

# **South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU)**

## **Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Admissions in South Africa**

*October 2009*

*Phase 26*

*January to June 2009*

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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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We are grateful to the National Department of Health (Mental Health & Substance Abuse Directorate) for their funding of this project.

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***GUEST PRESENTATIONS (Not included in this report)***

<b>PRESENTATION</b>	<b>PRESENTED BY</b>	<b>PRESENTED IN</b>
An alcoholic home environment and the child's well-being	Mrs Juliet Ramohai	Bloemfontein
Audit of treatment services (CR)	Mr Andreas Plüddemann	Bloemfontein
Alcohol and alcoholism as risk factors for tuberculosis	Ms Tiwonge Mkandawire	Cape Town
The association between substance use and psychopathology: Young substance users	Mrs Amina Saban	Cape Town
Burden of disease from alcohol in South Africa: Alcohol's impact on infectious disease	Prof Charles Parry	Cape Town
Alcohol use and HIV among men who have Multiple partners: A study in Khayelitsha and Khayamandi	Ms Loraine Townsend	Cape Town
'Tik' in psychiatric hospitals: A pilot study	Mr Andreas Plüddemann	Cape Town
SANCA Durban VCT & Outreach project	Ms Zama Ncobo	Durban
Perceived parental practices related to alcohol use by 16 to 18 year old adolescents in public high schools in the Emawaleni district of Kwazulu-Natal	Dr Shanaz Ghuman	Durban
Treatment for substance abuse in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century: A South African Perspective	Dr Anwar Jeewa	Durban
Adolescents' experiences of alcoholism in their families - a psycho-educational approach	Ms Lalitha Reddy	Durban
Control of hazardous alcohol use: an HIV prevention intervention	Dr Matthew Chersich	Pretoria
Addiction treatment in the UK	Dr Bruce Trathen	Pretoria
Alcohol, health and social development: South African Case Study	Prof Charles Parry	Pretoria
The VUWANI bar-based intervention project: implementation of the Programme	Ms Naledi Kitleli	Pretoria
The VUWANI bar-based intervention project: Evaluation of the Programme	Dr Neo Morojele	Pretoria

# 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 30% of patients admitted in this period reported it as their primary substance.

The proportion of admissions for cocaine declined 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 (16%).

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](mailto: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). Thank you to David Fourie, Research Portfolio convenor for SANCA National, for his initiative in setting up an electronic data capturing system for all SANCA centres in SA and for the resulting partnership with SANCA. 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 24 specialist treatment centres on a monthly basis.

**Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (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
	%							
<b>Acron/Loyola</b>	0	3	3	-	-	1.4	-	<1
<b>Beth Rapha</b>	0	<1	<1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crescent</b>	1	4	3	3	<1	3	2	1
<b>CTDCC</b>	19	15	17	10	9	13	12	9
<b>CTDCC M/Plain</b>	-	-	-	5	3	3	4	4
<b>De Novo</b>	7	7	7	8	8	12	10	9
<b>De Novo Youth</b>	4	3	3	3	3	4	-	2
<b>Families Against Substance Abuse (FASA)</b>	5	2	1	<1	<1	<1	-	-
<b>Hesketh King</b>	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2
<b>Hesketh King Youth</b>	<1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
<b>Horizon</b>	3	3	1	2	<1	1	1	-
<b>HOW</b>	-	-	-	-	2	1	<1	-
<b>Kenilworth</b>	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	2
<b>Kenilworth out- patient</b>	2	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	1
<b>Orient</b>	1	0	1	<1	<1	1	-	-
<b>Ramot</b>	5	4	7	7	5	7	7	5
<b>SANCA (7)</b>	27	20	19	19	30	17	32	43
<b>Stepping Stones</b>	8	7	6	6	6	6	5	5
<b>Stikland</b>	3	6	2	6	5	3	6	5
<b>Sultan Bahu</b>	-	2	4	4	3	1	1	1
<b>Tafelsig Matrix</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
<b>Toevlug</b>	11	10	9	8	7	9	11	6
<b>Toevlug Youth</b>	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	1
<b>Tijger Clinic/Claro</b>	0	7	5	5	5	4	-	-
<b>Teen Challenge</b>	-	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
<b>Harmony House</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1
<b>Total in treatment</b>	<b>2131</b>	<b>2660</b>	<b>2798</b>	<b>2864</b>	<b>3058</b>	<b>2637</b>	<b>2807</b>	<b>3667</b>

Overall 3667 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period January to June 2009 as compared to 2807 in the previous six month period.

**Table 2: First time admissions (Cape Town)**

	Jan-Jun 2004	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>YES</b>	71	71	74	81	76	79	78	76	72	73	77
<b>NO</b>	29	29	26	18	24	21	22	24	28	27	23

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

**Table 3: Type of treatment received (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Inpatient</b>	66	61	48	61	57	59	53	64	48	39
<b>Outpatient</b>	34	39	52	39	43	41	47	36	52	61

Table 3 indicates that the majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis, a significant increase compared to the previous period.

**Table 4: Referral sources (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Self/family/friends</b>	47	44	42	42	42	44	42	45	50
<b>Work/employer</b>	10	8	11	10	10	9	7	9	6
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse</b>	14	13	14	14	14	11	14	9	8
<b>Religious body</b>	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	5
<b>Soc services/welfare</b>	14	18	17	18	18	19	22	19	17
<b>Court/correctional</b>	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	5
<b>School</b>	1	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	4
<b>Other e.g. radio</b>	2	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3
<b>Unknown</b>	0	0	2	0	0	<1	-	-	-

Table 4 shows that all referral categories have remained fairly stable, although there is a slight increase from self/family friends and a decrease from employer.

**Table 5: Population profile (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	78	75	74	75	76	76	74	75	74
Female	22	25	26	25	24	24	26	25	26
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
African	6	7	7	6	5	7	5	7	12
Asian	2	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1
Coloured	68	72	67	69	72	70	67	72	70
White	24	20	25	23	22	21	28	20	17
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Working full-time	35	29	33	33	31	29	32	28	22
Working part-time	5	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	5
Not working	39	45	43	44	46	48	45	49	57
Apprentice/internship	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	16	18	15	14	14	14	12	14	13
Disabled: not working	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Housewife	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1
Pensioner/retired	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married, living with spouse	23	19	20	18	18	18	19	17	15
Married, not living with spouse	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4
Living together	6	5	5	5	6	5	6	6	5
Divorced	8	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Widowed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Never married	57	67	64	66	65	64	63	64	67
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	2
Unknown	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	-	-
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Prim. (Grd 1-7)	14	11	12	14	14	14	11	13	16
Second. (Grd 8-12)	73	74	74	75	74	75	76	75	75
Tertiary	12	12	14	14	12	10	13	12	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 73% to 70% this period. A slight

increased in African/Black patients has also been noticed. A greater proportion of the patients are unemployed (57%), followed by those working either full- or part-time (27%). As has been found previously, the majority are single (67%) followed by the proportion of those that are married (19%). Three quarters of the patients have completed secondary education (Grade 8-12), 16% have primary education and 9% have a tertiary education.

**Table 6: Age distribution (Cape Town)**

Age in Years	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	108	4	112	4	107	3	71	3	85	3	128	4
15-19	652	23	688	24	704	23	553	21	569	20	764	21
20-24	683	24	661	23	708	23	582	22	691	24	848	23
25-29	342	12	357	13	437	14	435	17	463	17	633	17
30-34	279	10	253	9	276	9	248	9	278	10	358	10
35-39	241	9	230	8	254	8	214	8	193	7	324	9
40-44	182	7	226	8	201	7	172	7	187	7	237	6
45-49	143	5	149	5	157	5	150	6	149	5	157	4
50-54	75	3	85	3	84	3	97	4	91	3	103	3
55-59	47	2	56	2	76	2	55	2	53	2	62	2
60-64	25	1	25	1	25	<1	36	1	23	1	25	1
65-69	18	1	13	1	21*	<1*	16*	<1*	14	1	14	<1
70-74												
75+	0	0	0	0	0	0						

\*Age category 65+

The age range of patients in treatment was from 10 to 77 years. Table 6 shows that 48% of the patients in treatment were younger than 25-years, similar to the previous period.

**Table 7: Primary substance of abuse (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	34	34	25	30	26	30	30	30	28	27
Dagga/Mandrax	16	9	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dagga	11	10	11	8	10	10	13	11	13	14
Crack	6	5	8	6	5	4	4	5	6	3
Cocaine	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	8	10	14	14	10	11	13	13	13	11
Ecstasy	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
OTC/PRE	2	2	<1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other (solvents etc.)	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
Speed/crystal methamphetamine	19	26	35	37	42	41	36	36	35	41
'Cat' (Methcathinone)	-	-	-	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Methamphetamine was still the most common primary substance of abuse, accounting for 41% of patients. The proportion of patients admitted for heroin dependence decreased slightly from 13% to 11% and dagga remained stable when compared to the second half of 2008.

**Table 8: Overall proportion of substances used (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
	%									
<b>Alcohol</b>	48	47	39	41	41	44	41	42	37	37
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	29	23	16	14	13	13	15	15	15	15
<b>Dagga</b>	25	29	32	28	33	32	33	31	33	33
<b>Crack/cocaine</b>	20	19	18	16	12	10	10	12	11	7
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	8	5	6	4	7	4	4	5	4	2
<b>Ecstasy</b>	6	8	7	6	4	3	2	3	2	2
<b>Heroin</b>	10	13	16	16	12	12	15	15	15	12
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	29	36	45	46	52	49	44	46	44	50
<b>Inhalents</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1
<b>LSD</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	<1
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<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. 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)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Swallowed</b>	37 (4)	27(3)	32(2)	28(3)	31(2)	31(2)	33(3)	30 (3)	28 (2)
<b>Snorted</b>	4(6)	5(6)	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	3(4)	4(5)	3(3)	3(3)
<b>Injected</b>	1(2)	1(2)	1(2)	1(2)	1(1)	1(2)	2(2)	1(2)	1 (1)
<b>Smoked</b>	56(86)	67(90)	63(90)	67(91)	65(92)	64(91)	61(88)	66(91)	68(92)
<b>Other/ Combination</b>	1(2)	<1(<1)	1(2)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	<1(1)	<1(1)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
<b>Injected Heroin</b>	15	8	10	11	8	9	11	9	9

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 28% of patients reported swallowing their substances, and this has slightly decreased compared to the previous period. When alcohol is

excluded 92% report smoking as their mode of use. Only 1% of patients reported that they injected drugs.

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

	YEARS									
	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
Alcohol	40	41	39	41	41	40	40	41	40	39
Dagga/Mandrax	26	27	25	27	28	30	27	25	29	28
Dagga	21	21	20	20	20	20	19	19	19	20
Crack	30	30	30	31	32	31	32	32	30	32
Cocaine	31	29	29				32	32	30	32
Heroin	23	22	22	23	24	23	23	25	25	25
Ecstasy	24	21	18	-	-	-	27	27	26	30
OTC/PRE	42	40	41	43	40	44	43	42	39	40
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	20	21	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	30*
<b>Overall mean age</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>

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 older, 39 and 40 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)**

	%													
	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	74	26	75	25	73	27	73	27	72	28	70	30	71	29
Dagga/Mandrax	90	10	91	9	94	6	96	4	91	9	93	7	88	12
Dagga	86	14	86	14	87	13	86	14	92	8	88	12	86	14
Crack	75	25	79	21	80	20	78	22	70	30	73	27	77	23
Cocaine														
Heroin	76	24	77	23	78	22	79	21	77	23	77	23	74	26
Ecstasy	0	0	100	0	60	40	100	0	86	14	25	75	67	33
OTC/PRE	27	73	37	63	28	72	35	65	27	73	38	62	68	32
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	73	27	72	28	74	26	73	27	71	29	73	27	72	28
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	79	21	95	5
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	67	33
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	33	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0
CAT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100

N <3 not reported

Dagga and the dagga/Mandrax combination remain mainly male substances of abuse as indicated in Table 11. A large proportion of patients who use dagga are males, however and for dagga/mandrax this has decreased slightly (88%) compared to the last period. 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		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	7	10	22	48	52	47	<1	1	1	45	37	30
Dagga/Mandrax	6	8	16	83	89	77	0	1	0	11	2	7
Dagga	11	16	19	74	74	71	1	1	0	14	9	10
Crack/Cocaine	8	6	8	28	53	26	1	2	2	64	39	64
Ecstasy	0	0	0	71	50	33	0	0	0	29	50	67
Heroin	1	1	1	71	79	81	1	1	2	27	19	16
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	3	7	84	90	86	3	<1	<	11	7	7
Inhalants	8	14	35	83	80	65	0	3	0	8	3	0
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	27	26	31	0	0	3	70	74	66
Khat	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	100	100
Other	-	33	0	-	67	0	-	0	0	-	0	0
CAT	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100
GHB	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100
LSD	-	-	0	-	-	50	-	-	0	-	-	50

N <3 not reported

The percentages shown in Table 12 total across the rows. The proportion of Coloureds in treatment is 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 (77%), methamphetamine (86%) and heroin (81%) 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 ecstasy. A significant increase in cocaine/crack, from 39% to 64% has been observed in this period.

