

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

JANUARY-JUNE 2020 | PHASE 48

MONITORING ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT ADMISSIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Siphokazi Dada | Nadine Harker Burnhams | Jodilee Erasmus | Warren Lucas
Charles Parry | Arvin Bhana (SAMRC) | Sandra Pretorius | Roger Weimann (SANCA)
TB HIV CARE | Anova Health Institute | University of Pretoria | NACOSA
The Foundation for Professional Development | Tintswalo

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PRESENTATIONS AT THE REGIONAL SACENDU REPORT BACK MEETINGS
(Not included in this report but available on
<http://www.mrc.ac.za/adarg/sacendu.htm>**.)**

PRESENTATION	PRESENTED BY
Treatment Demand Data: Gauteng Data	Mrs Sandra Pretorius
Treatment Demand Data: Northern Region	Mr Warren Lucas
Treatment Demand Data: Western Cape	Ms Jodilee Erasmus
Treatment Demand Data: KwaZulu-Natal	Ms Siphokazi Dada
Treatment Demand Data: Eastern Cape	Mr Roger Weimann
Community-based harm reduction service data from Gauteng	Mr Jean Slabbert
Update on community-based harm reduction services in eThekweni	Ms Kalvanya Padayachee
Update on community-based harm reduction services in Port Elizabeth	Ms Ayanda Matau
Update on community-based harm reduction services in Cape Town	Ms Mildrett Stevens
Patients' experiences of using tramadol for managing opioid dependence in Mamelodi during COVID-19	Dr Urvisha Bhoora
Harm reduction in an emergency response to homelessness during South Africa's COVID-19 lockdown	Dr Jan Heese
Limiting alcohol availability reduced-trauma and freed hospital resources during the COVID-19 pandemic: The South African experience	Prof Charles Parry

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

Ms Siphokazi Dada & Dr Nadine Harker

This report contains detailed data from specialist substance use treatment centres in all nine provinces that comprise the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use in the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal (mostly Durban and Pietermaritzburg), Eastern Cape (Port Elizabeth and East London), Gauteng province, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces (now termed the Northern Region [NR]), and the Central Region (comprising of the Free State, Northern Cape and North West provinces [CR]). More recently, data from community-based harm reduction and health-related services provided by civil society organizations and academic institutions. TB HIV Care's Step Up Project operates in the Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekweni and uMgungundlovu Districts) and the Western Cape (Cape Metro). The Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria's Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP) operates across several regions of the City of Tshwane. COSUP is funded by the City of Tshwane. The HARMless Project, implemented by the Foundation for Professional Development operates in Gauteng (all regions within the City of Tshwane) and in Mpumalanga (Ehlanzeni district). Harmless is funded by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. Anova Health Institute's Jab Smart Project operates in sub-districts B, D, E, F and G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng. Tintswalo Home Based Care operates in the East, South and North sub-districts of the City of Ekurhuleni. The harm reduction services operated by Anova Health Institute, TB HIV Care and Tintswalo are funded by the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

The first half of 2020 the emergence of the COVID-19. In facing the COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic, many countries around the world took decisive action in their response to curbing the rate of coronavirus infections ranging from rapid testing, physical distancing, quarantining and strict community and country lockdowns. In South Africa, a national country lockdown to slow down and stop the spread of the virus was implemented by government on 26 March 2020. Whilst imperative, the resultant lockdown had impacts on access to specialist care for persons afflicted with a substance use disorder as well changes in patterns and substances of use. This period therefore reflects treatment demand in the context of a global pandemic.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: TREATMENT SERVICES

This period saw a significant decrease in the number of persons seeking treatment for alcohol across all regions (Table 1). The government imposed Level 5 COVID 19 alcohol restrictions implemented during the first half of 2020 which could possibly have contributed to this decrease. Despite this, a greater proportion of patients in the EC reported **Alcohol** as their primary substance of use compared to patients from other regions, although a substantial drop in proportions was noted (38% to 21%). Between 11% (GP) and 21% (EC) of persons accessing AOD treatment services reported alcohol as their primary substance of use.

Cannabis is still the most commonly used drug, among youth attending specialist treatment centres, except in the WC during this period. Across sites, between 25% (WC) and 50% (GT) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had cannabis as their primary or secondary drug of use. Between 5% (KZN) and 29% (WC) of patients had cannabis/mandrax (methaqualone aka 'white-pipe) as their primary or secondary drug of use.

Methamphetamine (MA) remains the most frequently reported primary drug by patients in the WC (44%), followed by the EC (17%). Among patients under 20 years, the proportion reporting MA as a primary or secondary substance of use in this region was 52%, which is a significant increase when compared to the last period. Across sites, between 12% (KZN) and 59% (WC) of patients attending specialist treatment centres had MA as their primary or secondary drug of use.

The proportion of admissions for **cocaine** remained fairly low and stable across all sites. Cocaine is mostly reported as a secondary substance of use. Between 3% (WC) and 14% (KZN) of patients in treatment had cocaine as a primary or secondary drug of use, remaining stable across sites. Relatively few patients younger than 20 years were admitted for cocaine-related problems.

Nyaope and Whoonga¹ have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance. **Heroin** use remains a problem across most sites. Heroin was the second most used substance used in GT (32%), the NR (25%) and KZN (28%), following cannabis use. Most patients reported smoking as their method of use, with a small proportion of patients who reported injecting heroin as a chosen route of administration. Patients reporting heroin injecting use has remained stable over the last few years, although the proportions in KwaZulu-Natal was high at 27% during this period. In the WC, the proportion of patients who injected heroin remained stable at 12%; in the NR it increased significantly from 8% to 21%; and remained fairly stable in GT at 19% during this reporting period. While injection drug use is normally associated with heroin, this review period saw patients from treatment centres also reporting injection of other drugs such as **methcathinone** (CAT), MA and **over-the-counter or prescription** (OTC/PRE) medicines. This remains a major concern since injection use and sharing of needles is associated with health and social harms such as Hepatitis A and other infectious diseases, more specifically HIV/AIDS.

Club drugs and OTC/PRE medicines are still more common as secondary substances of use. The use of OTC/PRE medications such as slimming tablets, analgesics, and benzodiazepines (e.g. diazepam and flunitrazipam) continued to be an issue across sites. Treatment admissions for OTC/PRE medicine, as a primary or secondary drug of use, were between 3% (WC and GT) and 6% (EC). During this reporting period, 266 (4%) patients across all sites reported the non-medical use of **codeine**, with the majority of patients presenting at treatment centres in the WC (n=97) and GT regions (n=96). CAT, a synthetic stimulant, continues to show an increase in most provinces particularly in Gauteng, the Central region and KwaZulu-Natal. One hundred and seventy-three patients in Gauteng, twenty-three patients in KwaZulu-Natal and thirteen patients in the Central region reported CAT as a primary substance of use. One hundred and seventy-three patients in Gauteng, twenty-three patients in KwaZulu-Natal and thirteen patients in the Central region reported CAT as a primary

¹ Nyaope and whoonga are street names for heroin, often mixed with other regulated and unregulated substances. In South Africa, it is usually sprinkled on cannabis and/or tobacco and the mixture is rolled into a cigarette or 'joint' and smoked.

substance of use. **Poly-substance use** remains high across provinces, with between 44% (KZN) and 60% (WC) of patients indicating the use of more than one substance of use.

Overall, and across all regions, 18% of patients presented with a **dual diagnosis for non-communicable disease** at treatment admission. Most patients reported mental health problems at the time of admission (44%), followed by hypertension (15%) and respiratory diseases and (14%). Provincial variations are however evident, for instance, a higher proportion of persons suffering from mental health problems and hypertension were found in GT, accounting for 35% and 39%, respectively.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS: COMMUNITY HARM REDUCTION SERVICES

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines². Services include: HIV, STI, viral hepatitis and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints.

Community-based harm reduction services – Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape

Between January and June 2020, 2 471 unique PWID accessed the services (346 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 909 in eThekweni, 160 in uMgungundlovu and 1056 in the Cape Metro). Overall, 12 633 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (1 971 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 3 706 in eThekweni, 592 in uMgungundlovu, 6 364 in the Cape Metro) and 359 685 needles and syringes were distributed (98 610 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 2 730 in eThekweni, 1 710 in uMgungundlovu, 256 635 in the Cape Metro), with return rates of between 1% (in Durban) and 58% (in Cape Town). Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 707 tested for HIV (153 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 186 in eThekweni, 70 in uMgungundlovu, 298 in the Cape Metro), among whom 7% (46/707) tested HIV positive (9 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 26 in eThekweni, 4 in uMgungundlovu and 7 in the Cape Metro). Fourteen people (out of 46 - 30%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (5 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 3 in eThekweni, 2 in uMgungundlovu and 4 in the Cape Metro). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable. Additionally, 722 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (154 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 189 in eThekweni, 72 in uMgungundlovu and 307 in the Cape Metro) with 6 being symptomatic, 2 with confirmed TB and 2 started on treatment.

During this period OST was only available in Cape Town, where 19 PWID were on OST at the beginning of January 2020. During the reporting period, 49 new people were initiated and 1 person who was previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 6 people were lost to follow-up, 6 people exited. Sixty-three people were on OST at the end of June 2020.

During this reporting period, 452 human rights violations were reported (37 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 293 in eThekweni, 45 in uMgungundlovu and 77 in the Cape Metro), 111 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 61 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

² UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, USAID, PEPFAR. Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs. Practical guidance for collaborative interventions. (IDUIT). 2017; UNODC: Geneva.

Community-based harm reduction services - Gauteng and Mpumalanga

Between January and June 2020, 12 631 unique PWID accessed the services (5 362 in Johannesburg, 367 in Ekurhuleni, 6 523 in Tshwane and 237 in Sedibeng). Overall, 954 301 needles and syringes were distributed (161 400 in Ekurhuleni, 419 940 in Johannesburg, 9 495 in Sedibeng, 356 612 in Tshwane and 6 854 Ehlanzeni) with return rates of 37%, 11%, 2%, 72% and 37%, respectively.

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 1 522 tested for HIV (182 in Ekurhuleni, 614 in Johannesburg, 7 in Sedibeng, 606 in Tshwane and 113 Ehlanzeni), among whom 34% (524/1 522) tested HIV positive for the first time (65 in Ekurhuleni, 131 in Johannesburg, 1 in Sedibeng, 267 in Tshwane and 60 Ehlanzeni). Three hundred and fifty-eight (68%) were started on ART (37 in Ekurhuleni, 46 in Johannesburg 1 in Sedibeng, 215 in Tshwane and 59 Ehlanzeni). Additionally, 1 621 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (182 in Ekurhuleni, 679 in Johannesburg, 14 in Sedibeng, 633 in Tshwane and 113 Ehlanzeni) with 66 being symptomatic, 0 with confirmed TB and 0 started on treatment. Viral hepatitis testing was done in Johannesburg, among 60 PWID, among whom 55% (33/60) were HBsAg positive and 67% (40/60) anti-HCV reactive.

During this period OST was only available in Johannesburg and Tshwane. where 641 PWUD were on OST at the beginning of January 2020. During the reporting period, 225 new people were initiated and 16 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 17 people were lost to follow-up, 41 people exited and 2 people died. Eight hundred and twenty-two people were on OST at the end of June 2020 (Table 167). The Foundation for Professional Development provided funding for 300 of the clients on OST in the COSUP OST programme.

During this reporting period, 135 human rights violations were reported (10 in Ekurhuleni, 118 in Johannesburg and 7 in Sedibeng), 69 due to confiscated or destroyed needles and 49 due to assault. Human rights violations are not reported in Tshwane or Ehlanzeni.

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers

Eight hundred and sixty-six households were visited across 6 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by 190 community health care workers. 79 households (0.9%) were identified to have at least one person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as “experiencing health and social problems due to substance use”). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (88%), cannabis (30%) and heroin (8.6%). Fourteen individuals were identified who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons. Fourteen households (<1%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

Presentations made at the SACENDU regional meetings are available. These can be accessed online at <http://www.mrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/ATOD-sacendu>. For any queries, please contact Jodilee Erasmus at jodilee.erasmus@mrc.ac.za or 021-938-0313. For any queries specifically related to the Northern Region (Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces) please contact Warren Lucas (warren.lucas@mrc.ac.za). We hope you will find this report of value to you and your work. If you have any specific feedback or comments on the report, please contact us at siphokazi.dada@mrc.ac.za /nadine.harker.burnhams@mrc.ac.za or call us on 021-938-0946. It remains for us to especially thank Dr Andrew Scheibe for his hard work in collating the data from organizations that provide community-based harm reduction services and all the provincial coordinators for their input and continued support (Sandra Pretorius in Gauteng, and Roger Weimann in the EC). Also thanks to the various members of the network who have provided data, presentations or comments, and the Mental Health & Substance Use Directorate of the National Department of Health and the National Department of Health for their financial support of this project. Their support has among other things been used to collect treatment

information on almost 20 000 treatment episodes annually, to facilitate hosting regional meetings attended by approximately 200 persons every six months, and the preparation of the bi-annual reports that are sent to over 500 persons.

SECTION 2: TREATMENT CENTRE DATA

2A: TREATMENT CENTRES: WESTERN CAPE

Ms Jodilee Erasmus

Table 1: Proportion of treatment episodes (Western Cape)

Data were collected, monthly, from 31 specialist treatment centres. Due to the emergence of COVID-19, some centres were not able to collect data during the first half of 2020. Overall 1 323 patients were treated across all treatment centres for the period January – June 2020 when compared to 2 654 in the previous six-month review period.

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
CTDCC Observatory							
CTDCC M/Plain	15	18	14	16	16	19	23
CTDCC Atlantis							
Hesketh King	1	1	1	3	2	1	-
Hesketh King Youth	-	-	-	-	-	<1	-
AKESO Kenilworth	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Kensington Treatment centre	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Ramot Rehab	4	4	5	4	4	4	2
AKESO Stepping Stones	6	7	5	6	5	7	6
Stikland Neuro D	4	4	3	-	-	-	-
Sultan Bahu	7	11	12	11	13	11	14
Toevlug Rehab Centre	9	10	7	9	7	8	-
Toevlug Rehab Youth	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ixande Recovery Centre	-	1	1	1	<1	-	-
PASCAP	-	-	-	<1	-	-	-
Mudita Centre	1	2	3	2	2	1	1
Help-me-network	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Hope House	5	1	4	5	3	5	3
Helderberg CARES	1	1	<1	<1	1	-	-
Hout Bay CARES	2	1	3	1	1	-	-
Living Grace	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ithemba Lobomi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nurture Harmony	-	1	3	2	-	1	-
Namaqua Rehab Centre	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Tharagay Manor	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Bowl Community Centre	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Second Chances Restoration	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SANCA WC*	17	12	15	11	11	9	6
Albow Gardens Matrix							
Delft Matrix	20	18	14	15	24	24	29

Eersterivier Matrix							
Khayelitsha Matrix							
Kraaifontein Matrix							
Manenberg Matrix							
Parkwood Matrix							
Tafelsig Clinic Matrix							
Total in treatment	2902	2541	3182	2719	3013	2654	1323

*= Includes SANCA George

Table 2: First time admissions (Western Cape)

In Table 2 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. The proportion of new admissions was 65% in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2015	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	75	78	77	75	77	77	81	75	72	71	65
No	25	22	23	25	23	23	19	25	28	29	35

Table 3: Treatment type received (Western Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	18	26	20	29	33	31	29	28	33	17
Outpatient	82	74	80	71	67	69	79	72	67	83

Table 4: Referral sources (Western Cape)

During this review period, the proportion of referrals from 'self/family/friends' remained the most common type of referral for treatment, while referrals from 'schools' and 'social services/welfare' decreased slightly when compared to the previous periods.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	42	46	40	45	43	40	43	43	54
Work/employer	6	5	7	9	6	7	7	6	4
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse	7	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4
Religious body	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	5
Social services/welfare	15	13	17	20	19	18	18	20	14
Court/correctional services	4	6	4	4	3	4	3	3	2
School	17	18	19	10	17	19	18	15	11
Other e.g. radio	4	4	2	3	2	3	2	5	4

Table 5: Population profile (Western Cape)

Males continue to dominate patient intake (69%). A greater proportion of patients were of Coloured descent (73%), followed by Black African patients (15%). A greater proportion of the patients were 'unemployed' (65%), followed by patients that were employed (both full-time and part-time) (21%). A greater proportion of patients had completed a secondary education (76%), and 10% had tertiary education.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	73	73	75	71	72	73	73	71	69
Female	27	27	25	29	28	27	17	29	31
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	15	17	17	13	17	20	16	17	15
Indian	1	<1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	<1
Coloured	70	72	70	71	68	66	72	70	73
White	14	11	13	16	14	13	11	13	12
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	18	17	19	21	20	20	16	18	16
Working part-time	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5
Unemployed (< 6 months)	14	16	15	17	17	18	16	16	16
Unemployed (> 6 months)	34	35	33	37	30	30	41	38	49
Student/Apprentice/internship	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
Learner at school	25	24	23	15	22	24	20	20	11
Pensioner/Disabled/Housewife	1	2	1	1	3	<1	2	1	1
EDUCATION LEVEL*									
None	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	<1
Primary	8	9	10	8	9	8	6	10	14
Secondary	69	69	68	67	68	68	65	68	76
Tertiary	21	20	20	23	22	23	21	21	10

*Level of education completed

Table 6: Age distribution (Western Cape)

The age range of patients in treatment was 9 to 72 years. Thirty-one percent of the patients in treatment were younger than 25 years.

