



SACENDU

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNITY EPIDEMIOLOGY NETWORK ON DRUG USE

Treatment Demand Data • Service Quality Measures (SQM)
• Community-Based Harm Reduction Services

CENTRAL REGION SYMPOSIUM: TREATMENT DEMAND DATA

Ms Nancy Hornsby

Phase 58 | January – June 2025

31 October 2025, Protea Hotel, Bloemfontein



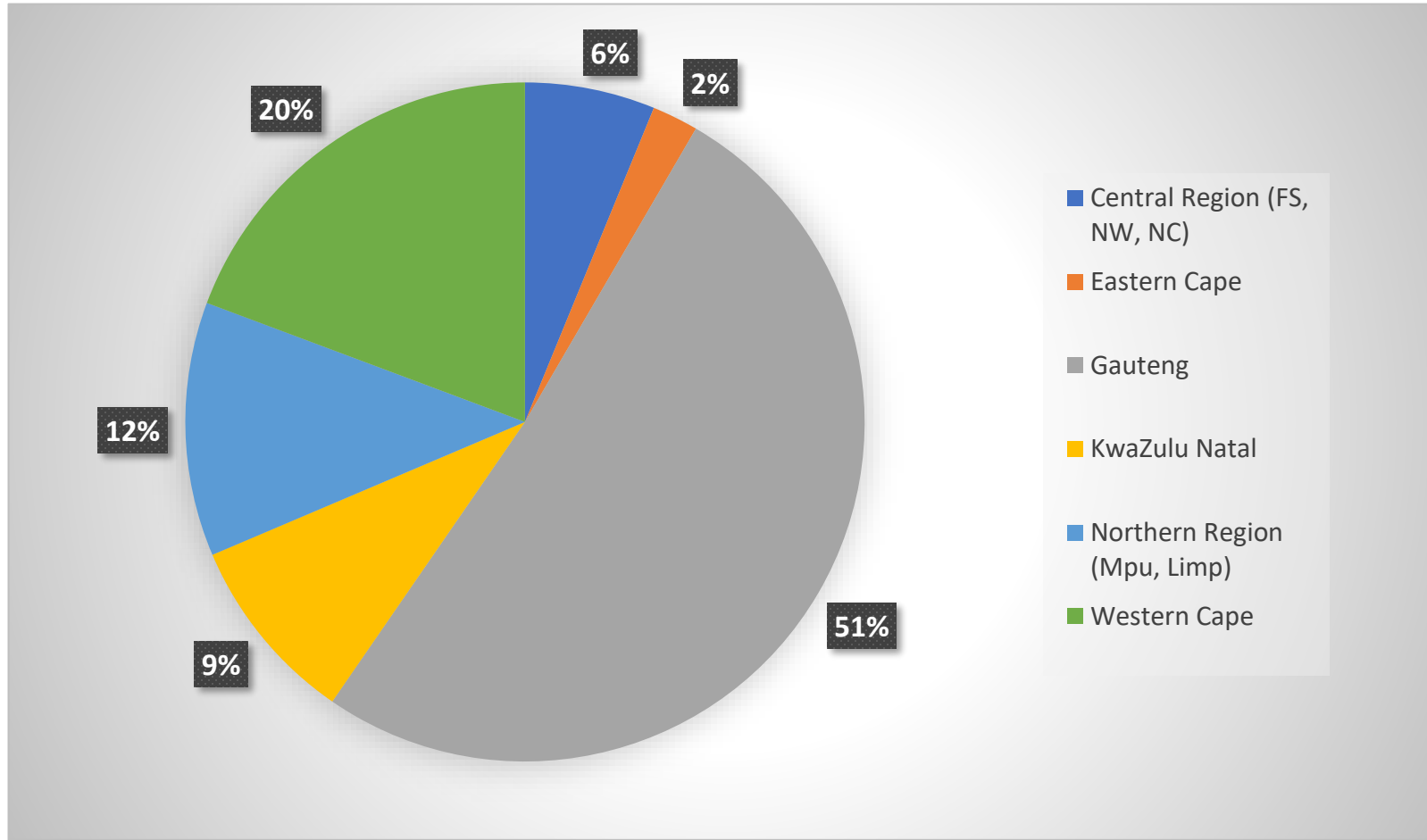
National overview



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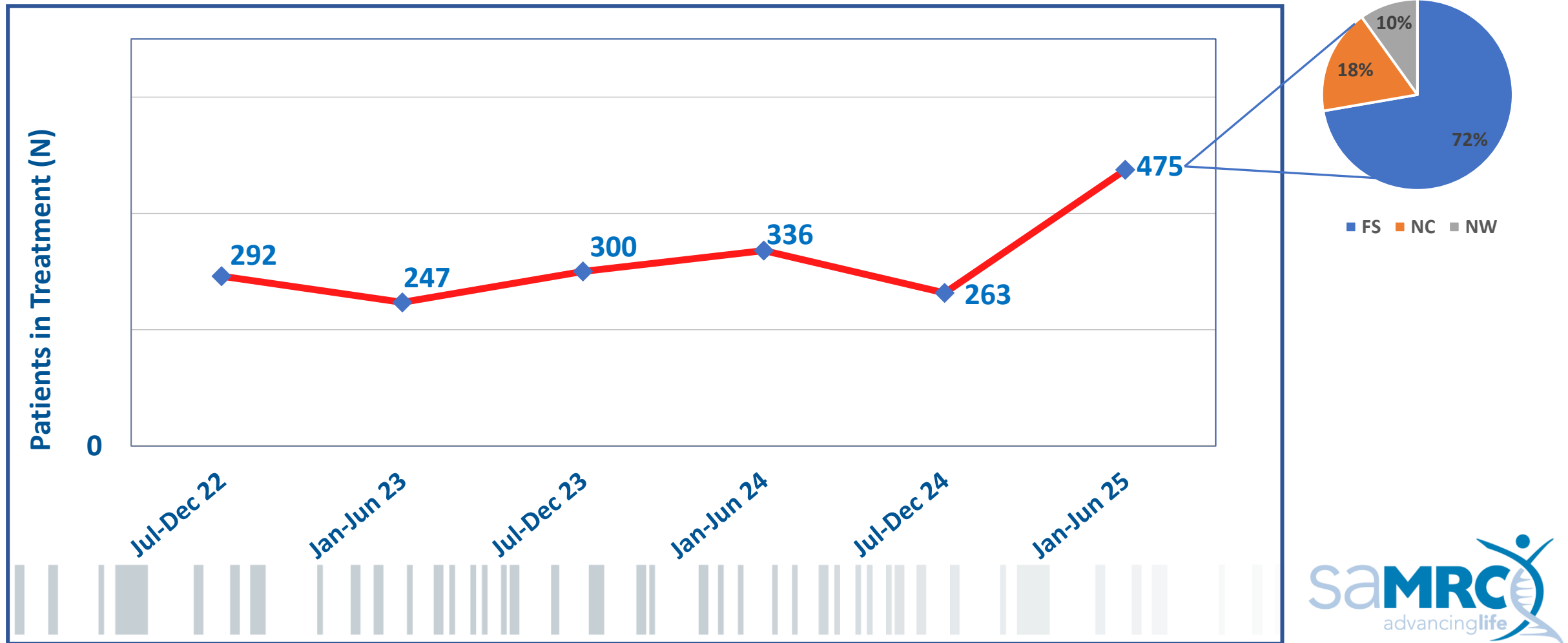
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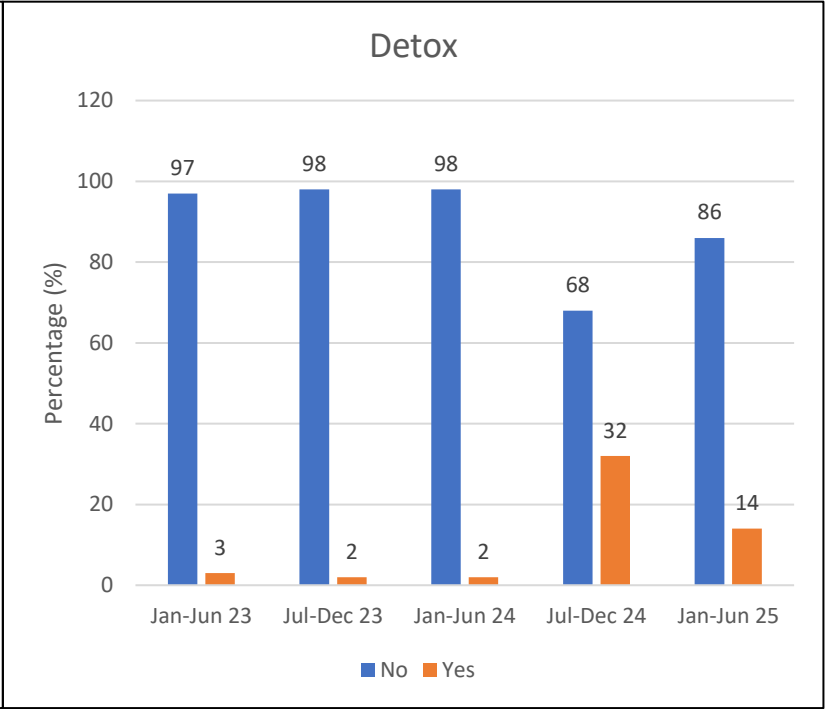
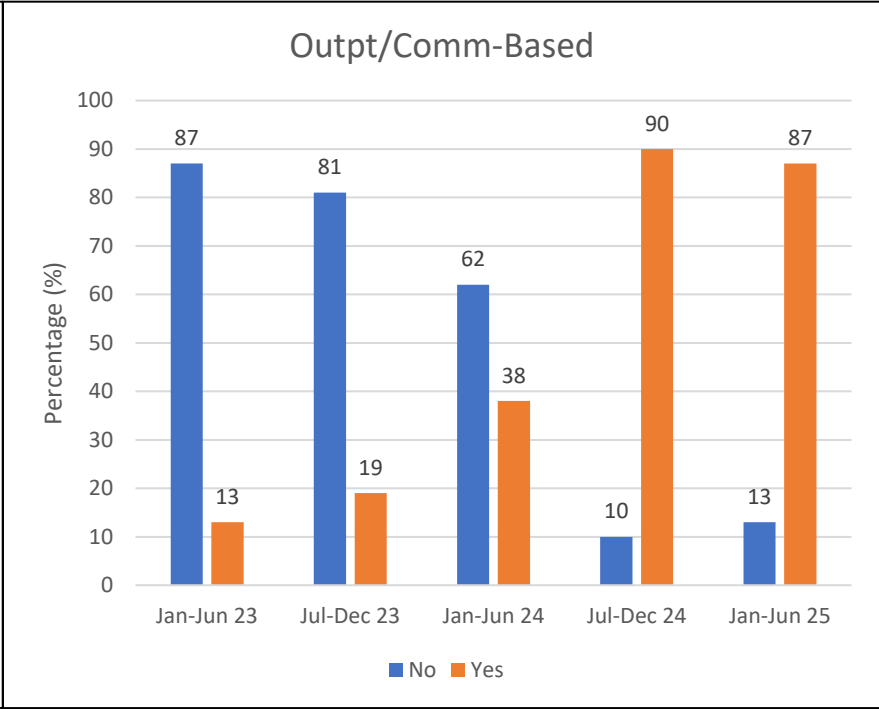
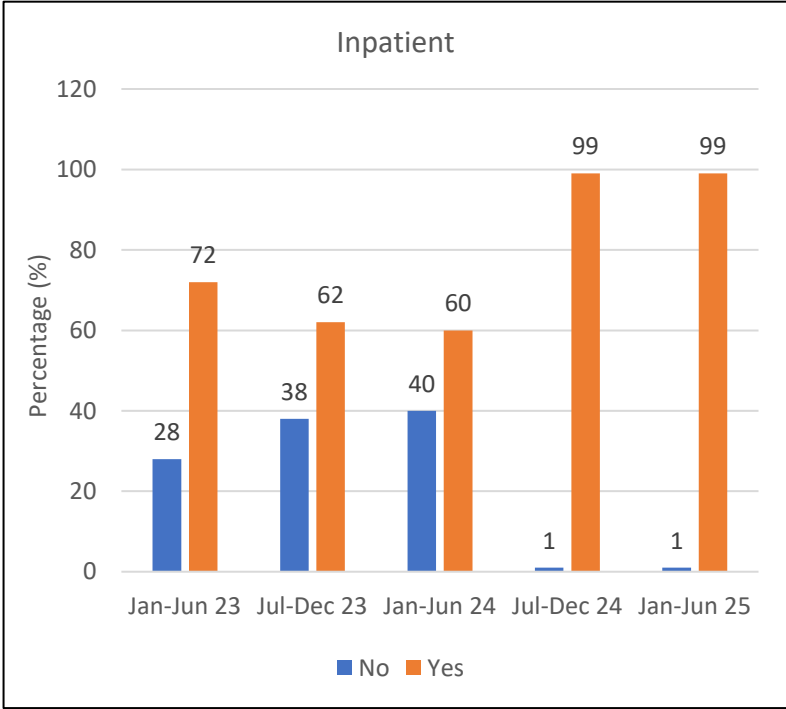




NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN TREATMENT



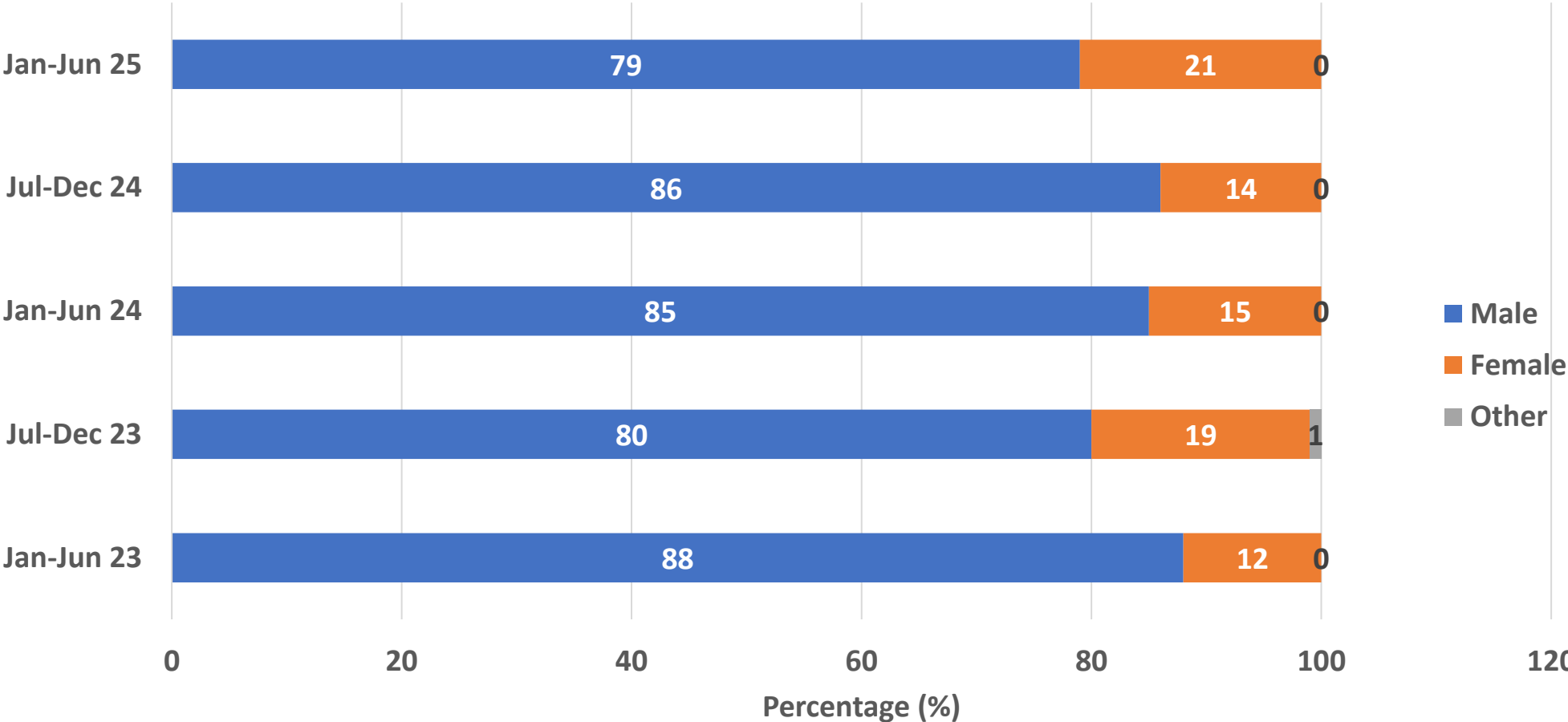
TYPE OF TREATMENT RECEIVED



GENDER



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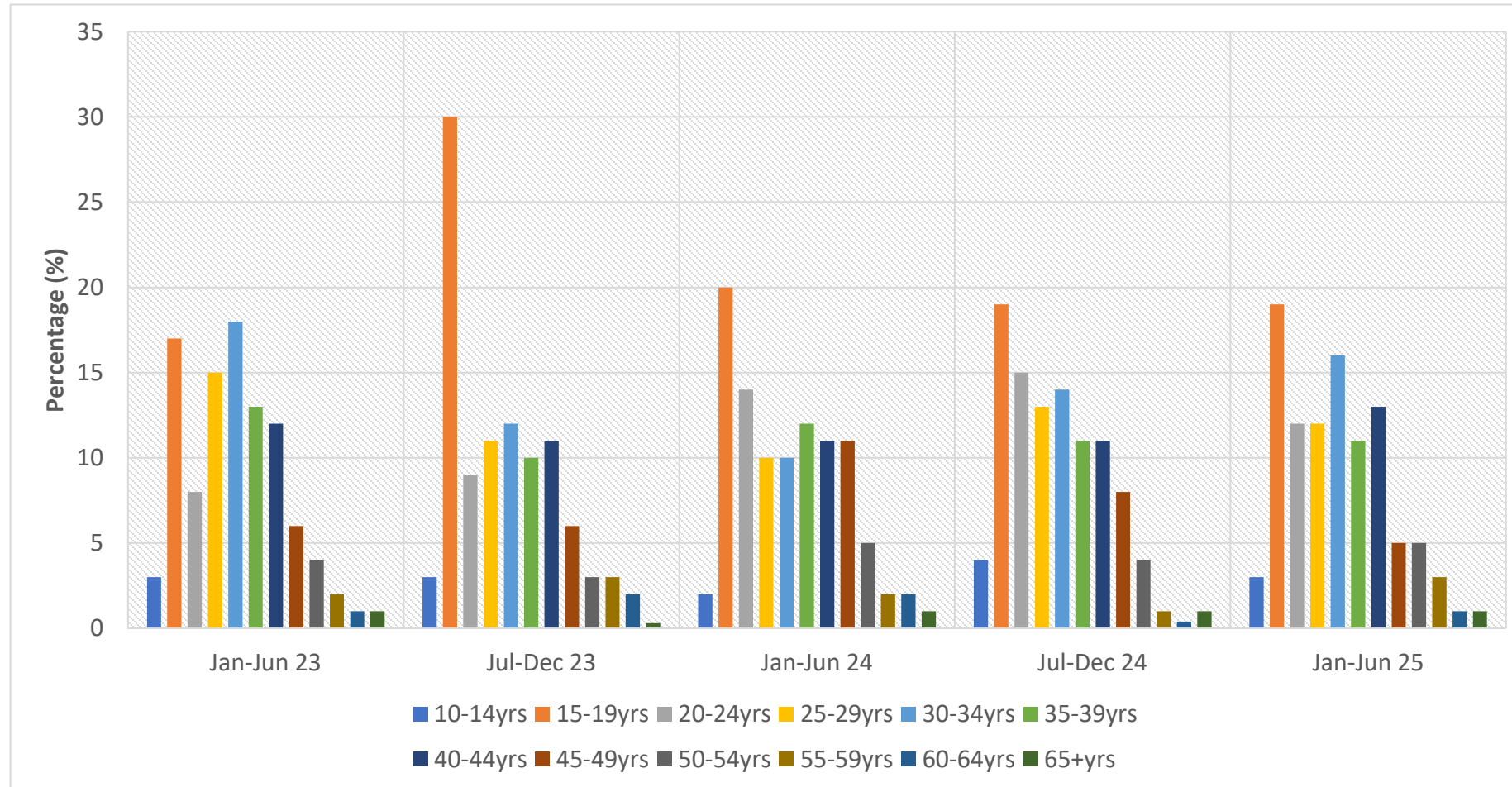
AGE DISTRIBUTION



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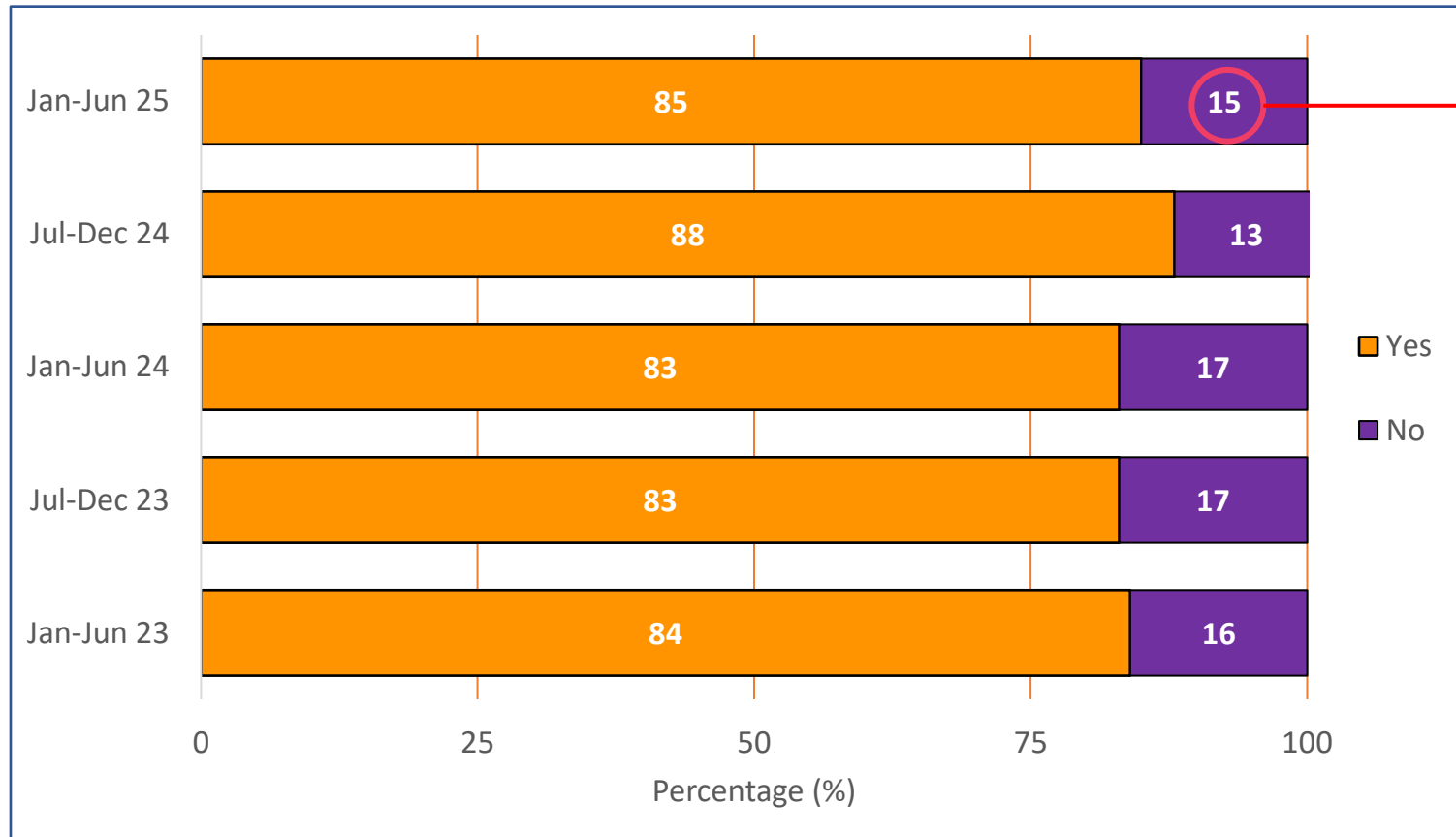
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FIRST TIME ADMISSIONS VS READMISSIONS



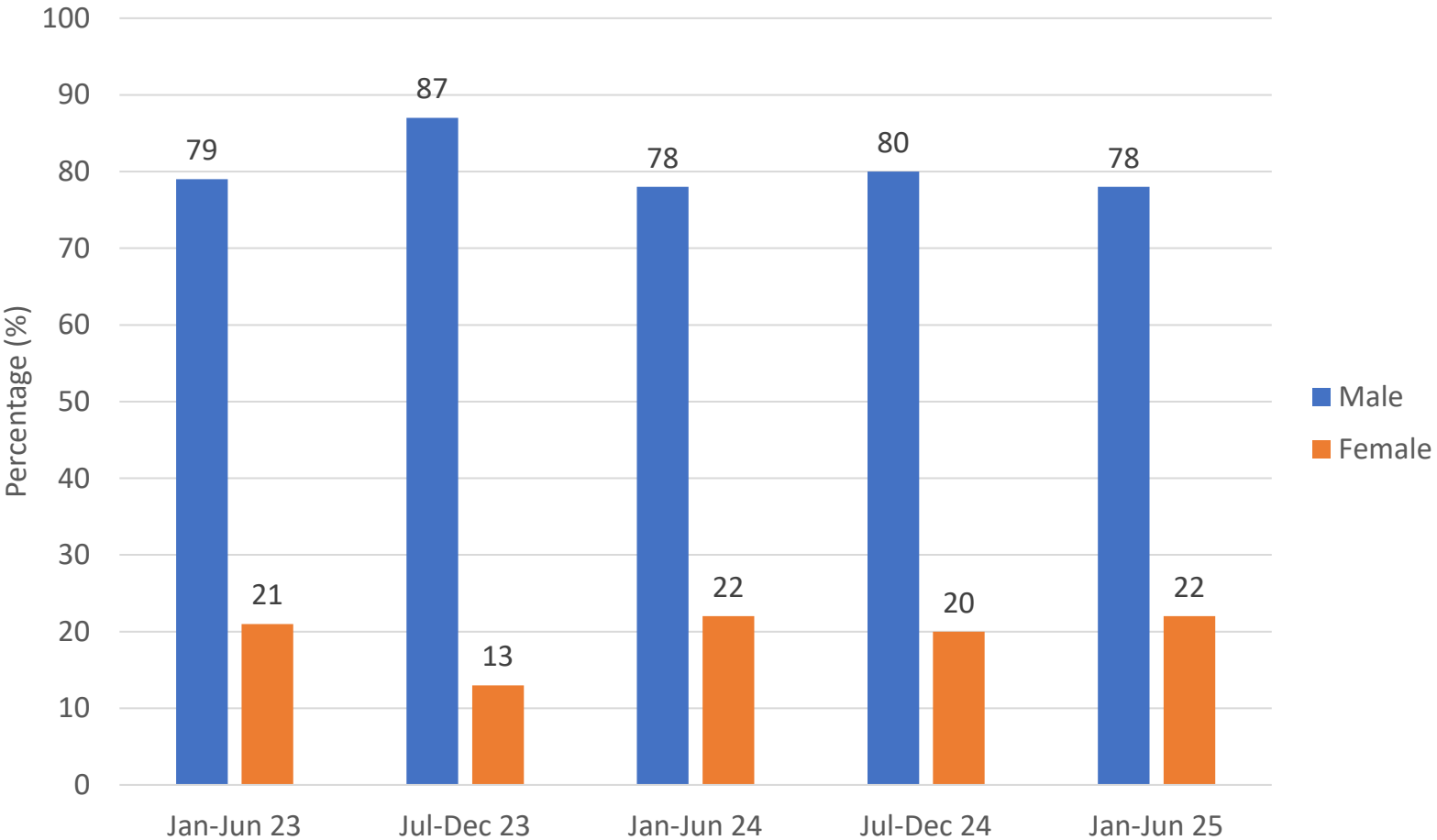
Number of times	n
1 time	28
2 times	6
3 times	1
4 times	1
6 times	1

	In-patient (n)	Outpt/CB (n)	Detox (n)
1 time	51	7	1
2 times	7	2	-
3 times	1	-	1
4 times	1	-	1
6 times	1	-	-
Total	61	9	3

