

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU)

Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in South Africa

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Phase 27

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Three reports have been produced:

- a) SACENDU Update
- b) SACENDU Research Brief
- c) Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

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GUEST PRESENTATIONS (Not included in this report)

PRESENTATION	PRESENTED BY	PRESENTED IN
Input to 2010 World Cup Soccer Liquor Policy	Prof Charles Parry	All sites
'TIK' use as a predictor of high-school dropout	Mr Andreas Plüddemann	All sites
The use of performance enhancing substances by adolescent male athletes in selected Johannesburg high schools	Mr Philippe Gradidge	Pretoria
The Soul City Phuza Wize Drink Safe Live Safe campaign	Ms Savera Kalideen	Pretoria
The VUWANI bar-based intervention project: Moving to rural areas	Ms Eileen Rich	Pretoria
A narrative analysis of life-stories written by Xhosa men who struggle with alcohol dependency	Ms Robyn Hills	Port Elizabeth
“So, you only have three minutes?” Lessons from a randomized control trial on the prevention of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders	Dr Sandra Marais	Cape Town
Gender barriers to accessing substance abuse treatment in Cape Town	Dr Bronwyn Myers	Cape Town
The Service Quality Metrics Project	Ms Rehana Kader	Cape Town

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Mr Andreas Plüddemann

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance abuse treatment centres in six sites that now comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use: Western Cape (Cape Town), KwaZulu Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth, East London and Butterworth), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region), and the so-called Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces). Data collection in Limpopo province began in July 2007 from one centre in Polokwane.

In general cannabis is still the most common illicit drug used, especially among youth attending specialist treatment centres. However, in Cape Town crystal methamphetamine (known locally as “tik”) remains dominant, and the proportion of patients admitted increased again in the first half of 2009. A cheap form of heroin known locally as ‘sugars’ has become common in a largely Indian suburb in Durban (Chatsworth) and 17% of patients admitted in this period reported it as their primary substance. This proportion has decreased significantly compared to the previous period (30%).

The proportion of admissions for cocaine remain stable in the Eastern Cape, where 8% of patients reported cocaine as their primary substance of abuse. In Gauteng the proportion of patients reporting cocaine as primary or secondary substance also remained high (13%).

The proportion of patients seeking treatment for heroin abuse increased in Durban, still related to the use of a cheap form of heroin (known as ‘sugars’) in Chatsworth. In Cape Town heroin patients are now mostly from the Coloured population group, a marked increase over previous years. The proportion of Black heroin patients has also increased significantly in Gauteng and Mpumalanga over time.

Club drugs and prescription or over-the-counter medicines are still more common as secondary substances. ‘Cat’ (methcathinone), a synthetic stimulant, has shown an increase in Gauteng in recent periods.

Alcohol still, however, remains the most common primary substance in most sites across the country and no doubt still causes the biggest burden of harm in terms of ‘secondary risks’, including injury, premature non-natural deaths, fetal alcohol syndrome, and as a potential catalyst for sexual risk behaviour and hence HIV transmission.

I hope you will find this report of value to you in your work. If you have any specific feedback on the report please send your comments to me at apluddem@mrc.ac.za or fax us at 021-938-0342.

It remains for me to especially thank Ms Siphokazi Dada and Mrs Yolanda Williams for their hard work in preparing this report and all the provincial co-ordinators for their input and continued support (Arvin Bhana in KZN, Erika Nel and Thandiwe Mncwabe in Gauteng, Trixie Pereira and Lauren Aboagye in the Eastern Cape, and Welma Gerber in Mpumalanga). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Abuse Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Social Development for their financial support of this project. Their support has among other things been used to collect treatment information on over 20 000 treatment episodes annually, to facilitate hosting regional meetings attended by approximately 200 persons every six months, and the preparation and mailing of reports that are sent bi-annually to over 300 persons.

SECTION 2: Treatment Centre data

2a: Treatment Centres: Cape Town

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Data was collected from 22 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis.

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%							
Acron/Loyola	3	3	-	-	1.4	-	<1	-
Beth Rapha	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crescent	4	3	3	<1	3	2	1	2
CTDCC	15	17	10	9	13	12	9	17
CTDCC M/Plain	-	-	5	3	3	4	4	-
De Novo	7	7	8	8	12	10	9	10
De Novo Youth	3	3	3	3	4	-	2	2
Families Against Substance Abuse (FASA)	2	1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-
Hesketh King	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Hesketh King Youth	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	-
Horizon	3	1	2	<1	1	1	-	-
HOW	-	-	-	2	1	<1	-	-
Kenilworth	3	4	4	3	5	3	2	3
Kenilworth out- patient	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Orient	-	1	<1	<1	1	-	-	-
Ramot	4	7	7	5	7	7	5	2
SANCA (7)	20	19	19	30	17	32	43	-
Stepping Stones	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Stikland	6	2	6	5	3	6	5	5
Sultan Bahu	2	4	4	3	1	1	1	-
Tableview Matrix	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	1
Tafelsig Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Toevlug	10	9	8	7	9	11	6	8
Toevlug Youth	-	2	2	2	2	-	1	2
Tijger Clinic/Claro	7	5	5	5	4	-	-	-
Teen Challenge	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
Harmony House	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-
SANCA (6)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total in treatment	2660	2798	2864	3058	2637	2807	3667	2642

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Overall 2642 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period July to December 2009 as compared to 3667 in the previous six month period.

Table 2: First time admissions (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2004	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
YES	71	74	81	76	79	78	76	72	73	77	75
NO	29	26	18	24	21	22	24	28	27	23	25

In Table 2 ‘Yes’ indicates a first time admission and ‘No’ indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions remained fairly stable in this period.

Table 3: Type of treatment received (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	61	48	61	57	59	53	64	48	39	42
Outpatient	39	52	39	43	41	47	36	52	61	58

Table 3 indicates that the majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis, but a slight increase in patients receiving treatment in inpatient centres has been noticed during this period

Table 4: Referral sources (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	44	42	42	42	44	42	45	50	40
Work/employer	8	11	10	10	9	7	9	6	9
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	13	14	14	14	11	14	9	8	8
Religious body	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Hospital/clinic	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	5	5
Soc services/welfare	18	17	18	18	19	22	19	17	19
Court/correctional	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	5	9
School	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4
Other e.g. radio	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4
Unknown	-	2	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-

Table 4 shows that all referral categories. A significant decrease in referrals by self/family/friends has been noticed compared to the previous period. There was a slight increase in referrals by employer as well as by courts, while other sources remained fairly stable.

Table 5: Population profile (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	75	74	75	76	76	74	75	74	74
Female	25	26	25	24	24	26	25	26	26
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	7	7	6	5	7	5	7	12	15
Asian	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	<1
Coloured	72	67	69	72	70	67	72	70	68
White	20	25	23	22	21	28	20	17	17
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	29	33	33	31	29	32	28	22	22
Working part-time	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	5	4
Not working	45	43	44	46	48	45	49	57	58
Apprentice/internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Student/pupil	18	15	14	14	14	12	14	13	12
Disabled: not working	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Housewife	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	<1
Pensioner/retired	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	19	20	18	18	18	19	17	15	13
Married, not living with spouse	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3
Living together	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	5	7
Divorced	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Never married	67	64	66	65	64	63	64	67	66
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	2	3
Unknown	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	1
EDUCATION									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1
Prim. (Grd 1-7)	11	12	14	14	14	11	13	16	13
Second. (Grd 8-12)	74	74	75	74	75	76	75	75	78
Tertiary	12	14	14	12	10	13	12	8	8
Unknown	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

*Highest school education completed

As can be seen in Table 5, males continue to predominate consistently around 74% of patients. The proportion of Coloured patients has decreased slightly from 70% to 68% this period. A slight increase in African/Black patients has also been noticed. A greater proportion of the patients are unemployed (58%), followed by those working either full- or part-time (26%). As has been found previously, the majority are single (66%) followed by the proportion of those that are married (16%).

Three quarters of the patients have completed secondary education (Grade 8-12), 13% have primary education and 8% have a tertiary education.

Table 6: Age distribution (Cape Town)

Age in Years	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	112	4	107	3	71	3	85	3	128	4	61	2
15-19	688	24	704	23	553	21	569	20	764	21	545	21
20-24	661	23	708	23	582	22	691	24	848	23	607	23
25-29	357	13	437	14	435	17	463	17	633	17	488	18
30-34	253	9	276	9	248	9	278	10	358	10	283	11
35-39	230	8	254	8	214	8	193	7	324	9	215	8
40-44	226	8	201	7	172	7	187	7	237	6	179	7
45-49	149	5	157	5	150	6	149	5	157	4	120	5
50-54	85	3	84	3	97	4	91	3	103	3	60	2
55-59	56	2	76	2	55	2	53	2	62	2	42	2
60-64	25	1	25	<1	36	1	23	1	25	1	21	1
65-69	13	1	21*	<1*	16*	<1*	14	1	14	<1	9	<1
70-74												
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Age category 65+

Table 6 shows age distribution and the age range of patients in treatment was from 9 to 68 years. Forty-six percent (46%) of the patients in treatment were younger than 25-years, similar to the previous period.

Table 7: Primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	34	25	30	26	30	30	30	28	27	29
Dagga/Mandrax	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dagga	10	11	8	10	10	13	11	13	14	17
Crack	5	8	6	5	4	4	5	6	3	2
Cocaine	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	10	14	14	10	11	13	13	13	11	12
Ecstasy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
OTC/PRE	2	<1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other (solvents etc.)	<1	-	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	-
Speed/crystal methamphetamine	26	35	37	42	41	36	36	35	41	36
'Cat' (Methcathinone)	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

Methamphetamine was still the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 36% of patients, although the proportion has decreased in this period (from 41%). The proportion of patients

admitted for heroin dependence remained stable at 12% and dagga increased slightly when compared to the first half of 2009.

Table 8: Overall proportion of substances used (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%									
Alcohol	47	39	41	41	44	41	42	37	37	40
Dagga/Mandrax	23	16	14	13	13	15	15	15	15	18
Dagga	29	32	28	33	32	33	31	33	33	37
Crack/cocaine	19	18	16	12	10	10	12	11	7	5
OTC/PRE	5	6	4	7	4	4	5	4	2	2
Ecstasy	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	2	2	1
Heroin	13	16	16	12	12	15	15	15	12	13
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	36	45	46	52	49	44	46	44	50	46
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1	1

Note: The table shows the proportion reporting each drug either as primary or secondary drug.

The overall proportion of the primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in Table 8. Methamphetamine, alcohol and dagga, are the most common drugs used. Proportions for alcohol and dagga increased slightly compared to previous period. Ecstasy and over-the-counter or prescription drugs seem to be used more commonly as secondary drugs of abuse.

Table 9: Mode of usage of primary drug (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	27(3)	32(2)	28(3)	31(2)	31(2)	33(3)	30(3)	28(2)	31(2)
Snorted	5(6)	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	4(5)	3(3)	3(3)	2(2)
Injected	1(2)	1(2)	1(2)	1(1)	1(2)	2(2)	1(2)	1(1)	1(2)
Smoked	67(90)	63(90)	67(91)	65(92)	64(91)	61(88)	66(91)	68(92)	66(94)
Other/Combination	<1(<1)	1(2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	8	10	11	8	9	11	9	9	9

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 31% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol is excluded 94% report smoking as their mode of use. Only 1% of patients reported that they injected drugs. Heroin injection remained stable.

Table 10: Mean age by primary substance (Cape Town)

	YEARS									
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	41	39	41	41	40	40	41	40	39	38
Dagga/Mandrax	27	25	27	28	30	27	25	29	28	30
Dagga	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20
Crack	30	30	31	32	31	32	32	30	32	30
Cocaine	29	29								
Heroin	22	22	23	24	23	23	25	25	25	25
Ecstasy	21	18	-	-	-	27	27	26	30	30
OTC/PRE	40	41	43	40	44	43	42	39	40	37
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	24
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18	13
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30*	33*
Overall mean age	30	27	28	28	28	29	29	29	28	28

The mean age was 28 years for this period. The data continue to show that patients whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol and over-the-counter or prescription medicine are still older, 38 and 37 years on average, than those with other primary substances of abuse (see Table 10). The mean age for patients with dagga and methamphetamine as primary substance of abuse remains stable.

Table 11: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	%													
	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	75	25	73	27	73	27	72	28	70	30	71	29	67	33
Dagga/Mandrax	91	9	94	6	96	4	91	9	93	7	88	12	93	7
Dagga	86	14	87	13	86	14	92	8	88	12	86	14	87	13
Crack	79	21	80	20	78	22	70	30	73	27	77	23	62	38
Cocaine														
Heroin	77	23	78	22	79	21	77	23	77	23	74	26	77	23
Ecstasy	100	-	60	40	100	0	86	14	25	75	67	33	-	-
OTC/PRE	37	63	28	72	35	65	27	73	38	62	68	32	43	57
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	72	28	74	26	73	27	71	29	73	27	72	28	73	27
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	79	21	95	5	94	6
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	67	33	67	33
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	33	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	100	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	-	-

N <3 not reported

Dagga (87%) and the dagga/Mandrax combination (93%) remain mainly male substances of abuse as indicated in Table 11. Proportionately more females are treated for the use of heroin and methamphetamine.

