

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

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Table 104: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	64	55	53	70	52	59	56	44	7
SANCA Lulama	22	16	39	-	19	22	11	12	11
Newlands Park Centre	9	22	8	30	29	19	11	3	4
Underberg Treatment Centre (Riverview)	5	7	-	*	*	*	-	7	15
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	34	62
Persons treated over all centres	N=718	N=910	N=576	N=378	N=413	N=790	N=1031	N=884	N=489

* Data collection from Underberg (Riverview) Treatment Centre only began in 2001 and is at best sporadic

While the proportions of persons seeking treatment from the major treatment centres remain high, about 1 in 3 patients (30%) seek treatment from private treatment agencies. Due to a change in treatment programmes, most data came from PMB in this period.

Table 105: 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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	84	79	88	82	89	82	83	81	75
No	16	21	12	18	11	18	17	19	25

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 and Lulama tend to have a greater percentage of repeat patients (60% and 48% respectively).

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

	% African			% Coloured			% Indian			% White		
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006
	SANCA Penthouse	61	56	36	7	7	17	25	29	36	8	8
SANCA Lulama	30	25	57	6	7	11	23	31	17	41	37	15
Newlands Park Centre	41	27	18	15	10	18	36	37	59	8	27	6
Riverview	6	2	2	0	0	0	12	10	6	82	88	92
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	24	48	51	21	8	10	25	21	16	30	23	22
Overall Race	46	45	45	10	7	10	26	25	18	18	23	27

Table 107: Type of Treatment Received (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
	%								
Inpatient	48	52	44	34	52	47	30	22	17
Outpatient	52	47	56	66	48	52	65	78	83
Both	0	1	1	0	0	<1	<1	0	0

Table 108: Referral Sources (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
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	41	46	44	47	43	45	39	42	53
Social Service/Welfare	10	7	8	9	8	11	12	7	4
Employer/Work	27	25	24	19	34	19	16	20	17
Court/Correctional Services	5	7	7	14	2	9	16	16	8
Health Professionals	8	8	7	4	7	3	5	7	10
Hospital/Clinic	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
School	5	5	5	6	4	4	9	4	4
Religious Group	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Other	2	<1	2	<1	-	7	<1	2	3

Over half of the referrals were by self, family or friends (53%). Employers (17%) and health professionals (10%) are the next most common sources of referral. The remainder contribute in very small ways to the total number of referrals.

Table 109: Population Profile of Patients (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
	%								
GENDER									
Male	85	84	86	89	88	91	87	86	85
Female	15	16	14	11	12	9	13	14	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black	29	31	33	22	62	43	46	45	45
Coloured	10	11	12	11	5	10	10	7	10
Indian	31	32	28	46	23	29	26	25	18
White	30	26	26	21	10	18	18	23	27
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	52	47	47	40	52	43	35	43	44
Employed (part-time)	6	6	5	7	5	6	5	4	8
Not Working	18	23	23	30	19	19	24	16	18
Apprenticeship/ Internship	1	1	1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	0
Student/pupil	20	19	20	20	21	26	32	32	26
Disabled	1	1	9	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Housewife	1	<1	4	-	<1	<1	1	<1	1
Pensioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2
Other	1	2	5	1	3	4	<1	2	<1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	33	30	33	30	27	23	19	23	29
Married, not living with spouse	5	4	3	5	7	8	6	3	3
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	5	5	7	8	11	8	7	7	14
Divorced	9	10	9	7	5	5	5	5	8
Widowed	1	3	3	2	2	<1	2	1	2
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	46	47	43	48	43	55	62	59	42
Other	1	1	1	<1	2	<1	<1	2	3
EDUCATION									
Pre-Primary	2	2	1	<1	4	1	2	<1	0
Primary	15	12	23	9	36	11	<1	10	9
Secondary	65	65	63	73	48	69	86	75	74
Tertiary	19	21	11	17	12	18	10	14	17
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	<1

Table 109 shows the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Durban. Gender profiles remain stable. 63% (41) of women are White, compared to 25% (16) Black women. Unemployment rates are high among African (36%), Whites (28%) and Indians (24%). Marital

status shows mostly Africans (55%) and Whites (24%) are single. When compared to national statistics on alcohol dependence for males, Coloured people have the highest rates (33.6%), followed by Africans (29.4%) and Indians (20.1%) (SADHS, 1998). These populations are also at risk for hazardous and harmful drinking.