Age in Years	Jul-Jun 2017		Jan-Dec 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
5-9	-	-	-	-	3	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
10-14	108	4	236	7	-	-	181	6	199	8	69	5
15-19	387	15	571	18	223	8	548	18	437	16	194	15
20-24	296	12	330	10	552	20	270	9	289	11	140	11
25-29	471	19	509	16	272	10	488	16	402	15	191	14
30-34	482	19	583	18	445	16	578	19	484	18	258	20
35-39	328	13	361	11	493	18	387	13	346	13	236	18
40-44	153	6	203	6	305	11	224	7	210	8	103	8
45-49	132	5	150	5	162	6	147	5	121	5	59	4
50-54	93	4	109	3	122	4	80	3	78	3	43	3
55-59	50	2	51	2	79	3	48	2	111	4	30	2

60-64	25	1	25	1	37	1	42	2	17	1	-	-
65+	19	1	16	1	13	<1	24	1	14	<1	-	-

Table 7: HIV Tested in the past 12 months (Western Cape)

Eighty-five percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months, this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous reporting period.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	66	68	69	85				
No	24	23	24	12				
Decline to answer	9	9	7	3				

Table 8: Place of residence (Western Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Western Cape	2470	97	3135	99	2652	97	2899	96	2553	96	1290	98
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Limpopo	1	<1	-	-	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1
North West	-	-	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	28	1	4	<1	10	<1	53	2	13	<1	2	<1
Eastern Cape	3	<1	-	-	15	1	8	<1	8	<1	2	<1
Free State	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	3	<1	-	-	3	<1	7	<1	8	<1	-	-
Gauteng	7	<1	-	-	14	1	8	<1	42	2	7	1
OTHER COUNTRIES	42	2	47	1	33	1	34	1	26	1	19	1
Total number on whom information was available	2541	100	3182	100	2719	100	3013	100	2654	100	1323	100

Table 9: Primary substance of use (Western Cape)

Methamphetamine, cannabis, heroin/opiates, and alcohol remained the most common primary substances of use, each accounting for 44%, 15%, 18% and 11% of patient admissions, respectively. A significant increase in the percentage of methamphetamine patients, slight decrease in alcohol patients and a slight increase in patients treated for heroin/opiates were noted during this review period. All other categories remained fairly stable when compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	20	22	21	26	24	24	20	18	19	11
Cannabis	25	28	29	29	22	26	31	26	25	15
Cannabis/Mandrax**	5	5	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	8
Crack/Cocaine	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
Heroin/Opiates	11	11	13	10	14	12	11	16	14	18
OTC/PRE	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	2

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	37	32	29	27	30	27	28	29	30	44
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 10: Mode of usage of primary drug (Western Cape)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 14% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 92% reported 'smoking' as their primary mode of use. Only 2% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin, remained stable during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	23(2)	23(2)	28(2)	25(2)	26(2)	21(2)	20(3)	22(3)	14(3)
Snorted	2(2)	1(2)	2(2)	3(3)	2(2)	2(3)	3(3)	3(3)	1(2)
Injected	1(1)	1(1)	2(2)	1(2)	2(1)	2(2)	3(4)	2(2)	2(3)
Smoked	74(95)	75(95)	68(94)	71(93)	70(95)	75(93)	74(90)	73(92)	82(92)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	6	5	14	7	13	12	17	12	12

Table 11: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Western Cape)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (86%), cannabis/mandrax (64%), and OTC/PRE (60%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
Alcohol	51	44	44	34	44	35	11	8	10	4	4	10
Cannabis	48	55	58	32	30	32	13	10	5	6	5	5
Cannabis/Mx**	64	72	64	30	20	27	4	3	6	2	5	4
Crack/ Cocaine	37	47	38	33	38	62	26	8	0	4*	7	0
Heroin/Opiates^	90	92	86	4	5	7	5	1*	2	1	2	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	57	52	49	32	34	34	5	4	7	6	10	9
OTC/PRE	76	70	60	14*	15*	25*	7*	11*	0	3*	4*	15*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	25*	36	50*	33*	57	17*	33*	7*	33*	9*	0	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*: N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 12: Mean age by primary substance of use (Western Cape)

The overall mean age for this period was 31 years old. A significant decrease in mean age were seen for those patients admitted for CAT. The mean age for patients with other substances remained fairly stable.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
Years										
Alcohol	35	38	38	37	39	37	36	38	31	32
Cannabis	22	20	18	19	21	18	20	19	29	29
Cannabis/Mandrax**	31	30	30	31	31	33	32	32	30	31
Crack/Cocaine	32	33	34	29	34	32	32	33	30	32
Heroin/Opiates[^]	32	30	31	31	32	33	33	32	30	27
OTC/PRE	32	45	38	46	40	40	38	39	28	32
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	31	30	30	30	30	31	29	31	30	31
Inhalants	22*	16*	21*	14	14	33*	15	18	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	31	25	29*	26	29	27	29	29	29	22
Overall mean age	30	29	29	29	30	29	29	30	30	31

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 13: Primary substance of use by Gender (Western Cape)

All substances remained most used by males as indicated in Table 13 below. However, this period saw a significant increase in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of alcohol (from 29% to 38%), and a decrease in females reporting crack/cocaine (from 35% to 14%).

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	69	31	66	34	67	33	64	36	70	30	71	29	67	38
Cannabis	86	14	79	21	81	19	82	18	80	20	72	28	71	28
Cannabis/Mx**	81	19	80	20	82	17	65	35	73	27	69	30	70	30
Crack/Cocaine	65	35	86	14	77	23	75	25	84	16	65	35	86	14
Heroin/Opiates[^]	85	15	78	22	81	19	82	18	80	20	69	31	65	35
OTC/PRE	50	50	47	53	30	70	41	59	55	45	70	30	80	20*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	64	36	61	39	63	37	67	33	64	36	71	29	71	29
Inhalants	83*	17*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0	67*	33*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	40*	60*	75	25*	77	23*	67*	33*	83	17*	86	14*	100	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 14: Primary substance of use by Race (Western Cape)

The percentages shown in Table 14, total across the columns. The proportion of Coloured patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, with people of Indian descent accounting for <1% of patients in treatment. Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for methamphetamine use (45%), followed by heroin/opiates (18%), alcohol use (10%) and cannabis (14%). Previously, Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for cannabis use, however the current period saw that most Black African patients were admitted for methamphetamine (44%), followed by heroin/opiates (19%) and cannabis use (15%). Among White patients, the majority were admitted for both methamphetamine use (37%), followed by cannabis (18%) and heroin/opiates (16%). A significant decrease in the proportion of cannabis admissions among Black African patients was noticed during this period, while a substantial decrease in alcohol use was noted for patients who are of White descent.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	27	18	9	12	18	10	17*	20*	20*	42	27	15
Cannabis	45	28	15	21	25	14	12*	33	0	12	24	18
Cannabis/Mx**	4	4	9	8	7	8	0	0	0	3	7	8
Crack/Cocaine	1	2	1*	1	3	2	12*	0	0	9	3	5
Heroin/Opiates[^]	4	14	19	21	15	18	18*	20*	20*	9	7	16
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	19	32	44	35	30	45	29*	27*	60*	17	27	37
Inhalants	0	0	0	<1	<1*	<1	0	0	0	0	0	1*
OTC/PRE	<1*	1*	1*	<1	1	2	6*	0	0	5	1*	1*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1*	1*	1*	1	<1	1*	0	0	0	0	<1*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 15: Secondary substance of use (Western Cape)

Cannabis/mandrax (35%), methamphetamine (25%), cannabis (17%) and alcohol (14%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	312	22	309	21	362	26	337	19	312	20	110	14
Cannabis/Mandrax**	431	30	445	30	389	28	506	29	442	28	280	35
Cannabis	202	14	241	16	231	16	325	18	267	17	139	17
Crack/Cocaine	38	3	40	3	56	4	53	3	62	4	21	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	21	1	8	1	11	1	26	1	20	1	9	1
Ecstasy	10	1	13	1	3	<1	4	<1	7	<1	1	
OTC/PRE	51	4	39	3	36	3	59	3	61	4	23	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	9	1	4	<1	7	<1	14	1	11	1	4	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	339	24	382	25	306	22	412	23	347	22	199	25
Inhalants	4	<1	3	<1	4	<1	9	1	3	<1	1	<1
Other	14	1	18	1	8	1	13	1	24	2	8	1

TOTAL	1431	100	1504	100	1413	100	1758	100	1556	100	796	100
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Table 16: Overall proportion of substances used (Western Cape)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in the table below. Methamphetamine, cannabis, alcohol, and cannabis/mandrax, were the most commonly used substances.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	
	%										
Alcohol	30	32	30	37	36	34	33	29	31	19	
Cannabis	34	37	37	38	30	34	39	37	35	25	
Cannabis/Mandrax**	21	20	20	19	24	21	21	23	23	29	
Crack/Cocaine	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	5	3	
OTC/PRE	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	
Heroin/Opiates[^]	11	11	13	11	14	13	12	17	15	19	
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	48	42	42	36	44	39	39	43	43	59	
Inhalants	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	
Methcathinone ('CAT')	<1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	
Other	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5 (small proportion of patients)

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 17: Polysubstance use (Western Cape)

Up to 60% of patients reported using more than one substance, and this proportion remained similar compared to the last period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	1431	56	1635	51	1413	52	1758	58	1098	41	527	40
Primary +2nd substance	1110	44	1253	49	1306	48	1255	42	1556	59	796	60
Total no. of patients	2541	100	3182	100	2719	100	3013	100	2654	100	1323	100

Table 18: Source of payment (Western Cape)

Patients often report a combination of sources of funding for treatment. The category 'State' (91%) was the most common source of payment, followed 'medical aid' (4%) and 'family/friends' (2%). 'Other' refers to a combination of sources paying for treatment for patients.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jul 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	8	6	6	7	6	3	3	3	1
Medical Aid	8	6	10	10	10	8	8	9	4
State	56	71	66	75	72	76	81	79	91
Family/friends	19	13	11	7	10	10	6	4	2
Work/employer	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	<1
Unknown	3	2	2	1	<1	<1	<1	2	1
Other/combinations	4	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	-

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 19: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (77%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	82	78	83	78	78	77	79	76	77
Female	18	22	17	22	22	23	21	24	23
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	18	25	26	23	29	28	25	24	25
Coloured	79	73	71	75	69	69	73	74	72
Indian	1	<1	1	-	<1	1	<1	-	-
White	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3

Table 20: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (51%) were referred to treatment centres by the 'school' and this proportion decreased compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'self/family/friends' (34%) and 'social services/welfare' (7%). The rest of the categories remained stable.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	23	19	14	21	18	19	16	22	34
Work/Employer	3	<1	1	4	<1	5	<1	<1	2
Health professional	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Religious body	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	<1	<	<1
Hospital/Clinic	2	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	2

Social Services/Welfare	13	10	9	20	13	14	11	13	7
Court/Correctional services	2	5	3	4	1	2	1	1	1
School	51	62	67	46	66	55	69	58	51
Other	2	1	1	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1

Table 21: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Most young patients were treated for the use of methamphetamine (40%), followed by cannabis (23%). A significant increase in methamphetamine use (from 27%-40%) and a significant decrease in the proportion of patients < 20 years admitted for cannabis was noted (from 33%-23%). This requires monitoring over the next review periods. Other categories also remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	40	8	111	14	102	13	68	9	99	16	25	10
Cannabis	371	75	620	77	578	75	571	75	211	33	61	23
Cannabis/Mx**	23	5	13	2	20	3	11	1	40	6	19	7
Crack /Cocaine	1	<1	3	<1	4	1	2	<1	14	2	1	<1
Heroin/Opiates^	8	2	5	1	5	1	48	6	82	13	50	19
OTC/PRE	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	9	1	1	<1
Inhalants	3	1	-	-	3	<1	4	1	-	-	1	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	3	<1	-	-	4	1	5	1	3	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	45	9	51	6	61	8	49	6	170	27	105	40
Total	495	100	810	100	775	100	760	100	637	100	263	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 22: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Western Cape)

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	12	10	11	14	5	14	12	18	11
Snorted	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	3	2
Injected	<1	-	-	<1	2	<1	2	2	2
Smoked	86	89	88	85	88	71	84	77	85

Table 23: Primary substance of use by gender of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

Males dominated use of all substances. A significant increase in female cannabis/mandrax use was seen in this period (20%-32%).

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	%	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
Alcohol	67	33	63	37	63	37	79	21	77	23	72	28
Cannabis	81	19	81	19	80	20	80	20	75	25	85	15
Cannabis/Mx**	83	17	92	8	60	40	60	37	80	20	68	32
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	67*	33*	50*	50*	50*	50*	93	7*	100*	0
Heroin/Opiates^	50*	50*	80*	20*	80*	20*	78	22	77	23	71	29
Inhalants	100*	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	0	100*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	71	29	76	24	77	23	69	31	72	28	77	23
OTC/PRE	100*	0	50*	50*	100*	0	50*	50*	78	22*	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	66*	34*	-	-	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

* N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 24: Primary substance of use by race of patients <20 years (Western Cape)

A significant decrease in proportion of cannabis use among Coloured (34%-24%) and Black African (29%-23%) patients was noticed during this period. There was also a significant increase for methamphetamine use among patients of Coloured descent (25%-40%). A significant decrease in alcohol use was also noted among Black African patients (16%-5%). This could be attributable to the government imposed alcohol restrictions.

	Jul-Dec 2019								Jan-Jun 2020							
	Black African		Coloured		Indian		White		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	25	16	70	15	-	-	4	27*	3	5	22	12	-	-	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	2	1	12	3	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0
Cannabis	44	29	162	34	-	-	5	33	15	23	46	24	-	-	0	0
Cannabis/Mx**	8	5	32	7	-	-	0	0	6	9	12	6	-	-	1	13*
Heroin/Opiates^	23	15	59	13	-	-	0	0	17	26	28	15	-	-	3	34*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	47	31	118	25	-	-	5	33	24	36	76	40	-	-	4	50*
OTC/PRE	2	1*	7	2	-	-	0	0	0	0	1	1*	-	-	0	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	1*	3	1	-	-	0	0	1	2*	1	1*	-	-	0	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <5

Table 25: Secondary substance of use younger than <20 years old (Western Cape)

Cannabis/mandrax (22%), methamphetamine (13%), cannabis (10%) and alcohol (8%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	138	28	138	17	182	23	146	21	88	14	20	8
Cannabis	26	5	56	7	51	7	67	10	83	13	25	10
Cannabis/Mandrax**	44	9	35	4	49	6	36	5	88	14	57	22
Crack/Cocaine	1	<1	1	<1	3	<1	5	1	20	3	5	2
Heroin/Opiates^	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	8	1	4	1	1	<1
Inhalants	4	1	1	<1	3	<1	6	1	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	8	2	3	<1	7	1	10	1	18	3	6	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	<1	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	1	2	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	22	4	33	4	38	5	34	5	80	13	33	13
Other	3	<1	5	1	1	<1	4	1	5	1	1	<1
TOTAL	495	100	805	100	775	100	680	100	636	100	263	100

2B: TREATMENT CENTERS: GAUTENG

Mrs Sandra Pretorius

Table 26: Proportion of treatment episodes (Gauteng)

Data were collected from 21 specialist treatment centres during this review period. A total of 3 279 patients were treated at Gauteng treatment centres during the period January-June 2020.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Elim Clinic	286	8	246	9	239	8	239	8	75	2	46	1
SANCA Eastern Gauteng	134	9	443	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Central Rand	971	29	281	10	861	29	1014	32	1121	27	910	28
SANCA Nishtara	61	2	-	-	54	2	190	6	167	4	150	5
SANCA Vaal Triangle	356	10	419	15	388	13	279	9	150	4	56	2
SANCA Castle Carey	252	7	104	4	7	<1	75	2	-	-	319	10
House of Mercy	81	2	78	3	84	3	-	-	68	2	122	4
Stabilis Clinic	31	1	67	4	70	2	131	4	-	-	162	5
SANCA Horizon Clinic	288	8	326	12	298	10	455	14	329	8	182	6
SANCA Thusong	225	7	244	10	249	8	340	11	294	7	229	7
Houghton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Wedge Gardens	80	2	82	3	112	4	107	3	85	2	73	2
SANCA Soweto	87	3	-	-	156	5	29	1	76	2	112	3
SANCA Greater Heidelberg	99	3	183	7	146	5	97	3	157	4	124	4
Fabian Ribeiro	223	7	219	8	226	8	192	6	65	2	41	1
Eden Recovery Centre	36	1	13	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mighty Wings	-	-	23	1	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANCA Palm Ridge Clinic	202	6	6	<1	-	-	-	-	78	2	-	-
Freedom Recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2	20	1
Ithemba Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	2	60	2
Jamela Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	2	74	2
Life Esidimeni Tx centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	629	15	-	-
Merafong Anti-Substance Abuse Centre (MASAC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	2	17	1

Makukhanye Alcohol & Drug Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	1
Westview Clinic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	15	277	8
Total number in treatment	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100	3279	100

Table 27: First time admissions (Gauteng)

Eighty-six percent of patients were admitted to treatment for the first time during this period, stable since last period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	84	81	82	82	86	83	82	86	86	86
No	16	19	18	18	14	17	18	14	14	14

Table 28: Type of treatment received (Gauteng)

The proportion of patients treated at outpatient centres increased from 58%-66% since last period, while 34% were treated at inpatient centres. The proportion of inpatients remained stable compared to the previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	42	42	44	37	19	42	40	37	42	34
Outpatient	58	58	56	63	81	58	60	63	58	66

Table 29: Referral sources (Gauteng)

The proportion of referrals from 'social services/welfare' decreased, while referrals from 'self/family/friends' significantly increased during this period and all other categories remained stable. Referrals from schools also increased during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	57	56	60	58	59	53	61	51	65
Work/employer	6	7	6	6	6	5	4	5	4
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Religious body	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Hospital/clinic	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
Social services/welfare	9	10	6	10	14	17	15	25	14
Court/correctional services	6	8	8	10	7	12	5	3	2

School	13	11	13	9	10	8	9	12	10
Other, e.g. radio	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 30: Population profile (Gauteng)

Over the last few review periods, very little change has been noted in the population profile of patients admitted to treatment in Gauteng. Over half of patients in this cohort were unemployed. Most patients have secondary school education.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	86	86	86	85	86	86	86	86	86
Female	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	61	59	66	65	67	69	66	74	73
Indian	2	2	2	2	12	10	2	2	2
Coloured	15	17	14	17	2	15	18	18	15
White	21	21	18	16	19	7	14	7	10
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	21	23	20	20	19	18	19	12	16
Working part-time	2	3	3	3	2	4	2	.3	3
Unemployed (< 6 months)	10	10	9	11	9	9	8	10	8
Unemployed (> 6 months)	34	33	36	37	46	43	43	47	46
Students/apprentice/ internship	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	23	22	24	23	18	21	25	20	25
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	6	<1
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	1	3	1
Primary	6	7	6	7	5	7	6	7	6
Secondary	81	76	75	79	81	80	79	76	87
Tertiary	12	16	18	13	13	12	14	14	6

Table 31: Age distribution (Gauteng)

The age range of patients in treatment was between 11 and 79 years old, with the overall mean age of 28 years. For this review period, the proportion of patients in each age category remained fairly similar.