Table 12: Race by primary substance of abuse (Cape Town)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	10	22	28	52	47	44	1	1	<1	37	30	28
Dagga/Mandrax	8	16	10	89	77	90	1	-	-	2	7	-
Dagga	16	19	21	74	71	66	1	-	<1	9	10	13
Crack/Cocaine	6	8	3	53	26	32	2	2	-	39	64	65
Ecstasy	-	-	-	50	33	-	-	-	-	50	67	-
Heroin	1	1	2	79	81	79	1	2	<1	19	16	19
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	7	7	90	86	86	<1	<	<1	7	7	7
Inhalants	14	35	25	80	65	75	3	-	-	3	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	5	26	31	38	-	3	-	74	66	57
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100
Other	33	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	100

N <3 not reported

The percentages shown in Table 12 total across the rows. The proportion of Coloureds in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with Asians making up less than 1% of patients in treatment. The proportion of Coloureds in treatment for the majority of substances including Mandrax (90%), methamphetamine (86%) and heroin (79%) is far greater than for any of the other groups. Whites continue to constitute the majority of patients in treatment for OTC/PRE (66%) and cocaine.

Table 13: Multiple substance use (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1598	56	1729	56	1421	54	1593	57	2122	58	1420	54
Primary +2 nd substance	762	27	811	26	719	27	725	26	947	26	752	28
Primary+2 nd +3 rd substance	339	12	359	12	345	13	362	13	471	13	388	15
Primary +2 nd +3 rd +4 th substance	163	6	159	5	152	6	127	5	127	3	82	3
Total no. of patients	2862	100	3058	100	2637	100	2807	100	3667	100	2642	100

Table 13 shows that 46% of patients report using more than one substance of abuse, increasing slightly compared to the last period (42%).

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Table 14: Source of payment (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self only	19	16	15	15	16	14	14	14	15
Medical Aid only	13	19	19	18	14	20	13	8	8
State	14	21	17	22	23	25	21	17	20
Family/friends only	38	36	34	30	31	29	31	29	30
State & self	2	-	1	3	-	2	5	-	-
Work/employer only	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4
Unknown	2	2	1	2	3	2	-	4	2
Other/combinations	5	3	10	6	9	5	5	25	21

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category ‘Family/Friends only’ (30%) remains the most common source of payment, followed by the state.

Table 15: Frequency of use by primary drug (Cape Town)

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	3	5	4	5	5	9	30	32	33	62	58	54
Dagga	4	3	3	12	12	11	30	34	31	54	50	55
Mandrax	10	1*	6*	3*	3*	3	29	40	36	59	54	55
Ecstasy	0	33*	-	50*	50*	-	25*	33*	-	25*	33*	-
Cocaine/Crack	3*	9	5	8	8	14	37	43	32	52	37	48
Heroin	3	2	2	2	2	<1*	10	8	6	85	89	92
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	5	4	4	7	7	6	34	48	39	55	44	51
OTC/PRE	0-	-	5*	3*	3*	1*	19	6	10*	78	91	81
Inhalants	7*	11*	6*	17	-	6*	52	39	56	24	25	31

The majority of patients (92%) reported heroin as their most daily used substance, as would be expected due its addictive properties, while only 51% of methamphetamine patients reported daily use.

Cape Town – Patients younger than 20 years

Table 16: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Cape Town)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	71	72	75	77	75	76	78	75	78
Female	29	28	25	23	25	24	22	25	22
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	7	5	8	6	12	7	12	19	20
Coloured	87	89	86	85	80	83	81	75	75
Asian	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	-
White	6	6	6	8	7	10	7	5	5

Table 16 above shows that 78% of patients younger than 20 years were males. Coloured patients constituted 75% of these patients and proportions remained stable..

Table 17: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	29	4	41	5	31	5	22	3	45	5	36	6
Cannabis	196	24	285	35	206	33	281	43	357	40	281	46
Cannabis/ Mandrax	19	2	30	4	22	4	15	2	30	3	12	2
Cocaine	5	<1	4	<1	4	1	15	2	3	<1	3	1
Crack												
Heroin	77	10	90	11	63	10	50	8	57	6	46	7
Ecstasy	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	-	-
Inhalants	21	3	11	1	11	1	15	2	26	3	14	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
Speed/ Methamphetamine	454	57	351	43	283	46	257	39	382	43	222	36
Total	803	100	812	100	622	100	657	100	902	100	615	100

Most young patients are treated for the abuse of cannabis, methamphetamine or heroin. Cannabis was the most common primary substance for under 20s in the 2nd half of 2009, followed by methamphetamine.

Table 18: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 (Cape Town)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	69	31	56	44	52	48	64	36	47	53	44	56
Cannabis	91	9	84	16	94	6	88	12	85	15	89	11
Cannabis/ Mandrax	95	5	100	-	86	14	100	-	93	7	100	-
Cocaine	80	20	50	50	25	75	60	40	100	-	67	33
Crack												
Heroin	75	25	71	29	78	22	74	26	70	30	76	24
Ecstasy	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	95	5	100	-	100	-	93	7	96	4	100	0-
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	70	30	69	31	65	35	67	33	68	32	69	31
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-

Table 18 shows that over a third of adolescent patients who use methamphetamine are females, a higher proportion than for those aged 20 or older.

Table 19: Primary substance by race of patients <20 (Cape Town)

	Jan-June 2009								Jul-Dec 2009							
	African		Coloured		Asian		White		African		Coloured		Asian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	25	56	16	36	-	-	4	9	23	64	12	33	-	-	1	3
Crack/ Cocaine	1	33	-	-	-	-	2	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100
Cannabis	69	19	265	74	-	-	2	6	56	20	202	72	-	-	23	8
Mandrax	6	20	24	80	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	92	-	-	-	-
Heroin	1	2	50	88	3	5	3	5	1	2	44	96	-	-	1	2
Inhalants	12	46	14	54	-	-	-	-	4	29	10	71	-	-	-	-
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	59	15	308	81	1	<1	1	4	35	16	182	82	-	-	5	2
OTC/PRE	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100

Table 19 shows that the primary substance by race cross-tabulation for patients younger than 20 years.

2b: Treatment Centers: Gauteng

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Table 20: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	504	16	462	15	117	5	730	23	459	16	338	13
S/Eastern Gauteng	253	8	295	10	102	4	165	5	100	3	52	2
S/Central Rand	160	5	161	5	181	8	256	8	291	10	187	7
S/Eerste Rust	63	2	68	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/Nishtara	31	1	-	-	33	1	38	1	35	1	9	<1
S/Vaal Triangle	158	5	180	6	172	8	270	9	256	9	297	11
Magaliesoord	265	8	215	7	58	3	148	5	-	-	-	-
Castle Carey	294	9	251	8	251	11	280	9	247	9	202	8
House of Mercy	116	4	130	4	105	5	97	3	124	4	98	4
Stabilis	131	4	109	4	146	6	108	3	138	5	241	9
Horizon	508	16	451	15	606	26	400	13	399	14	338	13
Clean Start	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	<1	-	-	-	-
Asiboni Mbala	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-	-	-
Thusong	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	3	34	1	42	2
Houghton House	75	2	67	2	59	3	43	1	44	2	41	1
S/West Rand	121	4	162	5	106	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
S/JHB Society	108	3	116	4	128	6	103	3	102	4	61	2
Wedge Gardens	108	3	71	2	13	1	93	3	102	4	141	5
SANCA Soweto	223	7	156	5	74	3	204	7	309	11	343	13
Oak Associates	20	<1	23	1	6	0	12	1	-	-	-	-
Vista Rein. Centre	66	2	73	2	53	2	52	2	-	-	-	-
Greater Hiedelberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	19	1
Youth Worx	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	<1	4	<1	-	-
Fabian Ribeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	6	237	9
Riverfield Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	-	-
Total number in treatment	3251	100	3053	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100

A total of 2646 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during July to December 2009.

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Table 21: First time admissions (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	71	73	73	73	71	74	68	72	74	65
No	29	27	27	27	29	26	32	28	26	35

65% of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, a slight decrease from the previous period (74%).

Table 22: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	61	62	64	66	63	69	60	57	62
Outpatient	39	38	36	34	37	31	40	43	38

Over 60% of patients admitted during July to December 2009 were treated at inpatient centres, a slight increase compared to the previous period.

Table 23: Referral sources (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	60	59	59	60	61	59	61	58	57
Work/employer	12	11	8	11	10	9	11	10	10
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	4	3	6	5	5	5	7	6	5
Religious body	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	2
Social services/welfare	10	11	10	11	9	12	7	8	10
Court/correctional services	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	7	6
School	5	6	5	4	4	4	6	8	6
Other, e.g. radio	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2
Unknown	<1	0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-

Referral sources remained fairly stable, with most referrals still being categorised as “self/family/friend” (Table 23).

Table 24: Population profile (Gauteng)

	%								
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
<i>GENDER</i>									
Male	79	80	81	80	80	81	82	82	82
Female	21	20	19	20	20	19	18	18	18
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>									
African	36	36	34	35	34	35	41	44	49
Asian	2	3	3	3	3	5	8	4	2
Coloured	11	10	10	9	11	7	3	8	6
White	51	51	53	53	52	52	48	44	42
<i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i>									
Working full time	36	36	38	40	42	41	42	35	36
Working part time	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Not working	39	33	33	33	33	35	29	37	39
Apprenticeship/ internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	16	20	19	18	16	15	18	19	18
Disabled – not working	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	1	<1
Housewife	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
Pensioner/retired	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Other	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2	1
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>									
Married, living with spouse	24	22	22	22	24	23	25	22	21
Married, not living with spouse	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Living together/ cohabiting	5	7	8	6	7	6	8	6	7
Divorced	12	12	11	11	10	11	9	8	8
Widowed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Never married	53	54	54	56	54	51	54	58	59
Other	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1
<i>EDUCATION</i>									
None/pre-primary	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Primary	8	7	6	5	4	7	8	8	6
Secondary	83	82	81	82	84	76	77	78	78
Tertiary	9	11	13	13	11	17	15	14	16
Mean age	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	31	31

Very little change has been noted in the population profile over the last few periods. Over a third are unemployed and over half have never been married. The majority of patients (94%) have some secondary/tertiary education. A slight increase in Black patients (49%) presenting for treatment has been noticed in the second half of 2009.

Table 25: Age distribution (Gauteng)

Years	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<10	1	<1	3	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	3	<1	1	<1
10-14	104	3	68	2	61	2	67	3	72	2	73	3	63	2
15-19	648	20	598	18	526	17	461	18	534	18	569	21	534	20
20-24	494	15	513	16	470	15	405	16	418	15	442	16	462	18
25-29	386	12	443	14	455	15	362	14	429	15	347	13	365	14
30-34	361	11	335	10	353	12	275	11	287	10	285	11	262	10
35-39	357	11	346	11	328	11	286	11	303	10	247	9	257	10
40-44	313	9	317	10	280	9	230	9	276	9	224	8	217	8
45-49	245	7	258	8	253	8	181	7	227	8	199	8	188	7
50-54	192	6	176	5	145	5	142	5	189	6	143	5	141	6
55-59	106	3	96	3	82	3	91	3	119	4	88	3	75	3
60-64	55	2	56	2	65	2	48	2	52	2	36	1	29	1
65-69	23	<1	30	<1	27	<1	32	1	25	1	38	2	24	1
70+	10	<1	12	<1	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The proportion of patients aged 10-19 years continues to be high (22%), and has increased slightly compared to 2008. (Table 25).

Table 26: Primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1492	46	1434	47	1301	47	1530	48	1271	45	1243	47
Dagga/ Mandrax*	45	1	48	2	46	2	64	2	61	2	44	2
Dagga	678	21	590	19	619	22	707	23	796	28	727	27
Crack	285	9	300	10	368	13	279	9	190	7	129	5
Cocaine powder	133	4	134	4								
Heroin	345	11	292	10	225	8	201	6	189	7	314	12
Ecstasy	9	<1	6	<1	5	<1	10	<1	14	1	5	<1
OTC/PRE	122	4	112	4	111	4	109	4	89	3	69	3
Methcathinone ('Cat')	84	3	82	3	27	1	76	2	122	4	63	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	14	<1	11	<1	18	1	9	1	27	1	14	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	5	<1	9	<1	12	<1	6	<1
LSD	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	39	2	38	1	51	2	31	1
Other	44	1	44	1	-	-	122	4	-	-	-	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-	1	<1
Total	3251	100	3053	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Almost half the patients admitted to the treatment centres in Gauteng report alcohol as their primary drug. This is followed by dagga and heroin (Table 26). Crack/cocaine admissions have decreased slightly when compared to the previous period.

Table 27: Mode of usage of primary drug (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	51 (7)	51 (6)	50 (7)	51 (8)	53 (10)	54 (9)	49(7)	50(7)
Snorted**	9 (17)	11 (20)	9 (17)	9 (16)	7 (14)	7 (14)	9(16)	6(11)
Injected	3 (6)	3 (6)	3 (6)	3 (6)	2 (4)	2 (5)	2(4)	3(5)
Smoked	37 (70)	35 (68)	38 (70)	38 (71)	37 (72)	36 (71)	40(72)	41(77)

*If alcohol is not taken into account, the figures in brackets apply

** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug in Table 27, 50% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol is excluded 77% reported smoking as their mode of use and this has increased slightly. Only 5% of patients reported that they injected drugs.