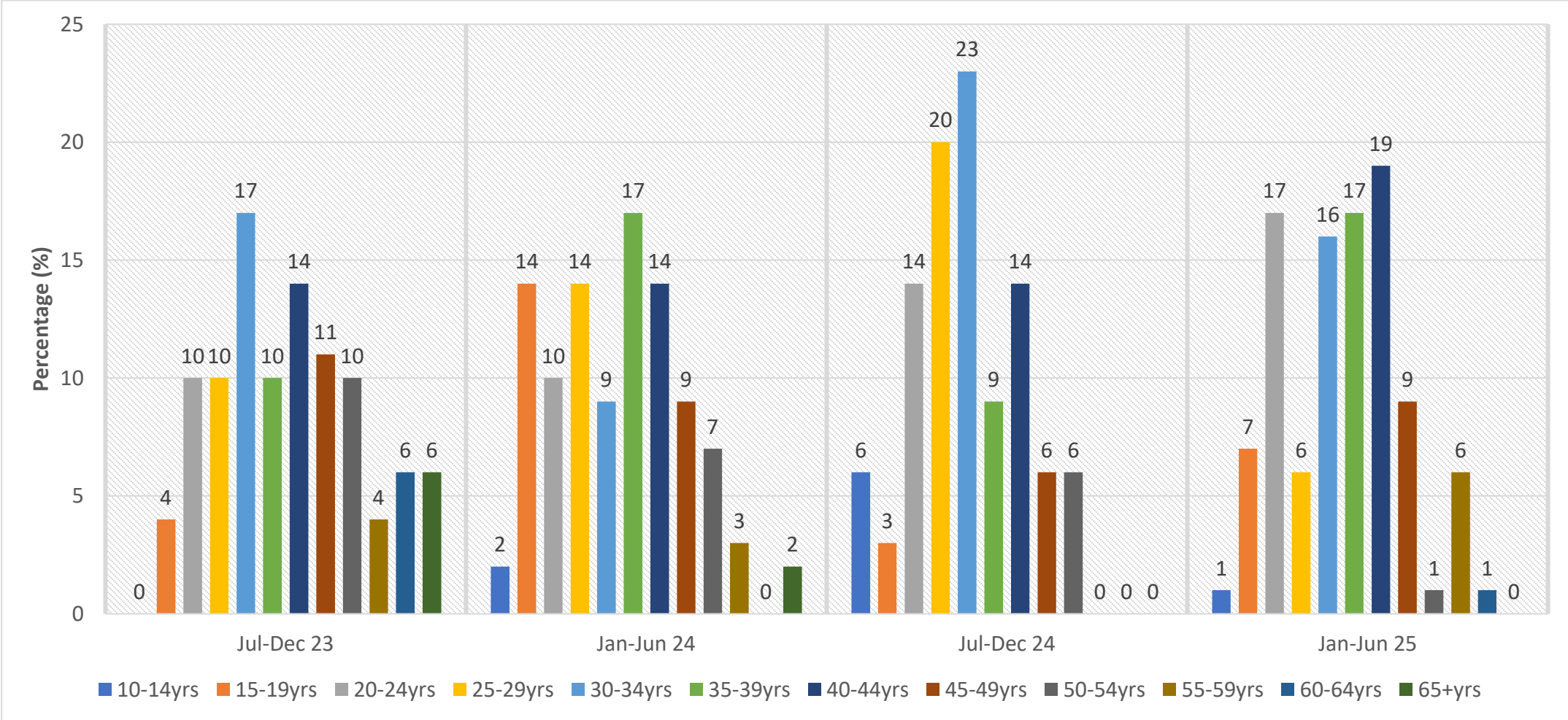
READMISSION BY GENDER



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READMISSION BY AGE

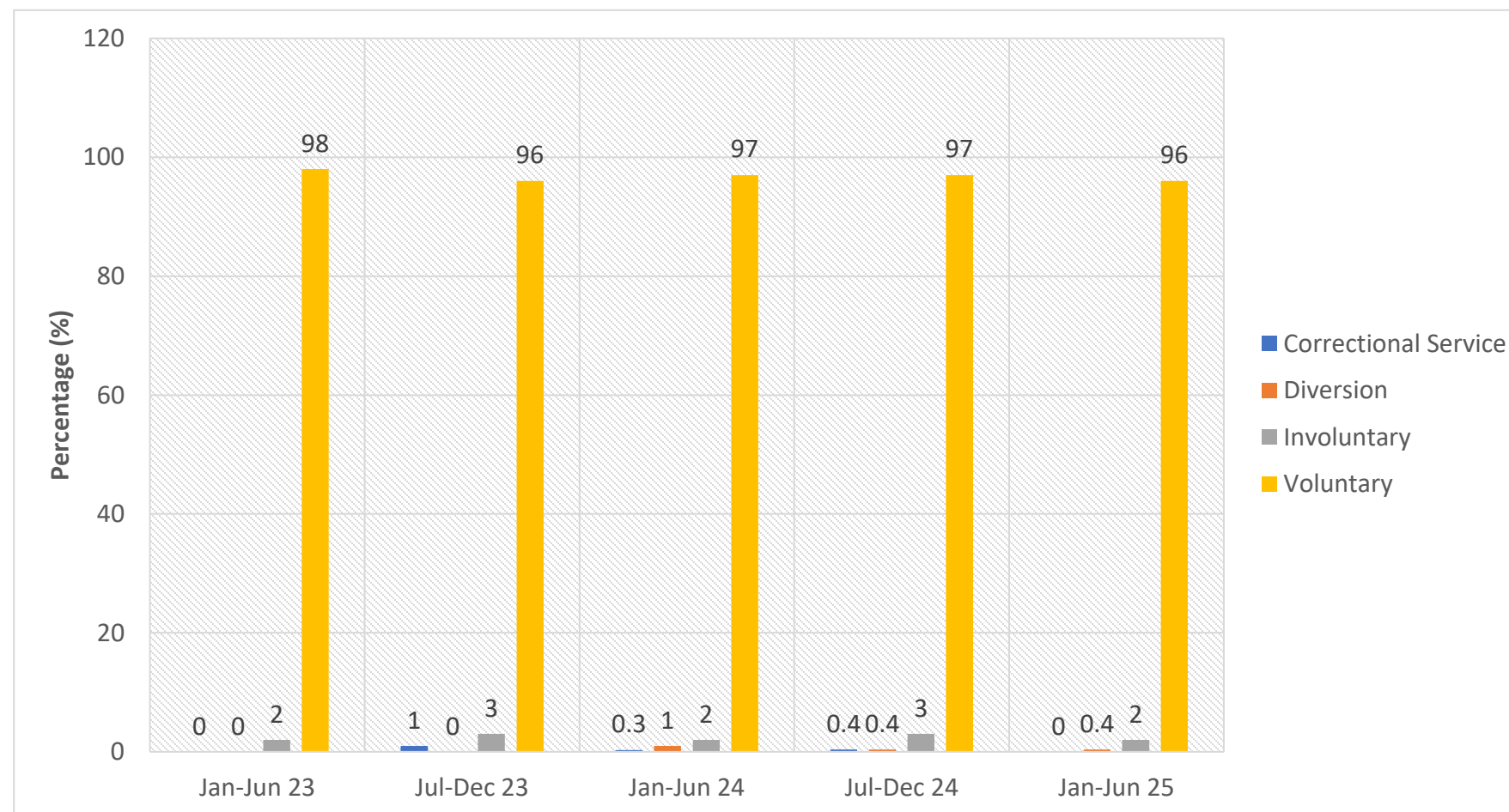


TYPE OF ADMISSION



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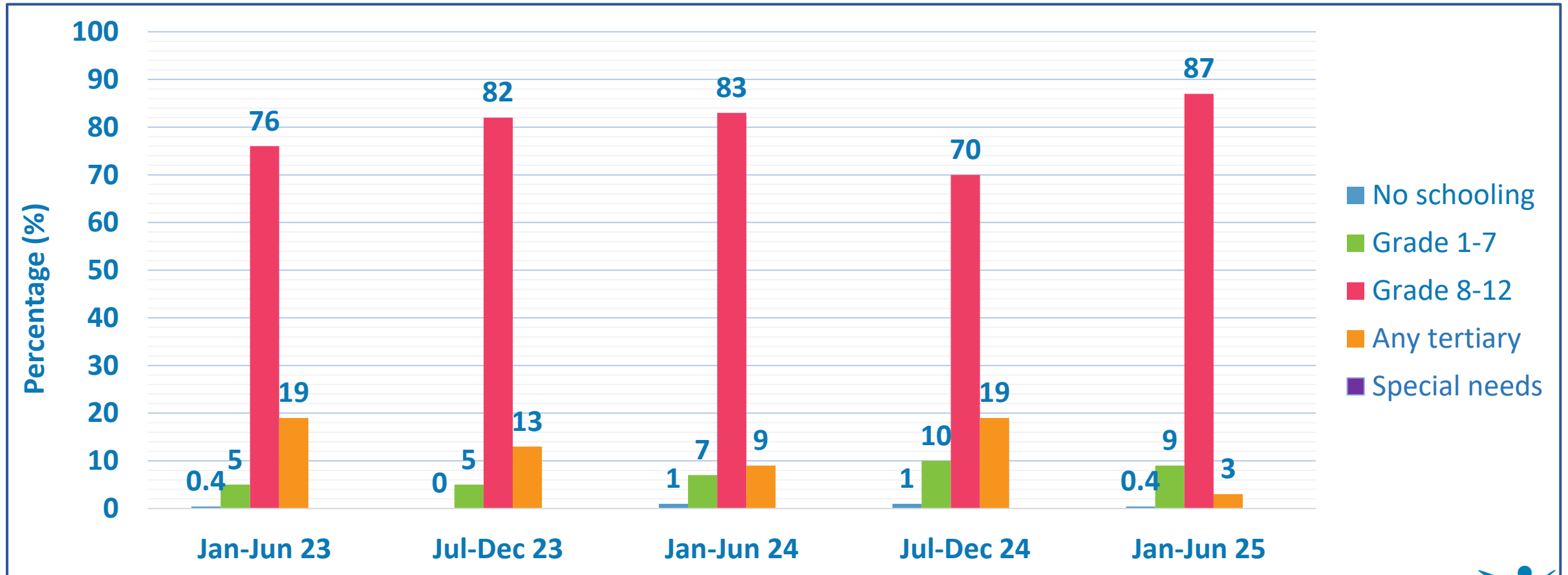


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EDUCATION LEVEL



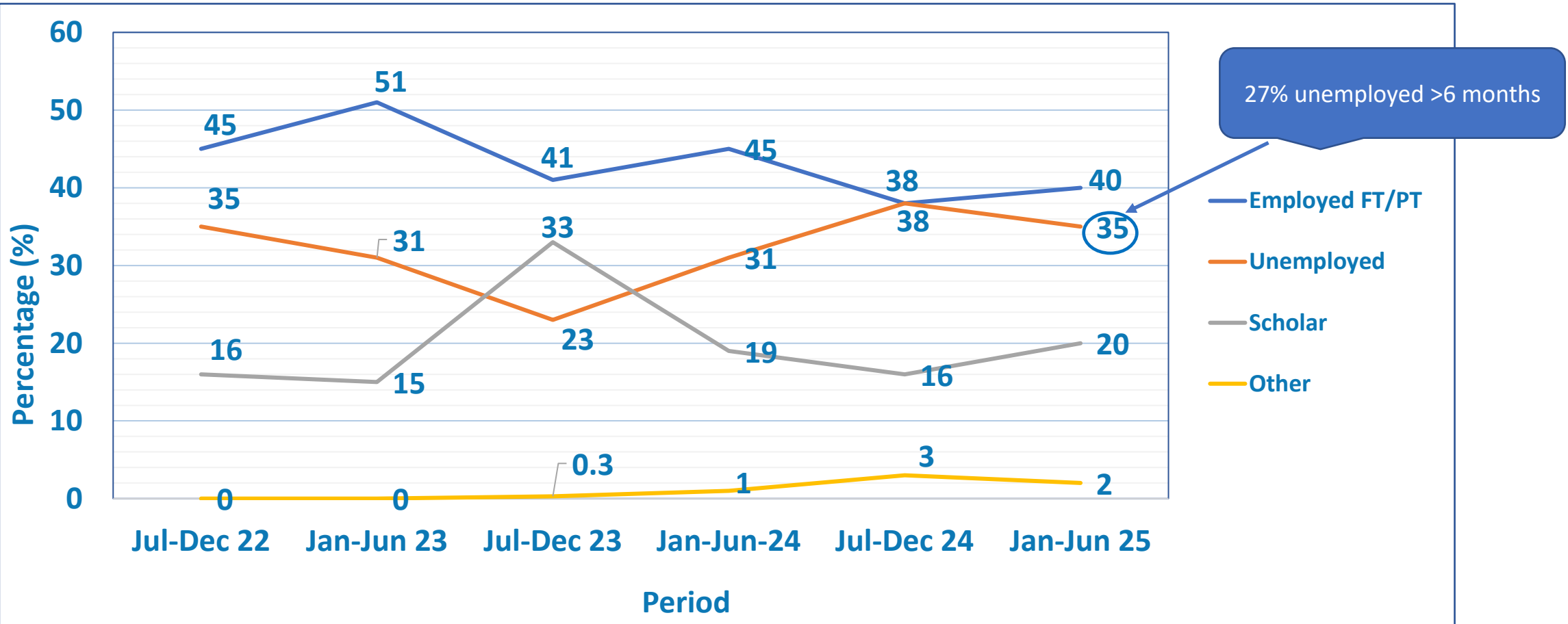


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EMPLOYMENT STATUS



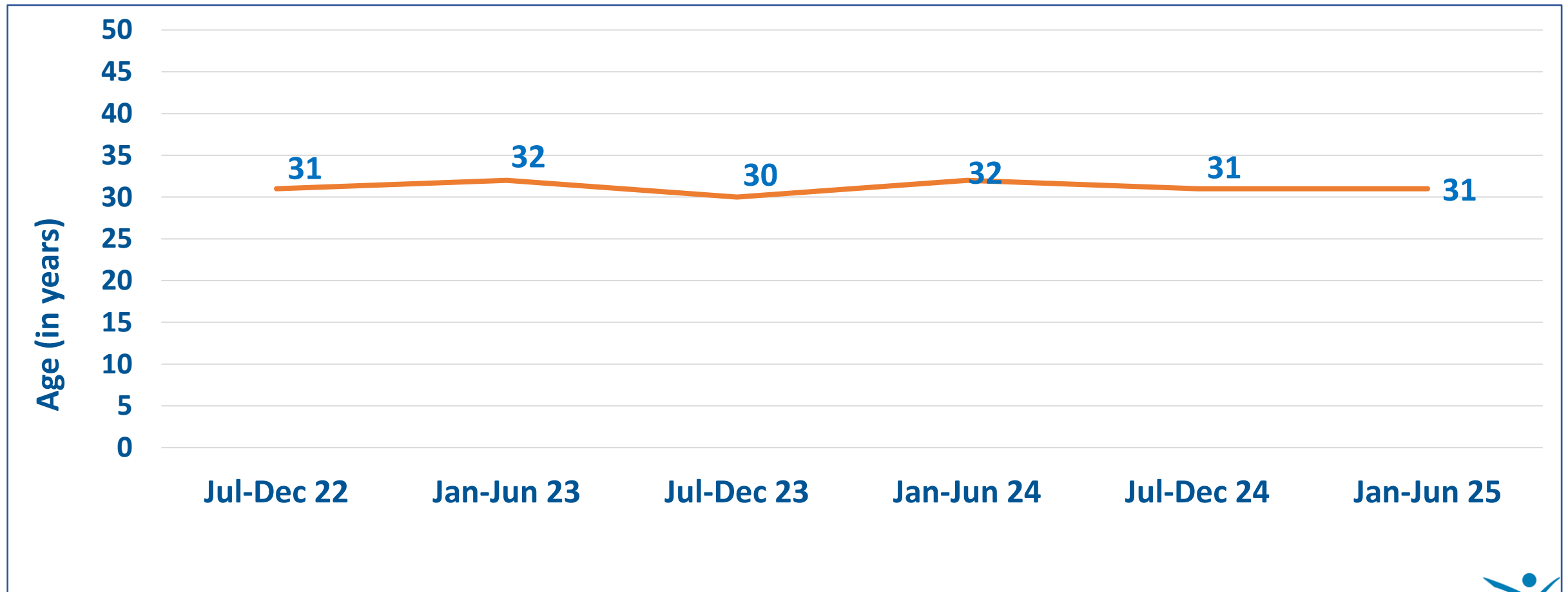
MEAN AGE



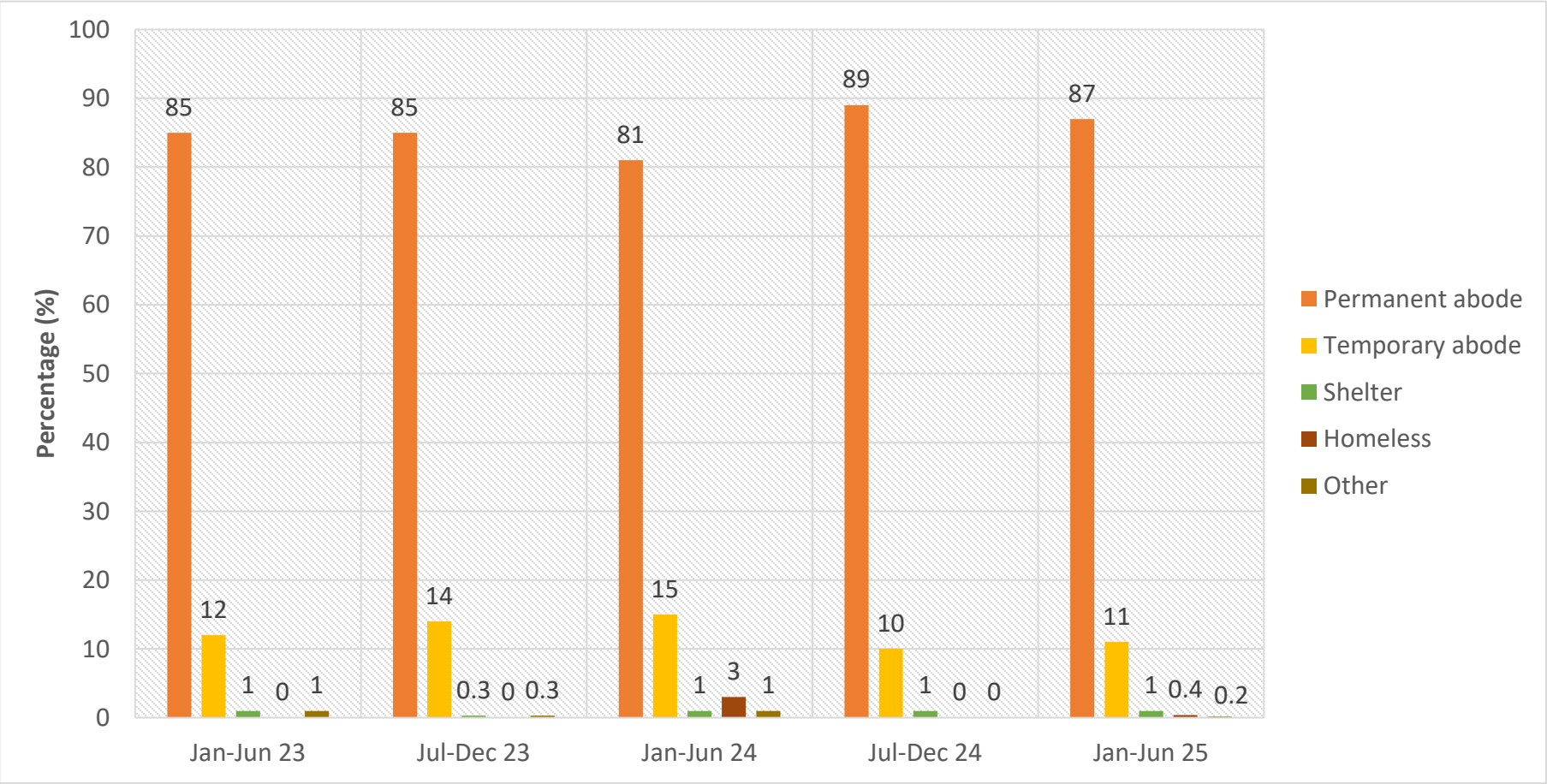
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TYPE OF RESIDENCE