**Table 13: Multiple substance use (Cape Town)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1457	52	1598	56	1729	56	1421	54	1593	57	2122	58
Primary +2 <sup>nd</sup> substance	789	28	762	27	811	26	719	27	725	26	947	26
Primary+2 <sup>nd</sup> +3 <sup>rd</sup> substance	329	12	339	12	359	12	345	13	362	13	471	13
Primary +2 <sup>nd</sup> +3 <sup>rd</sup> +4 <sup>th</sup> substance	223	8	163	6	159	5	152	6	127	5	127	3
Total no. of patients	2798	100	2862	100	3058	100	2637	100	2807	100	3667	100

Table 13 shows that 42% of patients report using more than one substance of abuse, similar to the last period.

**Table 14: Source of payment (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self only	17	19	16	15	15	16	14	14	14
Medical Aid only	20	13	19	19	18	14	20	13	8
State	12	14	21	17	22	23	25	21	17
Family/friends only	34	38	36	34	30	31	29	31	29
State & self	3	2	0	1	3	0	2	5	0
Work/employer only	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Unknown	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	0	4
Other/combinations	9	5	3	10	6	9	5	5	25

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category ‘Family/Friends only’ (29%) 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		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	2	3	5	4	5	5	20	30	32	75	62	58
Dagga	2	4	3	7	12	12	23	30	34	68	54	50
Mandrax	2	10	1*	2	3*	3*	17	29	40	80	59	54
Ecstasy	-	0	33*	-	50*	50*	-	25*	33*	-	25*	33*
Cocaine/Crack	4	3*	9	7	8	8	30	37	43	60	52	37
Heroin	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	10	8	91	85	89
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	5	4	5	7	7	26	34	48	66	55	44
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	3	3*	3*	3	19	6	94	78	91
Inhalants	25	7*	11*	0	17	0	13	52	39	63	24	25

Table 15 shows that heroin is mostly used daily, as would be expected due its addictive properties, while only 44% 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)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>									
<b>Male</b>	77	71	72	75	77	75	76	78	75
<b>Female</b>	23	29	28	25	23	25	24	22	25
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
<b>African</b>	6	7	5	8	6	12	7	12	19
<b>Coloured</b>	85	87	89	86	85	80	83	81	75
<b>Asian</b>	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1
<b>White</b>	9	6	6	6	8	7	10	7	5

Table 16 above shows that 75% of patients younger than 20 years were males. Coloured patients constituted 75% of these patients and an increased in young African/Black patients has also been noticed.

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	22	3	29	4	41	5	31	5	22	3	45	5
<b>Cannabis</b>	198	26	196	24	285	35	206	33	281	43	357	40
<b>Cannabis/ Mandrax</b>	20	3	19	2	30	4	22	4	15	2	30	3
<b>Cocaine</b>	3	<1	5	<1	4	<1	4	1	15	2	3	<1
<b>Crack</b>												
<b>Heroin</b>	54	7	77	10	90	11	63	10	50	8	57	6
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	1	<1	0	0	1	<1	0	0	0	0
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1	2	1	1	<1
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	21	3	11	1	11	1	15	2	26	3
<b>Other</b>	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	<1
<b>Speed/ Methamphetamine</b>	446	59	454	57	351	43	283	46	257	39	382	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>100</b>

Most young patients are treated for the abuse of methamphetamine, cannabis or heroin. Methamphetamine is now dominantly the most common primary substance for under 20s (43%) followed by cannabis (40%).

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
<b>Alcohol</b>	71	29	69	31	56	44	52	48	64	36	47	53
<b>Cannabis</b>	87	13	91	9	84	16	94	6	88	12	85	15
<b>Cannabis/ Mandrax</b>	95	5	95	5	100	0	86	14	100	0	93	7
<b>Cocaine</b>	67*	33*	80	20	50	50	25	75	60	40	100	0
<b>Crack</b>												
<b>Heroin</b>	74	26	75	25	71	29	78	22	74	26	70	30
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	88	12	95	5	100	0	100	0	93	7	96	4
<b>Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)</b>	68	32	70	30	69	31	65	35	67	33	68	32
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

Ταβλε 18 (n<5)

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)**

	Jul-Dec 2008								Jan-June 2009							
	African		Coloured		Asian		White		African		Coloured		Asian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	7	32	11	50	0	0	4	18	25	56	16	36	0	0	4	9
<b>Crack/ Cocaine</b>	0	0	12	86	0	0	2	14	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	67
<b>Cannabis</b>	44	16	216	77	0	0	21	7	69	19	265	74	0	0	23	6
<b>Mandrax</b>	3	21	10	71	1	7	0	0	6	20	24	80	0	0	0	0
<b>Heroin</b>	1	2	45	90	0	0	4	8	1	2	50	88	3	5	3	5
<b>Inhalants</b>	4	27	11	73	0	0	0	0	12	46	14	54	0	0	0	0
<b>Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)</b>	21	8	220	86	0	0	14	6	59	15	308	81	1	<1	14	4
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100

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

## 2b: Treatment Centres: Gauteng

Ms Erika Nel & Thandiwe Mncwabe

Table 20: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	494	15	504	16	462	15	117	5	730	23	459	16
S/Eastern Gauteng	121	4	253	8	295	10	102	4	165	5	100	3
S/Central Rand	257	8	160	5	161	5	181	8	256	8	291	10
S/Eerste Rust	65	2	63	2	68	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
S/Nishtara	22	<1	31	1	-	-	33	1	38	1	35	1
S/Vaal Triangle	161	5	158	5	180	6	172	8	270	9	256	9
Magaliesoord	252	8	265	8	215	7	58	3	148	5	0	0
Castle Carey	256	8	294	9	251	8	251	11	280	9	247	9
House of Mercy	105	3	116	4	130	4	105	5	97	3	124	4
Stabilis	144	4	131	4	109	4	146	6	108	3	138	5
Horizon	492	15	508	16	451	15	606	26	400	13	399	14
Clean Start	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	<1	-	-
Asiboni Mbala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	1	-	-
Thusong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	3	34	1
Houghton House	68	2	75	2	67	2	59	3	43	1	44	2
S/West Rand	214	4	121	4	162	5	106	5	0	0	-	-
S/JHB Society	92	3	108	3	116	4	128	6	103	3	102	4
Wedge Gardens	157	5	108	3	71	2	13	1	93	3	102	4
SANCA Soweto	263	8	223	7	156	5	74	3	204	7	309	11
Oak Associates	23	<1	20	<1	23	1	6	0	12	1	-	-
Vista Rein. Centre	79	2	66	2	73	2	53	2	52	2	-	-
Greater Hiedelberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-
Youth Worx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	<1	4	<1
Fabian Ribeiro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	6
Riverfield Lodge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
<b>Total number in treatment</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3251</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>100</b>

A total of 2822 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during January to June 2009.

**Table 21: First time admissions (Gauteng)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Yes</b>	69	71	73	73	73	71	74	68	72	74
<b>No</b>	31	29	27	27	27	29	26	32	28	26

74% of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, a slight increase from the previous period (72%).

**Table 22: Type of treatment received (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Inpatient</b>	60	61	62	64	66	63	69	60	57
<b>Outpatient</b>	40	39	38	36	34	37	31	40	43

Nearly 60% of patients admitted during January to June 2009 were treated at inpatient centres, a slight decrease compared to the previous period.

**Table 23: Referral sources (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Self/family/friends</b>	58	60	59	59	60	61	59	61	58
<b>Work/employer</b>	11	12	11	8	11	10	9	11	10
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)</b>	4	4	3	6	5	5	5	7	6
<b>Religious body</b>	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1
<b>Social services/welfare</b>	10	10	11	10	11	9	12	7	8
<b>Court/correctional services</b>	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	7
<b>School</b>	8	5	6	5	4	4	4	6	8
<b>Other, e.g. radio</b>	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
<b>Unknown</b>	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	0	0	0	0

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

**Table 24: Population profile (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
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	80	79	80	81	80	80	81	82	82
Female	20	21	20	19	20	20	19	18	18
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
African	39	36	36	34	35	34	35	41	44
Asian	3	2	3	3	3	3	5	8	4
Coloured	9	11	10	10	9	11	7	3	8
White	49	51	51	53	53	52	52	48	44
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Working full time	35	36	36	38	40	42	41	42	35
Working part time	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	3
Not working	35	39	33	33	33	33	35	29	37
Apprenticeship/ internship	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	21	16	20	19	18	16	15	18	19
Disabled – not working	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	1
Housewife	<1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
Pensioner/retired	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	2
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married, living with spouse	23	24	22	22	22	24	23	25	22
Married, not living with spouse	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
Living together/ cohabiting	5	5	7	8	6	7	6	8	6
Divorced	12	12	12	11	11	10	11	9	8
Widowed	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Never married	54	53	54	54	56	54	51	54	58
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	-	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
None/pre-primary	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Primary	8	8	7	6	5	4	7	8	8
Secondary	82	83	82	81	82	84	76	77	78
Tertiary	9	9	11	13	13	11	17	15	14
<b>Mean age</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>

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. More than 92% have some secondary education. An equal proportion of White and Black patients (44%) presented for treatment in the first half of 2009.

**Table 25: Age distribution (Gauteng)**

Years	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<10	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1	4	<1	0	0	0	0	3	<1
10-14	96	3	104	3	68	2	61	2	67	3	72	2	73	3
15-19	617	20	648	20	598	18	526	17	461	18	534	18	569	21
20-24	467	15	494	15	513	16	470	15	405	16	418	15	442	16
25-29	394	13	386	12	443	14	455	15	362	14	429	15	347	13
30-34	311	10	361	11	335	10	353	12	275	11	287	10	285	11
35-39	344	11	357	11	346	11	328	11	286	11	303	10	247	9
40-44	290	9	313	9	317	10	280	9	230	9	276	9	224	8
45-49	248	8	245	7	258	8	253	8	181	7	227	8	199	8
50-54	170	5	192	6	176	5	145	5	142	5	189	6	143	5
55-59	96	3	106	3	96	3	82	3	91	3	119	4	88	3
60-64	57	2	55	2	56	2	65	2	48	2	52	2	36	1
65-69	19	<1	23	<1	30	<1	27	<1	32	1	25	1	38	2
70+	8	<1	10	<1	12	<1	4	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0

The proportion of patients aged 10-19 years continues to be high (24%), and has increased slightly compared to 2008. (Table 25).

**Table 26: Primary substance of abuse (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1570	48	1492	46	1434	47	1301	47	1530	48	1271	45
Dagga/ Mandrax*	46	1	45	1	48	2	46	2	64	2	61	2
Dagga	707	21	678	21	590	19	619	22	707	23	796	28
Crack	237	7	285	9	300	10	368	13	279	9	190	7
Cocaine powder	116	4	133	4	134	4						
Heroin	319	10	345	11	292	10	225	8	201	6	189	7
Ecstasy	8	<1	9	<1	6	<1	5	<1	10	<1	14	1
OTC/PRE	89	3	122	4	112	4	111	4	109	4	89	3
Methcathinone ('Cat')	122	4	84	3	82	3	27	1	76	2	122	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	<1	14	<1	11	<1	18	1	9	1	27	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	<1	9	<1	12	<1
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-	-	-
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2	38	1	51	2
Other	73	2	44	1	44	1	0	0	122	4	-	-
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3295</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3251</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2768</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>100</b>

\*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

About half the patients admitted to the treatment centres in Gauteng report alcohol as their primary drug. This is followed by dagga and cocaine/crack (Table 26). Heroin admissions remained fairly stable when compared to the previous period.

*South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 26*

**Table 27: Mode of usage of primary drug (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Swallowed</b>	54 (6)	51 (7)	51 (6)	50 (7)	51 (8)	53 (10)	54 (9)	49(7)
<b>Snorted**</b>	6 (13)	9 (17)	11 (20)	9 (17)	9 (16)	7 (14)	7 (14)	9(16)
<b>Injected</b>	3 (7)	3 (6)	3 (6)	3 (6)	3 (6)	2 (4)	2 (5)	2(4)
<b>Smoked</b>	36 (74)	37 (70)	35 (68)	38 (70)	38 (71)	37 (72)	36 (71)	40(72)

\*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, 49% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol is excluded 72% report smoking as their mode of use and this has been fairly stable. Only 4% of patients reported that they injected drugs.

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

	%													
	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Alcohol</b>	77	23	79	21	78	22	77	23	80	20	82	18	83	17
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	91	9	93	7	91	9	94	6	85	15	84	16	92	8
<b>Dagga</b>	91	9	92	8	92	8	92	8	90	10	93	7	87	13
<b>Crack</b>	89	11	84	16	84	16	86	14	80	20	78	22	79	21
<b>Cocaine</b>	80	20	80	20	69	31	74	26						
<b>Heroin</b>	73	27	80	20	79	21	82	18	80	20	79	21	81	19
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	36	64	35	65	32	68	40	60	34	66	41	59	43	57
<b>Ecstasy</b>	64	36	62	38	78	22	67	33	80	20	80	20	50	50
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	69	31	69	31	65	35	68	32	63	37	78	22	77	23
<b>Inhalants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	16	90	10	80	20
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	67	33	62	38	71	29	64	36	17	83	78	22	89	11
<b>GHB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	-
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	12	75	25
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	14	-	-

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment, except for OTC/PRE (57% female patients).

**Table 29: Mean age by primary substance (Gauteng)**

	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
<b>Alcohol</b>	40	40	40	40	41	40	40	40	36
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	22	23	25	23	21	23	24	22	24
<b>Dagga</b>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	26
<b>Cocaine/Crack</b>	29	29	28	29	28	29	29	29	30
<b>Heroin</b>	24	25	24	24	24	25	24	25	26
<b>Ecstasy</b>	21	23	20	22	21	26	25	28	26
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	26	24	25	25	25	24	25	26	25
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	-	22	24	25	26	26	28	25	24
<b>Inhalants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	20	30
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	39	37
<b>LSD</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	23
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	25	-

Patients treated for mandrax are the youngest on average (Table 29).