Years	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	140	4	124	7	87	3	1	<1	145	5	178	4	108	3
15-19	950	25	782	23	543	20	110	4	611	19	863	20	617	19
20-24	720	19	684	20	548	20	608	21	603	19	846	20	614	19
25-29	761	20	662	20	549	20	584	20	665	21	990	24	753	23
30-34	494	13	466	14	417	15	614	21	453	14	664	16	570	17
35-39	289	8	280	8	238	9	445	15	301	10	363	9	299	9
40-44	174	5	152	5	127	5	237	8	129	4	140	3	134	4
45-49	125	3	93	3	95	3	128	4	109	3	76	2	81	2
50-54	85	2	68	2	50	2	89	3	49	2	53	1	39	1
55-59	52	1	36	1	42	2	45	2	33	1	25	1	64	2
60-64	29	1	23	1	18	1	30	1	23	1	8	<1	-	-
≥65	23	1	16	<1	19	1	46	2	11	<1	7	<1	-	-

Mean Age	27	27	28	28	28	26	28
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Table 32: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Gauteng)

Sixty-one percent of those who completed the question 'Have you been tested for HIV in the past 12 months' indicated that they had been tested, increasing slightly since the previous periods.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	1564	50	2393	56	2000	61
No	1280	41	1374	33	954	29
Declined to answer	304	9	457	11	325	10
TOTAL	3148	100	4224	100	3279	100

Table 33: Suburb of residence (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCE												
Mpumalanga	31	1	29	1	22	1	50	1	22	1	20	1
Limpopo	24	1	39	1	23	1	33	1	19	<1	16	<1
North West	23	1	25	1	15	1	33	1	22	1	27	1
Northern Cape	1	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	7	<1	7	<1	1	<1	6	<1	3	<1	8	<1
Free State	12	<1	13	<1	12	<1	18	1	18	<1	10	<1
KwaZulu-Natal	9	<1	11	<1	11	<1	14	<1	6	<1	5	<1
Western Cape	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1
OTHER COUNTRIES	1	<1	3	<1	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1
Total number on whom information was available	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100	3279	100

Table 34: Primary substance of use (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use in Gauteng during the January-June 2020 period was cannabis (34%). This was followed by heroin/opiates (32%), alcohol (11%), and methamphetamine (10%). Other categories remained fairly stable.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	592	17	424	16	409	14	570	18	490	12	375	11
Cannabis/Mx**	79	2	60	2	57	2	95	3	119	3	74	2
Cannabis	1407	41	889	33	1070	36	1021	32	1253	30	1104	34
Crack/Cocaine	90	3	63	2	80	3	100	3	128	3	89	3
Heroin/Opiates^	616	18	810	30	801	27	818	26	1534	36	1034	32
Ecstasy	2	<1	6	<1	2	<1	2	<1	7	<1	1	<1
OTC/PRE	43	1	35	1	33	1	71	2	29	1	48	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	317	9	205	8	224	8	160	5	142	3	173	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	216	6	161	6	236	8	283	9	472	11	324	10
Inhalants	23	1	21	1	15	1	22	1	19	<1	21	1

Total	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100	3279	100
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**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 35: Mode of usage of primary substance (Gauteng)

In looking at the mode of use of the primary substances, 14% of patients reported swallowing their substances, while 72% reported smoking their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 81% reported smoking as their mode of use. Only 7% of patients reported injecting their substance of choice.

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	23(2)	19(2)	19(2)	17(2)	16(2)	21(4)	14(2)	14(2)
Snorted**	14(18)	11(13)	12(15)	10(11)	10(12)	8(9)	6(6)	8(9)
Injected	7(9)	7(8)	7(9)	10(12)	8(9)	4(5)	6(7)	7(8)
Smoked	56(71)	64(77)	62(75)	63(75)	67(77)	67(81)	74(84)	72(81)

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

** Included with snorted are sniffed and inhaled

Table 36: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Gauteng)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest proportion of patients reporting daily use was heroin/opiates (94%), followed by OTC/PRE (85%), cannabis/mandrax (77%), crack/cocaine (67%), and cannabis (73%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
Alcohol	60	52	55	27	29	25	11	15	15	2	4	4
Cannabis	58	64	73	25	22	18	13	10	6	5	4	3
Cannabis/Mx**	82	81	77	14	11	19	3	6	3*	1	2	1*
Crack/ Cocaine	51	72	67	31	14	19	15	14	11	3	4	2*
Heroin/Opiates^	90	93	94	5	2	6	5	2	<1	<1	2	<1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	58	68	60	32	22	28	8	8	8	2	2	4
OTC/PRE	56	55	85	6	28	10	25	7*	2*	13	10	2*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	48	58	52	36	30	33	14	11	12	2	2	3

Table 37: Mean age by Primary substance of use (Gauteng)

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	Years/ Mean Age in years								
Alcohol	39	37	40	39	36	33	30	31	29
Cannabis/Mandrax**	25	28	25	27	27	26	30	26	28
Cannabis	21	21	22	21	22	26	27	25	27
Crack/Cocaine	27	31	32	31	32	27	27	28	27
Heroin/Opiates[^]	26	27	27	27	27	26	27	26	29
Ecstasy	24	43*	27	35*	28	22*	29*	30	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	30	29	28	30	27	28	26	27
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27	30	27	27	30	25	28	25	26
Inhalants	21	14	15	17	27	22	28	23	26
OTC/PRE	39	34	42	43	36	31	30	26	28
Nyaope/Whoonga	26	29	26	27	31	28	28	27	27

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 38: Primary substance of use by Gender (Gauteng)

Male patients continue to dominate admissions for treatment. The proportion of males and females remained fairly similar since last period, however there was a notable increase in females accessing treatment for cannabis/mandrax and heroin/opiates.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	79	21	79	21	83	17	83	17	85	15	84	16	83	17
Cannabis/Mandrax**	88	12	95	5*	90	10	84	16	85	15	92	8	86	14
Cannabis	92	8	90	10	89	11	88	12	87	13	84	16	87	13
Crack/Cocaine	72	28	82	18	67	33	80	20	83	17	80	20	88	12
Heroin/Opiates[^]	88	12	84	16	88	12	88	12	87	12	89	11	85	15
OTC/PRE	32	68	37	63	83	17	55	45	79	21	76	24	81	19
Methcathinone ('CAT')	82	18	83	17	81	19	86	14	90	10	87	13	88	12
Inhalants	81	19	91	9*	81	19*	100	0	86	14	89	11*	90	10*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	73	27	74	26	84	16	82	18	82	18	85	15	87	13

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 39: Primary substance of use by Race (Gauteng)

Coloured patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for cannabis and heroin/opiates use (at 30% each), followed by alcohol (14%) and methamphetamine (9%). Black African patients were more likely to be admitted for cannabis use (35%), and heroin/opiates (32%), followed by both alcohol (10%), and methamphetamine (10%). Among White patients, the majority were admitted for heroin/opiates use (31%), followed by cannabis use (29%). A notable increase in cannabis use was seen across both Black African and Indian patients, as well as a notable decrease in alcohol use among White patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	16	10	10	21	14	14	29	15	25	22	24	15
Cannabis/Mx**	3	2	2	3	5	4	3*	4	0	3	<1	3
Cannabis	34	30	35	36	32	30	27	24	35	24	20	29
Crack/Cocaine	3	3	2	2	3	4*	2	1*	4*	3	5	3
Heroin/Opiates^	27	41	32	21	22	30	16	35	14	27	27	31
Methcathinone ('CAT')	5	3	6	4	6	5	4	8	8*	7	4	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	10	10	8	16	9	8	13	10	10	14	10
Inhalants	1	<1	1	1*	<1	1*	5*	0	0	0	3*	<1*
OTC/PRE	2	1	1	4	1	1	2*	0	0	3	3	3

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 40: Secondary substance of use (Gauteng)

Cannabis (32%), alcohol (11%), crack/cocaine (9%) and cannabis/mandrax (8%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	162	12	119	11	147	13	198	15	251	13	186	11
Cannabis/Mandrax**	62	4	64	6	86	7	124	9	194	10	128	8
Cannabis	451	33	343	32	399	35	405	31	731	37	529	32
Crack/Cocaine	72	5	83	8	123	11	141	11	211	11	157	9
Heroin/Opiates^	142	10	155	14	89	8	89	7	156	8	217	13
OTC/PRE	61	4	64	6	16	1	79	6	58	3	44	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	193	14	146	14	142	12	124	9	136	7	140	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	110	8	81	8	121	11	135	4	186	9	196	12
Inhalants	13	1	4	<1	10	1	12	<1	16	1	10	1
Other	72	5	6	<1	11	1	8	1	26	1	28	2
TOTAL	1383	100	1080	100	1148	100	1320	100	1965	100	1658	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 41: Overall use (reported as primary or secondary substance of use) (Gauteng)

Consistent with previous review periods, cannabis, heroin/opiates, alcohol and methamphetamine remained the most common substances of use in this region.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	754	22	543	20	556	19	768	24	741	18	561	17
Cannabis/Mandrax*	141	4	124	5	143	5	219	7	313	7	202	6
Cannabis	1854	54	1232	45	1469	50	1426	45	1984	47	1633	50
Crack/Cocaine	162	5	146	5	203	7	241	8	339	8	246	8
Heroin/Opiates^	938	28	1273	47	1220	42	907	29	1690	40	1251	38
OTC/PRE	104	3	99	4	49	2	150	5	87	2	92	3
Methcathinone ('CAT')	510	15	351	13	366	12	284	9	278	7	313	10
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	326	10	242	9	357	12	418	13	658	16	520	16
Other	114	3	35	1	20	1	21	1	64	2	88	3
Inhalants	37	1	25	1	26	1	34	1	35	1	31	1

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 42: Polysubstance use (Gauteng)

Up to 51% of patients reported using more than one substance.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	2029	59	1654	60	1789	61	1828	58	2259	53	1621	49
Primary +2nd substance	1383	41	1080	40	1148	39	1320	42	1965	47	1658	51
Total no. of patients	3412	100	2734	100	2937	100	3148	100	4224	100	3279	100

Table 43: Sources of payment (Gauteng)

A significant decrease in payments by the 'state' (from 58% to 49%), and a slight increase in payments by 'medical aid' was noticed in this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	40	48	56	46	48	70	58	40	58	49
Medical Aid	18	18	19	17	14	14	10	12	4	9
Family/friends	23	15	14	13	13	7	11	27	17	17
Employer	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
Self	8	6	5	5	7	4	6	9	7	7
Other/Comb	1	1	1	2	2	1	<1	1	11	<1
Unknown	6	9	1	15	12	2	13	9	1	17

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 44: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The predominant profile of patients admitted for treatment were male and of Black African descent who had completed a secondary education.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	91	89	89	85	84	87	85	86
Female	12	9	11	12	15	14	13	15	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black/African	73	68	97	73	77	76	75	78	83
Coloured	20	23	2	21	16	17	20	18	14
Indian	1	2	<1	1	2	5	1	1	1
White	6	7	1	5	5	2	4	3	3
EDUCATION LEVEL									
None	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	1	3	1
Primary	14	18	10	16	13	17	7	13	14
Secondary	84	80	87	82	86	82	85	81	84
Any tertiary	1	2	3	1	1	1	6	3	1

Table 45: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' (60%) and this proportion increased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'school' (17%) and 'social services/welfare' (11%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	41	38	35	37	42	42	56	40	52	60
Work/Employer	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	3	1	3	4
Health professional	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2
Religious body	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	-	<1	1	1	2
Hospital/Clinic	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	<1
Social Services/Welfare	13	7	6	5	7	8	17	14	16	11
Court/Correctional services	9	7	14	10	12	6	10	5	3	2
School	30	45	41	43	34	40	10	37	21	17
Other	1	1	1	2	1	-	<1	<1	<1	1

Table 46: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

The most common primary substance of use among young patients was cannabis (39%), followed by heroin/opiates (22%) and methamphetamine (13%). An increase in alcohol use (6% - 11%) was seen this period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	21	2	26	4	56	8	135	18	62	6	78	11
Cannabis	736	81	458	73	289	40	285	38	485	44	285	39
Cannabis/Mx**	12	1	12	2	18	3	18	2	30	3	18	2
Crack/Cocaine	2	<1	5	1	26	4	21	3	31	3	23	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	43	5	69	11	178	25	187	25	250	24	161	22
OTC/PRE	-	-	3	<1	10	1	14	2	10	1	10	1
Inhalants	15	2	14	2	5	1	3	<1	5	<1	4	<1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	38	4	17	3	53	7	39	5	46	4	47	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	38	4	20	3	82	11	51	7	142	14	92	13
TOTAL	909	100	630	100	719	100	756	100	1041	100	725	100

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 47: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	3	3	7	3	2	5	14	21	9	13
Snorted	9	7	7	6	6	5	1	7	7	9
Injected	1	2	2	1	2	2	<1	2	4	3
Smoked	87	87	85	90	89	88	71	69	79	74

Table 48: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

This period saw a significant decrease in young females accessing treatment services for all substances with the exception CAT.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	71	29	65	35	87	13	79	21	79	21	81	19
Cannabis	90	10	88	12	88	12	80	20	84	16	87	13
Cannabis/Mx**	92	8*	92	8	94	6*	64	36	90	10*	89	11*
Crack/Cocaine	100*	0	80*	20*	81	19	50*	50*	84	16	87	13*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	85	15	88	12	83	17	77	23	84	16	89	11
Inhalants	87	13*	79	21	100	0	100*	0	80*	20*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	-	-	0	100*	70	30*	50*	50*	80	20*	80	20*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	84	16	76	24*	81	19	100*	0	91	9*	87	13
Methamphetamine('Tik')	71	29	65	35	74	26	69	31	87	13	85	15

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 49: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis and heroin/opiates.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	15	6	10	27	6	14	50*	0	25*	26	0	5*
Cannabis	39	45	40	34	42	37	50*	27*	25*	23	34	45
Cannabis/Mx**	2	3	3	3*	4	1*	0	0	0	0	3*	5*
Crack/Cocaine	3	2	3	2*	3	7	0	0	0	0	7*	0
Heroin/Opiates[^]	26	25	22	20	20	23	0	36*	25*	35	24	18*
Inhalants	<1*	<1*	1*	1*	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	1	1	2	5	2*	1*	0	0	0	0	7*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	5	4	7	3	7	6	0	9*	0	10*	10*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	13	13	5	15	10	0	27*	25*	6*	14*	18*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 50: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Gauteng)

Cannabis (31%) and alcohol (14%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	50	17	39	23	61	13	39	14	127	20	52	14
Cannabis	72	25	43	26	153	32	78	27	226	35	117	31
Cannabis/Mandrax**	7	2	6	4	35	7	28	10	63	10	34	9
Crack/Cocaine	5	2	6	4	48	10	30	10	44	7	36	9
Heroin/Opiates[^]	37	12	16	10	26	6	20	7	28	4	26	7
Inhalants	9	3	2	1	8	2	3	1	3	<1	3	1
OTC/PRE	19	7	14	8	9	2	17	6	31	5	18	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	48	18	21	13	68	14	37	13	56	9	44	12
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	20	7	18	11	59	13	34	12	63	10	42	11
Other	20	7	2	1	4	1	-	-	5	1	9	2
TOTAL	287	100	167	100	471	100	286	100	646	100	381	100

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

2C: TREATMENT CENTRES: NORTHERN REGION

Mr Warren Lucas

Table 51: Number of treatment episodes (Northern region)

Data representing 767 patients were collected from 11 treatment centres during the period January-June 2020, compared to 1423 from the previous six-month period. In Mpumalanga data were collected from 531 patients, with most data coming from SANCA Lowveld, followed by SANCA Witbank. In Limpopo, data were collected from 236 patients. No data was collected from the Centre of Hope and Jahara during this period.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	Number				Number			
Swartfontein	94	-	88	11				
MARC (Inpatient)	119	23	97	46				
MARC (Outpatient)								
Sanca Witbank	331	224	504	218				
Sanca Lowveld	267	297	267	154				
SANCA Thembisile	26	34	35	38				
Bread of Life	25	19	20	20				
Pace Rehab	36	28	26	25				
Healing Wings	-	14	33	12				
Healing Wings (Youth)	-	12	-	7				
SANCA Far North (Polokwane)					266	351	325	230
Jahara Centre					7	5	11	-
Seshego Centre					-	18	17	6
Centre of Hope					-	-	-	-
Total number in treatment	898	651	1070	531	273	374	353	236

Table 52: First Time Admissions (Northern region)

In Table 52 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most admissions across both provinces and these proportions significantly decreased across provinces during this period.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%				%			
No	11	15	13	22	2	16	5	12
Yes	89	85	87	78	98	84	95	88

Table 53: Type of treatment received (Northern region)

Table 53 indicates that in Mpumalanga (58%) and in Limpopo (64%), most patients were treated on an outpatient basis.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%				%			
Inpatient	19	36	17	42	3	37	10	36
Outpatient	81	64	83	58	97	63	90	64

Table 54: Referral sources (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was the 'self/family/friends', 66% in Mpumalanga and 69% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'social services/welfare' (12%) in Mpumalanga and 'school' in Limpopo (9%).