Table 28: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	%													
	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	79	21	78	22	77	23	80	20	82	18	83	17	78	22
Dagga/Mandrax	93	7	91	9	94	6	85	15	84	16	92	8	91	9
Dagga	92	8	92	8	92	8	90	10	93	7	87	13	91	9
Crack	84	16	84	16	86	14	80	20	78	22	79	21	76	24
Cocaine	80	20	69	31	74	26								
Heroin	80	20	79	21	82	18	80	20	79	21	81	19	87	13
OTC/PRE	35	65	32	68	40	60	34	66	41	59	43	57	42	58
Ecstasy	62	38	78	22	67	33	80	20	80	20	50	50	40	60
Methcathinone ('Cat')	69	31	65	35	68	32	63	37	78	22	77	23	76	24
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	16	90	10	80	20	97	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	62	38	71	29	64	36	17	83	78	22	89	11	71	29
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	-	-	100	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	12	75	25	67	33
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	14	-	-	-	-

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment, except for OTC/PRE (58% female patients).

Table 29: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)

	YEARS								
	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	40	40	40	41	40	40	40	36	39
Dagga/Mandrax	23	25	23	21	23	24	22	24	23
Dagga	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	26	21
Cocaine/Crack	29	28	29	28	29	29	29	30	28
Heroin	25	24	24	24	25	24	25	26	26
Ecstasy	23	20	22	21	26	25	28	26	23
Methcathinone ('Cat')	24	25	25	25	24	25	26	25	28
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	22	24	25	26	26	28	25	24	25
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	30	18
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	39	39	37	41
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	23	30
Other	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	-	-

Patients treated for inhalants are the youngest on average, followed by those treated for cannabis (Table 29).

Table 30: Race by primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)

	% AFRICAN			% COLOURED			% ASIAN			% WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	Alcohol	35	41	38	6	7	5	3	4	3	56	48
Dagga/Mandrax	65	61	68	8	10	9	2	7	2	25	22	21
Dagga	64	60	80	13	10	8	4	2	1	19	28	11
Crack/cocaine	17	23	20	16	14	13	5	10	6	62	53	61
Ecstasy	20	50	-	40	-	-	-	7	20	40	43	80
Heroin	30	47	51	1	5	2	3	4	3	67	44	44
Methcathinone ('Cat')	3	24	2	8	7	10	4	6	7	86	63	81
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	33	-	22	33	36	11	-	7	56	34	57
Inhalants	74	50	84	2	4	13	-	4	<1	24	42	3
Khat	0	0	-	13	-	-	-	-	17	87	100	83
LSD	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	11	13	12	5	9	7	1	6	7	10	72	74
GBH	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	100
Other	88	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-

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Most patients treated for cocaine or 'Cat' abuse are still White, while the majority of dagga, heroin and dagga/Mandrax patients are Black (Table 30). A slight increase in the proportion of Black heroin patients (51%) compared to the last period (47%) was noted in the 2nd half of 2009.

Table 31: Second most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	204	18	151	15	248	22	327	24	216	17	171	15
Dagga/ Mandrax*	40	4	45	4	49	4	41	3	45	3	31	3
Dagga	291	25	263	26	252	22	307	23	263	21	225	19
Crack	197	17	164	16	224	20	224	17	147	12	133	11
Cocaine Powder	107	9	100	10								
Heroin	93	8	99	10	168	15	151	11	165	13	209	18
Ecstasy	25	3	35	4	20	2	21	2	32	2	19	2
OTC/PRE	80	7	61	6	72	6	88	7	70	5	48	4
LSD	9	<1	9	1	3	<1	3	<1	-	-	3	<1
Meth-cathinone ('Cat')	70	6	59	6	14	1	53	4	60	5	43	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	<1	9	1	6	1	10	1	9	1	10	1
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	12	1	13	1	19	1	15	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	1	2	<1	8	1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Magic Mushroom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
Other	25	2	14	1	53	5	115	9	254	20	258	22
TOTAL	1149	100	1009	100	1126	100	1360	100	1283	100	1174	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Over-the-counter and prescription medicines are fairly common secondary drugs of abuse (Table 31).

Table 32: Third most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	75	18	54	15	102	25	133	26	102	22	85	20
Dagga/ Mandrax*	27	6	9	2	19	5	24	5	21	4	18	4
Dagga	87	21	75	20	64	16	70	14	54	11	47	11
Crack	42	10	49	13	79	19	90	18	89	19	71	17
Cocaine Powder	40	10	36	10								
Heroin	16	4	21	6	26	6	25	5	24	5	30	7
Ecstasy	35	8	36	10	23	6	31	6	35	7	16	4
OTC/PRE	34	8	17	5	36	9	38	8	40	9	16	4

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
LSD	13	3	15	4	6	2	11	2	-	-	4	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	33	8	36	10	15	4	32	6	27	9	15	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	1	8	2	4	1	6	1	7	1	4	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	1	8	1	6	1
Khat					7	2	2	1	2	<1	3	1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Other	11	3	12	3	21	5	37	7	58	12	106	25
TOTAL	417	100	368	100	409	100	505	100	468	100	421	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 33: Fourth most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	27	17	31	20	32	24	56	29	35	23	36	26
Dagga/Mandrax*	5	3	12	8	11	8	5	2	5	3	2	1
Dagga	24	15	15	10	16	12	22	11	19	12	18	13
Cocaine/Crack	6	4	12	8	15	11	10	5	27	18	18	13
	17	11	12	8								
Heroin	10	6	10	7	8	6	8	4	9	6	7	5
Ecstasy	23	14	25	16	9	6	23	12	13	9	10	7
OTC/PRE	13	8	10	6	7	7	13	7	17	11	10	7
LSD	16	10	13	8	10	7	10	5	6	4	8	6
Methcathinone ('Cat')	11	7	11	7	1	1	11	6	5	3	8	6
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2
Khat	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	2	3	2	2	1
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	3	2	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other	5	3	-	-	9	7	7	4	10	7	16	12
TOTAL	159	100	154	100	133	100	193	100	153	100	138	100

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 34: Secondary substance of abuse (2nd, 3rd and 4th most frequently used) (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	306	18	236	15	382	25	516	26	353	19	292	17
Dagga/ Mandrax	72	4	66	4	79	5	70	3	71	18	51	3
Dagga	402	23	353	23	332	22	399	20	336	20	290	17
Crack	245	14	225	15	318	21	334	17	263	14	222	14
Cocaine Powder	164	9	148	10								
Heroin	119	7	130	9	202	13	184	9	198	11	247	14
Ecstasy	83	5	96	6	52	3	75	4	80	4	45	3
OTC/PRE	127	7	88	6	115	7	139	7	127	7	74	4
LSD	38	2	37	2	19	1	24	1	6	<1	15	1
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	114	7	106	7	30	2	96	5	92	5	66	4
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	14	<1	20	1	15	1	18	1	26	1	15	1
Other	41	2	26	2	-	-	159	8	322	17	380	22
TOTAL	1725	100	1531	100	1544	100	2014	100	1874	100	1724	100

Table 35: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of abuse) (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1798	36	1670	36	1683	38	2046	39	1623	34	1535	35
Dagga/ Mandrax	117	2	114	3	125	3	134	3	132	3	95	2
Dagga	1080	22	943	21	951	22	1106	21	1132	24	1017	23
Crack	530	11	525	12	686	16	613	12	453	10	351	8
Cocaine Powder	297	6	282	6								
Heroin	464	9	422	9	427	10	385	7	387	8	560	13
Ecstasy	92	2	102	2	57	1	85	2	94	2	50	1
OTC/PRE	249	5	200	4	226	5	248	5	216	5	143	3
LSD	40	<1	42	1	23	1	24	<1	6	<1	15	<1
Methcathinone (‘Cat’)	198	4	188	4	57	1	172	3	214	5	129	3
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	28	<1	31	1	33	1	27	1	44	1	29	<1
Other	83	2	65	1	83	2	282	5	322	7	407	9
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	59	1	59	1	80	2	54	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	24	1	21	<1	19	<1	19	<1
GHB	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-	2	<1	1	<1
Magic Mushroom	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
TOTAL	4976	100	4584	100	4386	100	5202	100	4725	100	4406	100

Table 36: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Greater Pretoria MS	381	12	406	13	326	11	438	14	367	13	354	13
Greater Johannesburg MS	824	25	659	21	629	21	785	25	673	24	705	27
Kyalami MS	162	5	163	5	119	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Rand MS	489	15	575	18	526	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Rand MS	61	2	44	1	51	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vaal MS	149	4	160	5	178	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Townships in Gauteng	801	25	770	24	723	24	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other parts of the province	5	<1	7	<1	44	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OTHER PROVINCES												
Mpumalanga	101	3	108	4	78	3	108	3	92	3	109	4
Limpopo	83	3	67	2	64	2	91	3	57	2	42	2
North West	86	3	96	3	65	2	111	4	105	4	109	4
Northern Cape	20	<1	19	1	10	<1	13	<1	17	1	11	<1
Eastern Cape	14	<1	10	<1	10	<1	14	<1	4	<1	8	<1
Free State	53	2	36	1	23	1	35	1	23	1	20	1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	26	<1	26	1	18	1	27	1	16	1	13	<1
Western Cape	11	<1	12	<1	10	<1	5	<1	16	1	3	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	23	<1	32	1	10	<1	17	1	16	1	40	2
<i>Total number on whom information was available</i>	3201	100	3002	100	2768	100	3158	100	2822	100	2646	100

Table 37: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	27	29	26	25	25	26	25	19	24	26
Medical Aid	22	21	24	25	30	27	29	29	29	29
Family	31	27	28	28	24	24	19	20	21	21
Friends	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Employer	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	5	4
Self	13	15	14	15	15	16	15	14	12	12
Other/Comb	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	9	7	<1
Unknown	<1	-	<1	-	<1	<1	1	2	2	3

Medical aid, state and family remain the most common sources of payment. Proportion of payments by the state have slightly increased to 26% compared to the previous period (24%) (Table 37).

Table 38: HIV Tests (Gauteng)

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	860	30	855	34	678	29
No	1701	59	1586	61	1615	68
Declined to answer	309	11	157	6	84	4
Missing	288	-	224	-	269	-
TOTAL	3158	100	2822	100	2377	100

Table 38 shows that 29% of those who completed the question ‘Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months’ indicated that they had been tested, decreasing slightly compared to the previous period.

Data on patients aged 19 and younger

Table 39: Gender, Race and Education of Patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	83	87	88	88	87	85	87	87	89
Female	17	13	12	12	13	15	13	13	11
ETHNIC GROUP									
Asian	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	1
African	60	63	61	60	56	64	65	66	76
Coloured	16	18	16	15	19	14	12	14	10
White	21	17	21	22	22	18	21	18	13
EDUCATION									
None/Pre-primary	-	<1	-	-	<1	<1	-	-	-
Primary	23	19	17	15	13	13	16	14	14
Secondary	76	80	82	85	87	86	83	84	84
Tertiary	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1	2	2

Up to 76% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, significantly increasing from 66% in the previous period, while only 39% of patients older than 20 years are Black (Table 39).

Table 40: Primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Alcohol	91	12	79	12	69	12	53	10	85	14	171	27	84	14
Dagga	468	62	408	61	362	61	349	66	343	57	312	48	385	64
Dagga/ Mandrax	17	2	20	3	14	2	16	3	27	5	22	3	18	3
Crack	19	3	25	4	29	5	25	5	20	3	26	4	13	2
Cocaine Powder	10	1	12	2	6	1								
Heroin	70	9	69	10	60	10	54	10	38	6	46	7	64	11
Ecstasy	3	<1	3	<1	0	0	2	<1	1	<1	4	1	1	<1
OTC/PRE	0	0	4	<1	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	7	1	2	<1
Inhalants	49	6	34	5	31	5	26	5	22	4	17	3	22	4
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	22	3	14	2	13	2	3	1	14	2	26	4	7	1
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	1	<1	-	-	2	<1	1	<1	3	1	12	2	3	1
Other	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	52	8	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-
TOTAL	753	100	669	100	591	100	531	100	606	100	645	100	599	100

The most common primary drug of abuse amongst young patients is cannabis, followed by alcohol and heroin.

Table 41: Gender by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	76	24	81	19	71	29	67	33	73	27	87	13	83	17
Dagga	92	8	92	8	91	9	90	10	93	7	90	10	91	9
Dagga/ Mandrax	94	6	90	10	100	-	100	-	78	22	86	14	83	17
Crack	74	26	80	20	79	21	*68	*32	55	45	73	27	85	15
Cocaine	70	30	42	58	67	33	-	-						
Heroin	89	11	83	17	95	5	81	19	79	21	83	17	87	13
Ecstasy	33	67	100	-	-	-	50	50	100	-	75	25	-	100
Inhalants	98	2	94	6	87	13	89	12	100	-	82	18	95	5
OTC/PRE	-	-	50	50	33	67	100	-	100	-	71	29	100	-
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	55	45	79	21	46	54	33	67	79	21	81	19	71	29
Methamph etamine(Ti k)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	92	8	33	67
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	-	-	-	-
KHAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Table 42: Race by primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	% AFRICAN			% COLOURED			% ASIAN			% WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	Alcohol	64	73	70	14	12	8	3	3	3	19	12
Dagga	67	66	80	15	14	12	2	2	-	15	18	8
Dagga/Mandrax	74	68	66	-	14	6	-	-	6	26	18	22
Crack	15	50	50	10	19	-	5	4	-	70	27	50
Cocaine												
Heroin	46	69	78	3	9	2	-	-	-	51	22	20
Ecstasy	-	75	-	100	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	100
Inhalants	77	88	86	5	-	14	-	6	-	18	6	-
OTC/PRE	0	28	50	-	43	-	-	-	-	100	29	50
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('Cat')	14	32	-	7	12	-	-	8	-	79	48	100
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	33	42	-	34	58	67	33	-	-	-	-	33
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Seventy-eight percent of teenage heroin patients are Black, compared to 44% of patients aged 20 or older. This has significantly increased compared to the previous period (69%). A slight decrease was also noticed in the proportion of Black Mandrax patients, from 68% to 66% in this period.