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

	%			%			%			%		
	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	29	35	41	5	6	7	3	3	4	63	56	48
Dagga/Mandrax	54	65	61	4	8	10	7	2	7	35	25	22
Dagga	63	64	60	15	13	10	3	4	2	19	19	28
Crack/cocaine	13	17	23	17	16	14	9	5	10	61	62	53
Ecstasy	20	20	50	60	40	0	0	0	7	20	40	43
Heroin	34	30	47	4	1	5	4	3	4	58	67	44
Methcathinone ('Cat')	15	3	24	11	8	7	7	4	6	67	86	63
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	6	11	33	0	22	33	0	11	0	94	56	34
Inhalants	84	74	50	0	2	4	0	0	4	16	24	42
Khat	0	0	0	0	13	0	20	0	0	80	87	100
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
OTC/PRE	1	11	13	3	5	9	14	1	6	83	10	72
GBH	-	25	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	75	-
Other	-	88	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	10	-

Most patients treated for cocaine or 'Cat' abuse are still White, while the majority of dagga and dagga/Mandrax patients are Black (Table 30). A significant increase in the proportion of Black heroin patients (47%) compared to the last period (30%) was noted in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.

**Table 31: Second most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	234	20	204	18	151	15	248	22	327	24	216	17
Dagga/ Mandrax*	65	6	40	4	45	4	49	4	41	3	45	3
Dagga	267	23	291	25	263	26	252	22	307	23	263	21
Crack	181	16	197	17	164	16	224	20	224	17	147	12
Cocaine Powder	128	11	107	9	100	10						
Heroin	80	7	93	8	99	10	168	15	151	11	165	13
Ecstasy	29	2	25	3	35	4	20	2	21	2	32	2
OTC/PRE	75	6	80	7	61	6	72	6	88	7	70	5
LSD	5	<1	9	<1	9	1	3	<1	3	<1	-	-
Methcathinone ('Cat')	66	6	70	6	59	6	14	1	53	4	60	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	<1	8	<1	9	1	6	1	10	1	9	1
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	13	1	19	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	1	2	<1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
Other	24	2	25	2	14	1	53	5	115	9	254	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>100</b>

\*'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)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	78	19	75	18	54	15	102	25	133	26	102	22
Dagga/ Mandrax*	27	6	27	6	9	2	19	5	24	5	21	4
Dagga	86	21	87	21	75	20	64	16	70	14	54	11
Crack	52	12	42	10	49	13	79	19	90	18	89	19
Cocaine Powder	48	11	40	10	36	10						
Heroin	24	6	16	4	21	6	26	6	25	5	24	5
Ecstasy	31	7	35	8	36	10	23	6	31	6	35	7
OTC/PRE	27	6	34	8	17	5	36	9	38	8	40	9
LSD	9	2	13	3	15	4	6	2	11	2	-	-
Methcathinone ('Cat')	27	6	33	8	36	10	15	4	32	6	27	9

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	2	4	1	8	2	4	1	6	1	7	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	5	1	8	1
Khat							7	2	2	1	2	<1
GHB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
Other	4	1	11	3	12	3	21	5	37	7	58	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>100</b>

\*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 33: Fourth most frequently abused substance (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	32	22	27	17	31	20	32	24	56	29	35	23
Dagga/Mandrax*	5	3	5	3	12	8	11	8	5	2	5	3
Dagga	17	12	24	15	15	10	16	12	22	11	19	12
Crack	10	7	6	4	12	8	15	11	10	5	27	18
Cocaine Powder	6	4	17	11	12	8						
Cocaine/Crack	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10		
Heroin	12	8	10	6	10	7	8	6	8	4	9	6
Ecstasy	29	20	23	14	25	16	9	6	23	12	13	9
OTC/PRE	8	6	13	8	10	6	7	7	13	7	17	11
LSD	14	10	16	10	13	8	10	7	10	5	6	4
Methcathinone ('Cat')	9	6	11	7	11	7	1	1	11	6	5	3
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	1
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	2	3	2
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	2	1	3	2	5	4	2	1	1	1
Other	2	1	5	3	0	0	9	7	7	4	10	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100</b>

\*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	344	20	306	18	236	15	382	25	516	26	353	19
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	97	6	72	4	66	4	79	5	70	3	71	18
<b>Dagga</b>	370	21	402	23	353	23	332	22	399	20	336	20
<b>Crack</b>	243	14	245	14	225	15	318	21	334	17	263	14
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	182	11	164	9	148	10						
<b>Heroin</b>	116	7	119	7	130	9	202	13	184	9	198	11
<b>Ecstasy</b>	89	5	83	5	96	6	52	3	75	4	80	4
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	110	6	127	7	88	6	115	7	139	7	127	7
<b>LSD</b>	28	2	38	2	37	2	19	1	24	1	6	<1
<b>Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	102	6	114	7	106	7	30	2	96	5	92	5
<b>Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)</b>	16	<1	14	<1	20	1	15	1	18	1	26	1
<b>Other</b>	30	2	41	2	26	2	-	-	159	8	322	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1725</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1874</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 35: Overall use (reported as either 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> most frequent substance of abuse) (Gauteng)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	1914	38	1798	36	1670	36	1683	38	2046	65	1623	57
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	143	3	117	2	114	3	125	3	134	4	132	5
<b>Dagga</b>	1077	21	1080	22	943	21	951	22	1106	35	1132	40
<b>Crack</b>	480	10	530	11	525	12	686	16	613	19	453	16
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	298	6	297	6	282	6						
<b>Heroin</b>	435	9	464	9	422	9	427	10	385	11	387	14
<b>Ecstasy</b>	97	2	92	2	102	2	57	1	85	3	94	3
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	199	4	249	5	200	4	226	5	248	8	216	8
<b>LSD</b>	30	<1	40	<1	42	1	23	1	24	1	6	<1
<b>Methcathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	224	4	198	4	188	4	57	1	172	5	214	7
<b>Metham- phetamine (‘Tik’)</b>	24	<1	28	<1	31	1	33	1	27	1	44	2
<b>Other</b>	101	2	83	2	65	1	83	2	282	9	322	11
<b>Inhalants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	1	59	2	80	3
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	21	1	19	1
<b>GHB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-	2	<1
<b>Magic</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1	-	-	1	<1

<b>Mushroom</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5022</b>	100	<b>4976</b>	100	<b>4584</b>	100	<b>4386</b>	100	<b>5202</b>	164	<b>4725</b>	100

**Table 36: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)**

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	n	%	%	n	%	n	%
<b>METRO SUBSTRUCTURE</b>												
Greater Pretoria MS	369	12	381	12	406	13	326	11	438	14	367	13
Greater Johannesburg MS	828	27	824	25	659	21	629	21	785	25	673	24
Kyalami MS	136	4	162	5	163	5	119	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Rand MS	494	16	489	15	575	18	526	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Rand MS	55	2	61	2	44	1	51	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vaal MS	147	5	<b>149</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>6</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Townships in Gauteng	<b>706</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>24</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other parts of the province	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>OTHER PROVINCES</b>												
Mpumalanga	117	4	101	3	108	4	78	3	108	3	92	3
Limpopo	60	2	83	3	67	2	64	2	91	3	57	2
North West	64	2	86	3	96	3	65	2	111	4	105	4
Northern Cape	20	<1	20	<1	19	1	10	<1	13	<1	17	1
Eastern Cape	11	<1	14	<1	10	<1	10	<1	14	<1	4	<1
Free State	43	1	53	2	36	1	23	1	35	1	23	1
Kwa-Zulu Natal	33	1	26	<1	26	1	18	1	27	1	16	1
Western Cape	<b>13</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	10	<1	5	<1	16	1
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>	26	<1	23	<1	32	1	<b>10</b>	<1	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Total number on whom information was available</i>	3259	<b>100</b>	3201	<b>100</b>	3002	<b>100</b>	<b>2768</b>	100	<b>3158</b>	100	<b>2822</b>	100

**Table 37: Sources of payment (Gauteng)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>State</b>	30	27	29	26	25	25	26	25	19	24
<b>Medical Aid</b>	22	22	21	24	25	30	27	29	29	29
<b>Family</b>	25	31	27	28	28	24	24	19	20	21
<b>Friends</b>	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Employer</b>	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	6	5
<b>Self</b>	15	13	15	14	15	15	16	15	14	12
<b>Other/Comb</b>	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	2	9	7
<b>Unknown</b>	<1	<1	0	<1	0	<1	<1	1	2	2

Family and medical aid remain the most common sources of payment. Proportion of payments by the state have increased to 24% compared to the previous period (19%) (Table 37).

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**Table 38: HIV Tests (Gauteng)**

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan – Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	608	26	860	30	855	34
No	1406	60	1701	59	1586	61
Declined to answer	331	14	309	11	157	6
Missing	423	15	288	-	224	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2768</b>		<b>3158</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2822</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 38 shows that 34% of those who completed the question ‘Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months’ indicated that they had been tested.

### *Data on patients aged 19 and younger*

**Table 39: Gender, Race and Education of 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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	85	83	87	88	88	87	85	87	87
Female	15	17	13	12	12	13	15	13	13
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
Asian	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2
African	64	60	63	61	60	56	64	65	66
Coloured	13	16	18	16	15	19	14	12	14
White	20	21	17	21	22	22	18	21	18
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
None/Pre-primary	0	0	<1	0	0	<1	<1	0	0
Primary	20	23	19	17	15	13	13	16	14
Secondary	80	76	80	82	85	87	86	83	84
Tertiary	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1	2

Over 60% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, while only 36% of patients older than 19 years are Black (Table 39).

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

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
Alcohol	95	13	91	12	79	12	69	12	53	10	85	14	171	27
Dagga	412	58	468	62	408	61	362	61	349	66	343	57	312	48
Dagga/	33	5	17	2	20	3	14	2	16	3	27	5	22	3

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%
<b>Mandrax</b>														
<b>Crack</b>	29	4	19	3	25	4	29	5	25	5	20	3	26	4
<b>Cocaine Powder</b>	14	2	10	1	12	2	6	1						
<b>Heroin</b>	43	6	70	9	69	10	60	10	54	10	38	6	46	7
<b>Ecstasy</b>	7	1	3	<1	3	<1	0	0	2	<1	1	<1	4	1
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	1	<1	0	0	4	<1	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	7	1
<b>Inhalants</b>	60	8	49	6	34	5	31	5	26	5	22	4	17	3
<b>Meth-cathinone ('Cat')</b>	10	1	22	3	14	2	13	2	3	1	14	2	26	4
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	4	<1	1	<1	0	0	2	<1	1	<1	3	1	12	2
<b>Other</b>	7	1	3	<1	1	<1	2	<1	0	0	52	8	0	0
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100</b>

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)**

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Alcohol</b>	75	25	76	24	81	19	71	29	67	33	73	27	87	13
<b>Dagga</b>	90	10	92	8	92	8	91	9	90	10	93	7	90	10
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	91	9	94	6	90	10	100	0	100	0	78	22	86	14
<b>Crack</b>	93	7	74	26	80	20	79	21	*68	*32	55	45	73	27
<b>Cocaine</b>	71	29	70	30	42	58	67	33	-	-				
<b>Heroin</b>	79	21	89	11	83	17	95	5	81	19	79	21	83	17
<b>Ecstasy</b>	43	57	33	67	100	0	0	0	50	50	100	0	75	25
<b>Inhalants</b>	93	7	98	2	94	6	87	13	89	12	100	0	82	18
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	100	0	0	50	50	33	67	100	0	100	0	71	29
<b>Meth-cathinone ('Cat')</b>	75	25	55	45	79	21	46	54	33	67	79	21	81	19
<b>Methamphetamine (Tik)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	92	8
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	14	-	-
<b>KHAT</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-

\*Crack/Cocaine combined

Comparatively high proportions of young cocaine patients are female (Table 41).

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

	% AFRICAN			% COLOURED			% ASIAN			% WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	Alcohol	58	64	73	10	14	12	6	3	3	27	19
Dagga	67	67	66	17	15	14	4	2	2	13	15	18
Dagga/Mandrax	69	74	68	0	0	14	13	0	0	19	26	18
Crack	*24	15	50	*16	10	19	*8	5	4	*52	70	27
Cocaine	-			-			-			-		
Heroin	57	46	69	4	3	9	2	0	0	37	51	22
Ecstasy	0	0	75	100	100	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Inhalants	96	77	88	0	5	0	0	0	6	4	18	6
OTC/PRE	0	0	28	0	0	43	100	0	0	0	100	29
LSD	0	0		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Methcathinone ('Cat')	33	14	32	0	7	12	0	0	8	67	79	48
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	33	42	0	34	58	0	33	0	100	0	0
Khat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100

\*Crack/Cocaine combined

Sixty-nine percent of teenage heroin patients are Black, compared to 39% of patients aged 20 or older. This has significantly increased compared to the previous period (46%). A decrease was also noticed in the proportion of Black Mandrax patients, from 74% to 68% in this period.