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	57	65	50	66	64	67	65	69
Work/employer	6	8	12	3	3	3	7	4
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse)	7	5	7	4	1	-	5	2
Religious body	1	1	1	2	-	<1	-	2
Hospital/clinic	1	2	1	4	-	-	<1	2
Social services/welfare	11	5	11	12	<1	4	5	8
Court/correctional services	1	1	2	2	1	-	1	4
School	14	13	16	7	31	25	16	9
Other, e.g. radio	1	<1	1	1	-	1	1	1

Table 55: Population profile (Northern region)

Male patients predominate in all provinces (91% in Mpumalanga and 90% in Limpopo). Black African patients (consistent with the demographic profile of the province) continue to constitute the highest number of patients seen at specialist treatment centres in both provinces. There was an increase in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in both Mpumalanga and Limpopo. In both provinces, majority of patients had secondary school education.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%							
GENDER								
Male	87	86	87	91	90	95	93	90
Female	13	14	13	9	10	5	7	10
RACE								
Black African	79	77	77	76	90	91	88	95
Coloured	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	2
Indian	1	1	2	1	-	<1	<1	-
White	17	20	17	21	7	3	7	3
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Working full time	21	15	27	18	4	13	22	17
Working part time	7	3	8	2	2	3	7	4
Unemployed (<6 months)	9	6	7	9	1	10	6	7
Unemployed (>6 months)	35	46	32	45	44	40	39	45
Student/Apprentice/internship	2	4	3	4	7	2	3	3
Pupil/learner at school	25	24	23	22	40	32	22	24
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	2	2	1	1	1	<1	1	-
EDUCATION LEVEL								
None	1	2	<1	<1	9	-	1	-
Primary	8	5	5	5	<1	7	8	3
Secondary	75	79	75	84	63	81	73	91
Any tertiary	14	11	14	11	27	12	17	6

Table 56: Age distribution (Northern region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 29 years in Mpumalanga and 25 years in Limpopo. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age in Mpumalanga was 18% and in Limpopo it was 31%.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%				%			
10-14	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	-
15-19	22	22	21	15	37	25	22	31
20-24	21	21	19	18	18	26	26	20

25-29	20	23	18	20	18	22	24	19
30-34	16	12	16	22	10	12	14	17
35-39	8	9	10	10	4	6	7	7
40-44	3	4	6	4	5	4	2	3
45-49	3	3	2	4	1	1	2	1
50-54	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
55-59	1	2	1	2	<1	<1	<1	-
60-64	1	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	-
≥65	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	-

Table 57: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Northern region)

In both provinces, there was a significant increase in patients who had not been tested in the past 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	62	53	55	57	2	56	45	49
No	26	32	22	34	3	43	19	39
Decline to answer	12	15	23	9	95	1	36	12

Table 58: Place of residence (Northern region)

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Limpopo	1	1	1	1	97	99	97	100
Mpumalanga	96	92	94	92	1	-	-	-
Gauteng	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	-
KwaZulu-Natal	<1	1	<1	<1	-	<1	<1	-
Free State	<1	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-
North West	1	<1	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cape	-	-	<1	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	<1	1	<1	1	-	-	<1	-

Table 59: Primary substance of use (Northern region)

In both the Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces, cannabis was the most commonly used primary substance of use among patients in treatment; followed by heroin/opiates and alcohol.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	17	20	15	15	19	11	16	15
Cannabis	33	31	41	31	55	46	38	31
Cannabis/Mandrax**	1	4	<1	2	<1	2	1	3
Crack/Cocaine	2	4	4	5	1	3	2	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	5	2	5	4	3	3	6
Heroin/Opiates^	41	24	32	29	11	24	35	27
Inhalants	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2*
OTC/ PRE	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	10	3	9	2	8	5	9

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N < 5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 60: Mode of use for Primary Substance (Northern region)

In looking at the mode of usage of the primary drug, 18% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 76% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Only 6% of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin significantly increased from 6%-21% during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	18(2)	19(2)	16(2)	17(2)	12(2)	19(2)	19(3)	17(2)	18(4)
Snorted	6(2)	5(2)	9(2)	3(3)	5(2)	6(3)	8(3)	6(7)	10(12)
Injected	2(1)	1(1)	1(2)	1(2)	4(1)	4(2)	4(4)	2(3)	6(8)
Smoked	74(95)	75(95)	74(94)	79(93)	79(95)	71(93)	69(90)	75(88)	66(76)
Figures in brackets exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	5	2	2	3	10	13	16	6	21

Table 61: Primary substance by Frequency of use (Northern region)

The majority of patients reported that they used their primary substances on a daily basis. The substances that had the highest number of patients reporting daily use was cannabis/mandrax (95%), heroin/opiates (91%), and OTC/PRE (79%).

	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	%			%			%			%		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
Alcohol	56	45	69	22	32	15	18	20	12	5	3	4
Cannabis	58	61	67	23	22	23	15	12	8	5	6	3
Cannabis/Mx**	86	75*	95	8	25*	5*	6	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/ Cocaine	55	51	61	29	19	36	14	15	3*	2	15	0
Heroin/Opiates^	93	81	91	3	11	6	4	7	1	<1	1	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	53	42	54	31	25	33	15	26	12	1	8*	1*
OTC/PRE	79	58	79	7	17*	14*	7	17*	7*	7	8*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	48	29	60	27	32	33	18	23	8*	7	16	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*: N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 62: Mean age in years, by primary substance of use (Northern region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In Mpumalanga, the mean age of patients whose primary substance of use remained fairly similar, with the exception of cannabis/mandrax. In Limpopo, the mean age of patients whose primary substance of use was 'cannabis/mandrax' decreased to 22 years, and the mean age of inhalants increased to 26 years.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	YEARS							
Alcohol	37	27	28	31	27	27	28	27
Cannabis	21	27	28	28	24	26	26	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	25	28	21*	24	16*	26	29*	22
Crack/Cocaine	32	26	27	27	21*	26	26	23
Methcathinone ('CAT')	29	26	27	30	27	29	23	27
Heroin/Opiates^	26	28	27	30	22	24	27	27
Inhalants	19	24	26	27	22	24*	22*	26
OTC/ PRE	39	30	28	35	18*	25*	-	25
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	27	27	28	29	22	25	26	25

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 63: Primary substance of use by Gender (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall, 88% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use. In Mpumalanga, a slight decrease of females accessing treatment for cannabis was noted, and in Limpopo, a slight increase in females who reported cannabis and heroin/opiates as their primary substance of use was noted.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	86	14	86	14	85	15	93	7	89	11	94	6*
Cannabis	91	9	86	14	94	6	95	5	93	7	89	11
Cannabis/Mx**	69	31	100*	0	91	9	100	0	100*	0	100	0
Crack/ Cocaine	86	14*	83	13	92	8*	100	0	100	0	91	9*
Heroin/Opiates	54	16	87	13	88	12	97	3	93	7	89	11
Inhalants	67	33*	86	14*	100	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/ PRE	83	17*	100	0	88	12*	50*	50*	-	-	83	17*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	87	13*	91	9*	96	4*	100	0	89	11*	86	14*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	83	17	92	8*	96	4*	93	7*	94	6*	86	14*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 64: Primary substance of use by Race (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres were of Black African decent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were cannabis, except for Coloured patients who had heroin/opiates as their primary substance of use.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	17	15	14	17	16	20*	0	20*	20*	18	15	22
Cannabis	37	41	33	27	45	13*	40*	35	40*	35	37	25
Cannabis/Mx**	3	<1*	3	3*	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1*
Crack/Cocaine	4	3	5	3*	3*	13*	0	10*	8	6*	2*	3*
Heroin/Opiates^	24	33	28	40*	27	47	50*	25	40*	19	36	25
Inhalants	18	1*	1	37	0		<1*	0		18	0	
OTC/PRE	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3*	0	2*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	2	6	3*	2*	7*	0	0	0	4*	2*	2*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	3	8	10*	5	0	20*	0	0	10	6	14

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

(Row% add up to 100)

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 65: Secondary substance of use (Northern region)

Cannabis (27%), alcohol (18%), crack/cocaine (13%) and methamphetamine (10%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	373	57	340	46	231	43	67	18	198	38	68	18
Cannabis	78	12	146	20	103	19	119	31	124	24	103	27
Cannabis/Mandrax**	2	<1	18	2	3	1	27	7	8	2	24	6
Crack/Cocaine	33	5	47	6	56	10	41	11	59	11	47	13
Heroin/Opiates[^]	27	4	67	9	52	10	20	5	43	8	31	8
OTC/PRE	10	2	15	2	7	1	15	4	13	3	18	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	24	4	27	4	33	6	33	9	24	5	31	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	8	1	14	2	31	6	46	12	36	7	37	10
Inhalants	3	<1	65	9	21	4	2	<1	10	2	1	<1
Other	97	15	5	1	5	1	10	3	5	1		
TOTAL	655	100	744	100	542	100	380	100	520	100	376	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 66: Overall proportion of substances used (Northern region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 66 below. Cannabis, heroin/opiates, CAT and alcohol were the most common substances used in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	189	29	317	30	132	25	49	13	98	28	52	22
Cannabis	305	47	530	50	241	45	187	50	166	47	101	43
Cannabis/Mandrax**	43	7	8	1	24	5	21	6	4	1	19	8
Crack/Cocaine	60	9	83	8	59	11	27	7	23	7	24	10
Methcathinone ('CAT')	51	8	43	4	49	9	28	7	12	3	22	9
Heroin/Opiates[^]	163	25	376	35	176	33	101	27	134	38	72	31
Inhalants	11	2	15	1	7	1	2	1	6	2	5	2
OTC/ PRE	22	3	23	2	13	2	7	2	2	1	12	5
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	88	14	63	6	74	14	51	14	26	7	32	14

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 67: Polysubstance use (Northern region)

In Limpopo majority of patients (56%) reported only one substance of use, while in Mpumalanga majority of patients (51%) reported more than one substance of use.

	Mpumalanga			Limpopo		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%		
Primary substance only	55	63	49	72	66	56
Primary +2nd substance	45	37	51	28	34	44
Total no. of patients	651	1070	531	374	353	236

Table 68: Source of payment (Northern region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment of substance use in both provinces was 'state', followed by 'family/friends', 'unknown/sponsor', 'self' and 'medical aid'.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
State	32	39	24	38	87	75	19	37
Medical aid	2	10	3	12	-	2	2	10
Family/Friends	37	30	44	25	3	17	44	22
Employer	2	3	4	1	2	2	4	1
Self	26	8	25	10	6	3	22	11
Unknown	1	7	<1	14	2	-	8	18
Other	<1	3	<1	-	<1	<1	-	-

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 69: Profile of patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The table below shows demographic profile of patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%							
GENDER								
Male	86	90	90	98	93	95	95	92
Female	14	10	10	2	7	5	5	8
RACE								
Black African	94	87	90	89	97	89	90	99
Coloured	<1	2	3	1	2	10	8	1
Indian	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
White	4	12	7	10	1	1	1	-

Table 70: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in both provinces was 'self/family/friends', 54% in Mpumalanga and 66% in Limpopo. This is followed by referral from the 'school' in Limpopo (14%), and by 'social services/welfare' (20%) in Mpumalanga.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%				%			
Self/family/friends	33	41	57	54	65	26	64	66
Work/employer	-	1*	6	-	3*	1*	6	3
Health professional (Dr/psychiatrist/nurse)	6	1*	2	5	-	-	-	-
Religious body	-	1*	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	1*	1*	-	4	-	-	-	4
Social services/welfare	6	5	10	20	1*	-	4	10
Court/correctional services	2*	1*	2	1	2*	-	-	4
School	52	49	22	13	29	73	27	14
Other, e.g. radio	1*	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 71: Primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Cannabis, heroin, and alcohol still remain the most common primary substances of use for patients younger than 20 years in both provinces.

	Mpumalanga				Limpopo			
	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	4	22	15	11	12	7	12	12
Cannabis	79	32	39	50	58	52	37	36
Cannabis/Mandrax*	1	1	<1	3	1	4	1	4
Crack/ Cocaine	-	7	5	5	-	3	1	7
Heroin/Opiates^	12	21	32	17	15	26	35	23
OTC/ PRE	-	1	<1	2	3	-	-	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	7	3	1	2	1	3	5
Inhalants	2	2	1	2	8	1	4	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	7	4	7	2	6	6	11
TOTAL (n)	233	164	262	96	112	100	83	73

*'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 72: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

As in the previous reporting period, across both provinces and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 95% of patients were male.

	Mpumalanga						Limpopo					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	94	6*	90	10*	100	0	100	0	100	0	89	11*
Cannabis	94	6*	85	15	98	2*	94	6*	94	6*	92	8*
Cannabis/Mx**	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/ Cocaine	92	8*	93	7*	100	0	100*	0	100*	0	80*	20*
Heroin/Opiates	82	18	94	6	100	0	100	0	93	7*	88	12*
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
OTC/ PRE	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	100	0	100	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	83	17*	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 73: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Northern region)

Although majority of patients seen at treatment centres in both provinces were of Black African descent, the most commonly used substances across all races/ethnic groups were alcohol, heroin/opiates and cannabis.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	18	14	13	8*	27*	0	-	0	-	5*	19*	0
Cannabis	40	39	41	31*	27*	100*	-	50*	-	40	44*	80
Cannabis/Mx**	2*	1*	4	8*	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	5	5	6	8*	11*	0	-	0	-	15*	0	0
Heroin/Opiates[^]	21	33	97	46	20*	0	-	50*	-	25*	31	3*
Inhalants	2*	2*	1*	0	7*	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	1*	<1*	2*	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	5	3	3*	0	0	0	-	0	-	10*	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	7	4	10	0	13*	0	-	0	-	0	6*	0

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

(Row% add up to 100)

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

2D: TREATMENT CENTRES: EASTERN CAPE

Mr Roger Weimann

Table 74: Proportion of treatment episodes (Eastern Cape)

Data were collected from six specialist treatment centres. A total of 215 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the January – June 2020 reporting period. The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Central Eastern Cape during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
SANCA CEC	23	43	36	42	36	41	55	63	70
Welbedacht	5	5	9	6	7	9	9	15	14
Shepherd's Field	7	8	9	9	7	8	3	2	-
Hunters Craig	34	30	28	22	26	20	13	-	-
NICRO	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Step Away	9	8	11	11	9	13	13	16	12
Ernest Malgas	3	4	6	8	13	6	6	4	4
Mooiuitzicht	-	-	1	3	2	1	-	-	-
Total no of persons treated	638	537	425	515	517	450	475	336	215

Table 75: First time admissions (Eastern Cape)

The proportion of first time admissions decreased during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	83	59	87	80	85	80	87	81	91	84
No	17	41	12	20	15	20	13	19	9	16

Table 76: Type of treatment received (Eastern Cape)

During this period, most patients were treated on an outpatient basis and this proportion increased slightly compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	76	97	82	76	74	68	61	53	47
Outpatient	24	3	18	24	26	32	39	47	53

Table 77: Referral sources (Eastern Cape)

Most referrals were from 'self/family/friends' (62%), a slight decrease compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services (10%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/family/friends	29	23	45	57	40	49	56	68	62
Work/employer	7	7	9	12	8	9	8	14	7
Doctor/psychiatrist/nurse (health professional)	46	54	30	17	29	24	17	4	6
Religious body	<1	1	1	<1	-	<1	1	-	1
Hospital/clinic	2	1	3	2	2	2	<1	1	1
Social services/welfare	6	10	9	10	16	9	11	8	10
Court/correctional services/police/lawyer	8	4	1	1	1	3	<1	-	7
School	2	-	2	1	3	4	7	3	1
Other e.g. radio, Children's home, adverts	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-	-	2

Table 78: Population Profile (Eastern Cape)

The table below depicts the population profile of patients attending treatment centres in the Eastern Cape in the first half of 2020. The proportion of females decreased slightly (from 19% - 14%) since the last reporting period and males are still the most prominent gender accessing treatment. There were notable changes in the proportion of ethnic groups noticed, such as a decrease in Black African patients, and an increase in White patients accessing treatment. The proportion of those who were generally unemployed increased significantly (30% - 40%) during this reporting period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	74	76	81	82	73	78	84	81	86
Female	26	24	19	18	27	22	16	19	14
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	32	31	45	52	49	54	59	70	64
Coloured	33	32	24	23	26	24	21	15	17
Indian	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
White	34	36	29	24	24	20	18	14	18
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	50	46	43	38	36	38	34	34	26
Working Part-time	4	4	6	3	3	2	1	2	2
Unemployed (< 6 months)	8	10	9	10	11	6	7	7	7
Unemployed (> 6 months)	18	16	19	25	19	27	35	23	33
Student/apprentice/internship	3	7	5	5	4	5	3	6	4
School/learner at school	14	17	15	16	23	18	17	26	27
Medically boarded/Housewife/Pensioner	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	<1

Table 79: Age distribution (Eastern Cape)

Patients who were younger than 20 years comprised 23% of the treatment population a decrease compared to the previous period. A slight increase was seen for patients between 20-24 and 35-39 years. The remainder of the age categories remained fairly stable since the previous period.