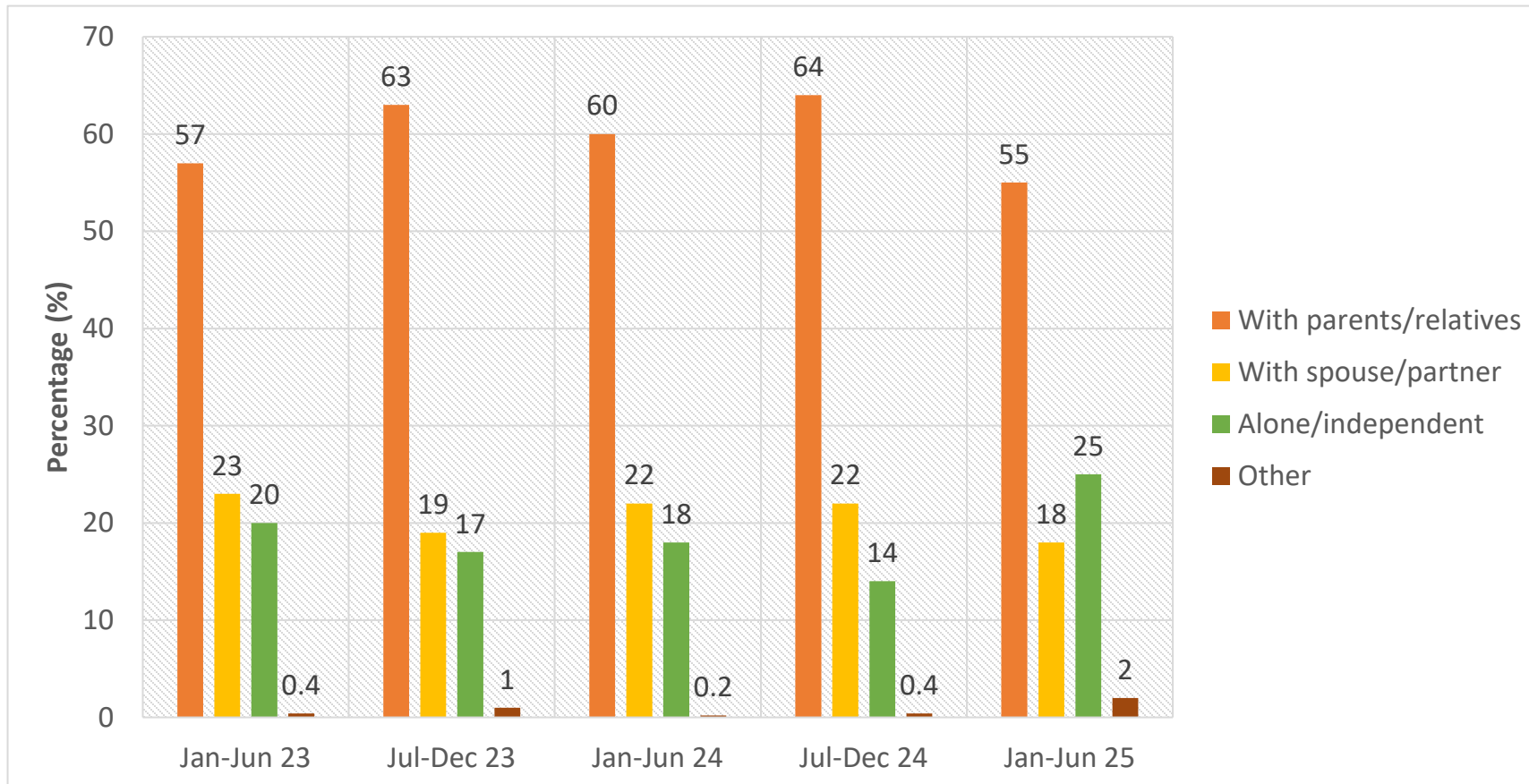
WHO CLIENT RESIDES WITH



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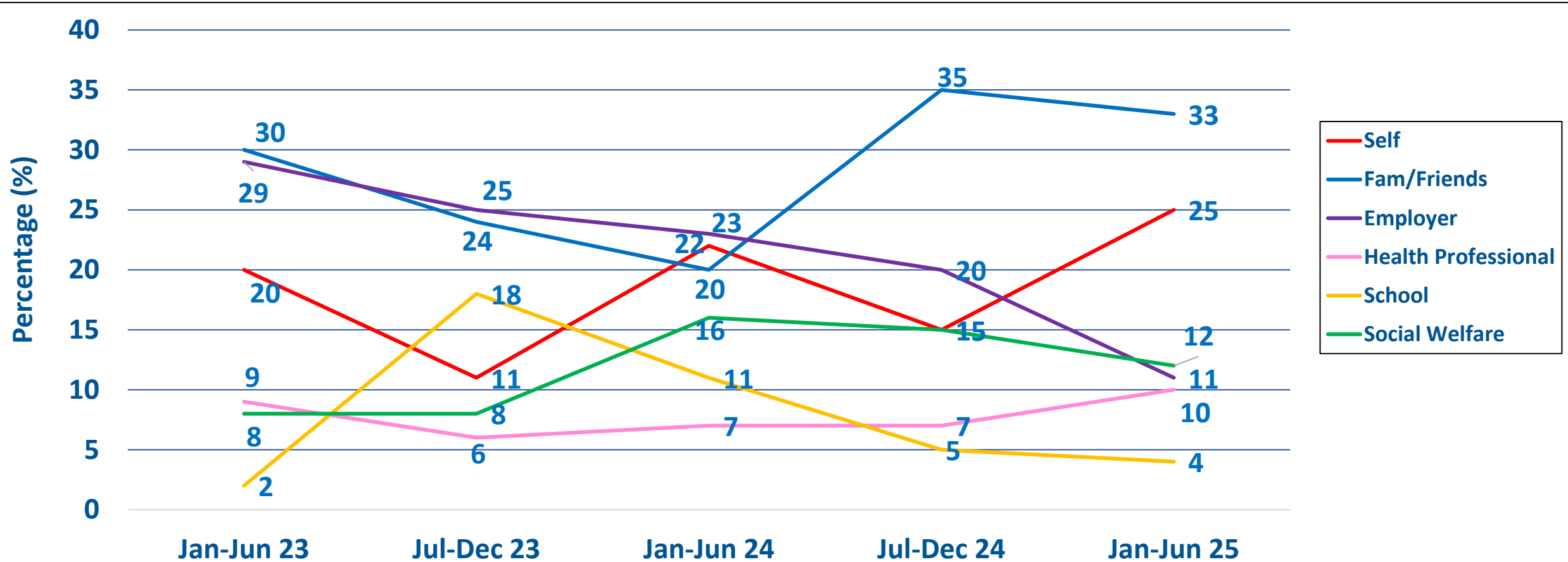
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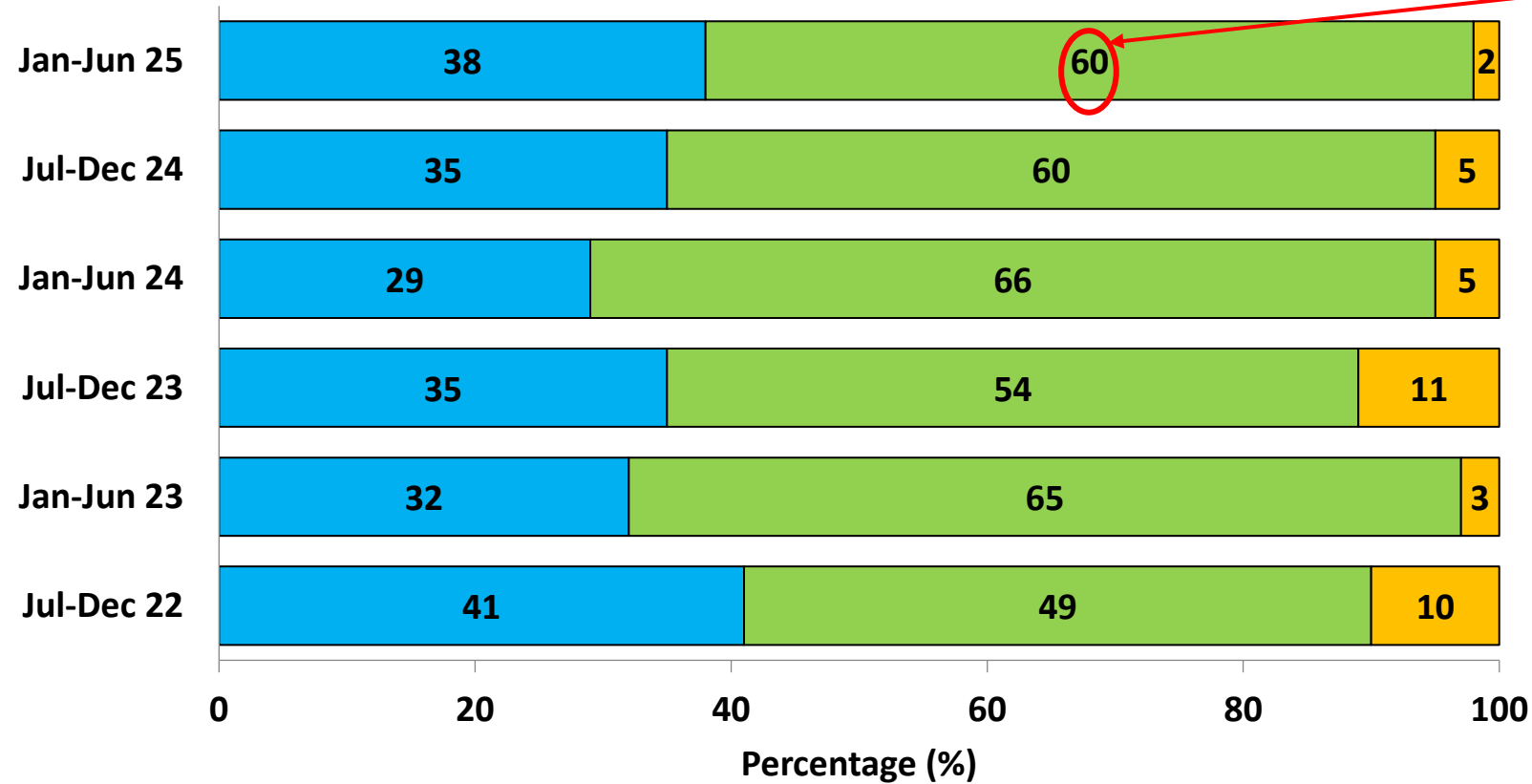