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	113	28	75	22	60	20	79	23	79	19	62	10
Dagga	99	24	99	28	75	24	71	22	124	29	72	11
Dagga/Mandrax	37	9	19	5	14	5	22	6	16	4	18	3
Crack	33	8	38	11	36	12	*41	*12	42	10	34	5
Cocaine	27	7	9	3	14	5	-	-				
Heroin	26	6	30	9	34	11	67	19	49	12	60	9
Ecstasy	19	5	15	4	21	7	5	1	10	2	12	2
LSD	6	1	11	3	12	4	2	<1	4	1	-	-
Inhalants	25	6	22	6	14	5	15	4	13	3	9	1
OTC/PRE	3	<1	3	<1	3	1	3	1	3	1	15	2
Methcathinone ('Cat')	20	5	24	7	23	7	4	1	14	3	17	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	<1	0	0	1	<1	2	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other	0	0	4	1	0	0	34	10	67	16	126	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Crack/Cocaine combined

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

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

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Swallowed</b>	10	10	12	15	13	13	13	11	15	28
<b>Snorted</b>	9	8	10	12	12	10	8	7	7	9
<b>Injected</b>	2	2	1	<1	1	1	<1	3	2	2
<b>Smoked</b>	79	80	77	73	74	76	79	76	74	61
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Smoke/Snort</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0
<b>Smoke/Inject</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0

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

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Self/Family/Friends</b>	58	47	52	43	44	50	49	47	45	35
<b>Work/Employer</b>	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	0	1	1
<b>Health professional</b>	2	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	4
<b>Religious body</b>	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	0
<b>Hospital/Clinic</b>	3	1	2	1	2	<1	2	3	1	1
<b>Social Services/Welfare</b>	10	10	9	13	11	13	10	15	10	8
<b>Court/Correctional services</b>	6	6	8	12	13	10	11	8	13	16
<b>School</b>	19	28	23	24	23	19	21	20	25	33
<b>Other</b>	2	2	2	5	2	3	3	3	2	2
<b>Unknown</b>	0	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	0	0	0	0

A higher proportion of patients (35%) are referred to treatment centres by family/friends or 'self', though this has significantly decreased compared to previous period. This is followed by the school (33%), and a slight increase in referrals by correctional services has also been noticed.

## 2c: Treatment Centres: Northern Region

Ms Welma Gerber

Table 46: Number of treatment episodes (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
<b>Swartfontein</b> (Inpatient)	75	107	96	79	90	78	98	86	101
<b>MARC</b> (In-patient)	66	94	64	71	70	39	40	20	34
<b>MARC</b> (Out-patient)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	24
<b>MARC</b> (Youth)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18
<b>Sanca Witbank</b> (Out-patient)	255	236	181	222	308	27	341	427	468
<b>Sanca Nelspruit</b> (Out-patient) (LADHC)	145	144	160	167	130	192	84	110	129
<b>SANCA Far North</b> (Polokwane) (Outpatient)	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	62	35
<b>No of persons treated over all centres</b>	<b>N=541</b>	<b>N=581</b>	<b>N=501</b>	<b>N=539</b>	<b>N=600</b>	<b>N=556</b>	<b>N=667</b>	<b>N=729</b>	<b>N=809</b>

Table 47: First Time Admissions (Northern Region)

	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
	%									
<b>Yes</b>	70	78	76	79	77	78	84	70	89	86
<b>No</b>	30	22	24	21	23	22	16	30	11	14

First-time admissions decreased slightly to 86% compared to the previous period (89%)

**Table 48: Type of treatment received (Northern Region)**

	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
	%									
<b>Inpatient</b>	34	26	34	32	27	26	20	21	17	23
<b>Outpatient</b>	66	74	66	68	73	74	80	79	83	77

The majority of patients are treated on an outpatient basis (77%).

**Table 49: Referral sources (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	
	%									
<b>Self/family/friends</b>	74	72	70	75	55	52	50	48	47	
<b>Work/employer</b>	4	3	2	2	15	15	18	20	16	
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)</b>	<1	<1	1	<1	3	3	11	14	18	
<b>Religious body</b>	<1	1	2	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	2	3	5	7	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Social services/welfare</b>	11	11	11	8	6	6	5	4	6	
<b>Court/correctional services</b>	5	9	8	6	9	12	10	6	6	
<b>School</b>	<1	<1	0	-	7	6	5	4	5	
<b>Other, e.g. radio</b>	2	1	1	<1	4	3	1	1	1	

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

**Table 50: Age distribution (Northern Region)**

Age Category	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	
	%									
<b>10-14</b>	3	2	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>15-19</b>	18	17	17	19	23	19	19	15	16	
<b>20-24</b>	16	19	21	21	21	19	21	17	20	
<b>25-29</b>	10	10	11	12	14	15	17	19	18	
<b>30-34</b>	8	12	9	10	8	11	11	12	10	
<b>35-39</b>	10	11	13	10	8	9	8	11	9	
<b>40-44</b>	10	8	8	9	8	9	8	8	8	
<b>45-49</b>	12	9	8	9	8	10	7	8	5	
<b>50-54</b>	6	7	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	
<b>55-59</b>	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	1	3	
<b>60-64</b>	1	2	2	<1	<1	1	1	1	1	
<b>65-69</b>	<1	<1	1	-	<1	-	-	2	-	
<b>70-75</b>	<1	<1								

The mean age of all patients in this reporting period was 31 years. Seventeen percent of patients were younger than 20 years.

**Table 51: Population profile (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
	%							
<b><i>GENDER</i></b>								
Male	84	82	85	87	88	92	89	89
Female	16	18	15	13	12	8	11	11
<b><i>ETHNIC GROUP</i></b>								
African	46	51	50	59	60	62	68	67
Coloured	2	4	4	5	4	5	2	3
Asian	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
White	50	43	44	34	35	32	29	29
<b><i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i></b>								
Working full time	42	37	40	36	40	44	46	47
Working part time	6	9	9	2	1	4	2	1
Not working	27	26	26	35	36	34	33	35
Apprenticeship/internship	6	3	2	<1	2	1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	15	19	20	23	19	17	15	14
Disabled – not working	<1	1	0	<1	1	<1	1	<1
Housewife	1	1	1	1	1	<1	0	1
Pensioner/retired	2	2	1	1	<1	1	3	1
Other	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1
<b><i>MARITAL STATUS</i></b>								
Married, living with spouse	27	22	24	24	20	22	27	25
Married, not living with spouse	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3
Living together	6	8	6	5	6	7	7	6
Divorced	8	11	7	5	6	7	6	4
Widowed	4	2	2	2	2	1	3	1
Never married	51	53	57	60	62	61	54	61
Other	<1	0	<1	1	1	<1	<1	0
<b><i>EDUCATION</i></b>								
None pre-primary	2	<1	<1	<1	1	5	2	1
Primary	11	8	9	8	10	13	14	9
Secondary	73	77	74	74	71	69	68	73
Tertiary	14	14	17	17	18	13	16	17

An increase in the proportion of Black patients was noted in 2008 (compared to 2007) and remained fairly stable during this period. Employment status proportions remained fairly stable.

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Alcohol</b>	86	14	84	16	83	17	87	13	89	11	86	14
<b>Dagga</b>	89	11	96	4	94	6	97	3	96	4	94	6
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	100	0	80	20	-	-	100	0	100	0	100	0
<b>Crack</b>	84*	16*	70*	30*	90	10	91	9	79	21	79	21
<b>Cocaine</b>												
<b>Heroin</b>	83	17	85	15	90	10	90	10	89	11	84	16
<b>Ecstasy</b>	100	0	100	0	100	0	-	-	50	50	100	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	80	20	62	38	75	25	100	0	75	25	81	19
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	39	61	50	50	75	25	30	70	82	18	57	43
<b>Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	50	50	0	0	57	43	100	0	67	33	100	0
<b>Tik</b>	-	-	-	-	100	0	-	-	-	-	100	0
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	13	0	0

\* Crack and cocaine combined

Very few female patients are treated for cannabis, while a relatively high proportion are treated for cocaine. Nearly half of the patients who are treated for over-the-counter medicine are females.

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

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Alcohol</b>	50	58	56	5	2	2	9	0	1	44	40	41
<b>Dagga</b>	79	85	85	4	2	3	1	1	<1	17	12	12
<b>Dagga/ Mandrax</b>	50	50	80	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	20
<b>Crack/ Cocaine</b>	9	18	15	13	11	6	3	3	3	75	68	76
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	25
<b>Heroin</b>	48	60	57	14	0	1	0	2	5	38	38	37
<b>Inhalants</b>	75	50	88	0	0	6	0	0	0	25	50	6*
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	10	18	14	0	6	14	20	6	0	70	70	72
<b>Meth- cathinone (‘Cat’)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
<b>Tik</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
<b>Other</b>	-	87	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	13	0

(Row% add up to 100)

Black patients constitute the majority of heroin patients, but this has decreased compared to the previous period. A significant increase was also noted in White patients treated for cocaine. *South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) – Phase 26*

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

	YEARS									
	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
<b>Alcohol</b>	40	41	38	38	38	39	37	39	39	38
<b>Dagga</b>	21	21	23	22	24	22	25	26	28	28
<b>Dagga/Mandrax ('White Pipe' or Mandrax alone)</b>	-	-	-	-	25	25	-	30 <sup>#</sup>	36	22
<b>Crack</b>	28	25*	27*	30*	30*	25*	29*	28*	28	30
<b>Cocaine</b>	28									
<b>Heroin</b>	23	22	23	23	22	22	24	24	24	24
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	28	18	0	0	21 <sup>#</sup>	21	-	32	22*
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	12	0	27	19	31	20 <sup>#</sup>	14	23
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	43	38	38	41	38	39	39	40	41	38
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	-	-	-	-	39	0	28	-	30	24*
<b>Tik</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	0	0
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	28

\*Crack/cocaine combined

<sup>#</sup>n=4

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

**Table 55: Primary substance of abuse (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	56	53	55	47	44	42	35	34	38
<b>Dagga</b>	22	23	25	34	36	40	50	45	45
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	0	<1	0	<1	<1	0	1	<1	1
<b>Crack</b>	3	3	7	5	4	7	5	5	4
<b>Cocaine</b>	1	3							
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	<1	<1	0	<1	0	1	<1	1	<1
<b>Heroin</b>	13	10	10*	10	12	7	8	9	8
<b>Ecstasy</b>	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1
<b>Inhalants</b>	1	<1	0	<1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	3	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
<b>Tik</b>	-	<1	0	0	0	<1	-	0	<1
<b>Other</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	3	0

\*Heroin includes 'Pinch' (n=4)

Dagga is the most common primary substance of abuse, and has remained fairly stable in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009. It is followed by alcohol (38%). The proportion of patients reporting heroin as a primary drug remains fairly stable in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.

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

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	320	53	289	52	301	45	300	41	370	46
<b>Methcathinone ('Cat')</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	1
<b>Dagga</b>	290	48	287	52	413	62	408	56	469	58
<b>Mandrax</b>	15	3	3	<1	11	2	7	1	8	1
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	5	1	2	<1	2	<1	2	<1	6	1
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	86	14	85	15	81	12	77	11	85	10
<b>Heroin</b>	190	32	137	25	146	22	128	16	142	17
<b>Inhalents</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	25	3
<b>Ecstasy</b>	15	3	18	3	8	1	8	2	24	3
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	13	2	22	4	20	3	28	4	19	3
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	8	41	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 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.

**Table 57: Source of payment (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>State</b>	27	29	26	26	21	32	28	29
<b>Medical aid</b>	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	2
<b>Family</b>	17	20	25	25	20	20	20	16
<b>Friends</b>	0	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
<b>Employer</b>	16	10	10	13	11	10	12	10
<b>Self</b>	22	22	26	21	28	30	34	39
<b>Unknown</b>	5	5	3	8	7	-	2	2
<b>Other</b>	10	11	6	3	10	4	1	1
<b>State/ Friends</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-
<b>State /Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-
<b>Family/ Self</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<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	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%
Yes	24	24	29	33
No	76	75	70	63
Decline to answer	-	1	1	4

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

**Table 59: Area of residence (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>PROVINCES</b>									
Mpumalanga	-	87	93	93	92	95	82	87	90
Gauteng	1	12	<1	2	1	<1	<1	2	2
Kwazulu-Natal	4		2	<1	3	2	2	1	2
Free State	1		1	2	<1	1	1	<1	<1
Northwest	<1		<1	1	<1	0	1		<1
Eastern Cape	0		<1	0	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
Northern Cape	<1		<1	<1	0	<1	<1	1	-
Western Cape	0		0	0	0	<1	-	-	<1
Limpopo	<1		2	1	2	<1	14	9	5
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>									
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	<1	0	0	<1	0	-	<1	-	
Mozambique	<1	0	<1	0	<1	-	-	-	-
Zambia	<1	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	<1

## Patients younger than 20 years

Table 60: Primary substance of abuse for patients younger than 20 years (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	11	20	26	16	10	17	12	12	18
Cocaine	2	3	4	<1	3	3	1*	2	1
Crack	2	0	0	0	0	0	-		
Dagga	55	55	59	68	69	72	80	64	63
Dagga/Mandrax	0	0	0	0	<1	0	1	0	0
Heroin	17	9	9	14	14	6	6	14	8
Ecstasy	2	4	0	0	0	0	-	0	2
PRE/OTC	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	1
Methcathinone ('Cat')	1	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	-	5	0
Inhalants	1	3	2	2	4	1	2	3	7
Tobacco	5	4	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Tik	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	0

\*Crack/Cocaine combined

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

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

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>							
Male	87	82	88	86	95	87	86
Female	13	18	12	14	4	13	14
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>							
African	69	61	77	70	73	76	75
Coloured	6	4	4	3	7	5	5
Asian	2	3	2	2	1	0	2
White	23	32	17	25	19	19	18

75% of patients younger than 20 years are Black, similar to the previous period.