Years	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
10-14	22	4	42	8	-	-	15	3	20	6	9	4
15-19	98	19	112	22	30	7	109	22	78	23	41	19
20-24	77	15	63	12	94	21	69	15	45	13	40	19
25-29	66	13	66	13	63	14	67	14	46	14	34	16
30-34	74	14	63	12	60	13	65	14	27	8	21	10
35-39	63	12	51	10	69	15	39	8	36	11	35	16
40-44	34	7	40	8	42	9	42	9	27	8	15	7
45-49	29	6	32	6	25	6	36	8	27	8	6	3
50-54	21	4	21	4	27	6	13	3	17	5	7	3
55-59	11	2	15	3	21	5	14	3	8	2	3	1
60-64	12	2	8	2	12	3	3	<1	4	1	3	1
≥65	8	2	4	1	7	2	3	<1	1	<1	1	<1

Table 80: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Eastern Cape)

Just over half of patients (65%) reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months. Only 1% of patients declined to respond.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	49	56	57	52	62
No	50	42	38	47	36
Decline to answer	1	2	5	1	2

Table 81: Place of residence (Eastern Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
Eastern Cape	500	97	512	99	440	98	470	98	329	98	215	100
Mpumalanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	8	2	2	<1	7	2	-	-	1	<1	-	-
Free State	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	-	-

KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	2	1	-	-
Gauteng	6	1	1	<1	2	<1	2	<1	1	<1	-	-
OTHER COUNTRIES	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total number on whom information was available	515	100	517	100	450	100	475	100	336	100	215	100

Table 82: Primary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common primary substance of use during this period was cannabis (30%), alcohol (21%), heroin/opiates (18%), and methamphetamine (26%). A significant increase in the proportion of heroin/opiates admissions were seen this period (1%-18%). Other substances remained stable.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Dec 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	21	31	47	52	34	35	34	26	38	21
Cannabis	32	19	16	15	24	21	22	23	22	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	5	3	4	10	7	6	3	4	1
Crack/Cocaine	2	7	3	7	4	3	3	3	2	3
OTC/PRE	2	9	10	6	3	5	4	4	4	3
Heroin/Opiates[^]	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	18	1	18
Inhalants	<1	-	-	-	<1	1	1	-	1	1
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	31	23	16	10	20	24	26	21	26	17
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	3	3	1	2	1	<1	1	-	4

**White pipe[^] or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 83: Mode of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	207	48	194	38	205	40	173	38	141	30	142	42	57	27
Smoked	186	44	292	56	283	55	256	57	305	64	183	54	151	56
Snorted/Sniffed	24	6	24	5	24	4	19	4	16	3	10	3	18	8
Injected	8	2	5	1	5	1	2	<1	13	3	1	<1	19	9

Table 84: Frequency of use for primary substance (Eastern Cape)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (76%).

	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	54	53	66	63	64	66	56	76
2-6 days per week	22	40	28	31	28	27	29	18
Once a week or less	17	5	4	4	5	6	10	6
Not used in past month	2	2	3	3	4	1	5	-

Table 85: Mean age by Primary Substance (Eastern Cape)

The overall mean age of the patients in treatment during this period remains at 29 years. The youngest mean age was for 'CAT'. The biggest change was seen in alcohol, which increased from age 31 years to 37 years.

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	YEARS						
Alcohol	41	34	41	40	38	31	37
Cannabis/Mandrax**	29	26	28	25	32	28	26
Cannabis	20	29	18	20	25	26	27
Crack/Cocaine	30	29	29	31	33	29	27
OTC/PRE	44	36	43	41	39	30	34
Heroin/Opiates^	31	30	30	29	25	27	28
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	24	30	23	24	26	28	27
Methcathinone ('CAT')	32*	33	33	43*	27*	27	20

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

Table 86: Primary substance of use by Gender (Eastern Cape)

Male patients continue to dominate use of substances. There was a significant increase in female patients who reported alcohol use (16%-24%) and a decrease in cannabis use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	82	18	67	33	70	30	75	25	84	16	76	24
Cannabis/Mandrax**	84	16	83	17	96	4	93	7*	71	29*	100*	0
Cannabis	87	13	88	12	81	19	95	5	73	27	86	14
Crack/Cocaine	68	32	87	13*	93	7	88	12*	100	0	71	29*
OTC/PRE	65	35	8*	92	11*	89	22*	78	73	27*	100	0
Heroin/Opiates^	91	9*	60	40*	100	0	93	7	60*	40*	87	15
Inhalants	0	100*	85	14*	100	0	-	-	100*	0	100*	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	82	18	76	24	86	14	85	15	83	17	89	11*

Methcathinone ('CAT')	75	25*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	100	0
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**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 87: Primary substance of use by Race (Eastern Cape)

Black African patients were mostly treated for cannabis (30%), followed by heroin/opiates (21%) and methamphetamine (20%). The most primary substance of use among White patients was alcohol (42%), followed by heroin/opiates (15%). There was significant increase in Coloured patients accessing treatment for cannabis and a significant decrease for alcohol and methamphetamine use during this period.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	23	36	15	27	41	20	0	33*	0	37	40	42
Cannabis/Mx**	3	4	1*	1*	4*	3*	0	0	0	6	4*	0
Cannabis	25	23	30	27	14	33	60*	33*	66*	10	27	3*
Crack/Cocaine	1*	1*	2*	3*	6*	6*	0	0	33*	10	4*	3*
OTC/PRE	1*	4	4*	8	6*	3*	0	0	0	9	4*	5
Heroin/Opiates^	21	2*	21	15	0	15*	20*	0	0	13	2*	15*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	24	28	20	19	27	4*	20*	33*	0	14	19	11*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1*	0	4	0	0	3*	0	0	0	1*	0	3*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 88: Secondary substance of use (Eastern Cape)

The most common secondary substance of use was cannabis (37%), followed by methamphetamine (17%).

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	57	23	56	23	67	31	20	10	35	22	9	9
Cannabis/Mandrax*	36	14	36	15	32	15	31	15	23	14	9	9
Cannabis	51	20	61	25	49	22	107	51	62	39	38	37
Crack/ Cocaine	12	5	13	5	9	4	6	3	7	4	15	15
OTC/PRE	19	4	11	4	5	2	16	8	6	4	5	5
Heroin/Opiates^	2	1	2	1	2	1	8	4	2	1	2	2
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	70	28	56	23	43	20	12	6	22	14	17	17
Methcathinone ('CAT')	5	2	4	2	3	1	6	3	2	1	6	6
Other	3	1	7	3	6	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
TOTAL	255	100	246	100	216	100	208	100	160	100	103	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 89: Overall substance of use (Eastern Cape)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, alcohol, cannabis, methamphetamine and heroin/opiates were the most common substances of use in this region. Alcohol and methamphetamine saw a significant decrease in admissions, while a slight increase in admissions for cannabis were noticed during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	232	45	237	46	220	49	145	31	160	48	55	26
Cannabis/Mandrax*	86	17	72	14	59	6	46	10	37	11	12	6
Cannabis	172	33	169	33	147	33	216	45	137	41	102	47
Crack/Cocaine	33	6	28	5	24	5	22	5	15	4	22	10
Heroin/Opiates^	13	3	16	3	13	3	95	20	7	2	41	19
OTC/PRE	27	5	35	7	24	5	34	7	21	6	9	4
Methcathinone ('CAT')	13	3	8	2	4	1	10	2	2	1	14	7
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	173	34	182	35	159	35	111	23	110	33	53	25
Other	18	5	16	3	18	4	4	1	7	2	6	3

Table 90: Polysubstance use (Eastern Cape)

Up to 48% of patients reported using more than one substance.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	261	51	271	52	235	52	267	56	176	52	112	52
Primary +2nd substance	254	49	246	48	223	48	208	44	160	48	103	48
Total no. of patients	515	100	517	100	450	100	475	100	336	100	215	100

Table 91: Source of payment (Eastern Cape)

'State' was the most common sources of payment (47%), followed closely by 'medical aid' (28%) and 'family/friends' (11%).

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self	19	11	4	5	5	5	6	5	10	9
Medical Aid	35	63	76	54	42	46	45	38	36	28
Family/friends	34	17	11	18	23	18	22	18	35	11
Employer	3	2	1	3	5	3	3	2	3	1
State	<1	6	8	20	24	26	22	36	13	47
Unknown	9	2	-	<1	1	2	2	1	4	7
Other	<1	<1	-	-	1	-	-	1	<1	-

DATA ON PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 92: Gender and race profile of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

The majority of patients younger than 20 years were male (90%), a slight decrease when compared to last period. There was a slight decrease of Black African patients, constituting 78% of these patients. An increase among patients who were Coloured (16%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	92	92	92	81	81	93	85	90
Female	12	8	8	8	19	19	7	14	10
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	59	66	64	70	71	69	76	86	78
Coloured	33	25	27	27	26	25	21	12	16
Indian	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	0	4
White	8	8	8	3	3	6	13	2	2

Table 93: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years (50%) were referred to treatment centres by 'self/family/friends' and this proportion decreased significantly compared to the previous period. This was followed by referrals from 'social services/welfare' (30%). A significant decrease was seen in 'school' referrals (9% - 4%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	55	48	45	55	34	46	40	67	50
Work/Employer	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	2
Health professional	12	13	6	6	6	15	6	1	2
Religious body	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Clinic	1	-	2	3	1	2	-	1	-
Social Services/Welfare	24	16	36	31	45	22	27	21	30
Court/Correctional services	-	9	1	1	1	1	1	-	2
School	8	13	7	2	11	14	31	9	4
Other	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 94: Primary substance of use of patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Alcohol, cannabis, heroin/opiates and methamphetamine were the most commonly used substance by patients in treatment who were younger than 20 years of age. A significant decrease in alcohol was seen this period (68%-12%).

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	4	5	27	23	6	4	5	4	10	8	67	68	6	12
Cannabis/ Mandrax*	5	5	16	13	4	3	4	3	3	2	-	-	1	2
Cannabis	52	62	40	33	83	54	65	52	41	33	24	24	22	44
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	5	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Heroin/Opiates[^]	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	43	35	-	-	8	16
OTC/PRE	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3	-	-
Methamphetamine (‘Tik’)	21	25	25	21	54	34	42	34	25	20	3	3	7	14
Methcathinone (‘CAT’)	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	8
TOTAL	84	100	120	100	154	100	124	100	124	100	98	100	50	100

*‘White pipe’ or Mandrax alone

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 95: Mode of use for primary substance for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Smoking remains the most common mode of use.

	Jan-Jun 2017		Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Swallowed	4	5	31	26	6	4	7	6	11	9	70	71	6	12
Smoked	80	94	81	67	140	91	111	90	105	85	27	28	35	70
Snorted/Sniffed	1	1	7	6	8	5	6	4	1	1	1	1	6	12
Injected	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	3	6

Table 96: Primary of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Most young people in treatment were male.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	96	4*	33*	67*	60*	40*	80	20*	88	12	83*	17*
Cannabis	95	5*	88	12	80	20	100	0	75	25	91	9*
Cannabis/Mandrax**	87	13*	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	80*	20*	100*	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0	100*	0
OTC/PRE	100*	0	-	-	0	100*	100*	0	100*	0	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	100*	0	-	-	-	-	91	9	-	-	89	11*

Inhalants	-	-	100	0	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	92	8*	71	29	81	19	88	12*	100*	0	84	14*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	0	100*	-	-	-	-	100*	0	-	-	100*	0

***White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 97: Primary of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

Cannabis was the most used substance among patients, followed by Methamphetamine and heroin and alcohol use among only Black African and heroin/opiates use among Coloured patients.

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	9	68	13	8*	67	13*	0	-	0	0	100*	0
Cannabis	32	25	41	42	25*	50*	0	-	0	0	0	0
Cannabis/Mx**	3*	-	0	0	-	13*	0	-	0	0	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	0	5*	-	8*	0	-	-	0	-	0	0
Heroin/Opiates^	77	-	15	21	-	25*	0	-	0	2*	-	0
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	1*	4*	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1*	-	8*	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	19	4*	18	15*	0	0	0	-	0	75*	0	0

*: N < 5

Table 98: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (Eastern Cape)

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	N	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	15	13	22	14	23	19	3	2	7	7	2	4
Cannabis	16	13	30	7	23	19	36	29	15	15	6	12
Cannabis/Mandrax**	9	8	13	8	8	6	3	2	1	1	1	2
Crack/Cocaine	3	3	3	2	-	-	3	2	3	3	8	16
Heroin/Opiates^	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	25	21	353	23	21	17	4	3	6	6	6	12
Other	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	120	100	154	100	124	100	124	100	98	100	50	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

2E: TREATMENT CENTRES: KWAZULU-NATAL

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 99: Proportion of Treatment Episodes (KZN)

Data were collected from 12 specialist treatment centres. A total of 1291 patients were treated across these treatment centres for the Jan- June 2020 reporting period, a significant increase compared to the previous period (N = 980). The majority of patients were treated at SANCA Durban (23%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AKESO Umhlanga	-	1	<1	13	4	3	-	-	-
Ant-Drug Forum	4	1	-	-	1	1	15	9	15
Harmony Retreat	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	3	1
SANCA Nongoma	1	3	2	2	-	2	1	1	1
SANCA Durban (In/Out)	23	28	27	23	25	22	23	26	23
Newlands Park Centre	9	16	15	15	17	15	16	14	16
SANCA Pietermaritzburg	31	23	19	17	19	24	19	13	19
SANCA Newcastle	4	-	6	2	6	3	2	5	2
SANCA Zululand	18	17	14	11	20	20	14	19	14
South Coast Recovery	3	3	2	2	<1	-	-	-	-
ARCA	5	6	5	5	3	7	4	-	4
Madadeni Centre	-	1	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Siyakhula Centre	-	1	2	<1	1	2	1	1	1
Careline Crisis & Trauma Centre	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	2
Riverview Manor	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	3
Persons treated over all centres	1247	1177	1370	1400	1256	993	1291	980	1291

Table 100: First-Time Admissions (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients were first time admissions (76%). While the overall percentage of first-time admissions remained high, closer inspection of these rates showed variations in the number of repeat patients between the various treatment centres.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	90	92	88	90	85	85	86	79	82	76
No	10	8	12	10	15	15	14	21	18	24

Table 101: Type of treatment received (KZN)

Most patients were treated on an outpatient basis during this period. This proportion increased slightly compared to the previous reporting period.

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Inpatient	40	52	36	35	32	39	36
Outpatient	60	48	64	65	68	61	64

Table 102: Referral Sources (KZN)

A well-established trend was that most referrals were made through a combination of 'self/family/friends' (59%), followed by referrals from 'school' (17%). Referrals from 'social services/welfare' (13%) decreased slightly in this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2020	Jan-Jun 2020
	%								
Self/Family/Friends	41	43	45	43	44	48	42	46	59
Social Service/ Welfare	10	14	18	18	19	16	15	18	13
Employer/Work	9	14	11	11	10	12	8	5	4
Court/Correctional Services	3	5	2	3	3	2	1	4	1
Health Professionals	7	4	4	14	5	8	3	6	3
Hospital/Clinic	5	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	-
School	23	12	15	9	14	11	27	18	17
Religious Group	<1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	1	1	<1
Other	2	3	2	1	<1	-	1	<1	1

Table 103: Population Profile of Patients (KZN)

The table below shows a slight decrease in the proportion of patients who were unemployed. In the latest round of data collection, majority of patients had a secondary education (80%), increasing slightly compared to the previous period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER									
Male	88	89	88	86	87	86	85	85	85
Female	12	11	12	14	13	14	15	15	15
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	71	71	71	67	67	69	68	68	70
Coloured	4	7	5	5	6	6	5	7	6
Indian	16	12	14	16	17	17	20	14	15
White	9	10	10	12	10	7	7	11	10

EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed (full-time)	25	33	25	35	26	30	18	19	17
Employed (part-time)	3	3	6	4	8	5	6	4	3
Unemployed (< 6 months)	7	6	11	9	11	12	10	11	7
Unemployed (> 6 months)	23	26	28	26	24	24	33	37	36
Student/apprentice/Internship	4	4	3	6	3	3	2	2	2
Pupil/learner at school	35	22	24	17	25	24	31	26	33
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	<1
EDUCATION LEVEL									
Primary	7	6	6	4	4	4	6	4	4
Secondary	75	67	71	66	72	69	73	73	80
Tertiary	17	25	21	27	18	20	14	19	15
None	1	-	2	3	1	1	1	4	1

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

Notably, 38% of the population in treatment were younger than 20 years, this proportion slightly increased when compared to the 2nd half of 2019 (30%). Sixty-eight percent of the population in treatment were between 10 and 29 years of age.