REFERRAL SOURCE OVER TIME





HIV TESTED OVER PTM



Yes, in past 12 mths	51%
Yes, not in past 12 mths	9%

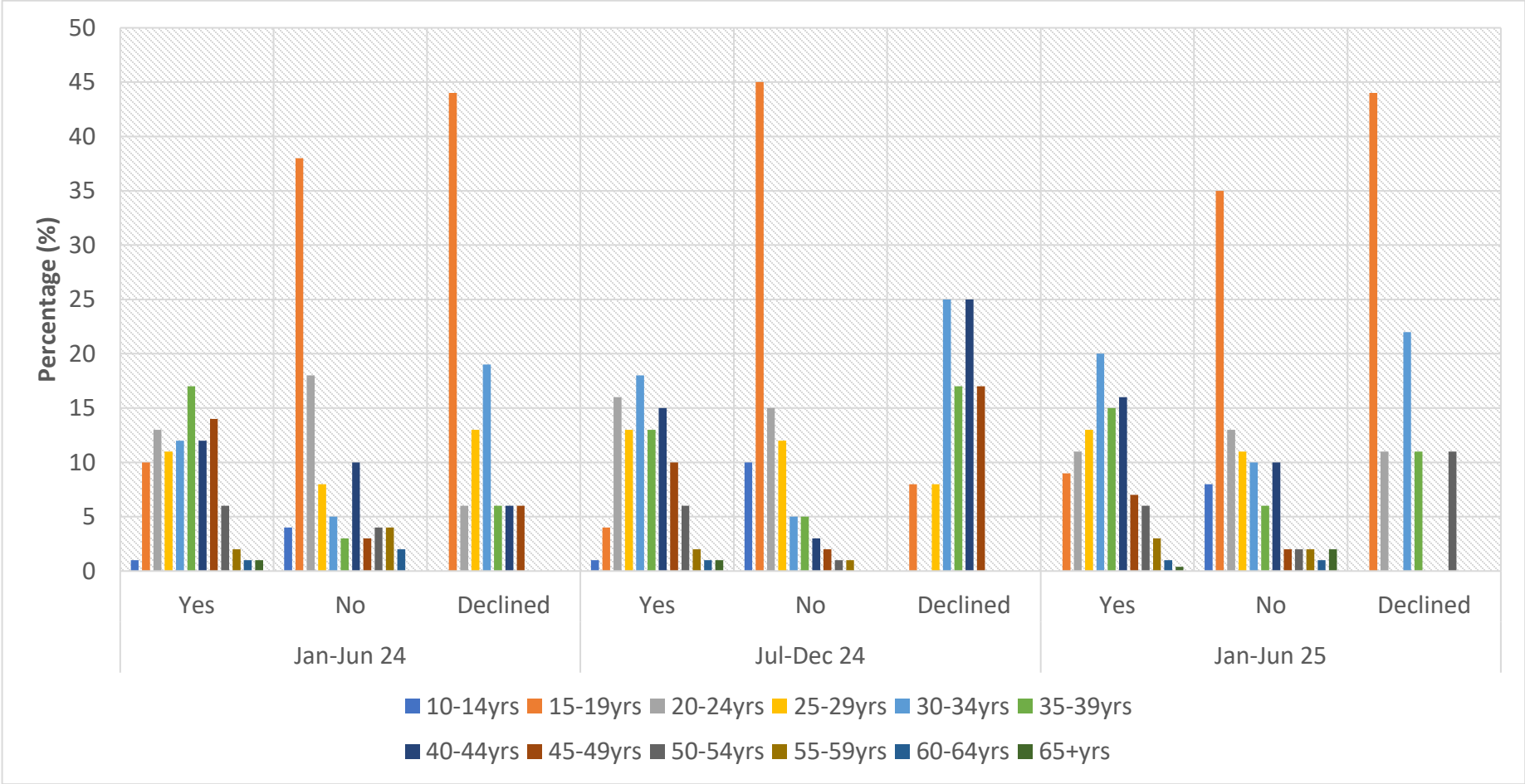
■ No
■ Yes
■ Declined



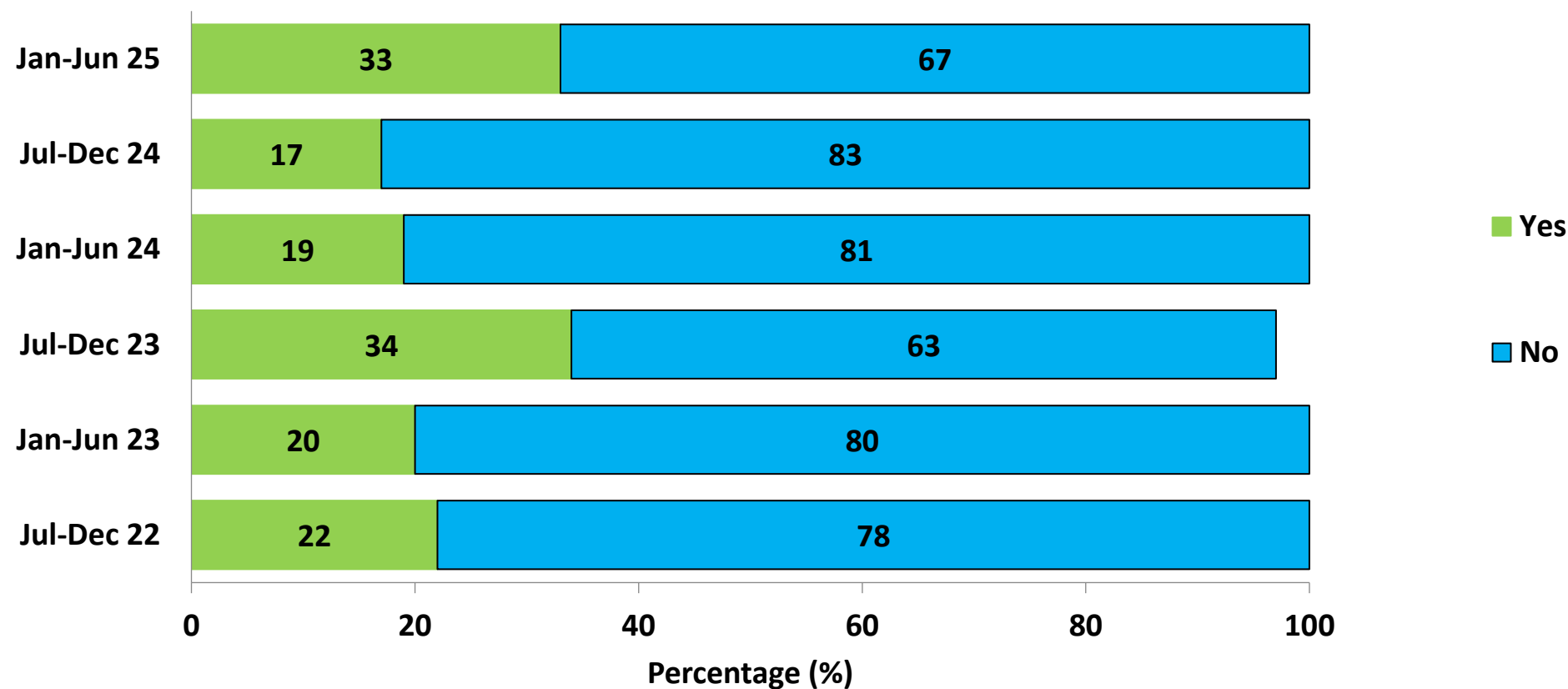
PRIOR HIV TEST BY AGE



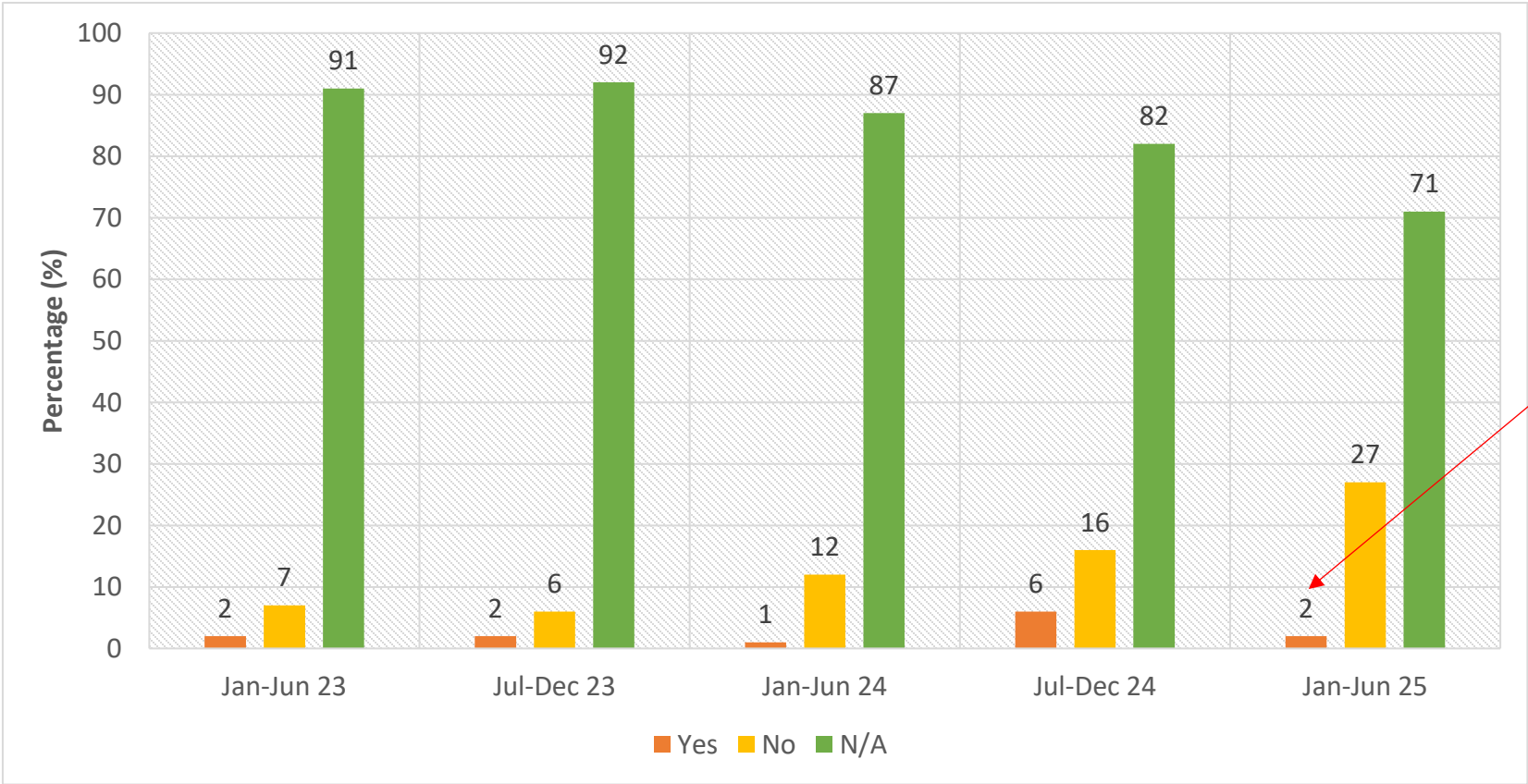
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FUTURE HIV TESTING



SUBSTANCE USE DURING PREGNANCY



Substances used	n
Alcohol	3
MA	2
Tobacco Prod	2
CAT/KHAT	1
Dagga	1
Other	1





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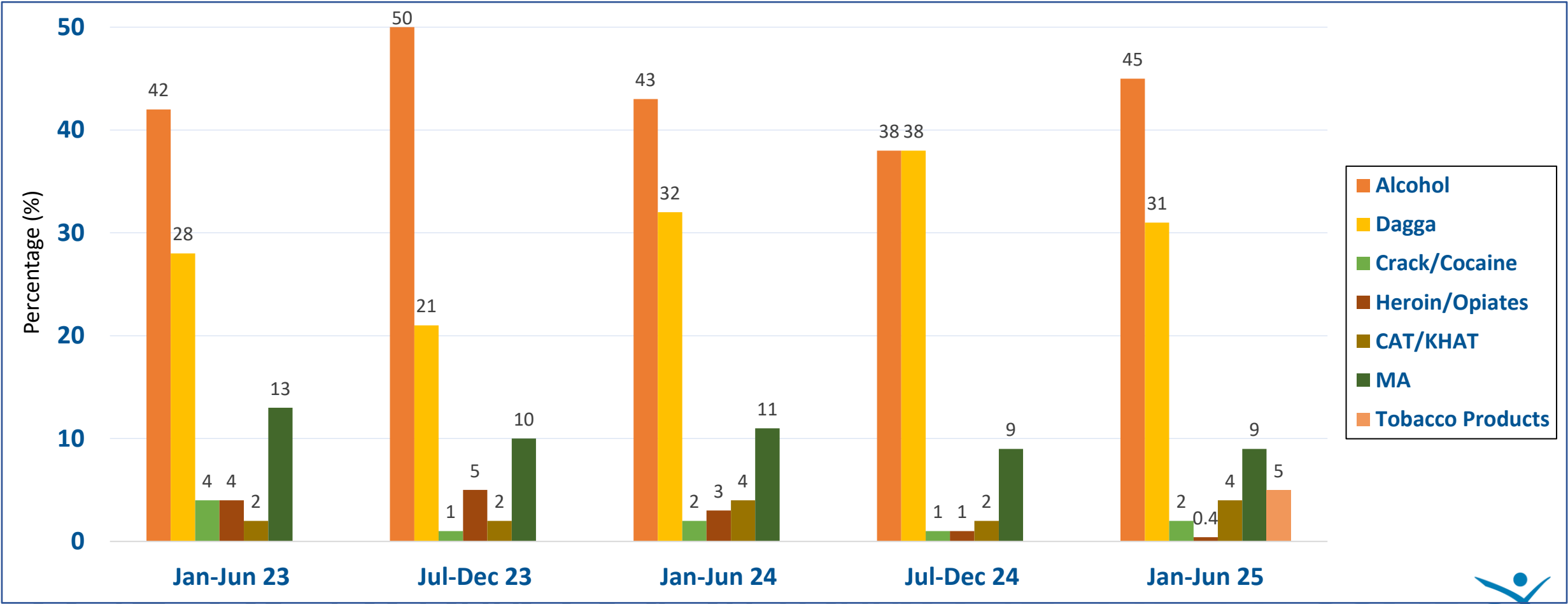
SUBSTANCES OF USE



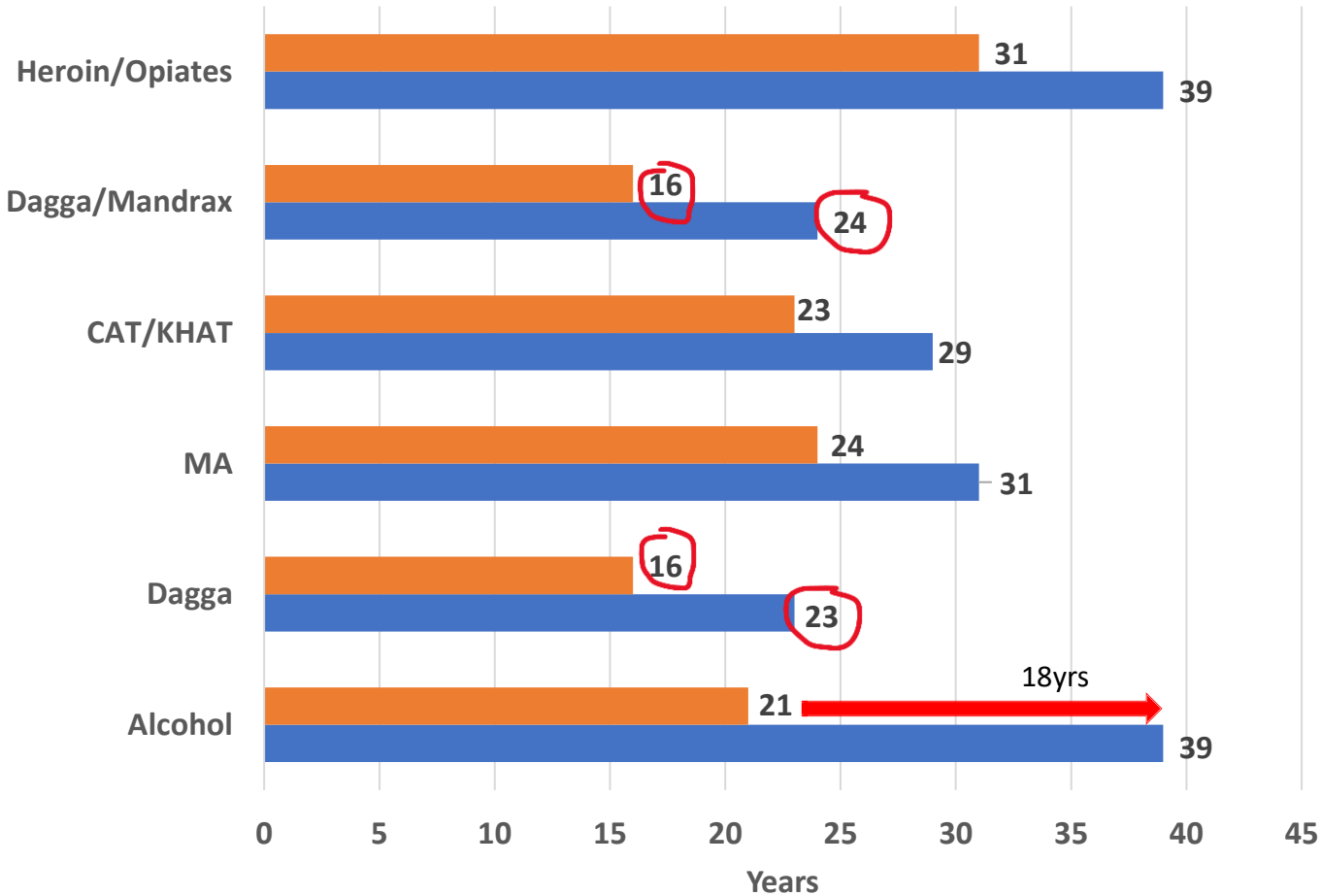
SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCES OF USE