## 2d: Treatment centres: Port Elizabeth

Ms Trixie Pereira

Table 62: Proportion of treatment episodes (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA PE	80	66	65	74	86	67	64	67	45
Welbedacht	7	15	12	11	9	13	12	9	8
Shepherd's Field	9	0	15	13	4	17	23	23	9
SANCA Thembilitsha	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bethesda	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family Outreach Ministries	-	-	8	2	<1	3	1	0	0
Hunters Craig	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
<b>Total no of persons treated</b>	<b>N=464</b>	<b>N=318</b>	<b>N=570</b>	<b>N=457</b>	<b>N=577</b>	<b>N=472</b>	<b>N=424</b>	<b>N=457</b>	<b>N=690</b>

A total of 690 patients were treated across the treatment centres in Port Elizabeth. Data from Hunters Craig, a private inpatient facility was included for the first time, **likely affecting a number of statistics and proportions in the tables that follow.**

Table 63: First time admissions (Port Elizabeth)

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Yes</b>	70	78	78	74	74	79	69	69	75	65
<b>No</b>	30	22	22	26	26	21	31	31	25	35

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

Table 64: Types of treatment received (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Inpatient</b>	20	36	26	26	17	33	16	34	56
<b>Outpatient</b>	80	64	74	74	83	67	84	66	44

The majority of patients are seen on an outpatient basis, but this has significantly decreased from 66% in the last period to 44% during this period. The proportion of patients treated on inpatient basis increased by half during this reporting period, due to the first inclusion of data from the Hunters Craig treatment facility.

**Table 65: Referral sources (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	42	48	49	50	50	59	54	53	30
Work/employer	21	20	20	16	16	12	12	15	6
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	9	16	15	15	12	15	15	10	48
Religious body	1	<1	2	2	1	2	3	1	<1
Hospital/clinic	10	3	6	5	5	1	3	1	2
Social services/welfare	7	3	3	4	4	2	3	3	3
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	3	2	1	3	5	5	5	12	6
School	6	5	3	4	6	3	4	3	4
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	2	2	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1

The majority of referrals were from health professionals (48%) and this proportion has increased significantly compared to previous periods, again likely due to the inclusion of a private treatment centre. This was followed by family, self and friends constituting 30%. A proportional decrease in referral by Courts and employers was also noticed in this reporting period.

**Table 66: Age distribution (Port Elizabeth)**

Years	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	6	1	20	4	10	2	7	2	12	3	8	1
15-19	83	18	101	18	85	18	54	13	58	13	96	14
20-24	80	17	74	13	103	22	67	16	96	21	90	13
25-29	65	14	87	15	81	17	63	15	64	14	77	11
30-34	63	14	73	13	54	11	48	11	65	14	86	13
35-39	55	12	71	12	51	11	60	14	48	10	91	13
40-44	48	11	57	10	27	6	39	9	31	7	74	11
45-49	35	8	40	7	28	6	37	9	36	8	87	13
50-54	8	2	27	5	19	4	27	6	28	6	43	6
55-59	6	1	15	3	10	2	14	3	10	2	16	2
60-64	2	<1	5	1	2	<1	3	1	6	13	13	2
65-69	4	1	6	1	2	<1	4	1	2	<1	4	1
70-80	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Age unknown	2	<1	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

While 15% of the patients were younger than 20 years in this reporting period, 13% of patients were in the age category of 20-24 years of age, decreasing from 21% in the previous period

**Table 67: Population Profile (Port Elizabeth)**

	<b>Jan-Jun 2005</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2005</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2006</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2006</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2007</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2007</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2008</b>	<b>Jul-Dec 2008</b>	<b>Jan-Jun 2009</b>
	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	80	78	83	81	81	80	78	76	74
Female	20	22	17	19	19	20	22	24	26
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
African	28	34	22	19	23	22	17	23	16
Asian	7	3	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
Coloured	44	42	41	46	46	42	43	40	48
White	25	21	33	32	30	34	38	36	35
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married (living with spouse)	23	30	26	21	26	16	26	21	35
Living Together	5	12	10	8	6	5	6	10	5
Divorced	9	8	6	9	8	7	11	10	12
Widowed	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Single	57	46	56	55	57	67	52	54	43
Separated/not living with spouse	-	<1	0	5	2	3	3	2	2
Other	1	<1	0	<1	0	0	<1	1	1
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Working full-time	39	46	40	37	37	39	39	34	49
Working Part-time	3	4	4	4	6	5	4	6	3
Unemployed	33	26	36	39	33	37	34	42	26
Intern/Apprentice	0	<1	1	1	0	<1	3	<1	1
Learner/Student	17	16	14	14	19	16	12	12	14
Disabled/Boarded	1	1	2	1	2	<1	0	1	2
Housewife	2	2	1	1	<1	<1	1	2	1
Pension/Retired	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	2	3
Other	3	<1	1	1	<1	<1	4	1	1

Table 67 depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in Port Elizabeth in the first 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 Coloured (48%), followed by White (35%) patients. The proportion of patients working full-time has increased significantly (49%) and the proportion of those who are unemployed has decreased in this reporting period (26%).

**Table 68: Primary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	45	47	59	46	39	48	34	42	42	54
<b>Dagga</b>	13	12	14	16	15	17	14	13	13	12
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	25	20	9	9	9	10	10	4	11	7
<b>Cocaine</b>	6	3	3	22*	4	16*	25	22	13	8
<b>Crack</b>	3	9	9		20					
<b>Ecstasy</b>	1	<1	0	2	1	0	<1	<1	0	0
<b>OTC/PRE<sup>1</sup></b>	3	5	6	3	4	5	4	8	7	11
<b>Polysubstance</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Heroin</b>	3	2	<1	2	3	1	7	8	7	3
<b>Ephedrine</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
<b>Nicotine</b>	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	-	1	0	1	4	2	5	3	7	5
<b>Khat</b>	-	<1	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	<1
<b>LSD</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0
<b>Other</b>	<1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	<1	0	<1

\*Crack/cocaine combined

<sup>1</sup>Over the counter or prescription medicines

Alcohol remains the most common primary substance of abuse (54%), followed by cannabis (12%). The proportion of patients admitted for Mandrax has decreased from the previous reporting period, as well as cocaine..

**Table 69: Frequency of use of primary substance of abuse (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	62	60	48	55	66	66	36	80
2-6 days per week	31	27	35	30	24	23	44	15
Once a week or less	5	7	9	13	8	8	13	4
Not used in past month	1	6	8	2	2	3	7	1

Most patients attending treatment centres use their primary substance of abuse daily (80%), a shift from using 2-6 times per week in the previous period.

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

Years	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-10	1	<1	6	1	-	-	8	2	4	1	12	3	3	1
11-19	280	58	267	58	348	60	280	59	229	54	275	60	403	62
20-29	151	31	126	28	150	26	139	29	124	30	121	29	149	22
30-39	39	8	40	9	58	10	26	5	39	9	25	6	73	11
40-49	8	2	13	3	13	2	15	3	17	4	7	2	21	3
50-59	2	<1	3	<1	5	<1	3	<1	7	2	5	1	5	1
60-69	-	-	-	-	3	<1	1	<1	1	0	1	<1	0	0
Age unknown	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

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)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	78	22	81	19	78	22	80	20	77	23	78	22
Dagga/Mandrax	95	5	93	7	91	9	100	0	90	10	98	2
Dagga	87	13	92	8	94	6	90	9	77	23	80	20
Crack	85	15	77 <sup>+</sup>	23 <sup>+</sup>	79 <sup>+</sup>	21 <sup>+</sup>	84	16	78	22	74	26
Cocaine	72	28										
Ecstasy	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
OTC	50	50	46 <sup>*</sup>	54 <sup>*</sup>	35 <sup>*</sup>	65 <sup>*</sup>	15	85	48	52	33	67
PRE	38	62										
Heroin	54	46	50	50	72	28	84	16	77	23	55	45
Inhalants	100	0	67	33	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	89	11	30	70	85	15	85	15	67	33	74	26
Other	-	-	100	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
Khat	-	-	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	0	0

\*OTC/PRE combined    <sup>+</sup>Crack/cocaine combined

A lower proportion of cocaine and 'tik' users are female (26%), in comparison to the high proportion of over-the-counter or prescription drug users who are female (67%). Among patients who abused heroin, 45% are females and mandrax (98%) is also almost exclusively reported by male patients.

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

	AFRICAN			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-June 2008	Jan-June 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-June 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	24	27	20	39	42	42	1	1	1	36	30	37
Dagga/ Mandrax	44	52	36	50	34	58	0	0	2	6	14	4
Dagga	33	34	17	46	38	61	0	0	0	26	28	22
Crack	1 <sup>+</sup>	3	6	47 <sup>+</sup>	42	45	3 <sup>+</sup>	0	0	48 <sup>+</sup>	55	49
Cocaine	0			0			0					
Ecstasy	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
OTC	3	3	4	73	61	2	9	3	59	15	33	35
PRE												
Heroin	6	10	4	19	27	23	0	0	0	75	63	73
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	0	5	39	27	58	0	3	3	61	70	34
Khat	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	100
Inhalants	0	25	0	100	75	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0

\*OTC/PRE combined <sup>+</sup>Crack/cocaine combined

More Coloured patients (42%) than Black patients (20%) were treated for alcohol in the first half of 2009. More White patients are treated for cocaine (49%) and heroin (73%).

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

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-un 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 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	39	37	37	38	40	37	40
Dagga/ Mandrax	26	31	27	24	24	27	25
Dagga	21	20	20	20	22	23	19
Ecstasy	24	28	-	22	18	-	-
Cocaine	29	28	28 <sup>+</sup>	27	30*	29	29
Crack	26	27		-			
OTC	35	41	41*	36*	40*	38	40
PRE	37	39					
Heroin	25	25	29	25	25	31	29
Inhalants	49	14	-	15*	16	11	13
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	29	22	26	23	26	28	26
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	25	-

\*OTC/PRE Combined <sup>+</sup>Cocaine/Crack combined

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 inhalants, but there was only a small number of clients who used these substances.

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

	Jan- Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Swallowed</b>	65	241	50	206	45	300	52	183	39	211	50	48	447	65
<b>Smoked</b>	35	218	45	232	51	258	45	264	56	180	43	48	208	30
<b>Snorted</b>	0	20*	4*	13*	3*	13*	2*	19*	4*	9*	2*	2	28	4
<b>Sniffed</b>	0													
<b>Injected</b>	<1	3	1	5	1	4	<1	6	1	16	4	2	5	1
<b>Other/Combination</b>	-	-	-	1	<1	2 <sup>+</sup>	<1	0	0	6	1	<1	2	<1

\*Snorted/sniffed combined    <sup>+</sup>Smoke/inject combined

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

**Table 75: Secondary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	25	39	21	46	28	30	17	268	63	21	46	23
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	16	32	17	20	12	30	17	15	4	18	24	12
<b>Dagga</b>	20	47	26	35	21	33	19	33	8	20	38	19
<b>Cocaine</b>	11	16	9	38*	23*	46*	27*	34	8*	24	33	16
<b>Crack</b>	11	23	12									
<b>Ecstasy</b>	6	10	5	8	5	10	6	5	1	4	2	1
<b>LSD</b>	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OTC</b>	0	2	1	7 <sup>+</sup>	4 <sup>+</sup>	5 <sup>+</sup>	2 <sup>+</sup>	5	1*	4	38	17
<b>PRE</b>	0	3	2									
<b>Heroin</b>	4	4	2	8	5	10	6	6	1	3	3	2
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	0	1	<1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<b>Khat</b>	3	1	<1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Polysubstance</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	-	4	2	3	2	5	2	7	2	5	7	3
<b>GHB</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0	0
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6

\*Cocaine/Crack combined    <sup>+</sup> OTC/PRE Combined

**Table 76: Source of payment (Port Elizabeth)**

	Jul-Dec 2004	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Self</b>	40	37	37	41	37	37	26	21	2	14
<b>Medical Aid</b>	19	15	20	12	10	9	15	15	15	46
<b>Family</b>	26	37	32	36	38	40	45	48	40	20
<b>Friends</b>	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	1	1
<b>Employer</b>	5	5	7	7	9	9	8	8	7	4
<b>Unknown</b>	5	3	4	2	4	3	1	2	5	6
<b>Other</b>	4	3	<1	1	2	2	2	1	6	6
<b>State</b>	<1	<1	<1	0	<1	0	0	1	25	3
<b>Employer/Self</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<1	0

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

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>METRO SUBSTRUCTURE</b>												
Bethelsdorp, Gelvandale, Korsten, Malabar	171	37	158	27	143	31	49	12	42	9	55	8
Roadhouse, New Brighton, Motherwell	52	11	118	20	89	20	29	7	51	11	60	9
Uitenhage, Despatch	54	12	102	18	23	5	13	3				
North End, Mount Road, Central	19	4	46	8	25	6	10	2	18	4	29	4
Walmer, Kabega Park, Summerstrand	40	9	51	9	83	18	16	4	25	5	25	4
Port Elizabeth (other parts)	66	14	45	8	16	4	-	-	217	47	383	56
<b>OTHER PARTS OF THE PROVINCE</b>												
George, King Williams Town, Humansdorp, Maclear and East London	53	12	11	2	29	6	-	-	13	3	28	4
<b>Unknown</b>	2	<1	25	4	-	-	-	-	18	4	25	4
<b>Other Provinces</b>	-	-	21	4	47	10	-	-	3	16	50	7