Table 43: Secondary and Tertiary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	75	22	60	20	79	23	79	19	62	10	70	12
Dagga	99	28	75	24	71	22	124	29	72	11	101	17
Dagga/Mandrax	19	5	14	5	22	6	16	4	18	3	9	2
Crack	38	11	36	12	*41	*12	42	10	34	5	24	4
Cocaine	9	3	14	5	-	-						
Heroin	30	9	34	11	67	19	49	12	60	9	71	12
Ecstasy	15	4	21	7	5	1	10	2	12	2	7	1
LSD	11	3	12	4	2	<1	4	1	-	-	2	<1
Inhalants	22	6	14	5	15	4	13	3	9	1	11	2
OTC/PRE	3	<1	3	1	3	1	3	1	15	2	3	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	24	7	23	7	4	1	14	3	17	3	8	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	2	<1
Other	4	1	-	-	34	10	67	16	126	20	178	30
TOTAL	349	100	307	100	345	100	421	100	645	100	599	100

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Cannabis, alcohol and heroin remain the most common secondary drugs (Table 42).

Table 44: Mode of usage of primary substance of abuse for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	10	12	15	13	13	13	11	15	28	16
Snorted	8	10	12	12	10	8	7	7	9	5
Injected	2	1	<1	1	1	<1	3	2	2	1
Smoked	80	77	73	74	76	79	76	74	61	78
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Smoke/Snort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Smoke/Inject	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-

Table 45: Referral Sources for patients aged 19 and younger (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	47	52	43	44	50	49	47	45	35	42
Work/Employer	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1	<1
Health professional	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	3
Religious body	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	0	<1
Hospital/Clinic	1	2	1	2	<1	2	3	1	1	1
Social Services/Welfare	10	9	13	11	13	10	15	10	8	15
Court/Correctional services	6	8	12	13	10	11	8	13	16	12
School	28	23	24	23	19	21	20	25	33	24
Other	2	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2	3
Unknown	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-

A higher proportion of patients (42%) are referred to treatment centres by family/friends or 'self', and this has increased slightly compared to the previous period. This is followed by the school (24%), though it decreased; and a slight increase in referrals by social services has also been noticed.

2c: Treatment Centres: Northern Region

Ms Welma Gerber

Table 46: Number of treatment episodes (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Swartfontein (Inpatient)	107	96	79	90	78	98	86	101	82
MARC (In-patient)	94	64	71	70	39	40	20	34	21
MARC (Out-patient)	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	24	45
MARC (Youth)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	-
Sanca Witbank (Out-patient)	236	181	222	308	27	341	427	468	327
Sanca Nelspruit (Out-patient) (LADHC)	144	160	167	130	192	84	110	129	90
SANCA Far North (Polokwane) (Outpatient)	-	-	-	-	-	104	62	35	87
No of persons treated over all centres	N=581	N=501	N=539	N=600	N=556	N=667	N=729	N=809	N=652

Table 47: First Time Admissions (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%									
Yes	78	76	79	77	78	84	70	89	86	83
No	22	24	21	23	22	16	30	11	14	17

First-time admissions decreased slightly to 83% compared to the previous period (86%)

Table 48: Type of treatment received (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%									
Inpatient	26	34	32	27	26	20	21	17	23	20
Outpatient	74	66	68	73	74	80	79	83	77	80

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis (80%).

Table 49: Referral sources (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	
	%									
Self/family/friends	72	70	75	55	52	50	48	47	49	
Work/employer	3	2	2	15	15	18	20	16	16	
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	<1	1	<1	3	3	11	14	18	13	
Religious body	1	2	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	-	
Hospital/clinic	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Social services/welfare	11	11	8	6	6	5	4	6	7	
Court/correctional services	9	8	6	9	12	10	6	6	5	
School	<1	-	-	7	6	5	4	5	7	
Other, e.g. radio	1	1	<1	4	3	1	1	1	1	

Most patients are referred by family/friends or 'self', with a slight decrease in referrals from health professionals and an increase from school also noted during this period.

Table 50: Age distribution (Northern Region)

Age Category	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%								
10-14	2	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15-19	17	17	19	23	19	19	15	16	16
20-24	19	21	21	21	19	21	17	20	23
25-29	10	11	12	14	15	17	19	18	16
30-34	12	9	10	8	11	11	12	10	12
35-39	11	13	10	8	9	8	11	9	9
40-44	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	9
45-49	9	8	9	8	10	7	8	5	8
50-54	7	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	3
55-59	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	3
60-64	2	2	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
65-69	<1	1	-	<1	-	-	2	-	-
70-75		<1	-	<1	-	-	2	-	-

The mean age of all patients in this reporting period was 30 years. Seventeen percent of patients were younger than 20 years.

Table 51: Population profile (Northern Region)

	Jan- Jun 2006	Jul- Dec 2006	Jan- Jun 2007	Jul- Dec 2007	Jan- Jun 2008	Jul- Dec 2008	Jan- Jun 2009	Jul- Dec 2009
	%							
<i>GENDER</i>								
Male	82	85	87	88	92	89	89	86
Female	18	15	13	12	8	11	11	14
<i>ETHNIC GROUP</i>								
African	51	50	59	60	62	68	67	67
Coloured	4	4	5	4	5	2	3	3
Asian	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
White	43	44	34	35	32	29	29	29
<i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i>								
Working full time	37	40	36	40	44	46	47	42
Working part time	9	9	2	1	4	2	1	1
Not working	26	26	35	36	34	33	35	38
Apprenticeship/internship	3	2	<1	2	1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	19	20	23	19	17	15	14	17
Disabled – not working	1	0	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Housewife	1	1	1	1	<1	-	1	<1
Pensioner/retired	2	1	1	<1	1	3	1	1
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1
<i>MARITAL STATUS</i>								
Married, living with spouse	22	24	24	20	22	27	25	22
Married, not living with spouse	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
Living together	8	6	5	6	7	7	6	8
Divorced	11	7	5	6	7	6	4	4
Widowed	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	1
Never married	53	57	60	62	61	54	61	61
Other	0	<1	1	1	<1	<1	-	-
<i>EDUCATION</i>								
None pre-primary	<1	<1	<1	1	5	2	1	1
Primary	8	9	8	10	13	14	9	9
Secondary	77	74	74	71	69	68	73	73
Tertiary	14	17	17	18	13	16	17	17

A slight increase in the proportion of unemployed patients (38%) or students/pupil (17%) was noted during this period . The proportion of patients working full/part-time decreased slightly to 42% compared to the previous period (47%)

Table 52: Gender, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	84	16	83	17	87	13	89	11	86	14	89	11
Dagga	96	4	94	6	97	3	96	4	94	6	91	9
Dagga/ Mandrax	80	20	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
Crack	70*	30*	90	10	91	9	79	21	79	21	70	30
Cocaine												
Heroin	85	15	90	10	90	10	89	11	84	16	71	29
Ecstasy	100	-	100	-	-	-	50	50	100	-	100	-
Inhalants	62	38	75	25	100	-	75	25	81	19	71	29
PRE/OTC	50	50	75	25	30	70	82	18	57	43	20	80
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	-	-	57	43	100	-	67	33	100	-	-	-
Tik	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	13	-	-	-	-

* Crack and cocaine combined

Very few female patients are treated for cannabis, while a relatively high proportion are treated for cocaine and heroin. About 80% of the patients who are treated for over-the-counter medicine are females, but the numbers are small.

Table 53: Race, by primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	58	56	65	2	2	3	-	1	<1	40	41	32
Dagga	85	85	76	2	3	4	1	<1	<1	12	12	17
Dagga/ Mandrax	50	80	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	20	-
Crack/ Cocaine	18	15	19	11	6	7	3	3	4	68	76	70
Ecstasy	-	75	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	25	50
Heroin	60	57	52	-	1	1	2	5	-	38	37	47
Inhalants	50	88	100	-	6	-	-	-	-	50	6*	-
PRE/OTC	18	14	10	6	14	10	6	-	10	70	72	70
Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	-
Tik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-

(Row% add up to 100)

Black patients constitute the majority of heroin patients, but this has decreased compared to the previous period. A slight decrease was also noted in White patients treated for cocaine.

Table 54: Mean age in years, by primary substance (Northern Region)

	YEARS									
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	41	38	38	38	39	37	39	39	38	38
Dagga	21	23	22	24	22	25	26	28	28	26
Dagga/Mandrax ('White Pipe' or Mandrax alone)	-	-	-	25	25	-	30 [#]	36	22	25*
Crack	25*	27*	30*	30*	25*	29*	28*	28	30	28
Cocaine										
Heroin	22	23	23	22	22	24	24	24	24	25
Ecstasy	28	18	-	-	21 [#]	21	-	32	22*	31*
Inhalants	-	12	-	27	19	31	20 [#]	14	23	21
PRE/OTC	38	38	41	38	39	39	40	41	38	37
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	39	-	28	-	30	24*	-
Tik	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28	-

*Crack/cocaine combined

[#]n=4

Patients treated for alcohol and over-the-counter or prescription medicine abuse are older on average than those treated for other drugs.

Table 55: Primary substance of abuse (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	53	55	47	44	42	35	34	38	38
Dagga	23	25	34	36	40	50	45	45	44
Dagga/Mandrax	<1	-	<1	<1	-	1	<1	1	<1
Crack	3	7	5	4	7	5	5	4	4
Cocaine	3								
Methcathinone ('Cat')	<1	-	<1	-	1	<1	1	<1	-
Heroin	10	10*	10	12	7	8	9	8	11
Ecstasy	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	<1
Inhalants	<1	-	<1	1	1	1	1	2	1
PRE/OTC	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
Tik	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-

*Heroin includes 'Pinch' (n=4)

Dagga continues to be the most common primary substance of abuse, and has remained fairly stable in the 2nd half of 2009. It is followed by alcohol (38%). The proportion of patients reporting heroin as a primary drug increased slightly in the 2nd half of 2009.

Table 56: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern Region)*

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	289	52	301	45	300	41	370	46	311	48
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	1	7	1
Dagga	287	52	413	62	408	56	469	58	368	56
Mandrax	3	<1	11	2	7	1	8	1	4	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	<1	2	<1	2	<1	6	1	1	<1
Crack/Cocaine	85	15	81	12	77	11	85	10	68	10
Heroin	137	25	146	22	128	16	142	17	167	25
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	9	1	25	3	10	1
Ecstasy	18	3	8	1	8	2	24	3	14	2
PRE/OTC	22	4	20	3	28	4	19	3	19	2
Other	-	-	-	-	56	8	41	5	31	5

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

Table 56 indicates that heroin and cocaine are also common secondary drugs of abuse. One quarter of all patients had heroin as a primary or secondary drug in the 2nd half of 2009.

Table 57: Source of payment (Northern Region)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	29	26	26	21	32	28	29	28
Medical aid	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	3
Family	20	25	25	20	20	20	16	18
Friends	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1
Employer	10	10	13	11	10	12	10	11
Self	22	26	21	28	30	34	39	36
Unknown	5	3	8	7	-	2	2	1
Other	11	6	3	10	4	1	1	2
State/ Friends	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1
State /Other	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1
Family/ Self	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1

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

Table 58: HIV Test (Northern Region)

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%
Yes	24	29	33	34
No	75	70	63	63
Decline to answer	1	1	4	3

Thirty-four percent of patients reported that they have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months

Table 59: Area of residence (Northern Region)

		Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PROVINCES									
Mpumalanga	87	93	93	92	95	82	87	90	80
Gauteng	12	<1	2	1	<1	<1	2	2	2
Kwazulu-Natal		2	<1	3	2	2	1	2	3
Free State		1	2	<1	1	1	<1	<1	-
Northwest		<1	1	<1	-	1		<1	1
Eastern Cape		<1	-	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	-
Northern Cape		<1	<1	-	<1	<1	1	-	-
Western Cape		-	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-
Limpopo		2	1	2	<1	14	9	5	14
OTHER COUNTRIES									
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	<1
Mozambique	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-

Patients younger than 20 years

Table 60: Primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	20	26	16	10	17	12	12	18	18
Cocaine	3	4	<1	3	3	1*	2	1	2
Crack	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dagga	55	59	68	69	72	80	64	63	62
Dagga/Mandrax	-	-	-	<1	-	1	-	-	1
Heroin	9	9	14	14	6	6	14	8	13
Ecstasy	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
PRE/OTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Inhalants	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	4
Tobacco	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tik	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

*Crack/Cocaine combined

Cannabis, alcohol and heroin were the most common primary substances of abuse for patients younger than 20 years in this period. A slight increase in heroin was observed compared to previous period.

Table 61: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern Region)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER							
Male	82	88	86	95	87	86	81
Female	18	12	14	4	13	14	19
ETHNIC GROUP							
African	61	77	70	73	76	75	72
Coloured	4	4	3	7	5	5	4
Asian	3	2	2	1	-	2	1
White	32	17	25	19	19	18	24

72% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, a slight decreased compared to the previous period. The proportion of white patients younger than 20 years increased in this period.