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SELECTED PSOA BY MEAN AGE/MEAN AGE OF INITIATION



Jan-Jun 25

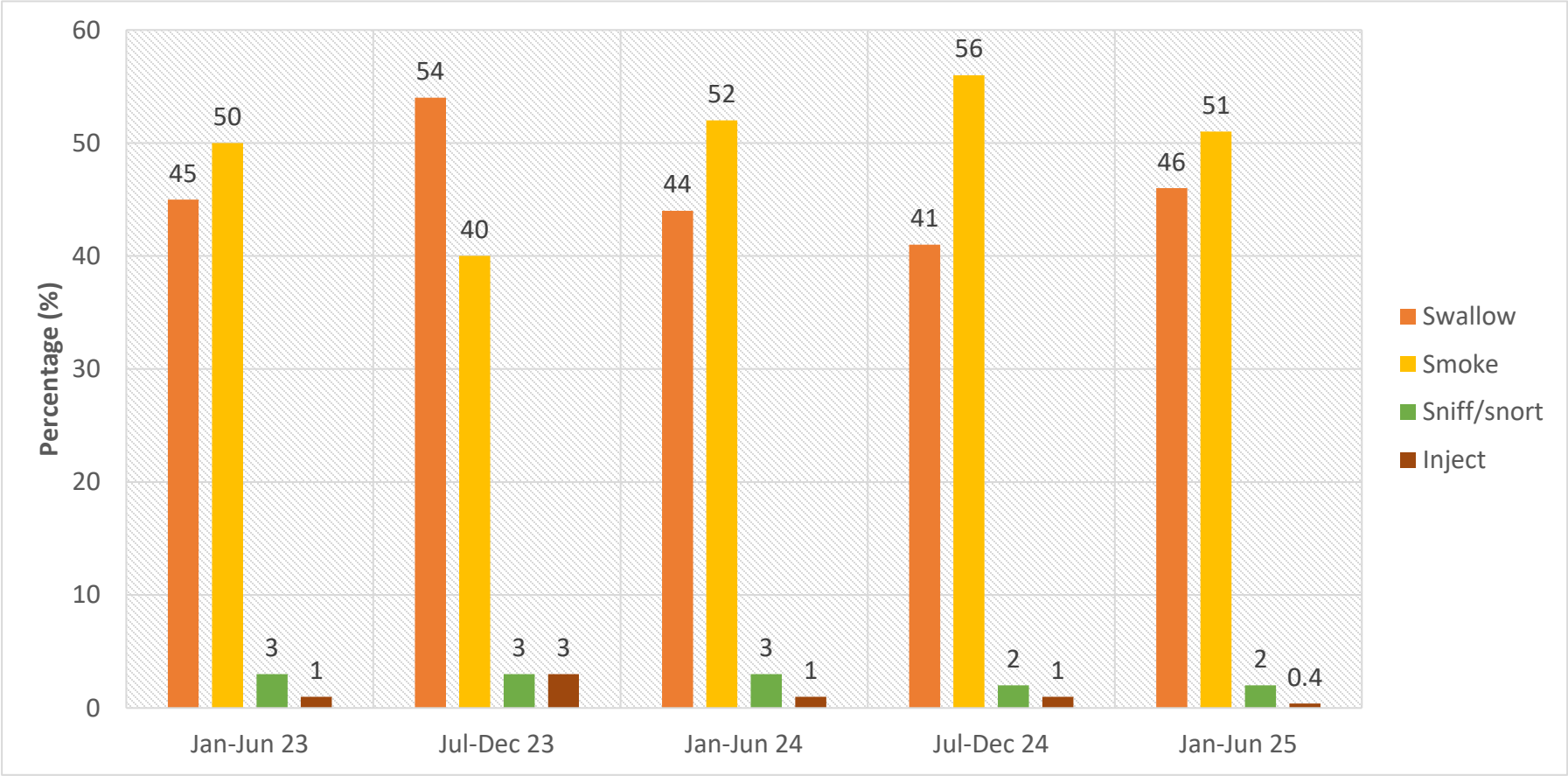
■ Mean Age of Initiation
■ Mean Age



ROUTE OF ADMINISTRATION (ALL SUBSTANCES)



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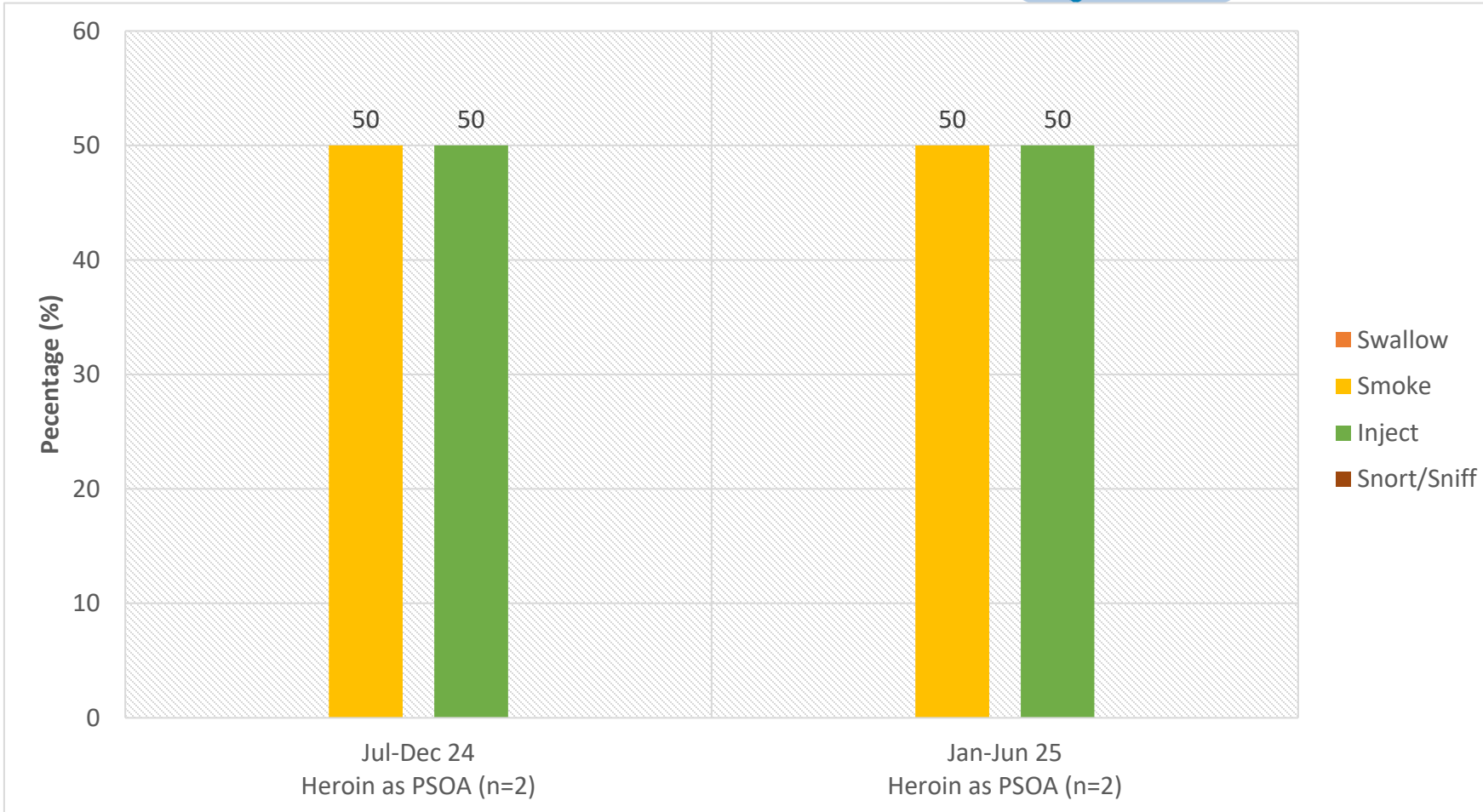




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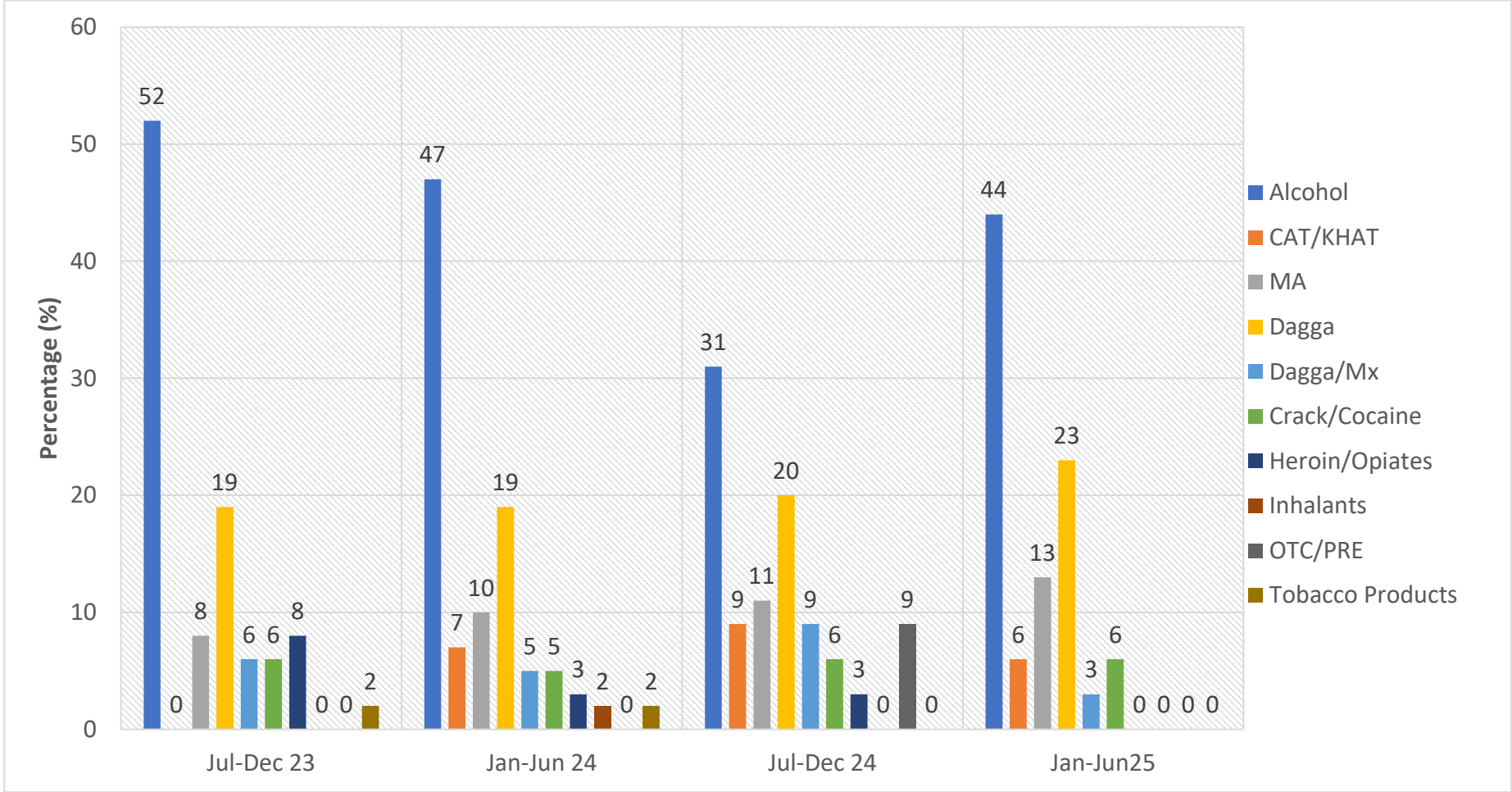
Treatment Demand Data • Service Quality Measures (SQM)
Injection Services



READMISSION BY SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCE OF USE



Treatment Demand Data • Service Quality Measures (SQM)
Community-Based Prevention Services