**Table 78: Tertiary substance of abuse (Port Elizabeth)**

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	18	24	16	22	15	36	0	0	10	22	18	31	16	30
<b>'White Pipe'</b>	6	8	10	13	1	2	1	6	8	18	4	7	2	4
<b>Dagga</b>	4	5	12	16	9	21	4	24	10	22	14	23	7	13
<b>Cocaine</b>	8	11	6	8	13	31	1	6	6*	13*	12	20	11	21
<b>Crack</b>	9	12	9	12			0	0						
<b>Heroin</b>	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	1	2
<b>Ecstasy</b>	9	12	9	12	4	10	7	41	3	7	3	5	2	4
<b>Ecstasy/Dagga</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	3	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	7	2	3	7	13
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	5	7	3	4	0	0	1	6	2	4	4	7	4	8
<b>Moonflower</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0
<b>LSD</b>	3	4	5	7	0	0	3	18	-	-	1	2	0	0
<b>Khat</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	2	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)**

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	17	23	14	16	32	26	13	14	14	23	13	18	10	9
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	8	11	4	5	11	9	17	18	6	10	12	17	17	16
<b>Dagga</b>	35	47	47	53	63	52	40	42	32	53	30	42	61	59
<b>Cocaine</b>	0	0	2	2	9 <sup>+</sup>	7 <sup>+</sup>	13 <sup>+</sup>	14 <sup>+</sup>	4*	7*	5	7	6	6
<b>Crack</b>	9	12	14	16										
<b>Ecstasy</b>	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Heroin</b>	1	1	0	0	1	<1	3	3	2	3	2	3	1	1
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-	-	-	-
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	2	4	6	2	2
<b>Methamphetamine ('Tik')</b>	1	1	6	7	1	<1	6	6	-	-	5	7	7	7
<b>Other</b>	-	-	-	-	1	<1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

\*Cocaine and Crack combined

Dagga is the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who are younger than 20 years of age, followed by the dagga/Mandrax mixture. Alcohol has decreased during this period (9%).

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

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-June 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Male</b>	63	85	69	78	97	80	80	85	47	78	51	72	85	82
<b>Female</b>	11	15	20	22	24	20	14	15	13	22	20	28	19	18

The majority of young people in treatment are male (82%).

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

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>African</b>	16	22	13	15	30	25	25	26	20	33	21	30	17	17
<b>Asian</b>	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Coloured</b>	43	58	47	52	73	60	49	52	29	48	37	52	66	65
<b>White</b>	14	19	26	30	16	13	20	21	12	20	13	18	19	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of patients under 20 years of age who seek treatment belong to the Coloured (65%) population.

## 2e: SANCA East London\* treatment demand

Ms Lauren Aboagye

During January to June 2009, 188 patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape.

Table 82: Demographics (East London)

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>GENDER</b>										
Males	160	87	112	82	100	79	141	91	170	90
Females	24	13	24	18	26	21	14	9	18	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>										
African	108	59	66	48	56	46	87	56	98	52
Coloured	30	16	30	22	22	18	29	19	34	18
Asian	0	0	4	3	1	1	9	6	5	3
White	46	25	36	27	43	35	30	19	51	27
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>										
Working full time	75	41	50	37	48	38	65	42	66	36
Working part time	8	4	5	4	2	1	7	5	5	3
Not working	63	34	48	35	48	38	40	26	66	36
Apprentice/intern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Student/learner	33	18	27	20	24	19	38	25	38	21
Disabled/medically boarded	2	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pensioner	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
Other	1	<1	2	1	4	3	3	2	4	2
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Married, living with spouse	40	22	21	15	22	17	25	16	36	20
Married not living with spouse	16	9	7	5	8	6	6	4	6	3
Living together	22	12	15	11	8	6	10	7	14	8
Divorced	10	5	7	5	9	7	9	6	14	8
Widowed	1	<1	2	2	6	5	8	5	5	3
Never married	95	52	84	62	74	59	95	61	109	60
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
None	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Grade 1-7	34	19	14	10	17	13	23	15	33	18
Grade 8-12	121	66	107	79	83	65	105	68	114	62
Tertiary	28	15	15	11	18	14	26	17	37	20

\*Also known as SANCA Central Eastern Cape

**Table 83: Referral source (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Self</b>	29	25	49	27	30	22	27	21	27	17	38	20
<b>Family or friends</b>	33	28	58	31	51	38	53	42	52	34	67	36
<b>Employers</b>	24	21	31	17	18	13	16	13	29	19	32	17
<b>Health Profession</b>	8	7	11	6	8	6	7	6	11	7	12	6
<b>Religious groups</b>	0	0	1	<1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	4	3	6	3	3	2	4	3	3	2	4	2
<b>Social Services</b>	2	2	8	4	12	9	3	2	15	10	16	9
<b>Courts/correctional services</b>	7	6	10	5	0	0	7	5	5	3	3	2
<b>School</b>	6	5	5	3	7	5	7	5	9	6	13	7
<b>Other</b>	3	3	5	3	7	5	2	2	4	3	0	0

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

**Table 84: Age group (East London)**

Age Group	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>10-14</b>	4	3	5	3	4	3	1	1	12	8	12	7
<b>15-19</b>	19	16	35	19	23	17	23	19	36	23	33	18
<b>20-24</b>	15	13	20	11	26	19	15	13	20	13	34	19
<b>25-29</b>	14	12	24	13	20	15	22	19	19	12	25	14
<b>30-34</b>	17	15	24	13	17	13	17	14	17	11	17	9
<b>35-39</b>	13	11	21	11	10	7	12	10	15	10	30	16
<b>40-44</b>	17	15	15	8	13	10	11	9	13	8	8	4
<b>45-49</b>	8	7	18	10	9	7	7	6	9	6	12	7
<b>50-54</b>	6	5	11	6	7	5	8	7	9	6	6	3
<b>55-59</b>	2	2	7	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	5	3
<b>60-64</b>	1	1	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>65+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The average age of all patients was 29 years. Twenty-five percent of patients were younger than 20 years in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.

**Table 85: Inpatient versus outpatient (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Inpatient</b>	6	5	27	15	16	12	20	16	20	13	31	17
<b>Outpatient</b>	110	95	157	85	119	88	106	84	135	87	153	83
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 86: First time admissions (East London)**

Prior	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>No</b>	46	22	17	15	40	22	22	16	23	28	26	17	20	11
<b>Yes</b>	160	78	98	85	144	78	114	84	58	72	126	83	158	89

83% of patients were admitted for the first time.

**Table 87: Number of previous treatments (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
Nil	-	-	-	-	-	57	126	162
One	27	26	12	23	11	12	17	8
Two	14	12	0	7	9	6	4	1
Three	5	6	3	1	2	3	1	2
Four	3	1	0	2	0	2	4	4
>Four	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

**Table 88: Source of payment (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
State	0	0	1	<1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Self	48	41	58	31	34	25	45	35	34	22	41	22
Medical aid	4	3	7	4	12	9	9	7	19	12		
Employer	11	10	11	6	1	<1	4	3	11	7	14	8
Family	28	24	73	40	52	38	41	32	59	38	68	37
Friends	1	<1	2	1	5	4	2	2	0	0	2	1
Unknown	8	7	5	3	5	4	5	6	7	5	20	11
Other combinations	10	9	23	12	25	18	18	14	17	15	37	20

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

**Table 89: Primary substance of abuse (East London)**

	Jan-Jun 2006		Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	132	64	61	53	117	64	76	56	68	53	79	51	108	59
<b>Cocaine</b>	21	10	15	13	14	8	20	15	16	13	16	10	14	7
<b>Crack</b>														
<b>Dagga</b>	40	19	32	28	43	23	30	22	33	26	45	29	40	21
<b>Ecstasy</b>	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Heroin</b>	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	<1	1	1	4	3	6	3
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	1	<1	2	2	1	<1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Mandrax</b>	10	5	6	5	5	3	9	7	2	2	7	5	7	4
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	-	-	-	-	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Other</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	7	4
<b>CAT</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>

Alcohol remain the most common primary drug, followed by cannabis (dagga) and cocaine.

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallow	59	51	115	62	74	54	68	54	81	52	110	60
Smoke	43	37	59	32	52	38	43	34	66	43	65	35
Snort/Sniff	9	8	4	2	9	7	6	5	8	5	8	4
Inject	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other	5	4	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100</b>

‘Swallowing’ was reported as the common mode of drug use (60%)

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

	Jan-Jun 2008				Jul-Dec 2008				Jan-Jun 2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	51	75	17	25	71	90	8	10	99	92	9	8
<b>Cocaine</b>	12	80	3	20	13	81	3	19	11	79	3	21
<b>Crack</b>												
<b>Dagga</b>	29	88	4	12	43	96	2	4	38	95	2	5
<b>Heroin</b>	1	100	0	0	3	75	1	25	5	83	1	17
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	1	33	2	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Jan-Jun 2008				Jul-Dec 2008				Jan-Jun 2009			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Ecstasy	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
'White Pipe'	2	100	0	0	7	100	0	0	7	100	0	0
Other	2	100	0	0	2	100	0	0	5	71	2	29
Methamphetamine(tik)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0

Most dagga patients are male (95%), while a relatively higher proportion of cocaine patients are female (21%).

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

	African			Coloured			Asian			White		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	49	62	58	11	10	12	0	5	2	40	23	28
Cocaine/Crack	7	13	22	36	37	21	7	6	0	50	44	57
Dagga	61	58	47	21	26	30	0	7	5	18	9	18
Heroin	0	50	50	0	50	17	0	0	0	100	0	33
PRE/OTC	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0
Ecstasy	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
'White Pipe'	50	71	43	50	14	43	0	0	0	0	14	14
Methamphetamine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Inhalants	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	50	57	0	0	14	0	50	14	0	0	14

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

**Table 93: Secondary substance of abuse (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	9	8	20	11	13	10	11	9	16	19	14	12
Cocaine	2	2	8	4	5	4	7	6	9	11	17	15
Crack												
Cat	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dagga	8	7	20	11	17	13	13	10	19	23	23	20
Ecstasy	0	0	2	1	1	<1	0	0	3	4	3	3
'White Pipe'	10	9	7	4	6	4	6	5	8	10	11	10
PRE/OTC	2	2	1	<1	2	1	6	5	11	13	1	1

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	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
LSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
Heroin	1	<1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	17	33	29

**Table 94: Tertiary substance of abuse (East London)**

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	3	3	2	1	1	<1	3	2	13	34	17	32
Cocaine	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	2	3	8	5	9
Crack												
Dagga	2	2	3	2	1	<1	3	2	6	16	11	20
Ecstasy	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	7
Glue	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	1	3	0	0
'White Pipe'	3	3	1	<1	3	2	1	1	4	10	7	13
PRE/OTC	0	0	0	0	1	<1	1	1	6	16	1	2
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
LSD	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	9	17

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

	Jul-Dec 2005	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years
Average age of all patients	35	32	32	32	31	31	24	29
Alcohol	39	38	39	37	36	36	36	34
Dagga	20	18	21	21	21	22	20	20
Mandrax	23	22	20	27	27	-	22	23
Cocaine/crack	29	29	31	33	27	28	26	26
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	25*	-	-	44	-	24	23
OTC	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	0
Inhalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	20
Methamphetamine (tik)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16*

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)**

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	10	25	6	22	8	33	10	21	10	22
Cocaine	2	5	1	4	0	0	2	4	1	2
Crack										
Dagga	24	60	15	56	15	63	27	56	24	53
Ecstasy	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methamphetamine	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
'White pipe'	1	2	5	18	0	0	5	11	2	4
PRE/OTC	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Heroin/Opiates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

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

	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>GENDER</b>						
Male	83	85	82	79	96	89
Female	17	15	18	21	4	11
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>						
African	74	67	59	71	58	51
Coloured	22	25	30	4	27	24
Asian	0	0	0	0	6	7
White	4	8	11	25	8	18

## 2f: Specialist Treatment Centres: KZN

Prof Arvin Bhana

**Table 98: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA Penthouse	56	44	7	25	26	19	27	23	20
SANCA Lulama	11	12	11	19	12	18	10	11	10
Newlands Park Centre	11	3	4	7	9	12	6	5	4
Riverview Manor	-	7	15	8	6	-	-	-	-
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	21	34	62	32	29	18	22	19	20
Centre Ministries	*	*	*	9	*	-	-	-	-
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	*	*	*	*	16	32	21	26	29
Khanyani Rehabilitation Centre	*	*	*	*	<1	1	-	-	-
SANCA Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	6
SANCA Zululand	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7
South Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<b>Persons treated over all centres</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>1575</b>

\* Data collection for these periods began at different times

During January to June 2009 a total of 1575 patients were admitted to the eight participating treatment centres, four in Durban, one in Pietermaritzburg, as well as the SANCA centres in Newcastle and Zululand. Data was also received from the South Coast Recovery Centre.

**Table 99: First Admissions (KZN)**

	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Yes</b>	82	83	81	75	72	77	69	78	81	74
<b>No</b>	18	17	19	25	28	23	31	22	19	26

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 considerably higher proportion of patients who have been treated previously (43%), whereas about 21% of those admitted to outpatient centres had received previous treatment.