2d: Treatment centres: Port Elizabeth

Ms Trixie Pereira

Table 62: Proportion of treatment episodes (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA PE	66	65	74	86	67	64	67	45	33
Welbedacht	15	12	11	9	13	12	9	8	8
Shepherd's Field	0	15	13	4	17	23	23	9	16
SANCA Thembilitsha	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bethesda	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Outreach Ministries	-	8	2	<1	3	1	-	-	-
Hunters Craig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	43
Total no of persons treated	N=318	N=570	N=457	N=577	N=472	N=424	N=457	N=690	N=502

A total of 502 patients were treated across the treatment centres in Port Elizabeth. Data from Hunters Craig, a private inpatient facility is , **likely affecting a number of statistics and proportions in the tables that follow.**

Table 63: First time admissions (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	78	78	74	74	79	69	69	75	65	55
No	22	22	26	26	21	31	31	25	35	45

The proportion of new admissions has significantly decreased when compared to the two previous periods.

Table 64: Types of treatment received (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	36	26	26	17	33	16	34	56	66
Outpatient	64	74	74	83	67	84	66	44	34

The majority of patients are now seen on an inpatient basis, due to the inclusion of data from Hunters Craig. The proportion of patients treated on an inpatient basis further increased by 10% during this reporting period.,

Table 65: Referral sources (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	48	49	50	50	59	54	53	30	29
Work/employer	20	20	16	16	12	12	15	6	3
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	16	15	15	12	15	15	10	48	52
Religious body	<1	2	2	1	2	3	1	<1	<1
Hospital/clinic	3	6	5	5	1	3	1	2	1
Social services/welfare	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	4
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	2	1	3	5	5	5	12	6	8
School	5	3	4	6	3	4	3	4	2
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	2	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1

The majority of referrals were from health professionals (52%) and this proportion has increased slightly compared to previous period, again likely due to the inclusion of a private treatment centre. This was followed by family, self and friends constituting 29%. A slight increase in referral by Courts was also noticed in this reporting period.

Table 66: Age distribution (Port Elizabeth)

Years	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	20	4	10	2	7	2	12	3	8	1	3	1
15-19	101	18	85	18	54	13	58	13	96	14	75	15
20-24	74	13	103	22	67	16	96	21	90	13	69	14
25-29	87	15	81	17	63	15	64	14	77	11	58	11
30-34	73	13	54	11	48	11	65	14	86	13	61	12
35-39	71	12	51	11	60	14	48	10	91	13	58	11
40-44	57	10	27	6	39	9	31	7	74	11	64	13
45-49	40	7	28	6	37	9	36	8	87	13	48	10
50-54	27	5	19	4	27	6	28	6	43	6	31	6
55-59	15	3	10	2	14	3	10	2	16	2	23	4
60-64	5	1	2	<1	3	1	6	13	13	2	9	2
65-69	6	1	2	<1	4	1	2	<1	4	1	3	1
70-80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

While 16% of the patients were younger than 20 years in this reporting period, 14% of patients were in the age category of 20-24 years of age, remaining fairly stable as in the previous period.

Table 67: Population Profile (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	78	83	81	81	80	78	76	74	71
Female	22	17	19	19	20	22	24	26	29
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	34	22	19	23	22	17	23	16	17
Asian	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	4
Coloured	42	41	46	46	42	43	40	48	38
White	21	33	32	30	34	38	36	35	41
MARITAL STATUS									
Married (living with spouse)	30	26	21	26	16	26	21	35	34
Living Together	12	10	8	6	5	6	10	5	5
Divorced	8	6	9	8	7	11	10	12	16
Widowed	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Single	46	56	55	57	67	52	54	43	41
Separated/not living with spouse	<1	-	5	2	3	3	2	2	1
Other	<1	-	<1	-	-	<1	1	1	<1
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	46	40	37	37	39	39	34	49	47
Working Part-time	4	4	4	6	5	4	6	3	1
Unemployed	26	36	39	33	37	34	42	26	29
Intern/Apprentice	<1	1	1	0	<1	3	<1	1	2
Learner/Student	16	14	14	19	16	12	12	14	10
Disabled/Boarded	1	2	1	2	<1	-	1	2	3
Housewife	2	1	1	<1	<1	1	2	1	4
Pension/Retired	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	2
Other	<1	1	1	<1	<1	4	1	1	2

Table 67 depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Port Elizabeth in the second half of 2009. Single males are the most common type of patients seen in treatment, which is similar to the findings of the last reporting period. The majority of patients are Whites in this period (41%), followed by Coloured patients (38%) patients. The proportion of patients working full-time has decreased slightly (47%) and the proportion of those who are unemployed has increased in this reporting period (29%).

Table 68: Primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	47	59	46	39	48	34	42	42	54	50
Dagga	12	14	16	15	17	14	13	13	12	13
Dagga/Mandrax	20	9	9	9	10	10	4	11	7	4
Cocaine	3	3	22*	4	16*	25	22	13	8	8
Crack	9	9		20						
Ecstasy	<1	-	2	1	-	<1	<1	-	-	-
OTC/PRE¹	5	6	3	4	5	4	8	7	11	12
Polysubstance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	2	<1	2	3	1	7	8	7	3	4
Ephedrine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Nicotine	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	-	1	4	2	5	3	7	5	9
Khat	<1	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	<1	1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	<1	-

*Crack/cocaine combined

¹Over the counter or prescription medicines

Alcohol remains the most common primary substance of abuse (50%), although this decreased slightly, followed by cannabis (13%). The proportion of patients admitted for Mandrax has decreased from the previous reporting period, and cocaine remained stable. A slightly increase in methamphetamine was noticed during this period.

Table 69: Frequency of use of primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	60	48	55	66	66	36	80	85
2-6 days per week	27	35	30	24	23	44	15	12
Once a week or less	7	9	13	8	8	13	4	3
Not used in past month	6	8	2	2	3	7	1	<1

Most patients attending treatment centres use their primary substance of abuse daily (85%), a slight increase compared to the previous period.

Table 70: Age at which primary substance of abuse first used or experimented with (Port Elizabeth)

Years	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-10	6	1	-	-	8	2	4	1	12	3	3	1	2	<1
11-19	267	58	348	60	280	59	229	54	275	60	403	62	289	58
20-29	126	28	150	26	139	29	124	30	121	29	149	22	124	25
30-39	40	9	58	10	26	5	39	9	25	6	73	11	58	12
40-49	13	3	13	2	15	3	17	4	7	2	21	3	13	3
50-59	3	<1	5	<1	3	<1	7	2	5	1	5	1	3	1
60-69	-	-	3	<1	1	<1	1	-	1	<1	-	-	2	<1
Age unknown	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The majority of users (primary substance of abuse) reported having started abusing drugs between the ages of 11-19 years.

Table 71: Gender by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	81	19	78	22	80	20	77	23	78	22	76	24
Dagga/Mandrax	93	7	91	9	100	-	90	10	98	2	100	-
Dagga	92	8	94	6	90	9	77	23	80	20	88	12
Crack	77 ⁺	23 ⁺	79 ⁺	21 ⁺	84	16	78	22	74	26	76	24
Cocaine												
Ecstasy	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC	46 [*]	54 [*]	35 [*]	65 [*]	15	85	48	52	33	67	12	88
PRE												
Heroin	50	50	72	28	84	16	77	23	55	45	63	37
Inhalants	67	33	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-	100	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	30	70	85	15	85	15	67	33	74	26	80	20
Other	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	-
Khat	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	75	25
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

*OTC/PRE combined ⁺Crack/cocaine combined

A lower proportion of cocaine and 'tik' users are female (24% and 20% respectively), in comparison to the high proportion of over-the-counter or prescription drug users who are female (88%). Among patients who abused heroin, 37% are females and mandrax was exclusively reported by male patients.

Table 72: Race by primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	27	20	23	42	42	30	1	1	1	30	37	46
Dagga/ Mandrax	52	36	38	34	58	57	-	-	5	14	4	-
Dagga	34	17	25	38	61	41	-	-	11	28	22	23
Crack	3	6	5	42	45	40	-	-	13	55	49	42
Cocaine												
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC	3	4	4	61	2	60	3	59	5	33	35	31
PRE												
Heroin	10	4	5	27	23	-	-	-	-	63	73	95
Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)	-	5	-	27	58	57	3	3	4	70	34	39
Khat	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	75
Inhalants	25	-	-	75	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

*OTC/PRE combined + Crack/cocaine combined

More Coloured patients (30%) than Black patients (23%) were treated for alcohol in the second half of 2009. More White patients are treated for cocaine (42%) and heroin (95%).

Table 73: Average/Mean age by Primary Substance (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients	Mean age of Patients
Alcohol	37	37	38	40	37	40	40
Dagga/ Mandrax	31	27	24	24	27	25	22
Dagga	20	20	20	22	23	19	22
Ecstasy	28	-	22	18	-	-	-
Cocaine	28	28 ⁺	27	30*	29	29	30
Crack	27		-				
OTC	41	41*	36*	40*	38	40	42
PRE	39						
Heroin	25	29	25	25	31	29	25
Inhalants	14	-	15*	16	11	13	22**
Methamphetamine (‘Tik’)	22	26	23	26	28	26	24
LSD	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	29*

*OTC/PRE Combined + Cocaine/Crack combined

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 27

The mean age of all patients was 34 years. Patients treated for alcohol and over-the-counter or prescribed medication were on average older than those treated for other drugs. The youngest mean age was for dagga and mandrax.

Table 74: Mode of use for primary drug (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	50	206	45	300	52	183	39	211	50	48	447	65	312	62
Smoked	45	232	51	258	45	264	56	180	43	48	208	30	155	31
Snorted	4*	13*	3*	13*	2*	19*	4*	9*	2*	2	28	4	17	3
Sniffed														
Injected	1	5	1	4	<1	6	1	16	4	2	5	1	18	4
Other/Combination	-	1	<1	2+	<1	-	-	6	1	<1	2	<1	-	-

*Snorted/sniffed combined +Smoke/inject combined

Smoking and swallowing are the most common methods of drug use.

Table 75: Secondary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	21	46	28	30	17	268	63	21	46	23	39	26
Dagga/Mandrax	17	20	12	30	17	15	4	18	24	12	17	11
Dagga	26	35	21	33	19	33	8	20	38	19	38	26
Cocaine	9	38*	23*	46*	27*	34	8*	24	33	16	24	16
Crack	12											
Ecstasy	5	8	5	10	6	5	1	4	2	1	-	-
LSD	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
OTC	1	7+	4+	5+	2+	5	1*	4	38	17	17	11
PRE	2											
Heroin	2	8	5	10	6	6	1	3	3	2	2	1
Inhalants	-	1	<1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Khat	<1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Polysubstance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	3	2	5	2	7	2	5	7	3	9	6
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	-	-

*Cocaine/Crack combined +OTC/PRE Combined

Table 76: Source of payment (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	37	37	41	37	37	26	21	2	14	14
Medical Aid	15	20	12	10	9	15	15	15	46	48
Family	37	32	36	38	40	45	48	40	20	27
Friends	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Employer	5	7	7	9	9	8	8	7	4	2
Unknown	3	4	2	4	3	1	2	5	6	3
Other	3	<1	1	2	2	2	1	6	6	2
State	<1	<1	-	<1	-	-	1	25	3	3
Employer/Self	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-

Family, self and medical aid were the most common sources of payment.

Table 77: Treatment population – suburb of residence (Port Elizabeth)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
METRO SUBSTRUCTURE												
Bethelsdorp, Gelvandale, Korsten, Malabar	158	27	143	31	49	12	42	9	55	8	34	7
Roadhouse, New Brighton, Motherwell	118	20	89	20	29	7	51	11	60	9	47	9
Uitenhage, Despatch	102	18	23	5	13	3						
North End, Mount Road, Central	46	8	25	6	10	2	18	4	29	4	9	2
Walmer, Kabega Park, Summerstrand	51	9	83	18	16	4	25	5	25	4	9	2
Port Elizabeth (other parts)	45	8	16	4	-	-	217	47	383	56	315	63
OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE												
George, King Williams Town, Humansdorp, Maclear and East London	11	2	29	6	-	-	13	3	28	4	17	3
Unknown	25	4	-	-	-	-	18	4	25	4	6	1
Other Provinces	21	4	47	10	-	-	3	16	50	7	55	11

Table 78: Tertiary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	16	22	15	36	-	-	10	22	18	31	16	30	3	11
'White Pipe'	10	13	1	2	1	6	8	18	4	7	2	4		
Dagga	12	16	9	21	4	24	10	22	14	23	7	13	3	11
Cocaine	6	8	13	31	1	6	6*	13*	12	20	11	21	13	48
Crack	9	12			-	-								
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	4
Ecstasy	9	12	4	10	7	41	3	7	3	5	2	4	3	11
Ecstasy/Dagga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	4	6	-	-	-	-	3	7	2	3	7	13	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	4	-	-	1	6	2	4	4	7	4	8	2	7
Moonflower	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	5	7	-	-	3	18	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4

*Crack/cocaine combined

SUBSTANCE ABUSE FOR PERSONS UNDER 20 YEARS

Table 79: Primary substance of abuse of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	14	16	32	26	13	14	14	23	13	18	10	9	11	14
Dagga/Mandrax	4	5	11	9	17	18	6	10	12	17	17	16	9	12
Dagga	47	53	63	52	40	42	32	53	30	42	61	59	37	47
Cocaine	2	2	9 [†]	7 [†]	13 [†]	14 [†]	4*	7*	5	7	6	6	4	5
Crack	14	16												
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-		
Heroin	-	-	1	<1	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	2	3
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Inhalants	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	6	2	2	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	6	7	1	<1	6	6	-	-	5	7	7	7	14	18
Other	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	100	121	100	95	100	61	100	71	100	104	100	78	100

[†]Cocaine and Crack combined

Dagga is the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who are younger than 20 years of age. An increase in patients reporting methamphetamine ('tik') was also noted in this period.