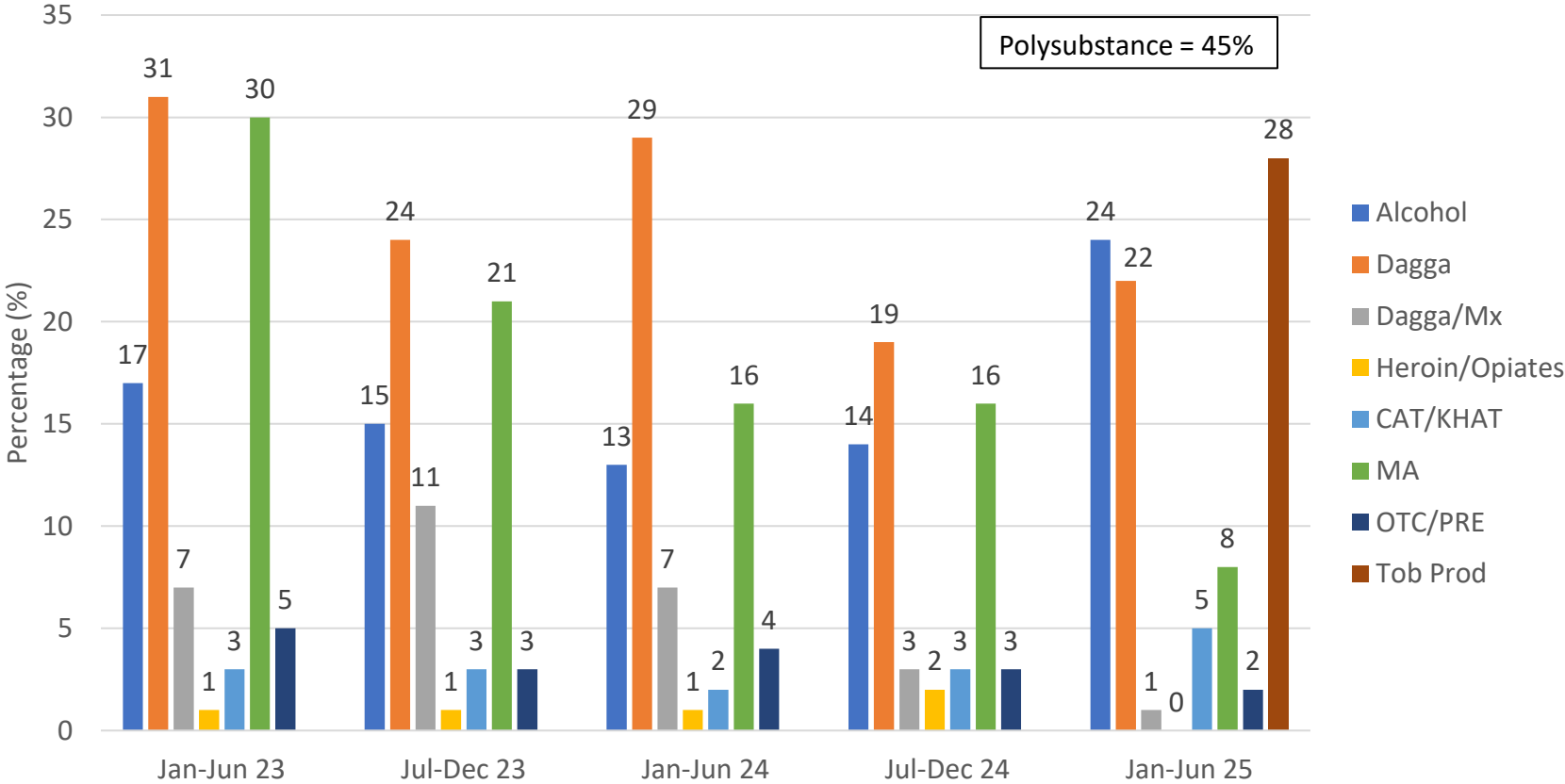
SELECTED SECONDARY SUBSTANCES OF USE



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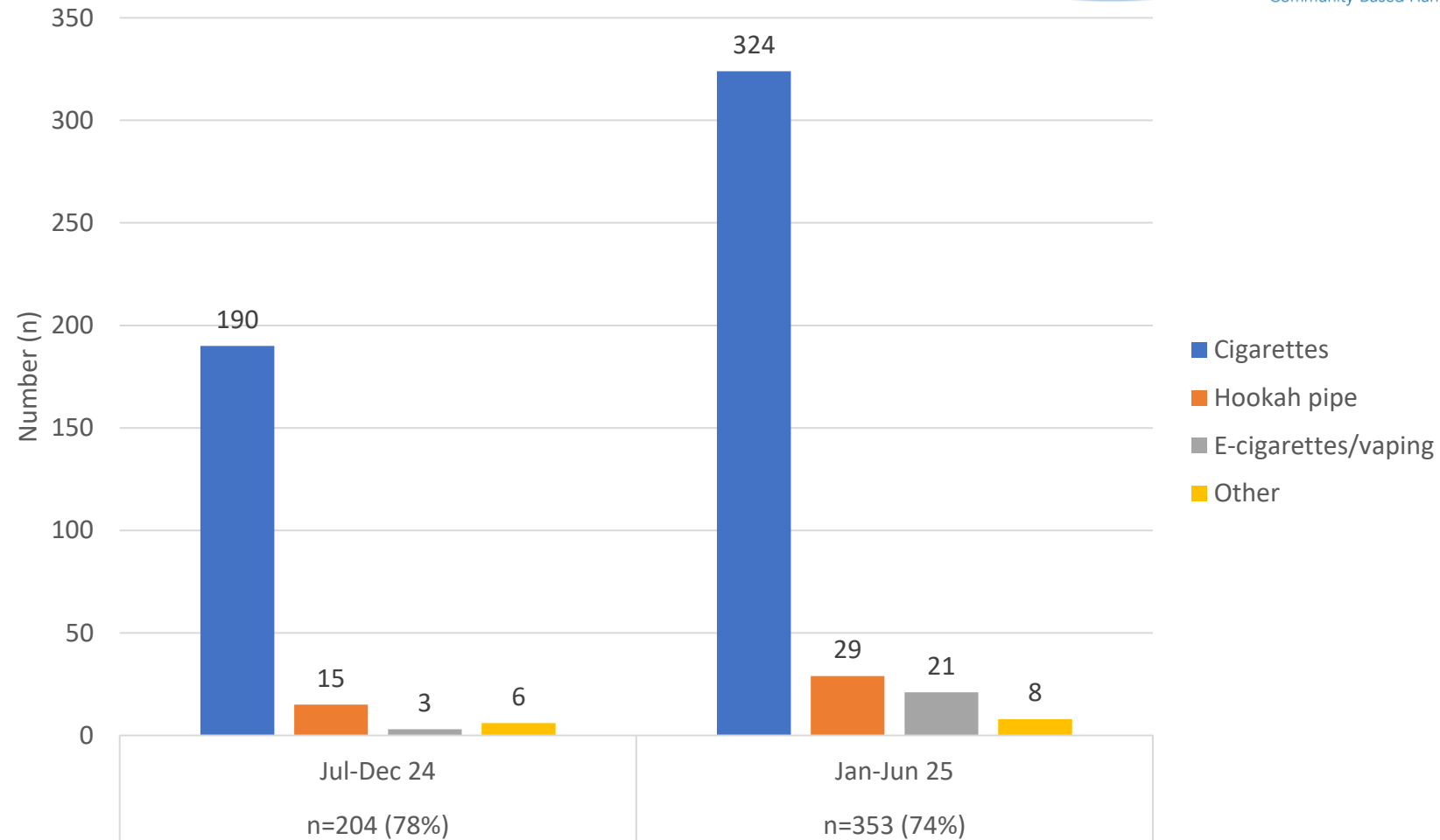
TOBACCO PRODUCTS



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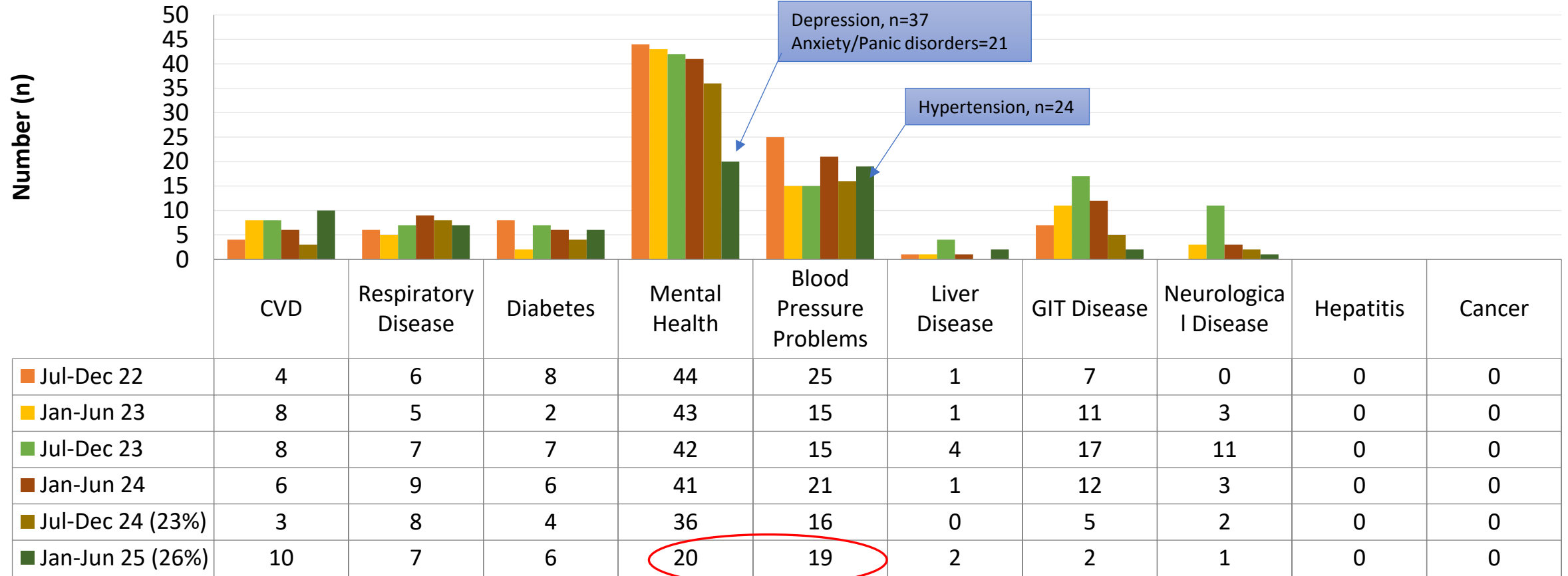
Number of NCDs



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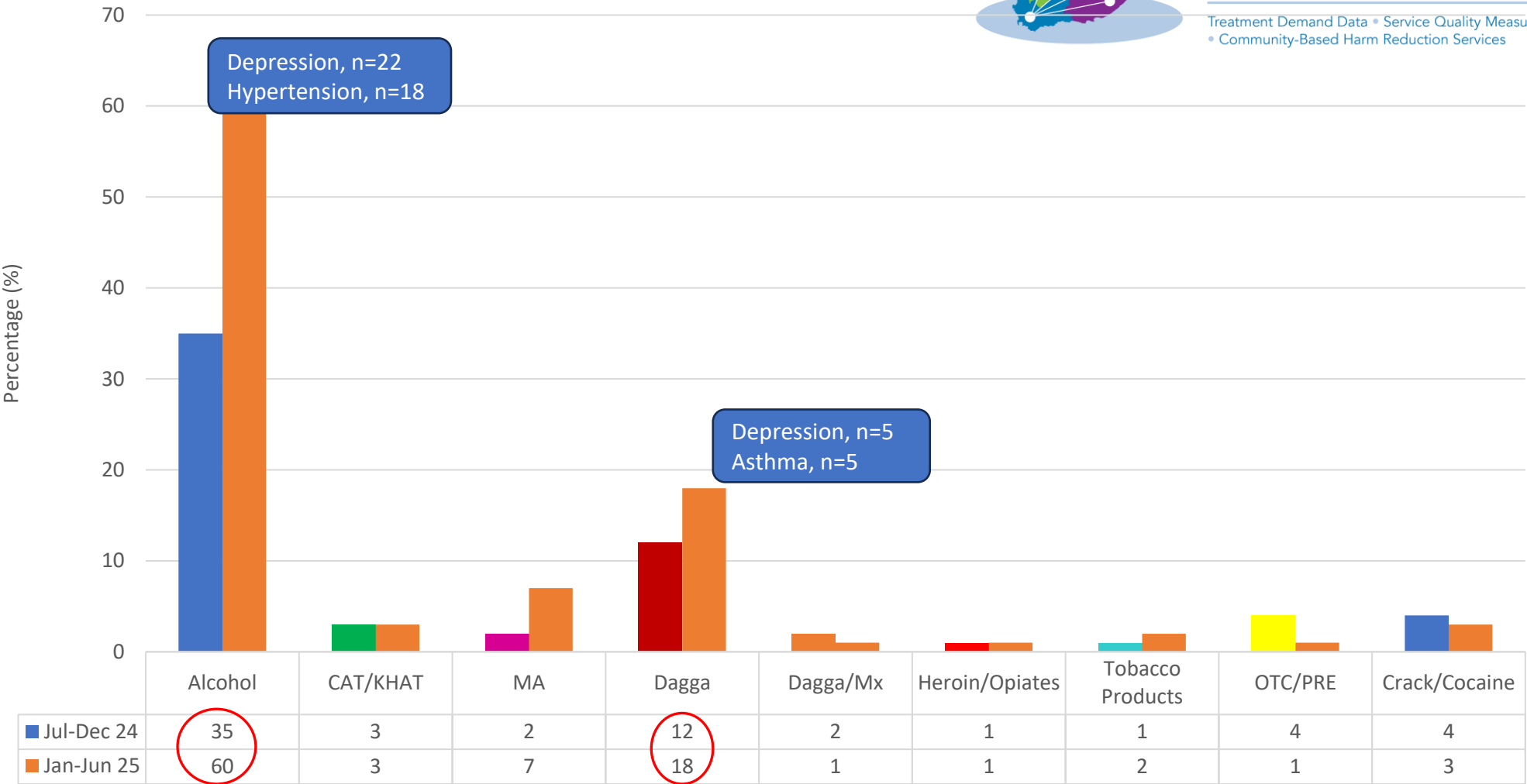
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NCD BY SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCE



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Profile of Individuals who use Codeine (n=17, 4%)	Number (n)
Gender:	
Males: Females	8:9
Ages:	
15-19 years	4
40-44 years	4
Employment status:	
Employed (FT)	9
Codeine product:	
First product: tablets, followed by syrup Second product: tablets, followed by syrup	
Type of codeine-containing medication:	
Adcodol; Stilpane -----> Tablets	
Lenazine -----> Syrup	



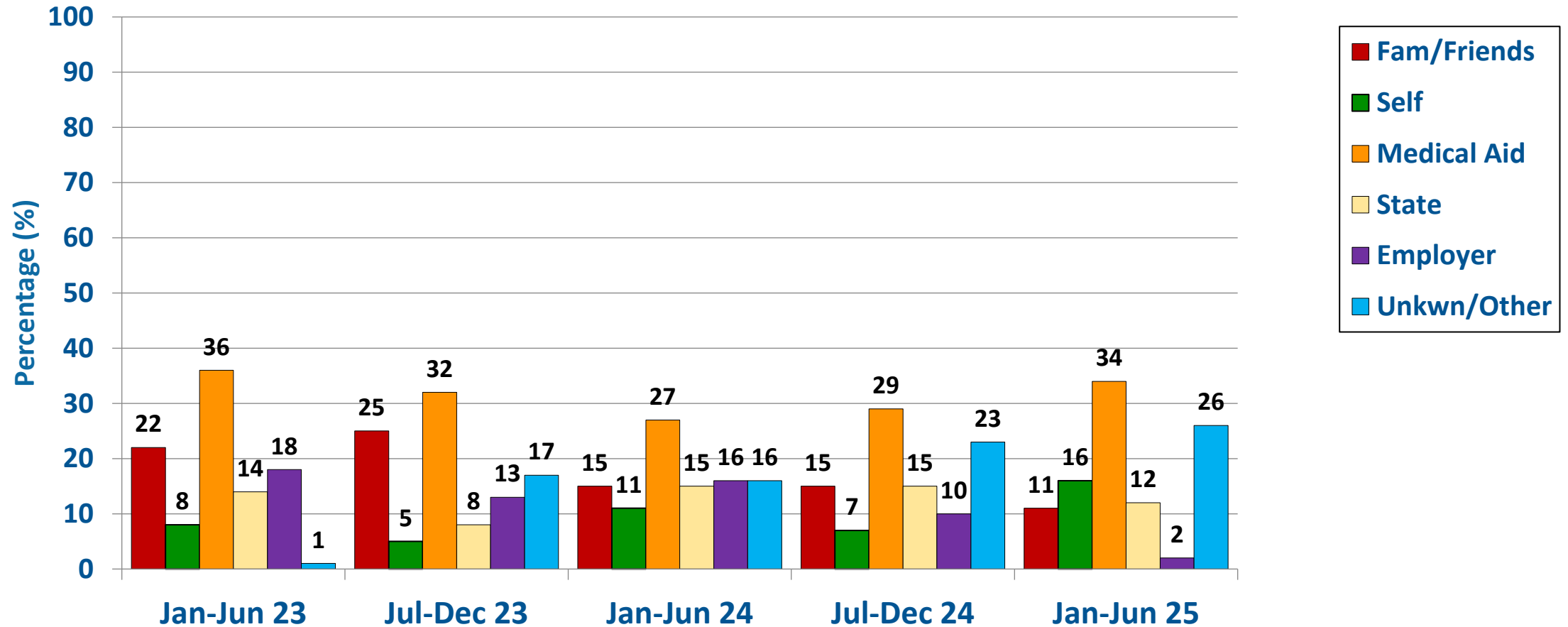
SOURCE OF PAYMENT



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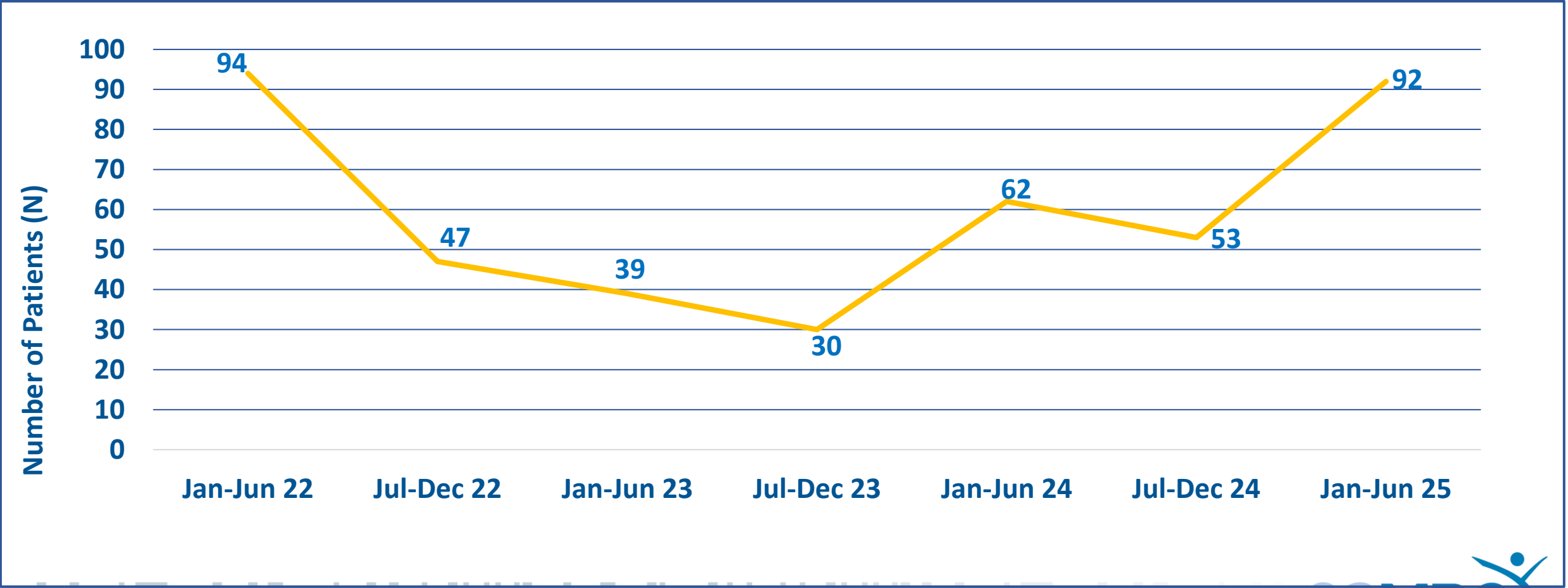
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PATIENTS ≤ 18 YEARS