Table 110: 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
	%								
10-19	20	22	23	27	22	32	33	30	22
20-24	11	11	10	14	11	14	16	17	13
25-29	12	11	11	9	11	10	11	9	11
30-34	14	12	12	13	13	11	10	11	10
35-39	16	13	13	11	12	8	9	10	12
40-44	10	12	12	9	13	11	8	8	9
45-49	8	9	9	6	8	10	6	7	12
50-54	5	6	7	5	7	4	4	4	5
55+	5	4	3	6	4	0	5	4	6

Table 111: Age of abuse – under and over 20 years age (Durban/PMB)

	Jul-Dec 2003		Jan-Jun 2004		Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 20 Years	115	31	76	20	274	36	381	38	263	30	122	25
Over 20 years	254	69	297	80	493	64	632	62	614	70	360	75
TOTAL	369	100	373	100	767	100	1013	100	877	100	482	100

Tables 110 and 111 shows that 25% of individuals seeking treatment are below 20 years of age. If the age group 20-24 is included, then over a third of admissions involve youth. Another 33% are between the ages of 25-39 years, 32% are over 40 years.

Table 112: Race by age of abuse – under and over 20 years age (Durban/PMB)

	Under 20 years						Over 20 years					
	Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Black	228	49	141	54	75	64	239	51	247	41	124	38
Coloured	36	35	28	11	15	13	66	65	33	5	27	8
Indian	80	31	67	25	13	11	176	69	154	26	69	21
White	33	19	26	10	14	12	141	81	168	28	107	33

A 10% increase in the percent of youth in treatment is evident from the above table, particularly among African youth, while the other groups remained stable.

Table 113: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 1st most frequently used (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
	%								
Alcohol	65	60	64	65	60	52	48	57	60
Cannabis	22	26	23	24	23	25	32	28	23
Mandrax	2	4	2	4	10	5	3	3	<1
Crack	4	2	3	1	2	4	3	3	4
Cocaine	3	3	2	3	2	3	9*	3	3
PRE/OTC	2	2	1	<1	2	2	2	1	2
Ecstasy	2	1	2	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heroin	<1	<1	<1	1	0	<1	1	<1	1
Inhalants	<1	<1	1	<1	0	<1	1	1	<1
Cannabis/ Cocaine	-	-	<1	<1	0	0	0	0	0
‘White pipe’	-	<1	<1	<1	0	8	0	0	0
LSD	-	-	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others (benzodiazepines, CAT, combinations)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Sugars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Note the presence of ‘sugars’ as a drug of abuse among those seeking treatment. ‘Sugars’ is reported to be a mixture of cannabis, heroin and cocaine.

Table 114: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 2nd most frequently used (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
	%								
Alcohol	13	20	22	22	12	20	33	40	32
Cannabis	38	35	0	40	39	32	33	31	33
Mandrax	20	19	13	21	26	21	12	11	4
Crack	5	3	5	4	5	6	3	4	6
Cocaine	5	6	5	2	7	8	10	4	6
Ecstasy	10	6	6	7	7	5	3	4	3
PRE/OTC	4	5	7	3	4	2	2	3	11
Heroin	-	<1	0	1	0	<1	1	<1	1
LSD	1	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
Cannabis + Crack	-	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rohypnol	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0	0
‘White pipe’*	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0
‘Sugars’	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4

*Cannabis + Mandrax

Alcohol, cannabis, Mandrax, crack and cocaine are the top five drugs of use in the treatment population.

Table 115: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (Durban/PMB)

	Under 20 Years					Over 20 Years				
	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2004	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Alcohol	6	17	17	12	11	94	83	83	88	89
Cannabis	55	69	71	70	72	45	31	29	30	28
Mandrax	27	45	46	20**	33	73	55	54	80**	67
Crack	44**	44	8**	4**	5*	56**	56**	92	96	95
Cocaine	25**	4	32	10**	0	75**	96**	68	91	100
Ecstasy	0	67	33*	25**	50**	100**	33**	67**	75**	50**
PRE	0	37	0	0**	0	100**	69**	100	100	100
Heroin	-	100	29**	25**	17*	-	-	71**	75**	83**
Solvents	75**	75	88**	78**	75**	25**	25**	12**	22**	25*
OTC	-	-	0	0	10*	-	-	100**	100**	90**
Sugars	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	100**

*n=1; **n<10

More over 20's use alcohol and more under 20's use cannabis. Two-thirds of over 20 use Mandrax. Both crack and cocaine is more frequently used by over 20s. Ecstasy use has a low base but used equally by under and over 20 year olds.