Table 80: Gender of patients abusing substances younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Male	69	78	97	80	80	85	47	78	51	72	85	82	63	81
Female	20	22	24	20	14	15	13	22	20	28	19	18	15	19

The majority of young people in treatment are male (81%).

Table 81: Race of patients younger than 20 years (Port Elizabeth)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African	13	15	30	25	25	26	20	33	21	30	17	17	18	23
Asian	3	3	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Coloured	47	52	73	60	49	52	29	48	37	52	66	65	34	44
White	26	30	16	13	20	21	12	20	13	18	19	19	21	27
TOTAL	89	100	121	100	95	100	61	100	71	100	104	100	78	100

The majority of patients under 20 years of age who seek treatment belong to the Coloured (44%) population, but this proportion has significantly decreased during this period. An increase in Black patients was also noticed.

2e: SANCA East London* treatment demand

Ms Lauren Aboagye

During July to December 2009, 146 patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape.

Table 82: Demographics (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER										
Males	112	82	100	79	141	91	170	90	124	86
Females	24	18	26	21	14	9	18	10	20	14
TOTAL	136	100	126	100	155	100	188	100	144	100
ETHNIC GROUP										
African	66	48	56	46	87	56	98	52	87	61
Coloured	30	22	22	18	29	19	34	18	24	17
Asian	4	3	1	1	9	6	5	3	2	1
White	36	27	43	35	30	19	51	27	30	21
EMPLOYMENT STATUS										
Working full time	50	37	48	38	65	42	66	36	51	35
Working part time	5	4	2	1	7	5	5	3	5	3
Not working	48	35	48	38	40	26	66	36	59	41
Apprentice/intern	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Student/learner	27	20	24	19	38	25	38	21	25	17
Disabled/medically boarded	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pensioner	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	1
Other	2	1	4	3	3	2	4	2	1	1
MARITAL STATUS										
Married, living with spouse	21	15	22	17	25	16	36	20	20	14
Married not living with spouse	7	5	8	6	6	4	6	3	3	2
Living together	15	11	8	6	10	7	14	8	16	11
Divorced	7	5	9	7	9	6	14	8	5	4
Widowed	2	2	6	5	8	5	5	3	9	6
Never married	84	62	74	59	95	61	109	60	89	62
Other	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1
None	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION										
Grade 1-7	14	10	17	13	23	15	33	18	23	17
Grade 8-12	107	79	83	65	105	68	114	62	86	61
Tertiary	15	11	18	14	26	17	37	20	33	23

A significant increase in African patients was noticed during this period..

**Also known as SANCA Central Eastern Cape*

Table 83: Referral source (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Self	49	27	30	22	27	21	27	17	38	20	34	24
Family or friends	58	31	51	38	53	42	52	34	67	36	61	43
Employers	31	17	18	13	16	13	29	19	32	17	18	13
Health Profession	11	6	8	6	7	6	11	7	12	6	12	8
Religious groups	1	<1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-
Hospital/clinic	6	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	3
Social Services	8	4	12	9	3	2	15	10	16	9	7	5
Courts/correctional services	10	5	-	-	7	5	5	3	3	2	2	1
School	5	3	7	5	7	5	9	6	13	7	3	2
Other	5	3	7	5	2	2	4	3	-	-	2	1

Self or family/friends are the most common sources of referral followed by 'employer'.

Table 84: Age group (East London)

Age Group	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	5	3	4	3	1	1	12	8	12	7	6	4
15-19	35	19	23	17	23	19	36	23	33	18	30	21
20-24	20	11	26	19	15	13	20	13	34	19	28	20
25-29	24	13	20	15	22	19	19	12	25	14	17	12
30-34	24	13	17	13	17	14	17	11	17	9	11	8
35-39	21	11	10	7	12	10	15	10	30	16	11	7
40-44	15	8	13	10	11	9	13	8	8	4	15	10
45-49	18	10	9	7	7	6	9	6	12	7	11	8
50-54	11	6	7	5	8	7	9	6	6	3	4	3
55-59	7	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	7	5
60-64	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

The average age of all patients was 30 years. Twenty-five percent of patients were younger than 20 years in the 2nd half of 2009.

Table 85: Inpatient versus outpatient (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Inpatient	27	15	16	12	20	16	20	13	31	17	-	-
Outpatient	157	85	119	88	106	84	135	87	153	83	146	100
TOTAL	184	100	135	100	126	100	155	100	184	100	146	100

Table 86: First time admissions (East London)

Prior	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	17	15	40	22	22	16	23	28	26	17	20	11	13	9
Yes	98	85	144	78	114	84	58	72	126	83	158	89	125	91

91% of patients were admitted for the first time.

Table 87: Number of previous treatments (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Nil	-	-	-	-	57	126	162	126
One	26	12	23	11	12	17	8	9
Two	12	-	7	9	6	4	1	2
Three	6	3	1	2	3	1	2	-
Four	1	-	2	-	2	4	4	1
>Four	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-

Table 88: Source of payment (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
State	1	<1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Self	58	31	34	25	45	35	34	22	41	22	41	29
Medical aid	7	4	12	9	9	7	19	12			18	13
Employer	11	6	1	<1	4	3	11	7	14	8	4	3
Family	73	40	52	38	41	32	59	38	68	37	59	42
Friends	2	1	5	4	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	1
Unknown	5	3	5	4	5	6	7	5	20	11	7	5
Other combinations	23	12	25	18	18	14	17	15	37	20	8	5

Most patients either pay for their treatment themselves or are paid for by family members.

Table 89: Primary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	61	53	117	64	76	56	68	53	79	51	108	59	72	49
Cocaine	15	13	14	8	20	15	16	13	16	10	14	7	10	7
Crack														
Dagga	32	28	43	23	30	22	33	26	45	29	40	21	38	26
Ecstasy	-	-	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	1	4	3	6	3	4	3
PRE/OTC	2	2	1	<1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
Mandrax	6	5	5	3	9	7	2	2	7	5	7	4	15	10
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	2
Metham- phetamine	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	7	4	-	-
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	116	100	183	100	136	100	127	100	155	100	184	100	146	100

Alcohol remains the most common primary drug, followed by cannabis (dagga) and dagga/mandrax.

Table 90: Mode of usage (primary drug) (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallow	115	62	74	54	68	54	81	52	110	60	76	52
Smoke	59	32	52	38	43	34	66	43	65	35	57	39
Snort/Sniff	4	2	9	7	6	5	8	5	8	4	12	8
Inject	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Other	5	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	183	100	135	100	127	100	155	100	184	100	146	100

‘Swallowing’ was reported as the common mode of drug use (52%), followed by smoking.

Table 91: Primary substance of abuse by Gender (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2008				Jan-Jun 2009				Jul-Dec 2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	71	90	8	10	99	92	9	8	58	82	13	18
Cocaine	13	81	3	19	11	79	3	21	6	60	4	40
Crack												
Dagga	43	96	2	4	38	95	2	5	36	95	2	5
Heroin	3	75	1	25	5	83	1	17	3	75	1	25
PRE/OTC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100	-	-
‘White Pipe’	7	100	-	-	7	100	-	-	14	100	-	-
Other	2	100	-	-	5	71	2	29	-	-	-	-

	Jul-Dec 2008				Jan-Jun 2009				Jul-Dec 2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Methamphetamine(tik)	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	2	100	-	-

Most dagga patients are male (95%), while a relatively higher proportion of cocaine patients are female (40%).

Table 92: Primary substance of abuse by race (East London)

	African			Coloured			Asian			White		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	62	58	65	10	12	13	5	2	1	23	28	21
Cocaine/ Crack	13	22	44	37	21	-	6	-	-	44	57	56
Dagga	58	47	64	26	30	22	7	5	-	9	18	14
Heroin	50	50	50	50	17	-	-	-	-	-	33	50
PRE/OTC	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Ecstasy	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
'White Pipe'	71	43	53	14	43	27	-	-	7	14	14	13
Methamphetamine	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Inhalents	100	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	50	57	-	-	14	-	50	14	-	-	14	-

Most patients treated for dagga related problems were Black, whereas most cocaine patients were White.

Table 93: Secondary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	20	11	13	10	11	9	16	19	14	12	18	24
Cocaine	8	4	5	4	7	6	9	11	17	15	4	5
Crack												
Cat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
Dagga	20	11	17	13	13	10	19	23	23	20	18	24
Ecstasy	2	1	1	<1	-	-	3	4	3	3		
'White Pipe'	7	4	6	4	6	5	8	10	11	10	13	17
PRE/OTC	1	<1	2	1	6	5	11	13	1	1	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3

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	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan- Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Heroin	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17	33	29	17	23

Table 94: Tertiary substance of abuse (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan- Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	2	1	1	<1	3	2	13	34	17	32	9	36
Cocaine	4	2	-	-	2	2	3	8	5	9	4	16
Crack												
Dagga	3	2	1	<1	3	2	6	16	11	20	7	28
Ecstasy	1	-	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	7	-	-
Glue	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
'White Pipe'	1	<1	3	2	1	1	4	10	7	13	1	4
PRE/OTC	-	-	1	<1	1	1	6	16	1	2	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	17	4	16

Table 95: Average age by primary drug (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average age of all patients	32	32	32	31	31	24	29	30
Alcohol	38	39	37	36	36	36	34	30
Dagga	18	21	21	21	22	20	20	21
Mandrax	22	20	27	27	-	22	23	23
Cocaine/crack	29	31	33	27	28	26	26	30
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	25*	-	-	44	-	24	23	27*
OTC	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	12*
Other	-	-	-	-	-	27	20	-
Methamphetamine (tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	16*	20*

* n < 5

Patients treated for alcohol or cocaine are older on average than patients treated for dagga (Table 95).

Table 96: Primary substance of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	6	22	8	33	10	21	10	22	5	14
Cocaine	1	4	-	-	2	4	1	2	1	3
Crack										
Dagga	15	56	15	63	27	56	24	53	17	47
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
'White pipe'	5	18	-	-	5	11	2	4	7	19
PRE/OTC	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	3
Heroin/Opiates	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	3
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	3	8
Other	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	13	-	-
TOTAL	27	100	24	100	48	100	45	100	36	100

Table 97: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER						
Male	85	82	79	96	89	91
Female	15	18	21	4	11	9
ETHNIC GROUP						
African	67	59	71	58	51	66
Coloured	25	30	4	27	24	26
Asian	-	-	-	6	7	-
White	8	11	25	8	18	8

2f: Specialist Treatment Centres: KZN

Prof Arvin Bhana

Table 98: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	44	7	25	26	19	27	23	20	31
SANCA Lulama	12	11	19	12	18	10	11	10	12
Newlands Park Centre	3	4	7	9	12	6	5	4	3
Riverview Manor	7	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	34	62	32	29	18	22	19	20	23
Centre Ministries	*	*	9	*	-	-	-	-	-
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	*	*	*	16	32	21	26	29	17
Khanyani Rehabilitation Centre	*	*	*	<1	1	-	-	-	-
SANCA Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	6	5
SANCA Zululand	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	10
South Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Persons treated over all centres	884	489	939	1232	954	1531	1542	1575	1138

* Data collection for these periods began at different times

During July to December 2009 a total of 1138 patients were admitted to the seven participating treatment centres, four in Durban, one in Pietermaritzburg, as well as the SANCA centres in Newcastle and Zululand. Data was not received from the South Coast Recovery Centre during this period.

Table 99: First Admissions (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	83	81	75	72	77	69	78	81	74	80
No	17	19	25	28	23	31	22	19	26	20

While the overall percentage of first time admissions remains high, closer inspection of these rates shows variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres. The inpatient centres have a higher proportion of patients who have been treated previously (24%), whereas about 20% of those admitted to outpatient centres had received previous treatment.

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Table 100: Type of treatment received (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	35	27	35	24	18	21	18
Outpatient	65	73	65	76	82	79	82
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 100 shows that patterns of outpatient treatment continue to increase over time.

Table 101: Proportion of Race Groups in Treatment Centres (KZN)

	%			%			%			%		
	African			Coloured			Indian			White		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
SANCA Penthouse	34	41	45	11-	16	15	30	27	24	17	16	17
SANCA Lulama	37	29	-	6	8	-	31	29	-	26	34	-
Newlands Park Centre	31	28	34	7	13	16	54	47	47	7	13	3
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	51	55	60	11	8	7	18	18	15	20	19	19
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	1	1	-	1	-	-	98	99	100	-	-	-
SANCA Newcastle	50	64	55	4	6	3	24	16	27	22	14	15
SANCA Zululand	60	74	70	5	6	5	14	6	8	22	14	17
South Coast	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	90	-
Durban	37	29	46	6	8	7	31	29	27	26	34	22
Overall Race	34	34	44	7	7	9	45	45	34	15	15	14

The SANCA treatment centres based in Zululand, Durban, Newcastle and Pietermaritzburg have the largest numbers of African patients.