AGE Years	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10-19	25	37	23	26	21	25	27	38	30	38
20-24	17	19	20	19	20	19	17	15	13	15
25-29	18	13	18	18	20	18	18	15	17	15
30-34	14	13	15	15	14	14	17	11	16	11
35-39	9	6	8	8	9	8	10	8	12	8
40-44	6	4	6	4	6	5	5	4	5	4
45-49	4	3	6	5	4	4	3	4	4	4
50-54	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	2	1	2
55+	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2

Table 105: HIV tested in the past 12 months (KZN)

Fifty percent of patients reported that they had been tested for HIV in the last 12 months.

Tested for HIV in the past 12 months	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	55	56	55	58	50
No	41	39	30	28	35
Decline to answer	4	5	15	14	15

Table 106: Place of residence (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PROVINCES												
KwaZulu-Natal	1372	98	1232	98	982	99	1268	98	935	95	550	97
Mpumalanga	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	8	1	-	-	1	<1	3	<1	7	1	1	<1
Free State	2	<1	1	<1	-	-	1	<1	2	<1	1	<1
Eastern Cape	-	-	7	1	7	1	12	1	16	2	4	1
Gauteng	14	1	12	1	3	<1	5	<1	20	2	7	1
OTHER COUNTRIES	3	<1	2	<1	-	-	1	<1	-	-	-	-
Total number on whom information was available	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100	565	100

Table 107: Primary substance of use (KZN)

Cannabis (35%), heroin/opiates (25%) and alcohol (14%) were the most commonly used substances among people in treatment during this period. A slight decrease in proportion of patients reporting heroin/opiates as their primary substance of use was noticed during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%								
Alcohol	29	37	34	37	29	29	13	14	14
Cannabis	39	34	32	29	29	29	40	34	35
Cannabis/Mandrax**	3	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Crack/Cocaine	5	4	6	6	7	8	4	5	6
OTC/ PRE	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	19	19	20	21	28	26	31	27	25
Inhalants	1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	2	1	1	<1	3	3	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	9

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 108: Mode of use Primary substance of use (KZN)

In looking at the mode of usage for the primary drug, 19% of patients reported swallowing their substances. When alcohol was excluded, 66% reported smoking as their primary mode of use. Seven percent of patients reported that they injected substances (all substance variants). The proportion of patients who specifically injected heroin increased from 14% - 27% during this period.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	32	38	35	40	32	33	17	18	19
Smoked	63	56	58	55	61	60	75	71	66
Injected	5	5	5	4	6	7	6	7	7
Snorted	1	<1	1	1	1	1	2	3	8
Injected Heroin	4	3	6	7	9	4	7	14	27

**White pipe[†] or Mandrax alone

[†]N < 5

Table 109: Frequency of use for primary substance (KZN)

Most patients attending substance use treatment centres used their primary substance of use daily (71%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Daily	64	63	69	68	67	72	64	71
2-6 days per week	17	18	16	16	18	16	21	19
Once a week or less	13	13	11	10	11	9	9	7
Not used in past month	6	6	4	6	4	3	5	4

Table 110: Mean Age by Primary Substance of Use (KZN)

The mean age of patients in treatment was 28, remaining stable from the last period. Major increases in age were seen for inhalants. Similarly, major decreases were seen for OTC/PRE.

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2019
	Years									
Alcohol	37	34	36	31	35	34	27	26	33	32
Cannabis	21	20	21	23	22	20	26	26	25	26
Cannabis/Mandrax**	24	27	26	31	28	31	30	26	26	26
Crack/Cocaine	32	31	31	28	31	30	32	25	30	31
OTC/PRE	44	29	32	36	38	32	24	28	37	30
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	28	24	25	30	26	27	28	26	27	29
Inhalants	17	22	24	15*	19	24	25	27	15*	22
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	26	30	31	28	31	30	24	29	26
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	28	28	23	29	28	30	28	28	25	25
Overall mean age	29	26	28	28	29	28	28	26	28	28

Table 111: Primary Substance of Use by Gender (KZN)

This period saw a significant decrease in the proportion of females who were treated for the use of OTC/PRE. A slight increase was seen in women with methamphetamine and cannabis as their primary substance of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%		%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	78	22	87	13	82	18	85	15	82	18	83	17
Cannabis	90	10	87	13	89	11	84	16	88	12	85	15
Cannabis/ Mandrax**	97	3*	84	16*	88	12*	96	4*	91	9*	83	17*
Crack/Cocaine	92	8*	87	13	89	11	96	4*	75	25	94	6*
Ecstasy	75*	25*	100*	0	100*	0	50*	50*	67*	33*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	45	55	73	27	67	33	86	14	41	59	71	29
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	94	6*	93	7	87	13	83	17	85	15	87	13
Inhalants	50*	50*	75*	25*	100*	0	100	0	0	100*	100	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	80	20*	86	14*	100*	0	91	9*	97	3*	83	17*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	67*	33*	83	17*	100	0	80	20	90	9	87	13

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N < 5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 112: Primary Substance of Use by Race (KZN)

The proportion of Black African patients in treatment remains higher than any other race groups, as per the previous period. Across all racial groups, patients in treatment were more likely to be admitted for heroin/opiates, cannabis and alcohol. A significant increase in admissions for cannabis use among Coloured and White patients was noticed during this period. An increase in heroin use among white patients was also reported (18%-50%)

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	14	13	14	14	14	6*	10	12	17	9	29	15
Cannabis	38	37	34	41	29	41	43	37	31	45	18	45
Cannabis/Mx**	2	2	2	3*	9	0	2	2*	2*	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	4	5	4	3*	2*	13*	4	7	11	3*	11	7*
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	31	27	29	26	32	28	29	28	22	32	18	50
OTC/PRE	3	2	3	3*	2*	0	5	4	5*	1*	9	4*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	4	5	6*	0	3*	3	3*	4*	1*	2*	2*
Inhalants	1	<1	1*	1	0	3*	0	0	1*	1*	0	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	10	9	5*	11	6*	3	7	7	4*	7	5*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <=5

Table 113: Secondary substance of use (KZN)

The substances most used as a secondary drug as reported by the treatment population were cannabis, alcohol, and crack/cocaine.

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%								
Alcohol	35	34	29	27	23	13	22	18	15
Cannabis	28	24	35	32	37	18	26	28	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	9	9	6	7	6	3	9	7	7
Crack/Cocaine	8	13	9	13	17	8	17	18	17
Heroin ('Sugars')	3	4	2	3	2	1	9	8	4
Ecstasy	4	4	3	2	3	1	1	<1	<1
OTC/PRE	4	4	2	2	5	4	4	7	6
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	1	1	3	1	6	7	8
Inhalants	1	<1	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	<1	1
Methcathinone ('CAT')	2	1	2	2	1	1	5	4	9
Other	2	7	6	6	4	2	1	1	2

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

Table 114: Overall substance of use (KZN)

Consistent with previous review periods, overall, cannabis, heroin/opiates and alcohol remained the most common substances of use in this region. Slight changes were noted since previous period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	692	49	520	41	417	42	273	21	186	19	117	21
Cannabis/Mandrax*	84	6	70	6	58	6	70	5	50	5	30	5
Cannabis	615	44	606	48	469	47	641	50	449	46	272	48
Crack/Cocaine	170	12	197	16	151	15	133	10	123	13	76	13
Heroin/Opiates^	329	24	380	30	279	28	438	34	292	30	154	27
OTC/PRE	37	3	57	5	63	6	57	4	58	6	31	5
Methcathinone ('CAT')	26	2	15	1	10	1	68	5	48	5	45	8
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	18	1	29	2	16	2	78	6	119	12	68	12
Other	87	6	52	4	37	4	32	2	16	2	20	4

Table 115: Polysubstance use (KZN)

Just under half of patients (44%) reported using more than one substance.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Primary substance only	742	53	586	47	482	49	792	61	588	60	317	56
Primary +2 nd substance	658	47	670	53	511	51	499	39	392	40	248	44
Total no. of patients	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100	565	100

Table 116: Sources of Payment (KZN)

The table below shows that the 'state' was the most common source of payment (40%), followed by the 'family/friends' (31%) and 'medical aid' (12%) during this period.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family/friends	514	37	530	42	417	42	582	45	338	34	176	31
Self	201	14	152	12	146	15	168	13	95	10	39	7
Medical Aid	316	23	186	15	139	14	78	6	84	9	66	12
State	262	19	246	20	163	16	318	25	312	32	228	40
Employer	64	5	51	4	54	5	17	1	17	2	9	2
Other/Unknown	43	3	91	7	74	7	128	10	134	14	47	8
Total	1400	100	1256	100	993	100	1291	100	980	100	565	100

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 117: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (KZN)

Most patients younger than 20 years were male (85%), stable since last period. Black African patients constituted 85% of these <20 patients.

	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
GENDER							
Male	86	85	85	86	81	81	85
Female	14	15	15	14	19	19	15
ETHNIC GROUP							
Black/African	96	81	81	84	79	82	85
Coloured	1	7	6	5	6	7	4
Indian	2	5	8	10	15	9	10
White	<1	6	5	1	1	2	1

Table 118: Referral sources for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

A higher proportion of patients <20 years were referred to treatment centres by the 'school' (42%). This was followed by referrals from 'self/family/friends' (37%) and 'social services/welfare' (15%).

	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Self/Family/Friends	30	31	32	35	32	41	22	39	37
Work/Employer	<1	-	1	1	<1	19	<1	2	-
Health professional	4	1	2	7	1	4	11	2	2
Religious body	-	-	<1	-	-	<1	-	<1	-
Hospital/Clinic	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	<1	1
Social Services/Welfare	9	13	13	12	16	17	7	11	15
Court/Correctional services	1	4	<1	2	1	1	-	2	3
School	55	45	48	40	50	14	67	42	42
Other	<1	3	2	<1	<1	-	-	<1	1

Table 119: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (KZN)

The most common primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years during this period was cannabis (53%) which remained stable since last period. Heroin/opiates (20%) also remained stable since last period.

	Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	42	13	120	46	68	14	17	6	13	8
Cannabis	227	72	89	34	198	40	150	51	83	53
Cannabis/Mandrax**	3	1	4	2	7	1	8	3	3	2
Crack/Cocaine	8	3	8	3	21	4	11	4	3	2
OTC/PRE	6	2	10	4	12	2	5	2	4	3
Heroin/Opiates ('Sugars') ^	13	4	27	10	149	30	58	20	31	20
Inhalants/Solvents	1	<1	1	<1	3	<1	1	<1	3	2
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	1	<1	20	4	8	3	5	3
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	1	2	<1	11	2	36	12	13	8
TOTAL	317	100	263	100	491	100	295	100	158	100

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N <=5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 120: Mode of usage of primary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

	Jul-Dec 2015	Jan-Jun 2016	Jul-Dec 2016	Jan-Jun 2017	Jul-Dec 2017	Jan-Jun 2018	Jul-Dec 2018	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Swallowed	12	11	11	25	19	16	50	17	8	11
Snorted	3	3	<1	4	2	1	3	7	5	7
Injected	-	-	-	<1	-	1	-	2	3	5
Smoked	85	86	89	71	79	82	47	74	84	77

Table 121: Primary substance of use by Gender for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

This period saw a significant decrease in young females accessing treatment services for heroin/opiates (34% - 16%).

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	73	27	88	12	81	19	87	13	94	6*	92	8*
Cannabis	88	12	84	16	89	11	81	19	86	14	86	14
Cannabis/Mx**	80*	20*	100*	0	73*	25*	100	0	87	13*	67*	33*
Crack/Cocaine	33*	67*	87	13*	100	0	90	10*	55	45	67*	33*
Heroin/Opiates^	97	3	80	20	93	7	77	23	66	34	84	16
Inhalants	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	0	100*	100*	0
OTC/PRE	100*	0	83*	17	80	20*	75	25*	40*	60*	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	67*	33*	-	-	100*	0	85	15*	100	0	80*	20*
Methamphetamine('Tik')	50*	50*	50*	50*	100*	0	55	45*	94	6*	85	15*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 122: Primary substance of use by Race for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Across all ethnic groups, young people were more likely to be admitted for cannabis, heroin/opiates and methamphetamine.

	BLACK/AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	15	6	8	4*	10*	17*	11	0	6*	0	0	0
Cannabis	38	50	45	56	35	67*	48	71	81	33*	50*	50*
Cannabis/Mx**	2	2	2*	4	15*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	4	4	1*	4*	0	0	5*	4*	6*	0	17*	0
Heroin/Opiates^	83	20	22	4	20*	2*	13	11*	0	<1*	17*	2*
Inhalants	1*	<1*	2*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	2*	1*	2*	4*	5*	0	7*	4*	6*	0	17*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	3*	4	7*	0	0	3*	0	0	0	0	0

Methamphetamine ('Tik')	3	13	10	0	10*	0	0	11*	0	0	0	0
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**White pipe[†] or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[†]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance.

Table 123: Secondary substance of use for patients younger than 20 years (KZN)

Cannabis (11%) and alcohol (6%) were the most common secondary substances of use.

	Jul-Dec 2017		Jan-Jun 2018		Jul-Dec 2018		Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	71	24	64	20	15	6	47	10	29	10	9	6
Cannabis	42	14	31	10	15	6	32	7	53	18	18	11
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	2	5	2	5	2	8	2	14	5	5	3
Crack/Cocaine	3	1	8	3	10	4	34	7	15	5	10	6
Heroin/Opiates[†]	8	3	6	2	1	<1	19	4	13	4	1	1
Inhalants	1	<1	2	1	1	<1	1	<1	1	<1	-	-
OTC/PRE	2	1	18	6	30	11	4	1	11	4	10	6
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	1	-	-	-	-	7	1	11	4	6	4
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	11	4	6	4
Other	24	8	3	1	3	1	4	1	1	<1	1	1
TOTAL	294	100	317	100	263	100	491	100	295	100	158	100

**White pipe[†] or Mandrax alone

2F: TREATMENT CENTRES: CENTRAL REGION

Ms Siphokazi Dada

Table 124: Proportion of treatment episodes (Central region)

Data representing 167 patients were collected from four treatment centres during the period January-June 2020 compared to 189 from the previous six-month period. No data were received from the Northern Cape during this period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
SANCA Aurora	78	91	84						
SANCA Goldfields	7	9	5						
SANCA Sasolburg	15	-	11						
Resilia Clinic				-	-	-			
SANCA Kimberley				-	-	-			
SANCA Upington				-	-	-			
SANCA Tsantsabane				100	100	-			
SANPARK Klerksdorp							100	-	100
Total in treatment	261	170	140	30	19	-	25	0	27

Table 125: First time admissions (Central region)

In Table 125 'Yes' indicates a first-time admission and 'No' indicates a repeat admission. First time admissions make up most of the admissions across all provinces and these proportions remained high across the two provinces.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Yes	84	75	84	83	100	-	100	-	89
No	16	25	16	17	0	-	0	-	11

Table 126: Type of treatment received

Table 126 indicates that in the Free State (65%) and in the North West (70%) most patients were treated on an outpatient basis. These proportions varied extremely when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Inpatient	34	91	35	57	16	-	0	-	30
Outpatient	66	8	65	43	84	-	100	-	70

Table 127: Referral sources (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (59%), followed by 'social services/welfare' (20%) and 'work/employer' or 'school' (both at 6%). In the North West, 'self/family/friends' (59%) was the most common sources of referral followed by 'school' (19%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	46	38	59	63	84	-	40	-	59
Work/employer	22	16	6	3*	16	-	28	-	4
Health professional	7	5	3	3*	-	-	4*	-	-
Religious body	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	1	1	-	-	-	4*	-	-
Social services/welfare	20	15	20	-	-	-	20	-	11
Court/correctional	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
School	2*	4	6	3*	-	-	4*	-	19
Other e.g. radio	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

*N < 5

Table 128: Population profile (Central region)

Male patients predominate both Free State (88%) and the North West (81%). There was a significant decrease in the proportion of patients who were 'employed' in the Free State province, and a significant increase in 'unemployed' patients (55%). In the North West province, Most patients in treatment during this period were 'unemployed' (40%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	85	87	88	97	100	-	100	-	81
Female	15	13	12	3*	0	-	0	-	19
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	59	59	71	33	47	-	84	-	74
Coloured	12	18	16	67	47	-	12*	-	4
Indian	<1*	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	28	23	12	-	6	-	4*	-	22
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full-time	9	41	14	30	1*	-	20	-	22
Working part-time	4	4	3	-	21*	-	4*	-	-
Unemployed (< 6 months)	8	1	9	-	5*	-	8*	-	7
Unemployed (> 6 months)	48	31	46	27	16*	-	32	-	33
Student/Apprentice/ internship	4	2	4	-	5*	-	-	-	-
School/learner at school	26	19	23	37	47	-	36	-	33
Medically unfit/Housewife/Pensioner	2*	3	1	7*	-	-	-	-	-

*N < 5

Table 129: Age distribution (Central region)

The average age of persons seen by treatment centres was 27 years in the Free State and 34 years in the North West. The proportion of patients younger than 20 years of age slightly increased to 32% in the Free State, and in the North West, 19% of patients were younger than 20 years of age.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
10-14	3	2*	4	17	11*	-	-	-	-
15-19	18	23	28	47	42	-	20	-	19
20-24	15	13	11	13*	21	-	20	-	22
25-29	16	13	20	23	5*	-	12*	-	-
30-34	17	16	13	-	11*	-	20	-	4*
35-39	13	16	14	-	10*	-	16*	-	11*
40-44	8	6	4	-	-	-	8*	-	26
45-49	3	6	4	-	-	-	4*	-	-
50-54	3	2	1*	-	-	-	-	-	15*
55+	6	7	2*	-	-	-	-	-	4*

*N<5

Table 130: HIV tested in the past 12 months (Central region)

Fifty-seven percent of patients in the Free State reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months; while in the North West most patients reported that they have not tested for HIV in the past 12 months (44%).