**Table 100: Type of treatment received (KZN)**

	Jan-Jun 2006	Jul-Dec 2006	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Inpatient</b>	17	35	27	35	24	18	21
<b>Outpatient</b>	83	65	73	65	76	82	79
<b>Both</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
SANCA Penthouse	39	34	41	13	11-	16	34	30	27	14	17	16
SANCA Lulama	33	37	29	12	6	8	24	31	29	32	26	34
Newlands Park Centre	25	31	28	17	7	13	49	54	47	9	7	13
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	50	51	55	13	11	8	20	18	18	18	20	19
Chatsworth Anti-Drug Forum	1	1	1	0	1	0	99	98	99	0	0	0
SANCA Newcastle	38	50	64	9	4	6	21	24	16	32	22	14
SANCA Zululand	74	60	74	3	5	6	12	14	6	11	22	14
South Coast	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	90
<b>Overall Race</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

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

**Table 102: Population Profile of Patients (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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	87	86	85	84	87	90	90	89	89
Female	13	14	15	16	13	10	10	11	11
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
African	46	45	45	33	33	25	35	34	32
Coloured	10	7	10	11	8	7	9	7	7
Indian	26	25	18	32	38	54	42	45	45
White	18	23	27	24	21	14	14	15	16
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Employed (full-time)	35	43	44	41	44	40	35	40	35
Employed (part-time)	5	4	8	7	4	7	8	12	10
Not Working	24	16	18	25	27	35	32	30	32
Apprenticeship/ Internship	<1	<1	0	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Student/pupil	32	32	26	22	20	16	21	16	20
Disabled	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1
Housewife	1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
Pensioner	1	<1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other	<1	2	<1	2	2	1	2	1	1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married, living with spouse	19	23	29	22	21	18	18	21	17
Married, not living with spouse	6	3	3	4	5	4	4	6	5
Living in a non-married intimate relationship	7	7	14	10	12	9	6	9	9
Divorced	5	5	8	7	6	4	5	4	5
Widowed	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1
Never married (& not living in non-married intimate relationship)	62	59	42	53	54	64	65	58	63
Other	<1	2	3	2	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
Pre-Primary	1	2	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	11	<1	10	9	13	8	9	7	6
Secondary	69	86	75	74	75	78	79	80	81
Tertiary	18	10	14	17	12	13	12	12	12
None	-	2	<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. The percentages for Jan-June 2004 stand out as inconsistent. In the latest round of data collection, it should be noted

that the majority of patients in the sample are Indian (45%) followed by African patients (32%). One reason for this may be greater coverage of Indian patients with data coming from the Chatsworth Treatment Centre.

**Table 103: Referral Sources (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
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	39	42	53	44	55	60	49	52	50
Social Service/Welfare	12	7	4	4	6	6	6	5	4
Employer/Work	16	20	17	17	13	13	14	18	13
Court/Correctional Services	16	16	8	11	9	7	12	7	8
Health Professionals	5	7	10	6	8	5	4	4	5
Hospital/Clinic	1	1	2	<1	1	<1	2	2	2
School	9	4	4	7	6	4	7	8	12
Religious Group	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	1
Other	<1	2	3	9	1	5	5	4	5

A well established trend is that most referrals are made through a combination of self, family or friends (50%), and this proportion has decreased slightly compared to the previous reporting period.. Employers (13%) and schools (12%) are the next most common sources of referral. Other referral sources remain fairly the same.

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

AGE Years	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
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	32	33	30	22	28	24	26	27	20	25
20-24	14	16	17	13	15	19	25	24	24	23
25-29	10	11	9	11	11	12	15	12	16	15
30-34	11	10	11	10	11	12	9	9	11	10
35-39	8	9	10	12	11	10	8	8	7	9
40-44	11	8	8	9	9	9	6	7	7	6
45-49	10	6	7	12	6	7	6	5	7	5
50-54	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4
55+	0	5	4	6	4	4	2	5	3	3

Notably, 48% of the population in treatment is 24 years or younger, this has increased compared to the last period (44%). 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					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>African</b>	159	31	124	24	152	30	353	69	386	76	338	67
<b>Coloured</b>	30	22	28	28	30	28	101	77	73	72	78	72
<b>Indian</b>	177	28	136	20	205	29	450	72	536	80	430	62
<b>White</b>	23	12	23	10	24	10	168	88	198	90	227	90

While almost a quarter of African patients are younger than 20 years, only 10% of White patients are younger than 20 years.

**Table 106: Primary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order – 1<sup>st</sup> most frequently used (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
	%								
<b>Alcohol</b>	48	58	60	54	50	39	50	48	41
<b>Cannabis</b>	32	28	23	19	21	17	20	16	20
<b>Mandrax ('white pipe')</b>	6	3	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	1
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	12	7	7	11	9	9	6	6	7
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	2	2	5	3	2	2	1	1	1
<b>Ecstasy</b>	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1
<b>Heroin ('sugars')</b>	1	1	2	9	16	32	23	24	29
<b>Inhalants</b>	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1	1	1	1
<b>Cannabis/ Cocaine</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other</b>	-	1	1	3	<1	<1	1	3	0

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 4% increase in cannabis compared to last period. 'Sugars', as a relatively new substance to be included in the study, has remained at high levels and the largest percentage of 'sugars' patients come from Chatsworth Anti Drug Forum site.

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

	20 Years or Younger					Over 20 Years				
	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2007	Jul-Dec 2007	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	10	11	15	8	9	90	89	85	92	89
<b>Cannabis</b>	66	63	56	60	62	34	37	45	40	33
<b>Dagga/Mandrax</b>	33**	25*	0	29	25**	67**	75*	100	71	75**
<b>Crack</b>	13	11**	4	3	3**	87	89	96	97	95
<b>Cocaine</b>										
<b>Heroin 'Sugars'</b>	43	45	30	18	30	57	55	70	82	70
<b>Ecstasy</b>	17*	78**	100	0	100*	83**	22**	0	100**	0
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	4*	7*	0	0	0	96	93*	100	100**	100
<b>Solvents</b>	71**	100**	100	100	77**	29**	0	0	0	22**

\*n=1; \*\*n<10

The majority of over 20's use alcohol and cocaine/crack, while majority of under 20's use cannabis. A significant decrease in Heroin ('sugars') use among over 20's was also noted in this period.

**Table 108: Secondary Substance of Abuse in Rank Order (2<sup>nd</sup> most frequently used) (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
	%								
<b>Alcohol</b>	33	40	32	28	32	25	25	27	29
<b>Cannabis</b>	33	31	33	37	27	38	41	38	31
<b>Mandrax</b>	12	11	4	9	7	4	7	6	5
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	13	8	12	16	17	18	13	16	16
<b>Heroin 'Sugars'</b>	1	<1	2	3	5	5	3	2	3
<b>Ecstasy</b>	3	4	3	2	4	4	1	1	3
<b>PRE/OTC</b>	2	3	11	3	4	3	1	1	2
<b>LSD</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Amphetamines</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0
<b>Inhalants</b>	0	0	0	1	1	<1	1	<1	<1
<b>Other (including cigarettes)</b>	-	4	4	1	3	3	8	9	11

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

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

Primary substance of abuse	YEARS									
	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
Alcohol	35	36	35	38	35	36	35	33	36	35
Cannabis	21	21	19	21	21	22	21	21	22	21
Mandrax	21	23	22	27	27	27	25	29	29	29
Crack	32	30	33	30	28	28	29	28	31	31
Cocaine	27	28	27	29	30	28	27			
Ecstasy	25	22	21	21	31	29	16	17	26*	0
PRE	33	32	42	42	37	41	36	32	33	40
Heroin ('sugars')	-	-	-	25	21	22	22	22	22	22
Inhalants/Solvents	-	-	-	-	14	18	14	15	15	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 at 31 years during this period.

**Table 110: Age of first use of Alcohol/other Drugs and age of patients in treatment (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
	Years								
Mean age of persons in treatment	29	30	33	30	30	28	29	30	28
Mean age of alcohol use first started	21	18	20	19	18	19	-	-	18
Mean age of drug use first started	21	17	20	18	18	18	-	-	19

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		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	47	50	49	10	8	8	21	20	18	22	22	25
Cannabis	50	46	52	15	6	9	30	38	29	5	10	10
Mandrax	50	36	62	17	7	25	33	57	0	0	0	13
Crack/Cocaine	6	5	7	14	18	16	61	52	43	19	25	34
Ecstasy	50	50	100	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0
Heroin ('Sugars')	2	2	1	1	1	1	96	96	95	1	1	3
OTC/PRE	11	13	6	0	25	28	56	12	11	33	50	55
CAT	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	71	77	78	29	23	0	0	0	22	0	0	0
Methamphetamine (Tik)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Other	27	24	0	27	5	0	0	50	0	46	21	0

\*n=1 \*\*n<10

From Table 111, it can be seen that almost 50% of alcohol patients are African, while 95% of heroin ('sugars') patients are Indian.

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

Primary substance of abuse	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	84	16	82	18	85	15	85	15	87	13	85	15
Cannabis	88	12	94	6	92	8	96	4	92	8	93	7
Dagga/Mandrax	100	0	100**	0	100**	0	67**	33**	100	0	87	13
Crack	88	12	93	7**	85	15**	92	8**	88	12	86	14
Cocaine	75	25			84	16**						
Ecstasy	100	0	83**	17*	78**	22**	50*	50*	100	0	100	0
OTC/PRE	34	66	50	50	64**	36**	56**	44**	25	75	11	89
Heroin ('sugars')	98	2	97	3	96	4**	96	4	95	6	97	3
Inhalents/Solvents	0	0	0	0	100	0	86**	14*	15	85	67	33
Heroin	0	0	86**	14*	71	29**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cigarettes	0	0	0	0	100*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	20	0	0

\*n=1; \*\*n<10

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

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

	Jul-Dec 2006		Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Family</b>	345	37	422	36	465	50	716	47	706	46	828	53
<b>Self</b>	248	27	345	29	189	20	292	19	288	19	271	17
<b>Medical Aid</b>	117	13	162	13	124	13	117	8	140	9	123	8
<b>State</b>	75	8	54	5	52	6	76	5	56	4	56	4
<b>Employer</b>	84	9	115	10	56	6	120	8	167	11	113	7
<b>Other/ Unknown</b>	46	5	78	7	40	4	191	13	166	11	162	11
<b>Friends</b>	8	1	5	<1	6	1	3	1	8	<1	3	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1181</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1515</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1531</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 113 shows that sources of payment remain fairly stable over time. The proportion of payments by employers has decreased slightly in this period.

## ***PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS***

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

	Jan-Jun 2007		Jul-Dec 2007		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	54	19	38	16	103	27	61	20	61	15
<b>Cannabis</b>	150	52	91	38	162	42	150	48	199	48
<b>Mandrax</b>	4	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	2	1
<b>Cocaine</b>	10	3	5	2	3	1	3	1	3	1
<b>Crack</b>										
<b>Ecstasy</b>	1	<1	7	3	2	1	0	0	1	<1
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	1	<1	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Heroin (including Sugars)</b>	64	22	93	39	103	27	67	22	140	34
<b>Inhalants/Solvents</b>	5	2	3	1	7	2	13	4	7	2
<b>Other</b>	2	<1	1	<1	4	1	12	4	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100</b>

The most common primary substance of abuse for patients who are younger than 20 years is cannabis followed by heroin and alcohol. A increase in heroin ('sugars') abuse was noticed in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2009.

## 2g: Central Region

Ms Siphokazi Dada

**Table 115: Proportion of treatment episodes**

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Aurora	95	92	88						
Beth Roi	-	-							
SANCA Goldfields	2	-	-						
SANCA Sasolburg	3	8	12						
SANCA Kimberley				65	100	100			
SANCA Upington				35	-	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	100	100
<b>Total in treatment</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>148</b>

Data representing 577 patients were collected from the four treatment centres during the period January to June 2009 compared to 636 for the previous six-month period. In the Free State, Aurora collected data from 265 patients and SANCA Sasolburg from 36 patients. In the Northern Cape, SANCA Kimberley collected data from 128 patients and no data was collected from SANCA Upington during this period. In the North West, SANPARK Klerksdorp collected data from 148 patients. Table 1 shows the proportion of patients from each treatment centre.

**Table 116: First time admissions**

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Yes</b>	70	67	76	93	93	96	80	87	86
<b>No</b>	30	33	24	7	7	4	20	13	14

In Table 116 'Yes' indicates a first time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of first time admissions to treatment centres increased to 76% in the Free State, increased slightly to 96% in the Northern Cape and decreased slightly to 86% 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		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Inpatient</b>	87	87	82	3	-	-	99	100	89
<b>Outpatient</b>	14	13	18	97	100	100	1	-	11
<b>Both</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3 indicates that in the North West the majority of patients (89%) and in the Free State most patients (82%) 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		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Self</b>	22	20	22	9	21	14	29	8	13
<b>Family/friends</b>	18	20	15	43	29	38	10	31	32
<b>Work/employer</b>	29	36	34	5	6	9	10	12	10
<b>Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (Health professional)</b>	12	11	15	5	2	9	15	18	14
<b>Religious body</b>	3	3	2	-	1	1	4	2	1
<b>Hospital/clinic</b>	1	<1	<1	3	4	6	-	-	7
<b>Social services/welfare</b>	9	9	7	27	17	8	31	28	22
<b>Court/correctional</b>	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	-	-
<b>School</b>	2	-	-	2	4	9	1	1	-
<b>Other e.g. radio</b>	<1	<1	1	-	14	6	-	-	1

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was the Employer (34%), followed by 'self'. A decrease in referrals by family/friends was noticed in this period. In the Northern Cape, family/friends (38%) was the most common source, followed by 'self' (14%); while in the North West family/friends were also common (32%), followed by social services (22%).