Table 102: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
GENDER									
Male	86	85	84	87	90	90	89	89	90
Female	14	15	16	13	10	10	11	11	10
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	45	45	33	33	25	35	34	32	44
Coloured	7	10	11	8	7	9	7	7	8
Indian	25	18	32	38	54	42	45	45	34
White	23	27	24	21	14	14	15	16	14
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	43	44	41	44	40	35	40	35	37
Employed (part-time)	4	8	7	4	7	8	12	10	8
Not Working	16	18	25	27	35	32	30	32	25
Apprenticeship/ Internship	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	32	26	22	20	16	21	16	20	26
Disabled	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Housewife	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-
Pensioner	<1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Other	2	<1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	23	29	22	21	18	18	21	17	17
Married, not living with spouse	3	3	4	5	4	4	6	5	5
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	7	14	10	12	9	6	9	9	7
Divorced	5	8	7	6	4	5	4	5	6
Widowed	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	59	42	53	54	64	65	58	63	64
Other	2	3	2	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
EDUCATION									
Pre-Primary	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	<1	10	9	13	8	9	7	6	6
Secondary	86	75	74	75	78	79	80	81	77
Tertiary	10	14	17	12	13	12	12	12	17
None	2	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1

Table 102 shows that in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg treatment centres, gender, education (highest school education completed) and marital profiles remain relatively stable. In the latest round of data collection, it should be noted that the majority of patients in the sample are African (44%) as

compared to the three previous periods where a majority of patients were Indians. In this period Indian patients comprised 34%.

Table 103: Referral Sources (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	42	53	44	55	60	49	52	50	38
Social Service/Welfare	7	4	4	6	6	6	5	4	5
Employer/Work	20	17	17	13	13	14	18	13	18
Court/Correctional Services	16	8	11	9	7	12	7	8	13
Health Professionals	7	10	6	8	5	4	4	5	5
Hospital/Clinic	1	2	<1	1	<1	2	2	2	2
School	4	4	7	6	4	7	8	12	11
Religious Group	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1
Other	2	3	9	1	5	5	4	5	7

A well established trend is that most referrals are made through a combination of self, family or friends (38%), although this proportion has decreased significantly compared to the previous reporting period.. Employers (18%) and courts (13%) are the next most common sources of referral, both increasing in this period.

Table 104: Age Distribution of the Treatment Population (KZN)

AGE Years	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	33	30	22	28	24	26	27	20	25	28
20-24	16	17	13	15	19	25	24	24	23	17
25-29	11	9	11	11	12	15	12	16	15	14
30-34	10	11	10	11	12	9	9	11	10	10
35-39	9	10	12	11	10	8	8	7	9	10
40-44	8	8	9	9	9	6	7	7	6	7
45-49	6	7	12	6	7	6	5	7	5	6
50-54	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4
55+	5	4	6	4	4	2	5	3	3	4

Notably, 45% of the population in treatment is 24 years or younger, this has decreased slightly compared to the last period (48%). Two thirds 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 (KZN)

	20 years or younger						Over 20 Years					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
African	124	24	152	30	186	36	386	76	338	67	308	62
Coloured	28	28	30	28	29	33	73	72	78	72	60	67
Indian	136	20	205	29	101	26	536	80	430	62	289	74
White	23	10	24	10	13	8	198	90	227	90	150	92

While a third of African/Coloured patients are younger than 20 years, only 8% of White patients are younger than 20 years.

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

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%								
Alcohol	48	60	54	50	39	50	48	41	47
Cannabis	32	23	19	21	17	20	16	20	28
Mandrax ('white pipe')	6	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1	1
Crack/Cocaine	12	7	11	9	9	6	6	7	6
PRE/OTC	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Ecstasy	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Heroin ('sugars')	1	2	9	16	32	23	24	29	17
Inhalants	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	1	1	<1
Cannabis/ Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	1	3	<1	<1	1	3	-	-

Alcohol remains the most commonly abused substance among people in treatment. Cannabis, 'sugars' and crack are the next three primary substances to be abused, and there is a 8% increase in cannabis compared to last period. A significant decrease in 'Sugars' was noticed in this period.

Table 107: Primary Substance of Abuse by Age Cohort (KZN)

	20 Years or Younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	11	15	8	9	9	89	85	92	89	90
Cannabis	63	56	60	62	63	37	45	40	33	36
Dagga/Mandrax	25*	-	29	25**	33**	75*	100	71	75**	67**
Crack	11**	4	3	3**	10**	89	96	97	95	89
Cocaine										
Heroin 'Sugars'	45	30	18	30	28	55	70	82	70	72
Ecstasy	78**	100	-	100*	100*	22**	-	100**	-	-
PRE/OTC	7*	-	-	-	-	93*	100	100**	100	100**
Solvents	100**	100	100	77**	75**	-	-	-	22**	25*

*n=1; **n=<10

The majority of over 20's use alcohol and cocaine/crack, while majority of under 20's use cannabis.

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

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%								
Alcohol	40	32	28	32	25	25	27	29	28
Cannabis	31	33	37	27	38	41	38	31	22
Mandrax	11	4	9	7	4	7	6	5	6
Crack/Cocaine	8	12	16	17	18	13	16	16	12
Heroin 'Sugars'	<1	2	3	5	5	3	2	3	5
Ecstasy	4	3	2	4	4	1	1	3	2
PRE/OTC	3	11	3	4	3	1	1	2	1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amphetamines	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-	<1
Inhalants	-	-	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1
Other (including cigarettes)	4	4	1	3	3	8	9	11	23

The second most frequently used drugs as reported by the treatment population are cannabis, alcohol and cocaine/crack.

Table 109: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Primary substance of abuse	YEARS									
	Jan-Jun 2005	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	36	35	38	35	36	35	33	36	35	37
Cannabis	21	19	21	21	22	21	21	22	21	21
Mandrax	23	22	27	27	27	25	29	29	29	32
Crack	30	33	30	28	28	29	28	31	31	30
Cocaine	28	27	29	30	28	27				
Ecstasy	22	21	21	31	29	16	17	26*	-	-
PRE	32	42	42	37	41	36	32	33	40	38
Heroin ('sugars')	-	-	25	21	22	22	22	22	22	22
Inhalants/Solvents	-	-	-	14	18	14	15	15	18	18
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-

Table 109 shows that mean age for alcohol remains fairly stable. Substances such as cannabis (21 years) and inhalants (18 years) are more likely to be used by younger individuals. The mean age of crack/cocaine patients remained is 30 years during this period.

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

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	30	33	30	30	28	29	30	28	29
Mean age of alcohol use first started	18	20	19	18	19	-	-	18	19
Mean age of drug use first started	17	20	18	18	18	-	-	19	18

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

Table 111: Primary Substance of Abuse by Race (KZN)

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	50	49	51	8	8	7	20	18	19	22	25	23
Cannabis	46	52	60	6	9	10	38	29	24	10	10	7
Mandrax	36	62	33	7	25	33	57	-	33	-	13	-
Crack/Cocaine	5	7	13	18	16	13	52	43	63	25	34	11
Ecstasy	50	100	-	-	-	100	50	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin ('Sugars')	2	1	9	1	1	3	96	95	84	1	3	4
OTC/PRE	13	6	-	25	28	14	12	11	14	50	55	71
CAT	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	77	78	75	23	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	25
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Other	24	-	-	5	-	-	50	-	-	21	-	-

*n=1 **n<10

From Table 111, it can be seen that just over 50% of alcohol patients are African, while 84% of heroin ('sugars') patients are Indian.

Table 112: Gender by Primary Substance of Abuse (KZN)

Primary substance of abuse	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	82	18	85	15	85	15	87	13	85	15	85	15
Cannabis	94	6	92	8	96	4	92	8	93	7	95	5
Dagga/Mandrax	100**	-	100**	-	67**	33**	100	-	87	13	100	-
Crack	93	7**	85	15**	92	8**	88	12	86	14	89	11
Cocaine			84	16**								
Ecstasy	83**	17*	78**	22**	50*	50*	100	-	100	-	-	100*
OTC/PRE	50	50	64**	36**	56**	44**	25	75	11	89	57	43
Heroin ('sugars')	97	3	96	4**	96	4	95	6	97	3	98	2
Inhalents/Solvents	-	-	100	-	86**	14*	15	85	67	33	75	25
Heroin	86**	14*	71	29**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cigarettes	-	-	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine (Tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	20	-	-	-	-

*n=1; **n<10

Table 112 shows that within treatment centres, males dominate in the use of all substances, even OTC/PRE abuse during this period, but the numbers are small.

Table 113: Sources of Payment – Treatment Expenses (KZN)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family	422	36	465	50	716	47	706	46	828	53	491	44
Self	345	29	189	20	292	19	288	19	271	17	214	19
Medical Aid	162	13	124	13	117	8	140	9	123	8	115	10
State	54	5	52	6	76	5	56	4	56	4	37	3
Employer	115	10	56	6	120	8	167	11	113	7	120	11
Other/ Unknown	78	7	40	4	191	13	166	11	162	11	88	8
Friends	5	<1	6	1	3	1	8	<1	3	<1	4	<1
Total	1181	100	932	100	1515	100	1531	100	1575	100	1069	100

Table 113 shows that ‘family’ remains the most common source of payment, although it has significantly decreased during this period. . The proportion of payments by employers, self and medical aid has increased slightly in this period.

PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 114: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	38	16	103	27	61	20	61	15	49	15
Cannabis	91	38	162	42	150	48	199	48	203	64
Mandrax	1	1	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	1
Cocaine	5	2	3	1	3	1	3	1	7	2
Crack										
Ecstasy	7	3	2	1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1
OTC/PRE	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin (including Sugars)	93	39	103	27	67	22	140	34	55	17
Inhalants/Solvents	3	1	7	2	13	4	7	2	3	1
Other	1	<1	4	1	12	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	240	100	384	100	310	100	413	100	320	100

The most common primary substance of abuse for patients who are younger than 20 years is cannabis followed by heroin and alcohol. A significant decrease in heroin (‘sugars’) abuse was noticed in the 2nd half of 2009.

2g: Central Region

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 115: Proportion of treatment episodes

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Aurora	92	88	74						
SANCA Goldfields	-	-	9						
SANCA Sasolburg	8	12	18						
SANCA Kimberley				100	100	100			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	100	100
Total in treatment	289	301	293	181	128	106	166	148	92

Data representing 491 patients were collected from the five treatment centres during the period July to December 2009 compared to 577 for the previous six-month period. In the Free State, Aurora collected data from 216 patients, SANCA Goldfields from 25 patients and SANCA Sasolburg from 52 patients. In the Northern Cape, SANCA Kimberley collected data from 106 patients and no data was collected from SANCA Upington during this period. In the North West, SANPARK Klerksdorp collected data from 92 patients. Table 115 shows the proportion of patients from each treatment centre.

Table 116: First time admissions

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Yes	67	76	76	93	96	96	87	86	77
No	33	24	24	7	4	4	13	14	23

In Table 116 'Yes' indicates a first time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of first time admissions to treatment centres remain the same in the Free State and Northern Cape; and decreased significantly to 77% in the North West. First time admissions therefore make up the majority of admissions across all three provinces.

Table 117: Type of treatment received

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Inpatient	87	82	73	-	-	-	100	89	100
Outpatient	13	18	27	100	100	100	-	11	-
Both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 117 indicates that in the North West all patients and in the Free State most patients (73%) were treated on an inpatient basis, whilst the opposite was true in the Northern Cape where all patients were treated on an outpatient basis (100%).

Table 118: Referral sources

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Self	20	22	17	21	14	7	8	13	19
Family/friends	20	15	21	29	38	32	31	32	35
Work/employer	36	34	31	6	9	10	12	10	9
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (Health professional)	11	15	12	2	9	1	18	14	14
Religious body	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2
Hospital/clinic	<1	<1	<1	4	6	2	-	7	4
Social services/welfare	9	7	10	17	8	6	28	22	11
Court/correctional	2	3	4	2	1	2	-	-	3
School	-	-	2	4	9	18	1	-	-
Other e.g. radio	<1	1	-	14	6	2	-	1	3

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was the Employer (31%), followed by ‘family’. A decrease in referrals by ‘self’ was noticed in this period. In the Northern Cape, family/friends (32%) was the most common source, followed by school (18%); while in the North West family/friends were also common (35%), followed by ‘self’ (19%).

Table 119: Population profile

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
GENDER									
Male	83	83	82	81	80	97	76	82	88
Female	17	17	18	19	20	3	24	18	12
ETHNIC GROUP									
Asian	<1	1	<1	4	5	1	-	2	1
Black	34	37	45	28	36	33	33	46	34
Coloured	17	13	14	55	56	59	10	3	7
White	44	49	40	13	6	5	57	49	59
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	65	62	56	28	19	17	58	49	63
Working part-time	2	1	2	7	5	5	1	-	-
Not working	21	26	25	28	36	24	27	40	25
Apprentice/internship	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Student/learners	9	6	12	27	34	42	12	5	11
Disabled: not working	1	-	1	2	3	1	-	-	-
Housewife	1	2	2	1	-	3	2	2	-
Pensioner/retired	1	3	2	6	3	3	4	3	-
Other	-	-	<1	1	1	5	1	1	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Married, living with spouse	37	38	37	15	18	18	34	22	30
Married, not living with spouse	4	4	4	-	-	-	1	1	1
Living together	7	10	8	8	9	4	1	3	4
Divorced	10	14	9	4	3	1	16	10	19
Widowed	2	3	3	2	4	1	5	3	-
Never married	39	31	39	62	66	75	43	59	40
Other	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2
EDUCATION									
None	<1	-	<1	4	5	1	-	-	-
Prim.	5	5	8	27	28	29	7	2	8
	Gr 7								
Second.	75	75	75	64	61	67	69	85	77
	Gr 12								
Tertiary	19	20	17	4	6	3	24	14	15

*Highest school education completed

Table 119 shows that male patients predominate in all provinces (82% - 97%). During this period, Black patients are in the majority in the Free State, Coloured patients are in the majority in Northern Cape and White patients are in the majority in the North West. In both the Free State and the North West, most patients are working full-time, whereas the majority of patients in the Northern Cape are students/learners, followed by patients who are not working. Across all three provinces the majority of patients have never been married, followed by those married and living with spouse. Most patients have a secondary level education or more.