	July – December 2019			January – June 2020		
	Free State	Northern Cape	North West	Free State	Northern Cape	North West
	%			%		
Yes	53	26	-	57	-	41
No	41	74	-	31	-	44
Decline	6	-	-	12	-	15

Table 131: Primary substance of use (Central region)

In the Free State, there was a significant decrease in alcohol admissions, and a significant increase in heroin/opiates use (5% - 29%). In the North West, over half of admissions were for cannabis, followed by alcohol (19%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	11	41	16	53	21*	-	36	-	19
Cannabis	38	36	27	37	37	-	52	-	52
Cannabis/Mandrax**	3	1*	4*	-	16*	-	4*	-	4*
Crack/Cocaine	3	3*	6	-	-	-	-	-	4*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	31	5	29	7*	5*	-	4*	-	11*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	9	11	9	-	21*	-	-	-	7*
Inhalants	1*	-	-	3*	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	3	2*	9	-	-	-	-	-	4*
OTC/PRE	-	2*	1	-	-	-	4*	-	-

**'White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 132: Mode of usage of primary drug (Central region)

Sixty-one percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State, and 77% in the North West smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. However, when alcohol was excluded in the analysis, smoking remained the most common mode of use, 73% in the Free State, and 95% in the North West. Eight patients in this region reported injecting heroin.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	13(3)	43(4)	19(4)	50(0)	21(-)*	-	36(0)	-(-)	19(0)
Snorted	7(8)	5(9)	11(13)	3(7)**	-(-)	-	4(6)*	-(-)	4(5)
Injected	5(6)	1(*2)	9(10)	-(-)	5(7)**	-	4(6)*	-(-)	-(-)
Smoked	74(83)	51(85)	61(73)	47(93)	74(93)	-	56(88)	-(-)	77(95)
**Figures in brackets above exclude alcohol									
Injected Heroin	15	25*	30	-	100**	-	-	-	-

*n<5; **n=1

Table 133: Frequency of use by primary substance for the Free State

Tables 133-135 show the frequency of use of the primary substance for each province. Across all provinces, most substances were used on a daily basis.

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	50	51	70	33	46	21	10*	3*	9*	7*	0	0
Cannabis	63	87	63	20	11	26	13	2*	8*	3*	0	3*
Cannabis/Mx**	67	100*	100*	11*	0	0	11*	0	0	11*	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	44*	60*	63	22*	40*	25*	11*	0	13*	22*	0	0
Heroin/Opiates^	99	75	95	1*	25*	5*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0	-	-	50*	-	-	50*	-	-	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	57	66	38	30	28	54	9*	0	7*	4*	6*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	75	67*	42	13*	33*	42	13*	0	17*	0	0	0
OTC/PRE	-	100*	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 134: Frequency of use by primary drug for the Northern Cape

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	75	25*	-	19	50*	-	6*	-	-	6*	25*	-
Cannabis	36	71	-	54	29*	-	0	-	-	0	0	-
Cannabis/Mx**	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	0	-	0	100*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Inhalants	0	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	75*	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6*	-	-

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 135: Frequency of use by primary drug for the North West

	Frequency of use in the past month											
	Daily			2-6 days per week			Once per week or less often			Not used in the past month		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	33*	-	60*	0	-	20*	67*	-	20*	0	-	-
Cannabis	46	-	57	15*	-	28*	23*	-	14*	15*	-	-
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	100*	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	-	67*	0	-	33*	0	-	0	0	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	50*	-	-	50*	-	-	0	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	0	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	0	-	-	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

¹Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 136: Mean age by primary substance (Central region)

Mean age differences were noted for different substances. In the Free State, significant changes in the mean age of patients were seen for alcohol, cannabis, and heroin/opiates. In the North West, patients who were seen at treatment centres for all substances, except crack/cocaine, this period were older.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	Years								
Alcohol	29	38	26	19	27*	-	32	-	37
Cannabis	29	21	27	19	21	-	28	-	30
Cannabis/Mandrax**	30	21*	18*	-	15*	-	30*	-	52*
Crack/Cocaine	36	26	20	-	-	-	-	-	20*
Heroin/Opiates^	35	27	32	23*	18*	-	17*	-	37*
Inhalants	32*	-	-	19*	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	33	29	25	-	22*	-	-	-	48*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	27	28	29	-	-	-	-	-	42*
OTC/PRE	-	38*	34*	-	-	-	22*	-	-
Overall mean age	31	29	27	19	22	-	29	-	34

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 137: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Free State

As in the previous reporting period, across all sites and bearing in mind small samples, male patients outnumbered female patients. Overall 88% of patients were male, but gender differences were noted for various primary substances of use (see Tables 137 - 139).

	Free State					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	90	10*	87	13	87	13*
Cannabis	88	12	93	7*	84	16
Cannabis/Mandrax**	78	22*	100*	0	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	56	44*	100	0	100	0
Heroin/Opiates^	81	19	75	25*	88	12
Inhalants	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	96	4*	83	17*	92	8*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	75	25*	100*	0	83	17*
OTC/PRE	-	-	0	100*	100*	0

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 138: Primary substance of use by Gender for the Northern Cape

During this period, no data was received from treatment centres in the Northern Cape.

	Northern Cape					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	0	100*	-	-	-
Cannabis	91	1*	100	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	0	100*	-	-	-
Inhalants	100*	0	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	100*	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 139: Primary substance of use by Gender for the North West

	North West					
	Jan-Jun 2019		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100	0	-	-	100	0
Cannabis	100	0	-	-	86	14
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	-	-	100*	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	0	100*
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	0	-	-	67*	33*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	-	-	0	100*
OTC/PRE	100*	0	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 140: Primary substance of use by Race for the Free State

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	63	34	18	17	47	8*	0	0	0	20	53	18*
Cannabis	63	40	23	11	30	43	0	0	0	26	30	29
Cannabis/Mx**	56	2*	4*	22*	0	0	0	0	0	22*	0	0
Crack/Cocaine	33*	4	6*	0	0	4*	0	0	0	67	3*	6*
Heroin/Opiates^	48	6	27	14	0	26	1*	0	100*	32	5*	26
Inhalants	100*	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	74	9	11	0	23	9*	0	0	0	26	5*	0
Methcathinone ('CAT')	50*	3*	9	25*	0	9*	0	0	0	25*	0	6*
OTC/PRE	0	2*	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5*	6*

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

¹Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 141: Primary substance of use by Race for the Northern Cape

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	38	33*	-	63	11*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Cannabis	9*	33*	-	91	44*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Cannabis/Mx**	-	11*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	100*	-
Inhalants	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	22*	-	-	22*	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe¹ or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 142: Primary substance of use by Race for the North West

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	67	-	25	22*	-	0	-	-	-	11*	-	0
Cannabis	100	-	60	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	33*
Cannabis/Mx**	100*	-	5*	0	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	17*
Heroin/Opiates^	0	-	0	100*	-	100*	-	-	-	0	-	33*

Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	-	-	5*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	-	5*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
OTC/PRE	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

Table 143: Secondary substance of use (Central region)

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	8	6	9	0	0	-	12*	-	19
Cannabis	15	6	16	0	26	-	0	-	19
Cannabis/Mandrax**	7	8	4	0	21*	-	0	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	6	2*	4	0	0	-	0	-	4*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	9	2*	2*	0	0	-	0	-	7*
Inhalants	1*	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2*	8	5	0	0	-	0	-	7*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	4	13	6	0	0	-	0	-	7*
OTC/PRE	1*	4	2*	0	0	-	0	-	-
TOTAL (number)	261	170	140	30	19	-	25	0	27

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 144: Overall proportion of substances used (Central region)

The overall proportion of primary and secondary substances of use is shown in Table 144 below. Alcohol, cannabis, heroin/opiates and methamphetamine, were the most common substances used.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Alcohol	20	47	25	53	21*	-	48	-	37
Cannabis	53	42	19	37	63	-	54	-	70
Cannabis/Mandrax**	10	9	6	-	37	-	4*	-	4*
Crack/Cocaine	10	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	7*
Heroin/Opiates[^]	40	6	31	7*	5*	-	4*	-	19
Inhalants	2	-	<1	3*	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	11	19	14	-	21*	-	-	-	15*
Methcathinone ('CAT')	7	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	4*
OTC/PRE	1*	6	4	-	-	-	4*	-	7*

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

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

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 145: Polysubstance use (Central region)

In the Free State, just over half of patients (51%), and in the North West province, 37% of patients reported only one substance of use.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Primary substance only	53	52	51	100	53	-	88	-	37
Primary +2nd substance	47	48	49	0	47	-	12	-	63
Total no. of patients	261	170	140	30	19	-	25	-	27

Table 146: Primary Source of payment (Central region)

During this period, the most common source of payment for treatment in the Free State was the 'state' (44%), followed by the 'family/friends' (19%); while in the North West 'state' (33%) was also the most common source of payment, followed by 'family/friends' (30%). These primary sources of payment vary significantly when compared to the previous period.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Self	3	2*	11	7*	5*	-	16*	-	7*
Medical Aid	8	39	9	47	-	-	-	-	15*
State	55	35	44	43	5*	-	28	-	33
Family/friends	15	8	19	3*	74	-	20	-	30
Employer	2	15	1	-	11*	-	-	-	-
Unknown	18	2*	15	-	5*	-	36	-	15*
Other/combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*N < 5

DATA FOR PATIENTS YOUNGER THAN 20 YEARS

Table 147: Gender and race profile of patients <20 years (Central region)

Across all provinces, most patients under 20 years were male.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
GENDER									
Male	85	91	91	100	100	-	100*	-	100
Female	15	9*	9*	0	-	-	-	-	-
ETHNIC GROUP									
Black African	85	70	91	26	30*	-	80*	-	100
Coloured	4*	16	9*	74	60	-	20*	-	-
Indian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	11	14	-	-	10*	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 148: Referral sources of patients <20 years (Central region)

The most common source of referral to specialist treatment centres in the Free State was 'self/family/friends' (47%), followed by 'social services/welfare' (29%). In the North West, 'self/family/friends' was the most common source of referral (40%).

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Self/Family/friends	47	37	47	79	100	-	20*	-	40*
Work/employer	-	-	4*	-	0	-	-	-	20*
Health professional	2*	2*	4*	5*	0	-	-	-	-
Religious body	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Hospital/clinic	-	-	1*	-	0	-	-	-	-
Social services/welfare	34	21	29	-	0	-	60*	-	20*
Court/correctional	8*	23	2*	-	0	-	-	-	-
School	9	16	11	16*	0	-	20*	-	20*
Other e.g. radio	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-

*N<5

Table 149: Primary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State and North West young people were mostly treated for cannabis.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	1	2*	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20*
Cannabis	36	84	11	24	5	50	-	-	-	-	4	80*
Cannabis/Mandrax**	1	2*	4	9*	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates[^]	-	-	8	18	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	4	9*	4	9*	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	1	2	4	9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	100	45	100	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone

*N<5

[^]Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 150: Mode of usage of primary substance for patients <20 years (Central region)

Sixty-four percent of patients admitted to treatment centres in the Free State and 80% in the North West smoked their drugs, making this the most popular route of administration. Only one patient reported injecting heroin/opiates in the Free State and none in the North West.

	Free State			Northern Cape			North West		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%		
Swallowed	17	2*	22	53	-	-	-	-	20*
Snorted	4	2*	9*	5	-	-	-	-	-
Injected	4	-	4*	-	10*	-	-	-	-
Smoked	75	96	64	42	90	-	100	-	80*

Table 151: Primary substance of use by Gender of patients <20 years (Central region)

Tables 151 show that across the provinces, males make up majority of patients. No female patients were treated in the North West this reporting period.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	%		%		%				%			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Alcohol	100*	0	89	11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Cannabis	92	8*	73	27*	100	0	-	-	-	-	100*	0
Cannabis/Mandrax**	100*	0	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	100	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	-	-	89	11*	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	75*	25*	100*	0	100*	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N>5

^Nyaope and whoonga have been incorporated into the heroin-related admission category to improve the accuracy of heroin surveillance

Table 152: Primary substance of use by Race of patients <20 years (Central region)

	BLACK AFRICAN			COLOURED			INDIAN			WHITE		
	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020	Jan-Jun 2019	Jul-Dec 2019	Jan-Jun 2020
	%			%			%			%		
Alcohol	38	0	19	63	8*	25*	-	-	-	-	0	-
Cannabis	9*	79	28	91	69	50*	-	-	-	-	86	-
Cannabis/Mx**	-	6*	9*	-	15*	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	9*	-	-	25*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	100*	0	16	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	14*	-
Inhalants	100*	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	-	12*	9*	-	8*	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**White pipe' or Mandrax alone *N<5

Table 153: Secondary substance of use of patients <20 years (Central region)

In Free State, the most used secondary substance by under 20's use was alcohol, cannabis and methamphetamine whereas in the North West, two young people were treated for the use of methamphetamine and heroin/opiates, respectively.

	Free State				Northern Cape				North West			
	Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020		Jul-Dec 2019		Jan-Jun 2020	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alcohol	4	9	6	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis	3	7	6	27	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannabis/Mandrax**	6	14	1	5*	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crack/Cocaine	-	-	2	9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin/Opiates^	-	-	1	5*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50*
Methamphetamine ('Tik')	2	5	4	18*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50*
Inhalants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTC/PRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methcathinone ('CAT')	8	19	2	9*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	20	46	-	-	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	43	100	22	100	10	100	-	-	0	0	2	100

SECTION 3: DATA ON COMMUNITY BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WHO USE DRUGS

Anova Health Institute, Foundation for Professional Development, NACOSA, Tintswalo Home Based Care, TB HIV Care, and the University of Pretoria

3A: COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES - EASTERN CAPE, KWAZULU-NATAL AND WESTERN CAPE

A range of organisations are implementing community based harm reduction services for people who use drugs (PWUD), including people who inject drugs (PWID) as per the World Health Organization's guidelines³. Services include: HIV, STI, viral hepatitis and TB prevention, testing and linkage to care; harm reduction behaviour change interventions; needle and syringe services; opioid substitution therapy (OST); monitoring of human rights violations and referral for other available substance use disorder treatment services. Routine hepatitis B (HBV) and hepatitis C (HCV) diagnostic and treatment services are limited due to resource constraints.

TB HIV Care's Step Up Project operates in the Eastern Cape (Nelson Mandela Bay (NMB) District), KwaZulu-Natal (eThekweni and uMgungundlovu (UMG) Districts) and the Western Cape (Cape Metro). Comprehensive services are provided mainly through community-based outreach modalities and also from Drop-In Centres. Services are funded by the Global Fund, through NACOSA.

Needle and syringe services

The needle and syringe services in eThekweni resumed on 29 June 2020. Needle and syringe services remained on hold in the Richmond Hill area of Nelson Mandela Bay.

Between January and June 2020, 2 471 unique PWID accessed the services 346 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 909 in eThekweni, 160 in uMgungundlovu and 1056 in the Cape Metro).

Across the districts, almost all clients (94%) were over the age of 25 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 79% in NMB to 89% in uMgungundlovu). Racial characteristics of service users varied by district; being predominantly Coloured in the Cape Metro (76%), White in Nelson Mandela Bay (66%), and Black African in eThekweni (84%) and uMgungundlovu (89%). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Table 154.

³ UNODC, UNAIDS, UNFPA, WHO, USAID, PEPFAR. Implementing Comprehensive HIV and HCV Programmes with People Who Inject Drugs. Practical guidance for collaborative interventions. (IDUIT). 2017; UNODC: Geneva.

Table 154: Demographic characteristics of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Province	District (N)	Male		Female*		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Eastern Cape	NMB (346)	275	79	71	20	68	21	3	1	39	12	211	66
KwaZulu-Natal	eThekwini (909)	770	85	139	15	575	84	42	13	28	4	40	6
	UMG (160)	142	89	18	11	110	89	1	1	2	2	11	9
Western Cape	Cape Metro (1056)	868	82	188	18	575	84	42	13	28	4	40	6

*Some demographic data was not provided. Female includes trans female clients.

