	18	118	55	57	22	47	21	118	25
Mandrax	18	2	37	54	30	8	39	8	90	5
Dagga/ Mandrax	14	-	49	-	16	-	42	-	-	-
Cocaine	18	1	7	31	2	7	4	22	8	6
Ecstasy	11	1	8	2	9	3	97	5	21	10
LSD	1	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Speed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Rohypnol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Hashish	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-		
Scheduled meds	-	-	6	-	4	-	1	-	9	-

Source: SANAB and Organised Crime Unit (OCU)