**Table 119: Population profile**

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	82	83	83	81	81	80	81	76	82
Female	18	17	17	19	19	20	19	24	18
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
Asian	<1	<1	1	2	4	5	1	-	2
Black	39	34	37	25	28	36	36	33	46
Coloured	17	17	13	58	55	56	6	10	3
White	44	44	49	13	13	6	57	57	49
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>									
Working full-time	59	65	62	20	28	19	56	58	49
Working part-time	3	2	1	6	7	5	-	1	-
Not working	21	21	26	26	28	36	18	27	40
Apprentice/internship	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Student/learners	13	9	6	35	27	34	12	12	5
Disabled: not working	<1	1	-	6	2	3	-	-	-
Housewife	2	1	2	1	1	-	4	2	2
Pensioner/retired	2	1	3	3	6	3	6	4	3
Other	-	-	-	3	1	1	4	1	1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
Married, living with spouse	36	37	38	18	15	18	38	34	22
Married, not living with spouse	4	4	4	2	-	-	-	1	1
Living together	8	7	10	11	8	9	-	1	3
Divorced	12	10	14	6	4	3	15	16	10
Widowed	5	2	3	7	2	4	4	5	3
Never married	36	39	31	66	62	66	44	43	59
Other	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
<b>EDUCATION</b>									
None	<1	<1	-	2	4	5	1	-	-
Prim.	Gr 1-6	28	5	5	0	27	28	7	7
	Gr 7	14							
Second.	Gr 8-11	0	75	75	0	64	61	82	69
	Gr 12	78							
Tertiary	16	19	20	3	4	6	10	24	14

\*Highest school education completed

Table 119 shows that male patients predominate in all provinces (80% - 83%). As in the previous six-month period, White patients are in the majority in both the Free State and the North West, while in the Northern Cape Coloured patients are in the majority. 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 not working, followed closely by students/learners. In the Northern Cape and North West provinces the majority of patients have never been married, while in Free State the majority are married living with spouse. Most patients have a secondary level education or more.

**Table 120: Age distribution**

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

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 37 years in the Free State, 28 years in the Northern Cape, and 34 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age is 19% compared to 16% in the previous reporting period.

**Table 121: HIV test**

	July –December 2008			Jan-Jun 2009		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	38	8	-	35	12	5
No	57	82	-	61	86	6
Decline	5	11	100	4	2	88
Missing	-	-	-	-	-	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 (88%) declined to respond to this question.

**Table 122: Primary substance of abuse**

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	71	76	76	48	49	55	76	72	70
Cannabis	12	8	10	42	18	23	12	12	16
Cannabis/Mandrax	<1	<1	1	2	-	2	1	1	-
Crack/Cocaine	7	8	6	5	2	2	4	8	3
Heroin	2	<1	1	2	-	2	1	1	5
Methamphetamine	<1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Inhalants	1	1	<1	2	5	9	-	1	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	<1	<1	1	-	-	4	4	1	3
OTC/PRE	<1	6	3	1	3	4	1	2	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		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	79	84	87	50	64	59	83	83	75
Cannabis	20	18	19	44	33	32	24	21	33
Cannabis/Mandrax	1	2	3	5	6	5	5	4	3
Crack/Cocaine	11	13	14	6	3	5	6	15	14
Ecstasy	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	3
Heroin	3	1	3	1	1	5	1	4	5
Inhalants	1	2	1	7	7	13	1	1	8
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
LSD	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	2	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	1
Methcathinone	<1	1	2	1	-	4	4	4	6
OTC/PRE	10	15	11	1	4	5	4	6	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, and has remained fairly stable compared to the last period.

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**Table 124: Mode of usage of primary drug**

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Swallowed</b>	77(17)	81(24)	80(14)	46(3)	51(5)	61(14)	77(8)	76(15)	74(14)
<b>Snorted</b>	4(13)	4(17)	3(11)	3(5)	6(11)	9(19)	4(17)	8(29)	5(18)
<b>Injected</b>	1(3)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	1(2)	3(9)
<b>Smoked</b>	19(67)	15(57)	18(75)	51(92)	43(83)	31(67)	17(74)	15(54)	18(59)
Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
<b>Injected Heroin</b>	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	57

Table 124 shows that for the mode of use of the primary drug of abuse, 80% in the Free State, 61% in the Northern Cape and 74% in the North West swallowed their drugs, making this the most popular means of consumption. However, when alcohol is excluded 75% in the Free State, 67% in the Northern Cape and 59% 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. Twelve patients reported heroin as their primary substance of abuse; only four in the North West reported injecting the drug and the remaining eight patients reported smoking or snorting it.

**Table 125: Mean age by primary substance**

	Years								
	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>Alcohol</b>	40	40	41	38	37	35	40	41	38
<b>Cannabis</b>	19	19	22	17	20	18	23	26	23
<b>Cannabis/Mandrax</b>	30	24	22*	18	-	21*	29	23*	-
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	26	29	29	28	28	19*	20	29	24*
<b>Ecstasy</b>	-	25*	-	-	-	16*	-	17*	25*
<b>Heroin</b>	25	27*	28*	-	-	26*	25	-	25
<b>Inhalants</b>	19	19*	20*	15	24	17	13	19*	-
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	-	-	23*	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Methcathinone</b>	35	21	30*	-	32	23	-	24*	21*
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	43	37	40	47	35	29	47	43*	38
<b>Overall mean age</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>

Across sites the average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 37 years in the Free State, 28 years in the Northern Cape and 34 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 ‘cat’ are younger.

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

	Free State					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	82	18	87	13	83	17
Cannabis	97	3	96	4	93	7*
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	75	25*	73	27*	73	27*
Ecstasy	-	-	50*	50*	-	-
Heroin	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	25*	75*
Methcathinone	100*	0	0	100*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	75*	25*	31*	69*	33	67*

\*n<10; \*\*n=1

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

	Northern Cape					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	68	32	79	21	77	23
Cannabis	98	2*	91	9*	93	7*
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0	-	-	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	100	0	100*	0	50*	50*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Heroin	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Inhalants	40*	60*	78	22*	100	0
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	83	17*	80*	20**
OTC/PRE	0	100*	80*	20*	80*	20*

\*n<10; \*\*n=1

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

	North West					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	79	21	75	25	87	14
Cannabis	100	0*	90	10*	96	4**
Cannabis/Mandrax	100*	0*	100*	0*	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	100*	0	50*	50*
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	0	100**
Heroin	100*	0*	100*	0*	57*	43*
Inhalants	100**	0	100**	0	-	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	40*	60*	40*	60*	75*	25**
OTC/PRE	50**	50**	50**	50**	0	100*

\*n<10; \*\*n=1

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 82% 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		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	41	40	40	16	15	8	1	0	<1	42	46	51
Cannabis	66	39	42	6	35	26	0	4	0	29	22	32
Cannabis/Mandrax	0	0	33*	0	100*	67*	0	0	0	100	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	5	5	11*	35	23	38	0	0	6**	60	73	44
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-
Heroin	0	-	-	20	0	0	0	0	0	80	100*	100*
Inhalants	67	33	0	33	33*	0	0	0	0	0	33*	100*
Methamphetamine	-	-	25*	100	-	75*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methcathinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	14	0	11**	14	19*	0	0	0	11**	71	82	78

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

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	24	31	46	56	47	46	2	2*	3*	18	21	6*
Cannabis	27	36	27	67	58	67	1	3*	3*	5	3*	3*
Cannabis/Mandrax	33	-	50*	67	-	50*	0	-	0	0	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	18	0	0	36	50*	0	18	25*	50*	37	25*	50*
Heroin	-	-	0	-	-	50*	-	-	50*	-	-	-

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Inhalants</b>	40	22	36*	60	78	55	0	0	0	0	0	9*
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	-	17*	-	-	83	-	-	0	-	-	0	0
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	0	50	80*	60*	0	0	20*	50	20*	20*

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

	BLACK			COLOURED			ASIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Alcohol</b>	33	28	43	9	4	3*	-	0	1*	57	67	53
<b>Cannabis</b>	53	70	91	12	0	4*	-	10*	25*	35	20*	4*
<b>Cannabis/Mandrax</b>	-	100*	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	20	0	25*	20	36	0	-	0	0	60	64	50*
<b>Ecstasy</b>	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	100*	100*
<b>Heroin</b>	0	0	14*	0	0	0	-	0	0	100	100*	71
<b>Inhalants</b>	100	0	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	100*	-
<b>Khat</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Methcathinone</b>	0	0	0	20	50*	0	-	0	0	80	50*	100*
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	100	100*	100

**Table 132: Multiple substance use**

	Free State						Northern Cape						North West					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
<b>Primary substance only</b>	227	78	212	73	212	70	105	73	119	72	91	71	105	73	119	72	100	68
<b>Primary +2<sup>nd</sup> substance</b>	43	15	48	17	61	20	35	24	27	16	26	20	35	24	27	16	23	16
<b>Primary+2<sup>nd</sup>+3<sup>rd</sup> substance</b>	11	4	17	6	16	5	2	2	9	5	10	8	2	2	9	5	8	5
<b>Primary +2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>+4<sup>th</sup> substance</b>	9	3	12	4	12	4	2	1	11	7	1	1	2	1	11	7	17	11
<b>Total no. of patients</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>

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		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Self	7	6	6	7	4	1	12	17	12
Medical Aid	37	42	44	7	10	7	51	35	35
State	20	19	22	67	60	68	11	13	-
Family	13	9	7	17	17	2	9	11	7
Friends	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Work/ employer	17	20	15	2	2	-	5	5	5
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Other/ combinations	3	4	6	-	7	21	10	15	37

During this period, the most common sources of payment for treatment was medical aid in the Free State (44%) and North West (35%), while in Northern Cape majority of patients were paid for by the state (68%).

**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		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	1	1	<1	6	6	5	29	32	27	65	62	67
Cannabis	0	4	7	12	4	0	27	13	16	61	73	77
Cannabis/ Mandrax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	100	100	67
Crack/ Cocaine	-	9	0	17	5	6	40	46	68	44	41	28
Ecstasy	0	50	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	50	-
Heroin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
Inhalants	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	100	50	50	0
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	0	-	25	50	-	25	50	100	50
Methcathinone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	72	94	100

**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		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	2	3	2	11	15	18	56	30	23	40	52	58
Cannabis	0	3	3	10	3	7*	44	10	17	46	84	873
Cannabis/Mandrax	-	-	50**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50**
Crack/Cocaine	0	0	0	0	0	50**	0	0	0	11	100	50**
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50**	-	-	50**
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	11	9**	0	0	0	3	89	91
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	0	0	0	0	0	20**	0	0	20**	1	100	60*

**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		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
Alcohol	-	-	3*	-	-	1*	6	0	4*	94	100	92
Cannabis	-	-	0	-	-	0	6	0	0	94	100	100
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	14*	25**	100	85	75
Ecstasy	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	100*	100*
Heroin	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	29*	100	100*	71
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	100	100*	-
Khat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	100*	100*
OTC/PRE	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	100	100*	100*

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		
	%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009	Jan-Jun 2008	Jul-Dec 2008	Jan-Jun 2009
<b>GENDER</b>									
Male	95	96	79	91	95	90	87	85	100
Female	5	4	21	9	5	10	13	15	0
<b>ETHNIC GROUP</b>									
African	57	42	58	24	33	23	47	77	56
Coloured	16	31	26	71	63	65	13	8	13
Asian	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	6
White	27	27	16	5	2	6	40	15	25

Table 137 shows that in each province, the majority of patients under 20 are male. In the Free State (58%) and in North West (56%), most patients under 20 are African. In the Northern Cape most are Coloured (65%).

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

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
Alcohol	6	23	2	11	9	15	9	17	3	23	5	31
Cannabis	15	58	15	79	22	37	22	42	6	46	7	43
Cannabis/ Mandrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cocaine/ crack	1	4	1	5	-	-	2	4	1	8	1	6
Heroin	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	8	1	6
Methamph etamine	-	-	1	5	3	5	3	5	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	2	8	-	-	5	8	10	20	1	8	-	-
OTC/PRE	1	4	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-
Methcathi none	-	-	-	-	20	33	4	8	-	-	2	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100</b>

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					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100*	0	100	0	50*	50*
Cannabis	96	4	100	0	87	13*

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	Free State					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Cannabis/Mandrax</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	67	33	100*	0	100*	0
<b>Heroin</b>	100	0	0	0	-	-
<b>Ecstasy</b>	-	-	100*	0	-	-
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	100	0	-	-	100*	-
<b>Inhalants</b>	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	-	-	0	100*	-	-

\* (n<5)

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

	Northern Cape					
	Jan-Jun 2008		Jul-Dec 2008		Jan-Jun 2009	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Alcohol</b>	70	30	100	0	89	11*
<b>Cannabis</b>	97	3*	95	5*	95	5*
<b>Cannabis/Mandrax</b>	100*	0	-	-	-	100**
<b>Crack/Cocaine</b>	100*	0	-	-	50**	50**
<b>Heroin</b>	-	-	-	-	100**	0
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Inhalants</b>	40*	60*	100	0*	100	0
<b>OTC/PRE</b>	-	-	100*	0	50**	50**

\* (n<5)

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

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

\* (n<5)

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

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