ND: No data available NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu, EC: Eastern Cape, KZN: KwaZulu-Natal, WC: Western Cape

Overall, one client (from Nelson Mandela Bay) was younger than 18 years. Across districts, the largest proportion of clients were in the age group 25 – 35 years: Nelson Mandela Bay (51%), eThekwini (71%); uMgungundlovu (71%) and in the Cape Metro (53%).

Overall, 12 633 needle and syringe service contacts with PWID were made (1 971 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 3 706 in eThekwini, 592 in Umgungundlovu, 6 364 in the Cape Metro) and 359 685 needles and syringes were distributed (98 610 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 2 730 in eThekwini, 1 710 in Umgungundlovu, 256 635 in the Cape Metro), with return rates of between 1% (in Durban) and 58% (in Cape Town).

Table 155: Age distribution of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District	NMB		eThekwini		UMG		Cape Metro	
Age distribution (yrs)	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-24	40	12	142	16	39	24	59	6
25-35	175	51	649	71	113	71	562	53
36-50	115	33	115	13	8	5	402	38
51+	16	5	3	0	0	0	33	3
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	346	100	909	100	160	100	1056	100

NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Table 156: Proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services by age cohort by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	NMB		eThekwini		UMG		Cape Metro	
%	n	%					n	%
PWID <18 yrs	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
PWID >=18 yrs	345	100	909	100	160	100	1056	100
Total	345	100	909	100	160	100	1056	100

NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Table 157: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services with census data by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
NMB	Population ¹	60%	1%	24%	14%
	Accessed service	21%	1%	12%	66%
eThekwini	Population ¹	74%	17%	3%	7%
	Accessed service	84%	13%	4%	6%
UMG	Population ¹	85%	7%	2%	6%
	Accessed service	89%	1%	2%	9%
Cape Metro	Population ¹	39%	42%	1%	16%
	Accessed service	5%	0%	76%	18%

¹Statistics by place - Statistics South Africa

HIV, TB and viral hepatitis services

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 707 tested for HIV (153 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 186 in eThekwini, 70 in Umgungundlovu, 298 in the Cape Metro), among whom 7% (46/707) tested HIV positive (9 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 26 in eThekwini, 4 in uMgungundlovu and 7 in the Cape Metro). Fourteen people (out of 46 - 30%) were started on antiretroviral therapy (ART) (5 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 3 in eThekwini, 2 in uMgungundlovu and 4 in the Cape Metro). Data on HIV viral suppression was unavailable.

Additionally, 722 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (154 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 189 in eThekwini, 72 in uMgungundlovu and 307 in the Cape Metro) with 6 being symptomatic, 2 with confirmed TB and 2 started on treatment .

No routine viral hepatitis testing was done in these districts during this period.

Table 158: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	NMB (173)		eThekweni (186)		UMG (70)		Cape Metro (298)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER								
Men	118	77	174	94	65	93	239	80
Women	34	22	12	6	5	7	59	20
Transgender	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RACE								
Black African	37	26	112	78	53	91	1	1
Coloured	21	14	7	5	1	2	57	74
Indian	3	2	12	8	0	0	2	3
White	84	58	17	22	4	7	17	22
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE								
HIV positive	9	6	26	14	4	6	7	2
On ART	5	56	3	12	2	50	4	57
Virally suppressed	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

*Some demographic data was not provided. NMB: Nelson Mandela Bay, UMG: uMgungundlovu

Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services

During this period OST was only available in Cape Town, where 19 PWID were on OST at the beginning of January 2020. During the reporting period, 49 new people were initiated and 1 person who was previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 6 people were lost to follow-up, 6 people exited. Sixty-three people were on OST at the end of June 2020.

Table 159: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Site	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White	Unknown
	%		%				
Nelson Mandela Bay ⁴ (n=0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
eThekwini (n=0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
uMgungundlovu (n=0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Metro (n=49)	81	19	0	0	33	43	24

Table 160: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

District		Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
NMB	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
eThekwini	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UMG	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Metro	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	19	49	1	6	6	0	63

* Reflects characteristics of people started on OST during the reporting period.

⁴ OST services were only operational in Cape Town during this period.

	Total	19	49	1	6	6	0	63
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Human rights violations

During this reporting period, 452 human rights violations were reported (37 in Nelson Mandela Bay, 293 in eThekweni, 45 in uMgungundlovu and 77 in the Cape Metro), 111 of these related to PWID clients being assaulted and 61 related to confiscation or destruction of injecting equipment.

Table 161: Comparison of reported human rights violations by district (January – June 2020) (EC, KZN & WC)

Reported violation (n)	NMB	eThekweni	UMG	Cape Metro
Refused services	3	94	1	3
Refused access to medication	1	43	0	0
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked, etc)	13	75	19	4
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	25	42	6	14
Sexual assault/rape	1	8	0	0
Killed	25	18	11	7
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	0	0	1	0
Driven around in van without charges	4	1	4	0
Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	1	8	2	3
Unlawful arrest/detention	1	0	0	1
Reported case but no progress made by police	1	0	0	3
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	0	0	0	0
Total number of violations	77	293	45	37

3B: COMMUNITY-BASED HARM REDUCTION SERVICES - GAUTENG AND MPUMALANGA

Several organisations provide harm reduction services in Gauteng. Anova Health Institute’s Jab Smart Project provides harm reduction and HIV prevention services for PWID in sub-districts B - G of the City of Johannesburg and in Sedibeng Districts. Tintswalo Home Based Care providers outreach harm reduction services for PWID in sub-district East, North and South of the City of Ekurhuleni. The Foundation for Professional Development’s HARMLess project and the Department of Family Medicine at the University of Pretoria’s Community Orientated Substance Use Programme (COSUP) provide services across the City of Tshwane. The Foundation for Professional Development’s HARMLess project also provides harm reduction outreach services in Ehlanzeni District (Mpumalanga).

Needle and syringe services

Between January and June 2020, 12 631 unique PWID accessed the services (5 362 in Johannesburg, 367 in Ekurhuleni, 6 523 in Tshwane and 237 in Sedibeng).

Across the districts, almost all clients were over the age of 20 years, and the majority were men (ranging from 92% in Johannesburg to 97% in Sedibeng). PWID service user sociodemographic characteristics by province are provided in Table 162.

Table 162: Demographic characteristics of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

Province	District (N)	Male		Female		Black African		Coloured		Indian		White	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GP	Ekurhuleni (367)	328	89	39	11	276	83	26	7	2	1	29	8
	Johannesburg (5 362)	4 944	92	419	8	3 336	97	35	1	13	0	56	2
	Sedibeng (237)	231	97	6	3	127	99	1	1	0	0	0	0
	Tshwane (Harmless) (4303)	4083	95	220	5	3765	87	211	5	5	<1	287	7
MP	Ehlanzeni (142)	131	92	11	8	112	79	2	2	0	0	287	7

*Some demographic data was not provided. No demographic data for Tshwane COSUP PWID clients available.
 ND: No data available GP: Gauteng, MP: Mpumalanga

Across districts, the largest proportion of clients were in the age group 25 – 35 years.

Overall, 954 301 needles and syringes were distributed (161 400 in Ekurhuleni, 419 940 in Johannesburg, 9 495 in Sedibeng, 356 612 in Tshwane and 6 854 Ehlanzeni) with return rates of 37%, 11%, 2%, 72% and 37%, respectively.

Table 163: Age distribution of people who use drugs who accessed needle and syringe services by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

Age distribution (yrs)	ERK		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
<15	0	0	3	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
16-24	60	16	672	13	51	22	310	7	27	19
25-35	253	69	3546	66	170	72	2790	65	78	55
36-50	54	15	1121	21	16	7	1163	27	22	15
51+	1	1	20	1	0	0	36	1	1	1
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	<1	14	10
Total	367	100	5362	100	237	100	4303	100	142	100

ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni

Table 164: Proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services by age cohort by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)*

District	ERK		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
PWID <18/ <20 yrs	8	2	12	<1	0	0	7	1	1	1
PWID >=18 / 20 yrs	359	98	5359	99	237	100	4292	99	127	99
Total	367	100	5362	100	237	100	4299	100	128	100

ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni

* Different sites have different age categories. JHB, ERK and SED have 18 years category, TSH and EHL have 20-year category. Some data missing

Table 165: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs accessing needle and syringe services with census data by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

District		Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
Ekurhuleni	Population ¹	79%	2%	3%	16%
	Accessed service	83%	1%	7%	8%
Johannesburg	Population ¹	76%	5%	6%	12%
	Accessed service	97%	0%	1%	2%
Sedibeng	Population ¹	82%	1%	1%	16%
	Accessed service	99%	0%	0%	<1%
Tshwane	Population ¹	75%	2%	2%	21%
	Accessed service	87%	0%	5%	7%
Ehlanzeni	Population ¹	94%	<1%	1%	5%
	Accessed service	88%	0%	2%	11%

¹Statistics by place - Statistics South Africa

HIV, TB and viral services

Among PWID who accessed additional health services: 1 522 tested for HIV (182 in Ekurhuleni, 614 in Johannesburg, 7 in Sedibeng, 606 in Tshwane and 113 Ehlanzeni), among whom 34% (524/1 522) tested HIV positive for the first time (65 in Ekurhuleni, 131 in Johannesburg, 1 in Sedibeng, 267 in Tshwane and 60 Ehlanzeni). Three hundred and fifty-eight (68%) were started on ART (37 in Ekurhuleni, 46 in Johannesburg 1 in Sedibeng, 215 in Tshwane and 59 Ehlanzeni).

Additionally, 1 621 PWUD were screened for tuberculosis (TB) (182 in Ekurhuleni, 679 in Johannesburg, 14 in Sedibeng, 633 in Tshwane and 113 Ehlanzeni) with 66 being symptomatic, 0 with confirmed TB and 0 started on treatment .

Viral hepatitis testing was done in Johannessburg, among 60 PWID, among whom 55% (33/60) were HBsAg postivie and 67% (40/60) anti-HCV reactive.

Table 166: Characteristics of people who use drugs tested for HIV and HIV treatment cascade* by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

District	ERK		JHB		SED		TSH		EHL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
GENDER										
Men	169	93	262	92	7	100	563	93	103	91
Women	13	7	52	8	0	0	43	7	10	9
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RACE										
Black African	144	84	359	96	7	100	491	88	99	88
Coloured	13	8	7	2	0	0	29	5	2	2
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<1	0	0
White	14	8	7	2	0	0	34	6	34	6
HIV TREATMENT CASCADE										
HIV positive	65	36	131	21	1	14	267	44	60	53
On ART	37	57	46	35	1	100	215	81	59	98
Virally suppressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Some demographic data was not provided. ERK: Ekurhuleni; JHB: Johannesburg; SED: Sedibeng; TSH: Tshwane; EHL: Ehlanzeni
 -: Data not available

Opioid substitution therapy (OST) services

During this period OST was only available in Johannesburg and Tshwane. where 641 PWUD were on OST at the beginning of January 2020. During the reporting period, 225 new people were initiated and 16 people who were previously lost to follow-up restarted on OST, 17 people were lost to follow-up, 41 person exited and 2 people died. Eight hundred and twenty-two people were on OST at the end of June 2020 (Table 167). The Foundation for Professional Development provided funding for 300 of the clients on OST in the COSUP OST programme.

Table 167: Comparison of proportion of people who use drugs initiated on opioid substitution therapy by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

District	Male	Female	Black African	Indian	Coloured	White
	%		%			
Ekurhuleni	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johannesburg	94	6	87	2	11	0
Sedibeng	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tshwane	88	12	74	13	6	7
Ehlanzeni	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 168: Clients on opioid substitution therapy, lost to follow-up and exited programme – by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

District		Number on OST at start of period	Number initiated on OST for first time during period	Number restarted during period that were lost to follow-up at start of period	Number LTFU during period	Number exited during period	Number died during period	Number on OST at end of period
ERK	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
JHB	Non-injecting	35	97	0	0	0	0	132
	PWID	35	97	0	0	0	0	132
	Total	35	97	0	0	0	0	132
SED	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSH	Non-injecting	292	53	8	6	20	2	325
	PWID	314	75	8	11	21	0	365
	Total	606	128	16	17	41	2	690

EHL	Non-injecting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	PWID	0	8	0	0	7	0	1
	Total	0	8	0	0	7	0	1

Human rights violations

During this reporting period, 135 human rights violations were reported (10 in Ekurhuleni, 118 in Johannesburg and 7 in Sedibeng), 69 due to confiscated or destroyed needles and 49 due to assault. Human rights violations are not reported in Tshwane or Ehlanzeni.

Table 169: Comparison of reported human rights violations by district (January – June 2020) (GP & MP)

Reported violation (n)	ERK	JHB	SED	TSH	EHL
Refused services	-	-	-	-	-
Refused access to medication	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulted (hit, thrown, kicked, etc)	10	49	-	-	-
Humiliated, chased away, harassed, shouted or sworn at, shown off, threatened	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual assault/rape	-	-	-	-	-
Confiscated/destroyed needles	-	69	7		
Killed	-	-	-	-	-
Treated badly in police cells/violated/assaulted	-	-	-	-	-
Driven around in van without charges	-	-	-	-	-
Not allowed visitors, phone call or legal counsel after arrest	-	-	-	-	-
Unlawful arrest/detention	-	11			
Reported case but no progress made by police	-	-	-	-	-
Issued a fine/forced to pay a fine	-	-	-	-	-
Medication confiscated	-	15	-	-	-
Total number of violations	10	118	7	0	0

City of Tshwane household assessments by Community Health Care workers

866 households were visited across 6 sub-districts (regions) of the City of Tshwane by 190 community health care workers. 79 households (0.9%) were identified to have at least one person residing in the household with a substance use problem (defined as “experiencing health and social problems due to substance use”). The most commonly reported substances that were used were: alcohol (88%), cannabis (30%) and heroin (8.6%). Fourteen individuals were identified who reported injecting drugs for non-therapeutic reasons. Fourteen households (<1%) had at least one household member who requested assistance for their substance use.

IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICY AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Selected implications for policy/practice⁵

During the Phase 48, regional report back meetings of SACENDU a number of recommendations were made with regard to specific interventions needed to address substance use and substance use policy in general:

- Urgently address the fact that young people in WC are not accessing substance abuse treatment in 2020 whereas in the EC we are seeing an increase in treatment demand by under 20s.
- Is the EC ready for such an increased demand in services, especially given the closure of its only youth-based treatment centre?
- How to address the issue of transport challenges in getting people to treatment in the EC.
- Police and private security companies in KZN need to be engaged so as to prevent them from violating the rights of PWIDs (accessing harm reduction services).
- Access to treatment during the Covid-19 lockdown affected treatment provision (with services closing during level 5 restrictions), measures should be put in place to mitigate these negative consequences during future pandemics.
- The COVID-19 lock-down resulted in harms for people who use drugs, including assault, destruction of injecting equipment and involuntary withdrawal.
- COVID-19 restrictions affected harm reduction service delivery, notably access to needle and syringe services (including returns) as well as HIV testing uptake and linkage to care.
- Harm reduction interventions are an essential service and should continue during future lockdowns
- COVID-19 highlighted the high burden of opioid and other substance use disorders among people experiencing homelessness in the major metros.
- The utility of harm reduction was demonstrated, including the effectiveness of opioid agonists, where opportunities for this were provided within shelters.
- Lowering the threshold of OST services and take-home doses at COSUP and other sites did not have noticeable harms, and enabled further service efficiency.
- While tramadol is widely available, it is not as effective as methadone to manage opioid withdrawal.

⁵ Outcomes emanating from regional meetings held in GP, KZN, PE and CT

Selected issues to monitor

Phase 48 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several conditions/factors that need to be carefully monitored over time:

- Increase in substance use across sites over this period.
- Increase in 1st time admissions to treatment in WC.
- Increase in methamphetamine as a 1^o drug of abuse in WC and KZN.
- Increase in intravenous drug use in the WC.
- Treatment demand for cannabis use as a result of legislative/judicial decisions/changes.
- Decrease in treatment admissions by females in the EC.
- Increase in injecting of heroin and nyaope in the NR and KZN.
- Decrease in age of persons reporting use of prescription and OTC meds in KZN.
- Client responses and attitudes in KZN now that the needle and syringe service has resumed in Durban.
- Needle and syringe return rates in several cities.
- Overdose in relation to change in tolerance among people undergoing involuntary withdrawal
- Outcomes of people receiving long-term withdrawal instead of OST as maintenance

Selected topics for further research/investigation

Phase 48 of the SACENDU Project highlighted several topics for further research/investigation:

- How best to address barriers to treatment for Black Africans over 20 years in the WC?
- Given the marked increase in methamphetamine and heroin in some provinces; did the ban of alcohol result in transition to other substances of use.
- What are the factors deterring females from use of cocaine/crack or seeking treatment for use of cocaine/crack in the WC?
- What are the effects of drop off in treatment demand by young people in WC in 1st half of 2020?
- How to quantify the effects of COVID-19 on people who use drugs?

SACENDU

South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use

THREE REPORTS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED:

- a. SACENDU Update
- b. SACENDU Research Brief
- c. Monitoring Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use Treatment Admissions in South Africa (this report)

FOR COPIES OF THESE REPORTS CONTACT:

Mrs Kholiswa Dube

Alcohol, Tobacco & Other Drug Research Unit
Medical Research Council
P.O Box 19070
7505 TYGERBERG
South Africa

Tel: +27 (0) 21 938 0946

E-mail: kholiswa.dube@mrc.ac.za

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