Table 116: 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	
Alcohol	38	38	36	35	38	35	36	35	38	
Cannabis	21	24	22	22	22	21	21	19	21	
Mandrax	25	24	22	22	23	21	23	22	27	
Crack	30	26	31	32	26	32	30	33	30	
Cocaine	28	29	36	29	24	27	28	27	29	
Ecstasy	22	21	24	36	37	25	22	21	21	
PRE	37	39	43	35	36	33	32	42	42	
Sugars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	

Table 116 shows that mean age of alcohol abuse is stable at 38 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 users is stabilising at around 30 years but showing evidence of younger age groups using these substances.

Table 117: Age of first use of Alcohol/other Drugs and age of patients in treatment (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
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	33	33	32	31	32	29	29	30	33
Mean age of alcohol use first started	21	21	19	20	23	19	21	18	20
Mean age of drug use first started	18	19	22	18	19	18	21	17	20

A slight trend indicating an earlier use of alcohol and drugs is noted.

Table 118: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (Durban/PMB)

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	45	47	49	11	6	7	23	24	15	20	24	29
Cannabis	47	48	55	11	11	15	31	28	15	12	13	14
Mandrax	60	50	0	3*	10*	33*	33	30**	33*	3*	10*	33*
Crack	7**	4*	7*	22**	13**	20**	30**	22**	60**	41	61	13**
Cocaine	58	0	25**	13**	5*	13*	28*	33**	12*	2*	62	50**
Ecstasy	33**	50**	0	0	0	0	0	25**	50**	67**	25**	50**

*n=1 **n<10

The majority of cannabis patients are African (55%), whereas a comparatively high proportion of alcohol patients are White.

Table 119: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (Durban/PMB)

Primary substance of abuse	Jul-Dec 2003		Jan-Jun 2004		Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	87	13	90	10	85	15	84	16	85	15
Cannabis	89	11	93	7**	93	7	93	7	91	9	94	6**
Mandrax	100	0	93	7**	100	0	93	7**	90	10	100	0
Crack	82**	18**	90**	10*	92**	8*	74	26**	100	0	95	51*
Cocaine	100**	0	75**	25**	60**	40*	91	9**	81	19	92	8*
Ecstasy	100**	0	0	100**	33**	66*	33*	67**	75	25	100	0
PRE	100**	0	33**	67**	66**	33*	46**	55**	46	54	27**	73**
Heroin	100**	0	0	0	100	0	86**	14*	100	0	67**	33**
Sugars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100**	0

*n=1; **n<10

Table 119 shows that within treatment centres, males dominate in the use of alcohol, cannabis and Mandrax, including 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 120: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2004		Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	140	34	237	31	448	45	341	39	168	35
Self	64	16	142	18	208	21	202	23	154	32
Medical Aid	53	13	145	19	96	10	127	15	64	13
State	12	3	82	11	115	12	64	7	25	5
Employer	127	32	110	14	113	11	107	12	52	11
Friends	3	<1	3	<1	10	1	4	<1	13	3
Other/ Unknown	3	<1	52	7	11	1	23	3	6	1
Total	402	100	771	100	1001	101	868	100	482	100

Table 121: Treatment Population: Suburb of Residence (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
	%								
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE									
Durban	22	23	40	7	4	22	31	7	7
South Central Region	25	29	4	13	31	16	28	13	10
North Central Region	22	19	12	14	18	8	12	16	6
Inner West	5	3	21	29	16	25	4	3	5
Outer West	9	11	7	30	24	27	24	26	68
Other parts	<1	0	2	0	0	0	<1	2	4
OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE									
Other provinces	<1	5	0	2	3	2	2	2	4
Eastern Cape	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western Cape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gauteng	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries	-	1	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0
Total on whom information was available	N=718	N=910	N=576	N=361	N=413	N=737	N=948	N=813	N=464

PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 122: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Durban/PMB)

	Jan-Jun 2004		Jul-Dec 2004		Jan-Jun 2005		Jul-Dec 2005		Jan-Jun 2006	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	14	17	60	25	66	22	60	24	26	25
Cannabis	51	60	113	48	193	63	162	65	70	67
Mandrax	11	13	15	6	21	7	10	4	0	0
Cocaine	2	2	5	2	12	4	2	<1	0	0
Crack	4	5	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	1	1
Ecstasy	-	-	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	2	2
OTC/PRE	-	-	1	<1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Heroin (including Sugars)	-	-	2	<1	3	1	3	1	0	0
Inhalants/Solvents	3	3	3	1	6	2	7	3	3	3
Amphetamines	-	-	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
'White Pipe'	-	-	33	14	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	85	100	237	100	304	100	247	100	106	100