NUMBER OF PATIENTS (n=92, 19%)



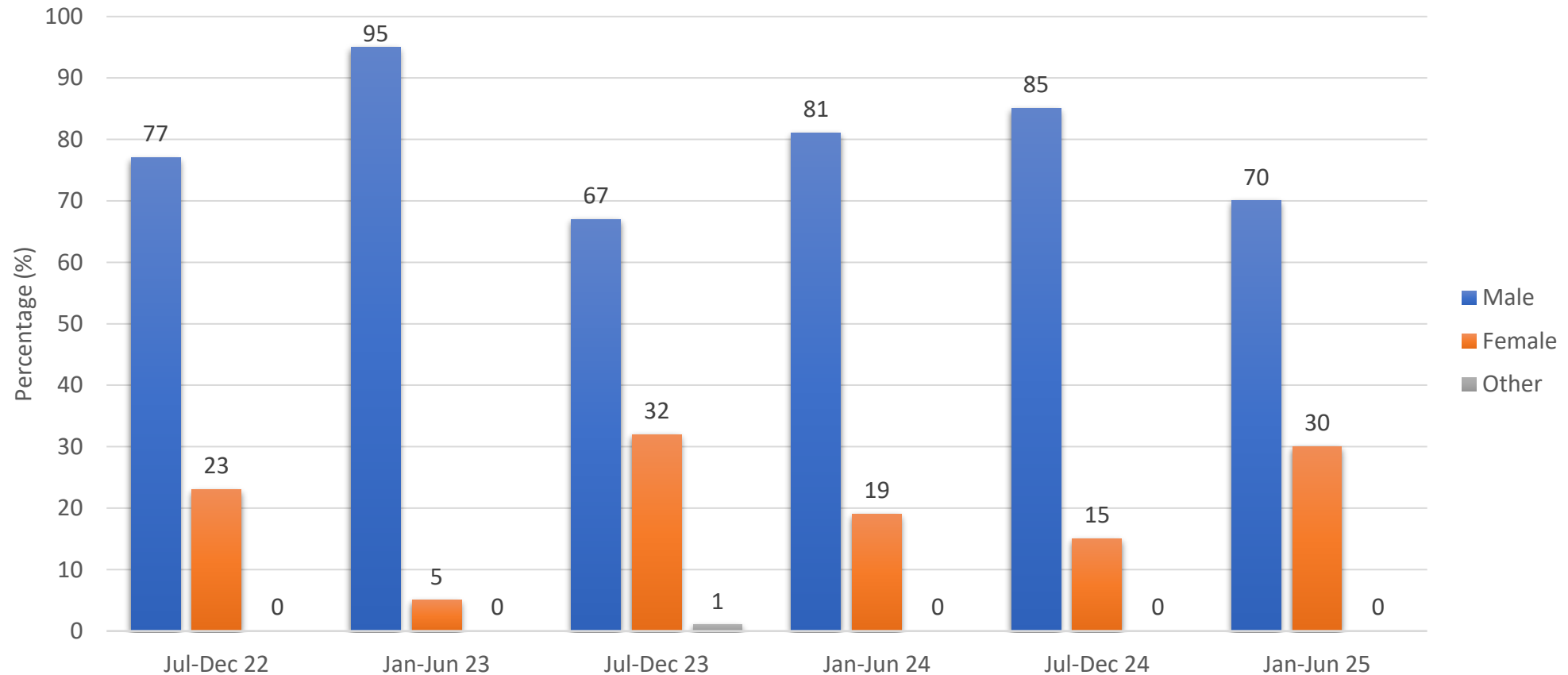
GENDER



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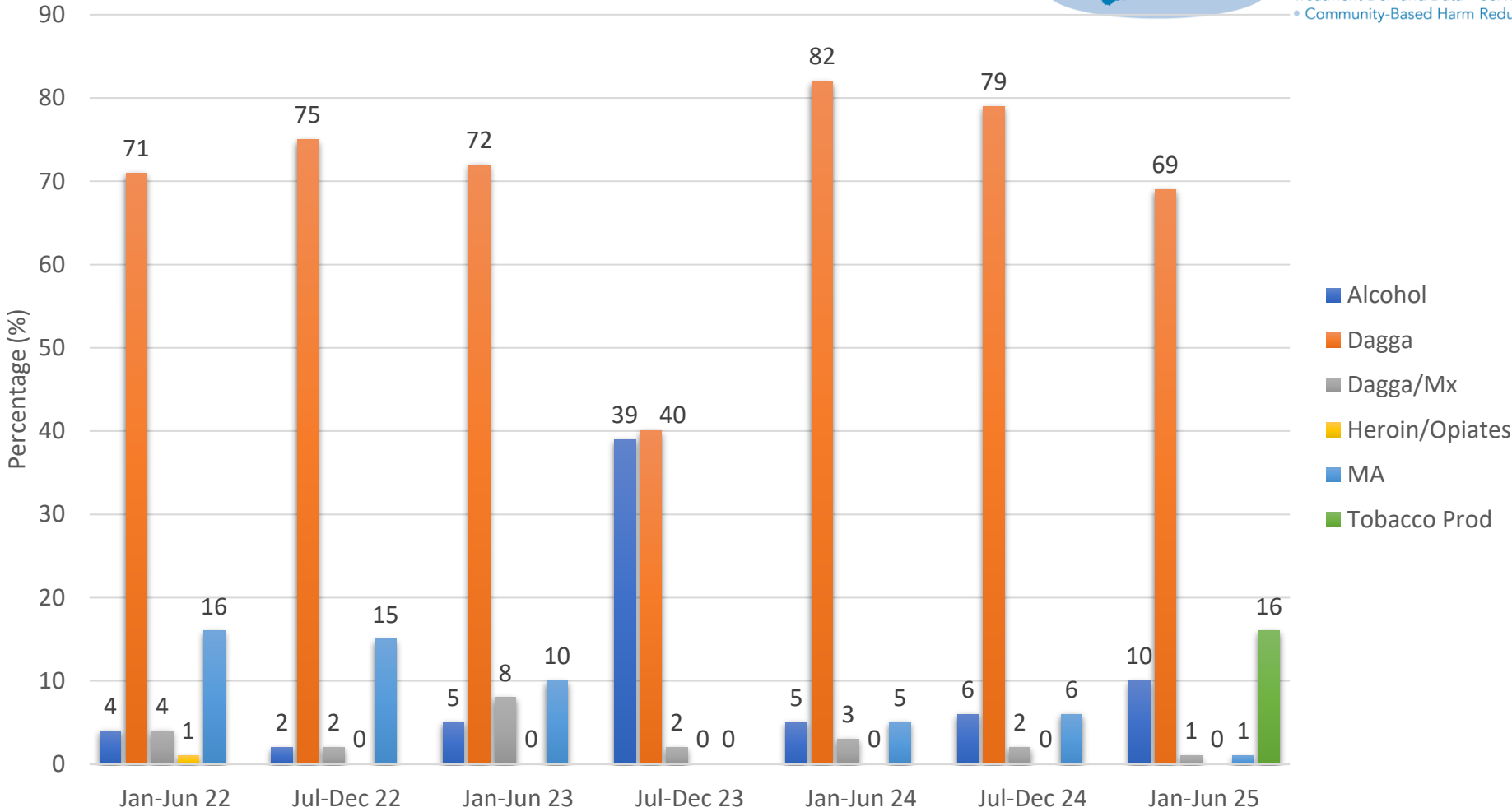
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SELECTED PRIMARY SUBSTANCES OF USE



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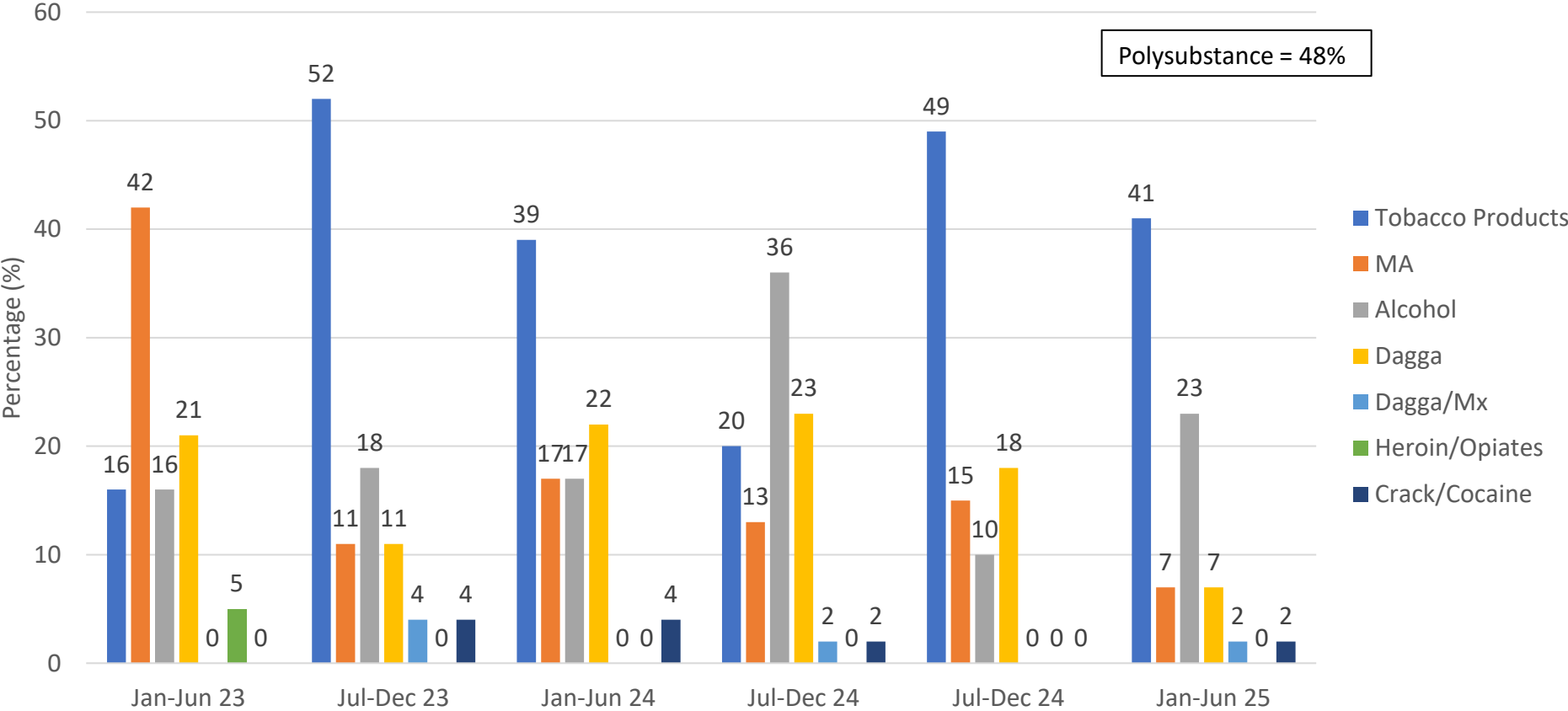
SELECTED SECONDARY SUBSTANCES OF USE



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SUMMARY

- Nationally, CR comprised 6% of admissions this period.
- Number of admissions increased – FS accounted for 72% of admissions in this region.
- Majority were first-time, voluntary admissions.
- Treatment access was mainly to inpatient followed by outpt/cb services. No change in inpatient treatment access.
- Predominantly males aged 15-19 years accessed treatment services – no change for 15–19-year-olds. Decrease for young adults 20-24 years; increase in access for adults aged 30-34 years
- Most persons receiving treatment were employed (ft/pt) and had a high school-level.
- Readmissions were mostly for were males aged 40-44 years. Majority of individuals experienced a readmission once on an inpatient basis.
- Referral to treatment were largely through family/friends, followed by self. Self-referrals increased substantially from 15% to 25%.
- HIV testing rates remained mostly the same since the previous period. Most individuals had been tested for HIV (60%); just over half had been tested in the past 12 months (51%). The majority indicated they did not want future HIV testing but this rate declined appreciably since 24a.
- Rates for substance use during pregnancy remain low though this number is likely under-represented.
- Alcohol and dagga were, again, the two leading primary substances of use this period. Alcohol increased while dagga decreased since the last period.
- Tobacco products, followed by alcohol and dagga were the most frequently reported secondary substances of use. Polysubstance use was indicated by 45% of all persons admitted to treatment.
- Dagga and dagga/mandrax were associated with the youngest age at admission and age of initiation.
- Alcohol had the longest treatment delay (18 years). In contrast to 24b when longer treatment delay was seen for heroin/opiates (11 years), this period delay was shorter at 8 years– individuals typically access treatment for this substance much sooner.

SUMMARY

- Readmissions were mostly made for alcohol and dagga misuse; substantial increase for alcohol-related readmissions since 24b.
- Mental health problems (mainly depression and anxiety/panic disorders) and hypertension were reported as comorbidities at the time of admission.
- Comorbidity largely linked to alcohol and dagga.
 - Alcohol was mainly associated with depression and hypertension
 - Dagga mainly linked to depression and asthma.
- 'Medical aid' remained the main source of funding for treatment, followed by 'unknown/other'. In other regions, treatment is predominantly state-subsidised.
- Adolescents ≤ 18 years:
 - Admissions for adolescents aged ≤ 18 years increased since the last period. Youth comprised 19% of all admissions.
 - Most admissions were made for males. Rates for female admissions doubled over the last two periods.
 - Dagga remains the leading primary substance of use, followed by tobacco products.
 - Tobacco products and alcohol were most commonly used as secondary substances. Polysubstance use indicated in 48% of all persons in treatment.

REFERENCES:



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- 1) Pinedo M, Zemore S, et al. Women's barriers to specialty substance abuse treatment: a qualitative exploration of racial/ethnic differences. J Immigr Minor Health. 2020; 22(4): 653-660. doi: 10.1007/s10903-019-00933-2
- 2) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Addressing the Specific Needs of Women for Treatment of Substance Use Disorders. Advisory. Publication No. PEP20-06-04-002.
- 3) WHO. A technical brief: HIV and young people who inject drugs. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization
- 4) Muravha T, Hoffman CJ, et al. Exploring perceptions of low-risk behaviour and drivers to test for HIV among South African youth. PLOS ONE. 2021; 16(1): e0245542. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0245542>
- 5) Khoza A, Shilubane HN. Substance use and associated factors among school adolescents in South Africa. The Open Public Health Journal. 2021; 14: 435-440. DOI: 10.2174/1874944502114010435, 2021, 14, 435-440
- 6) Nyashanu T, Visser M. Treatment barriers among young adults living with a substance use disorder in Tshwane, South Africa. 2022; 17:75. y (2022) 17:75. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13011-022-00501-2>
- 7) Naughton F, Alexandrou E, et al. Accessing treatment for problem alcohol users: why the delay? Gloucestershire Research Unit, Health Psychology Department: Gloucestershire, UK; 2008.
- 8) Kamarulzaman A, Altice F.L. The challenges in managing HIV in people who use drugs. Curr Opin Infect Dis. 2015; 28(1): 10-16. doi: 10.1097/QCO.000000000000125





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For more information, contact us:



<https://www.samrc.ac.za/intramural-research-units/ATOD-sacendu>



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Thank You
Baie Dankie
Enkosi Kakhulu
Ngiyabonga