Table 120: Age distribution

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	1	<1	1	7	10	14	0	1	4
15-19	8	6	11	26	31	35	8	10	7
20-24	8	7	7	14	9	8	12	14	9
25-29	11	16	15	10	13	12	11	18	14
30-34	15	13	10	12	7	5	9	14	16
35-39	11	14	19	9	10	9	17	13	13
40-44	15	13	14	5	6	3	13	9	14
45-49	13	15	10	6	7	10	14	8	8
50-54	10	9	8	5	6	4	8	7	8
55-59	4	5	3	5	1	1	6	5	5
60-64	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	0	-
65+	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	1	2

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 36 years in the Free State, 25 years in the Northern Cape, and 35 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age is 20% compared to 19% in the previous reporting period.

Table 121: HIV test

	Jan-Jun 2009			Jul-Dec 2009		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	35	12	5	31	2	15
No	61	86	6	59	71	20
Decline	4	2	88	10	27	65
Missing	-	-	1	-	-	1

Clients were asked whether or not they have had an HIV test in the past 12 months. In the Free State and Northern Cape the majority of clients had not had an HIV test, while the majority of patients in the North West (65%) declined to respond to this question.

Table 122: Primary substance of abuse

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	76	76	74	49	55	47	72	70	75
Cannabis	8	10	17	18	23	36	12	16	12
Cannabis/Mandrax	<1	1	1	-	2	3	1	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	8	6	3	2	2	-	8	3	7
Heroin	<1	1	1	-	2	1	1	5	1
Methamphetamine	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Inhalants	1	<1	<1	5	9	10	1	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	<1	1	1	-	4	-	1	3	2
OTC/PRE	6	3	3	3	4	3	2	3	3

In all three provinces alcohol was the most commonly abused primary substance among people in treatment. Cannabis was the second most common primary substance of abuse in all three provinces.

Table 123: Overall proportion of substances used

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	84	87	84	64	59	56	83	75	85
Cannabis	18	19	27	33	32	46	21	33	30
Cannabis/Mandrax	2	3	3	6	5	25	4	3	3
Crack/Cocaine	13	14	7	3	5	4	15	14	17
Ecstasy	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Heroin	1	3	1	1	5	1	4	5	3
Inhalants	2	1	2	7	13	23	1	8	2
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	1	<1	-	3	4	-	1	3
Methcathinone	1	2	1	-	4	-	4	6	2
OTC/PRE	15	11	11	4	5	5	6	5	5

Note: The table shows the proportion reporting each drug either as primary or secondary drug.

The overall proportion of the primary and secondary drugs of abuse is shown in Table 123. Alcohol and cannabis are the most common substances used. In the Free State and North West crack/cocaine is also a relatively common drug, while in the Northern Cape inhalants are common.

Table 124: Mode of usage of primary drug

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Swallowed	81(24)	80(14)	77(11)	51(5)	61(14)	52(9)	76(15)	74(14)	83(30)
Snorted	4(17)	3(11)	3(11)	6 (11)	9(19)	10(20)	8(29)	5(18)	3(13)
Injected	-(-)	-(-)	<1(1)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	1(2)	3(9)	-(-)
Smoked	15(57)	18(75)	20(77)	43 (83)	31(67)	38(71)	15(54)	18(59)	14(57)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57	-

Table 124 shows that for the mode of use of the primary drug of abuse, 77% in the Free State, 52% in the Northern Cape and 83 in the North West swallowed their drugs, making this the most popular means of consumption. However, when alcohol is excluded 77% in the Free State, 71% in the Northern Cape and 57% in the North West report smoking as their mode of use. Therefore, smoking was reported to be the most common mode of use for substances other than alcohol. Out of five patients who reported heroin as their primary substance of abuse, only one reported injecting the drug (in Free State), two smoked it, one swallowed and one snorted it.

Table 125: Mean age by primary substance

	Years								
	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	40	41	40	37	35	32	41	38	38
Cannabis	19	22	20	20	18	21	26	23	19
Cannabis/Mandrax	24	22*	26*	-	21*	22*	23*	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	29	29	32	28	19*	-	29	24*	32*
Ecstasy	25*	-	-	-	16*	-	17*	25*	-
Heroin	27*	28*	22*	-	26*	38*	-	25	31**
Inhalants	19*	20*	15*	24	17	15	19*	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	23*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	21	30*	26*	32	23	-	24*	21*	28*
OTC/PRE	37	40	37	35	29	24*	43*	38	50*
Overall mean age	37	37	36	30	28	25	37	34	35

* n < 5

Across sites the average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 36 years in the Free State, 25 years in the Northern Cape and 35 years in the North West. However, age differences were noted for different substances. Across all sites, persons whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol or over-the-counter or prescription drugs are older than persons having other primary substances of abuse. In Northern Cape, patients whose primary substance of abuse is inhalants are substantially younger. In the Northern Cape, persons whose primary substance of abuse is alcohol are older, while those with

cannabis as a primary substance of abuse are younger. And finally, in the North West, those who report over-the-counter or prescription drugs or alcohol as a primary substance of abuse are older while, patients whose primary substance of abuse is ‘cannabis’ are younger.

Table 126: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	87	13	83	17	80	20
Cannabis	96	4	93	7*	96	4*
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	-	100*	-	100*	-
Crack/Cocaine	73	27*	73	27*	87*	13**
Ecstasy	50*	50*	-	-	-	-
Heroin	100*	-	100*	-	33**	67*
Inhalants	100*	-	100*	-	100**	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	25*	75*	-	-
Methcathinone	-	100*	100*	-	50*	50*
OTC/PRE	31*	69*	33	67*	36*	64*

*n<10; **n=1

Table 127: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	79	21	77	23	76	24
Cannabis	91	9*	93	7*	95	5
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	100*	0	100*	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	-	50*	50*	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	100*	-	100**	-
Inhalants	78	22*	100	-	100	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	83	17*	80*	20**	-	-
OTC/PRE	80*	20*	80*	20*	67*	33**

*n<10; **n=1

Table 128: Gender, by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	75	25	87	14	90	10
Cannabis	90	10*	96	4**	100	-
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0*	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	-	50*	50*	83*	17**
Ecstasy	-	-	-	100**	-	-
Heroin	100*	0*	57*	43*	100**	-
Inhalants	100**	-	-	-	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	40*	60*	75*	25**	100*	-
OTC/PRE	50**	50**	-	100*	67*	33**

*n<10; **n=1

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 84% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of abuse (see Tables 126-128).

Table 129: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Free State

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	40	40	45	15	8	14	-	<1	1**	46	51	40
Cannabis	39	42	61	35	26	20	4	-	-	22	32	20
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	33*	50**	100*	67*	50**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	5	11*	-	23	38	-	-	6**	-	73	44	100*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-	-
Heroin	-	-	33**	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	67*
Inhalants	33	-	-	33*	-	100*	-	-	-	33*	100*	100*
Methamphetamine	-	25*	-	-	75*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	-	11**	-	19*	-	-	-	11**	-	82	78	100*

* n < 5

Table 130: Race by primary substance of abuse for the Northern Cape

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	31	46	42	47	46	56	2*	3*	-	21	6*	2**
Cannabis	36	27	30	58	67	62	3*	3*	3*	3*	3*	5*
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	50*	33*	-	50*	67*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	50*	-	-	25*	50*	25*	25*	50*	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	50*	-	-	50*	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	22	36*	20*	78	55	80	-	-	-	-	9*	100*
Methamphetamine	17*	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	80*	60*	67*	-	20*	20*	20*	20*	33*

* n < 5

Table 131: Race by primary substance of abuse for the North West

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	28	43	36	4	3*	6*	-	1*	-	67	53	59
Cannabis	70	91	55*	-	4*	18*	10*	25*	-	20*	4*	27*
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	25*	17*	36	-	-	-	-	17*	64	50*	47*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	-
Heroin	-	14*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	71	100**
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	-	50*	-	-	-	-	-	50*	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100	100*

* n < 5

Table 132: Multiple substance use

	Free State						Northern Cape						North West					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	212	73	212	70	214	73	120	66	91	71	58	55	119	72	100	68	59	65
Primary +2nd substance	48	17	61	20	55	19	45	25	26	20	21	20	27	16	23	16	23	25
Primary+2nd+3rd substance	17	6	16	5	17	6	13	7	10	8	23	22	9	5	8	5	3	3
Primary +2nd 3rd+4th substance	12	4	12	4	7	2	3	2	1	1	4	4	11	7	17	11	7	7
Total no. of patients	289	100	301	100	293	100	181	100	128	100	106	100	166	100	148	100	92	100

Table 132 shows that in all three provinces, as in the previous six-month period, the majority of patients report only one substance of abuse.

Table 133: Source of payment

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Self	6	6	12	4	1	-	17	12	10
Medical Aid	42	44	34	10	7	5	35	35	45
State	19	22	27	60	68	84	13	-	20
Family	9	7	6	17	2	-	11	7	9
Friends	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Work/ employer	20	15	12	2	-	-	5	5	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1
Other/ combinations	4	6	6	7	21	11	15	37	12

During this period, the most common sources of payment for treatment was medical aid in the Free State (34%) and North West (45%), while in Northern Cape majority of patients were paid for by the state (84%).

Table 134: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Free State

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	1	<1	1*	6	5	2*	32	27	37	62	67	62
Cannabis	4	7	2*	4	-	-	13	16	22	73	77	75
Cannabis/ Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	100	67	50*
Crack/ Cocaine	9	-	-	5	6	-	46	68	38*	41	28	50*
Ecstasy	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	100*	50	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	100	50	-
Methcathinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50*	100	100	50*
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	13*	94	100	88

* n < 5

Table 135: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	3	2	-	15	18	2*	30	23	51	52	58	47
Cannabis	3	3	-	3	7*	-	10	17	18	84	873	82
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	50*	-	-	-	-	-	-	33*	-	50*	67*
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	50*	-	-	-	-	100	50*	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50*	100*	-	50*	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	11	9*	-	-	-	9**	89	91	91
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	20*	-	-	20*	-	100	60*	100*

* n < 5

Table 136: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Not used in the past month			Once per week or less often			2-6 days per week			Daily		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
Alcohol	-	3*	30	-	1*	4*	-	4*	9*	100	92	87
Cannabis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	9*	100	100	91
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	17*	-	-	-	14*	25*	17*	85	75	67*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29*	100*	100*	71	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	100*	100*

* n < 5

Tables 134-136 show the frequency of use of primary drug for each province. Across all provinces, the majority of substances were used on a daily basis.

Patients younger than 20 years

Table 137: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jul-Dec 2009
GENDER									
Male	96	79	92	95	90	94	85	100	90
Female	4	21	8	5	10	6	15	0	10
ETHNIC GROUP									
African	42	58	64	33	23	24	77	56	60
Coloured	31	26	22	63	65	71	8	13	10
Asian	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	6	-
White	27	16	14	2	6	4	15	25	30

Table 137 shows that in each province, the majority of patients under 20 are male. In the Free State (64%) and in North West (60%), most patients under 20 are African. In the Northern Cape most are Coloured (71%).

Table 138: Primary substance of abuse of patients <20 years

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	2	11	1	3	9	17	14	26	5	31	1	10
Cannabis	15	79	33	93	22	42	25	47	7	43	7	70
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-
Cocaine/crack	1	5	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	6	2	20
Heroin	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	6	-	-
Methamphetamine	1	5	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	1	2	10	20	11	21	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	1	2	4	8	-	-	2	13	-	-
Total	19	100	36	100	52	100	53	100	16	100	10	100

In all three provinces, most young people are treated for the abuse of cannabis.

Table 139: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Free State

	Free State					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul- Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	-	50*	50*	-	100*
Cannabis	100	-	87	13*	97	3*
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	-	100*	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	100*	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Inhalants	100*	-	-	-	100*	-
OTC/PRE	-	100*	-	-	-	-

* (n<5)

Table 140: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the Northern Cape

	Northern Cape					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul- Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	-	89	11*	79	21*
Cannabis	95	5*	95	5*	100	-
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	100*	100*	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	50*	50*	-	-
Heroin	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100	0*	100	-	100	-
OTC/PRE	100*	-	50*	50*	-	100*

* (n<5)

Table 141: Primary substance by gender of patients <20 years (%) for the North West

	North West					
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul- Dec 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	67*	33*	100*	-	100*	-
Cannabis	83	17*	100	-	100*	-
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0*	100*	-	50*	50*
Heroin	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	100*	0*	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	100*	-	-	-

* (n<5)

Tables 139-141 show that across all provinces, males make up the majority of patients for most primary substances of abuse.

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 27

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